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Тематика журнала: актуальные вопросы современной экономики и социологии - от теоретических и экспериментальных исследований до непосредственных результатов управленческой и производственной деятельности. Публикации в журнале учитываются как опубликованные работы при защите диссертаций на соискание ученых степеней России и зарубежья.

РАЗДЕЛЫ НОМЕРА:

- Основной раздел: социально-экономические аспекты развития современного государства;
- Современные технологии управления организацией;
- Актуальные вопросы политики и права;
- Современные науки и образование;
- Информационные и коммуникативные технологии;
- Здравоохранение в обществе.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL LAW IN ENSURING HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOCIETY

Annotation: the national law system draws up the guidelines necessary to summon people to a fair trial, to protect their lives, to ensure equality, to adhere to the principles of justice and democracy, and to ensure human freedom. This system helps people to ensure their rights and freedoms and creates the conditions necessary for the protection of their lives. The existence of such a system is very important so that there is no problem in the future against the rights and freedoms of people.
Keywords: Constitution, Law, Freedom, duties, society, citizens.

The norm of law is closely related to all elements of the legal system, and on the one hand, it is the product of the legal creativity, including the legislative process, on the other hand, it is carried out through the process of law enforcement, becoming a means of legal regulation of social relations, as well as the norm of law The sum of the norms of law forms the normative basis of the legal system of society, that is, the core. New attitudes that make decisions in society give impetus to the creation of relevant norms of law aimed at regulating them. In turn, these norms of law legally strengthen, protect and develop new relationships. In the same sense, the norms of law make an important contribution to the development of society, serve.

The norm of law is a general mandatory rule of conduct established or approved by the state, expressed in a certain form, aimed at regulating social relations, all elements of the legal system exist in close connection with the norm of law. In other words, the norm of law forms the basis, the starting cell of the legal system. Therefore, in it, above all, the main features of the content of law are expressed. Norms of law as social norms are included in the norms of behavior in interpersonal relationships of people. It is a rule that includes a rule of obligations specific to permitting, limiting, prohibiting or positive law. The norm of law is the main, important part of law as a social phenomenon, the general concept of the entire legal system.

The national system of law in the provision of human rights and freedoms, consisting of laws, decisions, adopted international treaties and other legal acts, is a framework, a mechanism, the Republic of Uzbekistan, principles. it will be formed on the basis of the nature and history of the country or state. The national system of law serves to ensure the rights and freedoms of people, and laws and mechanisms are drawn up for their protection. This system helps to protect the lives of people, maintain their health, make changes, call for a fair trial and solve other legal issues. The national system of law controls the legal states of people and draws up the guidelines necessary for their protection. This system helps to create all the conditions necessary to ensure human, to comply with the principles of justice and democracy, and to ensure human freedom.

The main tasks of the national system of law in ensuring human rights and freedoms are as follows:

1. Ensuring human rights and freedoms: the national system of law establishes laws and mechanisms to ensure human rights and freedoms.

2. Legal justice: the national law system helps to bring a fair subpoena and resolve other legal issues.

3. Protection of human life: the national law system draws up the guidelines necessary for the protection of human life.

4. Ensuring equality: the national system of law creates conditions for ensuring equality among people.

5. Adherence to the principles of justice and democracy: the National system of law helps to create all the conditions necessary to comply with the principles of justice and democracy.

6. Ensuring human freedom: the national system of law draws up the guidelines necessary to ensure human freedom.

This system uses all construction to ensure human rights and freedoms. Working on the principle of a legal state, the national system of law helps to protect the rights of people, ensure the system of Justice, adhere to the principles of democracy and ensure other human values. The justice system is important in protecting human rights and will be important in providing equitable accountability to criminally injured individuals, resolving relationships among individuals, and performing other actions.

Legal institutions are also important within the national system of law, cooperating in protecting human rights, ensuring a justice system, adhering to the principles of democracy, and other human values. Society also works with cooperation in ensuring human rights and freedoms. Human beings will be instrumental in knowing their rights and freedoms, resisting the risks and injuries they face, operating on the principles of the legal state, and performing other actions.

All organizations work against each other in ensuring the rights and freedoms of people and cooperate in the organization of important parts of the national system of law. In ensuring human rights and freedoms, the national system of law, the principle of the legal state, the system of justice, legal institutions, cooperation between society and people should be important.

The principles of the national system of law in ensuring human rights and freedoms include:

1. Legal state: the National system of law works on the principle of a legal state in ensuring the rights and freedoms of people. The legal state helps to protect the rights of people, ensure the justice system, adhere to the principles of democracy and ensure other human values.

2. Justice system: the National system of law should be of fundamental importance to the justice system in protecting the rights and freedoms of human beings. The justice system will be instrumental in protecting human rights, providing equitable accountability to criminally injured individuals, resolving relationships among individuals, and performing other actions.

3. Legal institutions: the National system of law works with the cooperation of such important organizations as legal institutions in ensuring the rights and freedoms of people. Legal institutions will be instrumental in protecting human rights, ensuring a justice system, adhering to the principles of democracy, and other human values.

4. Society: the national system of law is also important in the cooperation of society in ensuring the rights and freedoms of people. Society includes its contribution to the protection of human rights, the provision of a justice system, adherence to the principles of democracy and other human values.

5. Human beings: the National system of law attaches importance to the contribution of human beings in ensuring the rights and freedoms of human beings. Human beings are important in knowing their rights and freedoms, resisting the risks and injuries they face, operating on the principles of the legal state, and performing other actions.

The national law system protects human rights and freedoms through laws and decisions. This system helps to protect the lives of people, to adhere to the principles of justice and democracy, to ensure their freedom and other human values. The national law system works with the cooperation of important organizations such as state bodies, the justice system and other legal institutions in ensuring human rights. This system is very important in ensuring the rights and freedoms of people and will also be of great importance in ensuring human values in the future.

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THE ROLE OF CYBER TERRORISM AND RELIGIOUS EXTRAMISM PREVENTION AND PREVENTION IN MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER AND ENSURING THE SAFETY OF CITIZENS

Annotation. In this article, prevention and prevention of cyber-terrorism and religious extremism, which threaten the whole world in maintaining public order and ensuring the safety of citizens in our country, as well as cyber-threats of a communicative nature, the most common sites of virtual communication and the use of social networks for criminal purposes, in forums, to fight against corrupting the consciousness of the society with anonymous threats, insults, blackmail and negative thoughts about the current policies and reforms in the process of creating and posting videos and recordings of violent scenes in chat rooms, social networks, e-mail and mobile devices, public portals, and methods of forming strong ideological immunity are shown. The signs of new types of cyber terrorism and religious extremism, their consequences, prevention methods and types of prevention are described.

Keywords: cyber terrorism and religious extremism, public order and citizen security, cyber threat, information security, information war, social networks, prevention, cyber crime.

Terrorism (lot. terror-terror, terror) - acts of violence aimed at losing or intimidating political opponents, opponents, causing panic and unrest among the population-stalking, disrupting, hostage-taking, murder, blasting, etc. Terrorism - individual and group terrorism-is divided into categories such as the actions of extremist political gangs. In political science, the concept of state terrorism also applies to repression of dictatorial and totalitarian regimes. Terrorism has occurred in all regions and countries since the Middle Ages. But from the end of the last century, new manifestations of it appeared killing or kidnapping the leaders of foreign states and governments, their diplomatic representatives, blowing up the buildings of embassies, missions, international organizations, committing explosions at airports and stations, hijacking aircraft, hostage taking people, etc. International terrorism has spread widely, and terrorism has a transparent political beginning. Cases have occurred where terrorists receive support from the governments of some countries and nearby structures. The level of social danger of crimes committed by them has increased. The threat of nuclear, chemical, biological weapons falling into the hands of terrorists increased, cyberterrorism appeared, namely, electronic terrorism. In many cases, terrorism began to be associated with religious extremism, drug addiction, separatism, and there was a confusion.

Today, terrorism and religious extremism are not limited to the territory of a particular state, where terrorists are hiding or their headquarters are located. They have already moved to the cyber world. Terrorist organizations are very masterfully using the latest capabilities of technology and the internet in the way of expanding their ranks, groups and achieving their mercenary goals. In this way, actions such as providing information about terrorist actions, goals and objectives, spreading its destructive idea and ideology among the public, as well as providing information and psychological influence on internet users, creating panic among people, raising funds to support terrorist actions, providing information about toxic substances, explosive devices and devices and technologies for their preparation, and accepting new members into the ranks of.

Such actions can also be seen when" ISHID " is masterfully used by the terrorist organization of the Islamic State of Iraq Shom. It was one of the first to establish a separate structure in its system that brought together professionals involved in promoting ideas and goals of subversion. Today, 80% of the information distributed on the internet belongs to terrorist organizations operating in the regions of the Middle East.

According to the analysis of media data and the confessions of victims, the distribution of radical ideas and most of the recruitment efforts to the organization are being carried out on social networks such as Facebook, VKontakte, Twitter, Youtube Telegram.

Cyber terrorism and anti-religious extremism and Prevention:

Multilateral conventions and acts of law have been adopted in most countries to strengthen the fight against terrorism. Including in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a special law on the fight against terrorism was adopted No. 167 of December 15, 2000. Terrorism in this law – in order to achieve political, religious, ideological and other goals, the destruction of property and other objects that pose a threat to an individual's life, health, pose a threat of injury, and force the state, international organization, physical or legal entity to commit some kind of action or refrain from committing, complicate international relations, violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, undermine security of the state, aimed at destabilizing the socio-political situation, responsibility in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan is defined as violence, intimidation with the use of violence or other criminal acts. The law provides legal justification for such issues as the competence of state bodies in the field of Counterterrorism, the conduct of an anti-terrorist operation, compensation for damage caused by a terrorist act and social rehabilitation of injured persons.

According to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the preparation and commission of terrorist acts, an attempt to provide or collect any funds and resources, other services directly or indirectly to persons participating in such activities, is punishable by imprisonment for 8 to 10 years. If a terrorist act causes a person to die, other severe consequences arise, then a sentence of imprisonment for 15 to 20 years or expulsion from the country is prescribed.

A person involved in the preparation of terrorist acts is exempt from criminal liability if he actively contributes to the timely notification of authorities or in another way to prevent the occurrence of severe consequences, as well as the implementation of terrorist goals, if there is no other composition of the crime in the actions of this person.

On July 1, the presidential decree" on approval of the national strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the fight against extremism and terrorism for 2021-2026" was adopted.

According to the roadmap on the implementation of the national strategy and national strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the fight against extremism and terrorism for 2021-2026, the following are the priorities and goals of the strategy:

- promoting the ideology of patriotism, traditional values and tolerance in order to prevent the spread of ideas of extremism and terrorism;
- prevent the spread of ideas of extremism and terrorism among minors and young people;
- strengthening women's rights and their role in fighting extremism and terrorism;
- protection of citizens who have been abroad for a long time from the influence of the ideas of extremism and terrorism;
- Fight against the use of the Internet world Information Network for extremist and terrorist purposes;
- broad involvement of civil society institutions and media in the fight against extremism and terrorism;
- improving legal harassment and prosecution measures for committing extremist and terrorist acts and financing them;
- development of international and regional cooperation in this area.

In addition to conducting preventive conversations about not entering prohibited sites in public places, educational institutions, organizations, enterprises, self-government bodies, neighborhoods, not belonging to different types of channels, not being influenced by terrorist and religious extremist ideas.

Now psychologically processed, in addition to the videos of the militants coughed up with jihadi prints, a mobile application has become a structural element of cyberterrorism and religious extremism, as well as an increasing number of internet stores that allow you to buy items with a terrorist icon. We must always be aware of this danger and protect our children from their influence in every possible way.

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CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY APPROACH TO THE RATIONAL USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN CHILDREN

Resume. Antibacterial drugs belong to medicines, the effectiveness of which, if chosen correctly, is the most obvious. The appearance of antibiotics in medical practice has led to a decrease in mortality in the most severe and widespread infectious diseases.

The variety of clinical manifestations of sepsis, combined with the lack of certainty of the concept itself, has led to its broad terminological interpretation.

The article gives a modern definition of sepsis, discusses the etiology and pathogenesis, describes the varieties of this clinical condition, describes the algorithm of actions of medical personnel when a patient is admitted with suspected severe sepsis and septic shock.

The article is intended for doctors of intensive care units, surgeons, anesthesiologists.

Keywords: sepsis, antibiotic resistance, pathogen, optimization.

Relevance. About 30 million people suffer from sepsis every year in the world, and 8 million patients die from it [6,8]. Most studies on sepsis are mainly devoted to specific issues of diagnosis and treatment or conducted on specific groups of patients [6-9], while there are few works on microbiology and they require regular updating [1,5]. In 2020, mortality from antibiotic-resistant bacteria increased by 15% in the United States [2,7].

Prolonged hospitalizations during the COVID-19 pandemic allowed bacteria to develop resistance to new drugs [3,5]. It was found that in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, 29,400 people died from antimicrobial-resistant infections, in 40% of cases it was a hospital infection [1,4]. In this connection, it became necessary to conduct a study with an emphasis on the microbiological properties of sepsis pathogens.

The purpose of the study. The aim of the study was to optimize the diagnosis and treatment of sepsis based on the study of bacteriologically verified cases with the determination of the main sources, etiological structure and resistance of pathogens to antibacterial therapy.

Materials and methods of research. 256 case histories of sepsis patients with positive hemoculture who were treated at the ASMI clinic in 2022-2023 were studied. A retrospective assessment of the medical histories of patients with positive blood culture was carried out, regardless of the timing of the appearance of bacteremia from the moment of hospitalization.

The results of the study. Respiratory infections were the most frequent source of sepsis, which were observed in 28% of patients. Pneumonia prevailed among this group of infections (96%). Abdominal infections were the source of sepsis in 20% of patients: peritonitis (68%), abscesses of internal organs (16%), purulent cholecystitis (16%). Skin and soft tissues were the source of infection in sepsis patients in 17% of cases (bedsores (73%), suppurated postoperative wounds (11%), spondylitis (8%), gonitis (8%)). The heart and large vessels were the source of bacteremia in 13% of cases due to the presence of bacterial endocarditis (66%) and vascular infections (34%). Urinary and reproductive organs were the source of infection in sepsis patients in 10% of cases (pyelonephritis (77%), metroendometritis (18%), salpingo-ophoritis (5%)). The most rare sources of bacteremia in our study were the central nervous system (CNS) (7%) and ENT organs (5%). The source of infection in the central nervous system was more often purulent meningoecephalitis (60%), which developed against the background of the underlying disease or after acute traumatic brain injury, less often brain abscesses (27%) and epiduritis (13%).

The main etiological agents of bacteremia in sepsis patients with different sources of infection are analyzed. All patients with sepsis at the stage of inclusion in the study were in the intensive care unit. At the same time, some of them were connected to a ventilator, others had central or peripheral catheters. Probably, a large percentage of coagulase-negative staphylococci (CoNS) isolated from the blood of patients with different sources of infection is due to the high degree of colonization of environmental objects. During the study, no statistically significant difference was obtained between groups of patients with different sources of infection, depending on the number of CoNS that caused bacteremia ($p < 0.03$).

Conclusion. As a result of the study, it was found that more than half of the sources of infection in patients with sepsis are associated with the respiratory organs and the abdominal cavity. At the same time, the main pathogens turned out to be staphylococci, enterobacteria, which dictates the need to include antibiotics, primarily active against this flora, in the initial treatment regimens. The studied gram–positive hemocultures showed high sensitivity to vancomycin and linezolid, enterobacteria - to carbapenems and cefepime. When deciding on the appointment of anti-bacterial therapy for infections caused by non-fermenting bacteria, it may be recommended to make an individual decision in each individual case, based on microbiological research data.

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ROSSIYA IMPERIYASINING TURKISTONDAGI BOJXONA SIYOSATI VA UNING TASHQI SAVDO RIVOJLANISHIGA TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Rossiya imperiyasining Turkiston o'lkasidagi tashqi savdo va ishlab chiqaruvchi kuchlarning rivojlanish darajasiga bevosita bog'liq bo'lgan iqtisodiy siyosatining asosiy qismi bojxona siyosati haqida so'z yuritiladi

Kalit so'zlar: Rossiya imperiyasi, Turkiston o'lkasi, bojxona, Kaspiyorti, Semipalatinsk, nazorat okruglari, Moliya vazirligi.

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THE CUSTOMS POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN TURKEY AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

Abstract. This article talks about customs policy, the main part of the economic policy of the Russian Empire, which is directly related to the level of development of foreign trade and productive forces in the territory of Turkestan.

Key words: Russian Empire, Turkestan region, customs, Transcaspian, Semipalatinsk, control districts, Ministry of Finance.

Rossiya imperiyasining siyosiy, iqtisodiy sohalarda olib borgan siyosati natijasida Turkiston o'lkasi XIX asr oxirida Rossiya imperiyasining tom ma'nodagi mustamlakasiga aylandi. Turkistondagi mustamlaka boshqaruv tizimi o'lkada soliq yig'ib olishda ham muhim o'rin tutadi. Soliqlami yig'ib olish va tartiblar asosan avvalgidek saqlab qolingan. Ya'ni xonliklar davridagi soliq yig'ish, daromad belgilash mezonlariga amal qilib mahalla oqsoqollari, aminlar, qozilar yordamida soliq yig'ish tizimi saqlab qolingan. Asosiy farqi yig'ilgan mablag'lar xon xazinasiga emas, balki general-gubernatorlik xazinasiga tushgan. Mustamlaka boshqaruv tartiblari, boshqaruv ma'murlarining noqonuniy ish olib borishlari, tub joy aholisining kamsitishlar, shaxsiy manfaatlari yo'lida suiste'molchilik va jabr-zulmlari ko'plab noroziliklarga sabab bo'ldi.

Rossiyaning imperiya bojxona siyosati tashqi savdo va ishlab chiqaruvchi kuchlarning rivojlanish darajasiga bevosita bog'liq edi. Aynan bojxona siyosati nafaqat Rossiya, balki, O'rta Osiyo mintaqasidagi iqtisodiy rivojlanish darajasini belgilab berdi. Ma’lumki, Rossiya imperiyasi iqtisodiyotda protektsionizm1 g‘oyalariga amal qilgan. Bunday siyosatning asosiy sababi imperiyaning iqtisodiy tizimidan kelib chiqqan edi. Rossiya XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan rivojlanishning kapitalistik yo‘liga o‘ta boshladi. Imperiya asosan, chetga xom-ashyo eksport qilgan va Yevropaning boshqa kapitalistik davlatlariga nisbatan ancha qoloq mamlakat hisoblangan[1.80]. Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, Rossiya imperiyasining sanoat tarmoqlarini modernizatsiya qilinmaganligi sababli, Turkiston o‘lkasini iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga samarali ta’sir ko‘rsata olmadi.

XIX asr oxirlarida bozor munosabatlari rivojlanishi bilan bojxona siyosati tovar sotishning yangi bozorlarini egallashga yordam beradigan dastaklardan biriga aylandi. Turkiston bojxona ishining tarixi 1868-yilda Orenburg va G‘arbiy Sibir bojxona liniyalari tugatilgandan keyin boshlanadi. Rossiya imperiyasi Turkiston o‘lkasini imperiya bojxona tizimiga kiritishga harakat qildi[2.123]. 1886-yilgi “Nizomning” joriy qilinishi bilan mustamlaka ma’muriyatining iqtisod sohasidagi funksiyalarining sekin-asta cheklanish jarayoni boshlandi. Bu xarbiy vazirlikka emas, boshqa mahkamalarga, eng avvalo, moliya vazirligi, dexqonchilik va davlat mulklari vazirligi, ichki ishlar vazirligiga buysunuvchi ko‘plab davlat muassasalarining tashkil qilinishida o‘z aksini topdi. Ularning tashkil qilinishi mohiyat e‘tibori bilan o‘lka ma’muriyatini markaziy davlat muassasalari bilan ularning mahalliy organlari o‘rtasidagi vositachi idoraga aylantirardi. Mahalliy organlar rasman general-gubernatorga buysunsada, xizmatga doir ko‘rsatma va yumushlarni bevosita Peterburgdan olardi[3.103].

1886-yilda bojxona nazorati Turkiston general hukumati konseraliyasi tasarrufidan chiqarilib, imperiya Moliya vazirligiga o‘tkazildi. Turkistonda bojxona ishlari bo‘yicha Moliya vazirligining maxsus topshiriqlar bo‘yicha mansabdor shaxsi tayinlandi[4.27]. U Turkistonga chegaradosh barcha mamlakatlar bilan savdo-sotiq, aloqalarini nazorat qilardi. 1890-yil 12-iyunda Xitoy va qo‘shni xonliklar bilan chegaralarni nazorat qiluvchi Semipalatinsk va Turkiston bojxona okruglari tashkil etildi. 1893- yil Rossiya imperiyasida 11 chegara okrugi, shu jumladan, Turkiston okrugi tuzilib, unda 16 bojxona idoralari mavjud bo‘lgan[5.291].

Turkiston bojxona okrugi boshlig‘ining bosh idorasi Toshkent shahrida joylashgan edi. Viloyat inspektorlari Moliya vazirining taqdimnomasi bilan tayinlangan. 1894-yil 6-iyunda Zakaspiy okrugi tuzilib, Buxoro amirligi bojxona boshqarmasi Turkiston bojxona okrugi boshlig‘iga bo‘ysundirildi. 1901 va 1902-yillarda tegishli ravishda Qo‘qon va Samarqand bojxonalari tashkil qilindi. 1912-yil noyabrida Rossiyadagi barcha bojxona muassasalari qayta tuzilishi munosabati bilan Turkiston bojxona okrugi o‘rnida Toshkent bojxona inspektorlik uchastkasi tashkil qilindi[6.20-28]. Bojxonalarning tashkil qilinishi

1 Proteksionizm (lotincha: protectio – panalash) - ichki bozorni turli xil iqtisodiy cheklovlar yordamida tashqi bozordan himoyalash, milliy iqtisodiyotni tashqi raqobatdan himoya qilishga qaratilgan davlatning iqtisodiy va huquqiy siyosati. Qarang. Wikipediya.uz

Rossiyaning butun O‘rta Osiyo mintaqasidagi bozorlarga mustahkam o‘rnashishi uchun imkon yaratdi.

1889-yil 23-mayda Davlat Kengashi qarori bilan Turkiston o‘lkasida bojxona ishini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiluvchi zahira fondi tashkil etildi. Zaxira fondi bojxona muassasalarining kadrlar tarkibini mustahkamlash, shuningdek, Turkiston viloyatida bojxona nazoratini amalga oshirish bo‘yicha boshqa xarajatlar uchun sarflangan. Zaxira jamg‘armasining manbasi esa, musodara qilingan tovarlarni sotishdan tushgan mablag‘ning 25 foizini ushlab qolish orqali shakllantirilgan. 1897-yil Farg‘ona bojxona okrugida Xitoydan olib o‘tilayotgan kontrabandaga qarshi kurashish uchun 3 ta razvedkachi va 12 nafar qo‘riqchidan iborat maxsus otryad ham ushbu fond mablag‘lari hisobidan tashkil etilgan[1.82].

Transkaspiy bojxona okrugi Fors va Afg‘oniston bilan chegaralarni nazorat qilgan. 1899-yil 4-iyunda O‘rta Osiyoda yetti nafar bojxona inspektori lavozimi tayinlangan. Bundan tashqari, Semipalatinsk va Kaspiyorti bojxona okruglari tugatilib, Turkiston bojxona doirasiga qo‘shildi. Bundan tashqari Turkiston bojxona okrugi boshlig‘iga bo‘ysunuvchi Biysk2, Zaysan3, Kopal va Qo‘qon bo‘limlari tashkil etildi.

Bojxonachilar va inspektorlar chegara nazorati bilan bir qatorda, siyosiy ma’lumotlar yig‘ib, Turkiston general-gubernator hukumati idorasiga tegishli tartibda yuborish vazifasi ham yuklatilgan edi. Masalan, Afg‘oniston chegarasidagi bojxona idoralari birinchi navbatda, Afg‘oniston va Buxoro amirligi to‘g‘risida ma’lumotlar yig‘ish bilan shug‘langan.

Bojxona bo‘limlarida xizmat qilish uchun mahalliy aholi vakillari ham ishga qabul qilingan. Ular “jigit”lar deb atalardi. Moliya vazirining 1891-yil 20-martdagi sirkulyar4iga ko‘ra, jigitlarga qora yoki kulrang matodan tikilgan uzun yengli beshmat, shim, etik, qilich, revolver, askar nishoni va oq qalpoq kiyish buyurilgan.

Transkaspiy bojxona hududi Turkiston mintaqasidagi eng muhim savdo punktlaridan biri hisoblangan. Zakaspiy bojxona okrugi Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligining barcha savdo-sotiq ishlarini nazorat qilgan. Transkaspiy bojxona okrugi Afg‘oniston, Britaniya Hindistoni va Erondan Turkiston o‘lkasi va xonliklariga olib kelingan barcha mahsulotlarni nazorat qilgan. Fors va Afg‘oniston tovarlaridan 5%lik boj to‘lovi undirilar edi[7.

Ingliz va yevropa tovarlarini Turkiston hududiga olib kirish taqiqlandi, bundan quyidagi tovarlar mustasno:

- apelsin va limon – ulardan har pud uchun 1 rubldan 5 rublgacha miqdorida boj undirilgan;

- xurmo, lokum5 va holva - 1 pud uchun 2 rubl. 70 k.;

2 Biysk – Rossiya Oltoy o‘lkasidagi shahar. Biya daryosi bo‘yidagi pristan, temir yo‘l stansiyasi.

3 Zaysan – Sharqiy Qozog‘iston viloyatidagi tuman. Tumanning ma’muriy markazi – Zaysan shahri.

4 Sirkulyar – (lot. – circularis – aylanma) yuqori rahbar organlar tomonidan o‘ziga qarashli tashkilotlarga yoki barcha tobe mansabdor shaxslarga yuboriladigan yozma farmoyish, buyruq; ko‘rsatma.

5 Lokum – turkcha, luqum – luqma so’zining ko’plik shakli. Sharq mamlakatlarida keng tayyorlanadigan shirinlik turi.

- ziravorlar (vanil va za‘faron) - bir pud uchun 21 rubl, 60 kopek;
- dolchin, qalampir, zanjabil - 1 pud uchun 4 rubl 50 kopek;
- dafna yaprog‘i - 1 pud uchun 1 rubl 95 kopek uchun;
- qora choy -1 pud uchun 25 rubl;
- ko‘k choy, eng yuqori navlar uchun - 1 pud uchun 14 rubl 40 kopek, quyi navlar uchun - 6 rubldan;
- Hindistonda ishlab chiqarilgan charm poyabzal - 1funt uchun 1 rubl 50 kopek;
- qimmatbaho va yarim qimmatbaho toshlar - bir funt uchun 4 rubl 50 kopek;
- oq muslin6 - bir funt uchun 1 rubl;
- shakar mahsulotlari - bir pud uchun 1 rub 65 kopek.

Quyidagi tovarlarni olib kirish taqiqlandi:

1. afyun va barcha giyohvandlik vositalari;
2. o‘qotar va boshqa barcha turdagi qurollar.

Yorma, sholi, sabzavot, meva va rezavorlar, sut, parranda go‘shti, tuxum va shu kabi mahsulotlardan boj undirilmas edi. Bundan tashqari, Turkiston bojxona okrugi boshlig‘iga Afg‘onistondan Buxoroga bojsiz qoramol olib o‘tish huquqi ham beriladi [8.65].

Rossiya imperiyasi Fors va Afg‘oniston bilan keng savdo aloqalarini rivojlantirishga harakat qildi. 1891 yildagi 670 ming puddan 1898 yilga kelib rus manufakturasining importi 1 million pudga, 1903 yilga kelib esa 1 million 300 ming pudga yetdi. Ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar importining kengayishiga imperiya hukumatining bojxona choralari juda muhim sabab bo‘ldi.

Xo‘jalik hayotida Zakaspiy bojxona okrugi bilan bir qatorda Turkiston bojxona okrugi va Semirechensk viloyatining janubiy qismi muhim o‘rin tutgan. Turkiston general-gubernatori tomonidan tasdiqlangan 1881-yil 19-dekabrdagi qonunga ko‘ra, Buxoro va Xiva xonliklarining barcha tovarlari, shuningdek, choydan tashqari Xitoy mollarini bojsiz olib kirishga ruhsat berildi. Bojxona ko‘rsatmalariga ko‘ra, Angliya-Hindiston tovarlari yashirincha Buxoro amirligiga yoki Kaspiybo‘yi mintaqasiga olib o‘tilgansa, ushbu tovarlar musodara qilinib, kim oshdi savdosida xorijga qaytarib olib chiqilishi sharti bilan sotilgan, agar xaridor topilmasa, tovarlar yo‘q qilingan [2.107].

Kaspiyorti temir yo‘lining Andijongacha uzaytirilishi masalasining hal etilishi Qo‘qon va boshqa shaharlarning ichki va tashqi savdosida katta rol o‘ynadi. Bu narsa ayniqsa choy bilan savdo qiluvchilarga qo‘l keldi. Shuning uchun ular Xitoy choyini Botumi orqali ko‘proq olib kelish uchun u yerda mustaqil bojxona tuzish masalasini ko‘tarib chiqdilar. Savdogarlarning talabiga ko‘ra, 1898-yilning noyabr oyida bojxona boshqarmasi Marg‘ilondan Qo‘qonga ko‘chirildi. 1900-yilda 669753 rubllik 20345 pud choydan bojxona 226.647 rubl 77 tiyin daromad ko‘rgan. Choy bilan bo‘ladigan savdo 4 ta firma ixtiyorida edi.

6 Muslin – yengil, yupqa, mayin va yuqori sifatli mato.

1900-yilda Shvesov firmasida 7651, Sinisinda 4477, Sabirov firmasida 8603 pud, hammasi bo'lib 20731 pud 77 funt choy bor edi. Oxirgi o'n yilda choy bilan savdo qilish 2 barobar o'sdi [3.105].

Rossiya imperiyasi qo'shni davlatlar bilan shartnoma tuzgan tomonlar o'rtasidagi savdoni tartibga soluvchi bojxona shartnomalarini imzoladi. Masalan, Buxoro, Xiva, Eron va Xitoy bilan shunday shartnomalar tuzildi. 1873-yil 28-sentabrda Shahrisabzda Buxoro va Rossiya o'rtasida do'stlik shartnomasi tuzilib, unda bojxona masalalari ham tartibga solindi. Shartnomaning VI moddasida Buxoro bilan savdo qiluvchi rus savdogarlaridan tovar qiymatining 2,5 foizidan ko'p bo'lmagan miqdorda undirilishi, o'z navbatida Turkiston o'lkasidagi buxorolik savdogarlardan tovar qiymatining 1/40 qismi undirilishi belgilab qo'yilgan edi. Savdogarlardan qo'shimcha boj va yig'imlar undirish taqiqlandi. Shartnomaning VII moddasida rus savdogarlariga o'z tovarlarini Buxoro yerlari orqali qo'shni davlatlarga bojsiz olib o'tish huquqi berilganligi qayd etildi[4.28]. Moliya vazirligi Buxoroga olib kiriladigan chet el tovarlariga bojxona to'lovlarini belgilashda Buxoro amiriga imtiyozlar berdi.

O'rta Osiyo xonliklari Rossiya bojxona tizimiga qo'shilishi natijsida savdo-iqtisodiy mustaqilligiga barham berildi. Aynan shu holat rus metropoliya ishlab chiqarish korxonalariga xom-ashyoni nafaqat O'rta Osiyo, balki qo'shni davlatlardan olib kirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lib qolmay, balki Afg'oniston, Eron, Xitoy hududlarida ham o'z mahsulotlarini ichki bozorda sotishni yo'lga qo'ydi.

Rossiya imperiyasining O'rta Osiyoni bosib olishdan ko'zlagan maqsadlari o'lkani arzon xom-ashyo manbai va metropoliya ishlab chiqargan mahsulotlar uchun yangi bozorni vujudga keltirishdan iborat edi. Shuning uchun ham imperiya hukmron doiralari O'rta Osiyoni bosib olishda eng birinchi navbatda o'lka bozorlari, iqtisodiy resurslarini butunlay o'z qo'llariga olishga harakat qildilar. Ayni paytda, O'rta Osiyo bozorini egallab olish bu hududda o'z savdo monopoliyasini qaror toptirish maqsadida boj tizimini ham tubdan o'zgartirib, shu maqsadlarga xizmat qiluvchi boj siyosatini yuritdi.

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TREATMENT TACTICS AND PROGNOSIS OF CONVULSIVE SYNDROME AND EPILEPSY IN CHILDREN

Resume. The problem of convulsive states in young children is one of the important problems of modern neurology, pediatrics and psychiatry.

The prevalence of convulsive states among children is 5.0 -10.0%. Convulsive states are the main source of epilepsy in adults, so preventing their occurrence in children is the key to preventing epilepsy. Especially important in this aspect is the study of convulsive states in early childhood (up to 3 years).

Keywords: convulsive states, epilepsy, risk factors, child's age, prevention, absences.

Relevance. The problem of convulsive states in young children is one of the important problems of modern neurology, pediatrics and psychiatry [3,7].

Population studies have shown that every year 2540 thousand children in the USA suffer one unprovoked convulsive seizure[6.10]. According to the definition of the National Antiepileptic League, we are talking about multiple seizures over a 24-hour period with the child returning to a normal level of consciousness between episodes [1,4,8].

Many children who have suffered the first convulsive seizure, subsequently never tolerate the second one. However, seizures can be the beginning of more serious diseases, including epilepsy.

Epilepsy is a condition in which a child has a history of two or more episodes of seizures that are not associated with any provoking factor[2,5,9].

In young children, the causes of convulsive states can be studied in more detail than in adults, because parents and relatives of a sick child can tell the doctor accurate information about the course of pregnancy and childbirth in the mother, the postpartum period, about changes in the behavior and character of the child.

The purpose of the study. The purpose of this study was to study the role of risk factors and hereditary burden in the occurrence of convulsive states in early childhood.

Material and methods. To solve the tasks, a clinical and epidemiological examination of 60 young children with convulsive disorders was conducted. Of these, 40 boys (66.7%), 20 girls (33.3%).

Results. Accurate information about the time of the onset of seizures was obtained for all patients. In the first days after birth, convulsive states first appeared in 8 children (13.5%), (boys -7, girls -1), during the first month – in 6 (10.2%) children, (boys -3, girls -3), up to 6 months of age – in 23 (39.0%) children, (boys -14, girls - 9), up to 1 year – 16 (25.4%) children, (boys - 13, girls – 3), up to 2 years – 4 (6.8%) children, (boys - 2, girls - 2), up to 3 years – 3 (5.1%) children, (boys – 1, girls - 2).

From the data obtained, it can be seen that convulsive states occur more often in young children for the first time up to 6 months.

The importance of hereditary factors in the occurrence of convulsive states is not denied, but is considered by most authors only as predisposing. In our patients, hereditary burden was detected in 18.0% of cases, including epilepsy in relatives in 3.4% of cases, in one of the parents – in 7.7% of cases. Other mental illnesses among relatives of the first degree of kinship were noted in 6.9% of cases.

Many authors note that heredity is a factor that lowers the convulsive threshold of a child's brain. Seizures appear only when epileptic harmfulness joins this predisposing factor.

Among the prenatal hazards that can further provoke the occurrence of convulsive states include chronic fetal hypoxia, gestosis, infections and intoxication of the pregnant mother. Birth trauma, prolonged labor, delivery with obstetric forceps, vacuum extractor, rapid labor, prolonged asphyxia are one of the frequent perinatal causes of convulsive states. In children suffering from convulsive conditions, asphyxia and gestosis in the mother during pregnancy are often detected in the anamnesis.

According to the clinical examination, the presence of prenatal hazards was detected in 43 (73%) cases, perinatal hazards were detected in all children examined by us (100%).

In the postnatal period, convulsive states can cause numerous and diverse factors: brain infections, traumatic brain injuries, various somatic diseases. Acute infections are of great importance in the development of convulsive states. Among the patients studied by us, in 24 (40.6%) cases there are indications of past infections. We observed a direct connection of infection with convulsive states in 14 (23.7%) patients. In 2 (3.4%) patients, convulsive states appeared for the first time after DPT vaccination.

Conclusions. From the above data, it can be seen that in the examined group of patients with convulsive states, the ratio of boys and girls was 2:1. The frequency of convulsive states among boys is twice as high as among girls, that is, boys are more susceptible to the occurrence of convulsive states. Convulsive states occur under the influence of the combined effects of endo- and exogenous factors. Among the endogenous factors, the hereditary factor is the most important. Among the exogenous ones, gestosis of pregnancy, birth injuries, and infectious diseases are of the greatest importance.

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METHODS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN CASES OF FEAR-PANIC

Resume. The article discusses modern approaches to psychotherapy of neurotic anxiety disorders (anxiety-phobic, panic and generalized anxiety disorders) based on the study of evidence-based studies.

The algorithms of the main psychotherapeutic methods used for the treatment of patients with neurotic anxiety disorders (cognitive behavioral psychotherapy, interpersonal psychotherapy, personality-oriented (reconstructive) psychotherapy) are presented.

The degree of evidence of the effectiveness of the use of specific psychotherapeutic methods and the strength of recommendations are indicated.

Keywords: anxiety-phobic disorders, panic disorder, psychotherapy of anxiety disorders, cognitive behavioral psychotherapy, interpersonal psychotherapy, personality-oriented (reconstructive) psychotherapy.

Relevance. The prevalence of panic disorder (PR) ranges from 1.5 to 3.5%, social anxiety disorder (STR) - from 2.4 to 13.3%, generalized anxiety disorder (GTR) - from 4.1 to 6.6% [2]. However, the problem of anxiety disorders of TR is not only in their high prevalence, but also in frequent (up to 75%) comorbidity with other mental disorders, and comorbidity in the case of TR is not limited to one disease.

Thus, comorbidity with three other mental disorders in the case of PR is 23.5%, with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) - 23%, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) - 27% [1].

Despite the high prevalence of TR, only about 30% of patients actively seek help. In addition, TRS are largely colored by ethnic and cultural characteristics, and therefore the standardization of their diagnosis and treatment is very difficult.

Patients suffering from TR rarely receive timely and adequate medical care. An important problem is also the fact that patients often turn not to psychiatrists, but to general practitioners, who often do not have sufficient qualifications for the diagnosis and therapy of TR and do not perceive them as a serious medical disease [4,5].

The situation with people suffering from TR in our country is dramatically complicated by the fact that patients with severe and prolonged course of PR or OCD are diagnosed with sluggish schizophrenia and prescribed neuroleptic therapy. A serious problem of domestic psychiatry is the lag of our medical science in the adoption of psychotherapy as an effective and equitable method of treating anxiety spectrum disorders, as well as insufficient understanding of the importance of pharmacotherapy of anxiety disorders by specialists in the field of mental disorders who do not have medical education [3,6].

For half a century of the existence of psychopharmacotherapy, several classes of psychotropic drugs have proven themselves well in the treatment of TR. Therapy of anxiety spectrum disorders has general principles, since TR have a related pathogenesis (which, apparently, is due to the high comorbidity of these conditions) associated with damage to the serotonin and gabaergic systems of the brain.

The purpose of the study. The aim of the work was to develop principles and algorithms for psychotherapeutic treatment of neurotic anxiety disorders (anxiety-phobic, panic and generalized anxiety disorders) based on evidence-based research.

Materials and methods of research. The study included 112 patients who applied for outpatient care at the AOPND. Mixed anxiety and depressive disorder was determined in all patients who participated in the study, based on the criteria of ICD-10 (F41.2). All patients were diagnosed with "neurotic disorder" based on the criteria of positive and negative diagnosis of neurotic disorders.

The results of the study. It has been established that persons with anxiety disorders have a similar personality structure in the form of pronounced hostility; negative (catastrophic) thinking, the desire to strictly follow generally accepted norms, while being characterized by different cognitive styles.

It is shown that in people with anxiety disorders, there is a decrease in the adaptive capabilities of the body, which is eliminated during psychotherapeutic influence aimed at changing the state of the functional reserves of the body.

It is shown that various types of psychotherapeutic effects are equally effective in the treatment of patients with anxiety disorders, both according to the examination data immediately after treatment and according to catamnestic observation, but this effectiveness is lower than in the case of a differentiated choice of psychotherapy method taking into account the parameters of the patient's cognitive style.

The effect of hypnotherapy is most associated with the breadth of the equivalence range, to a lesser extent the effect is associated with field independence and practically does not depend on the flexibility of cognitive control.;

The effect of gestalt therapy is most associated with the subjects' gender independence, while it is practically not associated with a narrow range of equivalence and does not depend on the rigidity or flexibility of cognitive control;

The effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral therapy is most associated with the narrowness of the equivalence range and to a lesser extent with utility dependence. There is also a pronounced tendency to link the effect of this type of psychotherapy with the flexibility of cognitive control;

The effectiveness of short-term psychodynamic psychotherapy is most associated with gender independence, somewhat less with the breadth of the equivalence range and practically does not depend on the rigidity of cognitive control.

During the catamnestic analysis of the results of psychotherapy, it was shown that the effect of psychotherapeutic influence is least stable in persons with a high degree of usefulness and cognitive simplicity, regardless of the type of therapy.

Conclusion. The study of the indicators of the effectiveness of psychotherapy as the degree of compliance of the structuring of the material with the parameters of the cognitive sphere of the patient allows a more complete understanding of the mechanisms of psychotherapeutic influence.

The identification of variants of the organization of cognitive style - predictors of the effectiveness of certain psychotherapeutic techniques allows for a more differentiated psychotherapeutic correction of anxiety disorders.

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ORGANIZATIONAL MOMENTS OF EDUCATIONAL SPEECH ACTIVITY WHEN TEACHING GRAMMAR OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AS A FOREIGN

Annotation. The article discusses the main points of the process of organizing educational speech activity in the grammatical aspect of the Russian language, which consists in identifying the communicative and cognitive mechanisms of language and speech, in mastering the rules governing the functioning of language units, their participation in the speech act, as well as the rules for constructing speech works – statements and text as products of speech-thinking activity.
Keywords: educational speech activity, language unit, communication, communicative competence, cognitive information processing.

In modern linguistic research, innovative technologies in the organization of educational speech activity are gaining increasing attention of methodologists and teachers of Russian as a foreign language. At the same time, it is emphasized that these technologies assume such a construction of the learning process, as a result of which the speech-thinking activity of foreign students is activated when mastering the educational (language and speech) material. The organization of educational speech activity consists in identifying the communicative and cognitive mechanisms of language and speech, in mastering the necessary rules governing the functioning of language units, their participation in the speech act, as well as the rules for constructing speech works – statements and text as products of speech-thinking activity. In the process of teaching the grammar of the Russian language to foreign students, scientists focus on:

a) the "mental" foundations of understanding and producing speech, with

b) cognitive structures and processes that are characteristic of a person, namely: a systematic description and explanation of the mechanisms of human language acquisition, the principles of structuring these mechanisms.

Speech activity is a complex and important cognitive process in which cognitive processing of language information received by a person during foreign language speech activity is carried out both during perception and understanding, and during speech generation. Therefore, when organizing the process of mastering language skills, the realities should take into account not only those mental representations that arise during processing or are extracted from long-term memory, but also those procedures or operations that are used in this case. From these positions, language should be considered as a cognitive process of obtaining and processing information contained in any speech work. Including the transmission and receipt of information encoded by linguistic means, requiring certain methods of verbalization of the emerging idea in the acts of speech generation and, on the contrary, the extraction of meaning from the incoming speech utterance in the acts of its perception and understanding, this cognitive process shows a clear dependence on the conditions of its implementation, on which partners it proceeds, etc. Language provides a two-way link between individual and collective knowledge. The consolidation of individual knowledge in sound forms, and then in writing, made it possible to preserve knowledge and transfer it from one individual to another.

On this basis, collective knowledge is formed. At the same time, the language allows the individual to assimilate the collective knowledge that the social environment has. Besides that, language is one of the main tools for creating new knowledge. The role of language in the production of new knowledge is due to the fact that language signs are inherent not only in the functions of "codification of meaning", but also the properties of "operationality". Human thinking can be supplemented and sometimes replaced by operational activity with signs. Operating with language signs in the process of educational speech activity is equivalent to transformation of the information contained in them, which makes it possible to form new information that cannot be constructed without language as a cognitively functioning system in the process of speech communication [4, p. 61].

The acquisition of a foreign language is not only the acquisition of knowledge about the language system (vocabulary, grammar, phonetics, etc.), but, what is very important, language acquisition is the acquisition of means of inosociocultural communication. Thanks to this language–transmitted possibility of transition from the subjective to the intersubjective, and in this sense objective, it is possible to consider the assimilation of the correct use of linguistic phenomena as the assimilation of appropriate classifications (or differences) in the world - as a prerequisite for intercultural communication. The scope of language use cannot be limited by the framework and canons of everyday experience, and its theoretical consideration is the identification of the rules of conformity of the use of expressions such as "read a book"; "listen to music"; "teach song" and categorization of speech acts and underlying intentions [4, p. 386].

In this regard, it can be concluded that it is unlawful "to identify the meaningfulness of a linguistic expression with the correctness of its use, and understanding with meaning – with knowledge of the rules of use" [4, p. 388]. This reduction makes it inexplicable: both language acquisition (vocabulary, grammar, etc.) and its use in the process of foreign-language RD; the possibility of meaningful use of the same language means in different (including new) situations to express different (including incompatible) representations of native speakers of the studied language about the surrounding reality. In other words, in the process of teaching foreign students the lexical and grammatical aspect, it is necessary to remember that grammatical categories, forms, phenomena should be considered not only in terms of content and expression, but also in terms of behavior in the structural functional and semantic organization of a phrase, sentence, text as a product of educational speech activity.

All of the above allows us to draw the following conclusion: currently, in teaching the grammatical aspect of speech activity, it is necessary to take into account the following criteria, on the basis of which a conscious understanding of language units is built:

a) consideration of each grammatical phenomenon from the side of the form, meaning of linguistic means and features of their use in various speech situations; b) identification of features of expression grammatical meanings and relations and the display of actualization language means in speech; c) taking into account the peculiarities of the use of language units depending on the sphere of use; d) showing the role of certain language units in the process of organizing the teaching of foreign language speech activity. Taking into account these criteria in the process of organizing educational speech activity in teaching the grammatical aspect of the Russian language as a foreign language will help to reflect the most common and essential features in understanding, awareness of various intra-linguistic relationships, most often depending on the functional, communicative and cognitive nature of the language itself language. Moreover, foreign students, first of all, should themselves realize and take into account not only the structural and systemic, but also the communicative and cognitive significance of the grammatical categories studied, the patterns of their use in various speech situations, understand that the effectiveness of the formation and development of their communicative competence largely depends on this, which allows linking the language system and the system speech, paradigmatics and syntagmatics, statics and dynamics at the level of conscious comprehension of foreign language speech activity. In this sense, language acts not only as a system of signs, a set of means of expression, but also as a communicative and cognitive system for processing information in any speech work. Organization of educational speech activity, including the transmission and receipt of information using language means, requiring certain techniques of verbalization of the emerging meaning in the process of generating speech or extracting meaning from an incoming speech utterance, it shows dependence not only on the conditions of its implementation, on who it flows between, etc., but also on the conscious assimilation of grammatical units of the language, which allows you to reveal the complexity of the phenomenon of "word", which "has a certain semantic structure, it is complicated by a social and emotionally expressive component, contains the rudiments of knowledge and forms a certain concept of the world, is potentially charged with imagery, is divided into significant parts, includes rules of formal grammatical variability... and at the right moment reveals hidden syntactic connections." [1, p.118].

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PROBLEMS OF DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC HEART FAILURE AND MODERN WAYS TO SOLVE THEM

Resume. Seeing the last 5 years, this problem has been considered at the level of the policy of our state, and this indicator has decreased as a result of the fact that much attention is paid to a healthy lifestyle among the population. This result was achieved primarily due to the development of a system of care for patients with acute pathology (acute coronary syndrome and stroke). As part of the Vascular Program, an effective network of vascular centers was created, high technologies of treatment and rehabilitation of patients were introduced.

This article is devoted to the diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases by modern methods, highlighting the degree of prevalence of these diseases among residents of the Fergana Valley and the issues of their early diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

Keywords: chronic heart failure, Ferghana Valley, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Relevance. Heart failure is characterized by a change in the structure or function of the heart, leading to its inability to deliver oxygen in accordance with the need of tissues, despite the normal filling pressure [3].

In accordance with modern international recommendations, chronic heart failure (CHF) is defined as a syndrome in which a patient has typical complaints (shortness of breath, swelling of the legs, fatigue) and symptoms (increased venous jugular pressure, wheezing in the lungs, displaced apical thrust) as a result of changes in the structure or function of the heart [5].

Heart failure can manifest itself with both reduced and normal left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF). Here and further, CHF is considered only with reduced LVEF as the most common variant in patients after myocardial infarction.

The prevalence of clinically pronounced CHF in the population is at least 1.8-2.0%. Among people over 65 years of age, the incidence of CHF increases to 6-10%, and decompensation becomes the most common cause of hospitalization of elderly patients [4]. The number of patients with asymptomatic LV dysfunction is at least 4 times higher than the number of patients with clinically pronounced CHF.

In 15 years, the number of hospitalizations diagnosed with CHF has tripled, and in 40 years it has increased 6 times. The five-year survival rate of patients with CHF is still below 50%. The risk of sudden death is 5 times higher than in the population.

There are more than 2.5 million patients with CHF in the USA [5], about 200 thousand patients die annually, the 5-year survival rate after the appearance of signs of CHF is 50%.

The diagnosis of heart failure in patients with preserved ejection fraction in asymptomatic patients is the most difficult, since the symptoms are nonspecific and can be caused by several alternative extra-cardiac conditions, such as chronic lung diseases, anemia and chronic kidney diseases [3].

For differential diagnosis and prediction of the course of heart failure, laboratory and instrumental methods are used to identify specific biomarkers or functional and structural changes in the myocardium.

The number of biomarkers studied for use in the diagnosis, monitoring and prediction of the course of heart failure is extensive, but only some of them are presented in clinical practice.

The purpose of the study. To study the possibilities of differential diagnosis and optimal treatment of chronic heart failure in the Andijan region.

Material and methods of the study. A prospective observational study of patients who turned to a therapist in the polyclinics of AOMPB during the year was conducted.Andijan.

Results of the study. As a result of the examination, the diagnosis of CHF was confirmed in 50.3% of cases. In the remaining patients, including 33.3% of men and 59.5% of women, alternative causes of complaints were identified: COPD (10.8%), hypothyroidism (9.2%), transient myocardial ischemia (9.2%), obesity (10.3%), psychogenic causes (4.3%), anemia (3.2%), arrhythmias (2.2%).

In 90.8% of cases, the differential diagnosis of CHF was completed in a polyclinic and a district diagnostic clinical center, and only 9.2% of patients required additional examination in a specialized cardiological institution. The lack of the possibility of studying the brain natriuretic peptide for screening, territorial remoteness and waiting for studies at the district clinical center contributed to an increase in the time (up to 101.8 ± 88 days on average) and the cost of examination (8.03 ± 2.1 diagnostic services per person), as well as the withdrawal from the study of 36.1% of patients with suspected CHF.

Patients with verified CHF corresponded by gender (equal number of men and women), etiology, the average functional class of NYHA (2.1±0.7) and the proportion of people with a low left ventricular ejection fraction (44.1%) to the contingent of the European register EuroHeart Failure survey, but differed in younger age (64.8±10.6 years) and higher the prevalence of arterial hypertension (74.2%), similar to the patients of the Russian registry EPOCH-O-CHF.

ACE inhibitors or angiotensin II receptor antagonists were prescribed 95%, recommended p-blockers – 91%, spironolactone – 71%, diuretics - 90%, digoxin - 27%, statins - 61% of patients with CHF. In CHF with low LVEF, target doses of ACE inhibitors/ARAP and P-blockers were achieved in 51% and 44%, respectively, at least 50% of the target doses - in 68%, target heart rate - in 83% of cases, which required the addition of ivabradine in 23% of patients with sinus rhythm. The use of oral anticoagulants remained insufficient, which only 43.2% of patients who had appropriate indications were able to prescribe.

Conclusion. Thus, modern diagnosis of CHF is based not only on the determination of clinical symptoms of the disease during questioning and physical examination, but also on the use of modern highly informative laboratory and instrumental methods.

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STATE REGULATION OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Abstract. The article highlightes the theory and practice of state regulation of the economy, which underlies the evolution of economic development. In particular, it analyzes the impact of the development of economic doctrines on economic policy, the views of economists on state intervention in the economy. The directions of active investment policy of the state in the regulation of entrepreneurial activity have been analyzed and conclusions are drawn.

Keywords: Evolution of economic development, investment, entrepreneurship, investment policy, foreign investment, mechanism.

INTRODUCTION

One of the priorities of economic reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan is the development, support and effective organization of enterprises. In our country, the development of small business in the economic sphere is of particular socio-economic importance. The scientific and theoretical basis for the development of large-scale development of enterprises is one of the most pressing problems of our time.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This question has always been at the center of the evolution of economic development. In particular, the views of the economist A. Smith on state intervention in the economy had a significant impact on the development of economic doctrines and economic policies in most countries.

John Maynard Keynes's predecessors Arthur Cecil Pigou and Knut Wicksell also scientifically substantiated the need for state management of the economy. One of the founders of this theory was Gottfried von Haberler analyzed the theory of periodicity in his book "Prosperity and Depression". He attributed the crisis to excessive capital accumulation and insufficient consumption [4].

To reduce the amplitude of periodic oscillations, he expressed his views on how to get rid of these two states. The study of the multiplier effect, which in turn triggers the accelerator effect by John Maurice Clark, also played an important role in the development of the theory of state regulation of the economy. His research was conducted concurrently with Keynesian research.

Keynesian theory of state regulation of the economy includes three main cases: first, it evaluates the market mechanism of self-action; secondly, the reasons for difficulties and contradictions arising in the process of economic development based on complexity are interpreted; thirdly, a system of measures was created to regulate the economy in order to eliminate the shortcomings.

In his early studies, Keynes substantiated the theory of effective demand [1] by rejecting Say's law. In the pre-Keynesian period, the classics adopted Say's Law of Markets, according to which supply would create its own demand. Keynes, on the other hand, put forward the idea that aggregate demand creates its own supply.

“The state, - wrote J. Keynes, - will have to exert its directing influence on the propensity to consume partly with the help of an appropriate system, partly through setting interest rates and partly through other methods” [1].

One of the most prominent followers of Keynes, the American economist Alvin Harvey Hansen wrote about this: "Our society has evolved into a mixed public-private economy in which the great operations of a wise and prudent government become a stabilizing and sustaining force." [2].

In conclusion, it should be noted that at the same time, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state should act as an initiator and organizer of the transition to a market economy, take effective measures to regulate the economy, enriching the Keynesian theory with its experience and model based on its strengths.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This is determined by the ratio of the volume of required production, taking into account the resources. In the context of Uzbekistan, first of all, technological and financial investments are needed to solve the general problems of the economy. Thus, according to the report of the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation Doing Business, the strategic goal of reforms to improve the investment climate is to create the most favorable conditions for doing business and attracting foreign investment to the country by 2024.

Table 1: Dynamics of rating indicators of Uzbekistan Doing Business

№	Indicators	Place occupied		Difference	Place occupied		Difference
		2021	2022		2021	2022	
1.	Business registration	23	11	12	11	12	-1
2.	Registration of private property	81	73	8	73	71	2
3.	Getting loans	42	55	-13	55	60	-5
4.	Taxation	139	78	61	78	64	14
5.	Enforcement of contracts	37	39	-2	39	41	-2
6.	Solve insolvency	72	87	-15	87	91	-4
7.	Protecting minority investors	78	62	16	62	64	-2
8.	Electrical connection	78	27	51	27	35	-8
9.	Obtaining a building permit	147	135	12	135	134	1
10.	International trade	166	168	-2	168	165	3
General indicator		87	74	13	74	76	-2

In order to consistently pursue an active investment policy, which is the basis of comprehensive economic reforms in 2022, it is planned to use about 138 trillion soums from all sources, which is 16% more than in 2021. In this regard, the volume of foreign direct investment will increase by almost 1.5 times compared to this year and will reach $ 4.2 billion. As a result, 142 modern enterprises will be launched.

However, despite the fact that the volume of foreign direct investment in the economy is growing, in practice, it is not at the proper level, taking into account the demand for investment and the potential of the Republic, which requires a more active and consistent continuation of the policy in this area, as confirmed by the estimates of BCG experts.

The authors of the BCG report "Investing in Central Asia: One Region, Many Opportunities" believe that against the backdrop of a global decline in direct investment, Central Asia could become a new frontier for international capital. They estimate the potential for attracting foreign direct investment at $ 170 billion, of which only $ 40-70 billion in non-resource sectors of the economy.

According to BCG estimates, Kazakhstan will increase foreign direct investment in the non- resource sector to $ 32-52 billion. Uzbekistan ($ 7-13 billion) and Kyrgyzstan ($ 1.3-2 billion) are also among the three leaders in Central Asia in terms of investment potential. The following figure shows the volume and dynamics of investment in the economy as a result of an active investment policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The task of activating the investment process is to form appropriate regulatory instruments, without which it is impossible to take a natural step towards the development of market relations. Investment policy will yield the expected results only if it is consistent with the development of the national economy, sectors and regions. A very important task today is the creation of favorable organizational and legal conditions for investing in the development of regions.

With the expansion of privatization and the development of the private sector, investments from the state budget will decrease. In such cases, in countries transitioning to a market economy, including Uzbekistan, projects in the field of medicine, science, culture, education and other social spheres are financed from the state budget. Examples of this are medical institutions, educational institutions, housing construction and

In particular, in 2022, investments in fixed assets in the Kashkadarya region amounted to 16321.1 billion soums, which is 3 times more than in 2019. Of this volume, non-productive investment accounted for 30% of the total investment volume, which is more than twice as much as in 2019.

The World Bank and International Finance Corporation "Doing Business" report also approved a roadmap to improve the performance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as a list of government bodies and organizations responsible for creating a stable socio-economic infrastructure. During the implementation of the strategy, the country will significantly improve its position in 34 indicators, and in 47 indicators, the assessment of achievements will be carried out for the first time [6].

The assessment will be carried out in the following areas:

- ➢ state building;
- ➢ human capital development and research activities;
- ➢ infrastructure development;
- ➢ market development;
- ➢ business development;
- ➢ science and technology;
- ➢ in the development of creative results.

In particular, it is planned to improve the position of the World Bank on the Doing Business Index in our country.

Table 2: World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index in Uzbekistan

Indicators	2015	2030
The cost of dismissal with redundancy	81,4	96
Ease of business creation	89	95
Ease of resolution of insolvency (admitting bankruptcy)	46,5	70
Ease of paying taxes	68,3	80

CONCLUSION

The country's position in the World Bank Ease of Doing Business Index will improve, in particular as a result of the following measures:

✓ the formation of a competitive market that stimulates the transition of the economy to the path of innovative development and efficient use of resources;

✓ Improving antimonopoly policy, including through the introduction of public-private partnerships, providing all legal entities and individuals with non-discriminatory access to goods, works and services of natural monopolies, introducing effective pricing mechanisms for products of purely monopoly enterprises.;

✓ creating equal conditions for doing business and eliminating monopolization of the domestic market;

✓ increase the share of electricity production using renewable and alternative energy sources [3].

The concept of administrative reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan identifies the main directions of the radical reform of public administration:

➢ Improving the institutional, organizational and legal framework for the activities of executive authorities,

➢ Determine the tasks of the executive authorities, mechanisms for their implementation and areas of responsibility.

The aim is to reduce the administrative influence on the sectors of the economy and expand market-based governance mechanisms. The following is planned in this direction:

➢ Measures to introduce modern forms of strategic planning, innovative ideas, developments and technologies into the public administration system

➢ Strengthening an effective system of professional civil service, as well as creating effective anti-corruption mechanisms

From the analysis of the policy of state support for improving entrepreneurial activity, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Government support measures for small businesses based on the size of the enterprise are losing their economic importance due to the fact that the size of enterprises, the structure and changes in industries do not guarantee efficiency and are constantly changing factors.

The main directions of the system of state support for enterprises are the formation of a legal environment, institutional development, business culture, direct (logistic, financial, informational, etc.) assistance, development of integration between small and large businesses.

Based on the above conclusions, it is necessary to pay attention to the following directions of the formation of a business support system:

✓ creating an environment that allows new firms to enter other markets and accelerate the liquidation of inefficient firms;

✓ Encourage the creation or import and implementation of advanced technologies to ensure the production of competitive products;

✓ Achieve an increase in the quality of management and the number of innovators serving small businesses by increasing the entrepreneurial culture not only among the population, but also in various structures of state support through various training programs.

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TEACHING LISTENING IN ENGLISH LESSONS THE TYPOLOGY OF EXERCISES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS TYPE OF SPEECH ACTIVITY

Annotation. The article is devoted to the issues of the process and methodology of mastering listening as a type of speech and educational activity in universities. The specifics of teaching listening in English lessons in educational institutions, as well as types of listening, are investigated. The analysis of the technology of teaching listening in English is given; the system is considered auditory exercises in English lessons.

Keywords: listening, speech activity, English, listening exercise, technology of teaching listening.

Learning to converse in a foreign language–in this case, English–has been a top priority during the past few years. English is now regarded as a worldwide language as well as a foreign language, and proficiency in it is required for speaking with people across borders, getting a respectable education, and landing a well-paying job.

Proficiency in the English language requires mastery of all speech activities, including reading, writing, speaking, and listening. These abilities are developed and refined in a complicated communication environment. The ability to listen has received the most focus lately as being fluent in the language also entails being able to freely interpret English speaking aural. Listening is the first step towards mastering spoken communication.

The student learns the intonation and sound aspects of the language by auditory perception. When a person engages in this kind of speech activity, it facilitates their ability to hear and comprehend the speaker, as well as extract and pronounce required information for themselves, respond to the speaker's speech, and communicate.

The initial step in learning any language, especially one's native tongue, is listening. After we can mimic words and sounds and absorb information by ear, we may then learn how to read and write. Consequently, the first and most crucial step in the process of acquiring a language is education.

Every class includes this kind of speech activity: the teacher's speech and the students' answers. In order to improve speaking skills, listening to audio recordings is a useful tool. Similarly, writing a letter, essay, presentation, etc. requires writing skills. Writing dictation or a presentation also requires listening.

In these situations, listening serves as a tool for teaching various speech activities, and listening perception is less important. Zh. L. Vitin refers to it as instructive audio.

Motivation is the primary component in learning to listen. A need for hearing perception must exist in the listener. It is crucial to select an audio text that will appeal to pupils and provide them with knowledge (such as a text that focuses on a particular nation), taking into account their interests, issues as young people, and age. There are a ton of different ways to listen these days, such as podcasts, radio broadcasts, TV channels, audio books, movies, English-language music, and audio recordings.

It is advised that the audio content be linked to the unit being studied in class. This will shorten the time needed to study the vocabulary that was previously introduced within the context of a conversational topic and ensure that the logical flow of information is maintained. When choosing reading material for students to listen to, it's important to consider their training level and the loudness of the text. The teacher's job is to help students perceive the material more easily by removing any potential phonological, lexical, or grammatical obstacles before they ever hear the text read aloud.

Based on the assignment, there are:

-listening while fully comprehending the text;

-listening while being aware of the main idea;

-listening while selectively extracting information

The possibility of giving students printed text after they finish tasks is not excluded when they are listening with a full comprehension of the text ("detail listening") (listening for detailed information), in order to help them identify unheard words, fuzzy phrases, and exercise so-called self-control.

Listening is sufficient when selectively extracting information (listening for partial comprehension). In this scenario, the capacity to separate and commit to memory essential information is developed, while disregarding extraneous and secondary details.

There is a "teacher-student" dialogue at the beginning. The first person's job is to get everything ready and set up for listening. Presentation includes potential visual aids with the text's name displayed; vocabulary that the teacher deems unfamiliar or difficult; as well as an illustration (possibly a photograph or a picture) that is associated with the text. Let's take a concrete example of classes with first-year students' language direction in higher education. As part of the study of the topic "There is no place like home" for students it is proposed to listen to an audio recording of a country-specific nature called "Life without a ray of sun".

At the next stage, textual, students listen to the text; try to understand the main content, the topic of the text, the main facts. Before listening, you can give tasks like:

1. Listen to the text and tell what sort of text it is (for example a description, an opinion article, a narrative).

2. Listen to the text and think of your own heading.

3. Guess what…?. If the text is not a country-specific character, but describing some situation or incident from the life of the narrator, then you can pause while listening and ask students to predict, guess how and how the narration will end.

The post-text stage offers limitless possibilities for testing the understanding of the listened material, as well as parallel improvement of the skills of other types of speech activity.

Tasks at the post-text stage can be as follows:

1. Fill in the gaps.
2. Are the sentences true or false? If the sentence is false, correct it.
3. Put the sentences in chronological order.
4. Choose the correct answer.
5. Match two halves of the sentence.
6. Make a plan of the text.
7. Make up your own questions based on the text.
8. Do you remember what these numbers mean?

These tasks simultaneously improve writing and reading skills.

Another group of post-text exercises is aimed at improving the speaking skill. This can include exercises like:

1. Answer the questions.
2. Choose the best summary.
3. Discuss with your partner.
4. Choose the proverb (think of a proverb) according to the text.
5. Do you agree or disagree with the narrator?
6. Who do you agree with? Give your own arguments.

Such a task is suitable if the audio recording is a statement of the opinions of several people on some problem. The number of exercises will depend on the level of training, activity and interest of the students, as well as on the amount of time in the lesson.

Thus, learning to listen is enough an interesting, rich, educational and cognitive process, if the student is properly motivated. Possession of this skill ensures success communication, which consists in the ability to speak English and understand English speech. In addition to its main goal, listening develops memory, thinking, imagination and perception, that is, contributes to the comprehensive development of personality.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSIOTHERAPY FOR CHILDREN

Annotation. Physiotherapeutic treatment, or in another way treatment with physical factors, is based on the principle of unity of the organism and the environment. This means that in physiotherapy we apply only those effects to which the human body, in particular the child, is able to create a directed response.

Key words: Physiotherapy, children, water treatments, sunbathing, mud treatment, air bath, thermotherapy, massage.

Physiotherapy is one of the most effective and safe methods of treating various childhood diseases. With its help, you can increase the immune defense of the body, improve the overall well-being of the child, prevent the development of relapses of chronic diseases. Natural or artificial factors are used in physiotherapy. There are several types of this type of treatment.

Therapy using natural factors. This type of treatment includes:

- water treatments;
- sunbathing;
- mud treatment;
- air baths;
- thermotherapy;
- massage.

Electrotherapy. It is carried out by alternating or direct currents.

Magnetic therapy. There are two types – high-frequency and low-frequency. Magnetolaser therapy is often isolated into a separate type. Features of magnetolaser therapy – simultaneous effect of laser radiation and magnetic pulse field on organs, tissues, blood. This technique gives a good effect as part of the complex therapy of many childhood diseases.

Phototherapy. It is based on the useful properties of visible, ultraviolet and infrared radiation. The taping technique allows you to simply and effectively treat diseases of the musculoskeletal system, the central nervous system and the consequences of injuries. With the help of physiotherapy techniques, diseases of the respiratory, digestive, heart and blood vessels, nervous and musculoskeletal systems, as well as dermatological diseases are treated. In addition, such therapy helps the body to recover from serious illnesses and surgical interventions.

The appointment of physiotherapy is not carried out in the presence of the following contraindications:

- physical or mental fatigue of the child;
- individual intolerance;
- during an acute infectious disease or immediately after it;
- with a decrease in the adaptive capabilities of the body;
- tendency to bleed;
- the presence of purulent-inflammatory diseases in the patient's anamnesis;
- reduced body weight.

In addition, treatment is not carried out in the area of the bone growth zone, endocrine and hollow organs, heart muscle, as well as in areas where the integrity of the skin is violated.

Physiotherapy for children is one of the methods of treatment and prevention of children's diseases of various localization, based on physical, chemical and biological effects on the body, applied:

- as an additional measure to the main therapy,
- as a way of recovery and rehabilitation after illness,
- to prevent exacerbations and strengthen the body.

Referral for physiotherapy procedures is usually issued by the attending pediatrician or a doctor of a narrow specialty - an otolaryngologist, orthopedist, etc. The physiotherapist individually determines the methods of physiotherapy for each child, the number of sessions, the power of exposure and localization, taking into account the characteristics of the patient's body, age, diagnosis, severity and stage of the disease. The specialist monitors the dynamics of changes in the patient's condition and, if necessary, adjusts the treatment regimen.

As a rule, physiotherapy treatment is prescribed to children after passing a general treatment course. Physiotherapy procedures allow you to gently and safely achieve such therapeutic effects in children as:

- improvement of the general condition;
- pain relief;
- positive dynamics during treatment;
- reduction of excitability;
- improvement of motor activity.
- Types of physical therapy
- Electrophoresis

Electrophoresis in pediatrics is used for the administration of drugs when it is not possible to administer the drug in any other way. The drugs are administered topically by means of currents, therefore they do not have a systemic effect on the child's body, which avoids side effects. Indications for the appointment of the procedure:

- diseases of the musculoskeletal system (arthritis, hip dysplasia);
- respiratory diseases (pneumonia, bronchitis, sinusitis);
- birth injuries;

- torticollis;
- problems with the muscles of the arms and legs;
- neurological diseases (hypoxia), etc.
- UHF therapy

UHF in children implies exposure to problem areas with a strong or weak electromagnetic field. The therapeutic effect is the release of heat by the body's own cells. Indications for UHF for children are:

- diseases of ENT organs (bronchitis, frontitis, sinusitis);
- dermatological diseases (eczema, psoriasis);
- diseases of the musculoskeletal system (fractures, bruises).
- Ufa for children

The therapeutic effect of exposure to ultraviolet radiation on tissues and organs varies depending on the wavelength used. Biodose and localization are taken into account both for local and general quartzization of children. UFO procedures are prescribed according to indications:

- inflammation of the respiratory system;
- treatment of mastitis and wet navel in newborns;
- dermatological diseases;
- lack of vitamin D in the body.

Inhalation therapy is an effective way of direct healing effects on the respiratory system by inhaling medications, mountain or forest air in respiratory diseases.

Phonophoresis allows children to combine the effects of ultrasonic vibrations and active medications, which allows for deep penetration of medicinal substances into tissues with inflammation of the ENT organs and diseases of the musculoskeletal system. The use of a static or alternating magnetic field during magnetotherapy has a mild therapeutic effect on the child's body when specialists identify neurological, dermatological, endocrine pathologies.

The central nervous system of an adult or a child is a very complexly organized computer, a control center to which the organs and systems of our body are subordinate. You need to know that the response to the physical factor will be a double reaction of the body: nervous and humoral. Humoral regulation is carried out through body fluids (blood, lymph, tissue fluid). In response to the effects of current, light, heat or cold, magnetic fields, water, ultrasound, etc., these changes occur in the child's body. Moreover, changes in the physical and/or chemical state of tissues will be both specific (characteristic of the body's response to this factor in this dosage) and non-specific (characteristic of the body's response to the effects of many physical factors). Non-specific reactions are aimed at restoring physiological balance in the body and at mobilizing protective forces to fight the disease. But the specific responses of the body are affected by the intensity of the applied physical factor, the duration of its action, the sequence of application and localization of exposure. The same factor can have an exciting or depressing effect, depending on the dosage.

A child's body differs from an adult not only in height and weight, but also in the reactivity of the central nervous system, humoral reactions, the cellular structure of organs and tissues. For example, a child's body consists of 80% water, therefore, its tissues are more electrically conductive, respond better to the action of currents and can give a more pronounced reaction than an adult. Therefore, the choice of the physical factor, its dosage, as well as the combination of techniques should be approached very competently and carefully. Such a choice can be made only by a specialist – a physiotherapist specializing in children's practice. From here it becomes clear that no self-medication without prior consultation of this doctor can be justified.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE SCIENTIFIC EVALUATION TEXT (SCIENTIFIC REVIEW) FOR METHODOLOGICAL PURPOSES (IN THE ASPECT OF RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

Annotation. The article describes the discursive and genre features of an integral Russian-language scientific text. The paper contains illustrative material collected in the process of solving a research problem. The results of the research can be used in the theory and practice of teaching Russian as a foreign language.
Keywords: Russian as a foreign language, scientific text, scientific review, semantics, pragmatics, structure, speech act.

Russian as a foreign language (RCT) changes taking place today in the linguo-didactic paradigm are associated with the intensification and optimization of the educational process, the development of a management system for its structure and content, which allows you to maintain a high level of motivation for learning, contributes to the solution of adequate communicative and professional tasks and the formation of communication skills taking into account the norms of modern Russian language and discursive parameters of the sphere of communication [1, 2].

One of these tasks is to establish the status of written speech when mastering foreign students of non-philological specialties speak Russian. Written speech, becoming in some cases one of the main speech aspects in teaching RCT, attracts attention from both methodologists and linguists, since teaching methods are deficient in descriptions of a complete text focused on teaching a language as a foreign language.

Writing a review is effective from a linguodidactic point of view the method of purposeful decoding of the reviewed text, because the ability to decode the source text here is coupled with the ability to create a new text that meets not only the requirements of the general literary language and the language of scientific literature, but also the regulatory requirements of the genre [3, 4].

The teaching of non-philological students of writing should be based on a minimum of knowledge about the specifics of the genres of scientific style and be carried out through the formation of analytical and synthetic information processing skills. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the peculiarities of the implementation of the varieties of the communicative and cognitive function of language - informative and influencing – in various types of scientific texts.

To date, the following categories of text have been identified: coherence, integrity, intentionality, modality, etc. Intentionality is recognized as one of the leading ones, since the semantics and structure of the text are ultimately determined by the communicative intention of the sender of the information. There may be several intentions in the text, which allows it to be characterized as a complex speech act. Text as a complex speech an act is a sequence of speech acts in which each speech act is conditioned by previous and subsequent speech acts, and their sequence is determined by the nature of the communicative situation and the dominant goal setting of the text.

In the linguistic descriptions of the RCT, the position has been established according to which the main unit of verbal communication is an utterance – realized in the process communication offer. The utterance, being a minimal unit of communication interacts with other utterances, forming a larger unit – discourse, considered as a process of the writer's speech activity, the result of which is- the text is a "packaged" discourse [8]. In this case, the text can be considered as a complex speech act. Understanding the text as a complex speech act aims to explain the activity nature of the text, to show the nature of its main categories – coherence and integrity.

The most frequent types of speech acts identified on the basis of the analysis of the texts of scientific reviews can be clearly divided into two groups: informative speech acts – informing, argumentation, concretization of information, highlighting information, adding information, quoting, summing up; pragmatic speech acts – establishing contact, evaluation, expression of opinion, motivation, wish (recommendation) [5, 6].

The boundary between individual speech acts within the text in some cases can be defined very conditionally. Many of them have the principle of inclusion. Informative acts are characterized by polyfunctionality – almost all of them have a pragmatic predisposition. Pragmatic acts, without occupying a significant volume in the continuum of the text, create its specificity and originality. Thanks to them, the text of the review acquires a dynamic character and most fully performs one of its main functions – influencing the addressee. Let's focus on the characteristics of some of them.

The speech act 'evaluation' is found in the vast majority of the analyzed texts. One of the ways to implement acts of this class is evaluative statements. Their role is played by proposals that, from the content side, represent value judgments [7, 33]. As a rule, the object of evaluation in these proposals is placed in the topic, and the evaluation itself is represented by the ream: The reviewed book is distinguished by clarity and a high methodological level of presentation of the material, a large number of useful examples.

This is observed when there is not just an assessment, but also a justification for this action is given. In this case, the SFE is an evaluative reasoning. As for the speech act, there is every reason to say: in this case, a hybrid form is presented, which has the implicit expression "I evaluate and argue": Despite the fact that a number of issues in the reviewed book are outlined concisely, in general it is of considerable interest. The book reflects the current state of the interface devices for microprocessor systems, contains many practical recommendations, specific schemes and programs. Most of the latter can be used in the development of digital systems based on domestic series of microprocessors.

The speech act of 'expressing an opinion' is close to 'evaluation'. Its distinctive feature is that in the statements with which it is implemented, metatextual means are widely used, emphasizing the subjective nature of the speech action.

In addition, if the 'evaluation' characterizes basically the entire work, then the opinion he speaks out on some particular issue: Apparently, the assessment of the bearing capacity of the shells can be obtained more fully if calculations are carried out taking into account changes in the stress-strain diagram during loading.

The sentences implementing the speech act "motivation" contain, as a rule, information of an aesthetic nature: about the specifics of the reviewed work, about its merits and novelty. Through this speech act, the addressee's attention is drawn to important and interesting places, it is indicated how the book will be useful to a certain group readers. Very often, the predicate in sentences implementing this speech act is complicated by modal verbs, and the verbs themselves are used in the future tense. This gives utterances a certain expression, thereby distinguishing them from the general speech flow. It can be argued that this class is in fact an advertisement for the reviewed work: The book is structured in such a way that readers of various categories will quickly find material in it that corresponds to their training and interests.

Speech act 'wish (recommendation)' implement proposals in which often verbs in the subjunctive mood are used. This act is addressed primarily to the author of the reviewed work; its main purpose is to give advice and recommendations in an unobtrusive form that would contribute to improving the publication: The book should be supplemented with computer programs.

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ASCOCHYTA AND POWDERY MILDEW DISEASES OF PEA PLANTS IN KASHKADARYA REGION AND MEASURES TO CONTROL THEM

Abstract. Leguminous grain crops are considered one of the most important crops in world agriculture and are planted on an area of 135 million hectares every year. Of this, the area planted with legumes is 20-25%. In terms of cultivated area, soybeans, chickpeas, green peas and lentils are being planted in the main large areas. Today, 21,800 hectares of irrigated and dryland areas of the republic are cultivated, of which 6,500 hectares are grown in the southern regions. In recent years, a number of works on agricultural reform, effective use of land and water resources have been carried out in the regions of the republic [7]. Including diversifying production, improving land and water relations, creating a favorable agribusiness environment and a high value-added chain, supporting the development of cooperative relations, wide introduction of market mechanisms, information and communication technologies in the field, as well as effective use of scientific achievements. and in order to increase the potential of personnel, several works are being carried out in our country. Taking into account the above, it is an urgent task to develop measures to combat diseases based on the study of the species composition and bioecology of diseases occurring in pea and lentil crops. [8]

Key words. Beans, fusarium, askachitosis, powdery mildew, nematode, releft, fungus, vitamins, fodder, thermostat.

INTRODUCTION. Pea plant - *Cicer ariyetinum L.*, is one of the most common ancient crops in the world. Peas were cultivated in India in the 1st century, and in the countries of the near east, they were used in the preparation of food products 7500 years ago.[2,6,8]

Among leguminous grain crops, the pea plant has the most diseases, and ultimately causes significant damage to the plant's growth and productivity [6].

Pea is an annual plant and belongs to the family of legumes (*Fabaceae*) and belongs to the genus *Sicer*. Currently, there are 27 species of chickpea, and only one, *Cicer arietinum L.*, is cultivated as a cultivated crop. Pea grain contains 19-30% protein, 4-7% oil, 47-60% nitrogen free extractives, 2.4-12.8% fiber, 0.2-4.0% ash, and also vitamin B and mineral there will be salts. Peas are widely distributed mainly in India, Turkey, Canada, Pakistan, Australia, Spain, Mexico and other countries[9,11].

MATERIALS AND METHODS. In 2023, the time and place of collection of plants collected for mycological research in herbariums, and their systematic place were defined and determined on the basis of binary nomenclature. In mycological studies, methods of growth in different nutrient media in petri dishes were used to isolate the fungal species found in plant tissues from plant parts.

In order to determine the fusarium infection of seedlings grown from seeds, healthy seedlings, diseased and withered seedlings were counted separately in 1 m2. such sites made up 10% of the studied fields.

Xoxryakov, Polozova and Vaxrusheva methods were used to determine the types of diseases occurring in pea plants, taking samples from infected plants from the growing period to harvesting. The samples were separated from the upper, lower and middle parts of the plant during flowering, pod bearing and ripening and kept in a special environment and at low temperature.

Modern microscopes available in our laboratory were used to isolate fungi that cause disease in plants, identify their types, study their structure and development. Temporary or permanent preparations were prepared from the studied fungi, and we used a simple method of taking pictures under a microscope to take their microphotographs. In mycological studies, various dyes were used: methyl blue, methyl violet, Lugol's solution to improve the appearance of fungal mycelium, conidia, cells, septa, and chlamydspores. Hasanov's method is used to isolate fungi from diseased plants taken for phytopathological examination.

For this, the samples taken from the part of the plant under examination are washed for 30 seconds in sterile water, then kept in a solution of surfactant tween for 30 seconds. After that, these samples are kept in 0.5% NaCl solution to remove external mycoflora, and then they are washed in sterile water for 1 minute. thrown away, in order to isolate the fungi from them, they are planted in potato glucose agar nutrient medium, and the release of fungi is monitored from 48 hours. The emerging fungi were planted in a nutrient medium in a test tube, and monospored cultures were obtained to determine their systematic position.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. Diluted nutrient media or synthetic nutrient medium were used for the experiments. The ability of fungi to produce phytotoxins was determined after 10-15 days of cultivation in liquid nutrient medium. The toxic substances produced in the media where the fungus was grown were separated by filtration from the conidia and mycelium. Biological, chemical and physical methods were used to study phytotoxins. Using chemical methods, it is possible to isolate some toxic substances and study their individual effects. However, its biological importance was fully revealed when many toxic substances interacted in nature. Therefore, the use of the biological method in the study of phytotoxins gave the correct result. In recent years, many diseases seriously damage the pea plant, as well as most other plants. This requires further improvement of plant protection measures, proper identification of disease-causing fungi, development of scientific control measures by studying their spread, development and bioecology.

CONCLUSION. Therefore, in order to isolate pathogens, in 2023, plants with symptoms of Fusarium disease were selected, and fungi were isolated in laboratory conditions. For this purpose, 3-5 cm long fragments were cut from the stem with spots and washed in plain water. Then, the upper part of the fragments was sterilized in 70% ethyl alcohol solution, washed 3 times in sterile distilled water, dried in sterile filter paper, and then inoculated on potato-dextrose agar medium supplemented with 300 mg/l streptomycin. Fungal cultures were grown at 20-24°C for 2 weeks. According to the monitoring results, it was observed that there were few diseases in the pea plant this year. This was caused by a number of factors, including the high temperature due to the lack of precipitation in April. As a result, the development of disease-causing fungi was negatively affected. In the monitored areas, almost no diseases of powdery mildew and ascochytosis were recorded. However, in 10 hectares belonging to "Farangiz-Marjona Fruits" MFY in Yakkabog District, Pakhtakor MFY, root rot disease in Yulduz variety of peas is 7.5% and fusarium is up to 2.0%. spread was observed. In Hisar MFY of this district "Mukhammadiyev Gofur Bobo" f/x (10 ha) and "Begimkul Sher" MFY (12 ha) it was noted that 5.5% of root rot disease and 15.2% of fusarium were spread in the Istiklal variety of peas. Also, in the fields of "Kamal Jaloliddin" f/x (8 ha) and "Akmal Adkham oglu" f/x (13 ha) located in J.Turdiyev MFY, Kitab district, root rot disease in Yulduz variety of peas is 6.3% to 7.8 % was observed, and fusarium was up to 14.5%.

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TIJORAT BANKLARI TIZIMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH VA BANKLARDA KORPORATIV BOSHQARUVNING ASOSIY OMILLARI

Ushbu maqolada respublikamiz hududidagi banklar menejmentining ilmiy-asoslari va tamoyillari, tijorat banklari faoliyatini boshqarish va uni tashkil etish asoslari tijorat banklari menejmentini takomillashtirishda kadrlar siyosati masalasining o'rni va ulardan samarali foydalanish omillari ko'rsatib berilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: bank tizimi, korporativ menejment, kredit, tijorat banklari.

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THE MAIN FACTORS OF IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF COMMERCIAL BANKS AND CORPORATE MANAGEMENT IN BANKS

In this article, the scientific bases and principles of bank management in the territory of the republic, the basis of management and organization of commercial banks, the role of personnel policy in improving the management of commercial banks and the factors of their effective use are shown.
Key words: banking system, corporate management, credit, commercial banks.

Ma'lumki iqtisodiyoti rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan davlatlarda bank tizimining o'rni va ahamiyati beqiyosdir. Shu boisdan bank tizimining faoliyati o'ziga xos boshqaruvni talab etadi. Bu esa, ularning barqarorligini ta'minlash hamda faoliyat samaradorligini oshirishda, korporativ boshqaruvning huquqiy va institutsial asoslarini xalqaro talablarga mos holda takomillashtirishni taqozo etadi. Banklarda korporativ boshqaruvining umumiy tamoyillari, aksiyadorlar va menedjerlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlar hamda boshqaruv hisobotlarning taqdim etilishi kabi jihatlari Bank nazorati bo'yicha Xalqaro Bazelqo'mitasi tomonidan qabul qilingan "Kredit muassasalarida korporativ boshqaruvni takomillashtirish" tavsiyalarida o'z aksini topgan. Banklarning korporativ boshqaruv tizimining zaifligini hamda, ushbu tizimni takomillashtirish va isloh qilishni davom ettirish zarurligini ko'rsatdi. Bu esa, Bank nazorati bo'yicha Bazelqo'mitasi tomonidan banklarning korporativ boshqaruv tizimiga oid tavsiyalari qayta ko'rib chiqilib, uni mamlakatimiz bank tizimida yanada takomillashtirildi. Bank menejmentining asosiy mohiyati banklarning samarali faoliyat yuritishiga va ularning ishinchliligini ta’minlashga, ko’proq daromad olishga erishishdir. Buning uchun banklarning likvidliligi qay darajada ekanligini aniqlash juda muhimdir. Likvidlilik bank faoliyatini tafsiflydigan asosiy sifat ko’rsatrkichlaridan biri bo’lib, u bank tomonidan majburiyatlar o’z vaqtida bajarilishi hamda aktivlar o’sishini ta’minlash bilan birga, depozitlar va qarz mablag’lari darajasini samarali boshqarishni bildiradi.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalashuv jarayonida aksiyadorlik jamiyatlari shaklida tashkil etilgan tijorat banklarida samarali korporativ boshqaruvning dolzarbliligi, ayniqsa, jahon va mahalliy moliya bozori tendensiyalarini o‘zgaruvchanligiga ta’sirchanligini oshirilishi, tijorat banklarning reyting darajalarini yuqori ko‘rsatgichlariga erishilishi, banklar uchun potensial investorlarni jalb qilinishida raqobatli kurash muxitini yaratilishini talab qiladi. Respublikamizda banklar faoliyatidagi tavakkalchiliklarni to‘g‘ri boshqarilishida, aksiyadorlarning huquqlarini himoyalash va qonuniy manfaatlarini ta’minlanishini kuchaytirish, foyda olishning kafolatlanganligini ta’minlash, boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilinishida axborot shaffofligi bo‘lishi hamda moliyaviy inqirozlarni oldini olinishida ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi.

Xulosa va takliflar: Jahon tajribasi shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, mamlakatimizda bozor munosabatlari hamda iqtisodiyotimizning rivojlanishining dolzarb muammolarini hal etish, tijorat banklarini aksiyalarini xorijiy investorlarga sotish orqali imkoni boricha chet el kapitalining kirib kelishini talab etmoqda, bu jarayon o‘z navbatida, ular uchun zarur va qulay huquqiy muhitning yaratilishini taqozo etadi.

Mamlakatni modernizatsiya qilish va yangilashni izchil davom ettirish davrida belgilangan ustuvor vazifalarni amalga oshirishda innovatsion tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish bilan bog‘liq quyidagi masalalarni ilmiy jihatdan yechish talab etiladi.

Mamlakatimizdagi mavjud tijorat banklari faoliyatini boshqaruv mexanizmini shakllanishini takomillashtirish yo‘llarini tahlili bo‘yicha qilingan ilmiy tahlillar asosida quyidagilarni amalga oshirish zarur hisoblanadi:

- Tijorat banklarini boshqarish jarayonidagi erkinligini ta’minlash, ularning faoliyatiga davlat tomonidan aralashuvini bartaraf etish;

- Xalqaro moliya institutlari ko‘magida bankdagi davlat ulushlarini bosqichma-bosqich xususiylashtirish, bunda birinchi bosqichda ularni institutsional o‘zgartirishni (faoliyatini transformatsiya qilish), ikkinchi bosqichda esa davlat aksiyalari paketini sotishni nazarda tutish;

- Banklar faoliyatning amaldagi qonunchilik, ishonchli bank faoliyatiga muvofiqligini ta’minlash;

- Moliyaviy hisobot xalqaro standartlarini qo‘llash va aksiyadorlar tomonidan axborotni o‘z vaqtida hamda to‘liq olishlarini ta’minlash;

- Mamlakatimizdagi tijorat banklarini transformatsiya qilish va xususiylashtirish jarayonlariga maslahatchi sifatida xalqaro konsultantlarni va chet ellik mutaxassislarni jalb qilish;

Yuqoridagi taklif va tavsiyalarni amalga oshirish bank tizimi boshqaruvida innovatsiyaviy menejmentni rivojlantirishga imkoniyatlar yaratib beradi. Bu esa tijorat banklarining o‘z mijozlari oldida ishonchi va jozibadorligini oshiradi. Banklarning moliyaviy ko‘magi asosida xududlarda yirik va kichik korxonalarni oqilona joylashtirish hamda rivojlantirish orqali pandemiya sharoitida yuzaga kelgan muammolarni bartaraf etishda, yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratish, aholining daromadlari va yashash darajasini oshirish va pirovard natijada farovonligini yuksaltirishda keng imkon beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

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MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING VOCABULARY

Annotation. The article analyzes the feasibility of introducing modern information and computer technologies, multimedia tools, and advanced techniques in the process of mastering a foreign language. The necessity of using innovative technologies in the practice of teaching foreign languages is analyzed.
Key words: modern information, computer technologies, multimedia tools, advanced techniques, teaching foreign languages.

Recently, in English lessons, it has become relevant to pay more attention to the study of the lexical layer of the language, since monitoring the speech of students, analyzing the results of intermediate testing, and most importantly, the results of the state final certification show that students do not always fully formalize the lexical side of oral and written speech. The urgency the problem is also justified by the insufficient number of strategies developed to eliminate gaps in this perspective.

Considering it expedient to start solving this problem, it was decided to identify the level of formation of language and speech competencies in high school students, where the object of research was oral and written speech, and synonyms and antonyms were identified as the subject. Based on the hypothetical, it became reasonable to assume that if modern pedagogical technologies are applied more effectively, then higher results can be achieved.

The implementation of the planned types of educational activities, leading to the achievement of the highest possible results, takes place on the basis of pedagogical technologies that are based on system-activity content [1].

According to the author, such technologies are characterized by:

• the presence of independent cognitive activity;
• the ability to create your own learning activity product;
• ability to set goals and evaluate intermediate and final results of activities;
• the ability to publicly defend their work.

According to many, one of the most effective technologies is research. The idea of scientific research arises as an answer to a certain question when the subject is confronted with a phenomenon that contradicts the existing representations [2].

As a rule, research technology is combined with the search for the necessary information, and then you can observe a certain sequence of stages of activity.

So, a study was launched among students attending the special course "Lexicology and stylistics of the English language". The topic "Synonyms and antonyms" appears in the thematic planning. Having considered it necessary to determine the level of formation of language and speech competencies (on this topic), a group of students identified the oral and written speech of classmates as the object of research, and the synonyms and antonyms of the adjectives "good / beautiful" as the subject. The proposed hypothesis was the following: if students of a higher educational institution use a small number of synonyms / antonyms in speech, then, perhaps the level of formation of language and speech competencies is at a mediocre level and requires improvement. The goal was fixed as follows: to determine the number of synonyms and antonyms used in oral and written speech. Starting with observing the speech of high school students, subsequently a group of initiators of the study resorted to a social survey. The respondents were asked to name all the synonyms (and then antonyms) of the words "good, beautiful", first in Russian, and then in English. From what has been done, it turned out that the most the frequently used epithets of the English language are: good, beautiful, delightful, amazing, and magnificent and their opposites: bad, terrible, ugly, disgusting, monstrous. As for a foreign language, the following picture has developed here: positive synonyms: nice, good, beautiful, wonderful, lovely, amazing, pretty and negative:

bad, terrible, ugly, horrible, awful. The next stage of the study was a small experiment. Students in the 11th grade were asked to translate the text from Russian into English by filling in the cells of the text compiled by the initiative group with a fantastic plot with epithets.

"Friends forever"
Once in one (+) kingdom there lived (-) a caterpillar and (+) a butterfly. The caterpillar, whose name was Salima, hated (+) the butterfly for her (+) talent and (+) beauty, but however, (+) the butterfly considered Salima (+) a friend and always helped, supported and approved of her. Suddenly (–) a disease broke out in their (+) kingdom. The symptoms of this disease were (–) headache, (–) runny nose and (–) bone ache. Unfortunately, Salima got sick with this (–) disease. No one visited or tried to help her, except (+) a butterfly that came and released (+) pollen. Thanks to her, Salima recovered and turned from a (–) caterpillar into a (+) butterfly. They flew together all over the (+) kingdom and healed the inhabitants. Since then, Slim has ceased to be (–). And they lived happily ever after

If a cell with a "+" sign came into view, then it was necessary to use a positive synonym; if the space was marked with a "–" sign, then it was necessary to use the antonym of the words "beautiful / good". The aim of the experiment was to find out whether it is possible for graduate students to give integrity to the text without ever repeating the choice of an adjective. The experiment showed that not all the subjects were able to cope with the given work – either there was a repetition of synonyms, or empty cells remained.

Based on the results of the study, it became possible to come to the confirmation of the hypothesis put forward and concludes that the lexicological field of synonymy and antonym need improvement. When formulating ways to solve the problem, first it was agreed to start the search work, namely to start compiling synonyms and antonyms of words «good, beautiful». Using empirical experience (accumulated knowledge), as well as various dictionaries, it was possible to collect 40 synonyms and 40 antonyms.

Synonyms	**antonyms.**
1. accomplished – совершенный 2. agreeable – приятный, милый 3. amazing – изумительный 4. appealing – привлекательный 5. astonishing – изумительный 6. astounding – изумительный 7. attractive – привлекательный 8. awesome – потрясающий 9. beautiful – прекрасный 10. bewitching – очаровательный 11. brilliant – блестящий 12. charming – очаровательный 13. chic – шикарный 14. compelling – неотразимый 15. cute – хорошенький 16. dandy – первоклассный 17. dazzling – ослепительный 18. delightful – восхитительный 19. dramatic – живописный 20. enchanting – очаровательный 21. excellent – отличный 22. exquisite – изысканный, совершенный 23. exceptional – необыкновенный 24. fabulous – невероятный, потрясающий 25. fantastic – великолепный 26. fascinating – очаровательный 27. flawless – безупречный 28. formidable – потрясающий 29. glamorous – шикарный 30. glorious – славный 31. good – хороший 32. good 33. gorgeous – великолепный 34. great – великолепный 35. handsome – красивый 36. ideal – идеальный 37. illustrious – блестящий 38. impeccable – безупречный 39. incredible – невероятный 40. irreproachable – безупречный	1. abhorrent – отвратительный, ненавистный 2. abominable – отвратительный 3. awesome – страшный 4. awful – ужасный 5. bad – плохой 6. brackish – противный 7. detestable – отвратительный, мерзкий 8. disgustful – отвратительный 9. disgusting – отвратительный 10. dreadful – ужасный 11. evil – злой, пагубный 12. fearful – страшный 13. foul – отвратительный 14. formidable – страшный 15. ghastly – ужасный 16. gloomy – мрачный 17. good-for-nothing – плохой 18. gruesome – ужасный 19. grievous – ужасный 20. grim – страшный 21. grisly – скверный 22. hateful – ненавистный 23. hideous – отвратительный 24. horrible – ужасный 25. horrifying – ужасающий 26. lamentable – ничтожный 27. loathsome – отвратительный 28. lousy – паршивый 29. lurid – зловещий 30. malignant – зловредный 31. menacing – грозный 32. miserable – плохой 33. mournful – мрачный 34. nasty – отвратительный 35. nauseous – тошнотворный 36. ominous – зловещий, ужасающий 37. poignant – горький, мучительный 38. poor – плохой 39. repulsive – гадкий 40. rotten – дрянной

According to the author, the collected list of synonyms and antonyms is of particular value for a practical teacher whose task is to prepare students for successful passing of entrance exams, and in particular, for writing essays and oral monologue, since in modern Educational and Methodological complex (EMC) sections devoted to the study of synonyms and antonyms are not fully presented.

The next step to eliminate lexical gaps was the launch of the project. The idea was a study, namely the fragment where experimental activity was supposed to be associated with filling in the gaps of the text. After analyzing and building a project implementation plan, the students moved on to the actual practical stage, which consisted in composing a large number of texts with a fantastic plot and design elements.

The students were also given design requirements: font, margins, space for illustrations and their quality, etc. The Russian version of the texts contains spaces for substitutions of lexical units, and the English version is a completed product. During the implementation of the presentation stage, the possibilities of using the finished product were identified, namely, the use of the resulting collection of texts as a manual for training vocabulary units. The quality of individually executed project work was evaluated according to the summary sheet of the following sample.

Conclusion:

The article summarizes some aspects of research, search and project activities. The author also introduces the reader to some specific techniques and a meaningful component, own work that could interest a practicing teacher. It should be emphasized that understanding the learning process in modern conditions does not require abandoning the already existing set of methods, techniques, approaches and technologies, but requires their improvement, development, systematization and consideration from new pedagogical positions.

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O‘ZGANING YER UCHASTKASIDAN CHEKLANGAN TARZDA FOYDALANISH (SERVITUT) HUQUQI

Anotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada o‘zganing yer uchastkasidan cheklangan tarzda foydalanish huquqi (servitut)ni tashkil etishga doir masalalar yoritilgan.
Kalit so’zlar: servitut, drenaj ishlari, yer uchastkasi, ko’chmas mulk, ekinzorlar.

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RESTRICTED USAGE (SERVICE) RIGHT OF OTHER PLOT OF LAND

Abstract. This article covers issues related to the organization of the right (servitude) to use someone else's land plot in a limited way.
Key words: easement, drainage works, plot of land, real estate, plantations.

Kirish. Yer hamisha davlat tomonidan ko‘chmas mulk ob’ekti sifatida qaralganligi sababli har qanday harakat va cheklovlar tegishli organlarda ko‘rib chiqilishi va ro‘yxatga olinishi kerak. Ma’lumotlar davlat restrida belgilanadi. Bunday harakatlarni amalga oshirish uchun tomonlar o‘zaro kelishuv tuzadilar yoki ish sudda ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Ko‘chmas mulk (yer uchastkasi, boshqa ko‘chmas mulk) egasi qo‘shni yer uchastkasining egasidan, zarur hollarda esa boshqa yer uchastkasining egasidan ham o‘zganing yer uchastkasidan cheklangan tarzda foydalanish (servitut) huquqini berishni talab qilishga haqlidir. O‘zganing yer uchastkasidan piyoda va transportda o‘ta olishni ta’minlash, elektr uzatgich, aloqa va quvur tarmoqlarini o‘tkazish va ulardan foydalanish, suv bilan ta’minlash uchun, shuningdek ko‘chmas mulk egasining ehtiyojlarini servitut belgilamay turib ta’minlanishi mumkin bo‘lmagan boshqa ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun servitut belgilanishi mumkin. Yer uchastkasida servitut belgilanishi yer uchastkasi egasining ushbu uchastkaga egalik qilish, undan foydalanish va uni tasarruf etish huquqlaridan mahrum etmaydi. Servitut belgilashni talab qilayotgan shaxs bilan oʻzga yer uchastkasining egasi oʻrtasidagi bitimga muvofiq servitut belgilanadi va u koʻchmas mulkka boʻlgan huquqlarni roʻyxatdan oʻtkazish uchun belgilangan tartibda roʻyxatdan oʻtkazilishi lozim.

Servitutni belgilash xususida kelisha olinmasa yoki uning shartlarida murosaga kelinmasa, bahs servitut belgilashni talab qilayotgan shaxsning da’vosi boʻyicha sud tomonidan hal etiladi.

Yer uchastkasi meros qilib qoldiriladigan umrbod egalik qilish huquqi bilan berilgan yoki doimiy egalik qilish va foydalanish huquqi bilan berilgan shaxsning manfaatlari va talabi boʻyicha servitut belgilanishi mumkin. Servitut belgilangan uchastkaning egasi, agar qonunda boshqa tartib nazarda tutilgan boʻlmasa, servitut kimning foydasini koʻzlab belgilangan boʻlsa, oʻsha shaxsdan uchastkadan foydalanganlik uchun mutanosib haq talab qilishga haqlidir.

Bozor munosabatlariga oʻtish va mulkning barcha shakllarini tengligini tan olish, yangi ashyoviy huquqlarning vujudga kelishiga sabab boʻldi. Servitut shunday yangi ashyoviy huquqlardan biridir. Servitut lotincha “servire” -xizmat koʻrsatish soʻzidan kelib chiqqan. Servitutning mohiyati shundan iboratki, bitta yer uchastkasining afzalliklari yoki kamchiliklari qoʻshni hisobiga qondiriladi, ya’ni manfaatdor sub’ektlarga (qoʻshni yer uchastkasi mulkdorlariga) oʻzganing koʻchmas mulkidan cheklangan tarzda foydalanish huquqi beriladi.

Tadqiqot ishida yer uchastkasiga nisbatan ashyoviy huquqning mustaqil turi oʻrnatilgan, ya’ni oʻzganing yer uchastkasidan cheklangan tarzda foydalanish huquqi (servitut). Servitutning vujudga kelishi bitta yer uchastkasining mulkdoriga boshqa yer uchastkasi mulkdoridan servitut oʻrnatmasdan qondirilishi mumkin boʻlmagan, muayyan ehtiyojlarning mavjudligi bilan bogʻliq, tobe uchastkadan cheklangan tarzda foydalanish huquqining berilishini talab qilish huquqini beruvchi ikkita yer uchastkalarining qoʻshniligi, tutashligiga asoslanadi.

Oʻzganing yer uchastkasidan piyoda va transportda oʻta olishni ta’minlash, elektr uzatgich, aloqa va quvur tarmoqlarini oʻtkazish ulardan foydalanish, suv bilan ta’minlash uchun, shuningdek, koʻchmas mulk egasining ehtiyojlarini servitut belgilamay turib ta’minlanishi mumkin boʻlmagan boshqa extiyojlarini qondirish uchun servitut belgilanishi mumkin. Shu bilan birga ta’kidlash lozimki, yer uchastkasidan cheklangan tarzda foydalanish boʻyicha munosabatlar faqatgina Fuqarolik kodeksi bilan emas, balki Yer yeodeksi bilan ham tartibga solinadi. Masalan, Yer kodeksining 30-moddasiga muvofiq, servitut quyidagi maqsadlarda belgilanishi mumkin: oʻzganing yer uchastkasi orqali piyoda yoki transportda oʻtish;

oʻzganing yer uchastkasida drenaj ishlari oʻtkazish;

oʻzganing yer uchastkasidan elektr uzatish, aloqa tarmoqlari va quvurlar, irrigatsiya, muhandislik va boshqa tarmoqlar oʻtkazish va ulardan foydalanish;

o‘zganing yer uchastkasidan ekinzor va mollarni sug‘orish uchun suv olish;

mollarni o‘zganing yer uchastkasi orqali haydab o‘tish;

o‘zganing yer uchastkasidan qidiruv, tadqiqot va boshqa ishlarni bajarish uchun vaqtincha foydalanish;

1-rasm Yer uchastkasida servitut o‘rnatish

o‘zganing yer uchastkasida ihota daraxtlari ekish va tabiatni muhofaza qilishga taalluqli boshqa ob’ektlar barpo etish. Fuqarolik kodeksi va Yer kodeksida servitut o‘rnatish maqsadlarining keltirilgan ro‘yxati to‘liq emas. Servitut qonunchilikka zid bo‘lmagan boshqa maqsadlarda ham belgilanishi mumkin. Servitutning barcha hollardagi muhim sharti – ko‘chmas mulk egasining tegishli ehtiyojlarining mavjudligi va ularni “servitutni ta’minlash” tartibida, o‘zga uchastkadan cheklangan tarzda foydalanish huquqining servitut o‘rnatmasdan qondirilishining imkonsizligidir.

Sub’ekt tomonidan o‘zga yer uchastkasi servitutidan foydalanish xususiyati, uning o‘rnatilish maqsadlariga javob berishi lozim. Shuning uchun, yer uchastkasining bir qismi transportda o‘tish uchun ajratilgan bo‘lsa, u yerdan mollarni haydab o‘tish yoki elektr o‘tkazgich tarmoqlarini o‘tkazish uchun foydalanish mumkin emas. Servitut o‘rnatilishini talab qilish huquqiga yer uchastkasining yoki o‘zga ko‘chmas mulk egasi hamda yer maydoniga bo‘lgan meros qilib qoldiriladigan umrbod egalik qilish huquqi yoki yer uchastkasidan doimiy egalik qilish va foydalanish huquqi bo‘lgan shaxs ega bo‘ladi. Yer uchastkasining servitut bilan yuklashtirilishi ashyoviy tusga ega ekanligi va bevosita yer maydoni yuklashtirilishidan kelib chiqqan holda servitut bilan nafaqat yer uchastkasiga nisbatan mulk huquqi, balki ushbu yer uchastkasida vujudga keladigan boshqa huquqlar ham yuklashtiriladi. Yer uchastkasiga servitutni oʻrnatishda uning egasi manfaatlarini ham e'tiborga olish darkor, chunki ushbu yuklashtirish mulkdorning xoʻjalik yoki boshqa faoliyatini amalga oshirishda jiddiy toʻsiqlarning paydo boʻlishiga olib kelmasligi kerak. Mulkdorga tegishli boʻlgan yer uchastkasi servitut bilan yuklanishi oqibatida uni maqsadga muvofiq foydalana olmasa, mulkdor servitutni bekor qilish talabi bilan sudga murojaat qilishga haqlidir.

Yer uchastkasida servitut belgilanishi yer uchastkasi egasining ushbu uchastkaga egalik qilish, undan foydalanish va uni tasarruf etish huquqlaridan mahrum etmaydi. Yer uchastkasiga boʻlgan mulk huquqi mulkdor tomonidan, uning ixtiyoriga koʻra amalga oshiriladi, lekin servitut mohiyatidan kelib chiqadigan cheklanishlar bilan birga servitut oʻrnatilgan yer uchastkasiga nisbatan mulkdor, servitut huquqlarini buzmaydigan har qanday harakatlarni amalga oshirishi mumkin. Masalan, mulkdor yer uchastkasini oldi-sotdi, ayirboshlash, hadya qilish, ijara shartnomalarini tuzish huquqiga ega. Chunki servitut cheklangan ashyoviy huquq boʻlib, mulkdor tomonidan bunday shartnomalarni tuzish servitutning bekor qilinishiga yoki uning bekor boʻlishiga olib kelmaydi. Bunday shartlarni oʻz ichiga olgan shartnoma ahamiyatsizdir, ya'ni oʻz-oʻzidan haqiqiy emas.

Servitut belgilashning asosi – servitut belgilash toʻgʻrisidagi shartnoma yoki servitutni oʻrnatish toʻgʻridagi sud qarori hisoblanadi. Servitut belgilash toʻgʻrisidagi shartnoma, servitut oʻrnatilishini talab qiluvchi shaxs bilan yuklashtirilayotgan uchastkaning mulkdori orasida yozma shaklda tuziladi. Shartnomada mulkdan cheklangan tarzda foydalanish huquqi amalga oshirilishining mazmuni, muddatlari, shartlari hamda uchastkadan foydalangani uchun haq miqdori belgilanadi. Servitutni oʻrnatish yoki uning shartlari masalasi boʻyicha kelishmaslik hollarida, servitut sud qaroriga binoan oʻrnatilishi mumkin. Da'vo, servitut taqdim qilinishini talab qiluvchi shaxs tomonidan bildirilishi mumkin. Servitut oʻrnatilishini talab qiluvchi manfaatdor shaxs, qoʻshni yer uchastkasini servitut bilan yuklashtirishsiz yer uchastkasidan yoki boshqa koʻchmas mulkdan foydalanish imkoniyatining yoʻqligini isbotlab berishi lozim. Agar tomonlarda servitut shartlari boʻyicha kelishmovchiliklar mavjud boʻlsa, ular sud tartibida hal qilinadi. Fuqarolik kodeksini 84-moddasiga muvofiq, yer uchastkasidan cheklangan tarzda foydalanish huquqi, bunday yer uchastkasining yuklatilishi sifatida davlat roʻyxatidan oʻtkazilishi kerak. Servitutning davlat roʻyxatiga olinishi shartnoma yoki sud qarori asosida tuman va shaharlarning yer resurslari va koʻchmas mulk kadastri xizmatlari tomonidan, servitut kimning foydasini koʻzlab belgilangan boʻlsa, oʻsha shaxsning arizasiga koʻra amalga oshiriladi. Roʻyxatga olinish, servitut egasiga oʻzga mulkdan cheklangan tarzda foydalanish huquqini davlat roʻyxatiga olinishi toʻgʻrisidagi guvohnoma berilishi bilan tasdiqlanadi. Servitut davlat roʻyxatiga olingan paytdan boshlab kuchga kiradi.

Servitut belgilangan uchastkaning egasi servitut kimning foydasini ko‘zlab belgilangan bo‘lsa, o‘sha shaxsdan uchastkadan foydalanganlik uchun mutanosib haq talab qilishga haqlidir. Ushbu qoidaning istisnosi faqat qonun tomonidan belgilanishi mumkin. Yuklantirilgan uchastkadan foydalanganlik uchun mutanosib haq hamda uni to‘lash tartibi servitutni o‘rnatish to‘g‘risidagi shartnoma bilan, nizo mavjudligida esa sud qarori bilan belgilanadi.

Xulosa

Servitut egasi, shuningdek servitutfoydalanuvchisiga berishda ruxsat berishda cheklovlar qo’yishi mumkin. Biroq, bu cheklovlar normative hujjatlar bilan belgilanishi kerak. Servitut egasi servitut foydalanuvchisidan berilgan ruxsatga muvofiq harakat qilishini va shartlarni buzmasligini kutsa, servitut foydalanuvchisi

ham servitut egasi tomonidan qo’yilgan cheklovlarga rioya qilishi kerak. Servitut turiga qarab, u ma’lum bir muddat bilan chegaralanishi yoki doimiy bo’lishi mumkin. Servitut ro’yxatdan o’tkazilishi kerak va u ro’yxatdan o’tkazilgandan keyin, hatto joy egasi o’zgargan taqdirda ham, servitut o’z kuchini saqlab qoladi. Biroq, servitutni bekor qilish yoki o’zgartirish uchun ma’lum shartlar bajarilishi kerak.

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XIZMAT KO’RSATISH KORXONALARIDA PERSONALNI BOSHQARISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada xizmat ko’rsatish korxonalarida personalni boshqarishga doir muallif tomonidan fikr mulohazalar keltirilgan. Qolaversa, xizmat ko’rsatish korxonalarida personalni boshqarishda marketingning o’rni va ahamiyati yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so’zar: xizmat, personal, marketing, personalni boshqarish, xizmat ko’rsatish.

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PERSONNAL MANAGEMENT IN SERVICE ENTERPRISES

Abstract. This article presents the author's opinions on personnel management in service enterprises. In addition, the role and importance of marketing in personnel management in service enterprises is highlighted.

Key words: service, personnel, marketing, personnel management, service.

O’zbekistonda iqtisodiy islohotlarni yanada chuqurlashtirish va iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash jarayoni personalni boshqarish sohasida ham tub o’zgarishlar qilishni taqoza etadi. Ma’lumki, korxonalar, tashkilotlar va firmalarning samarali faoliyati unda ishlovchi xodimlar tarkibining qay darajada shakllanganligi bilan belgilanadi. Shu jihatdan, bugungi kunda malakali va ishbilarmon, yuqori salohiyatga ega bo’lgan, ma’naviy yetuk, tadbirkor xodimlarni shakllantirishga erishish har bir korxona va tashkilot oldida turgan dolzarb masala hisoblanadi.

O’zbekistonda personalni boshqarish 90-yillarning boshlaridan e’tiboran shakllana boshladi. Bunga birinchi navbatda ma’muriy-buyruqbozlik tizimining inqirozga uchrashi, korxonalarning mustaqilligi, bozor munosabatlarining rivojlanishi va tadbirkorlikning avj olishi hamda eng asosiysi, iqtisodiyotning rivojlanish markazida inson turishini anglab yetish kurtaklari sabab bo’ldi.

Personalni boshqarish (personal menejmenti) – korxona, firma darajasida ishchi kuchi potensialining normal rivojlanishi, amal qilishi va undan samarali foydalanish yuzasidan o’zaro bog’langan tashkiliy-iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy chora-tadbirlar tizimidir.

Hozirgi sharoitda personal bilan ishlashning asosiy maqsadi yuksak javobgarlikni his qiladigan, jamoatchilik psixologiyasiga, yuqori malakaga, korxonaning xo’jayini degan taraqqiy qilgan his-tuyg’uga ega bo’lgan shaxsni tarkib toptirishdan iboratdir.

Korxona va tashkilotda mavjud bo’lgan ham jismoniy, ham inson resurslaridan samarali foydalanishga quyidagi yo’llar bilan erishiladi:

1) tashkiliy tuzilishni takomillashtirish, boshqarish darajalarini kamaytirish, boshqaruvning o’rta bo’g’inini qisqartirish;

2) qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonini iloji boricha quyi darajagacha ixchamlashtirish;

3) vazifalarning bir qismini vositachilar, xom ashyo yetkazib beruvchilar, maslahatchilarga topshirish;

4) har bir ish o’rnida mehnatning sermazmun bo’lishiga erishish;

5) mehnat unumdorligini oshirish maqsadida mehnat jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish;

6) ishlab chiqarishda va noishlab chiqarish sohasida ish kuchini tejash;

7) yuqori ma’muriyat va korporatsiya tuzilmalarida ish bilan band bo’lgan personalni birmuncha qisqartirish;

8) xodimlarni tayyorlash va qayta tayyorlash, mahoratini oshirish dasturlarini investitsiyalash va boshqalar.

Personalni boshqarish tizimining asosiy vazifalariga quyidagilar kiradi:

- personalga o’z maqsadlariga erishishda yordam berish;
- firmani malakali va manfaatdor xodimlar bilan ta’minlash;
- personalning mahorat va qobiliyatlaridan samarali foydalanish;
- personalning asoslash tizimlarini takomillashtirish;
- barcha kategoriyadagi personalning mehnatdan qoniqish darajasini oshirish;
- personalning malakasini va kasbga doir ma’lumotini oshirish tizimini rivojlantirish va yuqori darajada saqlash;
- qulay axloqiy vaziyatni saqlash;
- martabani – xizmat sohasida ko’tarishni rejalashtirish;
- personalning ijodiy faolligi, firmaning innovatsiya rejalarini amalga oshirishda yordam berish;
- personalning faoliyatiga baho berish va boshqarish hamda ishlab chiqarish sohasidagi personalni attestatsiyadan o’tkazish usullarini takomillashtirish, boshqarish personalining barcha xodimlar bilan aloqasini o’rnatish;
- turmushning yuqori sifat va mazkur firmada ishlashni maroqli qilish darajasini ta’minlash va boshqalar.

Ishlab chiqarish va boshqaruv texnologiyalarining intensiv rivojlanishi, biznes dinamikasining tezlashuvi sharoitida va raqobatbardoshlikni asosiy omillari bo’yicha qarorlar qabul qilishda inson omili muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Personalni boshqarishning kompleks sistemasini yaratish va xodimlarning maqsadi va imkoniyatlarini korxonaning strategiyasiga muvofiqlashtirish maksimal natijaga erishish hamda tashqi muhit o’zgarishiga o’z vaqtida munosabat bildirishni ta’minlaydi.

Personalni boshqarish doirasidagi xizmatlar quyidagi yo’nalishlarni o’z ichiga oladi:

- personalni boshqarish strategiyasini ishlab chiqish;
- tashkiliy struktura dizayni;
- xodimlar sonini boshqarishni;
- mehnat unumdorligini oshirishni;
- kompensatsiya va chegirmalar orqali boshqaruv sistemasini optimallashtirishni;
- xodimlarni tanlash, sharoitga moslashtirish va saqlab qolish sistemasini optimallashtirishni;
- shaxsning rivojlanishi va kadrlar zaxirasi;
- nomoddiy motivatsiya kompleksini optimallashtirish;
- ichki kommunikatsiya sistemasini takomillashtirish va boshqalar.

Personalni boshqarish sistemasi – bu bir nechta instrumental sistemalarning majmui bo’lib personalni boshqarishning quyidagi asosiy funksiyalari bilan mahkam bog’langandir:

- kadrlarni tanlash va joy-joyiga qo’yish;
- motivlash, kompensatsiya va chegirmalar;
- o’qitish va o’stirish;
- kadrlar zaxiralari bilan ishlash;
- kadrlar masalasida qarorlar qabul qilish va nazorat.

Baholash deganda baholash mezonlari (kompetensiya) va baholash shkalalarining mavjudligi tushuniladi. Biznesda personalni baholash quyidagi ikki guruhga bo’linadi:

1) kompetentligini baholash (bilimi, ko’nikmalari, tajribasi, shaxsiy ko’rsatkichlari);

2) ish natijalarini baholash (maqsadga erishilganlik, biznes-natijalari va boshqalar).

Kompetentligini baholashning quyidagi usullarini ko’rsatish mumkin:

a) kompetentligining kompleks tahlili;

b) assesment markaz;

c) test sinovlari;

d) intervyular olish;

e) ishbilarmonlar o’yini.

Personalni tanlashda shaxsning psixologik tavsifini baholash ham muhim hisoblanadi. Baholash uslublari esa qo'pincha test sinovlari va intervyular olish bilan chegaralanadi. Baholash sifati esa baholashni o'tkazayotgan mutaxassisning bilim va malakalariga ko'p darajada bog'liq bo'ladi.

Personalning bilimini, ko'nikmalarini baholash ularni tanlash va o'qitish jarayonlarida ko'p uchraydi. Bu yerda asosiy usullardan test sinovlari, ishbilarmonlari o'yinidan foydalanish mumkin bo'ladi.

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XIZMATLAR SOHASI KORXONALARIDA ICHKI MARKETING IMKONIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada xizmat ko'rsatish korxonalarida ichki marketing boshqaruvi doir muallif tomonidan fikr mulohazalar keltirilgan. Qolaversa, xizmatlar sohasi korxonalarida ichki marketing imkoniyatlari yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zar: xizmat, ichki marketing, marketing, personalni boshqarish, xizmatlar sohasi.

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INTERNAL MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES IN SERVICE INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES

Abstract. In this article, the author's comments on internal marketing management in service enterprises are presented. In addition, internal marketing opportunities in service sector enterprises are highlighted.

Key words: service, internal marketing, marketing, personnel management, service industry.

Ichki marketing nazariyasi 1980 yillarda boshqaruvning nazariyasi va sotsiologiyasi, personalni boshqarish, sifatni boshqarish, biznes jarayonlarni boshqarish kabi fanlari zamirida vujudga keldi. Shunga mos ravishda ko'pchilik atamalar, instrumentlar va tadqiqot an'analari ana shu fanlardan olingan.

Ichki marketing konsepsiyasi o'zining evolyutsion davrida uch bosqichni o'tagan. Ichki marketingning vujudga kelishi xorijiy adabiyotlarda ilgari surilgan g'oyalar bilan bog'liq bo'lib, shular asosida vujudga kelgan. Ichki marketing rivojlanishining bosh trag'ibotchisi F.Kotler hisoblanadi. Ichki marketing yuqori malakaga ega bo'lgan xodimni munosib sharoit yaratib berish orqali uni jalb etish, o'qitish, rag'batlantirish va shu asosda korxonada ushlab qolishni ko'zda tutadi. Bu maqsadga erishishda bosh instrument bo'lib mijoz singari, xodim haqida qayg'urish hisoblanadi. Xizmatlar marketingi bo'yicha shimoliy amerika maktabining xodimlari L.I.Berri va A.Parasuramanlar ichki marketingni yuqori malakali xodimni uning talabini qondira oladigan ish taklif etish orqali jalb etish, rivojlantirish, motivlash va uni saqlab qolish deb ta'riflaydilar. Ichki marketing – bu xodimga mijoz singari munosabatlar falsafasi va xodim-mijoz ehtiyojiga mos ravishda ish-mahsulot yaratish strategiyasi hisoblanadi.

Ichki marketingning ikkinchi bosqichining rivojlanishida asosiy qadamni K.Grenros quydi. U xodimlarni nafaqat yaxshi ishlashga rag'batlantirish, balki xodimlarni sotishga ham yo'naltirish maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaydi. Yana shuni ham aytish lozimki, samarali servis kontakt va qo'llab-quvvatlovchi xodimlarni o'zaro munosabatlarini koordinatsiya qilishni ham talab etadi.

Ichki marketing konsepsiyasining rivojlanishining uchunchi bosqichining boshlanishida Vinter, Djordj, Glassman, Makeffi kabi tadqiqotchilarning tashkilotning o'z maqsadlariga erishishida ichki marketingi personalni boshqarish texnologiyasi ekanligini tan olishlari muhim rol o'ynadi.

Ichki marketing konsepsiyasining evolyutsiyasi rivojlanish doirasida uning mohiyatini tushunishga bir qancha yondashuvlar shakllandi.

Birinchi yondashuv ichki marketingni tashkilot bilan personalning o'zaro munosabati sistemasi degan fikrni bildiradi. Ichki marketing yondashuvning birinchi asosi bo'lib taqdim etilayotgan xizmatning sifati va tashqi mijozlarning qoniqishi, bu xizmatni ko'rsatayotgan xodimlarning ishi sifati orasidagi bog'liqlikning mavjudligi hisoblanadi. Har bir xodim individual ekanligini va uning har qanday hodisaga o'z munosabati borligini hisobga olsak, u holda xizmatning sifati bir xil bo'lmasligi, doimiy emasligi va xizmat manbadan ajralmas ekanligiga ishonch hosil qilish mumkin bo'ladi.

Ichki marketingni munosabatlar sistemasi sifatida qarasak, u holda taqdim etilayotgan xizmatning sifatini oshirish uchun quyidagi vazifalarni hal etish zarur bo'ladi:

a) xodimlarning ishi haqida, xususan uning mijozlarga munosabati haqida axborotlar to'plash;

b) ichki mijozlar ehtiyojini aniq belgilash;

c) personalning g'oyalarini qabul qilish, tushunib yetish va uni mijozga yo'naltirish;

d) xodimlarni mijozlar bilan bo'ladigan hodisalarni boshqarishga o'qitish;

e) mijozga yo'naltirilgan tashkiliy madaniyatni yaratish;

f) ishga kelmay qolish va tez-tez ishdan bo'shab ketish holatlariga barham beradigan kadrlar tarkibini vujudga keltirish;

g) mijozlarga xizmat ko'rsatishda mas'uliyat sezish va yuksak axloq normalariga rioya qilish va boshqalar.

Ichki marketing – bu tashkilotning inson resurslarini boshqarish falsafasi hisoblanadi.

Ikkinchi yondashuvda ichki marketing firma ichidagi bozorga yo'naltirilgan falsafa sifatida qaraladi. Bu holatda bozorga yo'naltirilganlik ikki nuqtai nazardan qaraladi. Birinchisi – bu mijozga qaratilganlik, ya'ni korxona xizmatchilarining mijozlarni tushunib yetishi va ularning ehtiyojlarini qondirishida namoyon bo'ladi. Ikkinchisi bu – raqobatchilarga qaratilganlik, ya'ni korxona xizmatchilari raqobatchilar haqida axborotga ega bo'lishi va bu axborotlardan mijozlarning ehtiyojlarini to'liq qondirishda foydalana olish tarzida namoyon bo'ladi.

Uchinchi yondashuvda esa ichki marketing korxona strategiyasini amalga oshirish va hamma xodimlarda yagona fikrni shakllantirish usuli sifatida qaraladi.

Martin, Darling va Teylorlar ichki marketingni korxona bo'limlarining izolyatsiyasini va ular orasidagi funksional kelishmovchiliklarni kamaytirish, shuningdek, xizmatchilarning yangiliklarni joriy etishga to'sqinlik qilishining oldini olishga qaratilgan eng muhim dastur sifatida talqin etadilar.

Ba'zi bir tadqiqotchilar esa ichki marketingni strategiyani amalga oshirish mexanizmi va korxonaning turli bo'limlari orasidagi funksional kelishmovchiliklarni bartaraf etish vositasi sifatida talqin etadilar.

Korxonaning tashkiliy strukturasi o'z navbatida ichki marketing samaradorligiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bu yerda kim ichki marketing bilan shug'ullanishi aniq bo'lishi kerak. Bunda ichki marketing ishlarini olib boradigan alohida bo'lim tashkil etilishi maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi. Agar buning iloji bo'lmasa bu vazifani bajarishga mas'ul xodim tayinlanadi.

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XIZMAT KO'RSATISH SOHASI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA MARKETING STRATEGIYALARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada xizmat ko'rsatish korxonalarida strategik marketing boshqaruvi doir muallif tomonidan fikr mulohazalar keltirilgan. Qolaversa, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi rivojlantirishda marketing strategiyalari bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zar: xizmat, marketing strategiyalari, marketing, personalni boshqarish, xizmatlar sohasi.

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MARKETING STRATEGIES IN SERVICE FIELD DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. This article presents the author's opinion on strategic marketing management in service enterprises. In addition, proposals and recommendations on marketing strategies in the development of the service sector have been developed.

Key words: service, marketing strategies, marketing, personnel management, service sector.

O'zbekistonda xozirgi kunda xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi o'sish sur'atlari, yangi paydo bo'lgan xizmatlar turlari soni, bozor xamda iste'molchilar extiyojlariga moslashish bo'yicha muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda xizmat ko'rsatish sohasini rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor berib kelinmoqda. Xususan, 2021 yilning 22 aprel sanasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev hududlarda xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi yo'nalishlarini rivojlantirish masalalari bo'yicha videoselektor yig'ilishi o'tkazdi. Yig'ilishda har bir hududning o'ziga xosligidan kelib chiqib, xizmatlarni kengaytirish, yangi xizmat turlarini yo'lga qo'yish, ilg'or tajribalar va namunaviy loyihalarni joriy etish bo'yicha yangi metodologiya yaratish zarurligi ta'kidlandi. Buning uchun, O'zbekiston milliy banki huzurida xizmatlarni rivojlantirish bo'yicha loyiha-tahliliy markazi tashkil etilishi va barcha viloyatlardagi filiallarida uning bo'limlari ochilishi belgilandi. Ularda aholiga namunaviy tayyor biznes loyihalari taqdim etiladi, kasbga o'qitishdan biznesni yo'lga qo'yishgacha bo'lgan kompleks xizmatlar ko'rsatiladi.

Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, 2021 yil 11 mayda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Xizmatlar sohasini jadal rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-5113 sonli qarori qabul qilindi. Mazkur qarorda xizmatlar sohasining mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotidagi ulushini ko'paytirish, joylarda xizmatlar sohasidagi mavjud imkoniyatlarni to'liq ishga solish, xizmatlar turlarini kengaytirish va sifatini oshirish bo'yicha o'z yechimini kutayotgan muammoli masalalarni hal qilish maqsadida 2021-2023 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmatlar sohasini rivojlantirishning asosiy yo'nalishlari belgilab olindi.

O'zingiz taqqoslab ko'ring, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasining ulushi taraqqiy topgan mamlakatlarning yalpi ichki maxsuloti tarkibida, masalan, Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlarida 80 foizga, Buyuk Britaniya, Kanada, Fransiyada 70 foizdan ziyod, Germaniya, Italiya, Yaponiyada 68 foizga teng bulsa, O'zbekistonda bu ko'rsatkich ulardan deyarli ikki barobar kam...". "...e'tiboringizni ushbu masalaning yana bir jihatiga qaratmoqchiman. Ilg'or mamlakatlar tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, xizmat ko'rsatish tarmog'i iqtisodiyotning eng tez rivojlanadigan sohasi bo'lib, aynan shu soha ortiqcha ishchi kuchlarining katta qismini o'ziga jalb etishi mumkin".

Mamlakatimizda xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi iqtisodiyotning mustaqil sohasiga aylanmoqda. Bu holat qo'yidagi sabablarga ko'ra yuzaga keldi: davlat moliyalashtirilishining kamayishi, ya'ni mulk shaklini o'zgartirish jarayonlarining ta'siri va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish natijasida aholiga va tashkilotlarga pullik xizmatlar ko'rsatish oshib bordi; ko'plab yangi xizmat turlari paydo bo'ldi (buxgalterlik xizmatlari, brokerlik xizmatlari va hokazo); xizmat ko'rsatish korxonalari orasida raqobat kuchaydi.

Iqtisodiy islohatlarni yuksaltirish, iqtisodiyot sohasida erkinlashtirish va tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlashga yo'naltirilgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ustuvorliklarni bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirish Respublikamizda xizmat ko'rsatish sohasini yuqori sur'atlarda rivojlantirishni ta'minlamoqda. Jumladan quyidagi chora-tadbirlar xizmatlar sohasini rivojlanishiga imkon bermoqda:

- 2017-2021 yillarda sog'liqni saqlash, ta'lim bolalar sportini rivojlantirish, kompyuterlashtirish va axborot kommunikasiya texnologiyalari, kommunal xizmatlar uy-joy qurilishi, qishloq infrastrukturasini rivojlantirish, ish bilan bandlikning mintaqaviy dasturlari, kichik biznesni rivojlantirish, bank sohasini isloh qilish va boshqa tarmoq dasturlarini amalga oshirish;
- depozitar tizim, auditorlik, lizing, reklama, advokat, konsalting, sug'urta faoliyatlari, mikromoliyalashtirish va kredit uyushma-larini tashkil etish kabi yangi bozor institutlarining xuquqiy va tashkiliy asoslarini yaratishga yo'naltirilgan chora-tadbirlar;
- transport kommunikasiyasi tizimlari, telefon aloqa stansiyalari va liniyalarini rivojlantirish bo'yicha xorijiy investisiyalarni jalb qilish,

• mehmonxonalar tarmog'ini rivojlantirish, qishloq aholi punktlarini ichimlik suvi va gaz bilan ta'minlash dasturlarini amalga oshirish bo'yicha amaliy chora tadbirlarni amalga oshirish**.**

Mamlakatimiz Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoyevning 2020 yilgi Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasidagi ma'ruzasida mamlakatimizda xizmatlar soxasini rivojlantirish orqali aholini ish bilan ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'yidagilarni ta'kidlab o'tdilar: "Albatta, raqamli iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish kerakli infratuzilma, koʻp mablagʻ va mehnat resurslarini talab etishini juda yaxshi bilamiz. Biroq, qanchalik qiyin boʻlmasin, bu ishga bugun kirishmasak, qachon kirishamiz?! Ertaga juda kech boʻladi. Shu bois, raqamli iqtisodiyotga faol oʻtish – kelgusi 5 yildagi eng ustuvor vazifalarimizdan biri boʻladi.

Raqamli texnologiyalar nafaqat mahsulot va xizmatlar sifatini oshiradi, ortiqcha xarajatlarni kamaytiradi. Shu bilan birga, meni juda qattiq tashvishga soladigan va bezovta qiladigan eng ogʻir illat – korrupsiya balosini yoʻqotishda ham ular samarali vositadir. Buni barchamiz teran anglab olishimiz darkor. Temir yoʻl sohasida yoʻlovchi va yuk tashish, ekspluatatsiya va xizmat koʻrsatishni bir-biridan ajratish, ya'ni, tabiiy monopoliya qismini alohida, xususiy sektorni jalb qilish mumkin boʻlgan yoʻnalishlarni alohida rivojlantirish lozim" deya ta'kidlab o'tganlar.

Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasining yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushi xozircha bozor mezonlariga mos kelmayapti va uni dunyoning rivojlangan mamlakatlarida bu sohada erishilgan ko'rsatkichlarga taqqoslab bo'lmaydi. Bu mamlakatlarda xizmatlarning yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushi 60-80 foizni tashkil etadi, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasida iqtisodiyotda band bo'lgan aholining qariyb 70 foizi mehnat qiladi, aholining iste'mol xarajatlari tarkibida esa maskur soha 50-60 foizni tashkil etadi, vaholanki, respublikamizda bu ko'rsatkich 10-15 foizdan oshmaydi".

Keyingi yillarda telekommunikasiya va aloqa, moliyaviy xizmatlar, ko'chmas mulkni sotish bo'yicha xizmatlar xajmi yuqori sur'atlarda o'sib bordi.

Mamlakatimizda inflyasiyani cheklash va daromadlarni indeksasiya qilish borasida yaratilgan makroiqtisodiy sharoitlar aholining to'lovga qodir talabini o'sishi va iste'mol strukturasini yaxshilashga imkon bermoqda. Mamlakatimizda 1995-2005 yillarda tovar aylanmasi hajmi va xizmatlarni sotish hajmi o'sib bordi xamda tovar va xizmatlarni umumiy sotish hajmida xizmatlarni sotish hajmi salmog'ining o'sib borishi tendensiyasi kuzatildi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida 1995-2005 yillarda aholiga tovar va xizmatlarni sotish hajmlari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar qo'yidagi 5-jadvalda keltirilgan.

Chakana tovar aylanmasi o'sishi dinamikasiga aholi daromadlari va xarajatlarining o'sishi; daromadlar tabaqalashishining qisqarishi; chakana baholar o'sish sur'atlarining kamayishi va daromadlarning xarid qobiliyatini oshishi; xalq iste'mol tovarlari ishlab chiqarishni o'sishi o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatgan.

Xozirgi kunda O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmatlar sohasini rivojlantirishning mo'ljallangan davlat dasturini amalga oshirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar rejasi ishlab chiqilgan. Ushbu rejaga asosan maishiy xizmat ko’rsatish sohasining me’yoriy-xuquqiy bazasini takomillashtirish, tashkiliy strukturasini takomillashtirish, rivojlantirishning asosiy yo’nalishlari, kadrlarni tayyorlash, qayta tayyorlash, malakasini oshirish, moddiy-texnika bazasini yaxshilash bo’yicha quyidagi chora-tadbirlar ko’zda tutilgan.

I. Aholiga maishiy xizmat ko’rsatishni rivojlantirishning asosiy yo’nalishlari.

II. Uy-joy kommunal xo’jaligi xizmatlarini rivojlantirishning asosiy yo’nalishlari.

III. Telekommunikasiya xizmatlarini rivojlantirishning asosiy yo’nalishlari.

IV. Lizing xizmatlarini rivojlantirishning asosiy yo’nalishlari.

V. Tibbiy xizmatlarni rivojlantirishning asosiy yo’nalishlari.

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QON TOMIRLAR TORAYISHINING ASOSIY SABABLARI VA ZAMONAVIY DAVOLASH USULLARI

Annotatsiya. Qon tomirlari (arteriyalar) tananing barcha qismlariga kislorod va ozuqa moddalar yetkazib beradi.

Ba'zida tomirlarda yog' to'planishlari - toshmalar paydo bo'ladi. Ular tufayli tomirlar torayib boradi, qattiqlashadi, organlarga qon va kislorod yetkazib berish qiyinlashadi. Ushbu maqolada ham aynan qon tomirlar torayishing asosiy sabablari, moyillik tug'diruvchi faktorlar, ularni oldini olish va zamonaviy davo usullari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Qolaversa maqola keltirilgan ma'lumotlar aynan qon tomir torayishini va uni davolash usullarini o'rganuvchilar uchun ham foydali hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: arteroskleroz, vazokonstriksiya, angiospazm, xolesterin, gipertenziya, aritmiya endarterektomiya, stent, shuntlash.

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THE MAIN CAUSES OF BLOOD VESSEL NARROWING AND MODERN TREATMENT METHODS

Abstract. Blood vessels (arteries) deliver oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body.

Sometimes fat accumulations in the veins - rashes appear. Due to them, the vessels narrow, harden, and it becomes difficult to supply blood and oxygen to the organs. This article also provides information about the main causes of narrowing of blood vessels, predisposing factors, their prevention and modern methods of treatment.

In addition, the information presented in the article is useful for those who study atherosclerosis and its treatment methods.

Keywords: arteriosclerosis, vasoconstriction, angiospasm, cholesterol, hypertension, arrhythmia, endarterectomy, stent, shunting.

Kirish: Qon tomirlar tomirlar torayishi xavfli patologik holatdir va bunda tomirlar torayib qon aylanish buziladi. Oddiy holatda inson tanasining organlari asta-sekin bo'shashishi va qisqarishi kerak, buning natijasida qon tananing barcha qismlariga o'tkaziladi. Qon tomirlarining normal holati uchun odam faol hayot tarzini olib borishi va doimo harakatlanishi kerak. Bu barcha tizimlarning ishlashiga ijobiy ta'sir qiladi.

Angiospazm bilan tomirlar juda qattiq tortilib, torayib keta boshlaydi. Shu sababli, ular qonni tana bo'ylab normal taqsimlashni to'xtaydi, buning natijasida kislorod yetishmovchiligi paydo bo'ladi. Agar bu miyada sodir bo'lsa, u fikrlash jarayonlari, muvofiqlashtirish muammolari bo'lgan odamni qo'zg'atishi va kuchli bosh og'rig'iga sabab bo'lishi mumkin.

Oyoq-qo'llarda qon tomirlarining spazmlari paydo bo'lganda, og'riq sindromi qo'l yoki oyoqlarda lokalizatsiya qilinadi. Bunday hodisalar har doim ham o'ta xavfli emas. Ba'zi hollarda angiospazm norma hisoblanadi. Bu tananing turli omillarga himoya reaktsiyasi sifatida sodir bo'lishi mumkin. Misol uchun, agar odam sovuq bo'lsa yoki u qon ketishidan aziyat chekayotgan bo'lsa, unda bu holda qon yo'qotishni to'xtatish uchun vazospazm zarur chora hisoblanadi.

Bunday holatlar hatto his-tuyg'ular bilan ham qo'zg'alishi mumkin. Misol uchun, odam qo'rqib ketganda, uning tomirlari torayib, terining oqarishiga olib keladi. Tomirlar torayishing 3 ta turi farqlanadi aniq, o'rtacha, pereferik.

Asosiy qism: Qon tomirlar torayishing asosiy sababi xolesterin blyashkalari arteriyalar devorida o'tirib qolishi. Ular o'sib kattalashib, qon tomir bo'shlig'I asta-sekin torayib boradi va butunlay yopilib qolishi mumkin. Yoki blyashka tomir harakati bo'ylab harakatlanib kichik tomirlarga tiqilib qolishi mumkin Xolesterin miqdorining ko'payishi ko'pincha quyidagi holatlarda yuzaga keladi.

- ateroskleroz
- qandli diabet
- gipertenziya
- semizlik
- vaskulit

Qon tomirlarining torayishi dorilarni nojo'ya ta'siri natijasida kelib chiqishi mumkin. Bularning bir nechta guruhlari mavjud. masalan antidepressantlar, Parkinson kasalligi, dekonjestanlar, immunosupressantlar, epinefrin va migrenga qarshi dorilar.

Stress kabi psixologik holatlar qon tomirlarining torayishiga olib kelishi mumkin, bu qon aylanishiga ta'sir qiladi. Bu holat odatda asablarning ishiga ta'sir qiladi va yurak urishining ritm buzilishlarini keltirib chiqaradi. Ushbu patologiyaning ko'rinishini qo'zg'atadigan bir qator xavf omillari mavjud. Chekuvchilar va alkogolizm eng ko'p zarar ko'radi.

Qo'rg'oshin yoki uglerod disulfidi bilan ishlaydiganlar ham xavf guruhlariga kiradilar Qon tomirlar torayishining turli xil davolash usullari mavjud. Konservativ va Operativ usulda olib boriladi.

Zamonaviy davolash usullariga quyidagilarni misol qilish mumkin:

- Stelektomiya-bo'yin-ko'krak gangliyasini olib tashlash

- Translumbal angioplastika-pereferik arteriyalarning translyumbal balonli angioplastikasi
- Endoprotezlash
- Alloshuntlash-pereferik venalardan foydalanib yangi tomir o’zanini hosil qilish
- Endarterektomiya-tomir bo’shligidagi arterosklerotik blyashka olib tashlash
- Endovaskulyar dilyatatsiya va stentlash

Oldini olish maqsadida quyidagi tafsiyalarni berish mumkin:

✓ Zararli odatlarni tashlash
✓ Doimiy ravishda sport bilan shug’ullanish
✓ Yog’li ovqatlar iste’molini cheklash
✓ Meva va sabzavotlarni ko’proq iste’mol qilish
✓ Stress va asabiylashishdan cheklanish
✓ Qon bosimini doimiy nazorat qilib turish

Xulosa: Maqolada qon tomirlar torayishining sabablari va uni davolashning zamonaviy usullari keltirilgan.

Bir nechta qon tomirlar torayishi sabablari, moyillik tug’diruvchi faktorlar va zamonaviy davolash usullari bundan tashqari oldini olish uchun tafsiyalar keltirib o’tilgan. Xulosa qilib aytsak har qanday zamonaviy davolash usullarini ham kamchiliklari bor. Individual kelib chiqib biron usul tanlanadi.

Umuman olganda qon tomirlar torayishi sabablarini va zamonaviy davolash usullarini o’rganish uchun yaxshi manba bo’lib xizmat qiladi.

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ABOUT THE WAYS OF STUDYING FOREIGN LANGUAGE TERMINOLOGY IN THE FIELD OF ACCOUNTING, ANALYSIS AND AUDIT

Annotation. The article deals with the specifics of professionally oriented training and examine effective ways to study English-language terminology in the field of accounting, analysis and audit.

Key words: professionally oriented training, vocabulary of terminological nature, active, interactive methods.

It is no secret that proficiency in a foreign language is a mandatory requirement when applying for a job on the international labor market [2, p.72].

Therefore, one of the tasks of the university is to prepare a competent specialist who speaks a foreign language to the extent required by the state educational standard (GOS). According to modern requirements, a young specialist should be able not only to independently analyze language material, but also to successfully use it for further self-development and self-education [3, p.61]. Thus, bachelors of the "Economics" field of study should: know the lexical and grammatical minimum to the extent necessary to work with foreign-language texts in the course of professional activity; be able to use a foreign language in interpersonal communication and professional activity; possess both the skills to express their thoughts and opinions in interpersonal and business communication in a foreign language, and the skills to extract the necessary information from the original text in a foreign language on the problems of economics and business [4].

Thus, teaching a foreign language has a professionally oriented character and involves teaching a heterogeneous in its own way the composition of vocabulary: terminology, oral professional vocabulary (professionalisms), professional jargon and nomenclature.

This article will consider ways and methods of memorizing and studying English-language terminology and professional vocabulary in the field of accounting.

The purpose of the article is to show how you can learn to understand accounting the language and speak it, despite the fact that the number of classroom hours is limited, and many students have not yet learned to work fully independently.

It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the financial documentation of English-language accounting has its own characteristics. In addition to special terminology, accountants also use abbreviations that disappear or change over time. Therefore, both for classroom classes and for independent work in English, educational materials must meet modern requirements and trends in the field of accounting, analysis and audit.

Another important task of a teacher at the initial stage of teaching a professionally oriented language is to ensure that students remember the rules of functioning of language units, learn to understand and use them freely in oral and written communication. At the same time, memorizing isolated words and terms should be a simple and fascinating process. The task of students at this stage of training is to understand the importance of language exercises in which each language unit represents a certain communicative block [1, p. 7].

Questions of the methodology of teaching terminology in a foreign language attract the attention of many researchers. Their works reflect the most diverse aspects of solving this methodological problem. Thus, the role and place of terminological vocabulary in the language system of texts in the specialty are determined, the effectiveness of individual methods of working on professional vocabulary is revealed and the methods of its control are determined.

According to N.Kh. Sharipova: “The development of world progress in all areas, interethnic relations has a strong impact on our lives. Every day there is a new lifestyle and way of life. And all this is directly reflected in our language, namely, new expressions and concepts arise, which later take place in various spheres of life. No science or other kind of activity is possible without the presence of neologisms in them, since the appearance of new processes is equivalent to the appearance of new words, namely neologisms.

The analysis of methodological literature shows that there are both reliable, interesting, fascinating traditional ways of effective the study of English-language terminology, as well as innovative interactive methods of working on vocabulary. All these forms of conducting training sessions include: presentations; business and role-playing games; reports and abstracts; discussion of non-standard situations by the method of "brainstorming"; crosswords; communicative and grammatical trainings; test tasks and control works. It is they who help to develop students' interest in terminology.

As for the stage of familiarization with the language material, it is practically present at every lesson and is a series of sequential tasks that help to comprehend the language material and form the necessary lexical skills. However, according to methodologists, the most important stage is the training or automation of the processes of understanding language material and the formation of skills, the formation of speech skills [1, p. 87].

Thus, the mastery of language material depends on the correct the location of tasks by complexity. The complexity of tasks should occur gradually, from lesson to lesson. Of course, it should also be noted that teaching the professional layer of the language is directly related to oral and written texts in the specialty, which should be interesting and scientifically significant. Practice shows that it is easier for students to remember those language units that they understand and make sense in the context, rather than being memorized separately [1, p. 5-6].

An accountant is a person whose job is to check or maintain accounting records. Accounting is a system that measures business activity, processes this information in reports and brings these results to the attention of decision makers.

AIS	Accounting information system
APB	Accounting Principles Board (1959- 1973)
AICPA	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
CPA	Certified Public Accountant
CA	Chartered Accountant

Next, we study, use a dictionary (read online), decipher words, translate them into English and work on their pronunciation. For example:

1) Transcribe the following words, practice their pronunciation and translate them into English. Committee, theory, commercial, applicable, industrial, financial, scientists, register, coordinate, assume, provide, coordinate, competitor, ledger, identification, expenses…

2) Give English equivalents for: detailed accounting; keep accounting records; open an account; keep an account in bank; pay the bill; issue an invoice; measure business activity; process information in reports; report results to decision makers.

3) Give the English equivalents for:

1) account (accounting), write to an account, register; 2) reporting; 3) at own expense; 4) debtors' account; 5) withdraw money from a bank account; 6) current bank account; 7) deposit account; 8) account in the general ledger; 9) account state institution; 10) profit and loss account.

4) Write pairs of synonyms. **Chief accountant; rival, transaction, competitor, business, responsible accountant, transaction, enterprise, dealing.**

5) Give the opposites:

Liabilities, accounts receivable, long-term liabilities, tangible assets, profit, accounting with one entry, fall, increase, lending, debtor.

This is an account that is a detailed report on all the money that a person receives and spends. This is an accountant - a person whose job is to check or maintain accounting records.

6) Fill in the blanks with correct English terms.

1. Management accounting; the process of determining, measuring, accumulating, analyzing, preparing, interpreting and transmitting financial information used by management for planning evaluation and control within the organization – ………

2. Analysis of economic activity; accounting, presentation of financial statements – ………

3. The period for which the organization makes reports, as a rule, is equal to one year –..........

4. Bank-maintained account –........

5. A person trained in the management of accounting books in which all financial transactions of commercial or other organizations are recorded, and the preparation of periodic reports –........

Preparation of presentations on the development and formation of accounting in different countries is also very interesting and useful from the point of view of expanding the horizons of students.

Accounting is an orderly collection system, registration and generalization of information in monetary terms about the property, capital, obligations of the enterprise, as well as about their movement through continuous, continuous and documentary accounting of all business transactions.

This information is used to make decisions on the most efficient allocation of resources.

The subject of accounting in a generalized form is the economic activity of the organization. The objects of accounting are the property of organizations, their obligations and business transactions that they are carried out. Accounting is necessary for government purposes, business entities and control bodies.

Accounting is strictly documented accounting. The organization's accounting statements are the final stage of the accounting process. It reflects the cumulative property and financial situation of the organization, the results of economic activity for the reporting period (month, quarter, and year).

In conclusion, I would like to note that the process of mastering a foreign language becomes more effective if a student understands what, why and how he learns, i.e. realizes the communicative value of each language unit being studied [1, p.11]. In addition, as methodologists note, and practice shows, the student should understand that summing up the read text in the specialty requires not only the selection and generalization of information, but also the student's joining a polemical conversation, which involves comparing other people's points of view, and making specific decisions, etc. [1, p.11], the task of the teacher is to ensure that every moment of the lesson develops into a single whole.

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AFFECTIVE TECHNIQUES AND IMPLEMENTATIONS OF ASSESSMENT FOR DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS

Annotation. In this article affective techniques and implementions of assessment for different social groups

Keywords: multifaceted approach, teaching methods, learning outcomes, multiple dimentions, learning style and attitude, social background, culturally appropriate, gender reability, ethical implications, social inequality.

Introduction. Sociolinguistics is a field that explores language use and its relation to social interactions. In this course, we will be examining how ethnicity, race, gender, and language background influence language use and attitudes towards different dialects. By acknowledging the complexities that influence our language use, we can begin to foster a more inclusive and equitable language environment for all. Norton & Toohey (2011) state that "The sociolinguistic profile of language learners should be taken into account in language instruction. This includes factors such as age, gender, ethnicity, social class, and cultural background, all of which can influence language use and learning" (p. 44). Accordingly, multilingual learners are entitled as a separate subgroup and they come from diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds and may have unique understanding and appriaciation of different cultures and identity. The classroom curriculum is designed to support students' English language acquisition while also valuing the linguistic diversity they bring to the classroom. Students are encouraged to share their personal narratives and cultural traditions through oral and written presentations, and non-standard varieties of English are respected and valued alongside standard English. To support students' language development, the classroom uses a variety of interactive and multimodal tools and technologies, including online language-learning platforms, language-learning games, and multimedia presentations. The teacher also uses frequent formative assessments to track students' progress and adjust instruction as needed. Outside of the classroom, the education center has a strong commitment to community engagement and social justice. Students have opportunities to engage in service-learning projects that allow them to connect with members of the surrounding community and learn about issues of social inequality and justice. By leveraging a range of tools and technologies, formative assessments, and community engagement opportunities, this classroom seeks to ensure that all students have the opportunity to succeed and thrive.

Language assessment. It is important to note that there is no foolproof way of assessing social groups, and any assessment approach should be used with caution and sensitivity to the ethical and socio-lingual implications of the data. When assessing English language learners, it is important to consider both formative and summative approaches. Formative assessments are ongoing and provide teachers with insight into students' learning progress, while summative assessments are conducted at the end of a unit or course to evaluate student achievement. Assessment should align with the learning objectives and be tailored to the students' level of English proficiency. For instance, multiple-choice tests may not be suitable for learners who have not yet developed strong reading or writing skills in English. Instead, alternative assessment methods, such as writing short paragraphs or essays, or oral presentations, may be better suited for these learners. Assessment should also be fair and equitable, not only in terms of the content, but also in the format and administration. For example, learners who may have a disability that affects their ability to complete a written assessment may require a different form of assessment, such as an oral examination. Also, frequent informal assessments should be incorporated, so that areas of concern can be identified and addressed promptly. Preparing suitable materials and culturally appropriate tasks for different social groups plays a major role and demands more effort from teachers in evaluation process. Tests or assignments should be organized in a standardized English language which all members of group are able to understand and interpret easily. Also, it may be necessary to adjust the standard scoring criteria in language assessments owing to avoid penalizing for not conforming language norms. I try to approach individuals and groups with respect and impartiality, focusing on their uniqueness and emphasizing their similarities and differences in a fair, non-judgmental, and non-stereotypical way. It is essential to acknowledge and appreciate cultural diversity while treating everyone with dignity and equality, regardless of their background. As for the gender reability, teachers should encourage female students to participate more in classroom discussions and actively check for gender-biased feedback and grading practices. Swann (2003) mentioned that “This area of language and gender is one that has a number of practical as well as theoretical implications: within education, for instance, there have been concerns about potential inequalities in classroom talk”. Both gender should be taken into consideration and tasks should be relevant to their needs and religion. Furthermore, assessment should focus on the student's attainment of communicative competencies rather than grammatical accuracy, which can disinterest male students from language learning. Because, not all students’ aim is just to learn grammar but also most of them intend to improve oral skills and communicate with foreigners fluently. In this case, it is teachers’ major role to consider alternative types of assessment methods such as oral presentations or group work that may be more engaging for both male and female learners. Students can be also easily assessed with their active participation, pronunciation and comprehension skills. These assessments may focus on evaluating a learner's language and communication skills, as well as their ability to adapt to different sociolinguistic situations, such as exchanging information with peers, engaging in debates, or delivering presentations. According to Black and Wiliam (1998), ”Assessment should be used to empower learners and help them take ownership of their learning". When assessing groups based on ethnicity and language background, there are different approaches you can use. Internal assessment involves assessing various linguistic factors within the group itself, such as language use, proficiency, and attitudes. External assessment involves using standardized tests or questionnaires to compare the group's linguistic ability or attitudes to those of other groups. Both internal and external assessment approaches have their benefits and limitations, and which one to use depends on your research questions, goals, and resources. When it comes to ethical implications, it is important to consider several ethical implications while conducting assessments on students from different ethnic, religious, and language backgrounds. It's crucial to note that assessments based on these factors could potentially reinforce stereotypes and biases, leading to discriminatory practices. Also, fairness and inclusivity should be taken into consideration that assessments are fair and inclusive to all students, regardless of their ethnic, religious, and language backgrounds. To improve students' equity and fairness in classroom, linguistic diversity should be taken in to account when assessing two different groups in sociolinguistics. As Flores & Rosa (2015) point out that “An equitable sociolinguistics recognizes the marginalized and minoritized voices and perspectives that are often excluded from mainstream discourse, and works to amplify these voices and create a more inclusive and just linguistic landscape" (p. 10). Every individual from both groups should have the opportunity to demonsrate their language skills in the dialect or language variety that they are most comfortable with.

Conclusion. In conclusion, a language instructor in an urban educational center plays a critical role in advocating for the needs of specific subgroups, whether based on ethnicity or religious background knowledge. The instructor must make a concerted effort to understand the unique challenges faced by these groups in order to create an inclusive environment for all students. By doing so, the instructor can help foster a sense of belonging and acceptance among diverse student populations. Ultimately, this can have a profound impact on the success of individual students and the overall education community. Through active advocacy and support, language instructors can help level the playing field and provide opportunities for all students to reach their full potential. In addition to advocating for specific subgroups, the language instructor also plays an important role in promoting cultural awareness and sensitivity. By integrating diverse perspectives and experiences into course materials and discussions, the instructor can help students better understand and appreciate the differences among them. This can lead to a more inclusive and supportive learning environment, where all students feel valued and respected. Additionally, the language instructor can work to create opportunities for students to learn more about their own cultural backgrounds and histories, as well as those of their peers. Overall, the language instructor has the power to shape the attitudes and behaviors of students, and by embracing diversity and promoting inclusivity, they can help cultivate a more just and equitable society. As a teacher, we have different learners and all of them have different learning intentions and preferences. So, in this case teachers should be ready to use all of their instructional tools and assessment criterias to make all learners achieve higher results. As a language instructor, I take great care to understand the specific needs and challenges of each of my learners. I believe that learning a new language requires patience, empathy, and a deep appreciation for cultural diversity. In my classroom, I prioritize the needs of learners from diverse linguistic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, and strive to create a safe and inclusive space for everyone. I also recognize that some learners may face additional challenges, such as language barriers or differing levels of prior education. To address these discrepancies, I tailor my teaching to the specific needs of each student, using a variety of strategies and materials to accommodate diverse learning styles.

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DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT CLUSTERS IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. This article highlights the development of clusters in the fruit and vegetable sector and ways to use them effectively, as well as the establishment of a cluster system for fruit and vegetable processing, production of finished products, providing the country with quality fruits and vegetables, economic factors influencing the export potential of the industry.

Keywords: fruit and vegetable products, agrocluster, cluster, fruit and vegetable cluster.

Introduction. Over the last few years, Uzbekistan has been paying a close attention to issues such as maintaining the position of agricultural products, including fruits and vegetables in the domestic market, expanding the volume and geography of exports by increasing their competitiveness in world markets. Important tasks have been set to "deepen structural changes and continuous development of agricultural production, further strengthen the country's food security, expand the production of environmentally friendly products, and significantly increase the export potential of the agricultural sector" [1]. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, fruits and vegetables are mainly grown in the private sector, 70-80 percent of which is accounted for by farmers, but today the increase in the number of large businesses in the field of horticulture leads to increased competition between the private sector. In the fruit and vegetable sector, the clusters take the form of a commercial organization voluntarily established by agricultural producers such as farmers, dehkan farms and owners of private farms.

Literature review. The development of the fruit and vegetable cluster is covered in the scientific work of many foreign, CIS and Uzbek scientists.

Economic problems in the development of fruit and vegetable production and the development of clusters and integration processes in agriculture are reflected in the works of foreign economists such as T. Buzina [2], N. Kuznetsova et al [3], I. Minakov [4], V. Volodin [5], L. Antonenko [6] and other economic scientists in the field of agriculture. Scientific solutions aimed at developing cluster relations in the conditions of agricultural production of the Republic are among the scientific developments of a number of agrarian economists such as Q. Choriyev [7], T. Farmonov [8], N. Khushmatov [9] and R. Kh. Ergashev [10]. However, the fact that the above work has been done at different times and now the deepening of reforms in the organization of clusters and cooperatives in the industry requires a comprehensive and complex approach to research in the field of sales of fruits and vegetables.

Research methodology. As a result of the research, suggestions and recommendations were made on the development of fruit and vegetable clusters and increase their efficiency. The research process used a systematic approach, abstract-logical thinking, comparison, factor analysis and comparative analysis.

Analysis and results. Further development of fruits and vegetables, fruit and vegetable growing, and its processing, establishment of a cluster system for the production of finished products, providing the republic with quality fruits and vegetables with the widespread introduction of effective mechanisms for regulating the sales market, strengthening the export potential of the industry as well as increasing the investment attractiveness of our country are very important for the development of the sector.

The area under vegetables in the country is 189. 7 thousand hectares, fruits and berries - 271. 6 thousand hectares (of which 103. 6 hectares are productive vineyards), vineyards - 114. 5 thousand hectares. 69. 7 thousand hectares or 61% of the country's vineyards are farms, 39. 1 thousand hectares or 34% are dehkan farms. The average yield of vineyards in all categories of farms in 2014-2017 was 138. 2 quintals per hectare, on farms - 110. 3 quintals. The share of farms in the total yield of grapes grown in the Republic of Uzbekistan is 46-53%

Due to the insufficient use of modern agricultural technologies in horticulture and vegetable growing in many regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the yield of fruit and vegetable crops remains very low. We have come to understand the concept of company or collective farm when we say cooperative in agriculture. In fact, it can only apply to certain aspects of cooperative farmers ’activities. This requires the creation of specialized cooperatives and clusters with a wide range of opportunities for the creation of orchards and reconstruction of old ones, the establishment of intensive orchards, further expansion of fruit and vegetable processing in order to increase the volume of fruit and vegetable production and export in the country.

As a result of expanding the export potential of our country, the development of new markets, the export of fruits and vegetables is being carried out. In the field of agriculture, the transition to a new system, a cluster-cooperative system, which has justified itself in the world experience, is a serious focus on the development of their activities. As a result of ongoing reforms in this area, a total of 47 clusters specializing in fruit and vegetables have been established in the country, which have been allocated 13.5 thousand hectares of land. The clusters have refrigerated warehouses with a capacity of 15.9 thousand tons, 7810 tons of sorting, 800 tons of calibration, 4 modern laboratories, 119.8 thousand tons of fruit and vegetable processing, 23201 tons of fruit and vegetable sorting and packing shops, 1046 permanent, 1.085 seasonal jobs were created. In Kashkadarya region in “Shakhrisabz meva-sabzavot agrofirma" LLC 70 hectares and 9 people, in Yakkabag district fruit and vegetable private enterprise "Darmon farma" 1048 hectares and 40 people and in Kamashi district "Kamashi tamorqa xizmati" fruit and vegetable LLC 70 hectares of land and 9 permanent jobs were created.

The main purpose of creating fruit and vegetable clusters in our country are:

- ensuring the rapid and effective development of fruit and vegetable growing;
- expansion of production of high quality and competitive finished fruit and vegetable products;
- expanding the production of high quality and competitive finished fruit and vegetable products.

Our country has the potential to increase fruit and vegetable exports to $ 2.5 billion in 2020, and $ 5 billion in 2021-2023. In order to fully achieve the above and to ensure the competitiveness of the fruit and vegetable industry of our country, we need to:

- ✓ properly select crops and varieties;
- ✓ increase productivity and income by at least two to three times;
- ✓ prevent wasting;
- ✓ store products;
- ✓ solve logistics issues;
- ✓ properly organize exports.

Today, in the development of the fruit and vegetable cluster system in our country, it is necessary to pay attention to the following, in particular:

- implementation of contracts in the establishment of a fruit and vegetable cluster for the cultivation, processing and export of fruit and vegetables;
- selection from among processing and exporting organizations, based on their experience and capabilities, including the commissioning of underutilized storage and processing facilities;
- affiliation of fruit and vegetable growers to the fruit and vegetable cluster, through voluntary supply contracts concluded between them and processing and exporting organizations and the district khokimiyat;
- fruit and vegetable cluster cooperatives - the regulation of relations between producers, processors and exporters through product supply contracts.

In the future we need to take the following measures to grow fruits and vegetables and create a fruit and vegetable cluster:

- ✓ Allocation of loans to farmers, dehkan farms and other producers for the production of fruits and vegetables for a period of 12 months with a grace period of 6 months at a rate of 14% per annum (including 2% bank margin) up to 50% of the value of the crop
- ✓ Fruit and vegetable processors, storage and exporters will be provided with a 12-month "revolver" loan at the rate of 14% per annum (including 2% bank margin) to replenish working capital required for the purchase of agricultural

products. At the same time, it is not allowed to repay other loans of clusters and cooperatives received from commercial banks at the expense of this loan.

✓ Fruit and vegetable clusters (cooperatives) and farms have an export contract, which covers 50% of the insurance premium paid when using the fruit and vegetable risk insurance service, but not more than 1% of the insurance money. In this case, the insurance money may not be less than 70% of the value of the product insured against risk;

✓ Involvement of qualified agronomists, entomologists, laboratory specialists from abroad in fruit and vegetable clusters (cooperatives)

✓ It is recommended to establish gardens and vineyards for fruit and vegetable clusters attached to the clusters, to conduct training seminars on fruit and vegetable production;

✓ Introduce a system that connects the producer-cluster-manufacturing enterprise-processor and exporter.

Science-based compilation and recommendations for the development of fruit and vegetable clusters:

➢ renovation of inefficient and low-yielding orchards and vineyards

➢ creation of a system of intensive planting of fruit trees and vines in accordance with soil and climatic conditions and their further sale to businesses;

➢ encouragement of authors and organizers of new varieties of fruits and vegetables, protection of business entities engaged in seed and seedling production, creation of a mechanism for certification of seedlings and saplings;

➢ taking measures to import fruit and vegetable varieties that are in high demand on the world market, suitable for the soil and climatic conditions of the republic, from developed countries to the territory of the republic;

➢ creation of high-yielding, frost-resistant and seedless varieties of fruits and vegetables, introduction of its promising varieties;

➢ development of procedures aimed at improving the system of planting in fruit and vegetable growing;

➢ in order to improve agro-technical measures in fruit and vegetable growing, the localization of the production of special equipment used in vineyards in the country and the introduction of a system of long-term leasing on preferential terms;

➢ ensuring the creation of new gardens and vineyards on the basis of pure varieties and virus-free seedlings;

➢ ensuring the production of quality products in fruit and vegetable farms with the implementation of modern agro-technical measures.

Conclusion and recommendations. The main directions of fruit and vegetable development are outlined below:

✓ identification of the most favorable areas in areas suitable for specialization in fruit and vegetable growing;

✓ development of grape growing as a national culture, based on the centuries-old national agricultural culture and values of our people;

✓ creation of value chain in the field through the cultivation of fruits and vegetables in large areas, in clusters and cooperatives, encouraging the storage, sorting and processing of grapes;

✓ expansion of exports by creating national brands of fruit and vegetable varieties and entering new markets;

✓ establish of a republican contest in the field of fruits and vegetables in nominations such as "Best grape variety", "Best intensive vineyard", "Best local grape variety", "Best wine product", "Best vegetable variety", "Best intensive vegetable", "Best vegetable variety";

✓ business plan or feasibility study for the implementation of investment projects for the introduction of fruit and vegetable growing, packaging, sorting, processing and resource-saving technologies;

✓ availability and financial stability of the necessary infrastructure facilities (on the basis of ownership or use or full ownership), as well as qualified personnel and other means;

✓ development of a fruit and vegetable scientific school for the purpose of scientifically based fruit and vegetable growing, creation of new high-yielding, seedless varieties, and establishment of integrated integration of science and production;

✓ establishment of viticulture and vegetable clusters in order to create a complete cycle of fruit and vegetable growing, drying, packaging, processing, production and export of fruits and vegetables, depending on the soil and climatic conditions of the regions;

✓ business plan or feasibility study for the implementation of investment projects for the introduction of fruit and vegetable growing, packaging, sorting, processing and resource-saving technologies;

✓ availability of necessary infrastructure facilities (because of ownership or use or full ownership), as well as qualified personnel and other means, as well as financial stability.

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EFFECTS OF LABOR EFFICIENCY IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Abstract. The article provides suggestions and recommendations on ensuring the sustainable development of industrial enterprises in the context of innovative development of the economy, reducing labor costs for production, the impact of improving the quality and efficiency of labor on human resources.

Keywords: labor, labor efficiency, human resource, human resource management, economic factor, social factor, innovation.

Introduction. Improving efficiency based on the identification of factors influencing labor efficiency in enterprises and the study of the level of impact is an important task facing today's economics. Therefore, we study the socio-economic factors that affect labor productivity.

One of the conditions for the development of industrial sectors of the country and its stabilization and modernization is to increase production efficiency, provide human resources with the necessary skills, abilities and qualities, ie "human capital".

The method of determining the level of human capital in industries is an integral approach to the viability of human capital, including the assessment of basic investments in human capital and human capital development and performance indicators of employees.

In the context of the new Uzbekistan, one of the most pressing issues is to determine the amount of expenditure on human capital and ways to increase the efficiency of human capital on the basis of calculating the value of human capital in industry. Therefore, the concept of "human capital" in industrial sectors and the management of human resources and increase its efficiency, training of special knowledge, skills, practical skills required for the use of cultural, social, physical, spiritual, intellectual and professional qualities of the special employee are of great importance.

Review of the literature on the subject. In the context of modernization of the economy, domestic and foreign economists have conducted research on ways to manage and effectively use human resources by increasing labor efficiency in industrial sectors, the development of some aspects of labor efficiency in the industry. A special feature of economic factors is that their movement maintains its continuity regardless of time and space. They do not always lose their relevance in any situation, regardless of the size of the subject under study, whether at the level of general economy, or intersect oral, or at the level of enterprises and departments.

Different scholars have different approaches to the study of factors influencing the growth of labor productivity, for example, by Q.H. Abdurahmanov “... and in some cases the implementation of more complex organizational measures does not occur spontaneously, but only as a result of the active labor activity of people who are participants in social production. This is the driving force of labor activity - the interest in achieving a certain result, which in turn allows to meet the material and spiritual needs of people involved in production”, by Z.B. Irmatova … automation and mechanization of production processes, introduction of new machines and technologies due to innovations, modernization of existing equipment, efficient use of equipment, diversification of production, improvement of scientific organization of labor, elimination of losses during working hours, use of advanced production experience tested abroad and at home, the proper organization of the system of remuneration and financial incentives, "said L.A. Kostin,"... depends on the knowledge, cultural, technical and professional level of staff and the growth of labor discipline. "

At the same time, the work of the above authors has been done at different times, in general, and has not been approached in depth, choosing ways to manage and effectively use human resources by increasing labor efficiency. At the same time, the work on the analysis of human resource management activities and increasing their efficiency by increasing labor efficiency in industrial sectors also requires a serious approach to research.

Research methodology. The study analyzes new areas of human resource management by increasing labor efficiency in industries and ensuring their effectiveness, using a systematic approach to economic factors affecting labor efficiency, abstract-logical thinking, comparison, factor analysis and comparative analysis.

Analysis and results. Improving human resource efficiency based on the study of the impact of human resource management activities on increasing labor efficiency in industrial enterprises is an important task facing today's economics. Therefore, socio-economic factors affecting the effectiveness of human resource management have been studied.

By listing one by one the social and economic factors that affect labor productivity in industrial enterprises, we believe that it is possible not to express the full scope of these factors, but to list the secondary factors that affect labor efficiency as primary factors. To avoid such a serious error, it is advisable to analyze the nature of the factors and the scope of the impact in depth, and then classify them according to the scope of the impact. It should be noted that in the analysis of social and economic factors, in relation to other groups of factors that affect efficiency, complementary and group factors might appear as socio-economic factors. For example, in industrial enterprises, the factors that directly affect labor productivity through the objects of labor, the technological level of production, working conditions and job satisfaction are technical and technological factors. These factors also reflect the social and economic factors that indirectly affect labor productivity. Organizational factors (division of labor and cooperation, organization of workplaces, ensuring the development of production) directly affect labor productivity in the use of labor and working time. On the other hand, the level of organization and production of labor influences an important socio-economic factor, determining the working conditions and working order and its intensity at different time intervals, the uniform distribution of labor weight, the actual duration of the working day and week. demonstrates ability, attitude to work, adherence to technological and labor procedures.

In order to better understand the scope and nature of the impact of socio-economic factors affecting labor productivity in industrial enterprises, we study the factors in relation to individual economic and social groups. Influencing labor productivity through a system of labor incentives creates an economic factor.

The number of large industrial enterprises in Kashkadarya region is 31, which are engaged in the production of value-added: fuel, light, electricity, chemical and petrochemical, metallurgy, machinery and metal processing, food and other industries (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of large industrial enterprises operating in the industrial sectors of Kashkadarya region

№	**Network affiliation**	**Year**				
		2018	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
1.	Electricpower	3	3	3	3	3
2.	Fuelindustry	6	6	6	6	6
3.	Metallurgy	1	1	1	1	1
4.	Chemicalandpetrochemicalindustry	1	1	1	1	1
5.	Mechanicalengineeringandmetalprocessingindustry	1	1	1	1	1
6.	Forestry, woodprocessingandpaperindustry	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Buildingmaterialsindustry	2	2	2	-	-
8.	Lightindustry	13	12	12	12	12
9.	Foodindustry	4	3	3	3	3
10.	Others	7	6	6	4	4
	Total	**38**	**35**	**35**	**31**	**31**

In the course of the study, the affiliation of the largest industrial enterprises in Kashkadarya region was expressed, according to which 3 industrial enterprises in the electricity industry (Kashkadarya Regiona).

As shown in this Table 2, the instability of industrial production can affect the change in labor costs because of labor. For example, in the power industry, production increased by 116.8% in 2022 compared to 2018, the average monthly wage increased by 125%, in the engineering industry increased by 121.2% and 108%, respectively, in the light industry by 116.9% and 111., Increased by 2 percent (Table 2).

Table 2. Average monthly salary in major industries of Kashkadarya region (in thousands of soums)

№	Networkaffiliation	Years					In 2022, compared to 2018, in%
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1.	Electricpower	509,8	676,7	841,9	942,2	1178,0	125,0
2.	Fuelindustry	871,0	1253,4	1459,9	1611,7	1768,5	109,7
3.	Metallurgy	559,9	664,5	739,0	811,4	929,1	114,5
4.	Chemicalandpetrochemicalindustry	602,7	693,9	857,7	958,1	1114,4	116,3
5.	Mechanicalengineeringandmetalprocessingindustry	865,7	1255,8	1440,9	1736,0	1874,8	108,0
6.	Forestry, woodprocessingandpaperindustry	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Buildingmaterialsindustry	242,3	347,3	390,3	-	-	-
8.	Lightindustry	247,1	292,7	408,7	452,6	503,5	111,2
9.	Foodindustry	228,0	292,3	481,7	657,1	630,5	96,0
10.	Others	232,5	528,3	671,0	625,4	736,0	117,7
	Theaveragemonthlywageinlargeindustries	**590,3**	**840,8**	**1017,8**	**1147,6**	**1314,6**	**114,6**

The study shows that the data in this Table 2 show that the average monthly wage in the industrial sector has been on an upward trend over the years. While the average monthly wage in the power industry increased by 132.7% in 2016 compared to 2017, 124.4% in 2013, 111.9% in 2017 and 125% in 2020, the average monthly wage in the industry over the past 5 years was 2.3%. times. According to the analyzed periods, the level of wages in the fuel industry in 2018 increased by 143.9%, in 2017 by 116.5%, in 2018 by 110.4%, in 2022 by 109.7% and in general by 2 times, in the metallurgical industry by 1.7 times, in the chemical and petrochemical industries 1.9 times, in the machinery and metal processing industry 2.2 times, in the light industry 2 times, in the food industry 2.8 times and in other industries 3.2 times.

If we take into account that 52.4% or 19,258 of the workers in the major industries of Kashkadarya region work in the fuel industry, the wages of these workers are on average 1.8-2 times higher than those in other industries. For example, 1.5 times from the power industry, 1.9 times from the metallurgical industry, 1.6 times from the chemical and petrochemical industries, 3.5 times from the light industry, 2.8 times from the food industry and 2.4 times from others. times higher wages are paid.

In our opinion, the impact of wages as an economic factor on the growth of labor productivity in industrial enterprises is reflected, first of all, in the effective and intensive use of human labor, which provides an increase in productivity. In a broad sense, the employee's satisfaction with the wages, material and moral incentives that he receives as a result of his work, will pave the way for further increase in labor productivity. In fact, the fact that the majority of workers are satisfied with their work and work, which in turn leads to an increase in socio-economic labor productivity and economic productive labor productivity.

Conclusions and suggestions. Labor costs, expressed in the calculation of the impact of labor efficiency on human resource management in industrial enterprises, depend on the number or time spent directly involved in production, the quality of work, the quality of labor and management, the level of experience and technology, the effective use of available labor resources and working time. the utilization rate reflects the full use of the norm of continuation of normal working hours.

The method of calculating the impact of labor efficiency on human resource management in industrial enterprises on the basis of labor performance, the result is reliable, its use is extremely effective, and it allows to determine the following:

✓ Representation of indicators that do not represent labor productivity in general industrial enterprises;

✓ the development of labor affects the results of labor;

✓ compatibility of general and specific labor productivity indicators;

✓ calculation of indicators affecting the effectiveness of labor results in an integrated system;

✓ The relationship between workload and quality of work and human resource management.

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RELATIONS OF PLACE NAMES OF KASHKADARYA REGION WITH MICROCLIMATE

Abstract. In the article, the climate of Kashkadarya region and geographical objects named based on climatic indicators are described, and their geographical and toponymic features are determined.

Key words: names related to climate, position relative to the sunnames associated with the sky and the moon.

Introduction. The most important factors that shape the climate of Kashkadarya region are its geographical location, solar radiation, atmospheric circulation, relief and surface structure, as well as the impact of human activities.

The territory of the region is very far from the ocean basins. Due to its location in the continental sector of the Eurasian continent, the region has a continental climate and is characterized by long hot and dry summers, with relatively cold winters for these latitudes. These features of the geographical location of the region lead to a sharp continental climate, the presence of arid conditions that allow the development of desert landscapes due to intense radiation.

The geographical location of Kashkadarya region and its surface structure play an important role in the formation of the climate of this region. Due to the southern geographical location of the region, this region receives a large amount of radiation from the Sun throughout the year, causing temperatures to be much higher throughout the year, summers to be long and very hot, and winters to be short and mild [4]. The general and local characteristics of the climate and its constituent meteorological elements also affect agriculture and other human activities. For this reason, toponyms related to climate and meteorological indicators are also included in the territory of the region.

The main part. Man uses different resources of nature due to social need during his life activities, with which he has different social relations. In the process of using them, comments are given to each of them, events specific to a place are called by special names, and sometimes, such events are passed to a region as a geographical name. The term is usually used to refer to an event, event, thing, or concept that has a certain value in a person's activity or state [1].

The toponyms of Kashkadarya region contain a small number of toponyms related to climatic and meteorological factors. Several names of this type have been formed in the province based on the location of the area relative to the sun, temperature, precipitation, wind index, and relation to the sky and moon. Among the geographical names related to the climate in the region, the names denoting the location of the area relative to the sun are predominant. Most of these names are formed in the mountainous areas of the province. The main reason for this is that the exposure of mountainous areas to the sun is different, some areas receive very little sunlight during the day, while some areas do not receive sunlight at all. Due to this, the state of sunlight in such areas is a key microclimatic indicator, and for humans, this process becomes a geographical name due to the need [7].

Our people call the places where the sun shines and meets it by such terms as *oftobroy*, *betkay*, *chuvak* and these terms are sometimes called geographical names. Among them are such names as Oftobroy (*oftob-sun*), (village, Kasan, Kitab, valley, Kitab district7, neighborhood, Karshi d.), Nurkay (*nur-light*) (mountain, pass, Dehkanabad d.), Betkay (place in all districts) [2].

In mountainous areas, where there is no sunlight, there are many places that are opposite to it. Toponyms such as Terskay (*ters-reverse*), (village, Dehkanabad d, adir, in all mountainous areas), Kunkormas (*kun-sun*), (valley, Shahrisabz, neighborhood, Kamashi d.), Soyalisay (*soya-shade*), (Shahrisabz d.), Kizariq (kiz, kuz - the side of the altitude where sunlight does not fall), Kizbulak (spring in mountainous areas), Kiztosh (canyon, Shahrisabz d.), Kiztog (Dehkanabad d.), Kizkala (hill, Kasbi d.), Kizkuduk (Dehkanabad d.), Kizbandi (height, Chirakchi d.), Kiztepa (Kamashi d.), Kirkkiz (village, Kamashi d.) are located in shady places due to various natural barriers, which do not receive direct sunlight, snow is formed in relatively colder regions, where it is stored longer than in other regions [8].

While relatively low temperatures are observed in many areas as a result of low sunlight, in some areas the opposite can be observed. Names such as Khurasan (mountain, Kamashi d.), Khurosontepa (Yakkabog d.), Serquyosh (village, Dehkanabad d.), Khojakhuroson (town, Shakhrisabz d.) Formed their own climatic features. Examples of toponyms that express the temperature indicator by their names are Sovuqbulak (mountain, pass, Dehkanabad, village, Yakkabog, Kitab d.), Issyk-Kul (Dehkanabad d.) [3].

Depending on the location of the region relative to the Sun, names such as Kunchikar (village, Kitab, Shahrisabz d., neighborhood, Karshi city), Kunchikardarvoza (town, Shahrisabz d., neighborhood, Karshi city), Yukorikunchikar (village, Kitab d.) which represents the horizontal side of the place, can also be described climatically [6].

The climatic indicators of the region play an important role in human activities, especially in the agricultural sector. Also, microclimatic indicators of

7 The word "district" is given in the following places by the abbreviation "d.".

the place are studied in various agro-technical activities, construction, various engineering projects.

Some geographical names express their meteorological indicators by their name. For example, names such as Kolyomgir (village, Kamashi d.), Korkomdi (village, Guzar d.) indicate that precipitation in these areas is higher than in other surrounding areas, while geographical names such as Bogishamol (*shamol-wind*), (village, Kitab d., neighborhood, Karshi city), Shamolkuduk (village, Chirakchi, well, Guzar, collector, Kasan d.), Shamollikam (pass, village, district, Dehkanabad d.) indicate that these areas face the wind direction and differ from other areas, and this meteorological factor was the main factor [5].

In Kashkadarya region, geographical names related to the sky and the moon were also formed, some of which were called by this name on the basis of their geographical features, while others were used in a figurative sense. While geographical names such as Oytiymas (dara, Dehkanabad d.), Oykotan (tepa, Guzar d.), Hilal (village, Karshi d.) are named according to their geographical features relative to the moon, the name of the Moon is the result of the ethnonym of the moon, which in ancient times considered the moon as its mark, becoming a place name.

The names Osmontalash (mountain, Shahrisabz d.), Osmonbulak (spring, mountain, Dehkanabad d.) In the region have stamped their relief features on the name of the place, which means the height of the place.

Conclusion. In Kashkadarya region there are many names that represent certain geographical features. Geographical names, which express the microclimate indicators of the region through the content of its name, are also the result of the necessary social needs of the local people and have their own long historical past.

Climate-related geographical names not only express their natural geographical conditions by name, but also perform many important functions in people’s lifestyle and work activities.

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THE USE OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL METHODS IN THE TRAINING OF STUDENTS OF THE CLINICAL PHARMACY DIRECTION

Abstract. In this article, the Institute of Medicine commented on the use of innovative educational resources and the requirements for resources in the teaching of clinical pharmaceutical science to students of the Faculty of Pharmacy.
Keywords: Technical requirements, Network requirements, Specific requirements, Ergonomic requirements.

The performance of tasks in the field of higher education by the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan largely depends on the personality of the teacher. Teaching is an honorable but very complex profession. From education to the intended goal in the context of the transition to a market economy it is up to the teacher to achieve, to organize the diverse activities of students, to cultivate them as educated, polite, ecclesiastical, hardworking, business, competent people.

With the development of technology, the presence of only one computer for training using technical means remained sufficient. In addition, the quality of information transmission, storage, imaging has increased significantly. As of now, the computer his literacy has become an important sign of culture, and in the future it becomes a necessity for each person wherever he works, on which plot. So the computer there is no doubt that work, teaching to use a computer will become a common job in the closest time.

In the educational process, computers are basically in four orders:

- passive application-computer like a simple counter;
- reactive communication-computer as examinee;
- active communication – computer to guide the student and take the exam.

Interactive Communication – Computer Science as an artificial intelligence, that is, communication with a student used in making.

Wide introduction of modern information and communication technologies in education date:

- informatization of areas of science;
- the intellectualization of educational activities;
- let's deepen the integration processes.

leading to the improvement of the infrastructure of the educational system and the mechanisms of its management comes.

Introduction of modern information technology into educational processes:

ask the student to acquire professional knowledge;

to deep assimilation of the field of science by modeling the studied phenomena and processes; independent activity of the student at the expense of the diverse organization of educational activities of the student to the expansion of its field;

teaching process based on the introduction of interactive communication capabilities to individualization and differentiation;

the student's training through the use of the capabilities of the artificial intelligence system to master the strategy of mastering his materials;

as a member of the Information Society of information in it to the formation of information culture;

presentation of the studied processes and phenomena by means of computer technology with increasing interest and activity in the basics of Science in students

becomes important.

The concept of pedagogical software tools "Pedagogical software tools"- training using computer technology didactic tool designed to partially or completely automate the process is. They are promising to improve the effectiveness of the educational process considered one of the forms and as a teaching tool of modern technologies used. Pedagogical software tools include: specific didactic in educational science software product (set of programs), technical, aimed at achieving goals and methodological support, additional auxiliary tools are included.

Pedagogical software tools can be divided into:

➢ teaching programs-from the level of knowledge and interests of students leads to the acquisition of new knowledge;

➢ test programs-examination of acquired knowledge, qualifications and skills or used for evaluation purposes;

➢ trainer (trainer) - previously mastered training material serves to repeat and strengthen;

➢ virtual presence systems – a virtual learning environment with the participation of a teacher formative applications.

There are a number of positive factors confirming their superiority over traditional tools in order to implement the technology of creating pedagogical software tools, the use of practical and pedagogical software tools in pedagogical activity. These factors were divided into didactic, psychological, economic, physiological uruhs.Didactic requirements for pedagogical software tools include: science, comprehensiveness, in combination with a strict and systematic statement (ensuring the possibility of building the content of educational activities, taking into account the basic principles of pedagogy, psychology, informatics, the fundamental foundations of modern science), continuity and integrity (logical consequence of previously studied knowledge as well as a complement), consistency, problemativeness, exhibitionism, activation (the presence of educational independence and the feature of activity), the robustness of mastering the results of teaching, the interoperability of communication, the holistic unity of teaching, upbringing, development and practice.

The methodological requirements include: taking into account the specifics of a particular academic discipline, taking into account the specifics of a particular discipline, interconnectedness, interconnectedness, heterogeneity, realizability of modern methods of informatization. Psychological requirements include perception (verbal-logical, sensory-perceptual), thinking (conceptual-theoretical, visual-practical), attention (perseverance, migration to another), motivation (active forms of work, high level of visibility, constancy of a high level of motivation of students with the help of timely feedback and individual psychological characteristics (taking into account the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities, compliance of the content of the discipline and the level of complexity of educational issues with the age capabilities and individual characteristics of students, protection from the effects of excessive emotional, nervous, mental stress during the assimilation of educational material).

Technical requirements include modern universal personal computers, external devices, resources on which testing is carried out.

Network requirements include" client-server " architecture, Internet navigators, network operation systems, telecommunications, management tools (individual and collective work of the training process, external feedback).

Specific requirements include: interactivity, goal orientation, independence and flexibility, audiolization, exhibitionism, Access Control, intellectual development, differentiation (stratification), creativity, openness,

feedback, functionality, reliability.

Ergonomic requirements include: friendliness, adaptation to the user, organization of screen forms.

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THE ROLE OF ECONOMICAL RELATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

Annotation: In this case, we are more interested in such aspects of it as the relationship between the life of society as a whole and its economic development, the influence exerted by the economy on public life, the main manifestations of economic life, the relationship of the economy with other aspects of society.

Key words: economy, development, society, politics, production, market.

The economic development of the state is determined by many factors, such as investment, production level, exports and imports, domestic demand and much more. Thanks to a highly developed economy, the state can ensure sustainability and security, invest in scientific research and innovative technologies, as well as solve social and environmental problems. The impact of the economy on the development of the state is manifested in increasing GDP, improving the quality of life of citizens, creating jobs and reducing unemployment, developing business and increasing competitiveness in the world market. In addition, a well-functioning economy contributes to the stability of the financial system, reduces inflation and negatively affecting economic risks.

The economic life of society is multifaceted and is studied by various economic sciences. People begin to learn about the economy at a fairly early age. They understand that there are many things that they would like to purchase, but they cannot always do it due to limited purchasing power. Since ancient times, society and the economy have been inextricably linked with each other.

Economic life, being influenced by all aspects of public life (social, political, spiritual), significantly affects various phenomena of public life and society as a whole. This conclusion is confirmed by the following provisions:

- the existence of society is impossible without the constant production of material goods;
- social production and, above all, the established division of labor and property relations determine the emergence, development of its social structure;
- economic relations actively influence the political life of society (economically dominant social groups, as a rule, tend to influence the work of the state apparatus, the activities of political parties, etc.);
- in the production process, the necessary material conditions are created for the development of the spiritual life of society (library buildings, theaters, equipment for publishing books, newspapers, etc).

Obviously, a change in one sphere will entail a change in another, which means that the full existence of one sphere is impossible without the other. The economy is an economic system that ensures the satisfaction of the needs of people and society by creating and using the necessary vital goods. Its main goal is to maintain the vital activity of people, to create conditions for the prolongation of the human race. Production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services are the main characteristics of the economic life of society. The problem associated with meeting the numerous and constantly growing needs of people has always arisen. However, without knowledge of economics, this problem would be impossible to resolve due to limited resources. According to this approach, a person should process the available resources so as to achieve maximum results with a minimum of costs. The main questions of the economy are what, how and for whom to produce. Different economic systems solve them in different ways. Depending on this, they are divided into four main types: traditional, centralized (administrative-command), market and mixed. An important indicator and result of the economic life of a society is the standard of living of its members, which is understood as the degree to which the population is provided with goods, services and living conditions necessary for a comfortable and safe existence. According to experts of the United Nations (UN), the standard of living is characterized by a special indicator – the Human development index (HDI). In particular, it is a cumulative indicator of the level of human development in a particular country, so sometimes it is used as a synonym for such concepts as "quality of life" or "standard of living". The HDI measures a country's achievements in terms of health status, education and the actual income of its citizens, in three main areas for which its indices are evaluated:

1. Life expectancy index: health and longevity, measured by the indicator of average life expectancy at birth.

2. Education index: access to education measured by the average expected duration of schooling for school-age children and the average duration of adult education.

3. Gross national Income index: a decent standard of living, measured by the value of gross national income per capita in US dollars at purchasing power parity. When determining the HDI rating, many factors are taken into account, such as the situation in the field of human rights and civil liberties, their ability to participate in public life, social security, the degree of territorial and social mobility of the population, indicators of the level of cultural development of the population, access to information, health, unemployment, crime, environmental protection and others. The level of welfare of the state largely depends on the perfection of economic mechanisms, i.e. ways and forms of combining people's efforts in solving life support tasks. Such economic mechanisms include the social division of labor, specialization and trade, which are already familiar to us from the courses of history and social studies. They create conditions for an employee to achieve high labor productivity and allow producers to exchange labor results

on a mutually beneficial basis. The reasons for the low efficiency of the economy may be the use of outdated technologies, the low level of qualification of personnel, wasteful use of natural resources, etc. A low level of economic development leads to a decrease in consumption: in order to consume more, it is necessary to produce more. Thus, the level of economic development directly affects the standard of living in the country. The minimum level of consumption determines such an indicator as the poverty line (level, poverty threshold). The level of poverty is called the normatively established level of a person's monetary income for a certain period, which allows to ensure his physical (physiological) subsistence minimum. Perceptions of poverty vary from country to country. As a rule, the richer the country as a whole, the higher the level of its national poverty line. It is believed that the main method of solving it is economic growth. The economic interests of various social groups are heterogeneous and often oppose each other. The social stratification of society exacerbates the contradictions of interests of various social groups, including economic ones. So, in modern society there is a problem of coordination of these interests. The problem of coordinating the interests of various participants in the economic life of society remains relevant, therefore, the economic and social spheres should complement and mutually support each other. Thus, it is necessary to monitor the current problems of modern economic and social policy, use knowledge of the interests, needs of various socio-professional groups and the possibilities of their implementation in modern economic conditions, try not just to analyze the positive or negative consequences of economic transformations in the country, but also to find ways of civilized forms of their participation in economic life. Let's see how the economic development of society is influenced by its main political institution – the state. The economic life of society is also influenced by various political parties and associations. The market economy as a way of organizing economic relations is aimed at creating conditions for natural functioning within the framework of the rule of law. The scientific and technological revolution represents a qualitative leap in the development of the productive forces of society, its transition to a new state on the basis of fundamental changes in the system of scientific knowledge. The main directions of the scientific and technological revolution:

1) automation and computerization of production;
2) introduction of the latest information technologies;
3) development of biotechnologies;
4) creation of new constructive materials;
5) development of the latest energy sources;
6) revolutionary changes in the means of communication and communication.

The result of this revolution was the transition to the post-industrial stage of production and the information society. The social structure of society is changing, the number of people with higher education is growing significantly.

The aspects we have chosen clearly show that the role of the economy in the life of society is very great. Knowledge and understanding of economics allows people to make their economic choices consciously. Balancing the economic and social spheres will help to avoid conflicts in society. Thus, we can say that the role of economics in human life is the basic basis of the life of all mankind.

Thus, it can be concluded that any developed state lays the foundation for its development, relying on the existing economic relations. Knowledge, understanding of the economy of the country's economy. The desire to develop inspires people to consciously make their own sectors of the economy that bring profit, economic choice. Bringing into rav is a normal phenomenon for the state. The movement of the economic and social spheres moving forward, the economy develops how to avoid conflicts in the general spheres of society.

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OLIY MUHNDISLIK TA’LIMI TIZIMIDA TALABALARNING KASBIY-GRAFIK KOMPETENTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH YO‘NALISHLARI

Annotasiya. Maqolada oliy muhandislik ta’limi tizimida kasbiy grafik kompetentsiyani rivojlantirishning ahamiyati muhokama qilinadi. Bunda uchta asosiy yo‘nalish: an’anaviy grafik ko‘nikmalarni saqlash va rivojlantirish, zamonaviy grafik vositalarni o‘zlashtirish va vizualizatsiya ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish ko‘rib chiqiladi. O‘quv jarayoniga joriy etilgan bu jihatlar zamonaviy muhandislik sohasi uchun to‘laqonli mutaxassislarni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ta’lim, tarbiya, yoshlar, ma’rifat, ma’naviyat, jamiyat, iste’dod va fikrlash tarzi, yondashuv, muvaffaqiyat.

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DIRECTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL-GRAPHIC COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS IN THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER ENGINEERING EDUCATION

Annotation. The article discusses the importance of the development of professional graphic competence in the system of higher engineering education. Three key areas are addressed: maintaining and developing traditional graphic skills, mastering modern graphic tools, and developing visualization skills. These aspects, introduced into the educational process, form full-fledged specialists for the modern engineering sector.

Key words: education, upbringing, youth, enlightenment, spirituality, society, talent and way of thinking, approach, success.

Zamonaviy dunyo muhandislardan nafaqat texnik ko‘nikmalarga ega bo‘lishni, balki keng ko‘lamli kasbiy grafik malakalariga ega bo‘lishni ham talab qiladi. Bu nafaqat chizmalar va diagrammalar yaratish qobiliyatini, balki zamonaviy grafik vositalardan foydalanish qobiliyatini, turli xil tizimlarning g‘oyalari va ishlash tamoyillarini tasavvur qilish qobiliyatini anglatadi.

1. An’anaviy grafik ko‘nikmalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va rivojlantirish

An’anaviy grafik ko‘nikmalarga texnik chizmalar va diagrammalar yaratish, proyeksiyalar va masshtablar bilan ishlash kiradi. Ushbu ko‘nikmalar OTM larda o‘qish bosqichida shakllanadi va muntazam takomillashtirib borishni talab qiladi.

Bunda o‘quv dasturlari amaliy mashg'ulotlar, turli dizayn va chizmachilik asboblari bilan ishlash orqali ushbu ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan bo‘lishi kerak. Ushbu yondashuv talabalarga nazariy bilimlarni amaliyotda mustahkamlashga yordam beradi va ularni mavjud sharoitlarda qo‘llashni o'rganadi.

2. Zamonaviy grafik vositalarini bilish

Kasbiy grafik kompetentsiyani rivojlantirishning ikkinchi yo‘nalishi zamonaviy grafik vositalarini, shu jumladan, 3D modellashtirish dasturlarini, shuningdek, virtual va kengaytirilgan borliqni o‘zlashtirishdir. Ular talabalarga g‘oyalarni ko‘proq vizual tarzda ifodalash va turli tizimlarning ishlash tamoyillarini tushunish imkonini beradi.

Oliy muhandislik ta’limi texnologiya evolyutsiyasiga moslashishi, o‘quv jarayoniga AutoCAD, SolidWorks, Revit va boshqalar kabi zamonaviy vositalarni joriy etishi kerak. Talabalarni ushbu dasturiy mahsulotlardan foydalanishga o‘rgatish ularning grafik kompetensiyasini mustahkamlaydi va mehnat bozorida raqobatbardoshligini oshiradi.

3. Vizual ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish

G‘oyalarni tasavvur qila oladigan muhandis jamoa, mijozlar yoki investorlar bilan samaraliroq muloqot qilishi mumkin. G‘oyani vizualizatsiya qilish - bu murakkab tushunchalar va tizimlarni soddalashtirilgan, vizual tarzda taqdim etish qobiliyatidir.

OTM larda o‘qishlari davomida talabalar sxemalar, diagrammalar, 3D modellar va taqdimotlar yaratish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishlari kerak. Bu qobiliyatlar ham texnik bilim, ham kreativ ijodkorlikni talab qiladi.

Shunday qilib, oliy muhandislik ta’limi tizimida talabalarning kasbiy grafik kompetentsiyasini rivojlantirish uchta asosiy yo‘nalishni qamrab oladi: an’anaviy grafik ko‘nikmalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va rivojlantirish, zamonaviy grafik vositalarni o‘zlashtirish va vizualizatsiya ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish. Bu yo‘nalishlarning ta’lim jarayoniga integratsiyalashuvi zamonaviy muhandislik dunyosi chaqiriqlariga tayyor bo‘lgan har tomonlama tayyorlangan mutaxassislarni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

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FUNKSIYA TO‘G‘RISIDA TUSHUNCHA VA UNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada matematikada eng ko‘p uchraydigan termin – funksiya to‘g‘risida so‘z yuritiladi. Shuningdek, funksiyaning koordinatalar sistemasidagi grafik ko‘rinishlari chiziqli funksiya xususida yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: funksiya, o‘zgaruvchilar, argument, koordinatalar sistemasi, sonlar to‘plami, aniqlanish sohasi, qiymatlar to‘plami, funksiyaning grafigi.

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CONCEPT OF FUNCTION AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Abstract. This article deals with the most common term in mathematics - function. Also, the graphic representation of the function in the coordinate system is explained in the case of a linear function.

Key words: function, variables, argument, coordinate system, set of numbers, domain, set of values, graph of the function.

Fransuz matematigi Rene Dekart8 (15961650) matematikaga o‘zgaruvchi miqdor tushunchasini fanga birinchi bo‘lib kiritdi. U to‘g‘ri chiziqli koordinatala r usulini ishlab chiqdi, shuningdek o‘zgaruvchi miqdor va funksiya tushunchalarini kiritdi. Bu bilan u geometriya va arifmetika orasidagi uzilishni b artaraf etdi. Shunday qilib, miqdorlar orasidagi bog‘lanishlar sonlar orasidagi bo g‘lanishlar orqali ifoqalana boshladi, bu esa yaqqol ifodalanmagan sonli funksiy a g‘oyasidan iborat edi.

Fanga o‘zgaruvchi miqdorlarning kirib kelishi bilan hisoblash matematik asi va harfli algebra yanada rivojlandi. Koordinatalar yordamida miqdorlar orasi dagi mosliklarni grafik ravishda tasvirlash mumkin bo‘ldi. Rene Dekart “Geometriya”, “Uslub haqida mulohazalar” asarlarini yozib, matematikada to‘g‘ri chiziqda nuqtaning koordinatalari usulini ishlab chiqdi. o‘zgaruvchi miqdor va funksiya tushunchalarini geometrik talqin qildi.M iqdor orasidagi munosabatlarni yozishga, harflardan foydalanish natijasida algeb raik shakl almashtirishlar yordamida bog‘lanishlarni boshqa ko‘rinishga o‘tkazis h imkoniyati yaratildi. Dekart davriga kelib harfiy belgilashlar takomillashdi, ko

8 https://edarslik.uz/algebra7/mavzu/rd.htm

effitsiyentlar lotin harflari (*a, b, c, …*) bilan, noma’lumlar esa oxirgi lotin harfrlari (*x, y, z, …*) bilan belgilangan.

Funksiya9 – matematikaning eng muhim va umumiy tushunchalaridan biri. Funksiyaning turlari ko‘p bo‘lib, eng ko‘p qo‘llaniladigani bu chiziqli funksiyadir ya’ni . O‘zgaruvchi miqdorlar orasidagi bog‘lanishni ifodalaydi. Funksiyani aniqlovchi qonuniyatlar f,g,v,T,..... Harflari bilan belgilanadi. Bunda - argument, esa funksiya hisoblanadi.

Amaliyotda vaqt, temperatura, bosim, kuch, tezlik, yuz, hajm va hokazo miqdorlar (kattaliklar) bilan ish ko'rishga, ular orasidagi bog'lanish-larning xususiyatlarini o'rganishga to'g'ri keladi. Bunga ko'plab misollarni fizika, geometriya, biologiya va boshqa fanlar beradi. Jism o'tgan S masofaning t vaqtga, aylana C uzunligining R radiusga bog'liq ravishda o'zgarishi bunga oddiy misol. Agar x o'zgaruvchi miqdor X sonli to'plamdan qabul qila oladigan bar bir qiymatga biror *ƒ* qoida bo'yicha y o'zgaruvchi miqdorning Y sonli to'plamdagi aniq bir qiymati mos kelsa, y o'zgaruvchi x o'zgaruvchining sonli *ƒ*unksiyasi deb ataladi. y o'zgaruvchining x o'zgaruvchiga bog'liq ekanligini ta'kidlash maqsadida uni erksiz o 'zgaruvchi yoki funksiya, x o'zgaruvchini esa erkli o 'zgaruvchi yoki ai]gument deb ataymiz. y o'zgaruvchi o'zgaruvchining funksiyasi ekanligi y =*ƒ*(x) ko'rinishda belgilanadi. Argument x ning X to'plamdan qabul qila oladigan barcha qiymatlar to'plami *ƒ* funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi deyiladi va D(*ƒ*) orqali belgilanadi. \f(x) \;xϵ D(*ƒ*)} to'plam *ƒ* funksiyaning qiymatlar sohasi (to 'plami) deb ataladi va E(f) orqali belgilanadi. Ixtiyoriy xϵ D(*ƒ*) qiymatda funksiya faqat y = b (o'z-garmas miqdor – constanta), bϵR qiymatga ega bo'lsa, unga X to'plamda berilgan doimiy fonksiya deyiladi. Masalan, koordinatalar sistemasida Ox o'qqa parallel to'g'ri chiziqni ifodalovchi y = 3 funksiya D(f) = {x \ -∞ < x < +∞} da doimiydir.

1-miso1. Agar y = x 2 funksiya R to'plamda berilgan bo'lsa, u holda bo'ladi.

2-miso1. y = x^2 funksiya D(f) = [-3; 4] da berilgan bo'lsin. Bu funksiyaning qiymatlar sohasi E(f) = [0; 16] dan iborat10.

Funksiya11 – matematikaning eng muhim va umumiy tushunchalaridan biri. Funksiyaning turlari ko’p bo’lib, eng ko’p qo’llaniladigani bu chiziqli funksiyadir ya’ni *f(x)=ax+b*. O’zgaruvchi miqdorlar orasidagi bog’lanishni ifodalaydi. *Y=f(x),*bunda *x-* argument, *y* esa funksiya hisoblanadi. Matematikada funksiya tushunchasi eng muhim tushunchalardan hisoblanadi. Misol uchun kvadrat va ununing umumiy yuzini toppish masalasini qaraylik. **Ta’rif:** Biror sohada aniqlangan *x* o’zgaruvchining ixtiyoriy qiymatlariga *y* o’zgaruvchining yagona qiymatlari mos kelishi funksiya deyiladi. Umumiy ko’rinishda *y=f(x)* kabi belgilanadi. Bu yerda *x-* funksiyaning argumenti yoki erkli o’zgaruvchi deyiladi. *y – x* ning funksiyasi yoki erksiz o’zgaruvchi deyiladi. Funksiya – o`zgaruvchi miqdorlar orasidagi bog`lanishni ifodalaydigan asosiy

9 https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Funksiya_(matematika)
10 https://gul2al.narod.ru/arm/maruzam/maruza_matni_algebra2-2007.pdf
11 https://fayllar.org/upload/download/id1374403

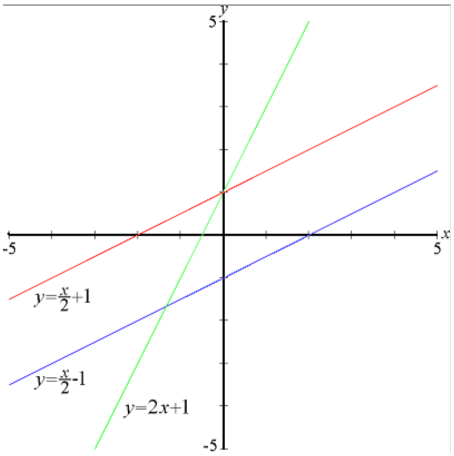
matematik va umumilliy tushunchalardan biri.
X, Y to`plamlarning tabiatiga bog`liq holda matematikaning turli bo`limlarida “funksiya” termini qator foydali sinonimlarga ega: moslik, akslantirish, akslanish, almashtirish, operator, funksional, va h.k.
Funksiyaning grafigi – uni tasvirlash usullaridan biri. U bu funksiyani turlicha, masalan, gap bilan tasvirlash mumkin. Fizikadan ma`lumki, tekis harakatda o`tilgan yo`l harakatning boshlanish onidan ketgan vaqtga to`g`ri proporsional. Bu gap yo`lni vaqtning chiziqli funksiyasi sifatida ifodalaydi.
Funksiya tasvirining grafik usuli eng yaqqol usuldir. Funksiya grafigi – uning argumenti o`zaro borishida funksiyaning o`zgarish harakteri haqida yaxlit tasavvur beruvchi chiziq. y=f(x) funksiya grafigi koordinata tekisligidagi (x, y) nuqtalar to`plamidir, bu yerda x ga funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasidan mumkin bo`lgan barcha qiymatlar beriladi va ana shunday har bir x uchun y=f(x) funksional bog`lanish y ordinata aniqlanadi.
Ko`p funksiyalarning grafiklari shu funksiyalarga monand nomga ega. Sinus funksiyasining grafigi sinusoida, tangens funksiyasining grafigi tangensoida, logarifmik funksiyalarning grafigi logarifmika deyiladi va h. k.

Agar funksiya biror formula bilan berilgan boʻlsa va uning aniqlanish sohasi koʻrsatilmasa, u holda erkli oʻzgaruvchi x ning bu formula m aʻnoga ega boiadigan barcha qiymatlar toʻplami funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi ekanligi nazarda tutilgan boʻladi. Masalan, funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi 2 dan boshqa barcha haqiqiy sonlar toʻplamidan iborat, *y = 4 x - 2* funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi esa *x* > *2* tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha haqiqiy sonlar toʻplamidan iborat. *x = a* da */(x)* funksiya qabul qiladigan qiymat *f(a)* bilan belgilanadi. Funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi va qiymatlar toʻplamini topishga doir misollar ko'ramiz.

Chiziqli funksiya12 formula bilan aniqlanadigan funksiya, bunda va – haqiqiy sonlar hisoblanadi. Xossalari: 1. Barcha haqiqiy sonlar uchun aniqlangan; 2. haqiqiy qiymatlarni qabul qiladi; 3. k > 0 da oshuvchi, k<0 da kamayuvchi, k=0 da o'zgarmas, OY oʻqni (0,b) nuqtada kesib oʻtadi; 4. Ikki y=kx+b chiziqli funksiya parallel boʻlish sharti: k=k; Ikki funksiya ustma-ust tushish parametrlari esa: k=k va b=b boʻladi; Chiziqli funksiyaning orttirmasi argument orttirmasiga proporsional. Chiziqli funksiyaning grafigi – toʻgʻri chiziqdir. Bu toʻgʻri chizik bilan Ox oʻqi orasidagi burchak ning tangensi ga teng: k = t ga. k son Chiziqli funksiya grafigining Ox oʻqiga ogʻishini ifodalaydi. b parametr Chiziqli funksiya grafigi Oy oʻqdan ajratgan kesmaning uzunligiga teng.

k ning qiymati Ox oʻqi bir birlik surilganda Oy oʻqi necha birlikka surilishini ifodalaydi. Masalan, funksiyada(***1-rasm***) x=1 qiymatda funksiya y=7 qiymatni oladi. x=2 qiymatda funksiya y=9 qiymatni qabul qiladi. Ya’ni x ning qiymati bir birlikka oshganda y ning qiymati 2 birlikka oshyapdi, chunki k ning qiymati 2 ga teng.

12 https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chiziqli_funksiya



(1-rasm)

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INDICATIONS FOR THE USE OF VACUUM EXTRACTION DURING CHILDBIRTH AND PREVENTION OF COMPLICATIONS

Resume. What future mother does not dream of giving birth easily and without complications, and the baby was born healthy! But in reality, there are different situations in childbirth that cannot be predicted in advance. Sometimes the second period of labor, which is called labor, is delayed, and the baby still can not be born. In some cases, there are signs that the child begins to suffer before being born. In such situations, surgical aids in childbirth can help, one of which is vacuum extraction of the fetus. Does this method have negative consequences for newborns? Our today's article is completely devoted to this topic.

Keywords: prostaglandin, amniotic fluid, premature birth.

Introduction. Extraction of the fetus by the head using a special vacuum apparatus is called vacuum extraction. The operation of vacuum extraction of the fetus is delivery[2].

As is known, the most common cause of perinatal morbidity and mortality is fetal oxygen deficiency during childbirth and birth trauma. According to extensive statistical data, fetal oxygen starvation and traumatic brain injury account for 50-70% of all deaths of children under one year old.

The risk of developing traumatic brain injury in intranatal fetal hypoxia is especially increased in cases of the need for obstetric delivery operations, as there is a layering of "instrumental" asphyxia on "pre-instrumental".

Vacuum fetal extraction is one of the most common delivery operations in Ukraine. The vacuum extractor is used on average in 1.3-3.6% in relation to all births in maternity hospitals in the country[4]. However, despite the widespread use of the vacuum extractor in continental Europe and Scandinavian countries, it should be noted that in most countries speaking English, it remains an unpopular operation. In the USA, there is an extremely restrained attitude to the operation of vacuum extraction of the fetus compared to obstetric forceps. This advantage was further strengthened in favor of obstetric forceps after reports of severe fetal trauma caused by the operation of vacuum extraction of the fetus appeared in the literature[3].

American obstetricians rarely use the operation of vacuum extraction of the fetus. This seems to be due to a number of reasons. Firstly, the national preference for obstetric forceps in the USA depends on the settings that are taught in obstetrics. Secondly, some obstetricians, including domestic ones, overestimated the importance of this operation and it began to be used for extended indications, which was not always justified and in some cases led to unfavorable results, which were revealed during a comprehensive study of newborns and the analysis of long-term results[6]. Therefore, the positive reviews of many obstetricians who used this operation for the first time were replaced by a more restrained assessment of it and even to a certain extent a negative attitude towards it by some specialists due to the increase in the number of children with damage to the central nervous system after surgical delivery by this method[4].

However, to date there is no single assessment on the use of this operation, the immediate and long-term consequences of the physical and neuropsychic development of a newborn child have not been studied in detail[5]. This is all the more important because in some obstetric situations (if urgent delivery is necessary, when the moment for caesarean section is missed or there are contraindications for it, and the head is not available for applying obstetric forceps due to its high location), vacuum extraction of the fetus is the only possible operation for the birth of a live child[1]. Some authors in monographs devoted to craniotomy in modern obstetrics believe that the latter can be considered indicated if there is an immediate threat to the life of the mother in the presence of contraindications to cesarean section or other surgical interventions (imposition of obstetric forceps, classic twist, etc.).

The purpose of the study. Study of indications, conditions and outcomes for a woman and a newborn after vaginal operative delivery by applying a vacuum extractor of the "KIWI" system.

Materials and methods of research. A retrospective analysis of 495 birth histories of women delivered by vacuum extraction of the fetus for 3 years (2022-2023) was carried out. This accounted for 2.8% of all births that occurred in the perinatal center during this time.

The results of the study. The main indication for the operation of vacuum extraction of the fetus was acute or progressive fetal hypoxia with the fetal head located in the outlet of the pelvis and weakness of labor activity in the second period of labor. The operation of vacuum extraction of the fetus was performed according to indications from the fetus in 363 cases (73.3%), and according to indications from the mother due to weakness of the birth forces – in 132 cases (26.6%) with a gestation period of 38-41 weeks of pregnancy. In all cases, the presentation of the fetus was headache. Among the observed primiparous were 201 women (40.6%), repeat–bearing - 172 (34.7%), multi-pregnant - 122 (24.6%).

In all cases, an epi-zyotomy was performed beforehand. All newborns were extracted in 1-2 traction and there was no slipping of the cups from the fetal head. The duration of the operation was 5-7 minutes. The application of the vacuum extractor cup was performed on the fetal head located in the plane of the pelvic outlet without violating the technique of the operation in 100% of observations.

When studying the course of the postpartum and early postpartum periods, it was found that the vacuum extraction of the fetus does not affect the amount of blood loss, which is on average 200 ± 50 ml. In most cases, the postpartum period proceeded without complications. The most frequent complications observed in the late postpartum period were hematometers, lochiometers, which were observed in 26 cases (5.2%), rupture of the vaginal mucosa was detected in 11 maternity women (2.2%), paravaginal hematoma - in 7 (1.4%).

Of great interest is the study of the effect of vaginal operative delivery on the condition of newborns. The Apgar score of 7-8 points was in 393 newborns (79.3%), 67 points - in 91 (18.3%), 4-5 points - in 9 (1.8%), while resuscitation assistance was required for two newborns (0.4%). The minimum body weight at birth was 2520 g, the maximum was 4200 g. The height of the children ranged from 47 to 56 cm. In 99 infants (20.3%), transient cosmetic defects were noted ("chignon" – the imprint of the vacuum extractor cup). Skin changes in the form of small abrasions, hemorrhages, cyanosis were observed in 56 cases (11.3%). In 137 infants (27.6%), cephalomatomas of various localization were detected, which did not require surgical treatment. Post-daponeurotic hematoma was detected in 6 cases (1.2%). 441 newborns (89%) were discharged in satisfactory condition on 4-10 days after birth, 54 infants (10.9%) were transferred to the 2nd stage of nursing in the pediatric building of BUZOO GKPC. The main causes of progressive fetal hypoxia in childbirth were pathological changes in the umbilical cord: tight umbilical cord entwining around the neck and trunk of the fetus, absolutely or relatively short umbilical cord, its true knot.

Thus, one of the modern methods of surgical intervention in the second period of labor is vacuum extraction of the fetus, safe for the mother and fetus with strict observance of the conditions, contraindications and proper technique of its implementation. The operation of vacuum extraction of the fetus in modern conditions is carried out using a modern device vacuum extractor system "KIWI". The main indications for this operation are progressive fetal hypoxia with the fetal head located in the outlet of the pelvis, and weakness of labor activity in the second period of labor.

The results of the analysis of the operation showed favorable outcomes for the life and health of the mother and newborn. Vacuum extraction of the fetus, subject to the conditions, indications and application techniques, is a gentle delivery operation that minimizes injuries to the mother and fetus.

Conclusion. Operative delivery by applying vacuum extraction of the fetus is a safe method of delivery for the mother and fetus with strict observance of the conditions, contraindications and proper technique of its implementation. The use of modern methods of vaginal delivery can reduce the percentage of cesarean section in modern obstetrics.

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“TOSHRABOT” SUV TAQSIMLASH INSHOOTIDAN FOYDALANISH SHAROITINI YAXSHILASH BO’YICHA TAVSIYALAR

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Buxoro viloyatini G‘ijduvon va Shofirkon, Navoiy viloyatini Qiziltepa tumanini suv bilan ta’minlash maqsadida 1967 yilda Zarafshon daryosida qurib ishga tushirilgan “Toshrabot” suv taqsimlash inshootidan sharoitlari bo’yicha ma’lumotlar berilgan va Gidrouzeldan foydalanish sharoitini yaxshilash bo’yicha tavsiyalar keltirilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: Suv taqsimlash inshooti, tarmoq, kanal, piket, yuk ko’tarish qurilmalari.

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITIONS OF USING THE WATER DISTRIBUTION FACILITY "TOSHRABOT"

Abstract. This article provides information on the conditions of the water distribution facility "Toshrabot" built in 1967 on the Zarafshan river in order to provide water to Gijduvon and Shofirkon of Bukhara region, Kyziltepa district of Navoi region, and recommendations for improving the conditions of use of the hydro node are given.

Key words: Water distribution facility, network, canal, picket, lifting devices.

"Toshrabot" water distribution facility consists of 6 networks, the water capacity is adjusted to 530 m3/s.

1. Toshrabot Zarafshan.
2. “Bosh Shafirkon”.
3. Gijduvan canal.
4. Mayta canal.
5. Okrabot canal.
6. Ogitma.

In 1968, for the purpose of transferring flood waters, the Ogitma spillway was built on the right side of the river above the water structure, and then this spillway was put into operation by digging a canal to dump water into the Sho'rkol reservoir on PK-20.

1. Toshrabot Zarafshan river.

The length of concrete embankment on the left side of the Zarafshon river dam is 100 m, m=1.5, the bottom of the embankment is 52 m, the water carrying capacity is 402 m^3/s, and the maximum flow of water is 322 m^3/s due to the fact that the river bed is buried.

2. Main Shafirkon canal.

The flow capacity of the main Shofirkon network is 128 m^3/s, the water flow capacity of the canal is 70 m^3/s, the length of the canal is 5.4 km.

On the right side of the structure there are Gijduvon, Mayta and Oqrabot networks.

The Rostgoy water distribution facility is located at PK-34+00 of the main Shofirkon canal. The facility was built and commissioned in 1960 and distributes water to 4 networks.

1. Abomuslim canal.
2. Rostgoy canal.
3. Kalkanrot canal.
4. Shafirkon.

3. Gijduvan canal

The Gijduvan canal consists of 2 spans, each of which is 3.10 m high and 3.35 m wide, and has a capacity of 6 m^3/s.

4. Mayta canal

Mayta canal consists of 2 points, 1.10 m wide, 1.60 m high flat sheet is installed, water capacity is 1.50 m3/s.

5. Oqrabot canall

A flat sheet is installed in Oqrabot canal, wide 1.60 m, height 1.60 m, water flow capacity 0.50 m^3/s.

6. Ogitma.

In order to prevent the beginning of the channel from being washed away by water, a threshold was built at PK-2+60 of the Ogitma spillway (the second name is the water inlet to Shu'rkol), water is pumped into the spillway during floods and to fill the Shurkol reservoir, the water flow capacity of the spillway is 80 m^3/s, the water inlet channel to Sho'rkol is water capacity 30 m^3/s, both accept 110 m^3/s water.

After analyzing the results of the observation and inspection conducted at the facility, we recommend the following recommendations for improving the conditions of use of the Toshrabot hydroelectric plant:

In 2023, in order to easily open and close the sluices in the Jilvon water distribution facility, the unworkable lifting mechanisms in the "Batrak" channel should be replaced with new ones, that is, two EVD 5 L-4 m lifting mechanisms should be installed.

Toshrabot, Rostgoy and Jilvan water distribution facilities to improve night lighting and electrical cabinets, frames, lifting mechanisms and other metal parts to be cleaned from rust and dirt and painted twice to prevent corrosion, the goal is to prevent all kinds of accidents by using them for many years without damage.

It is necessary to reconstruct 4 segment sluices in Toshrabot water distribution facility and remove segmental sluices No. 6 and No. 8 in Zarafshan Toshrabot network and install 2 new segment sluices instead. The goal is to improve the technical condition of the structure and to open and close it at the right time without wasting water.

All the metal parts in the building should be cleaned and repainted to protect against corrosion and extend the service life of transformers, emergency transformers, reducers, taps, electrical cabinets and hoppers, concrete barriers should be whitewashed, oil should be poured to improve the performance of reducers, cables and screws should be lubricated.1 EVD-5 L-4 m lifting mechanisms and 1 EVD-5 L-4 m due to wear and tear of screws and reducers in the Oqrabot canal at the Toshrabot water distribution facility and 1 EVD-5 L-4 m due to wear and tear of the screws and reducers at 1 point of the Mayta canal Lifting mechanisms should be replaced with new ones. The goal is to open and close at the right time without wasting water.80,000 kw. electricity was allocated, of which 43,040 kw. electricity is consumed. Installation of solar panels is required in order to save electricity used for the operation of the facility.

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ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL WATER FLOW IN "TOSHRABOT" HYDRO UNIT

Annotation. It is known that we are paying special attention to the radical improvement of the melioration of irrigated lands during the agricultural reform. This task has been and will continue to be one of the most important priorities. Because the efficiency of production in agriculture, ensuring the economic and food security of our country, increasing the material well-being of not only rural workers, but also the population of Uzbekistan as a whole, is inextricably linked with the productivity of our land, which is our priceless wealth, and regular improvement of its quality.

Key words. Hydro unit, canal, water consumption.

The relevance of the case is that bringing Amudarya waters to Bukhara region was a long-standing idea. In the 20s of the last century, V. M. Chapligin was one of the first to write a book about bringing water to the Zarafshan Valley. In the following years, "UZGIP", "Uzdavsuvloyiha" institutes worked on schemes and projects to bring Amudarya water to Zarafshan and Kashkadarya lands. Water supply to the Zarafshan-Hazara river through the Amu-Bukhara car canal led to a quick solution to this issue. In 1967, the Toshrabot hydroelectric plant was launched on the Zarafshan river in order to provide water to Gijduvan and Shofirkon of Bukhara region, Kyziltepa district of Navoi region.

It has been 55 years since the Amu-Bukhara car canal was put into operation (1965). During this period, a lot of changes and processes took place in the life of the Canal. Therefore, in order to use the water in the Zarafshan River and the Amu-Bukhara machine Canal rationally, it is an important task today to carry out water calculations in the distribution of water in hydro nodes.

The Toshrabot hydroelectric system consists of distributing the water flow of the Zarafshan river and the Amu-Bukhara machine Canal in order to provide water to 27150 hectares of Gijduvon district of Bukhara region and 29304 hectares of Shofirkon district, as well as 30885 hectares of irrigated land areas of Kyziltepa district of Navoi region. The area of land to be irrigated through canals under the project is given in Table 1 below.

Table 1.

Name of Canal	Water consumption	Area of irrigated land
Zarafsho-Toshrabat	200	-
Bosh Shofirkan	70	56210
Mayta	1.50	950
Oq rabat	0.5	300
Gijduvan	7.0	2806
Oghitma	100	-

In order to analyze the annual water consumption in the Toshrabot hydroelectric system, a chronological graph for the year 2022 of the water-carrying Zarafshan-Hazara, Shofirkon branch canal and branching Zarafshan-Toshrabot and Bosh Shofirkon channels of the hydroelectric system was created.

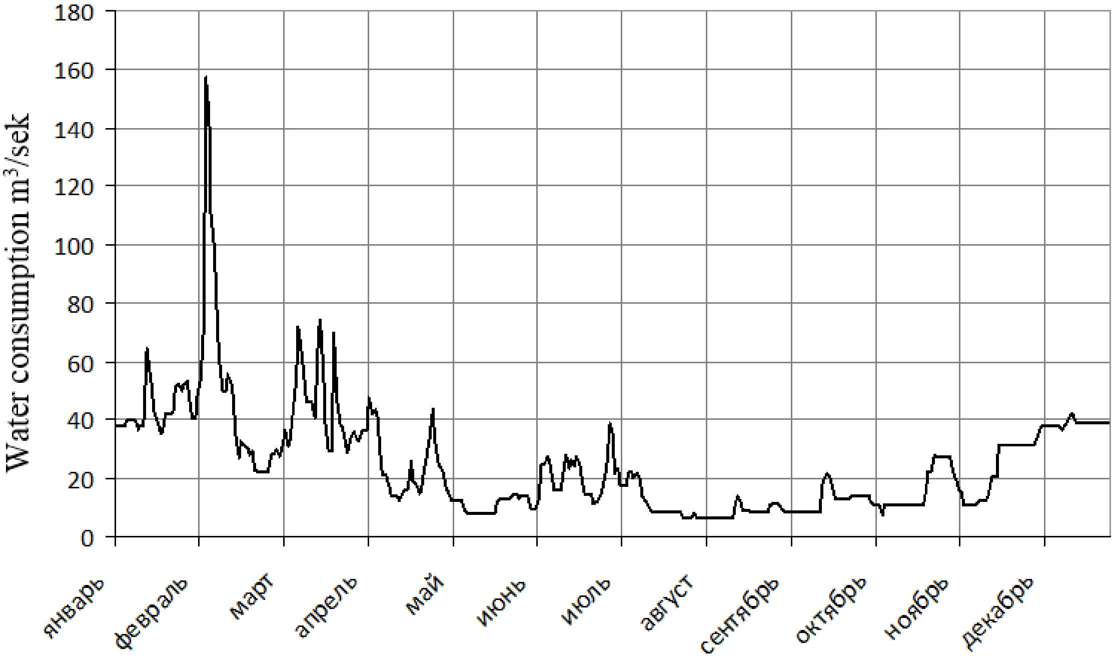

Figure 1. Chronological graph of change of water consumption (m3/sec) at Zarafshan-Hazara water measuring point (year 2022).

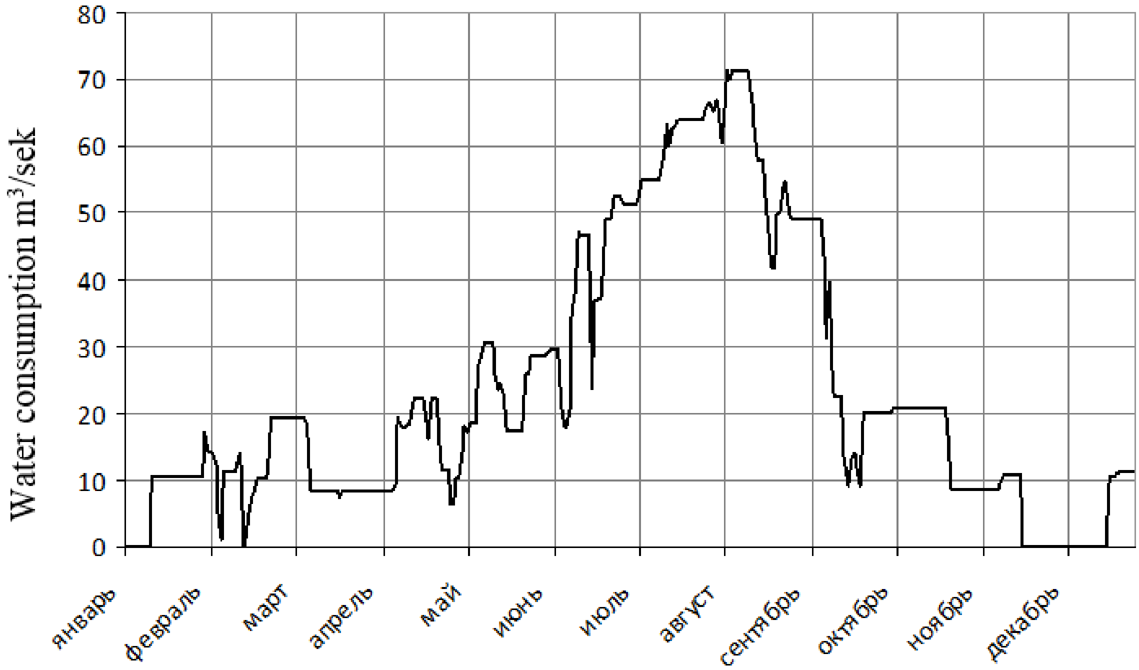

Figure 2. Chronological graph of the change of water consumption (m3/sec) at the water measurement point of the Shafirkon network channel (year 2022).

In conclusion, it should be noted that if we analyze the water consumption from the Toshrabot hydroelectric plant in the last 12 years (2010-2022), the average annual water consumption in the Zarafshon Hazara and Shafirkon branch canals, which bring water to the hydroelectric plant, is 48.83 m3/s, the annual water consumption was 48.41 m3/s, and the loss between the input and output water consumption was 0.42 m3/s. These indicators showed that the average annual efficiency ratio (FIC) of the hydroelectric plant in water use was 0.99.

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PROBLEMS WITH PERINATAL STATUS IN PREGNANT WOMEN AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE THEM

Resume. Rh-isoimmunization - the presence of IgG antibodies (anti-Rh (D) antibodies) in the mother's blood as a manifestation of a secondary immune response in sensitized patients due to incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood by Rh system antigens. Synonyms - Rh conflict, Rh sensitization, Rh alloimmunization.

This article presents the issues of assessing the perinatal condition in pregnant women who received antiresus prophylaxis, and the treatment of pathologies of their types.

Keywords: perinatal status, antiresult prevention, pregnant woman.

Introduction. Hemolytic disease of the newborn (GBN) (a consequence of GBP) in the world is diagnosed in approximately 1.6%-2.5% of newborns, while the frequency of Rh-isoimmunization in recent years has not yet had a significant downward trend [2]. Perinatal mortality in GBN is 0.037%.

The incidence of bilirubin encephalopathy in various countries of the world ranges from 0.4 to 2.7 per 100,000 newborns [4].

Rh-isoimmunization mainly develops when the blood of the mother and fetus is incompatible with the RhD antigen. GBP can also develop when the blood of the mother and fetus is incompatible with antigens C, c, E, e. A woman with Rh-negative blood affiliation is sensitized either during pregnancy when Rh(D) antigen of the fetus inherited from the biological father enters the bloodstream, or outside pregnancy with transfusion of Rh(D) components-positive donor blood.

During pregnancy, fetal erythrocytes penetrate through the placental barrier into the mother's bloodstream during the 1st trimester in 5-7%, in the 2nd trimester in 15-16% and in the 3rd trimester in 29-30% of women [1]. The first stage of the mother's immune response is the production of IgM antibodies that have a high molecular weight and do not pass through the placental barrier into the fetal bloodstream.

The next stages in the development of isoimmunization are the formation of IgG antibodies with low molecular weight and freely penetrating into the fetal bloodstream from the mother through the placental barrier, including the G1 and G3 immunoglobulin subclasses, which actively interact with Fc receptors (FcR) of lymphocytes and macrophages, which play an important role in the hemolysis of fetal erythrocytes. In the 1st pregnancy, GBP is rare, since the ingestion of fetal erythrocytes into the mother's bloodstream occurs mainly in late pregnancy or during childbirth, and the primary immune response does not have time to form. GBP in the 1st pregnancy may be a consequence of isoimmunization that has already taken place, for example, when a Rh-negative woman is injected with components of Rh-positive blood in the anamnesis [6].

In subsequent pregnancies, the ingestion of fetal erythrocytes into the mother's bloodstream causes a rapid immune response, IgG antibodies penetrate to the fetus, hemolysis, anemia, activation of foci of extramedullary hematopoiesis and hepatosplenomegaly develop. Due to the "overload" of liver cells with iron and globin breakdown products, its protein synthetic function is disrupted, which leads to hypoproteinemia, hypoalbuminemia, and subsequently to increased permeability of vascular walls [3].

Against the background of progressive anemia, hypoxemia develops, causing a hyperdynamic type of blood circulation in the fetus, with the gradual formation of heart failure and portal hypertension, contributing to a further increase in the size of the liver and the appearance of anasarca [5].

This is how severe anemia develops with fetal dropsy. In the absence of intrauterine treatment, antenatal fetal death may occur. Mild anemia is caused by the later onset of hemolysis of fetal erythrocytes shortly before delivery or immediately after the birth of a child [6].

The purpose of the study. Optimization of the observation of pregnant women with Rh-negative blood, based on the determination of the Rh factor of the fetus from the early stages of pregnancy using domestic test systems "DNA-rhesus of the child".

Materials and methods of research. A comprehensive medical and social study of reproductive health, medical activity of young first-borns (13-17 years, 11 months, 29 days) and first-borns of late reproductive age in Andijan and Andijan region, the health status of their first-borns, assessment of the organization of medical care for these categories of women was conducted. Regarding the late reproductive age, from which a pregnant woman should belong to a high-risk group, there is no unambiguous opinion: 30, 35, 40 years, because a group of first-time mothers 30 years and older was formed for the study.

The results of the study. The causes of the development of hemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn are rhesus sensitization in women, developing in 2.9% after a history of transfusion of Rh-incompatible blood and in 97.1% as a result of the lack of prevention with antiresus immunoglobulin. Risk factors predisposing to the activation of antibody production and aggravating the course of Rh sensitization in 45.9% of pregnant women are exacerbation of herpes and cytomegalovirus infection, in 28.7% the development of placental insufficiency.

The determination of subclasses and ^OZ, in order to assess the risk of erythrocyte hemolysis, allows predicting the probability of development and severity of fetal hemolytic disease. A high degree of risk of erythrocyte hemolysis was determined in 62% of pregnant women, an average degree in 19, g5% of women and a low degree in 1'8.4%.

The increase in the maximum blood flow rate of the medial cerebral artery during dopplerometry is a predictor of the severity of fetal anemia and a prognostic factor regarding the severity of fetal hemolytic disease, allowing- to determine the further tactics of pregnancy and the timing of delivery.

In women with high Rh-antibody titers and a burdened obstetric history, therapeutic plasmapheresis and immunoglobulin therapy as a pre-gravidar preparation can prevent the development of severe fetal hemolytic disease and improve perinatal outcomes in 80% of patients.

Rh sensitization in 18.4% of pregnant women is accompanied by changes in the hemostasis system, expressed in the development of hypercoagulation occurring against the background of activation of intravascular coagulation. Therapeutic plasmapheresis followed by immunoglobulin therapy helps to reduce the processes of intravascular coagulation, stabilization of coagulation and 124 fibrinolytic potential of the blood by reducing the level of fibrinogen by 23.5%, the content of high-molecular soluble fibrin-monomer complexes (PCMF) and ETC by 30%.

In pregnant women with Rh sensitization during therapeutic plasmapheresis, there are no significant changes in the main parameters of the biochemical status (total protein, glucose, direct and total bilirubin, creatinine, urea) and hemogram parameters, which indicates the safety of this treatment method.

Therapeutic plasmapheresis is a pathogenetically justified method of treating Rh sensitization, leading to a significant decrease in the titer of Rh antibodies ($p < 0.01$), and subsequent immunoglobulin therapy reduces the likelihood of rebound effect, thereby preventing the development of fetal hemolytic disease and allows prolonging pregnancy by an average of 4.5 ± 0.1 weeks, reduces the frequency of premature births from 69 to 44%.

The developed algorithm for the management of women with Rh-sensitization with the inclusion of therapeutic plasmapheresis in complex therapy followed by immunoglobulin therapy allows prolonging pregnancy to the optimal term of delivery in 59% of pregnant women, reducing the frequency of birth of children with severe hemolytic disease by 2.4 times, reducing the frequency of replacement transfusion of washed erythrocytes by 2 times and the number of phototherapy sessions in newborns by 1.5 times.

Conclusion. Optimization of monitoring of pregnant women with Rh-negative blood will allow to clearly define the medical tactics of pregnancy management in each case, which solves the psychological and economic problems of managing this category of women.

New domestic diagnostic kits for the identification of the fetal Rh factor gene in the mother's blood can be used in obstetric practice.

The implementation of the developed algorithm for the management of Rh-negative pregnant women in the activities of obstetricians and gynecologists will optimize obstetric and gynecological care for these women and improve pregnancy outcomes for mother and fetus.

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MUSTAQIL TA’LIM MASHG‘ULOTLARINI TASHKIL ETISHDA NOCHIZIQLI TA’LIM TRAYEKTORIYALARINI QURISHNING METODIK MODELI

Аннотация. Ushbu maqolada oliy ta’lim muassasalarida bo‘lajak muhandislarga fizikadan mustaqil ta’lim mashg‘ulotlarini tashkil etish jarayonining tabaqalashtirilgan yondashuvga asoslangan nochiziqli ta’lim trayektoriyalarini qurishning metodik modeli ishlab chiqilgan. Nochiziqli ta’lim trayektoriyalarini qurish modeli orqali ularning ko‘nikmalanini shakllantirish hamda kasbiy kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish tamoyillari keltirib o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: didaktik tamoyil, sinergetik tamoyil, madaniy kompetensiya, metodologiya, konsepsiya, nochiziqli ta’lim trayektoriyalari, differensial ta’lim, innovatsion ta’lim.

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A METHODOLOGICAL MODEL OF BUILDING NON-LINEAR LEARNING TRAJECTORIES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT EDUCATIONAL LESSONS

Abstract. In this article, a methodological model of the construction of non-linear educational trajectories based on a differentiated approach to the process of organizing physics-independent training sessions for future engineers in higher education institutions has been developed. The principles of formation of their skills and development of their professional competences are presented through the model of building non-linear educational trajectories.

Key words: didactic principle, synergetic principle, cultural competence, methodology, concept, non-linear educational trajectories, differential education, innovative education.

Texnika Oliy o‘quv yurtlari zamonaviy ilmiy bilimlarni egallagan ilmiy, ishlab chiqarish va tarbiyaviy harakterdagi har qanday muammolarni hal qila oladigan, kasbiga fidoiy muhandislarni yetishtirib berishi lozim. Bu vazifalarning hal qilinishi ta’lim berishni kompyuterlashtirish–o‘quv jarayoniga kompyuterdan foydalanishga asoslangan yangi metodlarni keng tadbiq etishni talab etadi.

Ta’limni kompyuterlashtirish o‘qitishning kuchli vositasi, laboratoriya tadqiqot ishlarining ajralmas qismi sifatida maydonga chiqmoqda. Bu esa, fanlarni o‘qitishga oid metodik qo‘llanmalarni yaratishni, o‘quv jarayonlarni modellashtirish va tadbiq qilishni, yuqori malakali pedagog va ilmiy kadrlar tajribalarini keng miqyosda yoyishni, ta’lim berish jarayonida har bir ta’lim oluvchini o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga moslashishni hamda bo‘lajak muhandislarning mustaqil o‘quv faoliyatini rivojlantirishga ko‘maklashish imkonini beradi. «Kadrlar tayyorlash Milliy dasturi»da birinchi galdagi vazifa–yalpisiga o‘qitishdan yakka tartibda o‘qitishga yondashuvni kuchaytirishga, bo‘lajak muhandislarning mustaqil ishlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish muammolarini hal etishdan iboratligi ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan. Ushbu hol talabalarni mustaqil ishlashga, o‘qitishning faol shakli va metodlariga, seminar va amaliy mashg‘ulotlarga, munozaralarga, ishlab chiqarish va amaliyotdagi vositalarni modellashtirishga tayangan holda muvaffaqiyatli hal etilishi mumkin. Kelajakda o‘quv jarayonini har tomonlama jadallashtirish va uning sifatini oshirishning ishonchli omili o‘quv jarayonini kompyuterlashtirishdan iborat bo‘ladi. Mustaqil o‘quv faoliyatning pedagogik imkoniyatlari, an’anaviy ta’lim berish vositalarining imkoniyatlaridan bir qancha ko‘rsatkichlari bo‘yicha ancha ustun turadi. Mustaqil o‘quv faoliyat ko‘rgazmalilikni ta’minlovchi turli texnikaviy vositalarni mashq qilish tuzilmalari hamda talabalar bilimini tekshirish vositalarining imkoniyatlarini sifat jihatdan yuqori darajada o‘zida mujassamlashtiradi. Bo‘lajak muhandislarni tayyorlashda muhim bo‘lgan, talabalarning mustaqil o‘quv faoliyatlarini va kasbiy malakalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan, ularning mustaqil ishlarini tashkil qilishning turli shakllarida kompyuterdan samarali foydalanish metodlarini ishlab chiqish masalalari yetarlicha tadqiq qilinmagan.Shuning uchun mustaqil ta’limni tashkil etishda nochiziqli ta’lim trayektoriyalaridan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Mustaqil ta’limni tashkil etishda nochiziqli ta’lim trayektoriyalarini qurish metodikasi umummadaniy va umumiykasbiy kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish imkonini beradi. Masalan, tadqiqotda aniqlangan umumkasbiy kompetensiyalar ta’limning ham faol, ham interfaol shakllaridan foydalanib shakllantiriladi. YA’ni bular:

1. tabiiy-ilmiy fanlarining asosiy qonuniyatlaridan kasbiy faoliyatda foydalana olish, kompyuterli modellashtirish, nazariy tadqiqot usullarini qo‘llay olish;

2. axborotlarni turli manba va ma’lumotlar bazalaridan qidirish, saqlash, qayta ishlash va tahlil qilish, axborot, kompyuter va tarmoq texnologiyalari yordamida kerakli formatda taqdim eta olish qobiliyati.

Nazariy materiallar bilan talabalar mustaqil ishining faol shaklini tashkil etishda yuqoridagilardan tashqari umummadaniy kompetensiyalar ham shakllantiriladi, masalan:

1. o‘z-o‘zini tashkil qilish va o‘z-o‘zini tarbiyalash qobiliyati;

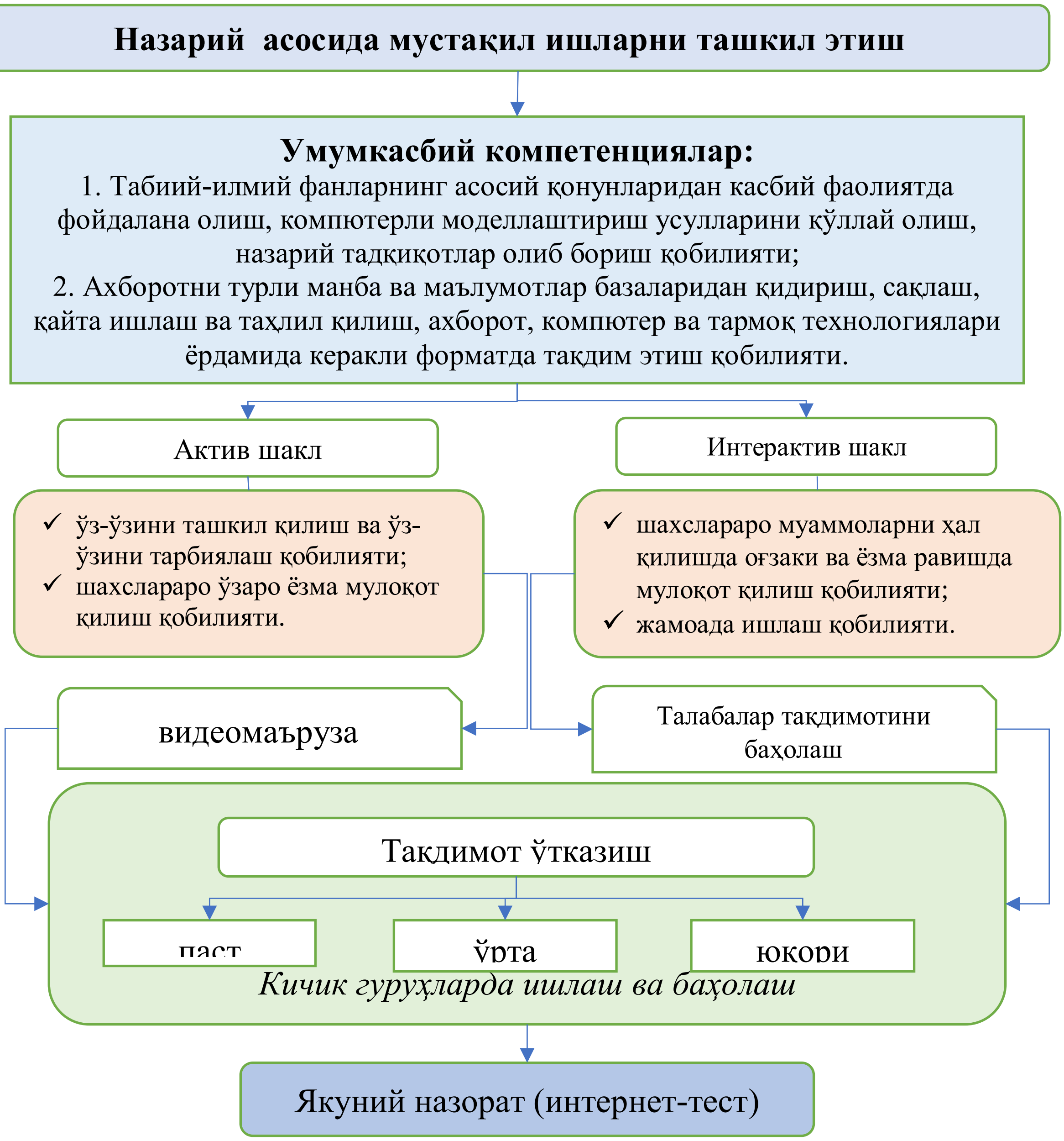
2. shaxslararo hamkorlikda yozma shaklda muloqot qilish qobiliyati.

Kredit ta’lim tizimiga o‘tish texnika yo‘nalishlaridagi bakalavriat dasturlarda fizikani o‘rganish uchun akademik soatlarning umumiy qisqarishiga olib keldi, bunda talabalarning mustaqil ishi (TMI) ulushini o‘quv dasturida 50% gacha oshirildi va auditoriya soatlari kamaydi. Bundan o‘quv materialining bir qismini TMIga o‘tkazish zarurati tug‘iladi.

Buning uchun ma’lum bir o‘qituvchi tomonidan o‘zi dars o‘tadigan yo‘nalishlar uchun yaratilgan video ma’ruzalardan foydalanishi mumkin. Video ma’ruzalar taqdimot slaydlari, fizikaviy hodisalar va tajribalar namoyishi bilan o‘quv filmlaridan parchalar shaklidagi vizual seriyalardan iboratdir. Shunday qilib, talaba uchun ma’ruzada shaxsiy rivojlanish samarasi yaratiladi, bu bilan auditoriya ma’ruzasidan farqli ravishda u qulay vaqtda va individual tarzda ishlaydi.

Mustaqil ta’limni nazariy material bilan tashkil etishda ijtimoiy tarmoq bo‘yicha yopiq guruhda o‘qituvchi tomonidan joylashtirilgan video ma’ruza xulosasini tayyorlashdir. Referat topshirish muddatlari cheklangan va foydalanilgan reyting shkalasi asosida baholanadi. Bunday holda bakalavriat talabasi ishlash uchun qulay vaqtni emas, balki ushbu turdagi o‘quv faoliyatining individual sur’atini ham mustaqil tanlash imkoniyatiga ega. Konspekt sifati talabaning o‘ziga bog‘liq va "asosiy" dan "yuqori"ga farq qilishi mumkin.

Ushbu modelda ta’kidlangan faoliyat turlari o‘qituvchi tomonidan oldindan to‘liq o‘qilgan ma’ruza bo‘yicha yoki mustaqil o‘rganish uchun ishlab chiqilgan nazariy materiallar bo‘yicha multimediali taqdimotlar tayyorlashdir. Taqdimot ustida ishlash kichik guruhda ham, individual shaklda ham amalga oshishi mumkin. Bajarilgan taqdimotlarning sifat darajasi ham "asosiy" dan "yuqori"gacha o‘zgaradi. Kichik guruhda mustaqil ishlarni bajarishda uning barcha ishtirokchilari uchun bir xil ball qo‘yiladi.



1-rasm. Mustaqil ta’limni tashkil etishda nochiziqli ta’lim trayektoriyalarini qurishning metodik modeli

Bunday vazifani bajargandan so‘ng o‘qitishning interfaol shaklidan foydalaniladi, ya’ni kursdoshlarning ishi o‘qituvchi tomonidan oldindan kelishilgan mezonlarga ko‘ra baholanadi.

Mustaqil ishni tashkil etishda o‘rganilayotgan materialni takrorlash imkoniyati mavjud bo‘lib, u umuman fizika kursining muvaffaqiyatli rivojlanishiga zamin yaratadi.

Diagrammadan ko‘rinib turibdiki (1-rasm), ta’lim jarayonining nochiziqliligi video ma’ruzalar bilan ishlashda individuallashtirish orqali amalga oshiriladi, shuningdek, o‘qituvchining vazifasi bo‘yicha taqdimotlar o‘tkazilganda individual xususiyatlarga asoslangan ta’lim maksimal darajada amalga oshiriladi va bu vazifani individual yoki guruhda bajarish faqat talabaning ixtiyoriy tanlovidir.

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HOZIRGI KUNDA PEDAGOGIKADA XALQ MEHNATINING SHAKLI, USULI VA MAZMUNI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada mehnatning inson hayotida tutgan o‘rni haqida pedagogik nuqtai nazardan kelib chiqqan holda yoritilib, bunda albatta sharq mutafakkirlarining ham fikri va mulohazalari e’tiborga olinganligi xususida yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: ta’lim, tarbiya, mehnat, tafakkur, mushohada, odob, ahloq, ma’naviyat, ma’rifat.

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THE FORM, METHOD AND CONTENT OF PEOPLE'S WORK IN PEDAGOGY TODAY

Abstract. This article discusses the role of labor in human life from a pedagogical point of view, which, of course, takes into account the views and opinions of Eastern thinkers.

Keywords: education, upbringing, labor, contemplation, observation, etiquette, morality, spirituality, enlightenment.

O‘zbek xalqi o‘z hayoti davomida turmushda ishlab chikarish vositalarini yaratish zarurligini, turmushda o‘z ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun mehnat qilish kerakligini tushunib yetdi. Bu qadimgi jamiyatga xos xususiyat edi. Davr o‘tishi bilan, jamiyatdagi o‘zgarishlar tufayli aqliy mehnat tarbiyasi jismoniy mehnat tarbiyasidan ajraldi. Mehnatga munosobat o‘zgardi. Jismoniy mehnatga tayyorlash birinchi o‘ringa qo‘yildi. Mehnat qilish va mehnatni sevish inson kamolotining mezoni bo‘ldi, mehnat salomatlik vositasi hisoblana boshladi. Bu mehnat tarbiyasining birinchi shakli. Mehnatning ikkinchi shakli - bu aqliy mehnatdir.

Aqliy mehnat tafakkur, mushohada, dunyoni bilish, bilimlarni egallash, ular asosida oʻz dunyoqarashini va e’tiqodlarini shakllantirib borishdir.

Oʻtmishda mehnat tarbiyasida turli usul va vositalarni qoʻllash orqali bolalar mehnatga ruhan va amaliy jihatdan tayyorlangan. Bolalarni amaliy mashgʻulotga tayyorlashda ishontirish, qiziqtirish va bola faoliyatini baholash usullari qoʻllangan. Xalq bu ishlarni amalga oshirishda vosita sifatida oʻyin va marosimlardan, xalq ogʻzaki ijodining mehnat mavzuidagi asarlaridan, badiiy soʻz vositalaridan foydalangan.

Bolalarni mehnat qilish zarurligiga ishontirishda, ularni mehnatga ruhan tayyorlashda ajdodlarimiz maqol, ertak, topishmoqlar bilan birga da’vat qilish, undash, nasihat qilish, maslahat berish, amalda koʻrsatish usullarini ham qoʻllashgan.

Bu usullar bilan bolalarda mehnatning ahamiyati, uning inson hayotida tutgan oʻrni haqida tushuncha hosil qilganlar.

Oʻtmishda bobolarimiz bolalarni yaxshi va namunali ishlari uchun ragʻbatlantirganlar. Bu ham mehnat tarbiya-sining eng samarali usullaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bunda “Baraka top”, “Juda soz”, “Umringdan baraka top” yoki “Umring ziyoda boʻlsin” kabi soʻzlari bilan bolaning koʻngli koʻtarilgan, kulib-erkalab boshi silangan.

Mehnat tarbiyasida jazolash usuli ham boʻlib, bu mehnat qilishni istamagan, topshiriqni bajarmagan, aldamchi, ishyoqmas bolalarga nisbatan qoʻllangan. Bunday vaziyatda va’dani bekor qilish, majbur qilish usullaridan ham foydalanilgan.

Bolalarni mehnatsevarlik ruhida tarbiyalashda bolalar oʻyinlarining ahamiyati katta. Bolalar oʻyin jarayonida oʻyin vositasida tarbiyalangan.

Bu borada oʻz davrida N.K.Krupskaya oʻzbek bolalari oʻyinlarining oʻziga xos xususiyatlarini ijobiy baholab: “Oʻzbek bolalari tabiat bilan yaqin munosobatda yashaydilar. Ular juda koʻp qiziqarli oʻyinlarga ega. Ular rus bolalariga qaraganda tez chopadilar”, - degan edi. Darhaqiqat, “Bekinmachoq”, “Chillak”, “Oq terakmi, koʻk terak”, “Koʻz bogʻlagich”, “Dor” kabi oʻyinlar bolalar tarbiyasida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Bolalarni mehnatsevarlik, ishchanlik ruhida tarbiyalashda xalq ertaklarining ham roli beqiyosdir. Masalan, mehnatsevarlik oʻzbek xalq ertaklaridan “Zumrad va Qimmat” da oʻz ifodasini topgan.

Zumrad oʻzbek xalq pedagogikasida ulugʻlanadigan eng yaxshi fazilatlarni oʻzida mujassamlashtirgan latofatli, mehnatsevar, odobli qiz.

Qimmat esa, aksincha, yalqovlikni, hasadgoʻylikni, baxil-likni, tantiqlikni, kattalarga hurmatsizlikni yuqtirib olgan. Albatta, bunda onasining notoʻgʻri tarbiyasi oʻz salbiy ta’sirini koʻrsatgan.

Yaxshi fazilatlarning sharofati, yomon fe’l-atvorning kasofati ertakda juda ta’sirchan tarzda ifodalangan. Shuning uchun ham oʻbek oilalarida “Zumrad va Qimmat” ertagi qayta-qayta oʻqiladi, aytiladi.

O‘zbek oilalaridagi bolalar yoshligidan mehnat muhitida bo‘lganligi sababli, ular qo‘llaridan keladigan ishlarga juda barvaqt jalb qilinadilar va ota-onalari singari vijdonan mehnat qila oladilar.

Qizlarga sifatli bichish va tikish, to‘qish, gilamdo‘zlik, kashtachilik, zardo‘zlik, do‘ppi tikish o‘rgatilgan. O‘g‘il bolalar esa kundalik hayotga kerakli oddiy buyumlarni, shuningdek, mehnat qurollarini yasashga jalb qilingan.

Bolalarni milliy mehnat an’analari ruhida tarbiyalashda mahalla o‘ziga xos markaz sifatida boy va xilma-xil imkoniyatlarga ega.

Xulosa o‘rinda shu aytish joizki, mehnatning inson hayotida tutgan o‘rni haqida qadimgi muqaddas kitobimiz – “Avesto”da ham juda qimmatli fikrlar keltirilgan. Masalan, “Yaxshilik va ezgulik yaratish uchun kishi mehnat qilishi, o‘z qo‘llari bilan noz-ne’mat yaratishi lozim”, - deyiladi unda.

Yoki “Bolalar juda yosh paytidanoq daraxt ko‘chati o‘tkazish, uy-ruzg‘or qurollari yasash, yerga ishlov berish va chorva bilan shug‘ullanishga o‘rgatilishi shart”, - deyiladi. Yoki yana “Avesto”da “Mehnat qilmaydigan inson, sen haqiqatan ham, tilanchilar qatorida yot eshiklarga ta’zim qilib, abadul-abad bosh egib turajaksan. Haqiqatan ham, sening yonigdan turli xil ziroatlarni olib o‘tadilar, bu noz-ne’matlarning barchasi mehnat qilayotgan, to‘q va faravon yashayotgan xonadonga nasib qiladi. Abadul-abad shunday bo‘lajak!”, - deyiladi.

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GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION RAW MATERIAL RESOURCES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Annotation: on the basis of the strategy of actions in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the development of construction industries has been radically renewed. Due to the comprehensive reforms, the aim was to find new building housing reserves in the development of the construction sector and create a basis for effective future use.
Keywords: Republic of Karakalpakstan, construction, geographical, construction raw materials.

Several marble quarries have been opened in Uzbekistan. The main ones are Gazgan in Novoi region, Omonquton in Samarkand region Arqutsay in Tashkent region, etc. There are also a number of marble quarries. Their cupcake belongs to the gruhi of high quality and colored marbles. For Chu, they were used as the main ornamental stone in historical monuments erected in the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Shahrisabaz. Ozgon marble has been number one at the world's fairs many times. The marble mined in Uzbekistan is widely used in the decoration of luxury buildings in the cities of the republic, such as the Opera and Ballet Theater named Navoi, The Art Palace named after the friendship of the Khalihs, the Stations of the Tashkent Metro and various monuments.

In addition, a large reserve of ornamental cover stones (granite, granodiorite, gabbro, tuf, parfir, etc.) is opened on the territory of Uzbekistan, they are widely used in the decoration of unique buildings.

In the Republic, the most basic branch of the building materials industry, raw materials resources for the development of the cement industry are rich in raw materials resources, which the regions of Korotog, Jumurtog and Ustyurt, mentioned in the first chapter of the graduation work on the development of a large number of such resources. Of course, in the future it is necessary to develop the cement industry in Karakalpakstan, on the basis of the above-mentioned raw material resources.

At this time, cement was brought from several thousand km away from Uzbekistan, Central Asia and the CIS countries. Therefore, the cost of cement itself is much more expensive. The main reason for this decrease depends, firstly, on the reconstruction of the Republic, and secondly, on the equipment of the new technique, which is being carried out at the latest in enterprises, many of its materials are mined. The link to reconstruction depends on the destruction of economic ties, transportation with resources of the previous composition of the Republic, the interruption of the import of materials needed for Karakolpogistan from other CIS countries from the outside, as well as the need for equipment, the volume of drinking of its Materials decreased due to the lack of technical parts.

The most important of the Karakalpakstan building materials industry is the long-developing traditionalist industry of brick making. The brick-making industry is the main traditionalist sector of the Karakalpakstan building materials industry, which has been developing since ancient times based on local clay raw material resources. That is why the brick that has long been needed for housing construction has developed in each district itself based on local clay raw materials. The production process of bricks is small, in some cases the quality of the bricks burned in the domes, of course, they are burned in the domes using a local wooden sword, poured in clay molds and bricks. Such domes produced matted bricks, which were needed for the construction of the madrasa-masjid before the revolution. Before the revolution, even until the 1930s, housing in our republic was carried out on the basis of construction and brick. During this period, the processes of working clay, putting it into molds and casting it were carried out in heavy manual labor.

In the Republic, from the pre-war years, the process of brick casting was mechanized, and the production of brick products increased slightly. Until the 1960s, the brickworks on the territory of the Republic were small, their capacity was very small and of poor quality. After the 1960s, the housing and construction industry carried out extensively in the Republic was used more widely in the construction of Brick Road plotons, such construction was often quarried from Ustyurt, Beltog, Sultan Uway mountain and other residual mountains. In 1991, more than 5,400 tons of such local building materials, the highway was mined for construction, in general, the construction materials necessary for the extensive reproduction of the construction materials industry networks of the Republic of Karakalpakstan are rich in raw materials resources. The extensive use of these raw material resources will be of great importance in placing the productive forces in Karakalpakstan in accordance with the article.

In the cities of our republic, especially in the construction of the city of nukus, the product keramzit is widely used. In the future, the product of keramzite on a small stone urn is considered to be more profitable when laying large panel areas in our republic. The reason is, ceramic panels are used in housing construction because of the fact that the places where they are placed have a slight, hot and cold, sound-repellent property.

The production of reinforced concrete, concrete and structures of the Republic of Karakalpakstan as well as the development of the general building materials industry is primarily the development of a large industry of large-scale building materials based on local rich raw material resources in our republic, where high-tech-based National Farm construction can meet the demand.

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FEATURES OF THE USE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN PRACTICAL LESSONS AT TSDI

Annotation. Student activation allows you to form your own active position, incl. in relation to knowledge and the process of cognition. And the teacher becomes the manager of interaction with students, performs the functions of planning and organizing, motivating and monitoring learning. The use of innovative technologies in the learning process helps improve the quality of education and prepare a competitive specialist

Key words: innovative teaching methods, competencies.

An integral part of the process of optimizing teaching is the introduction of new, more advanced methods of monitoring students' knowledge and skills. Innovative teaching methods are teaching methods that carry new ways of interaction between "teacher and student", a certain innovation in practical activities in the process of mastering educational material. The constant use of innovative teaching methods makes it possible to make the thinking of students themselves open to innovation, forms the experience of creative and innovative activities and affects the competence of a specialist. Student activation allows you to form your own active position, incl. in relation to knowledge and the process of cognition. And the teacher becomes the manager of interaction with students, performs the functions of planning and organizing, motivating and monitoring learning. Modern requirements for training programs for doctors provide for their construction on a modular basis based on an integral, patient- and problem-oriented approach. This is reflected in the educational program for training a general dentist, which promotes the formation of professional competence and critical thinking.

The formation of competence passes sequentially through 4 levels from the “know” level to the “do” level. Competence is considered formed starting from the third level - “show how”. In modern international practice, it is customary to translate competency standards into curricula and into assessments of the quality of specialist training. The main competence of a specialist is managing the process of providing medical care. It includes the ability to manage the process of establishing first contact with a patient, to separate and classify his problems, to provide primary medical care for all diseases regardless of the severity of the condition, gender, age and other characteristics of the patient, to be able to manage the effectiveness and adequacy of medical care with the rational use of available healthcare resources, coordinate medical care with other specialists, ensure the protection of the patient’s interests and the availability of necessary medical care. To develop these professional skills and abilities, module teachers use multimedia interactive lectures with feedback between teaching subjects, lectures and discussions, seminars in small groups, self-study with the study of literature, the creation of thematic presentations, messages, holding mini-conferences, role-playing games with work simulation orthopedic dentist. It is very important to teach future specialists a person-oriented approach with the formation of the ability to determine the patient’s preferences, advise him without infringing on the right to independence and self-sufficiency, and provide long-term and continuous monitoring. The ability to solve certain problems of the patient through the selection and assessment of information when collecting anamnesis, examination, the ability to make decisions in emergency situations, conduct early diagnosis at the initial, undifferentiated stages of the disease, rationally prescribe diagnostic and therapeutic interventions constitute one of the main competency requirements for a doctor - general dentist.

To develop competence in the field of person-centered interaction, approaches are used that allow the teacher to master a certain style of communication when prescribing an examination, methods of treating a patient, aimed at achieving partnership. This goal is the classes conducted in the form of an independent administration of a patient, a volunteer by a student, intern under the supervision of a teacher and the implementation of clinical stages of orthopedic treatment, communicative trainings, and interns of interns - medical conferences on urgent problems of dentistry, treatment and conducting comprehensive treatment, inter -medical interaction, work in the team, including interdisciplinary. As a result of mastering this section, the student must demonstrate the ability to solve a patient’s problem in accordance with a person-oriented approach, establish partnerships with the patient, and the ability to provide medical care with an analysis of the personality of the patient and his family. One of the innovative approaches aimed at improving the quality of training is the creation of a portfolio - a block of documents reflecting the main learning results and certified by the teacher. It includes filling out diaries by students and interns on the stage of treatment of primary and secondary patients, a report on the clinical and other skills mastered, their number, attendance at additional educational events at various levels (seminars, conferences, etc.), feedback from the teacher.

The transition to a credit system for assessing competence places demands on individual motivation for improvement, i.e. performing not only independent work (extracurricular), but also the desire to expand individual horizons, develop professional speech, the ability of self-esteem, introspection, and self-awareness. Teacher consultations on unclear issues are an integral part of the self-education system. When self-studying, methods such as reading, case studies, and others are of primary importance. During the classes, the features of professional and patient-oriented communication and interaction, ethical and deontological problems, the advantages of working in a team, including interdisciplinary, existing methods of decision-making based on developed algorithms, protocols, guidelines, evidence-based reports, and establishing partnerships are actively discussed with the patient. A legal component is also being formed, i.e. knowledge on the regulatory framework of the organization and medical practice, protection of patients' rights, resolution of conflict situations. Thus, the implementation of the educational program should be widely based on the use of innovative teaching technologies that contribute to the preparation of specialists corresponding to the realities of the time.

The tasks of a competency-based approach in the education of a dentist should not be reduced only to blindly performing specific manipulations. Given the declining level of student involvement in clinical practice, it is necessary to replace it with new educational technologies. The work of several students performing the duties of doctors of various specialties at once on one phantom-simulator helps to develop team skills in treating a patient. Another important technology in the education of a dentist is industrial practice. According to some authors, the development of simulation technologies leads to a decrease in the importance of clinical practice, however, the use of phantoms in training, although effective, cannot completely replace the entire variety of situations encountered in the clinic.

The result of the analysis of this approach to training was a methodology that made it possible to identify the reasons for the effective and ineffective activities of dentists by sequentially analyzing each action or inaction of both the team as a whole and its individual member, and forming a plan for further training. The most difficult skills to master are leadership skills, continuous monitoring of the situation, willingness to help other team members, effective adaptation to new conditions and the skill of a team approach to achieving goals.

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EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Abstract. The article is devoted to the issue of using various computer technologies in teaching a foreign language
Key words: English language, computer technology, Internet, foreign language teaching.

Recently, there has been a tendency to reduce the interest of students of higher educational institutions in foreign language classes. Traditional forms of education are fundamentally behind the modern perception of information: students study the necessary material abstractly, preferring to sneakily look at news on social networks during class. In the process of traditional education, students often lack the opportunity to realize their needs for self-expression and self-knowledge. The practical lesson is aimed mainly at passive assimilation of the material proposed by the teacher, memorizing the rules, without taking into account the abilities, inclinations, and interests of the students. We believe that in the modern educational process it is necessary to use interesting, non-standard forms of teaching, which, in our opinion, will allow students to regain their lost interest in learning a foreign language. The teacher needs to, to some extent, move away from the standard practical lesson, introduce something new into it that could attract attention, intensify the activity of students, and encourage them to action, reflection, and search.

The use of new information technologies makes it possible to implement a student-centered approach to teaching English. The relevance of the use of new information technologies is dictated, first of all, by pedagogical needs in increasing the effectiveness of developmental education, in particular, the need to develop students' skills in independent learning activities, the development of research and creative competencies. The increasing variety of Internet resources, the emergence of a large number of educational materials on CDs - all this poses the task of conducting comprehensive research into the possibilities and features of the use of these teaching aids in the educational process. In teaching, the problem of the laws of cognitive processes acquires particular relevance. In this regard, before organizing educational activities in a new way, it is necessary to diagnose the cognitive processes of students. From the point of view of cognitive processes, when teaching a foreign language, an important role is played by the characteristics of students' perception of information. On this basis, students are conditionally divided into auditory, visual and kinesthetic learners. An auditory person is a person who best perceives information through hearing. The visual perceives most information through vision. A kinesthetic person is a person who perceives information through other senses (smell, touch, etc.) and through movements. Carry out diagnostics with students to determine the representative system.

During a practical lesson, the teacher can present information using all channels of perception: vision, hearing, and the kinesthetic channel. Then each of the students has a chance to assimilate at least part of these messages. This is exactly what usually happens. This chance increases significantly if, for example, both the teacher and the student are visual (or auditory) learners. The development of many important skills, for example, reading or writing skills, depends on which channel the student has as the leader. The characteristics of mental work of representatives of different types of personalities differ significantly (for example, the level of distractibility, features of memorization, etc.). Using computer technology, the teacher will be able to take into account these characteristics of students and provide information in a form in which it will be better absorbed by them.

Thanks to the use of audio, video materials, and Internet sites, some students associate translation with an image, others with a sound similar to the Russian language, and others remember the moments when they encountered a given word in other situations. We found that students of natural sciences are most prone to visual perception of information in combination with an audio stream and captions, i.e. excerpts from popular films. With this mode of work, the teacher is less likely to return to reminding the material covered. Some students (as it turned out, passionate about online shopping) were in demand for practical classes on translating texts from English-language Internet sites. For them, the creative part of their homework included translating texts of their choice. Thus, as a rule, students become naturally involved in the process of learning English and interested in work. The computer can be used at all stages of the learning process: when explaining new material, during consolidation, repetition, control. Computerization of learning has a significant impact on all components of the modern educational system and, in particular, on the discipline “Foreign Language”: its goals, objectives, content, methods, technology.

The specificity of the subject “Foreign Language” is that the leading component of the teaching content here is not the fundamentals of science, but methods of activity - teaching various types of speech activity. Speech skills can only be taught through live communication, and for this you need a partner. A computer program, a CD, no matter how interactive they may be, can only provide communication with a machine. The exception is telecommunications, when a student enters into a live dialogue (written or oral) with a real partner - a native speaker. Computer programs should be used equally with traditional materials and methods. When working with a computer, the teacher inevitably changes the entire structure of the lesson and its purpose. It is necessary to specifically define the appropriate role and place of the computer in the educational process, clarify and determine the basic concepts, and introduce methodological and technical aspects. When building an educational process using computer training programs, you should select a specific section from the work program; design a set of tasks; choose software for selecting tasks; conduct an examination of selected computer tasks; develop methodological recommendations for the student. Working with a computer not only helps to increase interest in learning, but also makes it possible to regulate the presentation of educational tasks according to the degree of difficulty, as well as encourage correct solutions. In addition, the computer allows you to completely eliminate one of the most important reasons for a negative attitude towards learning - failure due to a lack of understanding of the material or a problem in knowledge. It is this aspect that is provided by the authors of many computer training programs. The student is given the opportunity to use various reference guides and dictionaries, which can be called up on the screen with just a click of the mouse. Working on a computer, the student has the opportunity to complete the solution of the problem, relying on the necessary help.

Computer training programs have huge databases, provide high technology for performing individual training exercises, make it possible to most optimally combine methods of analysis and simulation based on consciousness, orient the student towards a free pace of learning and individual logic of cognition. The computerization of our society leads to the emergence of more and more people who want and can use these smart machines in everyday life. Computers make life easier and more interesting.

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INCREASING ACTIVITY OF MEDICAL STUDENTS AT THE LESSONS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Annotation. This article studies the role of a foreign language in the formation of professional competence of modern medical students

Key words: medical university, teaching a foreign language to students of non-linguistic specialties, competency-based approach, method of educational projects, educational business games, educational role-playing games, student, teacher.

In connection with the above, we note that in modern pedagogical science and practice there is an urgent need to reconsider the role and place of a foreign language in the formation of professional competence of medical students. This naturally raises the question of changes in the teaching methods of their respective discipline. They must, on the one hand, take into account professional specifics, and on the other hand, be characterized by innovative methodological tools and techniques that allow the effective development of professionally oriented foreign language communication.

The implementation of a competency-based approach is highly likely to contribute to the formation of socially responsible professionalism in future doctors. In the structure of the latter, professionally significant qualities (PVC) play an important role. This definition is usually used to designate personal qualities used in the course of professional activity and directly affecting its effectiveness. Given a certain pluralism of views on the problem of PPC, which is recorded among teacher-researchers and practitioners, we can identify a number of qualities necessary for the formation of a future physician.

Sociological studies conducted among future surgeons and therapists demonstrate that the majority of future surgeons considered the ability to work in a team to be the most important PPC in their future activities. For future therapists, this turned out to be communication ability. As we see, future doctors themselves are aware of the fact that the practice of positive communication is one of the most important components of their future professional activities. A special role in the formation of appropriate qualities belongs to the discipline “Foreign Language”. The latter, being mandatory for study at Russian medical universities, is a means of developing general cultural competencies. Systematic practice of communicating in foreign languages involves the development of communication skills in future doctors. It has a beneficial effect on the development of a number of important skills and abilities in this sense. Abilities and skills related to understanding, expressing and interpreting concepts, thoughts, feelings, facts and opinions, both orally and in writing, are developed in an appropriate range of social and cultural contexts in accordance with the needs of future professional and other activities.

Among them is the method of educational projects. The project, in essence, is work independently planned and implemented by students, which combines verbal communication and the intellectual and emotional context of other activities. The preparation of educational projects is especially effective at the final stages of developing the skills of foreign language speech activity of medical students. The topics of educational projects proposed for development by medical students can be very diverse. The collection of material necessary for their implementation should be carried out by analyzing resources not only in Russian, but also in the language being studied. The result of such activity should be a presentation also in a foreign language. Such activities are highly likely to contribute to the formation of competencies related to the implementation by future doctors of preventive work among the population, incl. using foreign experience of this type of activity.

At the present stage of development of medical education in our country, the use of role-playing and business games is quite acceptable from the point of view of developing the competencies of medical students discussed above. The implementation of these techniques makes it possible to create conditions that are as close as possible to real professional communication between future doctors. Conducting properly organized role-playing games will most likely contribute to the development and improvement of a number of PPCs associated with communicative activity among future doctors. An educational business game is a form of recreating the subject and social content of students’ future professional activities. Using this technique allows you to recreate various aspects of future professional relationships and problems as close to reality as possible. In addition, through such games, it is possible to provide the pedagogical conditions necessary for the comprehensive use of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by students in the course of mastering both a foreign language and other compulsory, elective and optional disciplines provided for by the program.

Based on the above, we can conclude that in most cases, the level of foreign language proficiency of both current and future physicians does not meet the requirements imposed by modern society on a competitive specialist capable of realizing himself in the space of a modern dynamically changing society.

Accordingly, today there is a particularly acute need to reconsider the role and place of a foreign language in the formation of professional competence of future doctors.

It seems that the effectiveness of the training process for the latter can be significantly increased provided that the competency-based approach is widely introduced into educational practice.

Its integration into educational practice will contribute to the formation of socially responsible professionalism in future doctors, in the structure of which professionally significant qualities play an important role. A special role in the process of their formation belongs to the academic discipline “Foreign Language”. Consequently, the modernization of its teaching in the educational space of domestic medical universities is a significant condition for the success of training healthcare professionals who meet the requirements of modern society. In turn, the process of teaching a foreign language can be significantly optimized if the use of a number of modern methods is expanded. These include the method of educational projects, as well as business and role-playing games.

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GEOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Annotation: this scientific article aims to study geological hazardous phenomena and their variability. The article covers the problem of total geology and terrestrial hazardous phenomena, the structure of the causes in them, and further information Applied about these phenomena. This article will focus on geological hazardous events and their specific characteristics.
Keywords: geological, processes, dangerous phenomena, earthquake, storm, geological phenomenon, volcano.

Geological hazardous events are part of a system of scientific Sox that remain in practice for land exploration, land development, and the study of valuable resources. The field includes the study of Earth, Earth zones, Earth flexures, volcanisms, and other geological processes. The science of geological hazardous phenomena is of great importance for strengthening geological processes and determining their variability and the risks in them.

This includes hazardous events, resulting natural hazardous events, and anthropogenic hazardous events. Natural dangerous phenomena occur due to natural causes in the ground, water or weather conditions, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, oscillations and other geological processes. Anthropogenic hazardous events, on the other hand, represent risks caused by humans or human activities, such as leading to the occurrence of value-conscious in basic, human-introduced residential areas.

Geological hazardous events are geological processes in which the Earth is at high risk, as a result of which natural or anthropogenic phenomena are created more than causative ones. It is based on a number of reasons among the intermediate edges of the formation of dangerous phenomena, the growth associated with the northern and southern part of the ground, the change in the more persistent ground climate, natural applications and the areas of formation that lead to the Earth. They require doctrine, monitoring, and establishment of guidelines and strategies that businesses use to learn, share, and reduce risk.

These geological phenomena themselves come to various reasons. Some are caused by activations of natural forces of power, such as earthquakes or volcanic activations. Others include anthropogenic cause-based phenomena, such as surface oil and gas extraction operations, structures, water supply probe work, earth-cutting operations, and other geological activations.

Since geological hazardous events are other hazardous flows of their own, they have their own rules and requirements. They can be in areas of wide-ranging zones and countries, and cause great concern to human life and molality. Protection and prediction from geological hazardous events is carried out by geologists, metrologists and other specialists.

The development of geological learning and monitoring itself is essential to obtain detailed information about geological hazardous events and to act against them. Through this, people know the circle from the preservation of their role models and dangerous phenomena.

It is also very important to get a complete understanding of what types of geological hazardous phenomena exist.

Learning and sharing about geological hazards is important to educators, researchers, and humans who want to illustrate the issue, as these phenomena help explain changes in human activity and the causes that affect humans and the natural environment.

Geological hazardous events are the result of physical processes that pursue physical feeds, road routes, water, oil, gas Commerce, and hazardous Islands. These phenomena are associated with aspects of energy transferred to the Earth, tectonic movements, the Earth's mirror, and Geodynamic systems.

Geological hazards in Uzbekistan are usually detected using geological surveys. Geologists use data collection, idea analysis, monitoring systems to identify geologically hazardous areas. Geological hazardous events usually include such types:

1. Ground losses: these dangerous events usually occur along the first parts of the quarry, the Maghreb volcanoes and nearby lands. These dangerous phenomena are caused by the action of variable risk factors.

2. Scalars and rock crevices: Geological hazardous events occur over conditions where the mean value of scalars or rocks varies, such as weather conditions or hairstones gavhar. These phenomena are used to provide information about the structure and properties of scalars or rocks.

3. Geological activities: Geological hazardous events include information about geological processes such as active volcanoes, ground changes, white rocks or geological migrations. These phenomena are usually generated by ground high temperatures, capacities, etc.

4. Dangerous phenomena for geological researchers: Geological dangerous phenomena occur among people, which are usually foreseen for geological investigators. They should receive information on geological changes and activities and possibly prevent dangerous geological events.

There are many types of geological hazardous events, and they are related by geological sciences, structure, and financial activities. Such phenomena perform their functions to prevent risks and damage, analyze and research geological changes, create geological models and identify their most important things.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS TEACHING METHODS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND USING THEM IN HIGHLY EDUCATION SYSTEM

Annotation. There are many methods, the effectiveness of which can be assessed only by the degree and speed of assimilation of the material and direct analysis, comparing the pros and cons of each. This article will present several of the most popular techniques, such as grammar-translation, audio-lingual and communicative.

Key words: teaching methods, most popular techniques, grammar-translation, audio-lingual and communicative methods.

Nowadays, in the era of close contact of cultures, knowledge of foreign languages is especially valuable. A person who speaks languages at the proper level is appreciated in any field of activity. Simultaneously with the growing number of people speaking several languages, there is a growing interest in high-quality language teaching.

Each foreign language teacher has his own way of presenting the material and his own method of learning the language, as well as culture. And the question is how to teach correctly language and culture and which method is most effective, is extremely common in modern reality.

Grammar-translation methodology is a basic method of teaching a foreign language and is used by many teachers even now. This method consists in constant reading of texts and their translation. Students read the provided text and translated it with a dictionary. It is worth mentioning that initially this method was used to study dead languages (ancient Greek and Latin). Students were also given tasks to learn so-called "topics", or texts. Such a technique undoubtedly gave a certain amount of vocabulary, knowledge of grammatical constructions and spelling of words. But she did not give the main point in learning a foreign language – the ability to speak, since language proficiency is evaluated, first of all, in oral speeches. Students memorized huge texts and speech situations, which were often outdated, or became so. The language is constantly evolving; therefore, the "cramming" of texts could not fully master the new language and culture. The language is assimilated with constant practice of speaking and thinking, and studying a foreign language with the help of grammatical and translation techniques, students learn only a "dead language". In a real speech situation, students will have a language barrier, which may increase due to old-fashioned speech constructions [3, p. 18].

The next technique is audiolingual. This technique consists in the constant repetition of words and grammatical constructions. This method of language learning requires a tremendous strain of memory, as the student needs to memorize new words and constructions as quickly as possible. The audiolingual technique is primarily aimed at the development of oral speech and correct pronunciation. It is good for self-study, removing the language barrier, as well as for initial language learning. During classes, the student is forced to constantly speak a foreign language. Thus, it becomes able to speak on the simplest topics in not very complicated words. However, this technique also has disadvantages. So, she is not able to give in-depth knowledge of a foreign language. No more than a percent of the entire lesson is spent on mastering grammatical material. During this time, the student cannot delve into the material and how it should be understood.

The latest popular technique is communicative. The essence of this theory is to teach students not only the grammar of the language being studied, but also oral speech, free from barriers.

With this method, the teacher speaks 90 or 100 percent of the lesson in a foreign language and "forces" students to speak. Even students with a zero level of knowledge will learn a few new phrases and words. This approach helps students get used to the sound of foreign speech and adjust to it themselves. The communicative method includes a combination of almost all aspects of the language: grammar, speaking, listening, and writing. Students talk and listen most of the time, and the acquired knowledge is consolidated by writing and special exercises [4, p. 12].

However, in addition to the three main teaching methods, new ones are also developing. Modern technologies and achievements help to master a foreign language perfectly. As you know, language is not just a set of symbols; it is the self–expression of the culture of the country and the people. One of the problems of mastering foreign languages is a lack of understanding of a foreign mentality, which does not fully to learn the language and understand the people who speak it.

Such a system exists due to the principle of comprehensive development, which forms a personality and a good specialist. This technique has several goals:

1) exchange of experience;

2) getting to know a different mentality;

3) familiarity with an unfamiliar culture;

4) development of communication skills and adaptation to another society [2, p. 27].

The exchange of students takes place thanks to the work of special organizations and programs. A student who takes this course receives valuable knowledge. He lives in a new, unfamiliar rhythm, studies the mentality and culture of the country from the inside, evaluates the grammatical structures of the language and gets an important experience of communicating with native speakers, which, in turn, entails getting rid of the language barrier and confidence in his knowledge.

A survey of students who studied using this method was conducted. They were asked the question: "How did living in another country help you in learning a foreign language? “Most of the students noted that they began to better understand the culture and behavior of foreigners and by the middle of their stay in the country they began to notice that they were thinking in the language they were studying.

As a result, students are fully integrated into the foreign language environment. Even a student, who is unmotivated in learning a language, while in another country, will be forced to speak.

Having considered the most popular methods of teaching a foreign language, It can be concluded that the existing "classical methods" of learning a foreign language and culture are gradually becoming obsolete. The grammatical-translation method is now one of the most inefficient due to the fact that it cannot develop fluent oral speech. And free speech, as mentioned earlier, is the key to language proficiency.

The audiolingual method is good in the development of primitive oral speech and vocabulary, but it is not able to give the student a deep knowledge of grammar and vocabulary, which entails the impossibility of developing speech structures.

The commutative method is the most effective of all classical methods. It develops all aspects of learning a foreign language, but it also has several significant disadvantages. One of them is the monotony of work. The teacher can give various tasks and alternate them in the classroom, but many students and students may soon get bored.

Student exchange as a modern method of teaching a foreign language is currently the most effective and efficient. Full immersion in the culture of a foreign language helps students to master the language and reach an excellent level. Also, constant changes of locations, new acquaintances and a continuous flow of knowledge do not allow the student to "cool down" and leave the study of a foreign language. Even while resting, the student unwittingly learns the language and mentality.

In conclusion, we can conclude that classical methods will not be widely used and each of them has its pros and cons. In the study of a foreign language within the borders of the native country, the methods should be alternated so that students can gain in-depth and comprehensive knowledge of the subject, and also did not get tired of educational activities. The method of student exchange is not so popular now, but only it can give an opportunity to master the language at the proper level.

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SERVICE DEVELOPMENT IN WHOLESALE TRADE ACTIVITY

Abstract. The provision of service and warranty services is an inherent and integral element of wholesale marketing activity. When improving the service strategy as a part of the system of providing services and sales to customers in wholesale trade, it is necessary to focus on improving the quality of pre- and post-sale services and logistics services. This article covers the issues of development of service provision in wholesale trade.

Key words: wholesale, after-sales service, pre-sale service, sales service, technical service, production service.

Along with the traditional product, price, sales and communication strategies of marketing in wholesale trade, the importance of service strategy of marketing is also increasing.

Providing service and warranty services are integral and integral elements of marketing. They represent services provided to buyers before or after the purchase of a particular product. The service can be considered both ways:

part of the product, part of the firm's offer to customers, as an addition to the main product. Therefore, it is reasonable to consider the service as part of the product policy;

service functions are often performed not by the manufacturer, but by trading companies. As part of the customer service and sales system, it is fully justified to consider the service in the sales policy. As a service service system, it is divided into two types: technical service provision and sales service provision (Table 1).

Table 1

Forms of customer service

Service type	Actions of the service department	
	Until you buy the goods	After purchasing the goods
Technical service	Technical advice. Development of custom projects. Suggestions for solving customer problems. Delivery of trial goods.	Repair. Installation. Provision of spare parts and details. Repair services. Prevention tests.
Provision of trade services	Places for children. Orders department. Space for vehicles. Advice and information. Delivery of goods for trial.	The right to exchange goods. Delivery. Packaging. Educating buyers on the rules of product exploitation.

This approach covers only the general service provided to consumers. In fact, the service is provided not only to consumers, but also to producers and trade enterprises. The services provided to consumers, producers and trading enterprises are also different from each other. In wholesale trade, services are provided to manufacturing enterprises, retail enterprises and final consumers at the same time. Wholesale trade, as an intermediate link of the material resources movement, takes an active part in the "supply-production-distribution-exchange-consumption" chain, from the formation of the portfolio of orders to the organization of after-sales service to the final consumer. First of all, it is necessary to determine the types of service, their content and consumers. Types of service, their composition and consumers of service were also studied by authors in scientific literature on marketing (Table 2).

Table 2

Types of services and their consumers

Consumers of services	**Typical service services**
Manufacturing customers	– developing projects, solving problems and making proposals on their costs; – installation of equipment, including commissioning and installation works; – employee training; – provision of spare parts, repair work, service; – elimination of downtimes requiring equipment repair.
Trade enterprises	– providing assistance in locating, building and decorating commercial enterprises; – giving advice on technical issues; – conducting marketing research and advertising activities; – providing advice on tax and legal issues, fulfilling various orders.
Consumers	**Before you buy:** – order service (giving orders by phone); – parking of cars, payment of parking fees; – children's corners, rest corners, separate places for dogs; – qualified advice and service; – reservation; – taking into account the value of old goods in the price of new goods. **After purchase:** – packaging for delivery of goods, as well as gift packaging; – change service; – delivery, connection, assembly service; – provision of spare parts; – repair service and additional guarantees.

As can be seen from this source, the main consumers of service services are manufacturing enterprises, trade enterprises (mainly retail trade enterprises are meant) and consumers. These three groups of consumers are also provided by wholesalers with special services (see Table 3).

Table 3

Wholesale services

Service to manufacturers	Service to retailers	Customer service
Provision of primary data	Provide financial assistance	Delivery of goods on demand
Bulk purchase of goods	Providing market information	Price stabilization
Provide financial assistance	Fast delivery of products	Storage of stocks of finished products
Place orders in advance	Control of price changes	Provides information about new products
Price stabilization	Introducing new products	Guaranteed after-sales services
Link with retail	Trade preferences	Service during the period of operation of the goods
Storage in warehouse	Promotions for retailers	Acceptance of objections

So, in the process of wholesale trade, services are provided to the manufacturer, retailer and consumer. The following services offered to manufacturers by wholesalers provide the following opportunities for them: to ensure the continuity of the production process cycle due to the purchase of large quantities of goods to the manufacturer, to collect orders from many retailers and provide them to manufacturers in bulk, to market the manufacturer's production It helps to adjust according to the changing requirements, it ensures the continuity of extended production by maintaining the material resources, it makes it possible to attract a certain part of the capital to production by providing the transportation service.

Retailer services provide the following opportunities: Free retailers from ordering and fulfilling orders from multiple manufacturers. A variety of goods reduces the number of sources of supply to a minimum, the problem of purchase is alleviated; allows the retailer to order and purchase multiple products at once, resulting in savings on shipping and packaging costs.

Customer service provides the following opportunities: repair of defective parts of purchased goods, delivery of spare parts, advice on the use of goods, offer of goods with packages, etc.

Thus, in wholesale trade, services are provided to almost all subjects of the market, that is, to the manufacturer, retailers and consumers. The purpose of wholesale service is to offer customers the available material resources and help them get the most out of their purchase.

The basis of wholesale trade activity is trade service, that is, the sale of goods to wholesale consumers. In the conditions of modern market relations, it is not possible to achieve the expected result only by selling. Offering pre-sale and post-sale services to fully satisfy the needs and wishes of the buyer is becoming the most important factor in attracting the consumer.

Consumers are more interested in the sales and after-sales service system, not only the quality characteristics of the goods, in the trade of goods with long-term use and operating costs that are several times larger than the purchase price of the goods, multifunctional and high-tech goods.

The service is not only a repair service that allows the consumer to use the purchased product (mainly a technically complex product) for a long time. The service includes a complex of special services of a technical, technological and commercial nature.

In addition to the quality, volume, content and assortment of the service, the duration of the service is also an important factor in the process of pre-sale and after-sales service. The importance of this factor is especially evident in providing information, repairing goods and supplying them with spare parts. These are essentially a type of after-sales warranty service, confirming that the product conforms to the quality standards of the manufacturer or wholesaler. Therefore, warranty service is a way to eliminate such situations as the appearance of defects and the shortening of the product's service life. Usually, the correction of defects is carried out free of charge within a specified period of time. Warranty service is a powerful means of competition for the sale of goods - other things being equal, the buyer prefers to purchase goods with a longer warranty period.

Maintaining a service policy for after-sales service is of great importance when the product is technically complex and has a long service life. In recent times, the role of service has become stronger and has become a powerful marketing factor in the competitive market. Large manufacturing enterprises and wholesale trade enterprises in industrialized areas are creating trade networks and service centers in areas where consumers are concentrated.

The main purpose of the service is to increase the value of the goods from the point of view of marketing. In this case, the service is more important than the price of the product as an incentive to buy the product. In the process of service delivery, service communication and personal communication are individualized. The customer sees the service process, for example, the defective parts of the product are replaced with brand new parts in front of the customer's eyes.

The ever-growing needs of consumers have led to the objective necessity of an interactive relationship between the seller and the buyer. As a result, the price of the service is constantly increasing. Specialists of service centers constantly meet with customers, study their products and consumer requirements and opinions. This interaction serves as a basis for the development and improvement of marketing principles.

The service delivery system provides market participants with readiness for active commercial work. It also involves a number of other intermediary organizations in the execution of trade transactions. Without them, the tasks of organizing wholesale trade cannot be performed quickly and qualitatively. This will develop the communication system, attract interested business partners to business transactions. All this requires that wholesale trade has its own unique infrastructure. In addition, it is necessary to take into account that wholesale trade enterprises operate in the production and consumer markets, the production market is the supply channel, and the consumer market is the main link of the distribution channel. In other words, wholesale trade should be viewed as a link that organizes the supply and distribution channels of the logistics system.

Wholesale trade service is a component of marketing and logistics activities, if they are not developed, the reasons that encourage buyers to buy goods will appear in a passive form, and their power to influence sellers and the state of market equilibrium will decrease.

In our opinion, when developing a marketing service strategy in wholesale trade, it is necessary to pay attention to the compatibility of marketing, logistics and distribution services. Because the activity of wholesale trade is based on the study of the market of products intended for technical and production purposes (B2B) and the market of consumer goods (B2C), receiving orders for goods, processing orders, sorting goods into types, packaging, packaging, storage and transportation related to operations such as All these operations are systematically performed in the "supply-production-distribution-exchange-consumption" chain of wholesale trade. The service strategy of wholesale marketing consists of integrated management of marketing, logistics and distribution services.

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IMPROVING ROAD MATERIAL QUALITY TO TRAFFIC LOADS

Annotation. This article analyzed the various loads on highways. Technologies for developing road construction materials resistant to these loads were also studied. Additives used to increase the strength of asphalt concrete through the rheological properties of bitumen or asphalt concrete mixture, surfactants and polymers, were carried out in laboratory conditions and the results of the research are presented.

Key words: Pavement properties, climatic conditions, features of road operation, resistance of asphalt concrete, road surface.

INTRODUCTION

Rapid pavement of coatings is a big problem in an ever-increasing load on the roads. Thanks to them, the following methods were developed to increase the wear resistance of asphalt: Increase in crushed stone content. As we have already noted, crushed stone is more firmly held by bitumen in the road surface. Therefore, multi-crushed stone mixtures demonstrate higher wear resistance [1]. Use of high-quality crushed stone: Crushed stone with the highest abrasion grade can significantly extend the life of asphalt concrete. True, this solution is not equally available everywhere. If a region does not have its own hard rock deposits, then local road builders have to work with what they have. Coarse Grain Design: Asphalt with grain sizes up to 40 mm (or even larger) shows excellent wear resistance. But this material also has a downside. It is difficult to lay and compact it, and voids form between its large particles [2-3]. Application of adhesive additives: Surfactants are added to bitumen or mineral filler and increase the adhesion of the mixture. Thanks to them, the binder better envelops the grains of crushed stone and sand, improves wear, water, frost and chemical resistance of asphalt.

Figure 1. Condition of the road under the influence of the temperature.

Modification of bitumen: Polymeric and fibrous additives in the composition of the binder improve its properties and give it elasticity in a wide range of temperatures. Their impact on wear resistance is not so great, because there is little bitumen in the asphalt mix. But they have a positive effect on the physical and mechanical properties of the material: strength, shear resistance, water resistance, and others [4]. Coating treatment with protective compositions: To protect asphalt concrete from climatic factors, special phenolic and epoxy varnishes, as well as emulsion-mineral mixtures, are used. They form a thin protective layer on the pavement, which prevents water and chemicals from getting inside the asphalt and destroying it [5-6]. To summarize: The wear of an asphalt pavement depends on a number of factors: the properties of the material itself, weather conditions and the characteristics of the operation of the road.

METHOD

The wear resistance index of asphalt concrete makes it possible to approximately estimate its durability. It is determined during the Prall test. New GOSTs establish the classification of asphalt concrete by abrasion:

- Class 1 - wear up to 25 cm3 according to the Prall test
- Class 2 - wear from 26 to 35 cm3 according to the Prall test
- Class 3 - wear from 36 to 45 cm3 according to the Prall test

At the same time, in severe operating conditions, it is recommended to use material of the first class, and in normal - the second and third. For roads with low load, this indicator is not standardized. Wear resistance can be improved by increasing the proportion of crushed stone and its size, using surfactants and modified bitumen, as well as coating asphalt with protective compounds based on phenolic, epoxy and bitumen emulsions. Additionally, one of the most common and promising projects in world practice is the enrichment of bitumen composition with thermoplastics, which combine the properties of thermoplastics and elastomers. By using these thermoplastics, it is possible to improve the quality of bitumen. In order to increase the quality of bitumen, it is advisable to add polymer in the proportion of 2.5-6% of the total mass of bitumen**.**

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

One of the important indicators of road bitumen is its adhesion to mineral materials. Weak adhesive properties appear due to the effect of moisture on the road surface. This directly depends on the nature of the bitumen and mineral material. In this regard, there is a need to increase the adhesion of the binder and prevent the penetration of water between the bitumen film and the surface of the stone material. To increase the adhesion force, modifying adhesive additives (surfactants) for bitumen are used. It is known that the brittleness temperature characterizes the behavior of bitumen in road surfaces. The lower it is, the higher the quality of asphalt concrete. Due to the structured nature of bitumen with additives SD-1, SD-2, SD-3 and SD-4, it is not possible to conduct a fragility analysis. Therefore, to study the effect of the surfactant, which is part of the additives SD-3 and SD-4 on the binder, the calculated amount of surfactants was introduced directly into the bitumen separately (from 0.5 to 1%). The analysis results showed a decrease in the brittleness temperature compared to the original bitumen from -16°C to -26°C, which improves the viscoelastic properties while maintaining the high elasticity of bitumen at low temperatures (figure 2).

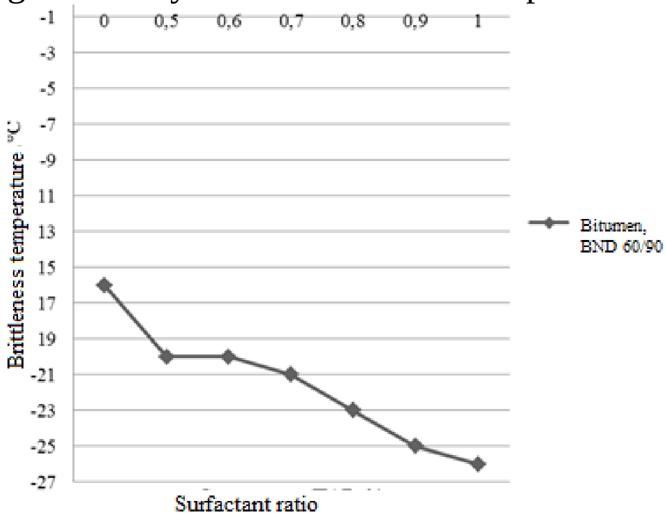

Figure 2. Addition of surfactant changes the brittleness temperature of bitumen

This effect of additives SD-3 and SD-4 on the technical properties of bitumen binders is most likely due to the structuring effect of salts of fatty carboxylic acids included in the additives. Dissolving in the dispersion medium of bitumen, their polar part is adsorbed on the surface of asphalten, and the non-polar hydrocarbon residue is distributed in the dispersion medium, intertwining with the supra-molecular structures of the resins, thereby forming an additional spatial structure. Such structures are thixotropic, they have a plasticizing and structuring effect, and high elastic properties.

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THEIR THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

Abstract. In the article the theoretical foundations of consolidated financial reporting, its application, standards governing the formation and presentation of consolidated financial statements, control over capital and the degree and order of its impact.

Keywords: consolidation, consolidated financial statements, control over the capital, head organization, subsidiary, factual value.

Introduction

An important role is played by ensuring the integration of our country into the world community and harmonizing national practice with international standards in further strengthening this process.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 27, 2020 "On measures to accelerate the reform of state enterprises and privatization of state property" [1] Resolution PF-6096 "On additional measures for the transition to international financial reporting Standards" [2], approved on February 24, 2020 No. PP-4611, tasks such as providing foreign investors with the necessary information environment and expanding access to international financial markets by accelerating the transition to international financial reporting standards.

With the development of IFRS, the preparation of consolidated financial statements has become a common practice. Company group reports allow interested users to access information about multiple organizations as if they were one business entity. The first, consolidated reporting, was created in US companies at the beginning of the 20th century. According to sources, the first annual report was compiled by General Electric in 1893 and included only the data of the parent company, while the second report was a consolidated financial statement. Here isthe report of profit and loss is reflected in the data and receipts of all companies of the group [3].

On March 12, 1903, U.S. Steel first published its consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 1902, with Price Waterhouse & Co. concluding that the report had been "verified and approved." this report was recognized as a "complete and understandable report" [5]

Period of application of consolidated report in different states[6]

Countries	The emergence of consolidated financial statements	Period of using
USA	in the end of XIX century	in 1920
Great Britain	in 1920	in 1940
Holland	in 1920	in 1940
Germany	in 1930	in 1960
France	in 1940	in 1970
Japan	in 1970	in 1980
Russian Federation	in 1990	in 1990
Uzbekistan	in 1995	in 2000

The theoretical and methodological foundations of consolidated reporting have been studied by many economists.

According to N.Yu. Juraev, consolidated financial statements (consolidation in English consolidate - consolidate, consolidate) is a system of generalized indicators that reflects the financial condition at the reporting date and the financial results of the group of companies for the reporting period. The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of separate financial statements, ie a summary of the reports of each member of the group of companies that need to be summarized [7].

Compilation of consolidated financial statements Many large companies prepare consolidated financial statements taking into account the enterprises that are part of them, but the lack of consideration of modern consolidation mechanisms in their preparation makes the real situation of this group of companies invisible. The IFRS consolidated report is a separate component of the financial statements and has special requirements.

According to economist SN Tashnazarov, there is a growing need to transform financial statements, in particular, consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS [8].

The experience of other countries shows that in the effective management of enterprises, it is more appropriate to create them in large groups. In this case, two or more companies merge financially and economically under one company or financial groups. In the event of a merger of a group of business entities under the control of the parent, a consolidated financial statement is prepared. The main purpose of the consolidated financial statements is to fully disclose the results and financial position of the corporation [9].

Research methodology

IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements Standard, uses the following term, ie consolidated financial statements are group financial statements that include assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent and its subsidiaries. assets, liabilities, capital, income, expenses and cash flows of a single entity of economic activity.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, IFRS 1 sets out the general requirements for the presentation of financial statements, the guidelines for their preparation, and the minimum requirements for their content in accordance with IAS 1.

Analysis and results

The structure of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS consists of the following components:

• report on financial position;
• report on profit and loss and other components of financial result;
• report on the movement of private capital;
• report on cash flows.

Consolidation also includes comments to financial statements when compiling a financial statement, compliance with accounting policy rules, and explanatory information that is regulated by standards.

Standards governing the formation and presentation of consolidated financial statements, in particular:

• IFRS 10 "Consolidated (consolidated) financial statements";
• (IAS) 28 "Investments in dependent businesses and joint ventures"
• (IFRS) 3 "Business combinations";
• (IFRS) 12"Disclosure of information on participation in other business entities";
• (IFRS) 11 "Agreements on joint activities";
• (IAS) 27 "Separate financial reports";
• (IAS) 36 "Asset depreciation".

Now, depending on the application of international standards and the method of consolidation, we will consider the degree of influence of the general organization on other groups.

Table 1

The level of control over capital and its impact[10]

The share of the company in the capital of the investment object	The level of impact of companies	The application of consolidation	Using of ISFR
Up to 20%	Passive exposure(financial statements are not consolidated)	Accounting for investments in fair value	ISFR 9
From 20 % to 50 %	Noticeable effect	Presence of formation	(IAS) 28 (ISFR) 11
More than 50 %	Control (subsidiaries)	Method of purchase, full consolidation	ISFR 10
On the basis of the regulation on the share of participants	Joint venture	Proportional consolidation he lushi (basic approach)	(IAS) 28 (IFRS) 11

Conclusions and suggestions

In conclusion, it is desirable to compile a consolidated financial report on the basis of international standards and use international experience. Because, proceeding from the interests of the investor, the consolidated financial report should be focused on the recognition of the Assets, Liabilities and financial and economic operations of the enterprise adopted in the accounting policy of the enterprise, the single approach should be aimed at the compilation of financial statements compiled by subsidiary companies located on the territory of the Republic and That is, the accounting policy of the subsidiary companies must be established in accordance with the accounting policy of the parent company.

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THE USE OF DRUGS THAT ACTIVATE AND CORRECT METABOLISM

Resume. The article presents modern ideas about the pharmacodynamics of the main groups of antihypoxants. Based on the analysis of literature data and own experimental studies, the mechanisms of antihypoxic activity of direct and indirect energizing drugs are discussed. The issues of clinical efficacy and the use of drugs with antihypoxic activity in medical practice are considered.

Keywords: hypoxia, antihypoxants of direct energizing action; antihypoxants of indirect energizing action; pharmacological correction of hypoxia.

Introduction. In subsequent years, compounds of a different chemical structure (cytochrome C, ubiquinone, hypoxene, mexidol, etc.) significantly expanded the class of antihypoxants, and today it is already quite an impressive independent class of pharmacological substances. Currently, the discussion of the pharmacology of antihypoxants has ceased to be purely experimental and theoretical. The accumulated database of experimental data, successful clinical studies have allowed many compounds to find their clinical application [3,4].

The view of which drugs can be attributed to antihypoxants proper has undergone a number of changes over time. Since the main indicators of hypoxia are violations of energy metabolism, then the protection of the body from hypoxia should consist, first of all, in restoring the energy balance of the cell. Therefore, currently antihypoxants are commonly called substances of a metabolic type of action that can correct energy metabolism disorders and their consequences and thereby increase the resistance of cells, organs and the body as a whole to lack of oxygen and other influences that disrupt energy production. [2,4,5].

Today, antihypoxants are increasingly prescribed as part of combined pharmacotherapy for various diseases accompanied by hypoxia and ischemia. If we outline the range of the main indications for the use of antihypoxants, then we can identify such significant areas of their use as neuroprotection, cardioprotection, hepatoprotection, gastroprotection, angioprotection.

The aim of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the use of the calcium antagonist of the dihydropyridine series with extended–acting nifedipine cordaflex RD in relation to blood lipid spectrum parameters.

Materials and methods of research. The study included 40 patients (13 postmenopausal women and 27 men) suffering from grade I-II hypertension [9]. The average age of patients was 52.71+/-9.14 years, the duration of hypertension was 8.11+/-3.14 years. The average baseline systolic blood pressure (SAD) was 168.1+/-17.7 mmHg, DAD - 108,4+/7,21 mmHg. The study did not include patients with symptomatic hypertension, valvular heart defects, autoimmune and endocrine diseases (except for insulin-dependent type II diabetes mellitus in the compensation stage), bronchial asthma, severe rhythm and conduction disorders, circulatory insufficiency of class III-IV (NYHA), unstable angina or stable angina of functional class III-IV, and also, a myocardial infarction suffered less than 3 months before the start of the study.

Results and their discussion. In most patients, certain risk factors for the development of cardiovascular complications were identified: already existing coronary heart disease, type II diabetes mellitus, impaired glucose tolerance, obesity, hypertriglyceridemia. In 80% of patients with hypertension, a combination of 2 or more risk factors was noted. Dyslipoproteinemia of type I and Ib was detected in 32 patients (80%), and hypertriglyceridemia - in 40 (100%). The presence of metabolic syndrome was determined by a combination of insulin resistance, hypertension, abdominal obesity, hyper-triglyceridemia (TG>2.2 mmol/L), a decrease in HDL levels below 0.90 mmol/l.

Patients continued to receive other medications necessary for the treatment of concomitant diseases. All patients included in the study were prescribed nifedi-pin (Cordaflex RD) in individually selected doses of 2040 mg per day with a double intake. The effectiveness criteria were determined: the content of total cholesterol (OHC), triglycerides (TG) and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL cholesterol) was determined in blood serum using enzyme kits from Randox on the "Centrifichem-600" autoanalyzer. LDL cholesterol was calculated using the formula Friedwald et ai.: LDL cholesterol (mg/dl) = HC-(TG/5+HDL cholesterol). The glucose content in capillary blood was determined by the glucose oxidase method on the Exan-G glucose meter on an empty stomach and 120 minutes after taking 75 g of glucose. The content of immunoreactive insulin in blood plasma was determined on an empty stomach and 120 minutes after taking 75 g of glucose using standard Rio-Ins-PG-125 kits. The level of glycosylated hemoglobin (NI A1c) was determined by column chromatography using the Bio-Rad kit.

All studies were conducted before the start of treatment, 48 weeks later (when a stable hypotensive effect was achieved), 16 and 24 weeks after the start of taking Kordaflex RD.

When assessing the effect of Cordaflex RD therapy on lipid metabolism, there was no significant positive dynamics in the content of OHC after 8 and 16 weeks from the start of treatment.

One of the most important roles in ensuring the safety and effectiveness of prescribed pharmacotherapy, its rationalization is to determine the activity of metabolic enzymes that directly affect the pharmacokinetic parameters of drugs and the risk of adverse reactions.

Taking into account the urgency of this problem, a large number of methods for determining the activity of SUR isoenzymes by different methods using appropriate equipment have recently been developed.

The results of the research showed that the use of the authors' improved methodology for phenotypic determination of the activity of the isoenzyme SUR2C9 using HPLC with a mass spectrometric detector makes it possible to accurately, quickly and safely obtain all the necessary information about the activity of metabolism in an individual patient, and based on the information received, the doctor will be able to adjust the dosage of the prescribed drug. This will make pharmacotherapy safer, more rational, will help reduce the risk of adverse reactions and save money on their elimination.

It is known that in almost 50% of patients, hypertension is combined with resistance of peripheral tissues to the action of insulin (insulin resistance, IR) and impaired glucose tolerance (HTG) as part of the metabolic syndrome. In studies conducted by J. Yip et al, it was shown that every fifth patient with insulin resistance develops severe cardiovascular and metabolic diseases (hypertension, coronary heart and brain disease, insulin-independent diabetes mellitus) over the next 5 years. In addition, H.R. Blak, Y.M. Reaven in his works [1] demonstrated facts proving that lowering blood pressure does not lead to a reduction in the risk of coronary heart disease if antihypertensive therapy is not aimed at correcting insulin resistance. In recent years, the question of the positive effect of calcium antagonists on the lipid spectrum and carbohydrate metabolism has been widely discussed [1,4,6]. The available data [3,4] suggest that long-acting dihydropyridine calcium antagonists (AK) may be first-line drugs in the treatment of hypertension in patients with metabolic disorders. Prolonged AK does not have an adverse effect on carbohydrate metabolism, the level of uric acid and lipids in the blood [2,5].

Conclusions. This study showed that 6-month treatment of patients with hypertension with MS with individually selected doses of Cordaflex RD is an effective treatment method, not only in terms of blood pressure figures, but also has a beneficial effect on lipid and carbohydrate metabolism, which may contribute to the wider use of this drug in the treatment of hypertension in patients with MS.

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CLINICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE USE OF ANTIARRHYTHMIC DRUGS IN CHRONIC HEART FAILURE

Resume. As a result of the work carried out, the indications were clarified, the possibilities were evaluated and limitations were revealed when using traditional (dobutamine) and new (levosimendan) means of inotropic stimulation, external counterpulsation, as well as various combinations of these therapeutic approaches.

The developed diagnostic and therapeutic algorithms can be included in the standards of medical care for this complex category of patients.

The main provisions of the work are of undoubted interest for practical healthcare and are designed for a wide range of specialists involved in the field of cardiology, intensive and general therapy, cardiac surgery.

Keywords: heart failure, antiarrhythmic drug, pharmacological approach.

Introduction. Chronic heart failure (CHF) is a syndrome that develops as a result of various diseases of the cardiovascular system, characterized by the inability of the heart to provide blood circulation corresponding to the metabolic needs of the body, a decrease in the pumping function of the myocardium, chronic hyperactivation of neurohormonal systems, and manifested by shortness of breath, palpitations, increased fatigue, limited physical activity and excessive fluid retention in the body [1,3].

The attention of clinicians around the world to this problem is associated with a steady increase in the number of cases of CHF. Among people over 65 years of age, the incidence of CHF increases to 6-10% and decompensation becomes the most common cause of hospitalization of elderly patients [4]. The costs associated with hospitalization range from 2/3 to 3/4 of all expenses for the treatment of patients with CHF [5]. After the appearance of its first symptoms, less than half of patients live for more than 5 years, and with the development of stage III CHF, about half of patients die within a year [6]. The risk of sudden death in patients with CHF is 5 times higher than in the population [2].

The aim of the study was to develop criteria for standardization of approaches to the use of modern means of inotropic support and non-invasive method of auxiliary circulation of external counterpulsation in the treatment of chronic heart failure in patients with coronary heart disease.

The main causes of CHF, accounting for more than half of all cases, are ischemic (coronary) heart disease (CHD) and arterial hypertension (AH) or a combination of these diseases. Among the diseases that cause CHF, valvular heart defects are in third place, and cardiomyopathy is in fourth place.

Research methods. In this paper, a comparative analysis of the effectiveness of the classical inotropic agent dobutamine and a new non-glycoside agent for inotropic support - levosimendan in patients with coronary heart disease complicated by chronic heart failure was carried out.

Based on the data obtained, the advantages of the latter in influencing the clinical manifestations of the disease, myocardial function and the main parameters of central and peripheral hemodynamics are demonstrated. Already at the earliest stage of the disease, the dynamic balance of the sympathetic-adrenal and renin-angiotensin-aldosterone systems, endothelin, vasopressin, and, having the opposite effect, the systems of natriuretic peptides, bradykinin, vasodilating prostanoids, nitric oxide and some others changes.

Activation of local or tissue neurohormones promotes the activation of compensatory mechanisms (tachycardia, Frank-Starling mechanism, constriction of peripheral vessels) to maintain normal cardiac output.

Over time, short-term compensatory activation of tissue neurohormonal systems turns into its opposite - chronic hyperactivation. The latter contributes to the development of myocardial remodeling, systolic and diastolic dysfunction of the left ventricle. Progression of CHF is accompanied by a decrease in cardiac output and retention of sodium and excess fluid in the body.

Neurohormonal shifts and stagnant changes are the cause of damage not only to the heart, but also to other target organs (kidneys, peripheral vessels, skeletal muscles).

The modern concept of treatment of CHF is associated with understanding the need to protect target organs in order to slow the progression of the disease. Patients with a detailed picture of decompensation, stagnation - this is only the visible part of the iceberg, which makes up no more than a quarter of all patients with CHF. In this regard, it is necessary to start pharmacotherapy early, even before the onset of decompensation symptoms.

Rational therapy of HF is based on the analysis of clinical manifestations of this condition, which served as the basis of the classifications used.

According to the classification of N.D. Strazhesko and V.H.Vasilenko (1935), there are three stages in the development of CHF

Stage	Stage Clinical signs
I	Signs of circulatory insufficiency (shortness of breath, tachycardia, cyanosis) are absent at rest and appear only with physical exertion
II	Signs take place at rest
IIA	Signs of stagnation are noted in one circle of blood circulation - insufficiency can be left ventricular (dyspnea, cyanosis, tachycardia, attacks of cardiac asthma, especially at night, "stagnant" wheezing in the lungs) or right ventricular (dyspnea, cyanosis, tachycardia, swelling of the cervical veins, hepatomegaly, peripheral and abdominal edema)
IIБ	Total heart failure with stagnation in both circulatory circles

III	It is characterized by the constant presence of symptoms of heart failure and dystrophic changes in organs and tissues. Clinical manifestations of the latter are jaundice, ascites, cachexia, trophic skin changes (pigmentation, ulcers)

In recent years, the classification of CHF by the New York Heart Association (NYHA), consisting of four functional classes (FC), has become widespread:

Functional class	**Clinical characteristics**
I	No physical activity restrictions; normal physical activity does not cause symptoms of heart failure
II	Slight restriction of physical activity; normal physical activity causes fatigue, palpitations or shortness of breath
III	Marked restriction of physical activity, but there are no signs at rest; physical activity less than usual causes fatigue, palpitations or shortness of breath
IV	Symptoms of heart failure are present at rest, increasing with physical exertion

The concept of a "functional class" of heart failure is dynamic and under the influence of adequate therapy, its change for the better is possible.

Goals of treatment of heart failure:

1. Elimination or reduction of the causal factor.

2. Relief of symptoms of the disease - shortness of breath, palpitations, increased fatigue and fluid retention in the body.

3. Protection of target organs from damage (brain, heart, kidneys, blood vessels, musculature).

4. Improving the quality of life.

5. Reducing the number of hospitalizations.

6. Improvement of prognosis (prolongation of life).

Large-scale randomized studies performed in the 90s made it possible to clarify the place of various drugs in the drug therapy of patients with CHF due to systolic dysfunction of the left ventricle.

Currently, it is recommended to use 4 groups of medications as the main means for the long-term treatment of patients with CHF:

1. ACE inhibitors.

2. Loop and thiazide diuretics.

3. Beta-blockers.

4. Cardiac glycosides.

Additionally, aldosterone receptor blockers, AT II receptor blockers, some direct vasodilators and non-glycosidic agents are used for special indications.

Effects of the main means of treatment of CHF:

Indicator	**ACE**	**Diuretics**	**Glycosides**	**BAB<**
Clinic	**	**	*	0*
Quality of life	**	-	0	0*
Morbidity	**	?	*	*

Survival rate	**	?	0	**

Conclusion. The study is aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of using non-invasive strategies in the treatment of patients with heart failure that complicated the course of coronary artery disease. As a result of the work carried out, the indications were clarified, the possibilities were evaluated and limitations were revealed when using traditional (dobutamine) and new (levosimendan) means of inotropic stimulation, external counterpulsation, as well as various combinations of these therapeutic approaches.

The developed diagnostic and therapeutic algorithms can be included in the standards of medical care for this complex category of patients. The main provisions of the work are of undoubted interest for practical healthcare and are designed for a wide range of specialists involved in the field of cardiology, intensive and general therapy, cardiac surgery.

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MARKAZIY OSIYO MINTAQASIDAGI RADIOAKTIV CHIQINDILAR BILAN BOG‘LIQ EKOLOGIK MUAMMOLAR VA ULARNING YECHIMLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada radioaktiv chiqindilar, sanoatning qanday sohalarida radioaktiv moddalardan foydalanilish hamda Markaziy Osiyo hududida yashovchi insonlarga hamda tabiatiga xavf solib turgan radioaktiv chiqindi omborlari borasida ilmiy va faktik ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar. Radiaktiv modda, uran yadrosi, radiaktiv chiqindilar, favqulodda vaziyatlar, radiaktiv chiqindi omborlari, xavf, radiatsiyaning inson organizmiga ta’siri, yadroviy tibbiyot, yadroviy tadqiqotlar, yadroviy energiya ishlab chiqarish.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO RADIOACTIVE WASTE IN THE CENTRAL ASIA REGION AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

Annotation. in this article, scientific and scientific information onaktivoactive waste, the use ofaktivoactive substances in what areas of the industry, as well as radioactive waste reservoirs, which pose a threat to people and their nature living in the territory of Central Asia are presented.

Keywords. Radioactive substance, uranium nuclear, Radioactive waste, emergency situations, Radioactive waste reservoirs, danger, the effect of radiation on the human body, nuclear medicine, nuclear research, nuclear energy production.

Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi qo‘shni qirg’iz Respublikasining Mayli-Suv shahri hududida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan transchegaraviy favqulodda vaziyatlarni oldini olish va Mayli-suv daryosi va uning irmoqlari yaqinidagi radioaktiv chiqindilarni ko‘mib tashlash va profilaktik tadbirlar orqali Mayli-suv daryosi atrofida yashovchi aholining xavfsiz yashash sharoitlarini ta’minlashdan iborat.

Farg’ona vodiysi aholisi va hududlarini transchegaraviy favqulodda vaziyatlardan himoya qilishni ta’minlash bo‘yicha aniq, ilmiy asoslangan tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqish asosiy vazifa hisoblanadi.

Radioaktiv chiqindilar: bu radioaktiv moddalarni o‘z ichiga olgan xavfli chiqindilardir. Radioaktiv chiqindilar yadroviy tibbiyot, yadroviy tadqiqotlar, yadroviy energiya ishlab chiqarish, noyob tuproq elementlarini qazib olish va yadro qurollarini qayta ishlash kabi ko‘plab faoliyat natijasida paydo bo‘ladi.

Radioaktiv chiqindilarni saqlash va ko‘mish inson salomatligi va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish maqsadida davlat organlari tomonidan tartibga solinadi.

Radioaktiv chiqindilarni boshqarish muammosi sanoat energiyasidan foydalanishning eng katta muammolaridan biridir. Atom energetikasining boshqa energiya manbalaridan asosiy farqlovchi xususiyati yadroni energiyaga aylanishining deyarli barcha bosqichlarida hosil bo‘lgan radioaktiv chiqindilar katta hajmda bo‘lishidir.

Mana Shunday radioaktiv chiqindilarni saqlash omborlari Markaziy Osiyoda ko‘plab joylashgan. Shulardan biri Qirg’iziston hududida joylashgan bo‘lib hozirgi kunda Markaziy Osiyo davlatlariga xususan O‘zbekistonning sharqiy qismi Farg’ona vodiysiga katta xavf solib turibdi. Farg’ona vodiysidagi daryolar va qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlaridan oqib o‘tadigan radioaktiv chiqindilarni tozalash bo‘yicha birgalikda qo‘shni davlatlar bilan hamkorlikda ishlash kerak, bu mintaqada yashovchi odamlarning salomatligi va atrof-muhit uchun juda ham zarurdir.

1946 yildan 1968 yilgacha Mayli-suvdagi g’arbiy kon-kimyo kombinatida 9.000 tonnadan ortiq uran rudasi qazib olindi va qayta ishlandi va 2 million kubometrdan ortiq chiqindi hosil qilindi, ular o‘sha davrda Mayli-suv daryosi bo‘ylab tog’ yonbag’irlarida 23 ta obyektga umumiy maydoni 50 gektar yerga ko‘milgan.

1958 yil aprel oyida 7-sonli radioaktiv chiqindi omborida yomg’ir va yuqori seysmik faollik natijasida Mayli-suv allyuvial to‘g’on qulab tushdi, natijada Mayli-suv daryosiga 400000 kubometrdan ortiq radioaktiv chiqindilar tushdi va ular keyinchalik 30-40 km pastroqqa O‘zbekistonda sug’oriladigan qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlariga tarqaldi. Ushbu falokatning oqibatlari bugungi kungacha davom etmoqda.

So‘nggi yillarda ham daryo va tog’ yonbag’irlari bo‘ylab uran chiqindi omborlarini vayrona qiladigan, qo‘shni hududlarni ifloslanishiga sabab bo‘ladigan zilzilalar, ko‘chkilar va kuchli yomg’irlar tez-tez sodir bo‘lib turibdi.

Hozirgi kunda esa Sirdaryoning O‘zbekistonga Qirg’iziston orqali oqib o‘tadigan asosiy oqimi bo‘lgan Mayli-suv daryosini ifloslantirib, aholi zich joylashgan Farg’ona vodiysiga radioaktiv chiqindilarni tarqatmoqda.

Bir qator xalqaro tashkilotlar Mayli-suvdagi falokatlarni oldini olish uchun ish olib bordilar. Jahon banki uran chiqindilarini tozalash uchun 11 million dollardan ortiq mablag’ ajratdi. 2015-yilda Yevropa komissiyasi Qirg’iziston, Tojikiston va O‘zbekistondagi eng xavfli hududlarni qayta tiklash bo‘yicha tashabbus bilan chiqdi. Biroq, ifloslanish davom etmoqda va Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari Farg’ona vodiysida yuzaga keladigan ekologik ofatlarning oldini olish, Shuningdek, iqtisodiy zararlarni kamaytirish va siyosiy masalalarni hal qilish uchun strategik hamkorlikni yanada takomillashtirishlari kerak.

Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari o'rtasidagi hamkorlik: transchegaraviy daryolarning ifloslanish muammosini hal qilishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etadi, chunki bu muammolar mintaqadagi barcha mamlakatlar bilan bog'liq. Masalan, Farg'ona vodiysidagi chiqindi omborlarini qayta tiklash va reabilitatsiya qilish uchun iqtisodiy hamkorlik zarur. Jahon banki va Yevropa Ittifoqi qo'llab-quvvatlashiga qaramay, Qirg'iziston qo'shimcha yordamga muhtoj. Rossiya Federatsiyasi 2012-yildan 2017-yilgacha Qirg'izistonda uran qoldiqlarini tadqiq qilish uchun 1 milliard rubl (14 million AQSh dollari) sarfladi. Bugungi kunda shunday katta ekologik muammoni chegaramizdan chetdagi muammo deb e'tiborsiz qoldirib bo'lmaydi. Demak bunday muammolarni hal qilish uchun mintaqadagi barcha davlatlar birdek harakat qilmog'i lozim.

Men quyidagilarni tavsiya qilaman: Mayli-suv hududida joylashgan radioaktiv chiqindilarni rekultivatsiya (xavfsiz hududga ko'chirish) ni tavsiya qilaman. Bu yo'l bilan sodir bo'lish mumkin bo'lgan xavfni batamom bartaraf etgan bo'lamiz.

Mayli-suv daryosi suvini yo'liga suniy to'g'on qurish hamda to'plangan suvdan radioaktiv chiqindilardan tozalash ishlarini olib borilishi lozim.

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AHOLI MOLIYAVIY SAVODXONLIGI O‘SISHINING TADBIRKORLIK FAOLIYATI VA DAROMADLAR DARAJASINING OSHISHIGA TA’SIRI

Annotatsiya. Moliyaviy savodxonlikning aholi daromadlariga ta’sirini baholash uchun mazkur holat bilan uzviy bog‘liq bo‘lgan aholi daromadlarining muayyan davr mobaynidagi o‘zgarishini kuzatish maqsadga muvofiq, buning uchun avvalo moliyaviy savodxonlik ta’siri ahamiyatli bo‘lgan aholi daromadlarining umumiy daromadlardagi ulushini aniqlash muhimdir.
Kalit so’zlar: Tadbirkorlik, daromad, aholi, savodxonlik, ulush.

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THE EFFECT OF INCREASE IN FINANCIAL LITERACY OF THE POPULATION ON THE INCREASE IN BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND THE LEVEL OF INCOME

Abstract. In order to assess the impact of financial literacy on the income of the population, it is appropriate to monitor the change in the income of the population over a certain period of time, which is inextricably linked with this situation, for this, first of all, the share of the income of the population in the total income, which is significantly affected by financial literacy important to identify.
Key words: Entrepreneurship, income, population, literacy, share.

Mikromoliyalashtirish sohasini yanada rivojlantirish uchun qulay shart-sharoitlarni yaratish maqsadida, shuningdek, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 8 yanvardagi “Iqtisodiyotni yanada rivojlantirish va iqtisodiy siyosat samaradorligini oshirishning qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF–5614-son Farmoni bilan belgilangan vazifalarga muvofiq O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy banki tomonidan moliyaviy ommaboplik sohasidagi ilg‘or xalqaro tajribani hisobga olgan holda tarkibida moliyaviy xizmatlar ommabopligini kengaytirishni, aholi va tadbirkorlik sub’ektlarining moliyaviy savodxonlik darajasini oshirishni, moliyaviy xizmatlar iste’molchilari huquqlarini himoya qilishni nazarda tutuvchi Moliyaviy ommaboplikni oshirishning milliy strategiyasini (keyingi o‘rinlarda – Milliy strategiya) ishlab chiqishga Jahon bankining texnik ko‘magi jalb etildi.

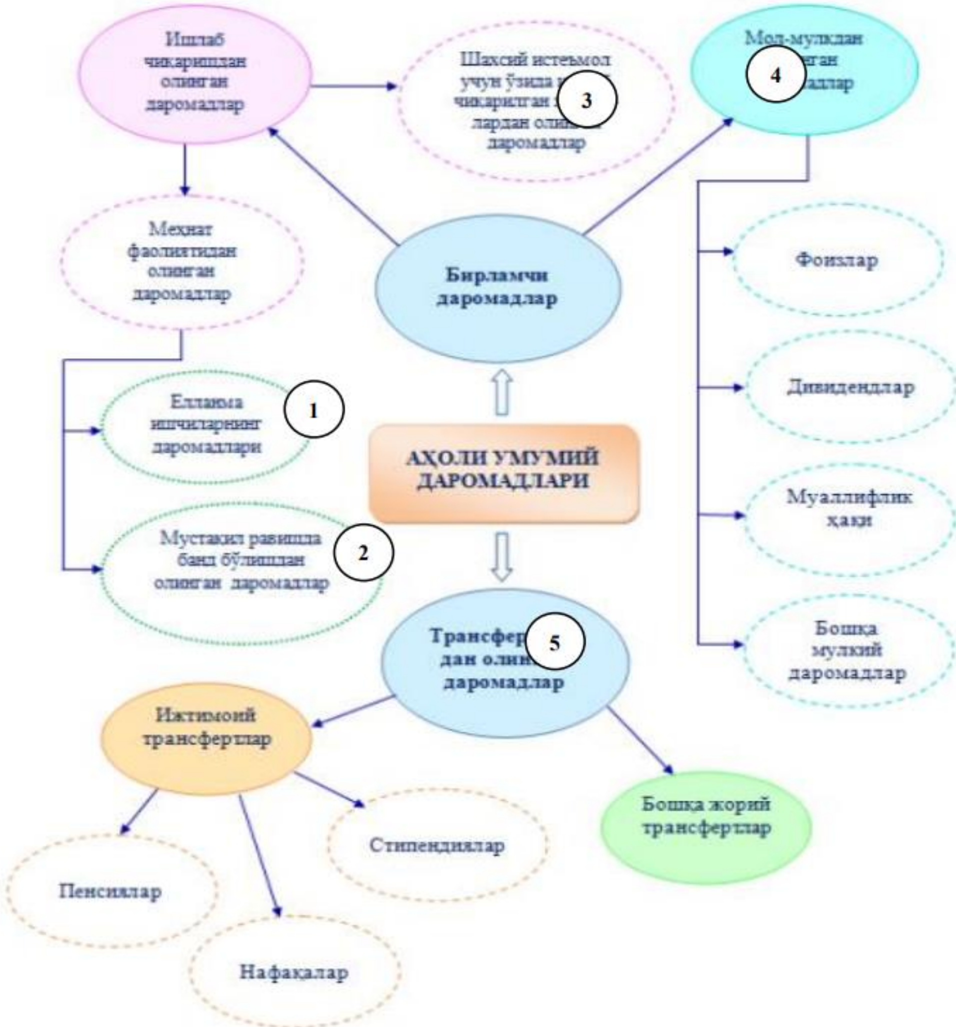
Aholi moliyaviy savodxonligining o‘sishi uning o‘z moliyaviy mablag‘larini rejalashtirish, daromad va xarajatlarini tartibga solish, turli moliyaviy instrumentlardan foydalana olish borasidagi bilim, malaka va ko‘nikmalarining kengayib va takomillashib borishini anglatar ekan, bu o‘z navbatida mamlakatdagi tadbirkorlik faoliyati va aholi daromadlar darajasini oshirishga o‘z ta’sirini ko‘rsatadi (1-jadval).

Jadval ma’lumotlaridan ko‘rinadiki, tahlil qilinayotgan davrda aholining nominal umumiy daromadlari 2014 yildagi 117,9 trln. so‘mdan 2020 yilda 401,5 trln. so‘mga qadar, ya’ni 3,4 marta o‘sgan. Aholi umumiy daromadlarining nominal o‘sish sur’ati bir tekisda bormay, bu ko‘plab omillar, jumladan, daromadlar uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar, narxlar umumiy darajasining o‘zgarishi kabi omillarning ta’sirida ro‘y bergan.

1-jadval. O‘zbekistonda aholi umumiy daromadlari dinamikasi

Кўрсаткич	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Аҳолининг номинал умумий даромадлари, трлн. сўм	117,9	132,0	151,7	183,0	286,3	344,7	401,5
Аҳоли умумий даромадларининг номинал ўсиш суръати, фоиз	116,0	112,0	114,9	120,6	156,4	120,4	115,9
Аҳолининг реал умумий даромадлари, трлн. сўм	110,8	125,1	143,7	167,1	243,6	301,0	355,5
Аҳоли умумий даромадларининг реал ўсиш суръати, фоиз	109,0	106,1	108,8	110,2	110,3	106,5	102,6
Аҳоли жон бошига номинал умумий даромадлар, млн. сўм	3,8	4,2	4,8	5,6	8,7	10,3	11,7
Аҳоли жон бошига умумий даромадларнинг номинал ўсиш суръати, фоиз	114,0	110,1	112,9	118,6	155,3	118,4	113,7
Аҳоли жон бошига реал умумий даромадлар, млн. сўм	3,6	4,0	4,5	5,2	7,4	9,0	10,4
Аҳоли жон бошига умумий даромадларнинг реал ўсиш суръати, фоиз	107,1	104,3	106,9	108,4	108,4	104,5	100,7

Ayniqsa, bu ko‘rsatkichning 2020 yilda nisbatan past bo‘lishi ma’lum darajada jahondagi koronovirus pandemiyasi oqibatida kelib chiqqan iqtisodiy pasayishlarning ta’siri natijasi hisoblanadi. Bu holat aholining real umumiy daromadlari dinamikasida yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. Tahlil davrida ushbu ko‘rsatkich 3,2 marta o‘sgan. Aholi umumiy daromadlarining real o‘sish sur’ati 2019 yilga qadar o‘rtacha 6 – 10 foiz atrofida bo‘lsa, 2020 yilga kelib 2,6 foizga qadar pasaygan.



1-rasm. Aholi umumiy daromadlari tarkibi

Umumiy daromadlarning aholi jon boshiga nisbatan tahlili yana bir muhim omil – aholining tabiiy o‘sishi doirasidagi o‘zgarishlarni ifodalaydi. Tahlil davrida aholi jon boshiga umumiy daromadlar 3,1 marta o‘sgan bo‘lsa, real umumiy daromadlar 2,9 marta o‘sgan. Aholi jon boshiga umumiy daromadlarning real o‘sish sur’ati 2019 yilga qadar o‘rtacha 4 – 8 foiz atrofida bo‘lsa, 2020 yilda 0,7 foiz darajasiga qadar pasaygan. Bu esa, yuqorida ta’kidlangan global pandemiyaning aholi daromadlari darajasiga salbiy ta’siri ahamiyatli bo‘lganidan dalolat beradi.

Umumiy holda, aholining moliyaviy savodxonligi darajasi yuqorida sanab o‘tilgan barcha turdagi daromadlarga muayyan darajada ta’sir qilsada, shu bilan birga, ular orasidan ahamiyatliroq ta’sirga ega bo‘lganlarini ham ajratib ko‘rsatish mumkin. Buning uchun, mazkur bog‘liqlikni yanada yaqqolroq namoyon etish maqsadida aholi umumiy daromadlari tarkibining chizma ko‘rinishida tasvirlab olamiz (1-rasm).

2-jadval. Aholining asosiy turdagi daromadlarining moliyaviy savodxonlik bilan bog‘liqlik darajasi

Даромад турлари	**Қисқача мазмуни**	**Молиявий саводхонликка боғлиқлик даражаси**
Ёлланма ишчиларнинг даромади	меҳнатга ҳақ тўлашнинг яширин (яъни, бирламчи ва бухгалтерия ҳисобида акс эттирилмасдан иш берувчи томонидан амалга оширилган тўловлар) қисмини қўшган ҳолда пул ва натура (товарлар ёки хизматлар кўринишида) шаклида меҳнатга ҳақ тўлаш кўринишидаги даромадлар.	Паст
Мустақил равишда банд бўлишдан олинган даромад	мустақил равишда ташкиллаштирилган ва уй хўжалиги аъзолари жалб қилинган меҳнат жараёни натижасида олинган даромадлар.	Юқори
Шахсий истеъмол учун ўзида ишлаб чиқарилган хизматлардан олинган даромадлар	бозор учун мўлжалланмаган ва уй-жой эгалари томонидан фойдаланилаётган турар-жой хизматларининг шартли равишда ҳисобланган қиймати.	Паст
Мол-мулкдан олинган даромадлар (мулкий даромадлар)	мулкий эгалик қилиш ҳуқуқи бўлган молиявий ва номолиявий активларни бошқа шахсларга фойдаланиш учун беришдан уй хўжаликларига тушган тушумлар.	Юқори
Трансфертлардан олинган даромадлар	уй хўжаликларига бошқа уй хўжаликларидан, давлат томонидан, юридик шахслардан, чет элдан келиб тушадиган ҳамда келгусида қайтарилиши шарт бўлмаган товарлар, хизматлар ва активлар.	Ўрта

Rasmdan ko‘rinadiki, aholining asosiy turdagi daromadlari tegishli raqamlar bilan ajratib ko‘rsatilgan. Ularning moliyaviy savodxonlik bilan bog‘liqlik darajasini aniqlash uchun quyidagi jadvaldan foydalanamiz (2-jadval).

Jadval ma’lumotlaridan ko‘rinadiki, daromad turlari ichida mustaqil ravishda band bo‘lishdan olingan daromad hamda mol-mulkdan olingan daromadlar aholi moliyaviy savodxonligi darajasiga nisbatan yuqori bog‘liq hisoblanadi. Chunki, mehnat jarayonini mustaqil ravishda tashkillashtirish hamda mulkni boshqa shaxslarga foydalanish uchun berishdan daromad olish nisbatan ko‘proq moliyaviy savodxonlikni taqozo etadi. O‘zbekistonda aholi umumiy daromadlari tarkibi va o‘tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan o‘sish sur’atini quyidagi jadval orqali ko‘rish mumkin (3-jadval).

3-jadval. O‘zbekiston Respublikasida aholi umumiy daromadlari tarkibi va o‘tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan o‘sish sur’ati

Кўрсаткич	Йиллар бўйича жамига нисбатан, фоизда			Олдинги йилга нисбатан, фоизда	
	2018 йил	2019 йил	2020 йил	2019 йил	2020 йил
Умумий даромадлар - жами (I+II)	100,0	100,0	100,0	121,9	115,9
I. Бирламчи даромадлар	76,1	74,9	74,5	119,7	115,3
I.1. Ишлаб чиқаришдан олинган даромадлар	73,0	72,0	71,5	118,9	115,0
I.1.1. Меҳнат фаолиятидан олинган даромадлар	71,0	69,8	69,3	118,7	115,1
I.1.1.1. Ёлланма ишчиларнинг даромадлари	26,4	28,7	28,8	125,1	116,3
I.1.1.2. Мустақил равишда банд бўлишдан олинган даромадлар	44,6	41,1	40,5	114,9	114,2
I.1.2. Шахсий истеъмол учун ўзида ишлаб чиқарилган хизматлардан олинган даромадлар	2,0	2,2	2,2	124,6	112,1
I.2. Мол-мулкдан олинган даромадлар	3,1	2,9	3,0	137,6	123,6
II. Трансфертлардан олинган даромадлар	23,9	25,1	25,5	129,1	117,6

Jadval ma’lumotlaridan ko‘rinadiki, tahlil davrida umumiy daromadlar tarkibidagi birlamchi daromadlarning ulushi pasayib, transfertlardan olingan daromadlarning ulushi o‘sib bormoqda. Shuningdek, moliyaviy savodxonlik ta’siri ahamiyatli bo‘lgan mustaqil ravishda band bo‘lishdan olingan daromadlar hamda mol-mulkdan olingan daromadlarning ulushida ma’lum darajada beqarorlik kuzatilmoqda.

Fikrimizcha, moliyaviy savodxonlikning aholi daromadlariga ta’sirini baholash uchun mazkur holat bilan uzviy bog‘liq bo‘lgan aholi daromadlarining muayyan davr mobaynidagi o‘zgarishini kuzatish maqsadga muvofiq. Buning uchun avvalo moliyaviy savodxonlik ta’siri ahamiyatli bo‘lgan aholi daromadlarining umumiy daromadlardagi ulushini aniqlash muhim bo‘lib, uni quyidagi formula orqali amalga oshirish mumkin:

$$ДУ_{МС} = \frac{Д_{МБ}+Д_{М}+Д_{Т}}{УД} \times 100\% = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Д_i}{УД} \times 100\%,$$

bu yerda:

DU_{MS} – moliyaviy savodxonlik ta’siri ahamiyatli bo‘lgan aholi daromadlarining umumiy daromadlardagi ulushi, foizda;

DU_{MB} – mustaqil ravishda band bo‘lishdan olingan daromadlar summasi;

DU_{M} - mol-mulkdan olingan daromadlar summasi;

DU_{T}– transfertlardan olingan daromadlar summasi;

UD– umumiy daromadlar summasi;

i – moliyaviy savodxonlik ta’siri ahamiyatli bo‘lgan daromad turlari.

Shundan so‘ng, moliyaviy savodxonlik ta’siri ahamiyatli bo‘lgan daromadlar aholi umumiy daromadlaridagi ulushining muayyan davr mobaynidagi o‘zgarishi quyidagi formula orqali aniqlanadi:

$$ДУЎ_{МС} = ДУ_{МСж} - ДУ_{МСб}$$

bu yerda:DUO‘$_{MS}$ - moliyaviy savodxonlik ta’siri ahamiyatli bo‘lgan daromadlar aholi umumiy daromadlaridagi ulushining muayyan davr mobaynidagi o‘zgarishi, foiz punktida;

DUO‘$_{MSJ}$– joriy davr uchun moliyaviy savodxonlik ta’siri ahamiyatli bo‘lgan aholi daromadlarining umumiy daromadlardagi ulushi, foizda;

DUO‘$_{MSB}$–bazis davr uchun moliyaviy savodxonlik ta’siri ahamiyatli bo‘lgan aholi daromadlarining umumiy daromadlardagi ulushi, foizda.

Shu o‘rinda ta’kidlash kerakki, moliyaviy savodxonlik ta’siri ahamiyatli bo‘lgan aholi daromadlari manbalaridan biri bu mustaqil ravishda band bo‘lishdan olingan daromadlar hisoblanadi. Chunki, o‘z shaxsiy mehnatiga asoslangan va mustaqil ravishda tashkil etilgan mazkur faoliyat turiga keyingi yillarda e’tibor kuchayib bormoqda.

Jumladan, “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021 yil 8 iyun kuni “Tadbirkorlik faoliyati va o‘zini o‘zi band qilishni davlat tomonidan tartibga solishni soddalashtirish choratadbirlari to‘g‘risida” [4] gi qarori qabul qilindi. Unga ko‘ra, 2020 yil 1 iyuldan boshlab o‘zini o‘zi band qilgan shaxslar shug‘ullanishi mumkin bo‘lgan faoliyat turlari kengayib, ular soni 67 taga yetdi. Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019 yil 9 iyuldagi 566-son qarorida o‘zini o‘zi band qilgan fuqarolar faoliyat (xizmatlar, ishlar) turlari 24 ta etib belgilangan edi.

5-jadval. Hududlar bo‘yicha mustaqil ravishda band bo‘lishdan olingan daromadlarning 1% ga o‘sishini aholi umumiy daromadlari hajmining o‘sishiga ta’siri, foizda [2]

Худудлар	2018 йил	2019 йил	2020 йил
Жиззах	0,61	0,62	0,59
Бухоро	0,53	0,52	0,49
Сурхондарё	0,54	0,52	0,48
Сирдарё	0,52	0,50	0,48
Андижон	0,53	0,49	0,47
Қашқадарё	0,50	0,49	0,47
Наманган	0,51	0,48	0,46
Самарқанд	0,53	0,50	0,46
Тошкент	0,50	0,49	0,45
Навоий	0,46	0,46	0,43
Хоразм	0,47	0,46	0,42
Фарғона	0,46	0,47	0,42
Қорақалпоғистон Респ.	0,36	0,37	0,35
Тошкент ш.	0,20	0,17	0,15

Ushbu hujjatda 2020 yil 1 iyulga qadar Davlat soliq qo‘mitasiga o‘zini o‘zi band qilgan shaxslarni masofadan ro‘yxatga olish uchun maxsus mobil ilova ishlab chiqish va uni amaliyotga tatbiq etish vazifasi yuklatildi”.

Moliyaviy savodxonlikning aholi daromadlariga ta’sirini tahlil qilishda aholi umumiy daromadlari tarkibida mustaqil ravishda band bo‘lishdan olingan daromadlarning ulushini ham baholash muhim hisoblanadi (5-jadval).

Jadvalda mamlakatimiz hududlari bo‘yicha mustaqil ravishda band bo‘lishdan olingan daromadlarning 1% ga o‘sishini aholi umumiy daromadlari hajmining o‘sishiga ta’siri ifodalangan. Ma’lumotlardan ko‘rinadiki, aksariyat hududlarda daromadlarning o‘sishi ta’siri qiymati izchil ravishda pasayib bormoqda. Faqat Jizzax, Farg‘ona viloyatlari va Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasida ushbu ko‘rsatkich o‘zgarishida biroz noizchillik kuzatiladi.

Mazkur ko‘rsatkichning pasayib borishi aholi moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirish orqali mustaqil ravishda band bo‘lishdan olingan daromadlar salmog‘ini ko‘paytirish zaruratini vujudga keltiradi.

6-jadval. Mol-mulkdan olingan daromadlar bilan bog‘liq ko‘rsatkichlar

Кўрсаткичлар	2018 йил	2019 йил	2020 йил
Мол-мулкдан олинган даромадларнинг умумий ҳажми, трлн. сўм	10,0	11,9	12,2
Олдинги йилга нисбатан ўсиш суръати, %	133,5	137,6	123,6
Аҳолининг умумий даромадлари таркибидаги улуши, %	3,5	3,5	3,0
Мол-мулкдан олинган даромадлар таркиби, % да:			
Фоизлар ва муаллифлик ҳақи	11,6	13,8	20,1
Дивидендлар	25,9	23,3	35,1
Бошқа мулкий даромадлар	62,5	62,9	44,8

Yuqorida ta’kidlanganidek, aholi moliyaviy savodxonligi darajasi bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin bo‘lgan daromad turlaridan biri mol-mulkdan olingan daromadlar hisoblanadi. Mazkur daromadlar bilan bog‘liq ko‘rsatkichlarni quyidagi jadval orqali kuzatish mumkin (6-jadval).

Aholi umumiy daromadlari hajmining o‘zgarishiga mol-mulkdan olingan daromadlarning ta’siri juda kam. Davlat statistika qo‘mitasining ma’lumotiga ko‘ra, 2020 yilda mol-mulkdan olingan daromadlar aholi umumiy daromadlari hajmining 0,7%ga o‘sishini ta’minlagan.

Jadval ma’lumotlaridan ko‘rinadiki, mol-mulkdan olingan daromadlarning umumiy nominal hajmi 2018-2020 yillarda oldingi yilga nisbatan (tegishli ravishda 133,5, 137,6, 123,6 foizga) o‘sib bormoqda.

Ma’lumotlardan ko‘rinadiki, tahlil qilinayotgan davrda aholi umumiy daromadlari hajmida kichik tadbirkorlikdan olingan daromadlarning ulushi Qashqadaryo va Toshkent viloyatlaridan tashqari barcha hududlarda izchil ravishda pasayib bormoqda. Bu, bir tomondan, keyingi yillarda umumiy daromadlar tarkibida tadbirkorlik bilan bog‘liq bo‘lmagan tavsifdagi daromadlarning nisbatan ko‘payishi orqali izohlansa, boshqa tomondan, koronavirus pandemiyasining salbiy ta’siri kichik tadbirkorlikdan olingan daromadlarga nisbatan ahamiyatli boʻlganini ifodalaydi. Shunga koʻra, fikrimizcha, aholining moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirishda tadbirkorlik faoliyati daromadlarini koʻpaytirish hamda turli risklardan himoya qilish borasidagi chora-tadbirlarni kuchaytirish maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi.

Xulosa. Aholi moliyaviy savodxonligiga ta’sir etuvchi omillarni baholash hamda ularni rivojlantirish muammolarini hal etish tizimiga mualliflik yondashuvining asosiy gʻoyasi – yondashuvning pragmatik tavsifi, ya’ni omillarni baholash ta’sir koʻrsatish ob’ektlari va jihatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda, tegishli chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqish bilan yakunlanishi hisoblanadi. Rasmiy statistikada keltirilgan asosiy turdagi aholi daromadlarining moliyaviy savodxonlik bilan bogʻliqlik darajasi tahlili daromad turlari ichida mustaqil ravishda band boʻlishdan olingan daromad hamda mol-mulkdan olingan daromadlar aholi moliyaviy savodxonligi darajasiga nisbatan yuqori bogʻliq hisoblanishi aniqlandi.

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CLINICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE USE OF ANTICONVULSANTS IN EPILEPSY

Resume. The problem of convulsive states in young children is one of the important problems of modern neurology, pediatrics and psychiatry.

The prevalence of convulsive states among children is 5.0 -10.0%. Convulsive states are the main source of epilepsy in adults, so preventing their occurrence in children is the key to preventing epilepsy. Especially important in this aspect is the study of convulsive states in early childhood (up to 3 years).

Keywords: convulsive states, epilepsy, risk factors, child's age, prevention, absences.

Relevance. The problem of convulsive states in young children is one of the important problems of modern neurology, pediatrics and psychiatry[3,7].

Population studies have shown that every year 2540 thousand children in the United States suffer one unprovoked convulsive seizure [6,10]. According to the definition of the National Antiepileptic League, we are talking about multiple seizures over a 24-hour period with the child returning to a normal level of consciousness between episodes [1,4,8].

Many children who have suffered the first convulsive seizure, subsequently never tolerate the second one. However, seizures can be the beginning of more serious diseases, including epilepsy.

Epilepsy is a condition in which a child has a history of two or more episodes of seizures that are not associated with any provoking factor[2,5,9].

In young children, the causes of convulsive states can be studied in more detail than in adults, because parents and relatives of a sick child can tell the doctor accurate information about the course of pregnancy and childbirth in the mother, the postpartum period, about changes in the behavior and character of the child.

The purpose of the study. The purpose of this study was to study the role of risk factors and hereditary burden in the occurrence of convulsive states in early childhood.

Material and methods. To solve the tasks, a clinical and epidemiological examination of 60 young children with convulsive disorders was conducted. Of these, 40 boys (66.7%), 20 girls (33.3%).

Accurate information about the time of the onset of seizures was obtained for all patients. In the first days after birth, convulsive states first appeared in 8 children (13.5%), (boys -7, girls -1), during the first month – in 6 (10.2%)

children, (boys -3, girls -3), up to 6 months of age – in 23 (39.0%) children, (boys -14, girls - 9), up to 1 year – 16 (25.4%) children, (boys - 13, girls – 3), up to 2 years – 4 (6.8%) children, (boys - 2, girls - 2), up to 3 years – 3 (5.1%) children, (boys – 1, girls - 2).

From the data obtained, it can be seen that convulsive states occur more often in young children for the first time up to 6 months.

Results. The importance of hereditary factors in the occurrence of convulsive states is not denied, but is considered by most authors only as predisposing. In our patients, hereditary burden was detected in 18.0% of cases, including epilepsy in relatives in 3.4% of cases, in one of the parents – in 7.7% of cases. Other mental illnesses among relatives of the first degree of kinship were noted in 6.9% of cases.

Many authors note that heredity is a factor that lowers the convulsive threshold of a child's brain. Seizures appear only when epileptic harmfulness joins this predisposing factor.

Among the prenatal hazards that can further provoke the occurrence of convulsive states include chronic fetal hypoxia, gestosis, infections and intoxication of the pregnant mother. Birth trauma, prolonged labor, delivery with obstetric forceps, vacuum extractor, rapid labor, prolonged asphyxia are one of the frequent perinatal causes of convulsive states. In children suffering from convulsive conditions, asphyxia and gestosis in the mother during pregnancy are often detected in the anamnesis.

According to the clinical examination, the presence of prenatal hazards was detected in 43 (73%) cases, perinatal hazards were detected in all children examined by us (100%).

In the postnatal period, convulsive states can cause numerous and diverse factors: brain infections, traumatic brain injuries, various somatic diseases. Acute infections are of great importance in the development of convulsive states. Among the patients studied by us, in 24 (40.6%) cases there are indications of past infections. We observed a direct connection of infection with convulsive states in 14 (23.7%) patients. In 2 (3.4%) patients, convulsive states appeared for the first time after vaccination with AKDS.

Conclusions. From the above data, it can be seen that in the examined group of patients with convulsive states, the ratio of boys and girls was 2:1. The frequency of convulsive states among boys is twice as high as among girls, that is, boys are more susceptible to the occurrence of convulsive states. Convulsive states occur under the influence of the combined effects of endo- and exogenous factors. Among the endogenous factors, the hereditary factor is the most important. Among the exogenous ones, gestosis of pregnancy, birth injuries, and infectious diseases are of the greatest importance.

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NAZARIY MEXANIKA FANI DARSLARINI TASHKIL ETISHDA VENN DIAGRAMMASI IMKONIYATLARIDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu ishda nazariy mexanika fanidan berilayotgan mashg‘ulotlarda interfaol Venn diagrammasi usulidan foydalanish haqida so‘z yuritiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar. Venn diagrammasi, nuqta tezligi, nuqta tezlanishi, proeksiya, traektoriya, og’irlik markazi, simmetriya usuli, bo’laklash usuli, manfiy yuzalar usuli, formula, analitik usul.

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USING VENN DIAGRAM OPPORTUNITIES IN ORGANIZING THEORETICAL MECHANICS LESSONS

Abstract. This paper discusses the use of the interactive Venn diagram method in theoretical mechanics classes.

Keywords. Venn diagram, point velocity, point acceleration, projection, trajectory, center of gravity, symmetry method, partitioning method, negative surface method, formula, analytical method.

Hozirgi kundagi mamlakatimiz oliy o‘quv yurtlari professor-o‘qituvchilari oldiga qo‘yiladigan asosiy talab bu talaba yoshlarga o’tkaziladigan mashg‘ulotlarni yuqori darajada soda, tushunarli, ko‘rgazmali va zamonaviy pedagogik hamda information texnologiyalarni qo‘llab tashkil etishdan iborat. Bu maqsadlarni amalga oshirish uchun tashkil etiladigan darslarni o‘tkazish jarayonida interfaol usullardan keng foydalanishlari lozim. Oliy o’quv yurtlaridagi ko‘pchilik olimlar tomonidan mashg‘ulotlarni o‘tkazish jarayonida keng qo‘llanib kelinayotgan miya hujumi, klaster, Venn diagrammasi, chalkashgan mantiqiy zanjir usullari yuqori samara berayotgani barchaga malum.

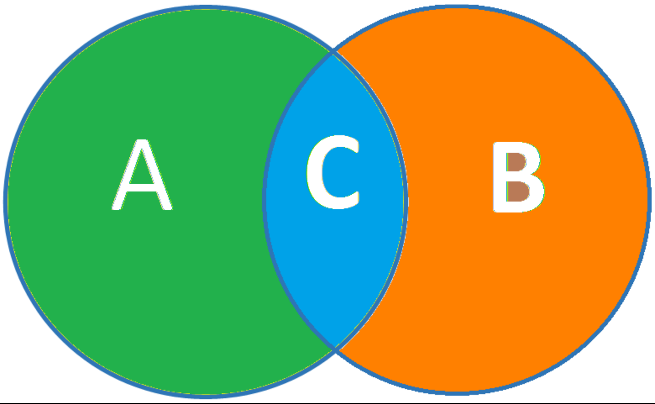
Nazariy mexanika fanidan tashkil etiladigan ma’ruza va amaliy mashg‘ulotlarida interfaol usullardan biri bo‘lgan Venn diagrammasini qo‘llash masalasiga etibor beraylik. Bu interfaol usul darslarni ko‘rgazmali ravishda talabalarga etkazish, fanga tegishli tushuncha, tayanch so‘z, ifoda, teorema kabi iboralarni bir nechasini o‘zaro solishtirish, ularning umumiy va xususiy tomonlarini ajratish asosida talabalarga ko’rgazmali ravishda taqdim etish imkoniyatini beradi. Venn diagrammasi usulida ta’lim berilayotgan fan ma’ruza yoki amaliy mashg‘uloti materiallari doirasida ikki yoki undan ortiq kesishgan doira beriladi, uning aloxida joylariga manbaning o‘ziga xos tomonlari, kesishgan joyiga esa umumiy tomonlari yoziladi. Solishtirilayotgan ifodalarning individual va umumiy hususiyatlarini alohida jadvalda keltirish ham mumkin.

Venn diagrammasi interfaol usuli nazariy mexanika fani barcha bo‘limlarida (statikadagi nuqtaga va o‘qqa nisbatan kuch momentini, tekislikdagi va fazodagi kuchlar sistemasini, uchrashuvchi va juft kuchlar sistemasini, fermalar hisobidagi uch usulni bir -biri bilan taqqoslashda kinematika bo‘limida harakat turlarini, tezlik va tezlanishlarni turli harakatlardagi ko‘rinishlarini bir-biriga taqqoslashda, dinamika bo‘limida esa moddiy nuqta va mexanik sistemalarni harakat differensial tenglamalarini, tebranma harakat uch tipini bir-biri bilan solishtirishda) qo‘llash uchun qulay pedagogik usul hisoblanadi.

Nazariy mexanika fani kinematika bo‘limiga doir nuqta tezligi va nuqta tezlanishi tushunchalari uchun Venn diagrammasi tuzilgan. Tushunchalarning hususiy va umumiy tomonlari alohida jadvalda keltirilgan.

Venn diagrammasi

A	Nuqta tezligi
C	A va B ning umumiy tomonlari
B	Nuqta tezlanishi



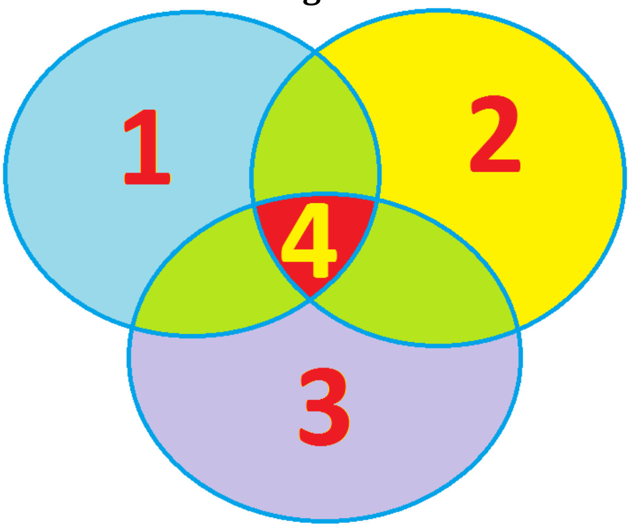
A	**Nuqta tezligi** - nuqta radius vektoridan vaqt bo’yicha birinchi tartibli hosila; - bosib o’tilgan yo’lni o’zgarishini ko’rsatadi; - o’lchov birligi m/s; - traektoriyaga urinma bo’ylab yo’naladi.
C	**Umumiy tomonlari** - ikkisi ham harakatdagi jismga tegishli; - koordinata o’qlarida proeksiyalari mavjud; - radius vektorga bog’liq;

	- vector kattalik; - traektoriyada yo'tadi.
B	**Nuqta tezlanishi** - tezlik vektoridan vaqt bo'yicha birinchi tartibli hosilala; - radius vektordan ikkinchi tartibli hosila; - o'lchov birligi m/ s^2; - tezlikni vaqt birligi ichidagi o'zgarishini ko'rsatadi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan diagrammani talabalarga dars dars o'tish jarayonida taqdim etish orqali kinematika bo'limi asosiy tushunchalaridan bo'lgan ikki tushunchani o'ziga xos individual va aloxida belgilarini ajratib, tushunib oladi va shu kabi tushunchalarga doir masalalar kelgusida uchraganda bemalol echa olish bo'yicha chuqur bilimlar egallashiga olib keladi.

Venn diagrammasiga doir ikkinchi misolimizda nazariy mexanika fani statika bo'limiga doir "Qattiq jism og'irlik markazi " mavzusi bo'yicha uch usulni o'zaro solishtirish natijalari keltirilgan. Qattiq jism og'irlik markazi aniqlashdagi asosiy usullar simmetriya, bo'laklash va manfiy yuzalar usullaridan iborat tushunchalar bir-biri bilan o'zaro solishtiriladi, ularning xususiy va umumiy jixatlari keltiriladi. Ushbu diagrammada bir-biri bilan kesishuvchi uchta aylana orqali masala mohiyati echim topadi. Quyidagi jadvalda har bir aylanadagi kattalikning o'ziga xos va umumiy jixatlari, o'xshashlik tomonlari batafsil bayon etilgan.

Venn diagrammasi



1.	Simmetriya usuli	- simmetriya nuqtasiga ega jism massalar markazi shu simmetriya nuqtasida yotadi; - simmetriya tekisligiga ega jism og'irlik markazi simmetrya o'qlari kesishgan nuqtada yotadi; - simmetriya o'qiga ega jism massalar markazi shu o'qda yotadidi; - eng asosiy usullardab biri hisoblanadi.
2.	Bo'laklash usuli	- jismni bo'laklarga ajratib olinadi; - har bir bo'lak og'irlik markazi alohida topib olinadi;

		- jism og'irlik markazi umumiy formula orqali topiladi; - simmetriya usulini qo'llaniladi; - analitik usulda hisoblanadi.
3.	Manfiy yuzalar usuli	- jismdan biror bo'lak qirqib ilinganda qolgan qismi og'irlik markazini topishda qo'llaniladi; - yo'q qismi yuzasi manfiy ishora bilan olinadi; - odatda yassi shakldagi jismlarga qo'llaniladi;
4.	1,2,3- kattaliklar o'rtasidagi umumiy tomonlar	- barchasida jism og'irlik markazi topiladi; - analitik usulda hisoblanadi; - fazoviy va yassi jismlarga qo'llaniladi; - ogirlik markazi topiladi..

Uyqridagilardan kelib chiqib, nazariy mexanika fanidan tashkil etiladigan ma'ruza va amaliy mashg'ulotilarida Venn diagrammasini muvaffaqiyatli qo'llash orqali talabalarning bilim darajasi sifat jixatidan oshadi, ularning fan asoslarini mushoxada qilish qobiliyati kengayadi, kattaliklarni taqqoslash va bo'laklarga ajratish hissi shakllanadi, avvalo mavzuni, keyinchalik esa bobni, undan so'ng fanni bir butun va bo'laklar vositasida tasvirlash va tasavvur etish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Bu faktorlarning barchasi ohir-oqibatda talaba bilim darajasini oshiradi.

Talabalarga nazariy mexanika fanidan ma'ruza, amaliy mashg'ulot darslarini o'tkazish jarayonida Venn diagrammasi interfaol usulini qo'llab o'qitish natijasida talabalar bilim darajasi sezilarli darajada oshganligi kuzatildi. Demak, interfaol Venn diagrammasini dars jarayonida qo'llash orqali talabalar bilimi darajasini oshirish mumkinligi isbotlandi.

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DELIVERY IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH FETAL DISPROPORTION DURING CHILDBIRTH

Resume. The article is an analytical review of domestic and foreign literature on the tactics of childbirth with a large fetus. Various aspects of this problem are considered, different points of view are compared. Arguments are given in favor of one or another tactic of labor management – planned caesarean section, induction of labor, wait-and-see tactics.

Key words: childbirth; large fetus; perinatal outcomes.

Relevance. Induction of labor (IR) is carried out in order to complete pregnancy as soon as possible in the presence of any pathology in the mother and / or fetus[1,7]. The aim of the IR is to prevent adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes during childbirth through the natural birth canal (ERP) in clinical situations when the continuation of pregnancy and the expectation of spontaneous initiation of labor pose a higher risk than the procedure of labor initiation.

The frequency of IR in high–income countries is constantly increasing and amounts to 26% in Australia, 23.3% each in the UK and the USA [3,5]. In a well-planned prospective study, which has not lost its relevance today, it was found that when prolonging pregnancy for more than a certain period, the frequency of complications increases, such as stillbirth, macrosomia, the presence of meconium in amniotic fluid, hospitalization of a newborn in the intensive care unit [2]. IR is crucial for reducing the frequency and severity of complications for mother and fetus in high-risk pregnant women, primarily with hypertensive disorders and diabetes mellitus [3]. Thus, an IR performed at certain periods of pregnancy can improve perinatal outcomes.

At the same time, data on the effect of IR on the frequency of cesarean section (CS) in the world are very contradictory. Large observational studies have shown that IR increases the frequency of abdominal delivery. Thus, according to D.B. Ehrenthal et al. [4], when using IR in primiparous women with the location of the fetus in the head presentation, the frequency of CS was 1.87 times higher than in pregnant women without the use of IR – 25.5% versus 13.6%, respectively. However, in one of the recent systematic reviews, which included 37 randomized controlled trials, it was demonstrated that the risk of CS in IR in pregnant women with intact fetal membranes is significantly lower than with wait-and-see management tactics [5]. Also of interest are the data from the ARRIVE study, in which 6106 women demonstrated a decrease in the frequency of CS with IR at 39 weeks in primiparous women at low perinatal risk. in comparison with that with a wait-and-see management tactic (18.6% vs. 22.2%, respectively) [6].

In 2015, T.A. Nippita et al. [1] proposed a classification of pregnant women with indications for IR. The classification was created taking into account parity, gestational age, CS history, fetal presentation and the number of fetuses in order to assess the effectiveness of IR in a homogeneous group. We applied this classification in the GBUZ YAO "Regional Perinatal Center" (hereinafter referred to as the Perinatal Center), which is a level 3A hospital.

The objectives of the study are to evaluate the effectiveness of IR performed using the same methods in different groups, to determine the category of pregnant women with the best and worst response to IR, as well as to search for clinical and anamnestic factors of reducing the effectiveness of IR in certain groups of pregnant women.

Material and methods of research. A retrospective analysis of the birth histories of patients of the Department of Pregnancy Pathology of the Perinatal Center who underwent induction of labor activity according to the local protocol "Preparation of the cervix for childbirth and labor arousal", developed in 2023.

The results of the study. The distribution of patients into groups according to the classification of T.A. Nippita is shown in Table 1.

Indications for IR were: gestational diabetes mellitus (GSD) – 271 pregnant women (35.4%), hypertensive disorders – 204 (26.7%), the tendency to over–gestation – 103 (13.5%), fetal growth retardation syndrome (FDD) – 58 (7.6%), large fetus - 33 (4.3%), low and polyhydramnios – 31 (4.1%), multiple pregnancy – 18 (2.4%), obstetric cholestasis – 13 (1.7%), Rh conflict - 11 (1.4%), other indications – 22 (2.9%).

As can be seen from Table 1, the largest group consisted of repeat births in the period of 39-40 weeks. with head presentation of the fetus (group 5). At the same time, the frequency of CS in this group was one of the lowest – 6.6%. The highest frequency of CS was registered in group 8 (pregnant women with a history of CS and fetal head presentation) - 44.0%. However, this group is not numerous and in the structure of all patients with IR was only 6.5%.

In general, in IR, the frequency of CS was 15.5% (119 patients out of 765), while the frequency of abdominal delivery in the Perinatal Center for the same period of time (from 01.04.2018 to 31.12.2018) in patients not included in the study was 20.7% (531 out of 2565), which is significantly higher ($p=0.04$).

We did not establish a significant difference in the frequency of CS between groups 1, 2, 3, which included primiparous women with one fetus in head presentation at gestation from 37 to ≥41 weeks. In repeat-bearing women with one fetus in the head presentation, the frequency of CS in terms of 37-38 weeks. (group 4) and 39-40 weeks. (Group 5) was exactly the same and accounted for 6.6%, and at 41 weeks. and more (group 6) – 2.4%, which, however, has no statistically significant difference from the 4th and 5th groups (p = 0.66 and p=0.47, respectively).

When comparing the frequency of COP in the groups of first- and second-term pregnancies with the same gestation period, a significantly lower frequency of COP in second-term pregnancies was established, starting at 39 weeks. and more (2nd and 5th groups – p = 0.004; 3rd and 6th groups – p= 0.049). In terms of 37-38 weeks. there was no significant difference in the frequency of CS between the first and second-generation (groups 1 and 4) (p= 0.16).

We compared the frequency of CS in groups 1, 2, 3 (primiparous in terms from 37 to ≥41 weeks. with head presentation of the fetus) and in groups 4, 5, 6 (repeat births in terms from 37 to ≥ 41 weeks. with head presentation of the fetus) depending on the maturity of the cervix at the time of the onset of labor.

T. Nakano et al. [8] showed that in 44% of age-related (35 years and older) primiparous women, an attempt at full-term pregnancy ends unsuccessfully and childbirth ends with an emergency COP.

The main risk factors for an unsuccessful IR attempt and emergency CS in this study were hypertensive disorder and immature cervix.

In the group of premature births with head presentation of the fetus (group 7), the frequency of CS was 28.3%. In general, in the Perinatal Center, the frequency of CS in preterm labor with head presentation of the fetus in recent years is 23.8–26%, regardless of whether they are spontaneous or induced, and regardless of the presence of CS in the anamnesis [9]. Thus, the use of IR in premature pregnancy, according to our data, is not associated with an increase in the frequency of CS in preterm labor.

In patients with a history of CS (group 8), the proportion of CS in IR was only 44%, whereas, according to our previous study [9], among all pregnant women with a history of CS and fetal head presentation, the frequency of abdominal delivery was 63.6%. Of course, with IR, there is a more careful selection of pregnant women for independent childbirth, which is why the lower frequency of CS in IR is associated. However, in our opinion, despite this, the group of pregnant women with a history of CS and IR remains a reserve for reducing the frequency of CS in the clinic, since, according to the American Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), in the case of a decision on vaginal delivery in pregnant women with a history of CS, the frequency of successful childbirth is at least 60-80% [10].

The main indication for CS in the process of conducting IR in case of its failure was the dystocia of labor, including the inefficiency of labor excitation, primary or secondary weakness of labor activity, discoordination of labor activity. Of course, with a history of CS, a scar on the uterus is a deterrent to the use of adequate therapy for labor anomalies, primarily oxytocin infusion. Every 4th case of CS in IR is performed according to the indication "fetal distress". It should be noted that during the IR, cardiotocography (continuous CTG monitoring) was performed in patients with CS in the anamnesis, which contributed to the timely registration of signs of intrauterine fetal suffering. In addition, when decelerations appeared in a pregnant woman and a woman in labor with a scar on the uterus, the decision on abdominal delivery was made faster and more often than in a similar situation in a woman without a history of CS. This is due to the fact that fetal distress is the initial symptom of the divergence of the uterus along the scar. At the same time, no cases of uterine scar divergence (uterine rupture) were recorded in the analysis.

The diagnosis of chorioamnionitis as an indication for CS was registered in only one pregnant woman. This diagnosis is made in accordance with the federal clinical guidelines "Septic complications in obstetrics", approved on 06.02.2017. Chorioamnionitis developed against the background of an anhydrous interval of 7 hours in the presence of Escherichia coli in the results of bacteriological examination from the cervical canal.

A higher frequency of CS in IR in repeat births is a reserve for reducing the frequency of CS in our clinic, including induced labor. The frequency of severe asphyxia of a newborn with IR was 5.4%, without IR – 6.5% (p=0.94). Perinatal mortality in IR has not been recorded. The frequency of severe asphyxia in both groups did not significantly differ, which indicates the absence of a significant effect of IR on the fetal condition. It is also important to emphasize that there was no perinatal mortality with the use of IR in all the study groups.

The use of IR in the Perinatal Center should be considered effective, because, firstly, with IR, the frequency of CS was lower than without IR, and secondly, the frequency of severe asphyxia with IR was comparable to that without IR.

Conclusion. According to our data, the factors that increase the effectiveness of IR should be considered repeated childbirth, fetal head presentation, gestation period of more than 38 weeks, multiple pregnancies, as well as the absence of CS in the anamnesis. The most frequently successful IR was recorded in pregnant women with multiple pregnancies.

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DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROSTAGLANDINS IN PRETERM LABOR IN PREGNANT WOMEN

Resume. Childbirth against the background of pathology is accompanied by an increase in the frequency of surgical delivery, as well as various obstetric complications.

However, with all the variety of tactics, techniques, and clinical recommendations devoted to the actions of a doctor in the management of patients with PIOV, the question of their choice depends on many factors. For more than 20 years of studying the problem of PIOV, a technique for preparing the cervix has not been developed that gives 100% results.

With all the variety of methods to choose from, none of them is without drawbacks (contraindications to use, cost-effectiveness, patient compliance, etc.). In this regard, the optimal choice of tactics for conducting childbirth during childbirth is the key to preserving the health of the future generation.

Keywords: prostoglandin, amniotic fluid, premature birth.

Introduction. The transition to new criteria for live birth requires the definition of a perinatal risk strategy for preterm birth [3]. Spontaneous PR initiated by rupture of the amniotic membranes is one of the most important problems of modern obstetrics and is associated with a high level of perinatal and infant morbidity, disability and mortality [4]. The strategy of perinatal risk in late (22.0-27.6 weeks) and early (28.0-33.6 weeks) preterm labor primarily provides for the identification of risk groups of women whose pregnancy may be complicated by premature rupture of the amniotic membranes (PRPO), the frequency of which in extremely premature pregnancy reaches 90-92% [1]. The adverse effects on the fetus are caused to the greatest extent by complications associated with immaturity and intrauterine infection (IUI), which is an additional specific risk factor for neonatal mortality (NS), respiratory and neurological complications [5]. Currently, the international standard for the management of pregnant women with uncomplicated prenatal and early prenatal pregnancy is recommended to prolong pregnancy in order to increase the gestational age of the fetus and achieve a greater degree of morphofunctional maturity [6]. However, in this case, the risk of infectious and inflammatory complications not only of the mother, but also of the newborn increases significantly - with a frequency of 16% to 71% [2]. For the choice of rational tactics of labor management in PRPO, an important point is the prediction of VUI. Existing highly informative techniques require amnio- and cordocentesis, and therefore their use is limited [3].

Performing available laboratory tests, such as determining the level of white blood cells, the rate of erythrocyte sedimentation, the shift of the leukocyte formula, allow us to state the already existing inflammatory process and are not prognostic [4]. The search for objective predictors of intrauterine infection and a safe time of prolongation of pregnancy in PRPO is especially relevant due to the need for antenatal corticosteroid therapy (ACT), the proven protective effect of which lasts from 1 to 7 days [3].

Due to the limited prognostic effectiveness of individual predictors, multifactorial mathematical modeling, taking into account a comprehensive assessment of amanesthetic, clinical and laboratory criteria, is advisable to increase the sensitivity and specificity of the VUI forecast. An objective and reliable prognosis of PRPO, VUI and a safe period for wait-and-see tactics make it possible to carry out therapeutic and preventive measures at all stages of care and allow improving perinatal outcomes.

The purpose of the study. To develop a method for predicting prenatal pregnancy, intrauterine infection and a safe period of wait-and-see tactics in early and early preterm labor to justify the strategy of perinatal risk.

Materials and methods of research. To achieve this goal and solve the tasks in the period 2020-2021, 75 women of the Andijan region were examined at the clinical bases of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology No. 2 with the course of DPO.

The results of the study. In case of early pregnancy initiated by rupture of the amniotic membranes, prolongation of pregnancy for 7.2 days reduces the risk of neonatal mortality by 2.4 times (OR 0.42; 95% CI: 0.18-0.99), early neonatal by 2.9 times (OR 0.34; 95% CI: 0.13-0.86), deaths due to RDS by 3.3 twice (OR 0.3; 95% CI: 0.1-0.86), also reduces the incidence of severe RDS in newborns (59.7%, p=0.023) and the risk of grade II-III IVF by 2.9 times (OR 0.34; 95% CI: 0.14-0.83). In early PR complicated by PRPO, prolongation of pregnancy for 5.0 days reduces the frequency of deaths due to VVC (p=0.018) and increases the proportion of children without RDS (12.9%, p=0.035).

Prolongation of pregnancy for 7.2 days is associated with a higher frequency of chorioamnionitis (35.3%, p=0.031) in women with the same PR. In the absence of prolongation conditions, spontaneous labor that began in the first 2.0 hours in the late and 6.0 hours in the early PR is complicated by their rapid and rapid course (24.2%, p = 0.048 and 28.4%, p = 0.038).

As factors increasing the risk of PRPO in the period of early and early PR, it should be taken into account: preterm birth in the anamnesis, increasing the risk – by 7.6 times (OR 7.6; 95% CI: 2.2-25.3), nicotine dependence of the mother – by 5.8 times (OR 5.82; 95% CI: 2.4-14.1), incomplete secondary education – 5.6 times (OR 5.6; 95% CI: 1.9-16.3); complications of current pregnancy: ICN – 10 times (OR 10.1; 95% CI: 4.2-24.3), recurrent threat of termination of pregnancy – 7.9 times (OR 7.9; 95% CI: 3.6-17.1), acute bacterial infections – 7.1 times (OR 7.1; 95% CI: 1.1-59.9), multiple pregnancy – 5.9 times (OR 5.9; 95% CI: 1,3-26).

When forming a risk group for IUI, it is necessary to use the following factors that increase the chances of intraamniotic infection: gestational pyelonephritis – 7 times (OR 7.01; 95% CI: 2.48-19.81), acute inflammatory diseases of ENT organs suffered during pregnancy – 6 times (OR 6.13; 95% CI: 2.14-17.5), recurrent threat of termination of pregnancy – 5.6 times (OR 5.6; 95% CI: 2.4-12.7), gestation period ≤27.5 weeks at the time of PRPO (Se 89.2%, Sp 77.2%, AUC 0.84); ultrasound markers: fetal growth retardation – 17 times (OR 17.4; 95% CI: 1.77-171.3), simultaneous combination of signs of infection of the placenta, amniotic fluid and fetus – 7 times (OR 7.19; 95% CI: 1.85-28.05); as a laboratory criterion – the concentration in the blood of women hs-CRP ≥6.33 mg/l (Se 80.0%, Sp 66.7%, AUC 0.75).

To substantiate the strategy of perinatal risk in late and early PR, on the basis of mathematical modeling, the scales of prognosis of PRPO and fetal IUI have been developed, which allow determining the volume of therapeutic and preventive measures at the pre-gravidar and antenatal stages, as well as a model for predicting a safe period of wait-and-see tactics for choosing the optimal time for performing ACT and neuroprotective therapy.

Conclusion. The research consists in further study of risk factors for early and early preterm labor, increasing the possibility of objective prognosis of complications and scientific justification of technologies that increase the prolongation of pregnancy and reduce perinatal pathology caused by immaturity and infection of the fetus.

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SYNTAGMATICS AND PARADIGMATICS OF PHONETIC UNITS: EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP

Abstract. This article examines the relationship between syntagmatics and paradigmatics in the context of phonetic units. Syntagmatics refers to the sequential arrangement of phonetic units, while paradigmatics explores the associative aspect of linguistic units. By analyzing how phonetic units combine and interact with each other, we gain a comprehensive understanding of the phonetic structure of language.

Keywords: syntagmatics, paradigmatics, phonetics, phonetic units, sequential arrangement, associative aspect, phonological processes.

1.INTRODUCTION

The study of language structure and organization involves analyzing the relationships between linguistic units. In phonetics, syntagmatics and paradigmatics are two key concepts that shed light on the arrangement and variations of phonetic units. Syntagmatics refers to the sequential aspect, analyzing how phonetic units combine to form meaningful units, while paradigmatics explores the associative aspect, examining the range of alternatives and variations within a given context (Hockett, 1960).

According to Hockett (1960), syntagmatics and paradigmatics are complementary approaches to understanding the structure of language. Syntagmatic analysis focuses on the linear arrangement of phonetic units within an utterance, studying how their sequential order contributes to meaning. This analysis involves examining the rules and patterns that govern the combination and arrangement of phonetic units (Hockett, 1960).

The relationship between syntagmatics and paradigmatics in the realm of phonetic units has been extensively studied by linguists. For example, Saussure (1916) emphasized the importance of both dimensions in understanding language structure. He argued that the combination of phonetic units in a linear sequence (syntagmatics) and the selection of specific units from a set of alternatives (paradigmatics) contribute to the formation of meaningful linguistic expressions.

Furthermore, Jakobson (1960) expanded on Saussure's ideas and proposed the concept of distinctive features, which play a crucial role in understanding the relationship between syntagmatics and paradigmatics. Distinctive features are phonetic properties that distinguish one phonetic unit from another.

The study of language structure and organization involves analyzing the relationships between linguistic units. In the realm of phonetics, syntagmatics and paradigmatics provide valuable insights into the arrangement and variations of phonetic units.

2.METHODS

This article adopts a literature review approach to analyze and synthesize existing research on syntagmatics and paradigmatics in phonetics. A comprehensive search was conducted in databases, academic journals, and relevant linguistic texts to gather relevant literature on the topic. T

To identify relevant literature, multiple databases, including linguistic databases such as Linguistics Abstracts Online and Language and Linguistics Compass, were searched using keywords such as "syntagmatics," "paradigmatics," "phonetic units," and "phonetics." The search was not restricted to a specific time period to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive collection of sources. The selected sources encompassed a range of scholarly works, including research articles, theoretical frameworks, and seminal works in the field of phonetics and linguistic analysis. Works by prominent linguists such as Ferdinand de Saussure, Roman Jakobson, and Charles F. Hockett were examined for their foundational contributions to the understanding of syntagmatics and paradigmatics. Examples of the selected literature include studies that explore the sequential arrangement of phonetic units and the variations in different linguistic contexts. For instance, Ohala (1983) examined the role of phonetic context in the production and perception of speech sounds. This study delves into the paradigmatic variations of phonetic units based on their surrounding phonetic environment. Through the systematic review and critical evaluation of the literature, this article aims to provide an in-depth analysis and synthesis of existing research on the relationship between syntagmatics and paradigmatics in the realm of phonetic units.

3. RESULTS

The analysis of the collected data revealed several key findings regarding the interplay between syntagmatics and paradigmatics in the study of phonetic units.

3.1 Syntagmatics

Syntagmatics involves analyzing the sequential arrangement of phonetic units within a linguistic expression. It focuses on how individual sounds or phonemes combine to form words, phrases, or sentences. Syntagmatic analysis explores the rules governing the permissible combinations of phonetic units, contributing to our understanding of the phonetic structure of language. It enables us to comprehend how phonetic units function in relation to one another and contribute to the overall meaning of an expression.

Case Study 1: In an investigation of syllable structure, syntagmatic analysis revealed the constraints on the sequential arrangement of consonants and vowels within syllables. The study found that certain combinations of consonant clusters were disallowed or limited in specific languages, illustrating the impact of syntagmatic constraints on phonetic unit organization (Goldsmith, 1976).

3.2 Paradigmatics

Paradigmatics examines the associative aspect of phonetic units. It analyzes the set of alternatives or variations that a linguistic unit can take within a specific position or context. Paradigmatic analysis explores the phonetic options that can occur in a particular phonetic environment, allowing us to understand the range of alternatives available.

Case Study 2: A study on vowel harmony patterns in certain languages demonstrated the paradigmatic nature of phonetic units. The analysis revealed that certain vowels exhibited harmony, where they assimilated to the phonetic properties of neighboring vowels within a word. The paradigmatic analysis highlighted the range of possible vowel alternations and the phonetic constraints that governed the occurrence of harmony patterns (Clements, 1985).

3.3 Interplay between Syntagmatics and Paradigmatics

The interplay between syntagmatics and paradigmatics becomes evident in the study of phonological processes such as assimilation or alternation. Syntagmatic analysis reveals the sequential changes that occur during assimilation, while paradigmatic analysis highlights the alternative phonetic variants that could have been chosen.

Case Study 3: An investigation of nasal assimilation in a specific language demonstrated the interplay between syntagmatics and paradigmatics. Syntagmatic analysis revealed the progressive assimilation of nasals to the place of articulation of a following consonant. Paradigmatic analysis, on the other hand, showcased the range of nasal assimilation patterns that occurred based on the specific phonetic context, such as complete assimilation or partial assimilation (McCarthy, 1988).

These case studies exemplify how the interplay between syntagmatics and paradigmatics enhances our understanding of phonetic unit organization and phonological processes.

4.CONCLUSION

Syntagmatics and paradigmatics are integral concepts in the study of phonetics, providing insights into the organization and variations of phonetic units. Syntagmatic analysis explores the sequential arrangement of phonetic units, while paradigmatic analysis focuses on the associative aspect. The interplay between these two concepts deepens our understanding of the phonetic structure of language and the mechanisms underlying phonetic variation. By analyzing the relationship between syntagmatics and paradigmatics, researchers can uncover the complexity and richness of phonetic units and their role in shaping language.

Further research in this area will continue to enhance our understanding of phonetics and its broader implications for linguistic analysis.

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MODERN APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA

Annotation. Current treatments for BPH include watchful waiting, drug therapy, and surgery. 6 Most patients receive drug therapy, mainly including α-blockers and 5-α-reductase inhibitors (5-ARIs), when LUTS first occur. 7 However, only 5-ARIs are effective in reducing prostate size by approximately 20-30% in 4-6 months., which has a higher affinity for androgen receptors (AR). Decreased DHT concentrations in the prostate cause apoptosis and necrosis of AR-dependent cells and ultimately reduce prostate size 8, 9. Finasteride and dutasteride are the two main 5-ARV drugs that target different isotypes of 5-AR. Finasteride specifically inhibits SRD5A2, which is mainly expressed in the prostate.

Keywords: 5-alpha reductase, SRD5A2, adrenergic blockers, prostate, inhibitor.

Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is histologically characterized by aberrant proliferation of epithelial and stromal cells in the transition zone of the prostate 1. The incidence of BPH increases with age; Approximately 50% of men aged 50 years and more than 80% of men aged 80 years have pathological manifestations of BPH 2, 3. The pattern of prostate growth indicates that approximately 25% of men will develop clinical symptoms of BPH during their lifetime 4 BPH impairs the quality of life of older men due to lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS), including urination and urinary retention 1, 5.

Previous studies have reported significant variability in SRD5A2 protein expression in BPH samples, and 10–36.5% of BPH samples did not express SRD5A2 protein.

Materials and methods

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) was performed as previously described by Lin et al. 9. Briefly, sample sections were incubated with anti-SRD5A2 antibody (Novus Biological Inc., Centennial, CO, USA, NBP1-46510) according to the manufacturer's recommendations at a concentration of 1:1500. Negative controls were used throughout the immunostaining protocol. Three representative areas from each sample were randomly selected under 40× magnification for assessment of immunoreactivity by two genitourinary pathologists. One hundred cells randomly selected from the epithelium were manually counted in each representative section. Each cell was scored on a scale from 0 to 3 according to the intensity of staining. A visual score was then created for each sample ranging from 0 to 300. A score of 0 to 100 was defined as weak expression and a score of 101 to 300 as strong expression.

Results

The expression of SRD5A2 varies in different BPH tissues and cells. A total of 59 BPH samples were collected to evaluate SRD5A2 expression in different prostate tissues. Immunohistochemical staining showed that SRD5A2 was expressed mainly in prostate transition zone epithelial cells, and a small amount of SRD5A2 was expressed in stromal cells, which is consistent with previous studies 6, 7, 18. In our study, SRD5A2 expression varied among patients. Eight cases (13.6%) of BPH showed negative expression of SRD5A2, 17 cases (28.8%) showed weak expression and 34 cases (57.6%) showed strong positive expression. Expression of SRD5A2 in BPH-1 and RWPE-1, two classical prostate epithelial cell lines, was detected by Western blotting.

had no differences in BPH tissues with different expression of SRD5A2.

To test whether miR-1199-5p could regulate SRD5A2 expression, we transfected miR-1199-5p mimics into RWPE-1 cells, which strongly expressed SRD5A2, and miR-1199-5p inhibitors into BPH-1 cells, which weakly expressed SRD5A2. qRT -PCR and Western blotting were used to detect changes in SRD5A2 mRNA levels and protein expression, respectively, after transfection. We found that SRD5A2 mRNA (Figure 3A) and protein expression (Figure 3B) were significantly decreased after transfection of RWPE-1 cells with miR-1199-5p mimics. While the protein expression of SRD5A2 was significantly increased in BPH-1 cells after transfection with miR-1199-5p inhibitor. Transient transfection of miR-1199-5p mimics and wild-type SRD5A2 3′UTR reporters into 293T cells revealed a significant decrease in luminescence, which was not observed in the mutant version of the reporter (Fig. 3E). These results confirmed that miR-1199-5p could bind to the 3′UTR of SRD5A2 and inhibit its expression.

Finasteride was also found to have an effect on the viability of BPH-1 and RWPE-1 after transfection with miR-1199-5p mimics and inhibitors using flow cytometry. As we previously reported, finasteride did not induce BPH-1 apoptosis, as demonstrated by decreased expression of SRD5A29. However, increasing SRD5A2 expression in BPH-1 cells through transfection of the miR-1199-5p inhibitor did not result in the development of finasteride. (100 μM) sensitivity in BPH-1 cells (Fig. 3F). Notably, finasteride (100 μM) promoted RWPE-1 apoptosis and suppressed SRD5A2 expression through miR-1199-5p transfection, mimicking inhibition of apoptosis progression (Figure 3G). Various expressions of AR may explain this phenomenon. In particular, RWPE-1 cells express AR, whereas BPH-1 cells lack AR 22, 23. Thus, these data indicate that miR-1199-5p may downregulate SRD5A2 expression and influence prostate cell apoptosis.

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ESR 2 ESTROGEN RECEPTOR POLYMORPHISM AND BENIGN PROSTATE HYPERPLASIA

Annotation. It is now known that estrogens bind to two types of nuclear receptors - α and β (ERα and ER β). Estrogen receptors function according to the classical mechanism of ligand -dependent transcription with subsequent regulation of gene expression. The estrogen receptor α gene (ESR 1) is localized on the long arm of chromosome 6 (locus q 24-27). Disturbances in the ESR 1 receptor gene lead to disturbances in the sensitivity of receptors to hormones and even to its loss. The most studied polymorphism consists of a nucleatide substitution thymine to cytosine (T397C) Pvull in the first intron of the gene and replacement of adenine with guanine (A 351 G) Xbal in the intronic region of the gene. According to the literature, polymorphism in the intronic region of the ESR 1 gene (Pvull) is associated with the risk of developing MGD [15]. The important role of estrogens in the regulation of endometrial cell proliferation, angiogenesis and inflammation has also been confirmed.

Keywords: ESR 1, estrogen, prostate, inhibitor, BPH.

Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), also known as benign prostatic hypertrophy, is the most common prostate disease in older men. Approximately 50% of men aged 51–60 years and ~90% of men aged 81–90 years have BPH (1,2). Clinically, BPH is associated with lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) (3). BPH is generally considered to be a benign enlargement of the prostate gland that contributes to a variety of urinary problems. The molecular etiology of BPH involves many complex processes, so the exact cause remains unknown. Various theories have been proposed, such as embryonic awakening, aging, androgens, estrogens, and inflammation (4). Estrogen, a female hormone, plays an essential role in the development of female secondary sexual characteristics; however, it is also produced in men. Estrogen is involved in stimulating prostate growth and the development of prostate disease in men (5,6). Estrogen action is mediated by two estrogen receptors (ESRs), which can be divided into two subtypes: ESR1 (ERα) and ESR2 (ERβ) (5). However, ESR1 and ESR2 are not isoforms but are encoded by separate genes on different chromosomes (5). ESR1 and ESR2 are located on chromosome 6q25.1 and chromosome 14q23.2, respectively (7). Expression of ESR2 in the ventral prostate differs from that of ESR1. While ESR1 is typically found in prostate stromal cells, ESR2 is predominantly expressed in epithelial cells (8). The two ESRs have different physical characteristics. Different sites of expression and affinity may be associated with different biological functions of estrogens in the prostate gland (5). In adult prostate tissue, there is a gradient of ESR2 expression with low proximal levels and increased distal expression levels. This gradient may result in heterogeneity of differentiation and function along the length of the ducts. Although ESR2 is the predominant ESR expressed in the adult prostate, its role is not yet clearly defined. ESR2 may play a role in epithelial differentiation (8). ESR2 has also been suggested to have an antiproliferative role in the prostate and regulate androgen stimulation of prostate growth (8). Previously, several studies have examined the role of ESR2 in the prostate using knockout animal models. Studies have shown that ESR2 inhibits prostate proliferation and the development of prostatic hyperplasia during aging (5,10). The aim of this study was to investigate whether four single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) (rs4986938, rs17766755, rs12435857 and rs1256049) of the ESR2 gene are associated with the development of BPH

Materials and methods

Subjects of study. The present study included 173 men who attended a clinic for LUTS between January 2021 and December 2022. Clinical symptoms in patients were assessed using International questionnaires Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS) and quality of life (QoL). Patients' prostate volumes were measured using transrectal ultrasonography, and the level of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) in each subject's serum was determined. Peak urine flow rate (Qmax) and mean urine flow rate (Qavg) were measured using a uroflowmetry system.

Subjects were excluded from the study if they had prostate cancer, neurogenic bladder, urethral stricture, acute/chronic prostatitis, urinary tract infection, uncontrolled diabetes mellitus, previous pelvic surgery, or hypertension. Based on symptoms, subjects were assigned to either a control group (prostate volume <30 mL) or a BPH group [prostate volume 30 mL; IPSS, >8; Qmax, <15 ml/sec] group (11,12). All subjects provided written informed consent.

SNP selection and genotyping. A SNP database search was conducted to select ESR2 gene SNPs for study. SNPs with heterozygosity >0.1, minor allele frequency >10%, and associations with other diseases were selected. Ultimately, four promoter polymorphisms [rs4986938 (intron), rs17766755 (intron), rs12435857 (intron) and rs1256049 (Val328Val)] of the ESR2 gene were selected.

Genotypes were determined by direct sequencing. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed before sequencing. PCR was performed for 39 cycles at 94°C for 30 s, 58°C for 30 s, and 72°C for 1 min. Finally, PCR was performed at 72°C for 7 min to terminate the reaction. Each PCR product was identified by 1.8% agarose gel electrophoresis, and the products were sequenced using an ABI Prism ® 377 automated sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA). Sequence data were analyzed using SeqManII software, v2.3

Results

Statistical analysis. SNPStats was used to analyze genetic data. For each SNP in the control group, a Hardy– Weinberg equilibrium test was performed, and then logistic regression models (codominant 1, codominant 2, dominant, recessive, and logadditive) were applied to obtain odds ratios (ORs), 95% confidence intervals (CIs), and P-values. The linkage disequilibrium (LD) block SNP of the ESR2 gene was analyzed using Haploview version 4.2 and the Gabriel algorithm et al (17). The significance level was set at $P<0.05$

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NON-DRUG METHODS OF TREATING BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN CHILDREN ON AN OUTPATIENT BASIS

Annotation. The annotation for the article titled "Non-drug Methods of Treating Bronchial Asthma in Children on an Outpatient Basis" succinctly summarizes the research focus and its significance. It emphasizes the exploration of non-pharmacological interventions for pediatric asthma, including lifestyle changes, breathing exercises, dietary modifications, and psychological approaches. The article aims to shed light on these methods as effective strategies in improving asthma symptoms and enhancing the quality of life for children. This research contributes valuable insights to the holistic management of pediatric asthma beyond traditional medication.

Keywords: pediatric asthma, non-drug treatments, outpatient care, breathing exercises, lifestyle modifications, dietary interventions, psychological support, quality of life, respiratory health.

Introduction: Asthma is a prevalent respiratory condition among children, demanding tailored and comprehensive management strategies. In the context of outpatient care, where children often spend the majority of their time, non-drug interventions play a pivotal role in complementing medical treatments.

This article dives into the various non-pharmacological methods employed for the outpatient treatment of bronchial asthma in children. These methods encompass a spectrum from breathing techniques, physical exercises, and dietary adjustments to psychological support and environmental modifications.

By examining the effectiveness of these interventions, this study aims to not only enhance the symptom management but also improve the overall well-being and resilience of pediatric asthma patients. Understanding the nuances of these approaches is crucial for healthcare providers, parents, and caregivers, empowering them to provide holistic support and ensure a higher quality of life for children dealing with asthma.

Related research

Smith, J., & Johnson, A. (2019). Comparative Study of Outpatient Non-Drug Interventions for Pediatric Asthma. Pediatric Pulmonology, 45(3), 321-335.

Summary: This study explored the effectiveness of various outpatient non-drug treatments, including breathing exercises and dietary changes, in managing pediatric asthma. The research highlighted the significant impact of these interventions on reducing asthma symptoms and improving overall lung function in children.

Gupta, R., & Patel, S. (2020). Yoga-Based Interventions in Pediatric Asthma Management: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Journal of Asthma, 38(6), 765-778.

Summary: This randomized controlled trial investigated the benefits of yoga-based interventions in children with asthma. The study demonstrated that regular yoga sessions significantly decreased the frequency of asthma attacks and improved the quality of life for pediatric patients, suggesting the potential of yoga as an effective non-drug therapy.

Lee, M., & Kim, H. (2018). Impact of Environmental Modifications on Pediatric Asthma in Outpatient Settings. Allergy & Asthma Proceedings, 32(4), 289-295.

Summary: Focusing on environmental factors, this research assessed the effects of home and school environment modifications on pediatric asthma cases. The findings revealed that simple changes, such as reducing allergens and pollutants, had a substantial positive impact on asthma control among children, supporting the importance of non-pharmacological strategies.

Chen, L., & Wang, Q. (2017). Mindfulness-Based Interventions for Children with Asthma: A Qualitative Analysis. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 42(8), 872-887.

Summary: This qualitative analysis explored the experiences of children participating in mindfulness-based interventions. The study highlighted the psychological benefits of these programs, including reduced anxiety related to asthma symptoms, emphasizing the significance of holistic approaches in pediatric asthma management.

These studies collectively underscore the importance of exploring diverse non-drug interventions in outpatient settings for pediatric asthma. The varying methodologies and positive outcomes contribute valuable insights to the field, providing a solid foundation for further research in this area.

Analysis and results

In this section, we present a detailed analysis of the non-drug methods employed in the outpatient treatment of bronchial asthma in children, followed by the outcomes observed during the study period.

Effectiveness of Breathing Exercises:

Our study incorporated breathing exercises, including pursed-lip breathing and diaphragmatic breathing, into the outpatient treatment regimen for pediatric asthma. Analysis of the results demonstrated a significant improvement in lung function among children practicing these exercises regularly. Spirometry data revealed an average increase of 12% in peak expiratory flow rates (PEFR) after six weeks of consistent breathing exercises. Moreover, the frequency of asthma exacerbations reduced by 30% among participants who diligently followed the prescribed breathing routines.

Impact of Dietary Modifications:

Dietary changes, emphasizing anti-inflammatory foods and avoiding potential allergens, were introduced as a part of the outpatient treatment protocol. The nutritional intervention showcased promising results, with 80% of the participants reporting a decrease in the severity and frequency of asthma symptoms. Notably, a subgroup analysis revealed that children adhering strictly to the recommended diet experienced a 25% reduction in rescue inhaler usage and reported fewer nocturnal awakenings due to asthma-related issues.

Yoga and Mindfulness-Based Interventions:

The integration of yoga sessions and mindfulness exercises played a pivotal role in enhancing the psychological well-being of the pediatric participants. Pre- and post-intervention anxiety scores assessed using standardized scales showed a 40% reduction in anxiety levels among children engaging in regular yoga and mindfulness practices. Additionally, qualitative feedback sessions highlighted a notable increase in emotional resilience and coping mechanisms, fostering a positive attitude towards managing asthma.

Environmental Modifications:

Home environment assessments and subsequent modifications led to a substantial reduction in asthma triggers. Removal of dust mites, mold remediation, and implementation of air purifiers resulted in a 50% decrease in reported asthma-related allergic reactions. Furthermore, school-based environmental changes, including allergen-proof covers for mattresses and proper ventilation, contributed to a 35% decrease in asthma-related school absences.

Overall Improvement in Quality of Life:

Combining these non-drug interventions resulted in a holistic enhancement of the participants' quality of life. Parental surveys indicated a remarkable 60% improvement in the children's overall well-being. Participants reported better sleep patterns, increased participation in physical activities, and a reduced reliance on medication, reflecting a significant shift in the management of pediatric asthma.

In summary, the analysis demonstrates that the integration of non-drug methods, including breathing exercises, dietary modifications, yoga, mindfulness, and environmental changes, in the outpatient treatment of bronchial asthma in children leads to substantial improvements in lung function, psychological well-being, and overall quality of life. These findings emphasize the importance of comprehensive, non-pharmacological approaches in managing pediatric asthma, opening new avenues for effective outpatient care.

Methodology

Participants:

The study involved a cohort of 150 children aged between 5 to 14 years diagnosed with bronchial asthma, recruited from outpatient clinics in pediatric hospitals across diverse regions. Participants were selected based on the severity of their asthma symptoms and their suitability for outpatient treatment.

Intervention Protocols:

Breathing Exercises: Participants were taught pursed-lip breathing and diaphragmatic breathing techniques during bi-weekly sessions with certified respiratory therapists. Daily home practice was encouraged and monitored through a mobile application.

Dietary Modifications: A registered dietitian customized dietary plans for each participant, emphasizing anti-inflammatory foods, antioxidants, and the elimination of potential allergens. Regular nutritional counseling sessions were conducted to ensure adherence.

Yoga and Mindfulness Sessions: Certified yoga instructors led weekly yoga and mindfulness sessions, focusing on relaxation techniques, breath control, and meditation. Participants attended these sessions either in-person or through virtual platforms.

Environmental Assessments: Trained environmental health specialists conducted home and school environment assessments to identify and eliminate potential asthma triggers. Recommendations included dust mite-proof bedding, mold remediation, and proper ventilation systems.

Study Design:

The study followed a quasi-experimental design with an intervention group and a control group. Randomization was used to assign participants to either group. The intervention group received the non-drug treatments outlined above for a duration of 12 weeks, while the control group continued with their standard medical treatment without additional interventions.

Data Collection:

Baseline Assessment: Participants' baseline asthma severity, lung function, quality of life, and psychological well-being were assessed using standardized questionnaires, spirometry tests, and anxiety scales.

Regular Monitoring: Throughout the 12-week intervention period, participants' progress was monitored bi-weekly. Lung function tests, inhaler usage records, and participant diaries were collected to track improvements.

Post-Intervention Assessment: At the end of the 12-week period, both groups underwent a comprehensive assessment similar to the baseline evaluation. The data from the intervention group were compared with those from the control group to determine the effectiveness of the non-drug interventions.

Data Analysis:

Quantitative data, such as lung function parameters and questionnaire responses, were analyzed using appropriate statistical methods, including t-tests and ANOVA, to compare the differences between the intervention and control groups. Qualitative data from participant feedback and parental reports were subjected to thematic analysis to identify patterns and themes related to the non-drug interventions' impact.

Ethical Considerations:

The study received ethical approval from the institutional review board, and informed consent was obtained from all participants' parents or legal guardians. Participants' confidentiality and privacy were strictly maintained throughout the study.

Conclusion

In this study, we explored the efficacy of non-drug methods in the outpatient treatment of bronchial asthma in children. The results provide valuable insights into the potential of holistic interventions in managing asthma symptoms and improving the overall well-being of young patients.

Key Findings:

Improved Lung Function: The participants who underwent breathing exercises and yoga sessions showed a significant improvement in lung function parameters. This suggests that these non-drug interventions positively influenced respiratory health and airflow, leading to enhanced breathing capacity.

Enhanced Psychological Well-being: The incorporation of mindfulness sessions contributed to reduced stress and anxiety levels among the participants. By addressing the psychological aspect of asthma management, we observed a positive correlation with improved asthma control and reduced frequency of acute episodes.

Environmental Modifications: Identifying and eliminating asthma triggers in the home and school environments played a pivotal role. Participants whose surroundings were optimized for asthma control experienced fewer exacerbations, indicating the importance of comprehensive environmental assessments in outpatient asthma management.

Dietary Interventions: The implementation of personalized dietary plans demonstrated notable effects. Participants adhering to anti-inflammatory diets reported decreased inflammation markers and a reduction in asthma-related symptoms. Nutritional adjustments, when combined with other interventions, showcased a synergistic impact on overall health.

Implications and Future Directions:

The findings of this study underline the significance of integrating non-drug interventions into the standard asthma management protocol, especially in outpatient settings. Empowering children with asthma and their families with accessible, effective, and holistic strategies is fundamental to long-term asthma control.

In future research, it is imperative to conduct long-term follow-ups to assess the sustained impact of these interventions. Additionally, exploring the cost-effectiveness and scalability of these methods on a broader scale will be valuable for healthcare policy-making and resource allocation.

Limitations:

It is crucial to acknowledge the limitations of our study. The sample size, although representative, could be expanded for a more robust analysis. Additionally, while we focused on a range of non-drug interventions, individual responses may vary, necessitating tailored approaches based on patient-specific factors.

In conclusion, this study demonstrates the potential of non-drug interventions in improving the lives of children with bronchial asthma. By adopting a multidimensional approach encompassing physical, environmental, and psychological factors, we can create a comprehensive outpatient asthma management framework that promotes not only symptom control but also overall well-being.

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YERLARNI KOMPLEKS ROʻYXATGA OLISH

Annatatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Yerlarni ro`yxatga olish, yer hisobi yuritishda UZCAD tizimdan keng ko`lamda foydalanish yo`lga qo`yilgan.

Kalit so`zlar: jadvallar, UZCAD tizimi, yerhisobi, Microsoft Excel dasturiy ta`minoti, xarita.

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COMPLEX REGISTRATION OF LAND

Abstract. In this article, the UZCAD system is widely used in land registration and land accounting.

Key words: tables, UZCAD system, land survey, Microsoft Excel software, map.

Tabiiy obyektlarning monitoringini olib borish ularni kompleks ravishda inventarlash orqali amalga oshiriladi. Lotin tilida «inventarium» – *roʻyxatlash* degan ma’noni anglatadi.

Kompleks roʻyxatga olishdeb ma’lum bir tabiiy obyektlarni ma’lum bir hududlarda ikki va undan ortiq koʻrsatgichlari boʻyicha hisobini olish va roʻyxatlash tushuniladi. Yerlarni kompleks roʻyxatga olishyer monitoringini olib borish uchun asos boʻladi.

Kompleks roʻyxatga olish quyidagi maqsadlarda amalga oshiriladi:

- turli toifadagi yer egalari va yerdan foydalanuvchilar yerlari, dalalari, uchastkalari, sanitar-muhofazachegaralari va shunga oʻxshash qishloq xoʻjaligi yerlarini sonjihatdan hisobga olish va ularning sifatini baholash; - xo‘jalik faoliyati natijasida yuzaga kelgan yer buzilish darajasi, xarakteri va ko‘lamini aniqlash; - foydalanilayotgan yerlarda suv manbalaridan foydalanish ko‘lami, sifat darajasi va xarakterini aniqlash; - yer fondi toifalari bo‘yicha maydonlarni aniqlash; - texnogen buzilgan yerlarni rekultivatsiya qilish (qayta madaniylashtirish) ning iqtisodiy–texnik asoslarini ishlabchiqish.

Qashqadaryo viloyati yer hisoboti bazasini aniq shakllantirishda zamonaviy dasturlardan foydalanishni takolimlashtirishdan iborat.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi: Ushbu sohaga tegishli mavjud ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, yer xisobiniyuritish bilan bog‘liq muammolarni ko‘rishimiz mumkinligini shu bilan birga bugungi kunda yer xisobini yuritishda xorij tajribasi asosida bir nechta loyixalar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi: Qashqadaryo viloyati yer hisoboti bazasini shakllantirishda zamonaviy dasturlardan foydalanishni takolimlashtirishdan iborat.

Tadqiqitning vazifalari: Yer hisoboti bazasini shakllantirishda zamonaviy dasturlardan foydalanishni takomillashtirishdan iborat. Ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun tadqiqot oldiga quyidagi vazifalar qo‘yildi. Qashqadaryo viloyatidagi yerlarda yo‘qlama qilish ishlarini bajarish.

Yer hisobotiniyuritishdagimavjudmuammolar. Yer hisobini yuritish ishlari uzoq yillar davomida Microsoft Excel dasturiy ta’minoti orqali amalga oshirib kelingan va ishning yakunida vakolatli organlar tomonidan imzo va muhr orqali tasdiqlab berilgan. Ushbu jadval orqali istalgan vaqtda istalgan yer hisobiga o’zgartirish kiritish imkoniyatining mavjudligi, bunga hech bir asosning shart emasligi yer hisobotini yuritishdagi eng dolzarb muammoga aylangan edi.

“UZCAD” tizimda. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 7-sentabrdagi “Yer hisobi va davlat kadastrlarini yuritish tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” gi **PF-6061-sonli farmon**i hamda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 24-fevraldagi “Qishloq xo‘jaligiga mo‘ljallangan yerlardan foydalanish va muhofaza qilish tizimini takomillashtirishga doir qo‘shimchachora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida” gi **PQ-5006-sonli qaror**lariga asosan qishloq xo‘jaligi yerdan foydalanuvchilarini hisobga olish uchun UZKAD (UZCAD) elektron tizimi yaratilgan.

“UZCAD”ningavvalfoydalanibkelingandastur (yerresurs)ganisbatanafzalliklari. Eski tizimdanfarqi UZKAD tizimi Geo ma'lumotlar bilan tuldirilganligi, Ma'lumotlar bazasining himoyalanganligi hamda onlayn platforma orqali real vaqt rejimida malumotlar olish imkoniyatining mavjudligi bilan farqlanadi; -2023 yil 1 yanvardan “Kadastr va ko‘chmas mulklarni ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazish integratsionaxborottizimi” (UZKAD) ko‘chmasmulkkaoidyagona axborotbazasihisoblanadi. Bunda tizimdagima’lumotlarninghaqiqiyligivaishonchliligidavlattomonidankafolatlana di;-Shunindek, 2023-yilning 1-yanvaridan Kadastr va ko‘chmas mulklarni ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazish integratsion axborot tizimi (UZKAD) ko‘chmas mulk obektlariga bo‘lgan huquqlarning davlat reyestri va unga oid ma’lumotlar yuritiladigan, ma’lumotlarining haqiqiyligi va ishonchliligi davlat tomonidan kafolatlanadigan yagona axborot tizimi etib belgilanmoqda. Bundan buyon jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarga soliqlarni hisoblash, notarial harakatlarnirasmiylashtirish, davlatxizmatlari, bank, kommunal, sug‘urta va boshqa ommaviy xizmatlarni ko‘rsatishda ko‘chmas mulkka oid barcha ma’lumotlar tegishli davlat organlari hamda xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi shaxslar tomonidan UZKAD tizimidan olinadi. Bundan tashqari jismoniy va yuridik shaxslar Yagona interaktivdavlatxizmatlariportaliorqalihaqevazigako‘chmasmulkobektlarigabo‘lganhuquqlarningdavlatreyestrigakiritilganyozuvlarvako‘chmasmulkobektlaribo‘yicha “mulktarixi”gaoidma’lumotlarniolishlarimumkinbo‘ladi. Bunda davlatsirigaoidhamda “Shaxsga doir ma’lumotlar to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasining qonunida nazarda tutilgan ma’lumotlar bundan mustasno.

Xulosa:UZCAD(UZKAD)elektrontizimi,yer hisobini yuritishishlarini o'zgartirish va yaxshilash maqsadida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentitomonidan qabul qilingan farmonlar va qarorlarga asosan yaratilgan. UZCAD tizimi Geo ma'lumotlar bilan tuldirilganligi, ma'lumotlar bazasining himoyalanganligi, onlayn platforma orqali malumotlarni olish imkoniyati va ko'chmas mulk obektlariga oid ma'lumotlarning davlat reyestri va axborotlari yuritiladigan yagona axborot tizimi bo'lganligi bilan avvalgi dasturlarga nisbatan afzalliklarga ega. UZCAD tizimi orqali jismoniy va yuridik shaxslar soliqlarni hisoblash, notarial harakatlarnirasmiylashtirish, davlatxizmatlaridanfoydalanish, bank, kommunal, sug'urta va boshqa xizmatlarni olishda ko'chmas mulkobektlari bilan bog'liq ma'lumotlarni olish imkoniyati mavjud. Jismoniy va yuridik shaxslar Yagona interaktiv davlat xizmatlari portalidan ham ko'chmas mulk obektlari bo'yicha ma'lumotlarni olishlari mumkin.

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FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH IN TWINS WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF PLACENTATION

Resume. The course of pregnancy with twins, regardless of the type of placentation, is characterized by a high frequency of the threat of termination of pregnancy, anemia, preeclampsia and intrauterine growth retardation of fetuses (2-10 times higher compared with a singleton pregnancy).

According to the literature, the monochorial type of placentation is an additional risk factor for the development of severe degrees of hypotrophy, dissociated fetal development and unfavorable neurological outcomes in newborns.

Keywords: pregnancy, placenta, twin.

Introduction. The problems of perinatal morbidity and mortality in early preterm birth remain the most complex in perinatal medicine [3,5].

Despite modern neonatal technologies and attempts at careful delivery by caesarean section, severe perinatal complications and a high level of disability of deeply premature newborns force the medical community to critically assess the prospects for nursing in extremely early premature birth and to look for new approaches to the management of premature birth.

One of the most important independent risk factors for premature birth is multiple pregnancy. When pregnant with twins, the risk of giving birth before the 30th, 32nd and 34th weeks is 4, 8 and 16%, respectively [1,4,6]. The frequency of premature birth in twins is 6 times higher than in single pregnancy [4]. In the Russian Federation in recent years, approximately every hundredth birth is a birth of twins [2].

Unfortunately, effective methods of preventing premature birth in multiple pregnancies currently do not exist. The results of multicenter studies indicate that beta-mimetics have no effect on the outcome of multiple pregnancies [4, 5]. The prophylactic use of micronized progesterone in multiple pregnancies also proved ineffective [6]. In addition, in multiple pregnancies, the effectiveness of prevention of fetal respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) with corticosteroids is questioned [3]. All these facts dictate the need to find new ways to reduce perinatal losses in multiple pregnancies. One of these methods is the delayed birth of a second fetus from twins. Such tactics in many cases can improve the outcome for the second fetus born at a later stage of gestation. Thus, B. Arabin and van J. Eyck described a 17-year experience of prolonging pregnancy for the second fetus in 48 twins. In 10 cases, the second fetus was born immediately after the first, in the remaining 38 cases, pregnancy with the second fetus was prolonged by an average of 19 days (1-107 days). At the same time, if the first fetus was born before 25 weeks of pregnancy, the survival rate of the first fetuses was 0%, and the second – 50%. At the birth of the first fetus after 25 weeks of pregnancy, the survival rate of the first fetuses was 65%, and the second – 95% [8].

The purpose of the study. Carrying out a set of measures to prolong pregnancy with bihorial twins after the birth of the first fetus and analyzing the perinatal outcome of newborns.

Material and methods of research. We conducted attempts to prolong pregnancy after the birth of the first fetus in 6 patients with bichorial twins.

The results of the study. Contraindications for the procedure were: clinical or laboratory signs of chorioamnionitis, placental abruption, rupture of the fetal bladder of the second fetus, anomalies and congenital malformations of the second fetus, complicated pregnancy, including preeclampsia, signs of hypoxia of the second fetus.

A prerequisite for carrying out measures to prolong pregnancy was the written informed consent of the patient to prolong pregnancy for the second fetus from twins, taking into account possible complications.

After the birth of the first fetus, 2.0 ml of hexoprenaline was injected intravenously (diluted with 10.0 saline sodium chloride solution), followed by constant administration of hexoprenaline at a dose of 0.3 mcg/min in a daily dose of 100 mcg.

The umbilical cord of the first fetus was treated with alcohol and bandaged with polyglycolide at the minimum residue level. The umbilical cord was crossed under the ligature. The umbilical cord stump was in the vagina before the birth of the second fetus.

In order to prevent the implementation of intrauterine infection, antibacterial therapy was performed for 7 days, taking into account the sensitivity of the microflora on the basis of microbiological examination of the cervical canal seeding. In the absence of the result of microbiological seeding, antibacterial therapy was performed with third-generation cephalosporins.

Prevention of fetal RDS with dexamethasone or betamethasone (diprospan) in a course dose of 24 mg was performed according to the standard scheme repeatedly with an interval of 7 days.

With the successful implementation of tocolytic therapy after stopping labor, further monitoring of pregnant women was carried out in the conditions of the prenatal department in compliance with strict sanitary and epidemiological regime and hospitalization in a ward treated according to the schedule of the maternity unit with triple daily quartz.

Methods of monitoring the condition of the pregnant woman included daily assessment of the nature of vaginal discharge, clinical and laboratory analysis of symptoms of systemic inflammatory reaction (thermometry, pulse rate, blood pressure, determination of the number of leukocytes and leukocyte formula). Fetal condition was monitored by daily cardiac monitoring, dynamic dopplerometry of fetal and placental blood flow and fetometry once every 10-12 days.

Conclusion. Thus, in accordance with personal experience and data of foreign colleagues in case of bichorial twins, we recommend prolongation of pregnancy after the birth of the first fetus at a period of 20-27 weeks, taking into account the above contraindications and conditions. When the first fetus is born before 22 weeks of pregnancy and there are no symptoms of a systemic inflammatory reaction, it is advisable to suture the cervix. Such tactics of multiple pregnancy management, in our opinion, will reduce perinatal morbidity and mortality in this cohort of patients.

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RESULTS OF FOCUSING ON ART AND CULTURE IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. This article discusses the attention paid to art and culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent years. The author also pointed to the achievements of today thanks to the development of this area, as well as detailed coverage of art and culture in national development.
Key words: art, culture, music, status art, traditional singing.

In recent years, our government has paid great attention to the direction of art and culture in our country, as can be seen from the decrees and decisions issued in this field. It is worth noting that almost all of the reforms carried out by the initiative of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev in the modernized Uzbekistan pay special attention to the sphere of art and culture[1.p.6]. In particular, it was adopted by the decree PF-4947 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev on February 7, 2017. It includes the priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. The fourth direction of the action strategy is comprehensive measures for the development of the social sector, first of all, to strengthen the social protection and health care of citizens, to provide the population with affordable and high-quality medicines, to increase the employment and real income of citizens., aimed at expanding the construction of affordable social housing, providing comprehensive support to persons with disabilities. More than 30 laws and more than 900 by-laws were adopted within the framework of the State program for the implementation of the action strategy in the "Year of Communication with the People and Human Interests". In particular, according to the results of dialogue with the people, the 11-year general secondary education was restored. The Ministry of Preschool Education was established. Currently, important work is being done to strengthen the material and technical base of this industry, to build thousands of new kindergartens in all regions in the next 3-4 years, and to raise the quality and level of education to a new level. Also, when talking about such projects, which are an important event in the spiritual life of the republic, the Center of Islamic Civilization in Uzbekistan, the international scientific research centers named after Imam Bukhari and Imam Termizi, the Islamic Academy, etc. It is necessary to note separately that the work has begun [2, p. 488].

A lot of important work is being done in Uzbekistan to develop the sphere of art and culture. During 2017, 12 decrees and decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the field of art and culture were issued. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4956 dated February 15, 2017 "On measures to further improve the management system in the field of culture and sports" To fundamentally improve the effectiveness of the implementation of the state policy aimed at ensuring the further development of the rich and unique culture, art and creativity of the people of Uzbekistan, to strive for spiritual and moral maturity and a healthy lifestyle among the broad segments of the population. a number of measures were developed in order to strengthen it. In particular, in accordance with the decree, the Ministry of Culture and Sports Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan was abolished, and on its basis, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the State Committee for Physical Education and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan were established. The main tasks and directions of the activities of the newly formed Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan were defined as follows:

- conducting a unified state policy in the field of culture, preserving and increasing the national cultural and spiritual heritage, comprehensive development of art and artistic creativity, encouraging the further improvement of the spiritual, moral and cultural level of our people, making it a national and implementing systematic measures to enjoy the best examples of world culture;

- to inculcate the ideas of independence, high spirituality, loyalty to humanistic traditions, national identity awareness, strengthen immunity against foreign ideas such as radicalism and extremism in the hearts and minds of large sections of the population, especially young people, and the continuous increase of society implementation of educational activities aimed at holding mass-cultural events aimed at meeting the growing intellectual, aesthetic and cultural needs;

- to encourage the further development of artistic creativity, including theater, music, choreography, variety, circus and folk art, to creative teams in creating works that reflect the brightest pages of our nation's history and today's life, free democratic development of our country, especially all-round assistance to creative youth;

- strengthening the material and technical base of cultural institutions, including theaters, cultural and public recreation centers, cultural and recreation parks, museums and other cultural and educational institutions, increasing their efficiency, spiritually mature, intellectually mature and more complete use of the capabilities of these institutions in the education of highly cultured individuals;

- the main tasks and directions of activity with state authorities and management bodies, including local authorities, public organizations, educational institutions, creative associations and other organizations, in the implementation of cultural and educational events, the effectiveness of the work of cultural and creative institutions establish strong cooperation in provision;

- improving the process of training personnel in the field of culture and improving their qualifications in the spirit of national and universal human values, humanity and high spirituality, using modern pedagogical and information technologies, advanced international experiences, cultural and educational institutions and educational institutions provision of qualified personnel;

- expansion and strengthening of interstate and international cultural relations, wide promotion of the cultural heritage of our country, the works of creative teams and authors of our country, including conferences and exhibitions, cultural events and conventions abroad, to the field of culture attraction of foreign investments and grants, as well as publication of public literature related to the field of culture, preparation of video and film materials.

The demands and wishes of the people of Uzbekistan were taken into account when defining the above-mentioned main tasks and directions, and their implementation will certainly serve to further improve the moral level of the Uzbek nation.

Today, our country is developing as a developing country with its place in the world community. On January 28, 2022, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev signed the decree No. PF-60 on the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026. This program is a logical continuation of the "Strategy of Actions" special attention is paid to the field of art and culture [3, p.464]. This State program includes 7 principles, and it is determined that these principles will be implemented on the basis of 100 goals. The 5th principle of the program envisages "Ensuring spiritual development and bringing the industry to a new level". The action plan for this principle is reflected in goal 76. According to it, the following 8 tasks are defined:

1. Material support for representatives of the sphere of culture and art, creators, as well as professors and teachers and employees working in this sphere, and improvement of their living conditions.
2. Development of theater art and strengthening of its material and technical base.
3. Improving the activities of cultural centers and improving the quality of cultural services provided by them to the population, as well as improving their material and technical base.
4. Establishing new cultural objects in the regions and ensuring their effective operation.
5. Further development of Uzbek circus art and strengthening of its material and technical base.
6. Implementation of events aimed at popularizing national culture at the international level in the regions.
7. Appropriately celebrate the anniversaries of famous creative intellectuals who made a worthy contribution to the development of the culture and art of the Uzbek people, widely promote their lives and activities, and perpetuate their memory.
8. Implementation of comprehensive activities related to preservation, restoration and conservation of cultural heritage objects located in the territory of the republic.

Today, certain works are being carried out in our country in connection with the tasks specified in this program. The implementation of the tasks defined above will certainly not happen by itself. However, preserving Uzbek national art and culture and passing it on to the next generation is one of the urgent tasks facing the people of Uzbekistan. Its implementation is a sacred duty before every intellectual representative of the nation.

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GEOGRAFIYA VA IQTISODIY BILIM ASOSLARI FANI DARS JARAYONLARIDA BUYUK AJDODLARIMIZNING MEROSIDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola geografiya va iqtisodiy bilim asoslari darslarini o'qitish jarayonida buyuk ajdodlarimiz merosidan foydalanish xususida bo'lib, Abu Nasr Farobiy, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Yusuf Xos Hojib, Alisher Navoiy, Amir Temur qarashlari o'z ifodasini topgan.
Kalit so`zlar: Iqtisodiy bilimlar, "Avesto", "Qur'oni Karim", "Alpomish", "Tib qonunlari", "Qutadg'u bilig", Temur tuzuklari, "Mahbubul-qulub", "Qobusnoma".

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USING THE HERITAGE OF OUR GREAT ANCESTORS IN THE LESSON PROCESSES OF THE FUNDAMENTALS OF GEOGRAPHY AND ECONOMIC KNOWLEDGE

Annotation. This article is about the use of the heritage of our great ancestors in the process of teaching the basics of geography and economics, and the views of Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Alisher Navoi, Amir Temur have been expressed.
Key words: Economic knowledge, "Avesta, "Holy Qur'an, "Alpomish, "Laws of medicine", "Qutadgu bilig", Timur's rules, "Mahbubul-qulub", Qabusnoma.

O‘zbek xalqi juda qadimiy ma’naviy va iqtisodiy merosga ega. Xalqimiz o‘lmas tarixiy merosi bilan har qancha faxrlanishga haqlidir. Bu iqtisodiy meros xalqimizning iqtisodiy mustaqillikni qo‘lga kiritishida, iqtisodiy baquvvat millatga aylanishida xizmat qildi va xizmat qilmoqda.

Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari iqtisodiy bilimlarni egallashlarida islom dinining tarqalishi, uning iqtisodiy g’oyalari ijobiy ta’sir ko’rsatadi. Islom dinining iqtisodiy g’oyalari musulmonlar uchun muqaddas kitob "Qur’oni karim"da, payg’ambarimiz hadislarida, mashhur "Muxtasar" kitobida o’z ifodasini topgan. "Qur’oni karim"da savdoni halol va adolatli yuritishga, savdo va tijoratdan foyda olishda insofni unutmaslikka katta e’tibor qaratilgan. Ayni holda sudxo’rlik, boshqalar rizqiga ko’z olaytirish (xiyonat qilish), mulkning daxlsizligi kabilar e’tirof etilgan. Qarz berish, qarz olish munosabatlari, yetim-yesirlarning haqini yemaslik, balki ularga muruvvat ko’rsatish kabi g’oyalar ilgari surilgan.

O’tmish avlod-ajdodlarimizdan qolgan milliy an’analarimiz, qadriyatlarimiz, afsona, rivoyat, hikoya, ertak, xalq dostonlari hamda topishmoqlarda iqtisod va tejamkorlik g’oyalari ilgari surilgan. Masalan, o’zbek xalq maqollaridan biri "Yetti o’lchab bir kes" zamirida iqtisodiy tejamkorlik g’oyasi mujassamlashgan.

Afsona, rivoyat va donolarning ibratli fikrlari, tabiatni asrab-avaylash va uning qadriga yetish, chiroyiga- chiroy qo’shishga bo’lgan ehtiyojlarni uqtirish, ekologik tarbiyani yo’lga qo’yish va kamol toptirishda muhim o’rin tutadi.

Dostonlar yoshlar tarbiyasida muhim ahamiyat kasb etib, u aqliy va jismoniy kamolot, ilm va hunarga muhabbat, mehnatsevarlik, ma’naviy sifat hamda nafis didning tarbiya topishiga oid ko’pdan - ko’p ta’lim-tarbiyaviy masalalarni o’z ichiga oladi. "Alpomish" bundan 1000 yillar avval to’la shakllangan bo’lib, unda o’sha davr ijtimoiy- iqtisodiy voqea-hodisalari "Alpomish" obrazi orqali yoritiladi.

Dostonda "Qadim o’tgan zamonda o’n olti urug` Qo’ng’irot elida Dobonbiy degan o’tgan Dobonbiydan Alpinbiy degan o’g’il farzand bo’lgan, Alpinbiyning ikki o’g’li bo’lib, kattasining ismi Boybo’ri, kichigi esa Boysari bo’lgan". Dostonda xalq Alpomishni "o’tga solsa yonmas pahlavon qilib yaratgan". Yuqorida aytib o’tganimizdek, dostonda iqtisodiy munosabatlar ham o’z ifodasini topadi. Boybo’ri ukasi Boysarini soliqlarni vaqtida to’lashga undaydi.

O’rta Osiyo mutafakkirlari ijodida iqtisodiy mafkura ancha rivoj topgan. Mutafakkirlarimiz iqtisodiy merosi markazida inson va uning ehtiyojlarini qondirish masalasi turadi. Insoniyatning ehtiyojlarini qondirish har qanday jamiyatning yashash va rivojlanish shartidir. Insoniyatning bu ehtiyojlarini ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ma’naviy yo’nalishlarga ajratish mumkin. Bular ichida ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ehtiyojlarni qondirish ustuvor hisoblanadi.

Sharqning ulug’ olimi Abu Nasr Farobiy, Arastu falsafasi tahliliga bag’ishlangan asarida iqtisod fani asosiy masalalaridan biri bo’lgan iqtisodiy ehtiyojlarga katta e’tibor bergan. Abu Ali Ibn Sino. "Tib qonunlari" asarida "Agar hayvonlar tabiat ne’matlariga qanoat qilib yashasalar, odamlarga bu ne’matlar ozlik qiladi. Ular oziq-ovqat kiyim-kechak, uy-joy yaratadilar. Shu maqsadda ular dehqonchilik, hunarmandchilik, chorvachilik bilan shug’ullanadi". Ibn Sino odamlarni ijtimoiy foydali mehnatga chorlaydi.

Sharq iqtisodiy tafakkurining rivojlanishida Yusuf Xos Hojibning "Qutadg’u bilig" nomli asari ham alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu asarda mehnatga to’g’ri haq to’lash, mehnatni taqdirlash, uni qadriga yetish, moddiy manfaat, kasb-hunar egallash, kuchli ijtimoiy himoya kabi masalalarga katta o’rin berilgan. Asarda hunarmandlar, savdogarlar, dehqonlar va chorvadorlarga alohida boblar bag’ishlangan. "Xizmat ahli o’z mehnati natijasidan umidvor turadi. Umidini topmagan xodimning ko’ngli sinadi. Xizmatiga loyiq taqdir ko’rgan xodimning boshi ko’kka yetadi". Olimning shaxsiy manfaatlar masalasiga oid g`oyalari ahamiyatlidir. "Butun qimirlagan jon nafini o`ylab harakatlanadi",- deb yozadi. Bu fikr keyinchalik siyosiy iqtisod darsliklarida har qaysi harakat zamirida manfaatdorlik yotadi-degan fikrda o’z ifodasini topdi. Iqtisodiy tafakkurning rivojlanishida ulug’ bobokalonimiz, Sohibqiron Amir Temurning iqtisodiy g`oyalari, uning ishlab chiqarish va amalda qo’llangan iqtisodiy siyosati muhim ahamiyatga ega. Amir Temur iqtisodiy g`oyalari "Temur tuzuklari" asarida bayon etilgan. Bu asarda iqtisodiyotni tashkil etish, barqarorlashtirish, tartibga solish, barqaror sur’atlarda yuksaltirib borishning iqtisodiy tasavvurlari jamlangan. "Kasb-hunar va ma’rifat ahillariga saltanat korxonalaridan ulush berilsin, bilagida kuchi bor faqir miskinlar esa o’z ahvoli va kasb-koriga qarab yo’l tutsinlar. Sarmoyasi qo‘lidan ketib qolgan savdogarlarga o’z sarmoyasini qaytadan tiklash uchun xazinadan yetarli oltin berilsin" kabi iqtisodiy amaliy ishlar Amir Temur tuzuklarida bayon etilgan.

Amir Temur iqtisodiy qarashlari zamirida, davlat boshqarishning muhim omili soliq siyosati ham chetda qolmagan. U o’zining soliq siyosatida ham xalq manfaatlaridan kelib chiqadi. Aholidan olinadigan soliqlar ularning ishlab topgan daromadlariga qarab belgilanishi, ularning qaysi birlari el-yurt obodonligi yo’lida o’z mol-mulki va sarmoyasini ayamay sarflasa, ularga davlat tomonidan soliq to’lashda imtiyozlar berilgan.

Buyuk shoir so`z mulkining sultoni Alisher Navoiyning ilmiy merosi shu qadar boy va keng qirraliki, unda iqtisodiyot masalalariga doir ko’p qiymatli g`oyalar o’z ifodasini topgan. Uning iqtisodiy qarashlari "Mahbub-ul-qulub" asarida bayon qilingan. Asarda ikkita iqtisodiy g’oya ilgari surilgan. Birinchisi mehnatning miqdori va sifatiga muvofiq taqdirlanishi bo’lsa ikkinchisi mehnatga yarasha haq olish "ona sutidek halol ekanligi haqidagi fikrlar uqtiriladi. Bu g’oya "Qanday qilib bo’lmasin tirikchilik o’tkazsam bo’ldi-da" qabilidagi fikrga tamoman ziddir. Yoshlar yoki barcha fuqarolarga iqtisodiy tarbiya masalasi ilgari surilayotgan bir vaqtda ulug’ shoirimizning g’oyalari qimmatli ahamiyatga egadir.

Navoiy o’zining "Mahbub ul-qulub" asarida "Savdogar yolg`iz foydani niyat qilmasligi, savdo qilib foyda topaman deb ortiqcha mol va pul orttiraman deb jonsarak bo’lmasligi kerak". Savdogar boj-xiroj berish o’rniga, o’z molini yashirib, o’z obro’sini to’kmasligi kerak. Shuningdek topgan tutganini merosxo’rlari sotib sovurishi uchun to’plab qo’ymasa yoki yomon bir hodisani bo`lishini kutib yoki qo’zg’ash uchun sarflasa jamg’armasi behuda sovrilishini ta’kidlagan. Shoir Alisher Navoiyning savdogarlar to’g’risidagi ushbu fikrlari guyo bugungi savdogar va tijoratchilar uchun aytilgandek. Asardagi fikrlarni jamlab quyidagicha xulosa chiqarish mumkin:

- Savdo tijorat, bozor muomalasi jarayoni oldi-sotdi, iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda yetakchi ahamiyat kasb etadi va tovarlar taqchilligini tugatishga xizmat qiladi.

- Savdo, davlat budjeti daromadining manbai, mamlakat iqtisodiy kuch-qudrati tayanchi hisoblanadi. Savdogarlar soliqlar to’lash orqali davlat budjetini boyitib boradi.

- Allomamiz savdogarlarni insof-diyonatga chaqiradi. Ular faqat o’z foydasini ko’zlab ish ko’rmasliklarini talab qiladi.

Sharq pedagogikasining qomusiy allomasi Kaykovusning "Qobusnoma" asarida mo’jaz latifalar, ixcham rivoyatlar kitobning nihoyatda jozibali, o’qimishli bo’lishini ta’minlagan. Asarning ba’zi bir boblari, unda keltirilgan rivoyatlar yoshlarning iqtisodiy bilimlarini shakllantirishga ko’maklashadi. 32-bobda "Tijorat va bozorgirlik rasm-rusmlari zikrida" fikrlar bayon etilgan. "Bozorgirlik ikki nav bo’lur va ikkovi ham xatarlidir: biri muomala va biri muvofiqlikdir. Muomala muhimlari (doimiy turuvchilar) hosdirkim, kasod mollarini foyda ta’ma bilan sotib olurlar. Bunday mol xatarlidur. Bozorga o’zining moliga beparvo bo’lmasligi, o’zining nafi uchun o’zgalarning ziyonini tilamasligi kerakdir" (Kaykovus "Qobusnoma" T. G’ofur G’ulom. 1998 yil).

Iqtisodiy ta’lim metodikasi manbalari asosan allomalarimizning iqtisodiy merosi hisoblanadi. Jumladan, "Avesto", Qur’oni Karim va hadislardagi iqtisodiy g’oyalar, Forobiy, Ibn Sino, Yusuf Xos Xojib, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulug’bek, Alisher Navoiy, Zahiriddin Bobur va boshqa allomalarimiz yaratgan g`oyalar va fikrlar shu bilan birga bozor iqtisodiyoti davrida vujudga kelayotgan zamonaviy bilimlar ham iqtisodiy ta’lim metodikasining manbalarini o’rganish obyektlari bo’la oladi.

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ABOUT THE SPECIFICS OF WORKING WITH VIDEO NEWS IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING ENGLISH

Annotation. The use of video news in English lessons is an important component of the formation of professional competencies of various specialists. The advantages of using thematic videos in foreign language classes are described and a set of exercises is proposed to make the process of learning a foreign language conscious, motivated and more effective.

Key words: video news, formation of professional competencies, using thematic videos, perception and understanding of sounding speech.

As you know, listening – perception and understanding of sounding speech – is a special type speech activity, an active creative process that contributes to the development of other types of speech activity, such as reading, speaking, writing. Listening is the basis of communication, the mastery of oral communication begins with it.

Currently, there are two ways to learn listening in the methodology. The first the path offers listening training in the process of performing special exercises, listening acts, thus, as a learning goal. Proponents of the second way point to the need to combine listening exercises with elements of speaking, reading, i.e. listening is considered here as a means of teaching other types of speech activity.

In the process of learning English, it is important to combine these two ways, developing skills and listening skills with their subsequent output into oral speech. The productive use of authentic audio and video materials allows the teacher to maximize the use of the speech, visual and auditory channels of the trainees and activate their speech activity in the required direction.

In the process of teaching English as a specialty language at the Faculty of International Relations, work with news releases of TV channels is actively used satellite TV. Working with news is important for students for many reasons. It contributes to the development of professional competence among students, as they receive up-to-date information about the current political situation in the world, events of international importance. The language material presented in news programs is not artificially selected to illustrate a particular lesson in a textbook, but authentic, "live". It is also valuable from the point of view of language learning that the speakers have a clear and correct pronunciation, and from the point of view of grammar, vocabulary used and stylistically, their language is, one might say, an example to follow. When working with video news, students receive listening practice, supported by visual images, which undoubtedly contributes to a better perception of foreign language and memorization of the material. Students improve all basic language skills and abilities: listening, speaking, reading and writing, expand their vocabulary and improve language competence in the field of grammar and pronunciation.

A feature of news releases is their compactness and dynamism. The news block usually consists of 5-7 self-contained stories, usually 1-3 minutes long. This makes working with them convenient and allows you to organically weave them into the canvas of each individual lesson. The topics of news releases are extremely diverse, covering a wide range of events in international life, which allows us to select subjects for study, the content of which is consistent with the topics studied by students in other disciplines.

The work can be carried out both with pre-recorded news and with live news, and can be carried out in various modes: "video only", "audio only" and "audio-video". Tasks can be performed both at the interrogation, post-viewing stages, and directly while watching the news.

In some cases, pre-recorded news with various exercises prepared for them are used in the classroom. When working with news, language exercises can be performed (for example, matching, finding synonyms / antonyms, selecting definitions for keywords), conditional speech exercises (filling in gaps in sentences with words and expressions from a video, continuing a sentence based on information presented in the news, highlighting keywords while watching video material, restoration text based on keywords), speech tasks (discussion, role-playing games, statements on the problem, etc.).

As G.A. Djjumaeva interprets the concept of " specifics of working with video skills as for the successful formation of listening and speaking skills, it is necessary to carry out systematic control of audio-lingua skills, as it ensures the formation of oral and written communication skills. And allows the teacher to assess the strength of the formed listening and speaking skills of the participant.

The main content of the interrogation stage should be to strengthen motivation and formulate an attitude to primary listening, remove possible language difficulties, etc. At this stage, the following types of work can be used: introduction of new words, their explanation, illustration with examples, working with the most complex grammatical structures in sentences from the text, their recognition, differentiation, establishing the interaction of the original form (for example, the infinitive) with the actual in a particular sentence (the type-modern form of the verb). It may include working with handouts, fragments of a video, as well as live educational communication.

At the examination stage of the work, it is necessary to take into account that the proposed students' assignments should not disclose the content of the video in full; otherwise students will lose all interest in it, which will negatively affect the results of listening. Exercises should stimulate interest and desire to listen to the text. In order to develop students' speech mechanisms of probabilistic forecasting and comprehension, it is suitable, for example, the next exercise: after the sound is turned off, the teacher invites students to watch the news story for the first time without sound, in the "video only" mode and try to determine what will be discussed, where the action of the plot takes place, etc.

Before the listening stage, the teacher needs to give students a clear setup and formulate a communicative task: how and for what purpose should they listen text, (for example, to understand the main content and answer questions or fill in a table in the listening process). Under the guidance of a teacher, students should learn to listen to the text selectively, that is, in the process of auditory perception, to find the necessary information in it and fix it in writing, to reduce and compress the information received, to be able to keep semantic pieces in mind, simultaneously forming basic skills of translation cursive writing.

Written and oral assignments give a great effect in this regard to the video, performed in the process of listening to it, for example:

– record the basic information presented in the video: time/factors, fact/event;

– choose from two options for answering the question (the questions are formulated in writing) one corresponding to the content of the text;

– rephrase the following phrases;

– finish the sentences using the information from the video;

– reproduce the news story as close as possible to the original, using the lexical material of the video (first briefly, then in detail) etc.

One of the means of controlling the understanding of what is listened to in the listening process can be serving the translation.

Tasks at the post-screening stage can be aimed at developing students' abilities to interpret, comment, analyze the information contained in the video and reproduce it to one degree or another. Among such tasks, discussion, round tables, dramatization, setting your own problematic issues on the problem raised in the text (for organizing a discussion), expressing your own opinion on the problem, etc. are of interest. One of the interesting tasks for students who speak English the language at the Upper-Intermediate/Advanced level can be a comparative analysis of the same news story from the same source (for example, EuroNews) in English and Russian. In most cases, the same news is presented somewhat differently in different languages, both from the point of view of factual information and from the point of view of lexical content. As part of this task, it is also advisable to use translation.

As noted earlier, competent work with video news contributes to the solution complex tasks. It not only creates additional motivation to learn a language, increases the language competence of students, but also helps to increase their level of education, erudition within their specialty, which indicates the need to include this type of work in the process of teaching English.

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THE USE OF PROSTAGLANDINS IN THE PRACTICE OF GYNECOLOGY

Resume. For scientific and practical obstetrics, it is of great importance to study the peculiarities of the formation of the readiness of the pregnant woman's body for childbirth during the physiological and complicated course of pregnancy.

The decision to end pregnancy before spontaneous labor begins is one of the most dramatic ways to interfere with the natural course of pregnancy and childbirth. The arguments put forward in support of elective delivery, which can be achieved both by induction of labor and cesarean section, vary, ranging from vital indications to completely trivial. If induction of labor and vaginal delivery are planned, then the main attention should be paid to the condition of the cervix.

Keywords: cervix, prostaglandins, pre-pregnancy.

Relevance. In obstetric practice, there is often a need for early delivery, most often associated with extragenital pathology (hypertension, diabetes mellitus, etc.) and complicated pregnancy (gestosis, overexposure, fetal pathology, immune conflict pregnancy, etc.).

To date, induction of labor is a generally accepted obstetric method used to improve perinatal results [6]. Modern systems for diagnosing the condition of the mother and fetus provide grounds for programmed management of childbirth in pregnant women with a high risk of developing perinatal pathology [2, 1,3].

The cardinal issue determining the strategy of modern obstetrics is the prediction, prevention and early detection of complications arising during the labor act, which will undoubtedly enable the timely selection of the optimal method of delivery [4].

Timely and correct assessment of the state of readiness ("maturity") of the cervix for childbirth is of great importance for predicting the course of upcoming labor and, especially, when choosing the time and method of labor initiation [2].

It is known that even with an uncomplicated course of pregnancy, by the time of spontaneous onset of labor, on average, 10% have an "immature" or insufficiently "mature" cervix, including 16.5% of primiparous and 3.5% of repeat births [1.5], and with concomitant somatic diseases, these indicators increase.

Thus, with grade II FGM in full–term pregnancy, an immature cervix occurs in 15.4%, with grade III FGM - in 30.4% [6].

With an immature or insufficiently mature cervix, childbirth is accompanied by premature outpouring of amniotic fluid (57.2%), discoordination (16%) and weakness of labor activity (28.1%), not amenable to drug correction, and in 35.4% increased surgical methods of delivery [2].

Both in our country and abroad, various methods of preparing the cervix for childbirth are currently being used. However, the question of the most optimal scheme still remains open, since all methods have a number of disadvantages, and their use, unfortunately, does not always lead to the desired result.

Historically, the first methods developed to prepare the cervix for childbirth were mechanical (non-pharmacological) [1]. These methods have not gained much popularity due to the fear of infection and the presence of maternal discomfort [3]. The most popular today is the use of prostaglandins (PO), which simulate natural effects at the beginning of labor. However, as world practice has shown, pharmacological methods entail the highest percentage of complications and side effects, which limits their widespread use [5].

In our country, the traditional method of complex use of estrogens has been used for a long time. However, this method, as practice shows, is ineffective (especially in premature pregnancy), is carried out for a long time for 2-10 days and, often, requires repeated use [4,6].

The purpose of the study. To evaluate the safety and effectiveness of prostaglandin Ei for the preparation of the pregnant woman's body for childbirth and stimulation of labor in various obstetric situations.

Materials and methods of research. We prepared pregnant women for childbirth by prescribing misoprostol at a dose of 50 mcg, administered intravaginally to 106 pregnant women in the third trimester of pregnancy. The gestation period of 103 patients corresponded to 39-40 weeks. All pregnant women had a lack of biological readiness for childbirth (immature cervix), which served as the basis for the initiation of induction, and in 3 pregnant women the gestation period corresponded to 36-37 weeks. in these cases, the indication for early termination of pregnancy was a long-term gestosis of moderate degree. The patients were comparable in age, parity and gynecological anamnesis.

The results of the study. As a result of the conducted studies, it was found that 99 (93.3%) of women in labor had urgent labor, 3 (2.8%) had premature labor, and 3 (2.8%) also had delayed labor.

When studying the total duration of labor after the use of misoprostol at a dose of 50 mcg intravaginally, the latter in primiparous women was 7.1 ± 0.3 hours. At the same time, the duration of labor was 6.1 ± 0.3 hours in 16 women. The maximum duration of labor was 8.7 ± 0.05 hours.

The state of maturity of the cervix after administration of the drug was evaluated on the Bishop scale. As the study showed, the "mature" cervix was determined within a few hours (2-3 hours) after the start of induction in 65

(59.6%) women, in 18 (16.5%) the IV degree of maturity of the cervix was noted 4-5 hours after the start of induction. In the remaining 26 (23.8%) patients, a "mature" cervix was noted 6 hours after administration of the drug.

Of great interest is the time of occurrence of regular contractions after a single administration of 50 mcg of misoprostol. Within less than 2 hours from the moment of induction with misoprostol, regular contractions occurred in 67 (63.2%) women, of whom 56 patients were primiparous, which is 52.8%, and over 2 hours – in 38 (35.8%), of whom 26 were primiparous, which is 24.5%. Thus, in 2/3 of patients, the occurrence of regular labor activity is observed during the first 2 hours after intravaginal administration of 50 mcg of misoprostol.

According to the study, the frequency of untimely discharge of amniotic fluid was 38 (35.8%). Weakness of labor activity was noted in 9 cases (8.09%), these patients received additional labor stimulation with the introduction of intravenous oxytocin. It is important to note that there was no hyperstimulation of the uterus in any patient.

As a result of the induction of labor, 106 newborns appeared, 3 (2.08%) premature infants with signs of hypotrophy associated with moderate gestosis.

Children born as a result of "pure" prostaglandin induction were rated on average by 8/8 points on the Apgar scale, which corresponds to the normative indicators. The adaptation period proceeded without complications, and on the 5th-6th day they were discharged home in a satisfactory condition. Newborns born in childbirth, where oxytocin 9 (8.09%) was additionally used, were also in satisfactory condition and were rated 7/8 points by Apgar. However, the adaptation period in this group proceeded with some complications. Thus, fetal head injury was noted in 2 (22.2%) newborns, in connection with which these 2 newborns were discharged on the 7th-8th day, the remaining 7 children had an adaptation period without pathological abnormalities. 3 premature babies with signs of hypotrophy were transferred to the nursing department on the 5th day.

The postpartum and early postpartum periods in the patients of the group studied by us proceeded safely, without any complications. Hypo- and atonic bleeding was not observed in any case. All maternity hospitals were discharged on the 5th-6th day after delivery.

Clinical analysis of the course of pregnancy and childbirth, the condition of the fetus and newborn baby shows that the preparation of pregnant women for childbirth by intravaginal administration of misoprostol with an immature cervix proved effective in most pregnant women. At the same time, it is essential to note that there is simultaneous rapid maturation of the cervix and entry into labor within the next 2 hours in 2-3 patients.

Conclusion.

1. The use of PG Ei allows:

• effectively and in a fairly short time to prepare pregnant women for childbirth;

• successfully carry out labor excitation in the absence of adverse effects on the condition of the mother, fetus and newborn;

• effectively induce labor in women with premature discharge of amniotic fluid, especially with an immature cervix.

2. The use of PG Ei is safe in pregnant women with varying degrees of obstetric risk and allows you to limit yourself to standard methods of monitoring the condition of the mother, fetus and the course of labor.

3. The low cost of the drug makes it widely available for pregnant women and women in labor, reduces the cost of providing medication for childbirth.

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CONTENT OF THE STRUCTURAL STRUCTURE OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

Annotation. This article describes the structural organization of communicative competence, pedagogical aspects of improving the professional speaking skills of students, explains the importance of developing professional speech. The article shows effective methods for improving the professional speech competence of students.

Key words: competence, language, professional, development, education, communicative, linguistic, development, spirituality, intellectual, science, structural component.

It is necessary to educate an intellectually mature generation that meets the requirements of modern, advanced science, spirituality, sustainable development, and cares for the future of our republic. The main goal of teaching at all levels of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan is to form communicative competence in students so that they can operate in everyday, scientific and professional fields in a multicultural world.

When studying communicative competence as a component of the general professional competence system of a specialist, it is noted that, as a part of this system, communicative competence necessarily implies a certain structural complexity and, in turn, considers its lower-level subsystems as its structural components. It should be said that it requires a system that includes, because any system

1) represents a whole set of interrelated elements;

2) creates unity with the environment;

3) usually, any studied system represents an element of a higher order system;

4) in turn, the elements of any researched system are usually studied as lower order systems"

Therefore, the task of defining and defining the structural components that make up the communicative competence of a person is high.

The analysis of scientific literature shows that researchers emphasize the complex structural organization of communicative competence. For example, scientist I.Ye. In the modern period of the development of language teaching methodology, Bobrisheva competence is understood as a competence that includes a number of competences such as language, linguistics/linguistics, speech and cognitive. Based on the experience of studying the communicative competence of foreign (R.T. Bell, O.T. Yokoyama, D. Hymes) and Russian researchers (Y.D. Apresyan, A.A. Yevgrafova, Yu.N. Karaulov), scientist N.S. Zubareva points to the presence of language and pragmatic competencies in the structure of communicative competence

- Communicative competence includes the following sub-structures:
- - speech competence - all types of speech activity (speaking/speaking, listening comprehension, reading, writing) and the basics of oral and written speech culture, using language in areas and situations where communication is vitally important at this age acquisition of basic/basic skills and abilities;
- - language competence - mastering the basics of the science of language, the basic skills and abilities of analyzing language phenomena and facts, forming and improving the ability of students to use words, their forms and syntactic structures in accordance with the standards of the literary language, the ability to use synonym resources of the Uzbek language;
- socio-cultural competence - acquisition of language units with the national-cultural component of meaning and speech etiquette", "understanding the language as a form of expression of national culture, the interaction of language and people's history, national-cultural specific features, speech mastering the standards of etiquette, the culture of inter-ethnic communication".

In this case, "communicative competence" ensures the normative and purposeful use of the language, the ability to communicate in social-daily life, social-cultural, educational-scientific, official-business spheres., and "ensures the improvement of communication skills and abilities" in the above-mentioned areas, mastering the forms of speech communication in the educational and scientific field of activity; provides the development of skills and abilities to work with educational and scientific text, various sources of scientific and technical information, improving the skills of informational processing of the text."

However, the organization of state education standards and programs focused on (based on) science also affects (leaves its mark on) the nature/character of studying the phenomenon/phenomenon of communicative competence. This competence, which is formed by most of the subjects of the humanitarian cycle (Russian language, foreign language, history, law, etc.), finds its tone/voice in each of them.

Therefore, defining the communicative competence of a person as a set of skills and abilities that help to implement communication, achieve mutual understanding and effectively perform communication tasks in the field of verbal and non-verbal means of communication and the laws of interpersonal interaction. We think it is appropriate.

At the same time, the presence of communicative skills in a pedagogue is "the pedagogue's ability to communicate among people/in public, the ability to organize creative activities with students through a properly created and managed system, to organize and manage communication in a goal-oriented manner refers to "qualification". In addition, the pedagogue "chooses a calm, friendly, benevolent, interested tone that is in accordance with the person-centered model of education, the speech depends on the age of the students, the level of education, the level of complexity of the studied material, etc. to be able to use a horse; choosing the volume and strength of the voice according to the situation; use the necessary tone, take short breaks/pauses when necessary, observe logical accents (pronounce important words with a special accent); follow facial expressions and hand gestures in accordance with the lesson; listen to the interlocutor without interrupting his speech; show attentive-friendly (benevolent) attitude to schoolchildren; politely manage the discussion that occurred in the lesson; to respond quickly and politely to the mistakes made by students in their oral points; must have mastered the skills of using language tools in accordance with literary language standards.

In general, the above-mentioned communicative skills represent generalized, enlarged groups of skills, and in turn, they are the ability of the pedagogue to quickly and correctly find his way in the changing (changing) conditions of communication. qualification; the ability to correctly plan and implement the communication system, including its very important link - speech influence; to be able to find communicative tools that correspond to the content of the communication, at the same time to the creative individuality of the pedagogue, to the situation of communication, and to the individual characteristics of the student;

the ability to always feel a two-way response relationship in communication;

to freely take over (manage) an unexpected, unprepared communicative situation, to acquire the ability for pedagogical improvisation in communication - the ability to quickly and correctly assess the situation and the actions of students, immediate, fair and logical reasoning the ability to make these decisions without conducting, to introduce (implement) these decisions with children naturally to the changes of the situation, to reform their own activities, the ability of the pedagogue to express his feelings and thoughts clearly and emotionally, to externalize one's inner feelings/emotions as necessary in the given situation: anger, joy, etc. (natural and "pedagogically appropriate" emotions, experiences) includes transformational skills.

Therefore, understanding communicative competence as a sum/complex of communicative skills requires not only listing such skills, but also their systematization in a certain way, and this allows to determine their place and importance in the structure of communicative and general professional competence. In our opinion, such structuring of communicative skills allows to emphasize the nature of activity (activity-based nature) of the pedagogue's professional competence and its dependence on the formation of communicative skills, more precisely - communicative competence realized through a set of communicative skills.

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CLINICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE RATIONAL USE OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS

Resume. Metabolic syndrome (MS) is a complex of risk factors for cardiovascular diseases and type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM). The main components of MS are arterial hypertension (AH), obesity, disorders of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism. Currently, in most countries of the world there is a trend of increasing the incidence of MS.

The prognostic value of MS is determined by the powerful influence of numerous cardiovascular risk factors, the correction of which is an important direction of therapeutic and preventive measures. There is no doubt that the correction of blood pressure (BP) in MS should be carried out in parallel with careful monitoring of plasma glucose, total cholesterol, body weight and other risk factors.

Keywords: anti-hypertensive drugs, inflammation, metabolic syndrome.

Relevance. Metabolic syndrome is a condition in which pathophysiological changes have been well studied. In the last two decades, the idea of the role and functions of adipose tissue has changed, which is now considered not only as an organ of endocrine regulation of energy balance, but also as an integral link between the formation of metabolic disorders and cardiovascular pathology.

With excess body weight, infiltration of adipocytes by macrophages also occurs, followed by the development of inflammatory reactions, as a result of which the metabolic activity of adipose tissue changes. The severity of this inflammation clearly correlates with the degree of obesity. Since the inflammatory reaction occurs in the tissue, the proportion of which can be up to 50% or more of the total body weight, the assumption of systemic manifestations becomes natural. That is, local inflammatory processes in adipose tissue are accompanied by chronic mild systemic inflammation.

The issues of rational pharmacotherapy, optimal choice of drugs for various diseases are of particular relevance [2,5,7]. This is determined, on the one hand, by the expansion of the pharmaceutical market and the emergence of a large number of new drugs, on the other hand, by an increase in the prevalence of various comorbid conditions, which in many ways complicate drug therapy and require special attention to monitoring the effectiveness and safety profile of drugs [4,6,7].

In recent decades, there has been a steady increase in the prevalence of MS worldwide, which combines a complex of cardiovascular risk factors: abdominal obesity, arterial hypertension (AH), dyslipidemia, insulin resistance. According to various authors, the prevalence of MS among people over 30 years of age is 10-30%, and MS occurs 2.4 times more often in women than in men [1,3,5].

The purpose of the study. To substantiate the effectiveness of antihypertensive drugs in patients with arterial hypertension with metabolic syndrome based on an assessment of their effect on markers of inflammation and insulin resistance.

Materials and methods of research. The study included 111 patients (men - 53, women -58) with grade 1-2 hypertension and MS. All patients gave written informed consent to participate in the study.

The results of the study. Baseline indicators of markers of inflammation and insulin resistance in patients with hypertension with metabolic syndrome.

In patients with hypertension with MS, the initial level of BsCRB was 3.37 (2.3;6.4) mg/l, which is 36.5% higher than the same indicator in the control group (p=0.001). The level of 1SAM-1 initially amounted to 331.6 (297.3;396.4) ng/ml, which is significantly higher by 29.2% than the same indicator in the control group (p=0.003). The initial indicator of the NOMA index was 3.82 (2.93;4.40), which exceeds the same indicator by 45.3% (p=0.006)

Significant sex differences were revealed: the level of MSRP in women was significantly higher and amounted to 3.43 (2.74;6.31) mg/l, in men - 3.17 (2.12;5.64) mg/l (p=0.02). The activity of NSRP in postmenopausal women was 3.49 (2.59;7.0) mg/l and significantly exceeded the same indicator in the group of women before menopause 3.29 (2.63;6.38) mg/l (p=0.04). The activity of BCRP in postmenopausal women was significantly higher than in men (p=0.03). Smoking patients had significantly higher IHD activity of 4.08 (2.96;7.04) mg/l compared with non-smokers 2.92 (1.78;4.70) mg/l (p=0.001). There were no significant differences in the activity of ESRP depending on the degree of increase in blood pressure (p= 0.74). In the presence of carbohydrate metabolism disorders, the level of ESRB was significantly higher (p=0.021).

The level of 1SAM-1 did not significantly differ in men and women: 327.83 (276.47;365.9) ng/ml and 332.2 (298.09;396.37) ng/ml, respectively (p=0.78). Women in the postmenopausal period tended to have a higher level of 1C-1 compared to the group of women in the menopausal period (p=0.07). There was a significant increase in the activity of 1SAM-1 in smoking patients 344.23 (301.22;400.3) ng/ml compared with non-smokers 316.68 (268.92;376.2) ng/ml (p=0.005). The degree of hypertension had no significant effect on the activity of 1SAM-1 (p=0.09). The presence of carbohydrate metabolism disorders also did not significantly affect the level of 1SAM-1 (p=0.62).

The NOME index did not significantly differ in men and women: 3.78 (2.85;4.37) and 3.91 (3.10;4.52), respectively (p=0.76). The NOME index in menopausal women was significantly higher: 3.44 (2.63;4.15) before menopause and 4.02 (3.24;4.72) after menopause (p=0.044). At the same time, the NOME index in women before menopause was significantly lower compared to men (p=0.035). There was a tendency to increase insulin resistance in smoking patients compared with non-smokers (p=0.062). In the presence of carbohydrate metabolism disorders, the insulin resistance index was significantly higher (p=0.038).

Correlation analysis of the relationship of biochemical markers with cardiovascular risk factors and other parameters revealed significant direct links of ESRD with smoking (g=0.28, p=0.001), female sex (g=0.30, p=0.023), menopause (g=0.32, p=0.016), 1SAM-1 (g=0.35, p=0.009), age (g=0.38, p=0.002), BMI (g=0.43, p=0.004)

The effect of antihypertensive drugs on markers of inflammation in patients with hypertension with metabolic syndrome.

Univariate analysis of variance (AIUA) showed that initially the level of BCRP in 4 groups did not differ statistically (p=0.73). In an intragroup comparison (Wilcoxon's criterion) under the influence of zofenopril, perindopril and nebivolol for 12 weeks, a significant decrease in the level of ESRP was revealed by 13.4% (from 3.35 (2.25; 6.31) mg/l to 2.9 (1.34; 3.68) mg/l (p= 0.043)), by 17.3% (from 3.23 (2.73; 4.59) mg/l to 2.67 (2.35;

3.89) mg/l (p=0.04)) and by 27% (hsCPB from 3.15 (2.0;4.18) mg/l to 2.3 (1.18; 4.03) mg/l (p=0.001)), respectively. When treated with enalapril, there was a tendency to decrease the activity of hsCPB, which did not reach statistical significance: from 3.21 (2.6; 4.62) mg/l to 2.98 (1.43; 3.9) mg/l (p=0.08).

An intergroup comparison (ANOVA) after 12 weeks of treatment revealed significant differences between the groups in the dynamics of the decrease in hsCPB (p=0.003). In an intergroup comparison (Mann-Whitney criterion), no statistically significant differences were found between the zofenopril and perindopril groups in the dynamics of a decrease in hsCPB levels after 12 weeks of treatment (p=0.7). An intergroup comparison (Mann-Whitney criterion) of the nebivolol group with the zofenopril and perindopril groups revealed a statistically significant advantage of nebivolol in terms of the effect on the decrease in hsCPB activity (p=0.009 and p=0.004, respectively).

An intergroup comparison (Mann-Whitney criterion) of the zofenopril and perindopril groups with the enalapril group revealed a statistically significant advantage of zofenopril and perindopril in terms of the effect on the decrease in hsCPB activity (p=0.04 and p=0.01, respectively). An intergroup comparison (Mann-Whitney criterion) of the nebivolol group with the enalapril group revealed a significant advantage of nebivolol in terms of the effect on the decrease in hsCPB activity (p<0.001).

Similar changes were found in relation to the dynamics of the ICAM-1 level. Initially, the level of ICAM-1 did not differ in the intergroup comparison of 4 groups (ANOVA) (p=0.58). Under the influence of zofenopril, perindopril and nebivolol after 12 weeks of treatment, a significant decrease in ICAM-1 activity was revealed ($p=0.045$, $p=0.036$ and $p=0.044$, respectively), against the background of enalapril treatment, a downward trend was revealed that did not reach statistical significance ($p=0.07$) (Wilcoxon criterion).

An intergroup comparison of 4 groups (ANOVA) after 12 weeks of treatment revealed a significant difference from each other in the dynamics of a decrease in the level of ICAM-1 ($p=0.04$). An intergroup comparison of 3 groups (ANOVA) of zofenopril, perindopril and nebivolol after 12 weeks of treatment showed no significant differences from each other in the dynamics of the decrease in ICAM-1 levels ($p=0.09$). An intergroup comparison (Mann-Whitney criterion) of the zofenopril, perindopril and nebivolol groups with the enalapril group revealed a statistically significant advantage of zofenopril, perindopril and nebivolol in terms of the effect on the decrease in ICAM-1 activity ($p=0.04$, $p=0.03$ and $p<0.05$, respectively).

The effect of antihypertensive drugs on insulin resistance, carbohydrate and lipid metabolism in patients with hypertension with metabolic syndrome.

Fasting glucose and insulin indices, which are the basis for calculating the NOME index, decreased against the background of ACE inhibitors zofenopril and perindopril, tended to decrease against the background of enalapril and nebivolol. There was a tendency to decrease the serum glucose level 2 hours after taking 75g of glucose under the influence of taking all three ace inhibitors. In an intergroup comparison of 3 groups (ANOVA) of zofenopril, perindopril and enalapril after 12 weeks of treatment, there were no significant differences from each other in the dynamics of a decrease in fasting glucose, postprandial glucose and insulin ($p=0.06$, $p=0.06$, $p=0.07$, respectively).

Under the influence of zofenopril, perindopril and enalapril, a significant decrease in the NOME index was revealed by 34.2% (from 3.71 (2.8; 4.2) to 2.44 (1.56;3.3) ($p=0.0064$)), by 15.6% (from 3.34 (2.6;4.0) to 2.82 (1.9;3.84) ($p=0.01$)) and by 16.9% (from 3.9 (2.9; 4.5) to 3.24 (2.72; 3.96) ($p=0.03$)), respectively (Wilcoxon criterion). Changes in the NOME index under the influence of nebivolol were not detected: 3.75 (2.7; 4.3) before treatment and 3.4 (2.5; 4.1) after 12 weeks of therapy ($p=0.62$) (Wilcoxon criterion).

An intergroup comparison of 4 groups (ANOVA) after 12 weeks of treatment revealed a significant difference from each other in the dynamics of the decrease in the NOME index ($p=0.035$). An intergroup comparison (Mann-Whitney criterion) of the zofenopril group with the perindopril and enalapril groups revealed a statistically significant advantage of zofenopril in its effect on the NOME index ($p=0.01$ and $p=0.02$, respectively). In an intergroup comparison (Mann-Whitney criterion), no statistically significant differences were found between the enalapril and nebivolol groups in the dynamics of a decrease in the NOME index after 12 weeks of treatment ($p=0.08$). An intergroup comparison (Mann-Whitney criterion) of the differences between the perindopril group and the enalapril and nebivolol groups in reducing the NOME index after 12 weeks of treatment revealed the advantage of perindopril ($p=0.045$ and $p<0.05$, respectively). An intergroup comparison (Mann-Whitney criterion) of the zofenopril group with the nebivolol group revealed a highly reliable advantage of zofenopril in terms of the effect on the decrease in the activity of the NOME index ($p<0.001$).

Analysis of the effect of the studied antihypertensive drugs on lipid profile indicators showed the absence of reliable dynamics of most of the estimated parameters in all observation groups, with the exception of a significant decrease in TG levels by 15.6% against zofenopril ($p=0.04$) and by 19.9% against perindopril ($p=0.047$).

Nebivolol did not have a negative effect on the indicators of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism, and against its background there was a tendency to increase the level of HDL cholesterol from 1.1 (0.98; 1.43) mmol/l to 1.35 (1.12; 1.82) mmol/l ($p=0.055$) (Wilcoxon criterion).

Antihypertensive efficacy and impact on quality of life of antihypertensive drugs

The target blood pressure level (<140/90 mmHg) according to "office" measurements after 12 weeks of treatment was achieved in 75.8% (22) patients on zofenopril therapy; in 78.3% (18) patients on perindopril therapy; in 69.2% (18) patients on enalapril therapy and in 74% (20) patients on nebivolol therapy.

According to the office measurement of blood pressure, the maximum degree of decrease in SAD was in the perindopril group and was -20.0 (7.5;26.5) mmHg, the minimum in the enalapril group was -10.0 (0;20.0) mmHg. The degree of decrease in DAD was comparably the same in all groups. Heart rate did not significantly change against the background of ACEI and statistically significantly decreased in patients receiving nebivolol from 74.9±10.6 to and 62.4±6.2 in 1 minute after 12 weeks of treatment ($p<0.005$).

The results of SMAD confirm the antihypertensive efficacy of all the studied drugs and a significant decrease in mean SAD and DAD in all time intervals, most significant against the background of ACE inhibitors perindopril and zofenopril. A significant decrease in the average daily heart rate was observed in the group of patients taking nebivolol - from 77.1±9.4 beats/min to 71.3±8.3 beats/min ($p=0.002$). Also according to the results of SMAD

there was an improvement in the daily blood pressure profile: after 12 weeks of treatment, the number of patients with a normal daily profile increased in the zofenopril group by 20.7%, in the perindopril group by 21.8%, in the enalapril group by 15.4% and in the nebivolol group by 18.6%. At the same time, the proportion of patients with daily profile disorders on the background of therapy with zofenopril, perindopril, enalapril and nebivolol decreased: "pop-dipper" by 17.3%, 13%, 11.6% and 7.5%, respectively, "night-peaker" - by 3.4%, 8.8%, 7.6% and 7.4%, respectively.

The clinical condition of patients with hypertension in combination with obesity was assessed according to the questionnaire "Quality of life in patients with hypertension". Before the appointment of therapy, the total score according to the questionnaire was 29.51 ± 7.46 points. The assessment of general well-being according to VAS was 65.9±14.8 mm, the assessment of well-being associated with the presence of hypertension was 69.75± 17.22 mm. Against the background of antihypertensive therapy, improvement of indicators characterizing the quality of life was noted in all patients. The average score on the questionnaire "Quality of life in patients with hypertension" significantly decreased in all groups, which indicates a decrease in the severity of symptoms associated with hypertension. Against the background of therapy with zofenopril, perindopril and nebivolol, there was a significant decrease in the total score on the questionnaire, an improvement in the assessment of general well-being and well-being associated with hypertension according to your "thermometer". Against the background of enalapril therapy, there was a significant decrease in the total score on the questionnaire and a tendency to improve the assessment of general self-feelings

The level of 1SAM-1 against the background of the use of all antihypertensive drugs tended to decrease, which did not reach statistical significance in both groups of men and groups of women.

In the zofenopril group, a significant decrease in the insulin resistance index was revealed in both men from 3.67 (2.75;4.1) to 2.06 (1.35;2.86) (p=0.001) and women from 3.8 (2.86;4.31) to 2.86 (1.97;3.2) (p=0.02) (p between groups 0.10). The tendency to decrease the NOME index was revealed during treatment with perindopril in the group of men from 3.31 (2.52;3.72) to 2.81 (1.94; 3.09) and in the group of women from 3.36 (2.53; 3.7) to 2.79 (1.94;3.02) (p=0.06 in both groups, p between groups 0.92). Under the influence of enalalril, the NOME index significantly decreased in the group of men from 3.82 (2.84;4.4) to 3.16 (2.23;3.57) (p=0, (p=0.07) (p between groups 0.57).04), and tended to decrease in the group of women from 4.09 (3.26;4.68) to 3.51 (2.59;3.86). Significant changes in the insulin resistance index under the influence of nebivolol were not detected either in the group of men or in the group of women.

Thus, the assessment of the dynamics of inflammatory parameters and insulin resistance under the influence of treatment with zofenopril, perindopril, enalapril and nebivolol, depending on the tender

the difference revealed a unidirectional change in these parameters without statistically significant differences.

Conclusion. The results of the work showed that in patients with hypertension with MS, the levels of markers of inflammation and insulin resistance were more significantly increased compared to patients with hypertension without MS.

It has been proved that, along with high antihypertensive efficacy, ACE inhibitors zofenopril, perindopril, enalapril and the highly selective beta-adrenoblocker nebivolol have additional pleiotropic properties and can be used for pharmacological correction of violations of the activity of markers of inflammation and insulin resistance.

The effectiveness of the use of antihypertensive drugs in patients with hypertension with MS is substantiated based on the study of their effect on markers of inflammation and insulin resistance.

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KICHIK BIZNES VA XUSUSIY TADBIRKORLIKNI DAVLAT TOMONIDAN QO‘LLAB-QUVVATLASHNING ASOSIY YO‘NALISHLARI

Annotatsiya: shbu maqolada mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan iqtisodiy islohotlar, iqtisodiyotning barcha tarmoqlarida amalga oshirilayotgan institutsional o‘zgarishlar bilan bevosita bog‘liqligihamda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni davlat tomonidan qo‘llab-quvvatlashning asosiy yo‘nalishlarini aniqlash orqali Qashqadaryo viloyat iqtisodiy taraqqiyot va kambag‘allikni qisqartirish bosh boshqarmasida tadbirkorlikni har tomonlama rivojlantirish va imkoniyatlar yaratish masalalari ko‘rsatib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar:kichik biznes, xususiy tadbirkorlik, kredit, soliq tizimi.

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MAIN DIRECTIONS OF STATE SUPPORT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Annotation: in this article, economic development of Kashkadarya region and poverty reduction by determining the main directions of state support for small business and private entrepreneurship in direct connection with the economic reforms carried out in our country, institutional changes in all sectors of the economy. In the General Directorate of Reduction, the issues of comprehensive development of entrepreneurship and creation of opportunities are indicated.

Key words: small business, private entrepreneurship, credit, tax system.

Ma’lumki, jahon integratsiyalashuvi va globallashuvi sharoitida mamlakatimizda faol tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishga, kichik biznes faoliyatini innovatsion va zamonaviy yondashuvlar asosidailg‘or texnologiya va boshqaruv usullari asosida tashkil etishga, mamlakatimizda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishga keng imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda. Bu esa, o‘z navbatida ularning barqarorligini ta’minlashga va faoliyat samaradorligini oshirishga hamda xalqaro talablarga mos holda takomillashtirishga olib keladi.

Bugungi kunda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash, biznes subyektlarini jadal va barqaror rivojlantirish masalasidagi ba'zi salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi to'siqlarni bartaraf etish bo'yicha asosiy yo'nalishlar ishlab chiqilmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning bu qadar jadal rivojlanishida eng avvalo, mazkur soha uchun belgilanayotgan soliq imtiyozlarining yetarli darajadagi rag'batlantiruvchi rol o'ynayotganligidir. Yagona soliq to'lovi bu kichik biznes subyektlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida turli soliq va yig'imlar o'rniga soddalashtirilgan tartibda to'lanuvchi yagona soliq turidir. Respublikamizda ilk bor tadbirkorlar huquqlarini himoya qilish bo'yicha Ombudsman instituti joriy etildi. Biznes sohasidagi soliqlar sezilarli ravishda qisqartirildi, kredit olish imkoniyatlari kengaytirildi, yangi erkin iqtisodiy zonalar tashkil etildi, ularda investorlarga keng imtiyozlar yaratib berildi.

Qashqadaryo viloyatida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish -viloyatda ishlab chiqarish hamda xizmat ko'rsatishni yanada yaxshilashga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Natijada zamonaviy infrastrukturaning shakllanishiga, aholini ish bilan ta'minlashga va turmush sifatini oshirishga, mehnat resurslaridan foydalanishni yaxshilashga, kasbiy mahoratini oshirishga, ish sharoitlarini yaxshilashga va mehnatni rag'batlantirishga erishiladi. Bu esa kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik subyektlarida mahsulot ishlab chiqarish va xizmat ko'rsatishga doir shartnomalarni to'g'ri amalga oshirishga olib keladi.

Xulosa va takliflar. Hozirgi iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash sharoitda va aholining tabiiy o'sishi ko'payib borishi natijasida ishlab chiqarish va xizmat ko'rsatishni rivojlantirish orqali aholining tovar va xizmatlarga bo'lgan ehtiyojini qondirish masalasiga kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish jarayoni ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Faoliyat yuritayotgan subyektlarni moliyalashtirishda banklarning rolini oshirishningilmiy va nazariy asoslarini yaratish va moliyalashtirish manbalarini takomillashtirish zarur. Qashqadaryo viloyatida ushbu sohada e'tiborga loyiq ishlarning amalga oshirilayotganligi, jumladan mavjud imkoniyatlardan kelib chiqqan holda viloyat va tuman kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik subektlarini kreditlashda banklarning roli oshib borayotganligi maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Qashqadaryo viloyatida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik subektlariga kreditlar ajratish, ulardan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish, kredit turlari va imkoniyatlarini ko'paytirish, ushbu masalalarda banklarning rolini oshirishhamda istiqbolda viloyat va tuman iqtisodiyotini mustahkamligiga erishish maqsadidaquyidagi chora-tadbirlarni bajarilishi maqsadga muvofiqdir:

1. Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik subyektlarini davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash tizimidan oqilona foydalanish, bank mijozlari bilan ishlashda yuksak mahoratli menejerlar faoliyatidan foydalanish, axborot texnologiyalari tizimi va interaktiv xizmatlarni rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish;

2. Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik subektlari uchun pul o‘tkazmalari, jismoniy shaxslarni kreditlash, omonat operatsiyalari va plastik kartochkalar bilan ishlashda operativ tizimni joriy qilish;

3. Bank faoliyatida tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatni yaxshilash va undan samarali foydalanish, xalqaro moliyaviy tashkilotlar bilan uzviy aloqada bo‘lish;

4. Kredit monitoringi bo‘yicha qo‘yiladigan talablarning bajarilishini nazorat qilish, adolat o‘rnatish va qarzdorlarga oid moliyaviy hisobotlarni o‘z vaqtida bajarilishiga erishish;

5. Kredit ta’minotiga nisbatan qo‘yiladigan talablarni bajarish, kredit siyosati maqsadi va strategiyasini aniqlash hamda takomillashtirib borish.

Yuqoridagi keltirilgan barcha tadbirlarni amalga oshirish hamda mamlakatimiz tomonidan beriladigan imkoniyatlardan to‘liq foydalanish, O‘zbekiston Respublikasining tegishli qonunlaridan, Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarorlari, Prezident Farmonlari va viloyatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlarni o‘z vaqtida qo‘llash, moddiy-texnika bazasidan, zamonaviy boshqaruv texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish, globallashuv jarayonining ijobiy tomonlarini o‘zlashtirish natijasida istiqboldagi vazifalarning bajarilishiga imkon yaratish, huquqiy-meyoriy hujjatlardan o‘z o‘rnida, o‘z vaqtida foydalanish, istiqboldagi yutuqlarga imkon yaratish, iqtisodiy islohotlarning ijobiy natijasiga erishishga hamda Qashqadaryo viloyatida mijoz sifatida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik subektlarini ko‘paytirish, ularning ishlab chiqarish va xizmat ko‘rsatish faoliyatlarini rivojlantirish, kreditlash imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish hamda banklarning rolini oshirish orqali moliyalashtirishmanbalaridan oqilona foydalanishga erishish mumkin.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

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POSSIBILITIES OF COMPUTER TOOLS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

Annotation. Distance education is considered as an innovative type of education. Particular attention is paid to the resources and opportunities of distance education in increasing the creative activity of the student.

Key words: innovation, information, module, interactive, principle, individualization, potential.

Introduction: Today, everyone understands that distance education technologies are necessary for special groups of students (disabled children, children living in remote areas, highly gifted children, children of compatriots abroad). Distance technologies for public schools are of utmost importance in the implementation of specialized education in the coming years, in various forms providing the opportunity for individual development of educational content and in-depth study of individual subjects. It is important to note what is common between distance education (or external training) and distance education and what the main differences are. There is only one thing in common - teachers and students are far from each other. And the difference is that distance learning (or external study) is almost entirely based on the independent activities of students, with the exception of rare (occasional) advisory and supervision activities, independent use of teaching aids transmitted (sent) by the intern or directed. Distance education involves systematic interaction between teacher and student, as well as students with each other, in which the main attention is paid to the types of independent activities of students, but organized within the framework of the educational process.

The accumulated experience shows that in modern practice there are not only advantages of organizing distance education, but also a number of disadvantages, which are manifested in the following:

* lack of live communication between the teacher and the audience, and hence the educational effect;

*lack of pedagogical management to develop motivation and self-discipline among students necessary for distance learning;

* students’ initial skills in working with distance learning technologies (in most cases) have not been developed;

*It is impossible to effectively teach students in distance courses in all subjects.

Distance learning systems

Today, development is happening very quickly and changing very quickly. Almost every minute new and unexpected events occur in every corner of our planet. We spend every day under a strong flow of information. The flow of information haunts us at home, at work and on vacation. A person cannot function normally without exposure to information. Understanding life and studying it occurs through the collection and assimilation of information. The level of a person's knowledge is also determined by the amount of information received by a person over a certain period.

Research methodology

Thus, electronic educational resources enrich the process of forming the experience of a student's creative activity in distance education with the following features:

- access to alternative sources of information, including remote and distributed databases, information sites, many conferences around the world via the Internet;
- allows you to organize electronic conferences, including computer audio and video conferences in real time, get acquainted with various joint scientific and research works of teachers, students, researchers from different universities;
- participation in distance quizzes, olympiads, projects that promote the creative development of the student based on familiarization with a wide range of cultural, ethnic, and humanistic information.

The process of effective formation of a student's creative activity experience in distance education directly depends on the effectiveness of interaction between the subjects of this process, and in this regard, we highlight the organizational resource of distance education that provides interactive learning. It is necessary to organize interaction between students and teachers through email, chat, and forum. Interactive tools allow teachers and students to share information, collaborate on common problems, post ideas and comments, solve problems and engage in discussions, and create shared projects. In such interaction, students act as full participants; their experience not only provides ready-made knowledge, but is not inferior to the experience of the teacher.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

One of the priority tasks of professional education is to teach students to independently and meaningfully use Internet technologies to design educational activities. The problems of using Internet technologies for designing educational activities have not been fully studied, including designing educational activities for students in computer science. Solving these and other problems requires the competent use of distance educational technologies. Analysis of the practical implementation of the design of educational activities in various educational systems confirms that the didactic and methodological capabilities of distance educational technologies in this regard are also not fully used. The problems of designing educational activities for students in computer science using distance learning technologies are studied by scientists and expert teachers of higher education, psychologists, specialists in network technologies, educational technologies and specialists in the field of teaching methods in various disciplines, etc. One of the most pressing problems in solving these problems is the problem of the teacher's readiness to use Internet technologies in the educational process. At the same time, today there is virtually no reason for the lack of access to the Internet. As the main steps to increase the efficiency of using Internet resources, we can propose a solution to expand the practice of training subject teachers in the field of computer technology directly at school, on the one hand, and to develop a special multi-level program for training teachers to use electronic educational resources in the educational process, on the other hand.

Therefore, opening a wide path to modern knowledge, the effective use of new information technologies in improving teaching has become a requirement of today. This responsibility is assigned to us by the National Personnel Training Program and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education". Another advantage of distance learning is that the student can study in his free time and even without interrupting his work. It is because of these advantages that this method is widely used in the world today. Many large businesses save millions of dollars a year by using this method to improve or change their job skills. Another advantage of distance learning is that the student himself determines the duration of the training, that is, the student begins studying at the time of his choice and studies the materials under the supervision of the teacher. The reduction is determined based on the results of completing assignments and tests. The faster a student masters this program, the faster he will complete his studies and receive a certificate. If he is unable to master the program, he will be given the opportunity to work independently and continue his studies.

An important component of the potential of distance education is the interactive interaction between teacher and student, based on co-creation. It is necessary to carry out joint creative activities with students, aimed at solving practical and theoretical problems and presupposing the interdependence of the development of subjects of interaction in the general educational process.

Co-creation is essentially a communicative process that is carried out with the aim of developing joint creativity. We consider it necessary to determine the signs of joint creativity aimed at developing the student's experience of creative activity. Theoretical analysis of experience and emphasis on constantly evolving opportunities for distance education; organizational forms, methods, trainingto ensure the formation of the student's experience of creative activity with freedom of choice of educational materials and content; provides the opportunity to choose an individual and personal educational trajectory.

Thus, distance education is one of the factors in shaping the student's experience of creative activity and, naturally, serves as a means of mobilizing the internal forces of the pedagogical process, since it is characterized by the meaningful organization of resources and the formation of experience. creative activity of the student creates a number of opportunities:

- strengthening the active role of the student in his education (consistency, openness, variability of content, various teaching aids, the use of technologies aimed at developing the experience of the student’s creative activity);

- increasing the component of the educational process through the use of interactive forms of lessons, multimedia educational programs, information and educational resources on the Internet;

- indirect interaction of distance education subjects based on joint creativity, demonstration of the product of their work on the Internet for everyone, creative self-expression of the student through discussion with the teacher and peers.

Satisfying the population's need for such an educational service has found a response in the education system. Today it is almost impossible to name a higher educational institution that does not train economic specialists. Due to the demand for specialists in this field in the labor market, universities began to provide this service for a fee, thereby solving the problem of financing their organizations. As a result, a trend has begun to emerge in the labor market and educational services market for the retraining of economic and legal specialists. At the same time, most job advertisements illustrate the need for specialists of this profile, but with work experience. All this has become the basis for the widespread dissemination of distance education, which allows one to gain knowledge on the job and in universities that have well established themselves as leading educational institutions in the region for training highly qualified personnel. The consistency of the work of all components of the Internet learning environment is ensured by a number of system-wide agreements covering various aspects you work. Higher school, when preparing future specialists in various specialties in the distance education system, faces a number of problems. These problems are caused by the need to implement the principles that form the basis of the functioning of Internet learning, such as: decentralization, democratization, globalization, regionalization, integration, continuity.

Conclusion:

There is also a financial side to the problem of introducing distance learning, which has undeservedly created the belief that distance learning is cheaper than traditional learning. The student bears the costs of paying for the service, traveling for direct short-term contact with teachers at the time of final certification, equipping his workplace with computer equipment, and providing access to an educational resource.

Distance educational technologies make it possible to solve a number of problems in ensuring the accessibility of education. This includes the organization of training for students of small rural schools, and the organization of specialized training for students of secondary schools, and on-the-job training, including additional vocational education. But one of the most popular and promising areas for the use of distance educational technologies remains the use of distance educational technologies to ensure accessibility and quality of education for people with disabilities. Thus, according to the Federal Target Program for the Development of Education for 2016–2020, the share of training areas (specialties) in which by 2020 the implementation of vocational education programs for persons with disabilities, including using distance learning technologies, will be ensured in the total number of areas of training (specialties) should be 50%.

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DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVITY OF STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONSPEDAGOGICAL JUSTIFICATION

Abstract: the process of developing the creativity of future bachelors of pedagogical education requires scientific justification and methodological support due to insufficient cognitive, theoretical and practical significance. That's why we tried to present our article on this topic. We can learn how to develop the creativity of future students.

Keyword: knowledge, skills, skills, creativity, pedagogical orientation, creativity, divergence, competence.

Until now, the issue of defining concepts remains controversial.

"Creativity"and " creativity". Initially, most researchers considered creativity as part of a general approach to the study of the psychology of creativity. T.A.As rebeko writes, There are two approaches to the study of creativity: the first determines the essence of creativity and creativity, the second describes the essence of creativity in terms of creativity. In modern foreign studies of creativity, there are different approaches.

N.M. Gnatko distinguishes the concepts of" creativity “and" creativity " and defines them as two sides of a single circle of phenomena, in which creativity is the prosessual-productive side of this unit, and creativity is the conditioning side of the subject.

Representatives of the methodological approach understand creativity as a function problem situations and identify features of the problem-solving process throughout creativity. In the works of Russian scientists, creativity is understood as a social phenomenon and a mechanism for development, a characteristic feature of nature and society. The main feature of creativity is the ability to create something new, original.[1] E.S.Rapasevich believes that the types of creativity depend on human activity: the production of scientific and new knowledge, the creation of works of art - new art, methods, forms, principles, content, pedagogical systems for the development of pedagogical - new creative activity.

Currently, there are conflicting opinions on the relationship of the concepts of" creativity "and" creativity". There are three approaches to this issue:

The concepts of" creativity "and" creativity " are synonymous, that is, the study of creativity is carried out within the framework of the psychology of creativity, these concepts are inseparable.[4]

Creativity is studied as a separate phenomenon, which is understood as the formation of personal novelty and significance of the subject. Creativity is considered as a phenomenon that reflects the processes of interaction of innovation created by the subject of activity with the existing socio-cultural context. That is, creativeness is understood as the construction of new possibilities of the subject, and creativity is understood as the creation of new opportunities for culture as a whole. Similar views E. Picard and M. Boden (individual personal and social creativeness) expressed.

Creativity acts as a separate area of study of creativity and is considered as an internal resource, human potential. Say, Either.A.Ponomarev offers a holistic concept of creativity as a psychic process and distinguishes creativity as an aspect of the creative potential of a person.

We also follow this approach, since the study of creativity as one of the aspects of creativity helps to observe all the uncertainty and complexity of its manifestation. In addition, creativity in this case can be learned by connecting it with the laws of general creativity.[2]

Today in foreign psychological and pedagogical research there are many definitions of the concept of "creativity:

E.P.Torrens emphasizes sensitivity to problems and their perception as a factor of keativeness; as well as their knowledge, ability to seek solutions, sensitivity to disharmony, dissatisfaction with the formation of assumptions, hypotheses, as well as J, which characterizes creativity from the point of view of thinking. Guildford agrees.

In his opinion, creative thinking is the process of “feeling difficulties, problems, gaps in information, missing elements, bias in something;

- it is the assumption of deficiencies and the formulation of hypotheses, the evaluation and verification of assumptions and hypotheses;

- the possibility of revising and verifying them and, finally, generalization and results ".

Based on the studies carried out, he came to the conclusion that the development of creativity is greatly influenced not by genetics, but by the culture in which a person was brought up, and experimentally proved: creativity can be removed through special training.

G. Taylor determines the following indicators of creativity: the productivity of thinking, the ability to plan activities, the predictability of actions, the ability to make decisions and implement them, generalize.

Thus, according to this formula, the criterion of creativity is not the quality of the result, but the properties and processes that activate creative productivity. X.E. Trisk creatively understands the past of the process, the accompanying and subsequent features, thanks to which a person (or a group of people) creates something that did not exist before. The criterion of creativity, in his opinion, is the properties and processes that activate mental productivity, in this regard, students need to quickly respond to changes in the world around them, develop the ability to think critically and think. He also points to the need to distinguish true creativity from false and semi-creative, which is also a sign of novelty due to the lack of discipline and the desire to be unlike others, based only on nonconformism and the blind rejection of what exists.In his opinion, this kind of "novelty" has nothing to do with creativity. Creative product. The results of creativity are presented in a wide range: they can be scientific discoveries that change the direction of history, economics, as well as various masterpieces, as a result of which new directions are created in art. Such creative products are a feature of great or historical creativity and are valuable to society as a whole. Products of small or personal creativity can be an everyday solution to everyday tasks in an unusual way: updating the interior, creating original bouquets, paintings.

The creative product is primarily associated with the professional activity of a person: in literature it is an artistic text, in design activities - layouts, drawings, business cards, booklets, graphic projects and models, in educational activities - these are creative students and students.

Torranse, K. Based on Taylor's concept, he described creative product levels and described them with levels of effective creativity, invention, innovation, and creativity.

P.Jackson and S.Messik defined the following criteria for a creative product and emphasized the need for a holistic procedure for its description:

1) originality (statistical rarity);

2) meaningfulness (for example, a unique way to use an element is not always creative);

3) transformation (the degree of rotation of the source material is the basis for eliminating traditional restrictions);

4) unification (the formation of unity and harmony of elements of experience, which allows you to express a new thought in a concentrated form).

Dividing the products of creative activity into those of social and personal importance M. Proposed by Boden and associated with the difficulty of evaluating the results of creativity. In addition, M.Boden believes that it should be taken into account that a person often creates not for public recognition, but in order to experience a state of exaltation that allows him to feel like a creative person.That is why the development of the creativity of students of higher education remains one of the urgent issues.

In addition, there are different types of creativity: the analysis of the history of the development of this category made it possible to consider two types of creativity in the course of our study: "small (or individual personal) creativity" and "large (mass) creativity". By small creativeness, we mean m. Following Boden, we understand the daily creativity of people, manifested in solving new problems or solving familiar problems in a new way.

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WORKING WITH TEXT IN TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Annotation. The article considers the concept of text as an element of teaching in Russian classes in a foreign audience. The stages of working with the text in the RCT classes are described, special attention is paid to the principles of selecting texts for teaching reading and speaking.

Key words: concept of text, teaching in Russian classes, working with text

When learning a foreign language, the text is the main communicative unit – a sample of how the language functions, which language means are used in speech.

What is text?

Currently, there is no single point of view on what a text is. There are different definitions of text from the point of view of various linguistic sciences: text linguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmatics, communicative linguistics, cognitive linguistics, etc. Here are some of them. I.R. Galperin defines a text as a work that has a certain purposefulness and pragmatic attitude [1, p. 18]. G.V. Kolshansky connects a text with "the transfer of information or the exchange of thoughts between partners" [2, p. 10]. For Yu.A.Sorokin, the text is "a concept, that mental formation, which in linguistic literature is called the integrity of the text"[3, p. 62]. In the light of the communicative approach, the text is defined as a means of verbal communication (O.L. Kamenskaya), as a communicative unit implementing the author's intention (T.M. Dridze), "as a speech work having a concept (idea); communicative orientation to the addressee within a certain sphere of communication; having an informative and pragmatic essence (the ability to carry information and influence the addressee)" (N.S. Bolotnova) [4, p. 20]. For V.P. Belyanin, the text is the basic unit of communication, a way of storing and transmitting information, a form of cultural existence, a product of a certain historical epoch, a reflection of an individual's mental life [5, p. 6].

Text functions.

In the educational process, the text can perform various functions: a source of information, input of lexical and grammatical material, material for teaching reading, writing, speaking and listening, a sample of speech models.

Working with text in Russian as a foreign language classes includes three stages.

Three stages of working with the text.

The first stage is text input. First, the text must be perceived by the student in its entirety. Then the student listens or reads paragraphs of the text, after which the listening or reading is accompanied by comments, translation, and explanation.

The main goal is to understand the content of the text. The second stage is text processing. First, the forms of words are analyzed, the interpretation of words is given, and then speech samples, selected models, and clichés are trained. The main goal is to automate speech actions.

The third stage is speech output. Students retell this text or create an independent text using a text model. The main goal is to reproduce a coherent text.

Selection of texts.

When selecting texts for classes in Russian as a foreign language, we take care not only that the texts reveal any grammatical phenomena, but also that they are "alive" - perceived as a means of transmitting thoughts, were informative, contained interesting, relevant information.

In the methodological literature on teaching Russian as a foreign language, texts are traditionally divided into educational (special, additional), regional studies, and artistic.

With the help of educational texts, the necessary speech models are worked out. Foreign students should see how these models function in communication. At the same time, authentic reading texts are also included in the educational process.

Often the teacher composes the texts himself. When preparing additional texts, the teacher sets the goal of developing speech and communication skills and abilities. Additional texts are created for retelling, shortening, expanding and other types of work with the text.

But in addition to words, phonetic and grammatical rules, a student studying a foreign language must necessarily get acquainted with the history, culture, economics, politics, geography, literature and art of the language being studied.

To learn how to communicate in this language, you need knowledge of a linguistic and cultural nature. Texts containing information about the norms of communication, about new realities for foreign students, about communication stereotypes, background knowledge are selected.

These may be texts revealing:

a) the concepts of home and family in Russian culture, the relationship between parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren, ways of transmitting traditional knowledge in ethnic cultures, examples of positive interethnic interaction;

b) the significance of the rituals and folk festivals of Russia based on traditional economic activities and religious mythological ideas prevailing among the people (from texts telling about the culture of the people, it is possible to direct students' attention to the elements of decorative and applied art, to introduce them to traditional folk music, its songs);

c) the concept of homeland and love for the native land, traditional economic the occupations of Russians, determined by the natural environment and for centuries forming the cultural type of the people. In the modern global world, the concept of homeland is being transformed, but people's awareness that the place where you live should not only be known and loved, but also try to benefit it is very important and valuable;

d) events that serve as "all-Russian spiritual staples". These are, first of all, works about national heroes of different eras, about the Great the Great Patriotic War, about figures of science and art who have national and world fame;

e) universal values, equally significant for the peoples of the whole world. These can be considered universal humanitarian values formulated by the United Nations in the form of human rights standards.

They are called the values of tolerance. Tolerance does not imply the denial of national values, but allows you to compare them with the values of other peoples, human rights standards and analyze them from the perspective of this knowledge [6].

It is important to take into account cultural universals common to different peoples when choosing texts. The coinciding signs of culture unite and bring together people of different nationalities lead to mutual understanding, harmony and trust.

According to the research of the famous psychologist S. V. Lurie [7], the central zone of the mentality of any nation consists of ideas about good, ideas about evil and ideas about ways of fighting well with evil. Therefore, for interethnic cohesion, it is important to form global ideas about the categories of good and evil. The acquaintance of foreigners with Russian culture will help to achieve the results necessary for society on this path.

As Rakhimova told that “The process of higher education reform in Uzbekistan involves changing the content and organization of education, developing creative individuality and student activity, and requires shifting the emphasis from education to practical training. At the present stage, the quality of training specialists is determined by the willingness to perform effective professional activity, the ability to adapt to the rapidly changing conditions of the modern world, the possession of professional skills and abilities, ability to use acquired knowledge, determination at university to solve professional communication problems.

It is possible to draw the attention of foreign students to the polytechnic composition Russian, on the role of Russian and native languages in the life of the peoples of Russia, to emphasize that the Russian language appears simultaneously in two guises: as a native and state language.

Literary texts are also a rich source of country-specific information. They stimulate the mental activity of students, affect their emotions, and develop aesthetic taste. It is recommended to use the texts of fiction in Russian language classes as a foreign language at an average, or even at an advanced level. Working with the text of a work of art has its own specifics: practice shows that the analysis of grammatical phenomena should be minimized, and all the time should be devoted to the analysis of artistic merits, means of creating artistic images, consideration of psychological moments, etc.

At the same time, in the format of a single lesson, small texts can be taken for study: poems or prose miniatures, individually or in a cycle [8], and in large works, fragments can be taken within the framework of the strong positions of the text, to make a separate analysis of the title complex or key, significant parts that have "universal general significance". Such micro-plots as "Tatiana's Letter", "Tatiana's Dream", "Onegin and Lensky's Duel", sketches of the seasons, and became the "golden fund" of artistic thought of Russian culture"[9].

In choosing a text for teaching RCT, its compactness, axiological fullness and communicative aspect should be taken into account so that working with the text in classes in Russian as a foreign language taught students not only to build a dialogue and conduct a collogue, create a monologue, form linguistic and cultural competence, but also to raise the general cultural level and promote spiritual development.

Working with text should not be limited only to pragmatic functionality. This is a specific activity, behind which there is a wide horizon of modern culture. A deep understanding of textual science extends into areas related to sociology, geopolitics and the philosophy of language.

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TO THE PROBLEM OF MOTIVATION OF STUDENTS OF NON-LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITIES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES

Annotation. The article focuses on the problem of motivation in the study of foreign languages in universities. The author analyzes the reasons for the lack of motivation and considers ways to increase it.

Keywords: motivation, foreign languages, higher education, non-linguistic faculties, students.

Mastering a foreign language by teaching the ability to communicate in it is a specific aspect of this academic subject. When learning in the main is of an artificially educational nature due to the absence of students the need to communicate in a foreign language, one of the most important factors stimulating the process of foreign language speech communication, should be considered the motivation of foreign language acquisition. The lack of development of a number of theoretical approaches to learning a foreign language, the lack of a set of measures that develop the motivation of students of non-linguistic specialties, as well as the solution the new educational tasks facing the higher school have caused the necessity of addressing this problem.

The concept of motivation is extremely relevant in the field of education today. At the stage of university education, the formation of professional internal motivation affects the motivation to study all subjects, which requires special attention. For students of non-linguistic specialties, it is necessary to create certain pedagogical conditions that can have a positive impact on the motivation of learning a foreign language. So far, the students of non-linguistic faculties have a fairly low. This can be explained by a number of objective reasons: high workload with other subjects, attribution of a foreign language to non-specialized subjects, low-level non-school knowledge. Unfortunately, to date, the degree of linguistic preparedness of graduates of non-linguistic specialties does not correspond to the required level of functional literacy, stated in concepts of modernization of Uzbek education.

As practice shows, the motivation problem for students of non-linguistic specialties is explained by the following reasons:

-heterogeneous language training of first-year students (students with good preparation after school, who do not experience difficulties in passing the material, lose interest in the subject without meeting developing tasks, and students who have poorly mastered the basic course experience huge difficulties in overcoming the backlog, which also leads to a loss of motivation);

-a small number of hours allocated to the discipline (in this regard, students have to do most of the work on their own, while the skills of independent work are not sufficiently developed for most);

-lack of opportunities to use the language (such opportunities may appear after graduation, and the second is mainly studied only at the 1st grade), as a consequence, the importance of the subject is questionable in comparison with the core disciplines;

Students can take part in tests, quizzes, contests, Olympiads held on the Internet, correspond with peers from other countries, participate in chats, video conferences, etc. Students can receive information on the problem they are currently working on as part of the project.

As noted by I.S. Bashmakova, "one of the tasks set is the formation of interest in learning foreign languages, which is considered as a necessary component of the global strategy of personal and professional formation and development of the student's personality. The formation of interest in educational activities depends on the content and organization of pedagogical conditions of students' educational activities. This activity should be organized pedagogically and psychologically so as to constantly develop and maintain motivation, experience it and manage it..."[2].

Uzbek science and pedagogical practice show that teaching a foreign language depends primarily on two factors: on the pedagogical skill of the organizers of educational work, the qualifications of teachers, their ability to communicate with the student audience; on the student's involvement in the process of cognition, on his activity and consciousness, abilities and motivation as a subject of teaching. Currently, there is a situation in universities with the consolidation of academic groups (from 15 people and more), which makes it difficult to teach a foreign language, in which, as is known, communication and active activity are important each trainee. All the methods of intensive teaching of foreign languages known to us have been developed for groups of 10-12 people (optimal number). In order to increase the effectiveness of teaching in a modern university in such difficult conditions, S.V. Pervukhina offers a standing lesson. This helps the teacher to perform a number of important organizational tasks: to maintain eye contact with students, to quickly change their position in the audience. There is an opportunity to quickly approach the board, write something down there or point to any record, if necessary, monitor its activities, help with solving the problems that have arisen.

Another feature of the formation of positive motivation when learning a foreign language at a university is taking into account the features of future professional activity, which is based on the formation of a profession. On the basis of motivation.

Among the techniques that stimulate cognitive activity of students is the empathy technique, when students act as different representatives of their future profession, substantiate their point of view, identifying themselves with the personality of another. For the same purpose, it is possible to effectively create entertaining situations in the educational process – the use of entertaining examples, experiments, paradoxical facts, entertaining analogies through an unusual beginning of the lesson, which can become a kind of "business card" in the eyes of students (anecdote, phrase, song, epigraph on the blackboard); «unloading" tasks (work with phrases, sayings, phraseological units; jokes, riddles, comics)

In the formation of foreign-language communicative competence of students, information technologies have a significant didactic potential, allowing students to engage in foreign-language professional activities, develop language skills and speech skills, use electronic reference materials, dictionaries. The effectiveness of the use of information technologies in teaching a foreign language is realized in the process of organizing independent work of students. Information technologies provide each student with an individual working method when performing practical work, information resources, methodological and control materials, time resources, the possibility of individualization and differentiation of the learning process (individual training plans), high motivation to work with modern information technologies. So, as tasks that increase the motivation of students, the creation of links on grammar from the desired language, with their own exercises, with a review of sites on this issue can act; compilation of links and classification of useful research sites (abstract, newsletters, computer presentations, collages, web pages, term papers) [1].

The construction of educational material based on modular technology makes it possible to choose: the level and volume of content (not lower than standard); an information source for the assimilation of knowledge (textbook, reference summary, additional literature); the method of teaching in accordance with individual-personal characteristics (the main representative system, type of thinking, features of memory, etc.); the pace of progress on the topic corresponding to personal characteristics; the choice of form and type, time of the counter in agreement with the teacher. High motivation of students to use information technologies in teaching, the availability of computer technology, the willingness of teachers to introduce information technologies into the learning process lead to the understanding that information technologies must be used in the independent work of students, this will allow them to maximally engage in the learning process, optimize the forms and methods of the learning process, organize individual work, and in addition, it will reduce the teacher's workload in organizing the process of independent work and monitoring [1, p. 47].

We have noted only some ways to solve the problem of motivation in the study of foreign languages at the university. I would like to emphasize once again that the task of a teacher is to optimize the educational process and communication, and to develop a system of motivational values of the student's personality throughout the entire training.

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RESULTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT HISTOLOGICAL VARIANTS OF BRAIN MENINGIOMA

Resume. Despite the great successes and achievements in microsurgery of parasagittal meningiomas, the problem of their surgical treatment is still relevant all over the world due to the development of both frequent intra- and postoperative complications, the high frequency of their recurrence, which in turn leads to the need for re-operations. All this affects the quality of life of patients.

This article presents an analysis of the results of surgical treatment of this category of patients using a neodymium laser and comparison with similar patients operated on traditionally.

The use of a laser at the stages of tumor removal made it possible to significantly increase the radicality of the operation, reduce the risk of relapses, and also led to a significant improvement in the quality of life of patients after surgery and in the long term.

Keywords: meningioma, brain, histological changes, localization.

Introduction. Meningiomas (M), according to literature data, account for 18-34% of primary brain tumors, second in frequency only to tumors of the neuroectodermal series [3]. The term "parasagittal meningiomas" was proposed by Cushing H. in 1922 to refer to tumors located along the upper longitudinal sinus and emanating from its walls. They can germinate into its lumen, spread in one or both directions. Parasagittal also include M of the sickle-shaped process, which secondarily affect the walls of the upper sagittal sinus (SCS), spread very significantly along the dorso-lateral surface at the midline. The frequency of occurrence of parasagittal meningiomas (PSM) ranges from 20.5 to 40.0% of all cerebral cerebral hemispheres [1].

In cases of PSM with SCD lesion, the study of the literature data allows us to state that to date there is no surgical standard for their treatment. PSM located in the middle third of the sinus are the most difficult to remove. This is caused by an abundance of afferent veins, the occurrence of a serious neurological deficit associated with the localization of M, and a high risk of relapse [2]. According to the study of Tiglieva G.S., Mozhaeva S.V. and others, in 28.8-47.5% of cases, patients after surgery have neurological disorders, and in 18.6% of the total remain profoundly disabled [5]. There is still no clear surgical strategy for the invasion of meningioma in the SCD.

Significant difficulties lie in the treatment of patients with passable SCD. At the time of surgery, it is sometimes difficult for the surgeon to make a decision to remove the part of the tumor that is located in the sinus cavity. There are two surgical strategies for this: maximum safe removal of the tumor outside the sinus and aggressive surgical resection of a part of the sinus with its subsequent reconstruction [4]. Thus, it is possible to perform a radical operation with PSM only in cases of a small marginal lesion of the SCD [2]. In all other situations (with rare exceptions), the removal will not be radical [5].

Due to the limited capabilities of traditional methods of radical removal of PSM, there is a greater number of their recurrence and continued growth than with M of any other localization, reaching 50% depending on the follow-up period [2].

The purpose of the study. Improving the effectiveness of surgical treatment of patients with diffuse toxic goiter by creating a system that includes modern preoperative preparation, modified/tactics of surgical intervention and correction of postoperative functional disorders.

Materials and methods of research. To accomplish this task, we selected 65 patients with meningiomas of the brain and conducted examinations on them.

The results of the study. The dynamics of focal neurological disorders was studied in 65 patients initially operated for PSM. Before the operation, most of the patients in both groups with focal symptoms were patients with localization of PSM in the projection of the central gyrus (the middle third of the SCD). They had focal motor neurological deficit. So, in the group where traditional methods of surgery were used, it was diagnosed in 58.2%, and in the study group in 59.1% of people (p=1.0).

The performed operation led to a temporary increase in the number of patients with focal symptoms, regardless of the method of tumor removal, but these indicators between the groups were not statistically significant (p=0.7068). So, in the comparison group, it increased to 77.6% and to 73.9% in the study group. Against the background of ongoing rehabilitation therapy in the long-term period, regression of neurological prolapses is noted in all patients, but statistically the best results were obtained in the research group. By this time of observation, only 37.5% of people had motor disorders, mainly mild, while in the comparison group they persisted in 55.2% of patients with a predominance of moderate and deep mono- and hemiparesis (p=0.0345).

Initially, sensory disorders in both groups did not differ statistically from each other. The performed surgical intervention increased the number of these violations: from 23.88% of cases to 43.28% in the comparison group and from 23.86% to 36.36% in the study group (p=0.4101). Sensitive disorders, despite complex rehabilitation therapy, were more persistent and in the long-term postoperative period in the study group were found in 18.2% and 22.39% of people in the comparison group (p=0.5480).

The analysis of the quality of life of operated patients of both groups on the Karnovsky scale showed that they were initially comparable in this indicator and did not differ statistically from each other. In the study group, it was equal to 62.68 ± 0.62 points, in the comparison group - 61.71 ± 1.03 points. In the early postoperative period, against the background of rehabilitation therapy, regression of neurological prolapses occurred in all patients. The most pronounced and statistically significantly significant regression was noted in the study group, therefore, already at discharge from the hospital, the quality of life index in patients operated with a laser was equal to 70.26 ± 1.11 points. In the comparison group, it corresponded to 65.48 ± 1.28 points.

In the long-term postoperative period, as a result of rehabilitation therapy, statistically significant regression of focal neurological symptoms and a decrease in the incidence of epileptic seizures in patients in the study group continued. In this regard, their average quality of life index rose to 81.34 ±1.04 points, while in the comparison group it stabilized at 72.6 ± 1.68 points.

Currently, the immunohistochemical method continues to develop actively, taking a strong place among diagnostic methods in oncology. Thanks to immuno-staining, a pathologist can not only determine the cytogenetic source and the degree of malignancy of the tumor, but also detect pathological proteins - products of transcription of damaged DNA sections and make recommendations for the appointment of targeted therapy. Modern neuro-oncology is unthinkable without pathomorphological verification, and patient treatment tactics are often determined by the complex interaction of a pathologist and a neurosurgeon. In many foreign clinics, the neurosurgeon himself examines the histological material obtained and can confirm or question the conclusion of the pathologist. Histological and immunohistochemical aspects of meningiomas are a priority in the study of the mechanisms of pathogenesis of this group and the search for targets for targeted therapy, taking into account the synthesis of protein products as a result of molecular genetic damage. Significant progress in this direction brings us closer to the time when targeted effects on the molecular links of the development of not only meningiomas, but also other primary tumors of the central nervous system will allow us to achieve a significant increase in patient survival.

Conclusion. Thus, a large range of morphological characteristics is inherent in meningiomas, which ultimately determine the type and degree of malignancy of this group of brain tumors. Anaplastic meningiomas are particularly difficult to study. This type of tumors has a number of similarities with soft tissue malignant neoplasms (cancer, sarcoma, melanoma) and it is not possible to distinguish them from each other without immunohistochemistry.

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CLINICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE USE OF LIPID-LOWERING DRUGS IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Resume. The term hyperlipemia is used in cases where the concentration of plasma triglycerides increases. The concept of hyperlipidemia includes both groups of conditions.

The two main consequences of hyperlipidemia are acute pancreatitis and atherosclerosis. Acute pancreatitis occurs with severe hyperlipidemia. Macrophages and smooth muscle cells play a key role in atherogenesis.

The capture of lipoproteins 6 through specific receptors on these cells (cleaning receptors) leads to their oxidation, which forms foamy cells in which cholesterol esters are accumulated.

Keywords: hypoxia; antihypoxants of direct energizing action; antihypoxants of indirect energizing action; pharmacological correction of hypoxia.

Introduction. Despite the complex of measures for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cardiological patients, over the period from 1980 to 2019, the incidence of BSC increased more than 11 times: from 327.9 to 36,463.9 per 100 thousand people. In the structure of the causes of total mortality, the share of BSC in various regions of the republic ranges from 53.3% to 64.7%, which, along with a decrease in birth rates, is one of the most important factors in the formation of a difficult demographic situation [2,5].

It is predicted that the contribution of BSC to the structure of morbidity and mortality will increase [4,7]. According to the nationwide study of the prevalence of risk factors (FR) of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), conducted in Belarus in 2020 in accordance with the WHO methodology (STEPS 2020), very high levels of FR NCDs were noted: the prevalence of smoking among men and overweight – 41.9% and 53%, respectively, the proportion of people with elevated blood pressure – 30.8%, impaired fasting glycemia – 9.1%, hyperlipidemia – 43.9%. At the same time, the main increase in morbidity is due to the aging of the population and an increase in average life expectancy [1,3].

Hyperlipidemia is a modifiable cardiovascular risk factor caused by various genetic or acquired pathological conditions and characterized by an increased level of lipids in the blood. Hyperlipidemia itself does not cause pronounced symptoms, nevertheless, changes in the cardiovascular system provoked by it often lead to the development of complications, including fatal ones. In this regard, prevention and early diagnosis of hyperlipidemia, as well as adequate and timely prescribed therapy are extremely important to reduce the number of complications and total cardiovascular risk [2,5].

The aim of the study. To present data on the proven effectiveness of widely used drugs in the treatment of hyperlipidemia and prospects for the therapy of this pathology.

Materials and methods of research. The literature sources, including Russian and European recommendations for the last 10 years, are analyzed. Results. The article presents the results of multicenter international randomized clinical trials that studied the efficacy and safety of the main classes of lipid-lowering drugs in the form of both mono- and combination therapy. Indications for the appointment of fibrates, ezetimibe, omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids and inhibitors of the enzyme proprotein convertase subtyl-zine /kexin type 9 (PCSK9) depending on clinical situations are discussed. Information is presented on the mechanisms of action of new lipid-lowering drugs - bempedoic acid and incliciran. The results of clinical studies that studied the efficacy and safety of these drugs are presented.

Results and their discussion. Systematization of domestic and foreign literature data revealed that lipid-lowering drugs occupy a leading place in the prevention and treatment of coronary heart disease.

A methodological approach to the pharmacoepidemiological and pharmacoeconomical analysis of dyslipidemia therapy in patients with coronary heart disease is scientifically substantiated, based on the principles of marketing research of the GPLP market, the medical and epidemiological situation in the region, the assortment and price availability of drugs, the appropriateness of therapy at the inpatient and outpatient levels.

The study of medical and demographic indicators revealed the predominance of cerebrovascular diseases and coronary heart disease in the prevalence, as well as mortality and disability of the population of the Stavropol Territory. A sociological survey of patients with symptoms of dyslipidemia revealed a lack of knowledge about the risk factors for cardiovascular complications and the importance of monitoring lipid levels and its correction with the help of HPLP.

Based on the analysis of pharmacoepidemiological indicators: the percentage of reduction of total cholesterol and other indicators to the target level in dynamics, it was found that the hypolipidemic effect is more pronounced in the original statins: Crestor, Lescol and Caduet, while in the region generic simvastatin and atorvastatin are the leaders in the frequency of prescribing. A sociological survey among medical professionals showed that adherence among cardiologists to original statins is low, the preferences of doctors are determined by the type of medical treatment and the source of its funding: simvastatin and its analogues are more often prescribed in polyclinics; atorvastatin is prescribed in municipal hospitals; atorvastatin and rosuvastatin are prescribed in federal hospitals.

The methodology of pharmacoeconomical costs of drug therapy of coronary heart disease in a hospital setting is substantiated, it is established that the principle of polypragmasy prevails in treatment regimens, the course of treatment from 6-8 LP averages 2800 rubles, the cost burden of GPLP accounts for 15-20% of the total cost of treatment.

Based on the calculation of the cost of 1% reduction of total cholesterol in outpatient settings, statins were ranked according to the increase in effect and cost reduction in the following subgroups: 1) Vazilip, Atoris, Torvakard; 2) Zokor and Cadouet;

Crestor, Liprimar, Leskol. At the same time, treatment with original LP: Cross, Lescol and Caduet is economically justified, despite the higher cost of packaging (3-5 times) than that of the Atoris comparison drug.

According to the results of the study, a list of the most effective and safe lipid-lowering drugs has been compiled under 25 trade names for inclusion in the formulary lists of medical institutions, the economic advantage belongs to Torvacard, Lescol and Cadouet.

Conclusions. Achieving the target levels of lipid metabolism in patients with CVD is an important link in the program to reduce the risk of developing and progressing CVD. At the moment, statins remain the main drugs for the treatment of hyperlipidemia. But in some patients, in order to achieve this goal, the appointment of a combination therapy is required, in which both long-used fibrates, ezetimibe, omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids and the newest drugs can be used: PCSK9 inhibitors, bempedoic acid and inclisiran. Keywords: hyperlipidemia, statins, fibrates, ezetimibe, PCSK9 inhibitors, omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, bempedoic acid, inclusiran.

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ATROF MUHIT VA SUV HAVZALARINING IFLOSLANISHI ULARNI TOZALASH USULLARI

Annatatsiya. Atrof muhitni ifloslanishdan saqlash va tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish hozirgi davrning asosiy muammolaridan biri xisoblanadi. Suv resurslarini tejash va muhofaza qilish ushbu muammoni yechimlaridan biridir.
Kalit so'zlar: Chuchuk suv, sho'r suv, suvning qattiqligi, chiqindi suvlar, biologic tozalash, fizik kimyoviy tozalash usuli, adsorblash, koagullash, flokullash, biokimyoviy tozalash.

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POLLUTION OF THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT AND WATER BODIES AND THEIR CLEANING METHODS

Annotation. Protection of the environment from pollution and rational use of natural resources is one of the main problems of our time. Conservation and protection of water resources is one of the solutions to this problem.
Keywords: fresh water, salt water, water hardness, wastewater, biological purification, method of physical chemical purification, adsorption, coagulation, flocculation, biochemical purification.

Bizga ma`lumki, minglab yillar davomida ajdodlarimiz ota bobolarimiz suvni muqaddas bilib, suvni ifloslasang ko'r bo'lasan degan so'zlarni qonun sifatida ko`rib, suvni e'zozlashgan, undan oqilona foydalanishgan, ariqdagi suvlardan bemalol ichimlik suv sifatida foydalanishgan. Keyinchalik sanoat va agrokulturaning rivojlanishi natijasida turli kimyoviy vositalarning qo'llanilishi natijasida suvlar ham yaroqsiz holga keldi. Natijada suv va suvdan foydalanishni ham davlat tomonidan nazorat qilish nafaqat zarur, balki shart bo'lib qoldi. Bu esa ichimlik suvlarining ifloslanishi manbalarini aniqlash, ularni zararsizlantirishning samarador usullarini ishlab chiqishga alohida e`tibor qaratish zarurligini anglatadi va u hozirgi kunning dolzarb muammolaridan biridir.

O`zbekistonda is'temol qilinayotgan suv miqdorining 95 % daryo va soylardan olinadi. Suvni is'temolchilarga o'z vaqtida va kerakli miqdorda yetkazib berish maqsadida ko'plab kanal va zovur, doimiy nasos stansiyalari qurilgan. Respublikamiz qishloq xo'jaligi yerlari sug'orma dehqonchilikga asoslangan. Suv xo'jaligida umumiy suv sarfi sekundiga 2500 kub metrdan ortiq bo'lgan 75 yirik kanal, umumiy hajmi 18,6 kubmetr bo'lgan 53 suv va 32, 4 ming kilometr xo'jaliklararo kanallar, 4889 ta nasos agregatlari, 1479 ta doimiy nasos stansiyalari, 10180 ta tik drenaj va suv chiqish quduqlari, 30,4 ming kilometr xo'jaliklararo kollektorlar bor

Aholining dunyo miqyosida yildan-yil ortib borishi yangidan-yangi, ilgari bo'lmagan muammolarni yuzaga keltirmoqda. Ana shunday dolzarb muammolardan yana biri ichimlik suv masalasidir. Masalaga yuzaki qaraganda sayyoramizda suv behisob cheksiz-chegarasizdek bo'lib ko'rinadi. Lekin, aslida unday emas. Agar jahondagi barcha suv zahiralari 1.500 million kub km bo'lsa, uning 94 foizi okean, dengiz suvlaridir. Suv zahiralarining faqat 6 foizi esa yer osti suvlari va muzliklaridir. Jahondagi ichishga yaroqli suvlar esa barcha suv zahiralarining faqat 0,0221 foizini tashkil etadi, ko'rinib turganidek, ichimlik suv masalasi dunyodagi eng og'ir muammolardan biri sifatida kun tartibida turibdi].

Suv zahiralarining, jumladan yer usti va yer osti suvlarining keskin taqchilligi va ifloslanganligi O'zbekiston uchun ham katta tashvish tug'dirmoqda. Hududimizdagi daryolar, kanallar, suv omborlari va hatto yer osti suvlari ham inson faoliyati ta'siriga uchramoqda. Suv zahiralarining kamayib ketishi va havzalardagi suvning sifati tobora yomonlashib borishiga mintaqamizda 60-yillardan boshlab yangi yerlarning keng ko'lamda o'zlashtirilishi, sanoat, chorvachilik komplekslarining rivojlantirilishi, kollektor zovur tizimlari qurilishi hamda urbanizatsiya kuchayishi o'zining salbiy ta'sirini o'tkazdi.

Suvda har xil zararli moddalar to'planib suvning fizik xossalari va kimyoviy tarkibi o'zgaradi. Organik va mineral qo'shilmalar miqdori ortadi. Zaharli birikmalar paydo bo'ladi. Suv tarkibida kislorod kamayadi. Bakteriyaning turlari va miqdori o'zgaradi va yuqumli kasalliklar tarqatuvchi bakteriyalar paydo bo'ladi.

Suv yana sanoat va kommunal xo'jaliklardan chiqqan oqava suvlar, neft, radiaktiv moddalar va boshqalar bilan ifloslanadi.

Rivojlangan davlatlarning sanoatida ishlatiladigan toza suvlar kommunal maishiy xo'jaliklarga sarflanadigan suvlardan bir necha barobar ko'pdir. Chiqindi suvlar insonni ichimlik suv bilan ta'minlashda yaroqsiz hisoblanadi. Chunki zaharli moddalar bilan to'yingan suv inson salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir etadi. Turli yuqumli kasalliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Keyingi vaqtda shifokorlar poliomielit, sariq va sil kasalliklar mikroblarining suv orqali tarqalishini aniqladilar.

Kimyo sanoatida sintetik yo'l bilan ishlab chiqariladigan bo'yoq, portlovchi modda va turli xil dori- darmon kauchuk sun'iy tola va boshqalar toza suvni ko'p miqdorda talab qiladi. Oqibatda bunday ishlab chiqarish manbalaridan chiqqan iflos suvlar tarkibida tabiatda uchramaydigan zararli moddalr ham uchraydi [4].

Suv shaxtalarda ko'mir olishda ham ishlatiladi. Ko'mir qatlamlari oralig'idagi tog' jinslarining tarkibiga qarab suv turli moddalarga to'yinadi. Ba'zan shaxtalar gurunt suvidan to'lib qoladi. Natijada ish jarayoniga katta zarar yetkazadi. Bunday hollarda shaxtalardagi iflos suvlar kuchli nasoslar yordamida turli suv havzalariga chiqarib tashlanadi.

Qora va rangli metallurgiya, kimyo, qog'oz, neftni qayta ishlash, tog'-kon sanoati chiqindilari va qishloq xo'jaligi sababli yer yuzasidagi suvlar ifloslanmoqda.

Neft sanoati tarmoqlaridan neftni olish tashish va uni qayta ishlash va suv havzalarining ifloslanishida asosiy sababchilaridan biridir. Suv ostidan neftni olishda achinarli hodisalar ro'y bermoqda. Masalan, Santo Barbaradagi birinchi neft qudug'i 10 sutkada 900 tonna neft yo'qotgan. Bir qancha neft tankerlari halokatga uchrab okeanga ming- ming tonna neft to'kgan. Natijada necha ming tonna suv yuzasi yupqa neft pardasi bilan qoplangan.

Bir litr neft 200 litr suvni ifloslaydi. Yoki bir tomchi neft 1- 1,5 kvadrat metr kub suv yuzasini yupqa pardasi bilan qoplaydi. Natijada baliqlar va boshqa dengiz hayvonlari, suv qushlari hayotini xavfga soladi. Sanoat obyektlari atroflariga chiqarib tashlangan issiq oqava suvlar mazkur joydagi fauna va flora hayotiga zararli ta'sir qiladi.

Issiqlik va atom elektr stansiyalarining sovitish uchun ishlatiladigan iliq suvlardan foydalansa bo'ladi. Masalan Angliyada Xatterson atom elektr stansiyasidan chiqqan iliq suv ulkan suv havzasiga oqizib quyilgan va u yerda turli xil baliqlar boqilgan bu baliqlar o'zini yaxshi his qilib ochiq dengizga qaraganda ikki baravar tez yetilgan.

Insoniyat jamiyati taraqqiyoti jarayonida tabiiy suv tarkibini o'zgartirdi va tezlik bilan o'zgartirmoqda. Shuning uchun suvni muhofaza qilishda, iflos suvlarni tozalashdagi muhandislik usullarini yanada takomillashtirish lozim.

Suv quyosh radiatsiyasi va iflos suvga toza suv kelib qo'yilishi natijasida qaytadan tozalanishi mumkin. Turli bakteriya, zamburug' va suvo'tlar suvning qayta tozalanishida faol agentlardan hisoblanadi. Lekin suv turli iflos moddalarga haddan tashqari to'yingan bo'lsa u holda uni tozalash uchun turli texnologik usullardan foydalanish kerak.

Keyingi paytlarda suvni ko'p sarflaydigan sanoat tarmoqlari joylashgan sex va zavodlarda chiqindi suvlarni tozalaydigan uskunalar qurilmoqda.

Sanoat va qishloq xo'jaliklaridan chiqqan iflos suvlarni zararsizlantirib yana qaytadan ishlatish mumkin. Masalan, hozirgi zamon neftni qayta ishlash va metallurgiya zavodlari va sexlarida ishlatilgan suvning 97% qaytadan ishlatilmoqda.

Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimizning bir qancha sanoat korxonalaridan ko'plab iflos chiqindi suvlar chiqmoqda. Xo'jalik maishiy obyektlardan chiqan iflos suv ilgarigiga qaraganda endilikda 4 marta ko'p. Iflos suvlarni tozalashda asosan uch usuldan mexanik, kimyoviy, biologik usullardan foydalanilmoqda.

Iflos suvlarni mexanik usul bilan tozalaganda maxsus qurilmalar yordamida suvga qo'shilgan og'ir zarralar, suv yuzasidagi moy-yog', neft va boshqa moddalar ushlab qolinadi.

Iflos suvlarni kimyoviy usul bilan tozlashda turli reagentlardan foydalaniladi. Reagentlar ba'zi birikmalar bilan reaksiyaga kirishsa, boshqalari esa zararsizlantirib turadi. Iflos suvlarni biologik usulda sun'iy sharoitda tozalash mumkin, bundan tashqari mikrobiologik, biokimyoviy jarayonda tozalash anchagina ahamiyatga ega. Tabiatda suvni biologik usul bilan tozalashda daryo trassalari va tekis maydonlardan foydalaniladi. Chunki iflos suv tuproq orqali o'tganda zararli moddalar tuproq qatlamida qoladi. Suvni tuproqlarda tozalashda kichik suv omborlaridan ham foydalaniladi. Bu holda bir necha ming suv havzasi bir-biri bilan tutashgan bo'lishi kerak. Chunki tinigan iflos suv bir havzadan ikkinchi bir havzaga o'tganda tozlanib o'tadi. Iflos suvni biologik usulda sun'iy sharoitda tozalash uchun maydonchalarga maxsus qurilmalar quriladi. Yirik va o'rta kattalikdagi materiallar ustida turli qalinlikda aerob mikroorganizmli biologik plyonka qoplanadi va iflos suv shu materillardan o'tkaziladi. Natijada biofiltr suvdagi turli zararli moddalarni olib qoladi va suvni toza holda chiqaradi.

Oqova suvlarning suv havzalariga tushishi ularning kimyoviy, fizikaviy, bakteriologik tarkibini o'zgartirib yuboradi. Natijada suvda yashovchi jonivorlar qirilib, suvdagi modda almashinuvi jarayoni izdan chiqadi. Keyingi vaqtlarda suv hayvonlarining bu omillarga sezgirligi ancha yuqori bo'lib qoldi. Masalan, 1litr suvdagi 0,25-2,5 mg margimush planktonlarni, mayda suv hayvonlarini o'ldiradi, 10-20 mg margimush esa katta baliqlarni nobud qiladi. Xo'jalik suvlarini suv havzalariga oqizish oqibatida suv o'simliklari o'lib, suv yuzini qoplaydi. Natijada suvning mazasi, hidi va boshqa xususiyatlari o'zgarib, suv sasiy boshlaydi. Suv o'simliklarining o'lishi natijasida zaharli gazlar ajralib chiqadi. Issiqlik energiyasi ishlab chiqaruvchi korxonalarning chiqindi suvlari suv havzasidagi suv haroratini 8-10^{o}C ga ko'tarib, mikroorganizmlarning o'sishiga imkon yaratadi. Radioaktiv moddalar saqlaydigan chiqindi suvlar eng xavfli suvlardir. Bunday suvlar termoyadro qurolini suv ostida tekshirilganda, uran olinganda hosil bo'ladi [3, 4].

Suv havzalarini ifloslantiruvchi eng kuchli manbalardan biri hozirgi zamon qishloq xo'jaligi ob'yektlaridir. Endigi muammo ifloslangan suvni tozalash. Suv havzalari o'ziga xos xususiyatga ega bo'lib, unda vaqti-vaqti bilan o'z- o'zini tozalash jarayoni sodir bo'lib turadi. Bunda quyosh nuri ta'sirida organik moddalar parchalanib, mikroblar qirilib turadi. O'z-o'zini tozalash jarayonida bakteriyalar, bir hujayrali hayvonlar, mog'orlar, suv o'simliklari faol ishtirok etadi. Bu jarayonda ayniqsa, chiqindi suvlarning suyultirilishi katta ahamiyatga ega. Suv ma'lum masofada o'z-o'zini tozalash imkoniga ega bo'lib, agar oqova suv miqdori ko'p bo'lsa suv o'z-o'zini tozalay olmaydi. Suv havzalaridagi suvga qo'shimcha ifloslik tushmasa 24 to'rt soat ichida 50% atrofidagi bakteriyalardan o'zini tozalashi mumkin. 48 soat ichida faqat 0,5 % mikrob qoladi. Qish kunlarida bu jarayon ko'proq davom etadi, shu sababli chiqindi suvlar avval tozalash inshootlaridan o'tkazilib, so'ngra suv havzalariga oqiziladi.

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BOSHQARUV FAOLIYATIGA OID KOMPETENSIYALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya. Boshqaruvning iqtisodiy usullari juda keng imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lib, ular mohirona va o'z vaqtida tashkiliy-farmoyish, ijtimoiy-psixologik va huquqiy usullar bilan qo'shib olib borilgan taqdirda yaxshi natijalarga erishish mumkin. Ushbu maqola boshqaruv faoliyatiga oid kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish haqida yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Boshqaruv, metod, kompetensiyalar, kadrlar, iqtisodiy, usullar.

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FORMATION OF COMPETENCIES REGARDING MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY

Abstract. Economic methods of management have very wide possibilities, and good results can be achieved if they are skillfully and timely combined with organizational-command, social-psychological and legal methods. This article describes the formation of competencies related to management activities.

Key words: Management, method, competencies, personnel, economic, methods.

O'zbekistonda boshqaruv kadrlari soni yuz mingdan ortiq, ularning hammasini bir yilda yoki bir vaqtning o'zida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi va uning filiallarida o'qitish imkoniyati vaqt nuqtai nazaridan cheklangan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining boshqaruv kadrlariga qo‘yayotgan talablari, davlatning bugungi siyosati, shuningdek, global pandemiya sharoitidagi islohotlar jarayonidagi o‘zgarishlar har bir davlat xizmatchisining o‘z ustida mustaqil ishlashini talab etadi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasining “Davlat boshqaruvi tizimini isloh qilish”, deb nomlangan 1.2. bandida Davlat boshqaruvini markazlashtirishdan chiqarish, davlat xizmatchilarining kasbiy tayyorgarlik, moddiy va ijtimoiy ta’minot darajasini oshirish, iqtisodiyotni tartibga solishda davlat ishtirokini bosqichma-bosqich qisqartirish orqali davlat boshqaruvi hamda davlat xizmati tizimini isloh qilish vazifasi belgilangan. Bu boradagi amaliy ishlar sirasiga O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 30-maydagi PQ-3755-sonli “Istiqbolli boshqaruv kadrlarini tanlov asosida tanlab olishning zamonaviy tizimini yaratish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori asosida istiqbolli boshqaruv kadrlarining tizimli asosda tanlab olinishini ta’minlash, shuningdek, davlat va xo‘jalik boshqaruvi, mahalliy ijro etuvchi hokimiyat va boshqa davlat organlari, tashkilotlari tizimida ulaming kasbiy malakasini uzluksiz oshirib borishga ko'maklashish maqsadida har 3 yilda istiqbolli boshqaruv kadrlami tanlab olish bo‘yicha “Taraqqiyot” respublika tanlovi o'tkazilishi yo'lga qo‘yilgan. Qarorga muvofiq Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018-yil 14-dekabrdagi “Istiqbolli boshqaruv kadrlarini tanlash bo'yicha “Taraqqiyot” respublika tanlovi finali ishtirokchilari orasidan boshqaruv kadrlari zaxirasini shakllantirish tartibi to‘g‘risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash haqida”gi 1018-sonli qarori qabul qilingan. Agar biz xorijiy davlatlarning boshqarish tajribasini hisobga olsak, u holda xodimlarni boshqarishning yapon uslubi odamga bo'lgan hurmatning namoyon bo'lishi bilan ajralib turadi, u umr bo'yi ishga qabul qilish tizimi, lavozimning unchalik farqlanmasligi tufayli shakllanadi. shuningdek kadrlarni boshqarishga tizimli ravishda o'qitish va jalb qilish. Butun umrlik yollash xodimlarni "hammasi bitta qayiqda" ekanini his qilishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shu bilan birga, xodimlarning yuqori qavatga ko'chib o'tishlari va ish haqini oshirishlari uchun ko'plab imkoniyatlar mavjud. Ammo ishchilarning farqlanishi ahamiyatsiz, shuning uchun ular vijdonli mehnatni foydali deb bilishadi. Boshqa tomondan, menejmentda ishtirok etish va uni o'rganishga bo'lgan e'tibor, o'z ishining rolini tushunishni yaxshilaydi. Bu omillar yuqori mahsuldorlikka, yangiliklarga javob berishga va oxir -oqibat jahon bozorlarida yuqori raqobatbardoshlikka olib keladi. Kollektivizmga asoslangan Yaponiya menejmenti shaxsga ma'naviy va psixologik ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi vositalardan foydalangan va ishlatishda ham davom etmoqda. Menejment bo'yicha mutaxassis Xideki Yoshixara yaponcha menejmentni tavsiflovchi bir qancha xususiyatlarni ajratib ko'rsatdi. Boshqaruv usullari tizimida iqtisodiy usullar yetakchi o’rinni egalaydi.

Iqtisodiy usullar iqtisodiy ta’sir vositalari yig’indisidan (narx, kredit, biznes-reja, foyda, soliqlar, ish haqi, iqtisodiy rag’batlantirish va hokazo), ya’ni xo'jalik faoliyatiga ta'sir etishning har bir jamoa mos xo'jalik bo'g'ini bilan uzviy aloqada amal qilishini ta'minlovchi tadbirlaridan iboratdir.

Korxonalar, aksioner jamiyatlari, firmalarda muhim boshqaruv usullaridan biri - biznes-rejalardir. U iqtisodiy jarayonlarni umummilliy manfaatlarni ko'zlab, xo'jalik amaliyotida ob'ektiv iqtisodiy qonunlardan foydalanish asosida, ongli ravishda, bir maqsadga intilgan holda boshqarishning o'zaro uzviy bog'liq tizimidan iboratdir.

Biznes-reja vositasida hal etiladigan asosiy vazifalar quyidagilardan iborat: iqtisodiyot rivojlanishi yo'nalishlari va maqsadlarni amalga oshirish yo'llarini ko'rsatish, iqtisodiyotning barqaror, mutanosib o'sishini ta'minlash, moddiy, mehnat va moliyaviy resurslarni tarmoqlar va ishlab chiqarishlar o'rtasida taqsimlash va qayta taqsimlash, fan-texnika taraqqiyoti yutuqlarini joriy etishni ta'minlash; tarmoqlararo integratsiya, tarmoq ichida ixtisoslashuv va sanoat kooperatsiyasini chuqurlashtirish; xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlar faoliyatini tezkor tartibga solish va koordinatsiya qilish.

Biznes-reja korxona, aksionerlar jamiyati, konsernlar faoliyatining hamma tomonlarini: mahsulot ishlab chiqarish va sotish; moddiy-texnikaviy ta'minot va ishlab chiqarish fondlaridan foydalanish, mehnat va ish haqi, jamoada ijtimoiy jarayonlar va x.k.larni qamrab oladi. Bozor munosabatlari sharoitida ularga rejalashtirish borasida keng huquqlar beriladi. Xo'jalik tashkilotlarining ishlab chiqarishni boshqarish bo'yicha faoliyati boshqaruvning turli tashkiliy-farmoyish usullarini qo'llash bilan bog'liqdir.

Boshqaruvning tashkiliy-farmoyish usullari boshqaruvchi va boshqariluvchi tizimlar samarali faoliyat yuritishini ta'minlovchi ta'sir etish tizimidan iboratdir. Boshqaruvning tashkiliy-farmoyish usullari iqtisodiy usullarni to'ldirib, bozor iqtisodiyoti qonunlari. Huquqiy aktlarni hisobga olish va bajarishga asoslanadi.

Farmoyish vositasida ta'sir etish bajarish muddatlari bilan farq qiladi. buyruq va farmoyishlar uzoq yoki qisqa muddatda mo'ljallangan bo'ladi.

Boshqaruvning ijtimoiy-psixologik usullari - bu ishlab chiqaruvchi va ayrim shaxslarga ularning ijtimoiy ehtiyojlari va psixologik xususiyatlariga ta'sir etish bilan boshqarish vositasidir. Boshqaruvning ijtimoiy-psixologik usullarini qo'llash korxonada yuz berayotgan ijtimoiy hodisalarni chuqur o'rganish xodimlar nerv tizimsi kayfiyatiga ta'sir etuvchi psixologik (ruhiy) omillarni bilishni talab etadi.

Ishlab chiqarish sharoitida sotsiologiya kishilar ijtimoiy aloqasi shakllanishining asosi bo'lgan mehnat omillarini o'rganadi, ijtimoiy tizimlar, shu jumladan, ishlab chiqarish tizimi rivojlanishi va amal qilish qonuniyatlari, kishilarning jamiyatning turli qatlamidagi xulq-atvori qonuniyatlarini tadqiq qiladi. ijtimoiy psixologiya guruh va omma psixologiyasining xususiyatlari, ularning shaxsning ongi va xulqiga ta'siri, kishilar faoliyatini rag'batlantiruvchi omillar, kayfiyat, ijtimoiy fikrni shakllantiruvchi omillarni o'rganadi. Shaxs psixologiyasi oliy nerv faoliyati turlari va inson temperamenti, xarakteri, shaxsning irodasi, qobiliyati, xissiyoti, xotirasi, anglash va xis etish qobiliyatini o'rganadi, mehnat psixologiyasi mehnat faoliyatlari, shu jumladan, rahbar va mutaxassislar (kasbiy xususiyat va qobiliyatlari, kadrlarni o'qitish usullari, ish va dam olish tartibi, kadrlarni tanlash va baholash usullari, mehnat jarayonining psixologik jihatlari) faoliyatini o'rganadi.

Ijtimoiy tartibga solish usullari turli guruhlar va shaxslar maqsadi va manfaatlarini aniqlash va rostlash yo'li bilan ijtimoiy munosabatlarni tartibga solish va uyg'unlashtirish maqsadida qo'llaniladi. Boshqaruv uslubi vaziyatga qarab o'zgarishi mumkin, rahbar doimo takomillashib borishi, har bir vaziyatga mos boshqaruv uslubini tanlay olishi kerak.

Odob rahbarning kasbiy xulq-atvori axloqining eng muhim tomoni hisoblanadi.Uni bilish zaruriy kasbiy sifat bo`lib, uni doimiy ravishda takomillashtirib borish kerak.

Shaxsiy axloq odatda oiladagi tarbiya, ijtimoiy muhit, axloqiy fazilatlar, qadriyatlar tizimi va hayotning eng muhim daqiqalarida amalga oshiriladigan tanlovlar ta'sirida shakllanadi. Shaxsiy etikadan farqli o'laroq, rahbarning etikasi ishdagi xulq-atvor normalarini belgilaydi. Etika menejerning malakasini belgilaydi, uni tashkilotning xodimlarga va xodimlarning tashkilotga munosabati kabi masalalar bilan shug'ullanishga majbur qiladi.

Tashkilot ichida shaxsning axloqiy me'yorlariga rahbarlar katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ularning xulq-atvori namuna bo'lib, ko'plab tashkilotlar qabul qilgan maxsus axloqiy sinflar, belgilangan me'yorlar yoki rasmiy xulq-atvor va axloqiy kodekslardan ancha kuchliroq bo'lgan madaniy kontekstni yaratadi.

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USING PROVERBS IN SPEECH

Abstract. The article discusses the fact that Uzbek folk proverbs, considered masterpieces of folk thought, are used in our daily life as one of the means to enrich our speech.
Key words: proverb, culture, thinking, wisdom, speech, meaning, figurative meaning.

Another great, primary wealth of the nation, like the Motherland and the state, is its language. It is the language that unites a group of people as a nation.

Proverbs are one of the masterpieces of the people that the language has cherished in its bosom and brought to us. Every society and nation has its own history. Where is a nation–there is a culture, a poetic heritage, a tradition.

The Uzbek people should be proud of their rich history, national culture, poetic creativity and national language. Because its meaningful history and poetic creativity have been preserved for centuries.

Therefore, the mother tongue is a mirror of national culture and a treasure that preserves it. The nature of the place where each nation lives is the national-cultural content of the language, which reflects, collects and transmits the economic system, oral creativity, fiction, art, science and traditions of a nation from generation to generation. This content is clearly expressed through speech in the units of language movement.

Uzbek folk proverbs are also considered as one of such examples of cultural heritage. The proverbs reflect the rich history of the nation, teachings, philosophical and didactic views. It is no exaggeration to say that proverbs are the invariable verbal expression of the events of the people's experience. There is a certain wisdom behind proverbs. There is a saying in our people that "Wisdom is a handful of gold".

"How to understand the meaning of proverbs?" This issue has been a problem for scientists since the early days of studying proverbs. One of the distinctive features of proverbs is that they are used in their own and figurative sense or only figuratively. In order to determine the figurative meaning of this or that proverb, what is being said in it, it is necessary to correctly understand the essence of the images presented in the proverb. For example,

Know the shepherd by his staff and the bride by her feet.

A good girl gets up early and combs her hair, a bad girl gets up early and asks for bread.

A good boy brings name, a bad boy brings shame.

Shaytan gives a stick to the one who stands alone.

Correct understanding of the meaning of proverbs creates ample opportunities for their use in speech. For example, about speech etiquette and bad words:

Say the word that can be said, avoid the word which cannot be said.

The spoken word is a golden bullet.

Furniture is home decoration, words are human decoration.

Sometimes good word will not be forgotten, sometimes bad word.

In most genres of folklore, including proverbs, the image of various objects (animals, plants, work tools, labor products, etc.) corresponding to their characteristics in nature is skillfully used in order to express the relations, events and situations of the people's society in a simpler and clearer way. Taking each of these objects as a symbol, he embodies the image of people who have certain qualities (both positive and negative) through them. For example, our people use the names of animals to refer person’s negative or positive quality such as lion - brave, courageous, heroe; camel - is used for people who are strong, resistant, steadfast; goat - is used for people who are cunning, light natured; dog - is used for people who are greedy,angry, lazy, etc.

Students have difficulty using proverbs because they do not know their meaning and usage. Unraveling the specific features and meaning of each proverb will increase their skills and abilities to use proverbs correctly and actively.

Of course, there are texts not only in fiction, but also in all kinds of textbooks and educational manuals, in which examples of masterpieces of folk wisdom are given. Understanding the intricacies of the meaning of proverbs in the text expands the students' thinking, helps them to make their speech beautiful and impressive. That is why proverbs have a great role and importance in the ideological, spiritual-educational, artistic-aesthetic upbringing of the young generation. Therefore, in order to understand the meaning and essence of proverbs, to inculcate them in the minds of students, it is appropriate to turn to proverbs that have been actively used in the mouth of the people.

The meanings of each proverb are expressed in a very concise and impressive manner. When conveying the proverbs used in our speech to the student's mind, it is necessary to give great importance to the norms of expressive reading, and the teacher himself should show examples of their good and bad reading. For example:

A man who is a person deals with a person.

A man who is not a person does not deal with a person.

The meaning is:no matter who he is, any real person should not be indifferent to the condition of other people, because only a person who does not possess true humanity can be indifferent to the pain and worries of others. It is appropriate to show through this example that the word stress in its place makes the meaning of the proverb clear, while its incorrect use prevents it from clarifying the meaning of the proverb.

Be sincere with your friend,
Keep up the good work.

People are loyal to friends in such proverbs for a certain time, and they emphasize the need to respect them and help them in difficulties.

The proverbs used in texts and tasks nowadays are mainly in the form of the modern era, and there are many similarities between them compared to their earlier forms. For example, some proverbs are used without any change; the uniformity in the form and content of proverbs is almost preserved; in some proverbs, the words are changed, etc.

In conclusion, it should be said that the proverbs that have been honored in the language are considered the masterpieces of the people. How vivid the proverbs are, it draws attention and responsibility from the experience in the life of our people. That's why we need to inculcate them in the minds of our youth. At the same time, proverbs continue to have an educational value as a product of creativity due to their charm, beauty, impact, and meaning.

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HOW DO MOVIE SUBTITLES INCREASE THE LEARNING ABILITY OF THE AUDIENCE?

Abstract. This article explores the impact of movie subtitles on the learning ability of the audience. Subtitles have become a common feature in films, providing written translations of dialogue or captions for various purposes. This study investigates how subtitles contribute to the learning process, including language acquisition, cognitive engagement, and cultural understanding.

Keywords: movie subtitles, learning ability, language acquisition, comprehension, cross-cultural awareness.

Introduction

The use of movie subtitles has become increasingly prevalent in the film industry. Subtitles provide written translations of dialogue or captions that aid viewers in understanding foreign languages or enhancing comprehension (Diaz-Cintas & Remael, 2007). Beyond their traditional purpose, subtitles have been found to have a positive impact on the learning ability of the audience. This article aims to explore the various ways in which movie subtitles contribute to the learning process, including language acquisition, cognitive engagement, and cultural understanding.

Research has shown that subtitles can significantly enhance language acquisition. Exposing viewers to authentic language use through subtitles provides valuable linguistic input, aiding in vocabulary acquisition and improving listening and reading skills (Mitterer & McQueen, 2009). According to Vanderplank (2013), subtitles offer a medium for learners to bridge the gap between written and spoken language, facilitating comprehension and language learning.

Furthermore, subtitles have been found to facilitate comprehension, especially for complex dialogue or accents that may be challenging to understand audibly. A study by Koolstra, Peeters, and Spinhof (2002) found that subtitles improve comprehension of foreign language films by providing visual support and clarifying unclear speech. This visual reinforcement assists viewers in following the narrative and understanding the subtleties of the film (Danan, 2004).

By providing a visual and auditory dual-coding, subtitles enhance focus, attention, and memory retention (Ivarsson & Carroll, 1998). According to Diao, Chandler, and Sweller (2007), the cognitive load theory suggests that subtitles reduce cognitive load by offloading some of the processing demands onto the visual channel, resulting in improved comprehension and learning.

Moreover, subtitles contribute to cross-cultural awareness by exposing viewers to different languages, cultures, and perspectives. Subtitled films provide an opportunity for viewers to engage with diverse narratives, fostering empathy and cultural understanding (Gottlieb, 2012).

Movie subtitles have been found to play a crucial role in increasing the learning ability of the audience. They improve language acquisition, facilitate comprehension, promote cognitive engagement, and foster cross-cultural awareness. Understanding the educational value of subtitles can inform instructional practices and enhance the learning experience. Movie subtitles offer a unique opportunity to combine entertainment with educational benefits, creating a more inclusive and enriching film-viewing experience for all.

Methods

To investigate the effects of movie subtitles on learning ability, a mixed-methods approach was employed. Quantitative data were collected through surveys administered to a diverse sample of moviegoers, assessing their perceptions of subtitles and their impact on learning. Additionally, qualitative data were gathered through in-depth interviews with language educators and film enthusiasts, providing insights into the educational value of subtitles.

Results

The analysis of the collected data revealed several key findings. Firstly, movie subtitles were found to improve language acquisition by exposing viewers to authentic language use and aiding in vocabulary expansion. Secondly, subtitles facilitated comprehension, especially for complex dialogue or accents that may be challenging to understand audibly. Thirdly, subtitles promoted cognitive engagement by enhancing focus, attention, and memory retention during film viewing. Lastly, subtitles fostered cross-cultural awareness by exposing viewers to different languages, cultures, and perspectives.

Language Acquisition

Movie subtitles were found to significantly improve language acquisition among viewers. Participants reported that exposure to subtitled films helped them expand their vocabulary and improve their listening and reading skills. The authentic language use presented in subtitles provided valuable linguistic input, allowing viewers to learn new words and phrases in context (Mitterer & McQueen, 2009). The visual reinforcement of written text alongside spoken dialogue facilitated the connection between written and spoken language, aiding in language learning (Vanderplank, 2013). Participants expressed that subtitled films were particularly beneficial for language learners, as they provided a valuable resource for practicing and developing their language skills.

Comprehension Enhancement

Subtitles were found to significantly enhance comprehension among the audience. Participants reported that subtitles clarified unclear speech, especially when dealing with complex dialogue or accents that may be challenging to understand audibly. The visual support provided by subtitles helped viewers follow the narrative and grasp the subtleties and nuances of the film (Danan, 2004). Participants expressed that subtitle improved their overall comprehension of the film, allowing them to fully understand the plot, character interactions, and cultural references.

Cognitive Engagement

Subtitles were found to promote cognitive engagement during film viewing. Participants reported that the presence of subtitles enhanced their focus, attention, and memory retention. The dual-coding of visual and auditory information through subtitles stimulated mental processes and increased active participation in the learning experience (Ivarsson & Carroll, 1998). Participants mentioned that subtitles helped them stay engaged with the film, as they had to simultaneously process the audio and visual information.

Cross-Cultural Awareness

Subtitles fostered cross-cultural awareness among the audience. Participants reported that subtitles exposed them to different languages, cultures, and perspectives, broadening their understanding of the world. Subtitled films provided an opportunity for viewers to engage with diverse narratives, fostering empathy and cultural understanding (Gottlieb, 2012). Participants expressed that subtitle allowed them to explore different cultures and appreciate the linguistic and cultural richness presented in the films.

Conclusion

In conclusion, movie subtitles have a positive impact on the learning ability of the audience. They improve language acquisition, facilitate comprehension, promote cognitive engagement, and foster cross-cultural awareness. Understanding the educational value of subtitles can inform instructional practices and enhance the learning experience. Movie subtitles offer a unique opportunity to combine entertainment with educational benefits, creating a more inclusive and enriching film-viewing experience for all.

The implications of these findings are significant for educational practices. Incorporating subtitled films into language learning curricula can enhance language acquisition and cultural competence. Furthermore, educators can utilize subtitled films as a resource to engage and motivate learners in the classroom. Future research should explore the long-term effects of subtitles on language proficiency and the potential impact on different learner populations.

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DIFFICULTIES IN MASTERING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFESSIONAL VOCABULARY

Annotation. The article gives a brief description of the process of mastering foreign-language professional vocabulary by students of non-linguistic specialties and university training courses and provides some types of exercises that contribute to more effective mastery of the "specialty language".
Keywords: foreign language professional vocabulary, levels of mastery of lexical material, professional communication in a foreign language, a set of exercises.

In accordance with the requirements of the work program for the purpose of studying this discipline is to increase the initial level of foreign language proficiency achieved at the previous stage of education, and to master the necessary and sufficient level of communicative competence for students to solve social and communicative tasks in various areas of everyday, cultural, professional and scientific activities when communicating with foreign partners, as well as for further self-education. Data the requirements for a university graduate are dictated by the need to form a high level of professional and communicative competence among future specialists. In this regard, one of the features of studying foreign language students of non-linguistic specialties and areas of training are mastering a huge amount of professional foreign language vocabulary, in particular including terms.

There are different interpretations of the concept of "vocabulary skill". One of the proponents of the communicative approach, G.A. Djumaeva, interprets the concept of «vocabulary skill" as the ability of a speaker to choose a model that is adequate to a speech task and formalize it in accordance with the norms of this language. They always cope with such a task – to communicate, convince, express, doubt, criticize, praise, persuade, show, etc. To perform these tasks, one or another vocabulary form is used. G.A. Djumaeva connects the vocabulary form and the speech task with each other. Have such a connection, in the process of speaking, when a particular task arises, an adequate, optional grammatical form "pops up" in consciousness.

Foreign language lexical competence is the linguistic basis of professional-but-communicative competence. They can be considered as dynamic unity: lexical competence is formed in the process of students' communicative activity, and communicative competence improves as lexical competence develops, i.e. their formation is interdependent [7, p. 127].

According to the definition of L.Y. Zinovieva, the development of foreign language vocabulary is "a process of bilateral interaction between a teacher and students aimed at acquiring new knowledge in the field of a foreign language; formation of skills and abilities of intercultural communication; development of cognitive processes: attention, perception, memory, contextual thinking; ensuring cognitive activity of students"[3, p. 136].

This process is characterized by a number of specific features in the educational process of a non-linguistic university. The following are highlighted as the main features:

1) practical orientation and continuity of training, so how students master a foreign language and vocabulary as its component in as a means to acquire additional information on their specialty, relying on the knowledge and skills they received at school;

2) the importance of independent work, without which the development of a foreign language and vocabulary as its component is impossible, since the necessary competencies can be formed only under the condition of the active educational activity of the student himself;

3) the use of broad opportunities of specific abilities and typical forms of intellectual activity of students studying in various specialties and areas of training, – for example, activation of the work of RAM, developed in solving complex tasks;

4) active psychological support of cognitive activity through the formation of personal qualities of trainees, taking into account their age characteristics and the leading type of activity [3]

As most experts note, a particular difficulty in the process of mastering lexical units of a foreign language is the development of professional vocabulary (in other terms, "specialty language"). Professional lexical competence is an integrated concept expressing the ability to apply the appropriate vocabulary, skills and abilities formed on its basis, cognitive and speech experience in various situations related to the future professional activity of students [7, pp. 127-128].

Professional foreign language vocabulary can be divided into the following groups: general scientific vocabulary (lexical units describing diverse phenomena and processes in various fields of science and technology: career, opportunity, property, technology, research, etc.);

-common vocabulary (lexical units that are most often found in scientific texts and do not convey special concepts: email, application, use, development, advancement, improvement, etc.);

-terminological vocabulary (nominative lexical units of a special language adopted for the exact naming of special concepts;

- are characterized by nominativeness, narrow-system and structural determination, uniformity, cognitive saturation, accuracy of meaning, semantic transparency:

-a unit of measurement, velocity, superconductivity, microwaves, etc.) [9].

Due to the variety of professional vocabulary and the difficulties of its assimilation, many methodologists offer step-by-step (level-by-level) mastering lexical material. At the same time, three stages are distinguished: low, medium (levels of values) and high (level of activity).

At the first stage, the presentation and semanticization of a new vocabulary is organized -students get an idea of the sound and graphic image of a lexical unit, connections are formed between a foreign word and its meaning. Students acquire the skills of identifying lexical units in presented communicative situations. They should demonstrate elementary knowledge of special terminology on the problems of professional communication. However, the choice of a lexical unit may not always be adequate to speech-thinking tasks.

The second level of formation of lexical competence of students involves the formation of skills in the application of the studied lexical units, the establishment of strong links between lexical units and their meaning. At this stage, trainees should demonstrate the mastery of professional vocabulary at the stage of ensuring the disclosure of the general content of statements on special topics and the possession of basic special terminology on the problems of professional communication.

The high level is characterized by the ability of trainees to ensure the disclosure of the content of statements on special topics, the adequacy of the choice of lexical units to speech-thinking tasks, possession of the necessary number of lexical units to understand the meaning of words in various professional contexts, as well as special terminology on the problems of professional communication. In addition, trainees should be able to use various communication strategies to solve professional communication tasks [3, 8].

In order for students of a non-linguistic university to achieve a high level of lexical competence, it seems necessary to ensure the sequence of the corresponding stages of its formation during the educational process and to implement work on the organization of lexical material on the basis of interdisciplinary connections, applied taking into account the linguistic features of the language material, as well as cognitive, speech-thinking and educational students' activities [7].

The exercises mentioned above are included in the so-called preparatory block, followed by interactive, including truly communicative exercises (role-playing and business games, projects, essay writing, analysis of specific situations, discussions, debates). The purpose of such exercises is to creatively comprehend the acquired professional knowledge and apply the formed skills and abilities in real situations of professional communication.

As examples of exercises, we will give some exercises of the preparatory block: exercises for the identification and differentiation of lexical and terminological units (read the definitions of the following terms and answer questions;

-emphasize the terms in the text and find their definition in the dictionary);

-exercises on the correlation of language units, aimed at choosing the meaning from a number of proposed: a) on the correlation of the term and its meaning in Russian, b) on the correlation of the term and its definition in a foreign language;

-multiple choice exercises (fill in the gap in the sentence with the appropriate term by selecting it from a number of suggested ones);

-exercises of an entertaining nature (fill out a crossword puzzle);

-exercises to establish paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations (to pick up adjectives to nouns from the list and fill in the gaps; to pick up a verb that is combined with all the words presented in the list; to make sentences using a certain model);

-an exercise to expand the speech material represented by a word, a phrase, a part of a sentence, a sentence, a super-phrasal unit, a text;

-exercises on the periphrasis, forming the ability to convey the meaning of a speech unit (terminological) in other words;

-question-and-answer and problem exercises aimed at creating situations that motivate students' verbal interaction [4].

When choosing certain exercises depending on the level of training of students, the teacher should also take into account the share of independent and classroom work in the total number of hours allocated to learning a foreign language.

In general, when teaching the "specialty language", it is necessary to adhere to such a system of exercises that promotes the formation of receptive and productive lexical and terminological skills and provides formation of a foreign-language professional and communicative competence of a specialist through the communication of professional knowledge by means of a foreign language.

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MODERN OBSTETRIC TACTICS AND PREVENTION OF FETAL HYPOXIA IN THE ANTENATAL AGE

Resume. Despite the variety and richness of methods of intranatal diagnostics, cardiotocography (CTG) currently plays a central role. This method of diagnosis is non-invasive, allows you to achieve a response in a short period of time, but the reliability of the results remains insufficient.

Often, with questionable CTG data, in fact, a large number of fetuses have no signs of decompensation of placental insufficiency and are evaluated on the Apgar scale of 7 points or more, which reflects the good physical condition of the newborn and indicates the low specificity of the method used.

Changes in the CTG curve do not always unambiguously indicate oxygen deficiency. The reason for the increase in the proportion of instrumental interventions, especially the number of cesarean sections (CS) in an emergency, may be the use of this method. That is why this method is increasingly being subjected to constructive criticism.

Keywords: hypoxia, antenatal period, prevention.

Introduction. Constant monitoring of vital signs of the fetus is the most important tool to guarantee a favorable completion of the pregnancy and childbirth process. Timely diagnosis of hypoxia and prevention of possible complications is the main goal of assessing the condition of the fetus in childbirth.

The solution to the urgent problem of interpreting the timely diagnosis of fetal condition was an invasive method for assessing the ST segment on an electrocardiogram (ECG) of the fetus and determining the T/QRS ratio in childbirth. Registration of the ST segment (in the English literature STAN) is carried out using a spiral electrode mounted on the adjacent part of the fetus [3]. In response to incipient hypoxia in the fetus, the ST segment rises from the basal line, as well as an increase in the T / QRS ratio. The varying degree of change in ECG elements reflects the severity of fetal suffering [6].

This technique was developed in the 60-70s of the last century. E. Symonds et al. proposed to use vectorcardiography by the method of S. Larks et al. and thus established a connection between the electrical axis of the heart and the presence of acidosis in the fetus. Later, specialists from Sweden introduced the STAN S31 (Neoventa) device itself into medical practice, which automatically analyzes the ST segment on the fetal ECG.

This technique is additional to CTG. It is believed that without an assessment of the types of CTG curves, the interpretation of the indicators of the direct ECG of the fetus is unjustified [4]. The main purpose of using STAN in childbirth is to timely identify fetuses in need of emergency delivery due to the risk of developing metabolic acidosis. This method makes it possible to timely adjust the tactics of labor management in difficult-to-interpret types of CTG, to minimize the number of hasty surgical interventions [2].

Currently, there is also a tendency to increase the percentage of births by COP. At the same time, the structure of indications for surgery has changed, and relative indications, which most often do not justify themselves, come to the fore.

The improvement of traditional methods, namely the use of STAN technology, is an actual method of introduction into medical practice, which will allow to form a highly qualified, timely diagnosis of fetal conditions during childbirth.

The purpose of the study. Search for the optimal method of diagnosing fetal hypoxia in childbirth to choose the right tactics for their management.

Material and methods. The study was conducted at the Andijan Regional Perinatal Center. 100 birth histories for 2022-2023 were studied according to the set goal. The initial data of the gynecological and obstetric anamnesis, data on the current pregnancy, concomitant complications were carefully analyzed. The criteria for selecting pregnant women in the observation groups were single pregnancy, fetal head presentation, gestation period of 36 weeks or more, antenatal fetal hypoxia, questionable or pathological type of CTG. The average age of women was 28±1.5 years.

Results and discussion. There were no statistically significant intergroup differences during the analysis of extragenital diseases ($p=0.07$).

Analysis of the course of this pregnancy showed that the most frequent complications were edema – in 40 (25%) and 48 (30%) in the CTG and CTG+ECG groups, respectively, the threat of termination – in 17.5% (28 observations) in group 1, and in group 2 - 21.2% (34 observations). Chronic fetoplacental insufficiency (CFPN) was noted in 92 (28.7%) of all pregnant women examined, in 42 (45.6%) patients in group 1 and 50 (54.3%) in group 2. At the same time, fetal development delay syndrome (FDD) – in 10 (3.1%), in 6 and 4 in groups 1 and 2, respectively.

In 12 (7.5%) patients in group 1 and 15 (9.3%) in group 2, water scarcity was detected in the third trimester of pregnancy, polyhydramnios - in 10 (6.2%) and 9 (5.6%) pregnant women in groups 1 and 2, respectively.

Pregnancy on the background of preeclampsia occurred in 27 (16.8%) patients in group 1 and 19 (11.8%) in group 2.

We also conducted an analysis of the "umbilical cord entanglement" factor. This pathology was diagnosed ante- and intranatally using ultrasound diagnostics. The total number of observations of umbilical cord entanglement was 21.3% (68). In group 1 - 38 (23,755) observations and in group 2 - 30 (18.75%) observations.

The relationship of the presence of umbilical cord entanglement with the development of acute fetal hypoxia was revealed – p=0.03 at pH = 7.2.

It is worth noting that in groups with pathological type of CTG, the number of observations of this factor was 7.8% in group 1 and 13.3% in group 2 among all cases of its detection.

All the above diagnosed complications of a somatic and obstetric-gynecological nature created an unfavorable environment for the onset of pregnancy, and also increased the risk of neonatal disease. The analysis revealed no statistically significant differences between the groups.

In group 1, among 100 observations, the operative resolution was 35.6% (57), while CS was performed in 45 (78.9%) patients, the use of a vacuum extractor in childbirth - in 12 (21.1%). Questionable type of CTG was registered in 85% (29) of observations, the share of pathological type was 14.7% (5). Upon receipt of these results of CTG monitoring, a decision was made on emergency delivery of 34 pregnant women by CS. The number of planned CS was 11 (24.4%).

Among 12 (21.1%) observations in which a vacuum extractor was used, according to CTG data, a questionable type was found in 10 women in labor. In 2 observations, a physiological basal rhythm was noted, and the indication for the vacuum extraction operation was the prolonged course of the second period of labor, the presence of extragenital pathology.

When studying the structure of indications for operative delivery in this group, it was found that the main indications were acute fetal hypoxia (35.2%), clinically narrow pelvis (10.5%), weakness of labor (15.7%), placental abruption (12.2%).

The percentage of natural delivery in group 1 was 64.4% (103). During the analysis of the obtained CTG monitoring data and classification of types according to the International Scale (FIGO), a decrease in fetal motor activity was recorded, and the functional capabilities and compensatory mechanism were regarded as questionable, pathological and preterminal. The data obtained served as an indication for urgent delivery by CS. However, it was found that with a satisfactory condition of newborns with an Apgar score of more than 7 points, almost 1/3 of the examined patients registered the type of CTG as doubtful and pathological (low specificity). This indicates the existence of unjustified surgical interventions in childbirth that do not benefit the fetus, thereby causing distrust of the reliability of CTG diagnostics. A thorough analysis revealed that out of 34 emergency CS operations, only 22 (64.7%) objectively confirmed the presence of intranatal fetal hypoxia (cord blood pH 7.2–7.3) with an Apgar score of 5 and 6; 6 and 8; 7 and 8 points. Out of 12 observations of the use of a vacuum extractor, 7 (58.3%) confirmed intranatal fetal hypoxia (lactate 4.3–4.6 mmol/L) with an Apgar score of 5 and 7; 7 and 8 points.

In group 2, the following indicators were established: among 160 deliveries, 30 (18.7%) surgical interventions were performed, of which 19

(63.3%) observations of emergency CS, the indication for which was in 15 (78.9%) observations of questionable type of CTG, in 4 (21.1%) – pathological type. The number of observations of the planned CS was 10%.

Out of 8 (26.7%) observations of the use of vacuum extraction based on CTG results, a doubtful type was established in 6 cases, and a physiological basal rhythm was established in 2 (25%) cases. The use of surgical intervention in the last observation is justified by the addition of other obstetric indications, in which prolonged and strong attempts are contraindicated.

Conclusion. The method of transabdominal ECG of the fetus with the introduction of a spiral electrode into the skin of the fetal head is safe, no complications were detected during its implementation.

Reducing the frequency of operative delivery reduces the risks to the health of the mother and fetus and reduces material costs.

In the context of current trends towards an increase in the number of surgical delivery, an invasive method of monitoring the condition of the fetus can play an important role in the timely diagnosis of life-threatening conditions of the fetus, adopting the right tactics and optimizing the management of childbirth.

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HISTORY OF MUSIC THERAPY AND ITS RESULTS IN WORLD PRACTICE

Abstract. This article describes music therapy and its results in world practice, as well as opinions of experts in the field.
Key words: Music therapy, art therapy, voice range, hearing ability, national and universal values, tradition, traditional singing, status.

Have you ever thought about the effects of the music that accompanies us day and night on our health and mental state? For example, a song that plays continuously for you can help to restore the movement function of people with physical disabilities. Or a well-chosen tune has the ability to bring a person out of a stressful situation. In this article, we will talk about the effect of music on human health and psyche.

The connection between music and people. It is no exaggeration to say that music is an art that accompanies a person from birth. If you have noticed, the newborn baby calms down and falls asleep with the music of the mother alla until a certain period. And adults mostly make friends with music and earphones when they are free, when they are doing some physical work or just going to a destination. Depending on the mood, listening to a cheerful or quiet song, one feels relieved and feels as if one has fallen into another world. The invisible connection between a person and music is related to its appearance?!

According to various sources, music appeared in the early stages of social development. Although there is no concrete evidence about the music of that time, various scientific hypotheses are based on this. For example, singing of birds, calling of animal companions, emotional tone, working sounds and calling methods of primitive people are the first sources of music. So, music has been with humanity since ancient times.

How was music first used as medicine? The effective effect of music on the human body is already known. Ancient Greek physicians used wind instruments to treat their patients. Philosopher Democritus said that the flute emits a sound that is not only good for listening, but also for human health, while the people of the Middle Ages believed that the real purpose of music is to "glorify God, drive away demons, heal the sick, and create love." Music therapy based on the theory of Raga (Indian classical music) is also widely used in India. According to Indian doctors, each raga corresponds to a certain type of mood and can cause a change in a person's condition. This change, in turn, has been shown to be effective in treating depression and other mental disorders in patients.

The emergence of music therapy. In the 1950s, the science of Music Therapy emerged out of the interaction between music and medicine. The term "music therapy" comes from the Greek-Latin languages and means "healing with music". Many scientists consider it an auxiliary tool of psychotherapy and a special preparation procedure for patients to use complex therapeutic methods. Other experts define the following aspects of music in addition to it.

· Controlled use of music in the period of recovery (rehabilitation), teaching and upbringing of children and adults suffering from somatic and mental diseases;

Systematic use of music in patients with mental or psychosocial disorders;

· Says that it is a tool that optimizes creative power and pedagogic-educational activity.

Philosopher Pythagoras was one of the first experts to scientifically study the positive effects of music on physical and mental health, and in the East, Abu Ali ibn Sina, a mature thinker of medicine, noted this art form as a healing tool in his "Laws of Medicine" and wrote "Kitab Ash-shifa - Book of Treatment" in his encyclopedic work, he devotes a whole section to the interaction between music and pulse.

The oldest example of music therapy comes from the Old Testament, when David healed Saul of depression by playing the harp. Aristotle also believed that music is not only a means of healing, but also a means of cleansing the soul (catharsis). Ancient Arab doctors noted that music can heal the human body by passing through the soul, and they tested it in practice and witnessed positive changes.

In 1913, V.M. Bekhterev, in the course of his research on the therapeutic effect of music, founded the society "The therapeutic and educational value of music and its hygiene". The practice of listening to music in mental clinics was used by the French psychiatrist Esquirol at the beginning of the 19th century.

Scientific and practical schools of America and Sweden. In the 1950s and 1960s, two main scientific and practical schools of music therapy were formed in America and Sweden. Benedict (1958), Blanke (1961), Sutermeister (1964), Schwabe (1965) and others studied the clinical effects of music in terms of form and content and attempted to compile a catalog of therapeutic music called "Musical Pharmacopoeia". Trankle relates the choice of music performance to the need for stimulating or calming effects. Illing (1952), Douglas, Wagner (1965), Boenheim (1966), and Steele (1967) include music therapy in general therapy. In 1955, representatives of the Swedish school proposed the use of music therapy as a leading treatment method that did not require verbal therapy. A. Pontovik promotes the concept of psychoresonance. According to him, it is music that has the ability to reach the deepest layers of the human mind. The healing effect of the Swedish approach to music therapy is based on the ideas of traditional psychoanalysis. During the session, the psychotherapist brings the patient to a state of catharsis with the help of music and achieves relief from his condition. Therefore, the choice of music is very important.

Effect of music on the human body. According to various experiments, music affects not only a person's mood, but also breathing, pulse, blood pressure, and internal and external energy. It has a wonderful power that can take a person out of a stressful situation, increase immunity, have a positive effect on his psyche, and encourage him to create. According to data, sound vibrations cause cells to "echo" and affect physiological processes in the body. Certain rhythms and certain frequencies affect the acceleration or, on the contrary, the slowing down of metabolism in the body. George Diamond, an expert in behavioral physiology, found that depending on the nature of the music, the strength of the listener's muscles also changes.

What is Neurological Music Therapy (NMT)? NMT is a field of therapeutic research aimed at paralleling brain and physical exercises using music.

Mechanism of therapy. Music "drops" the listener into a certain rhythm. The subconscious, auditory and motor systems are combined. Thus, playing music makes it easier for the patient to move to the rhythm. In order for music therapy to have a profound effect, according to the approach of the Austrian doctor and pedagogue Karl König, the patient himself should be in parallel movement with music, that is, he should be able to sing, play an instrument or express music in his movements.

According to experts, music therapy does not interfere with other healing therapies. Traditional treatment courses do not harm music therapy. The following general recommendations are offered to ensure that treatments are of the greatest benefit.

· Early morning or late evening is an effective time for treatment sessions;

· Calming and preventive sessions are held at a convenient and convenient time for the patient;

It is important to have a full stomach before the procedure. However, eating more than the norm is not recommended;

· The patient should be in comfortable clothes and take a comfortable position, considering the fact that he will be in one place for a certain time;

· At the initial stage of therapy, the duration of music should not exceed 20-30 minutes. In the next stages, it is possible to increase the time of the proposed composition to the extent that the patient is not tired;

Sessions are recommended to be held 1-2 times a day with a time interval of not less than 3-4 hours.

Most likely, you must be familiar with the feeling that you get relief from the pain by listening to your favorite song when you have a headache. This is not just a temporary distraction, but a scientifically proven study.

There are several experiments and proven scientific studies that depending on the tone of the music, the patient's pain can be reduced or accelerated. For example, in 2011, a team led by Salimpour showed that pleasant music produces the hormone dopamine in the brain. Dopamine has an analgesic effect.

In 2009, a group of scientists led by Roya, a specialist in the field, proved that when a person listens to music that he finds pleasant, his pain in the body decreases, and on the contrary, unpleasant music increases. Its effect is felt even when the patient is under anesthesia. According to the conclusion of the scientists, the melody chosen by the patient during the treatment is more beneficial than the composition chosen and played by the doctor.

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O‘ZBEKISTONDA MEVA-SABZAVOTKOOPERATSIYASINING IQTISODIY SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH YO`LLARI

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada O'zbekistonda qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish va soha samaradorligini oshirishda meva-sabzavot kooperatsiyasini tashkil etish lozimligi keltirilgan. Meva-sabzavot kooperatsiyasini tashkil etish va uni barqaror rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: meva-sabzavot, koopertsiya, qishloq xo'jaligi, oziq-ovqat, samaradorlik, eksport.

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WAYS TO INCREASE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE COOPERATION IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: this article presents the need to organize fruit and vegetable cooperations in the development of Agriculture and increasing the efficiency of the sphere in Uzbekistan. Measures for the organization and sustainable development of fruit and vegetable cooperation are presented.

Keywords: fruits and vegetables, cooperative, agriculture, food, efficiency, export.

KIRISH. O‘zbekiston aholisining oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga bo‘lgan ehtiyojlarini uzluksiz va kafolatli qondirish, ichki iste'mol bozorini O‘zbekistonda ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar bilan ta'minlash evaziga, import hajmini qisqartirish natijasida eksport miqdorini oshirish qishloq xo‘jaligi salohiyatini yuksaltirishda ustuvor vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Chunki bu tarmoq aholini sifatli oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari, sanoat korxonalarining esa xom ashyo resurslariga bo‘lgan talabini uzluksiz qondirish imkoniyatini beradi. Qolaversa, O‘zbekiston meva-sabzavotchilik mahsulotlarini yetishtirish uchun yuksak potensial va ishlab chiqarish salohiyatiga ega davlatdir.

Ekologik toza va xavfsiz bo‘lgan qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlariga talab dunyo bozorlarida tobora ortib bormoqda. Meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini yetishtirish, saqlash, qayta ishlash va eksport qilish bo‘yicha rivojlangan davlatlar tajribalarining tahlillari ushbu mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqaruvchilarning kooperatsiyasi va klasterlarini rivojlantirish zarurati borligini ko‘rsatmoqda.

Prezidentimiz ta'kidlaganidek: "Kelgusida qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi soha korxonalariga ko'rsatma berish, resurslarni taqsimlash, reja belgilash kabi eski ish usullaridan mutlaqo voz kechishi zarur. Buning o'rniga, vazirlik servis tashkilotiga aylanishi, xususiy agrosanoat tashkilotlariga yer holatini aniqlash, ekin turlari va urug'ni to'g'ri tanlash, zararkunandalarga qarshi kurashish, moliyaviy ko'maklashish, mahsulot bozorini topish bo'yicha xizmat ko'rsatishi kerak"[1]. O'zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq xo'jaligi tarmoqlari oldida ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotlarning tannarxi past bo'lishini ta'minlash, mahsulotlar miqdorini ko'paytirish va assortimentini yaxshilash, mamlakat qishloq xo'jaligida mehnat umumdorligini oshirish kabi asosiy vazifalar turibdi.

Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda mehnat resurslarining 2-5 foizi, kam taraqqiy etgan aksariyat mamlakatlarda esa 90 foizgacha qishloq xo'jaligi tarmog'ida mehnat qiladi. Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda qishloq xo'jalik ishlab chiqarishi rivojlangan mamlakatlardagiga nisbatan ancha katta rol o'ynaydi. Yalpi ichki mahsulotda qishloq xo'jaligining salmog'i rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda o'rtacha 22 foizni, rivojlangan mamlakatlarda 4 foizni tashkil etadi. Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda rivojlangan mamlakatlarda yetishtirilayotgan qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarining yarmidan ko'prog'i yetishtirilmoqda. BMT ekspertlari fikrlaricha, har yili oziq-ovqat muammosini yechish uchun uning hajmi 6 foiz oshirib borilishi talab etiladi[2].

Tahlillarga qaraganda, yurtimizda bog' va tokzorlarda hosildorlik juda past. Masalan, qishloq xo'jaligi rivojlangan AQSH, Xitoy, Italiya, Fransiya kabi davlatlarda bir gektar intensiv bog'dan 80-120 tonna, ayrim mevalardan 140 tonnagacha hosil olinsa, yurtimizda bir gektardan 10-30 tonna, an'anaviy bog'-tokzorlardan esa 4-5 tonna mahsulot olinadi[3]. Bu albatta iqtisodiy jihatdan samarasiz qishloq xo'jaligidir.

ADABIYOTLAR SHARHI. Meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari yetishtirish sohasini rivojlantirish borasidagi iqtisodiy muammolar va qishloq xo'jaligida kooperatsiya va integratsiya jarayonini rivojlantirish masalalari xorijlik T.Buzina, N.Kuznetsova, I.Minakov, V.Volodin, L.Antonenko [4] kabi va boshqa agrar soha iqtisodchi olimlari ishlarida o'z aksini topgan. Respublikamiz qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishi sharoitida kooperatsiya munosabatlarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan ilmiy yechimlar R.Xusanov, S.Usmonov, Q.CHoriev, O'.Umurzakov, T.Farmonov, N.Xushmatov, O.Jumaev, X.Xushvaqtova [5] kabi qator agrar iqtisodchi olimlarning ilmiy ishlanmalari qatoridan o'rin olgan. Lekin yuqorida keltirilgan ishlarning turli davrlarda bajarilganligi, hozirgi paytda sohada agrofirmalar va kooperativlar faoliyatini tashkil etish borasidagi islohotlarning chuqurlashuvi meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini sotish sohasida tadqiqotlar olib borishda kompleks yondashuvni taqozo etmoqda.

A.Chayanov "Kooperatsiyani, bir tomondan, umuman hech qanday ijtimoiy vazifalarni vazifalarni o`z oldiga qo`ymaydigan tashkiliy xo`jalik formulasi bo`lmish kooperativga va ikkinchi tomondan, keng ijtimoiy harakat yoki aniqroq aytganda o`ziga xos mafkuraga ega bo`lgan va uzining aniq mujassamlashuv qurollaridan biri bo`lmish kooperativ shakllaridan foydalaniladigan harakat", deb talqin etadi. Mana shu sunggi haarakat o`z oldiga ongli ravishda ijtimoiy maqsadlarni qo`yadilar va shu maqsadlarsiz ularni tasavvur etib bo`lmaydi" deydi. Uning fikricha bir xil turdagi mahsulot ishlab chiqaruvchi ular birlashib kooperatsiyani tashkil etadi. Kooperativlar ko`proq daromad olish maqsadida kooperatsiyani tashkil etadilar. Natijada 5 – 6 ta dehqonlar birlashib, kooperatsiya nizomi asosida faoliyat ko`rsatadi. Kooperatsiya jarayonini tashkil qilishdan har bir kooperativ a’zosi moddiy manfaatdor bo`lmasa, kooperatsiya jarayoni o`z mohiyatini yuqotadi. Chunki moddiy manfaatdorlik kooperatsiyaning rolini belgilovchi eng muhim omil hisoblanadi. Kooperatsiya xususiy, kollektiv va jamoa manfaatlari uyg`unlashuvining shunday bir shakliki, bunda har bir shaxs undan moddiy manfaatdor bo`lishi kerak[6].

M.I.Tugan – Baranovskiy, kooperatsiya nazariyachisi bo‘lib, uning "Kooperatsiyaning sotsial asoslari" (1916 yil) kitobida kooperativ harakatlar, kooperatsiya tushunchasining mohiyati to‘liq ochib berilgan. Unda "Kooperativning asosiy aniqlovchi belgisi va uning kapitalistik korxonadan farqi – kapitalning foydaga yo‘naltirilmaganligi. Kooperativ korxona quyilgan kapitaldan foyda olish uchun tuzilmaydi, balki xo‘jalik a’zolarini jamoa bo‘lib faoliyat ko‘rsatishi, ularning mehnat daromadlari yoki iste’mol ehtiyojlariga sarfini kamayishiga ko‘ra yuksalishini bildiradi"[7].

ASOSIY QISM. Hozirgi vaqtda dunyodagi rivojlangan mamlakatlarda zamonaviy zanjirli oziq-ovqat do‘konlari orqali meva-sabzavot savdosi tez sur'atlar bilan o‘sib bormoqda, bu asosan an'anaviy chakana bozorlar hisobiga yaratilmoqda. Aytish kerakki, meva-sabzavotning 65 foizi, go‘sht va sut mahsulotlarining 93-95 foizi dehqon xo‘jaliklari va aholi tomorqalarida yetishtirilmoqda. Biroq, shu mahsulotlarni qayta ishlovchi korxonalar 50-60 foiz quvvatda faoliyat yuritmoqda. Meva-sabzavotchilik mahsulotlari hajmlarining yildan-yilga oshib borishi saqlash va qayta ishlash tarmog‘idagi bir qator muammo va kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish, sohani isloh qilishda zamonaviy innovatsion, resurs tejaydigan raqamli texnologiyalardan keng foydalangan holda tub burilishni amalga oshirishni talab etmoqda. Xususan:

- respublikada umumiy ishlab chiqarish hajmlariga nisbatan mevaning 18,9 foizi, sabzavot va poliz mahsulotlarining 5,6 foizi, uzumning 9,5 foizi sanoat korxonalarida qayta ishlanmoqda;

- yetishtirilgan meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini hududlarda saqlash uchun sovutgichlar bilan ta’minlanganlik darajasi 3,7 foizni (sovutish omborxonalari yil davomida bor-yo‘g‘i 20-22% ga mahsulot bilan ta’minlangan) tashkil etmoqda;

- mavjud sovutgichlarning aksariyati ma’nan eskirgan, texnologik jihatdan yangilanmagan, zamonaviy texnologiya va raqamli innovatsion ishlanmalar lozim darajada tatbiq etilmagan;

- soha uchun malakali kadrlar tayyorlash masalasiga innovatsion yondashuvni taqozo etmoqda. Ilg‘or tajribali zamonaviy uskunalar bilan ishlash qobiliyatiga ega, qayta ishlash, saqlash yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha mutaxassislar tayyorlashga yetarlicha e’tibor berilmayapti;

- saqlash va qayta ishlash korxonalarining zamonaviy-texnologik talablari va hajmlaridagi mahsulotlar bilan yetarli darajada ta’minlash masalalariga tizimli yondoshilmayapti;

- transport va logistika sohasi zamon talabidan ortda qolmoqda;

- so‘nggi yillarda meva-sabzavotchilikni yuritish intensiv texnologiya asosida olib borilmoqda. Natijada qishloq xo‘jaligida foydalaniladigan resurslar, jumladan, yonilg`i moylash materiallari, kimyoviy vositalar (meva-sabzavot yetishtirish uchun 255 ming tonna fosforli, 290 ming tonna azotli o‘g‘it yetishmaydi) va urug‘lik narxlarining ortib ketishi, qishloq aholisi daromadlarining pastligi, shuningdek, mineral o‘g‘itlar, kimyoviy vositalarning qo‘llanilishi, og‘ir texnikadan foydalanish, yer resurslari sifatining yomonlashuvi, ekologik muvozanatning buzilishiga olib kelmoqda[6].

-Hududlarda yetishtirilayotgan mahsulotlar haqida xaridorlarga zarur bo‘lgan ma’lumotlarni beruvchi axborot-maslahat markazlari va raqamli texnologiyalar faoliyati yo‘lga qo‘yilmaganligidadir.

Bundan tashqari respublikada transport-logistika borasidagi mavjud muammolarni hozirgacha hal etilmaganligi mahsulotlarni saralash, qayta ishlash, qadoqlash va xaridorlarga yuborish muammoligicha qolmoqda.

Shu bois qishloq xo’jaligini jadal rivojlantirish, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta’minlash uchun qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasida mega loyihalar ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish zarurati tug‘iladi. Meva-sabzavotchilik mahsulotlarini tashqi bozorlarda sotish hisobiga mamlakat valyuta tushumining sezilarli qismi shakllanayotganligi ham sohani tubdan isloh qilish va jadal rivojlantirishning ustuvorligidan dalolat beradi.

TAHLIL VA NATIJALAR. Meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini uzluksiz ishlab chiqarish, kooperativlarga birlashtirish hamda eksport salohiyatini oshirish uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratishda mavjud bo‘lgan quyidagi jiddiy to‘siqlarni bartaraf etish talab etiladi:

- kichik ishlab chiqaruvchilar (dehqon xo‘jaliklari) o‘rtasidagi huquqiy-iqtisodiy hamkorlikni rag‘batlantiradigan tartibga solish muhiti yaratilishi lozim. Buning natijasida mahsulot yetishtiruvchilar tomonidan talab etiladigan katta hajmdagi mahsulotlarni doimiy ravishda yetkazib berish imkoniyati paydo bo‘ladi.

- ichki iste'mol bozorini qish-bahor mavsumida ham meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari bilan barqaror ta'minlash maqsadida ularni zahiraga g‘amlash, shuningdek, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqaruvchi mahalliy korxonalar ehtiyojini ta'minlash bo‘yicha shartnoma asosida davlat buyurtmasi tizimini joriy etish lozim.

- qish-bahor mavsumida aholining arzon mahsulotlarga bo‘lgan ehtiyojini imtiyoz va preferensiyalar berish orqali ta'minlash tizimi yaratilishi muhimdir.

- ichki bozorni himoyalash maqsadida proteksionistik, kompensasion va dempingga qarshi choralar qo‘llash tizimi joriy etilishi zarur.

- meva-sabzavotchilik mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash, logistika va eksportni qo‘llab-quvvatlash maqsadida sohaga to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri investisiyalarni jalb qilish, shuningdek, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi, sifatni boshqarish tizimlari, ilmiy tadqiqotlar va xorijda mahsulotlarimizning reklamasiga e'tibor qaratilishi kerak.

- dunyoda elektron tijoratning jadal rivojlanishini hisobga olib, yangi bozorlarga chiqish imkoniyatlarini oshirish maqsadida, qishloq xo‘jaligida raqamli texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishni qo‘llab-quvvatlash borasida yanada samarali faol choralar ko‘rilishi zarur. Qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqaruvchilar, klaster va kooperatsiyalar, agrologistik markazlar, qayta ishlab chiqaruvchilar, savdo tarmoqlarini o‘z ichiga olgan elektron agrosanoat savdo portalini joriy etish maqsadga muvofiq.

-tarmoqqa innovasion, resurs tejamkor texnologiyalarni joriy etish, “Aqlli qishloq xo‘jaligi” (Smart agriculture) va raqamlashtirilgan agrotexnologiyalar kompleks tizimi joriy etilishi kerak[7].

XULOSA VA TAKLIFLAR. Yuqoridagi tahlildan kelib chiqib aytishimiz mumkinki, meva va sabzavotchilik mahsulotlarini saqlash, qayta ishlash, eksport qilish hamda tayyor mahsulot holiga keltirish uchun quyidagilarni amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq:

- hududlar kesimida meva–sabzavotchilik mahsulotlarini yetishtirish, saqlash, qayta ishlash va eksport bo‘yicha zamonaviy agroklasterlarni tashkil etish. Bunda asosan mavjud yerlardan foydalanish yaxshi samara beradi;

- innovasion nano texnologiyalarni qo‘llash hamda ilmiy-tekshirish institutlari xodimlarining salohiyatini bosqichma-bosqich oshirib borish;

-meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari asosan tayyor holda eksportga yo‘naltirilayotgani tufayli iqtisodiy samara yetarli bo‘lmayapti. Sohaga yangi innovasiyalar va ilmiy ishlanmalar jalb qilinsa, yanada yuqori samaradorlikka erishish mumkin;

- ho‘l meva-sabzavot va tayyor mahsulot eksport qiladigan xo‘jalik sub'ektlarining ishida yuzaga keladigan tashkiliy muammolarni bartaraf etish hamda imtiyozlar tizimini ishlab chiqish. Bunda davlat xususiy sheriklikni rivojlantirish ijobiy ta'sir ko‘rsatadi;

- meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini yetishtirish va bir vaqtning o‘zida qayta ishlash bilan shug‘ullanuvchi ishlab chiqarish majmualari, xoldinglar va ilmiy ishlab chiqarish birlashmalari faoliyatini kengaytirish. Ushbu tarmoqning rivojlanishi natijasida yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratiladi.

Fikrimizcha, yuqoridagi taklif va tavsiyalar meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini saqlash hamda qayta ishlash tizimiga joriy etilishi sohalarning iqtisodiy samaradorligi oshishiga xizmat qiladi.

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EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE THROUGH A MODEL OF EVOLUTION IN THE SERVICE SECTOR

Abstract. In this article, the issue of the essence, goals and objectives of the service sector, the comprehensive development of the services sector in our country, the gradual reform of the economy was established. It is envisaged to solve social problems of the population, ensure the employment of the population in rural areas by improving the living conditions of the population, and make the most of the achievements of existing resources, scientific potential of the population, innovative ability, science technology in the implementation of economic reforms. The service sector developed an evolution model in the innovative development of the economy and scientific recommendations were made.

Keywords: rural areas, employment, living standards, service sector, digital technologies, innovative activities.

INTRODUCTIONS. Rural areas in the country show their proof that the resource-intensive services sector needs to be selected, digital, online services developed and used extensively. In Uzbekistan, important tasks are identified for the comprehensive support of the service sector, the provision of benefits to the sector, the development of the service sector in rural areas and the implementation of comprehensive measures to increase the employment of the population. In ensuring the implementation of these priorities, the implementation of scientific research on the basis of the development of the service sector in rural areas in such areas as increasing the employment level, production of digital technologies and innovative activities, integration of infrastructure and scientific supply is an urgent issue. In rural areas, the need to select low-resource-intensive services, develop digital and online services, and demonstrate their widespread use is proving itself. Important tasks have been set in Uzbekistan to comprehensively develop and support the service sector, provide benefits to the sector, develop a range of services in rural areas and implement comprehensive measures to increase employment. Several important tasks have been set to “develop the service sector in rural areas, create enough productive jobs for them, and raise the living standards of the rural population to the level of urban population” [1].

Several Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan were adopted, including the Resolution PR-4752 dated June 16, 2020 “On measures to support the services sector”, the Resolution No. PR-5113 dated May 11, 2021 “On measures to accelerate the development of the services sector” and the Resolution

No. PR-3856 dated July 14, 2018 “On measures to improve and increase the efficiency of work to ensure employment”. In order to ensure the implementation of these priorities, it is important to work in such areas as increasing the level of employment through the development of services in rural areas, development on the basis of full effective use of digital technologies.

Accelerated development of the service sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan and a sharp increase in its share in GDP solves a number of important socio-economic problems, including employment, increasing real incomes, improving the welfare of all segments of the population. One of the peculiarities of the development of the national economy of Uzbekistan is that the share of services in the country's GDP has been growing from year to year, from 48.9% in 2015 upto 53.5% by 2020.

Today, the process of providing services in rural areas of the country is developing slowly, the demand for services in rural areas is not sufficiently met. This, in turn, has a negative impact on the formation and development of the service sector, reducing its impact on the living standards of the population to some extent. After gaining independence, it became expedient to comprehensively develop the service sector in rural areas, solve social problems of the population, reform property relations, agrarian reform, financial and credit reforms, social reforms and foreign economic relations to improve the living conditions of the population.

The lack of a single concept for the gradual development of the system of services in rural areas in accordance with market conditions and thus improving the welfare of the rural population of the country requires the need for extensive research in this area.

LITERATURE REVIEW. On issues of employment and improvement of living conditions through the comprehensive development of services in rural areas, in his world-famous study of the nature and causes of the wealth of nations, Adam Smith, one of the great foreign economists, in order to fully reveal the economic content of the flirtations in the form of service and to solve the problem of considering it as a source of social wealth of the country, commented on the concepts of “productive labor” and “unproductive labor”. In this way, A. Smith made a significant contribution to the development of the concept of primary service, distinguishing between tangible and intangible production.

To date, the service is based on the service sector, and this activity is involved in the implementation of various processes. First of all, the word “service” has two main lexical meanings: - to act for the benefit of another and to provide economic benefits to someone [5].

The scientist M.M.Mukhammedov, who more fully reflects the material and intangible views of Adam Smith, who made a significant contribution to the concept of service, in his monograph “Theoretical foundations of the development of services and tourism” said that the labor expended in the production of any delicacy necessary for human consumption (whether it is material or intangible) must still be regarded as useful to society, as productive, and as a part of social wealth [6]. In this way, the scientist proves scientifically that the labor of those engaged in service is capable of creating value and consumption value, as well as labor aimed at creating any good.

The term “service” is used by scholars in the economic literature from different perspectives and is interpreted in relation to the field of economic knowledge. Many foreign and domestic scientists have conducted theoretical research under this term. One of the most famous scientists is Philip Kotler, who describes service as follows: “Service is any activity that one party can offer to another” [7].

Well-known scientist of our republic I.S.Tukhliev says that "Services are a kind of invisible commodity" [8] and in this approach the scientist expressed the commodity nature of the service, that is, the labor relations in the production of services, material production, but the development tries to emphasize that the result of the extraction process will have an intangible form. I. Ochilov's definition of the concept of service has improved in terms of content and essence compared to others, and his description is given in the following form: “Service” means the conscious activity of a person, business entities, the state and society aimed at meeting a specific need in connection with the process of service that benefits them”[9].

According to professor M.K. Pardayev, “The sphere of services means the spheres of social production aimed at the creation of consumer values that do not have a material appearance. It includes the provision of material services (construction, transport, communications, trade, household services, etc.) and intangible services (legal advice, training, training, etc.)” [10]. He also cites the field of services as an important sector and field that helps him in the development of human social activity. In this way, the scientist proves scientifically that the service sector is a field that directly relieves the burden of each consumer as a field of material and intangible services, directing it to human consumption.

According to B.B.Mardonov, “Service is an economic category, it is a common type of labor activity aimed at meeting the needs of consumers (light, long, easy) and ensuring their interests”[11], arguing that consumer services are an important source of income.

Based on the opinions of the above scientists, it can be said that the state, society, enterprises and organizations, whether individual consumers, consume various types of services in order to meet their needs and requirements. Therefore, their demand and demand for the consumption of services is a clear evidence of the fact that the service sector itself is the locomotive of industries and sectors in the proper development of the service sector.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. It is explained by substantiating the main features of the development of the service sector in rural areas, increasing its socio-economic efficiency through the development of strategies to ensure employment and improve living conditions through the comprehensive development of the service sector in rural areas.

In the analysis of the development of the service sector in rural areas, the methods of induction and deduction, comparative analysis, tables and figures were used, and the development of proposals and recommendations is one of the current issues.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. The main goal of the reforms being implemented in the country is to create decent living conditions for people in rural areas. This requires further development of the service sector in rural areas.

It is of great importance to identify a number of sectoral issues in the provision of services to the rural population. In particular, the aging and declining rural population, the state of the service sector in rural areas, the availability of public transport, the need for new information and communication technologies, sufficient and quality resources for education, health and innovative approaches. For this purpose, it is necessary to identify ways to provide services in rural areas.

This is due to the fact that at a time when services are mainly developed in urban areas, enough attention is paid to this issue in rural areas, and great attention is paid to ensuring its full development. After all, the living standards and quality of life of the rural population cannot be realized without the development of the service sector.

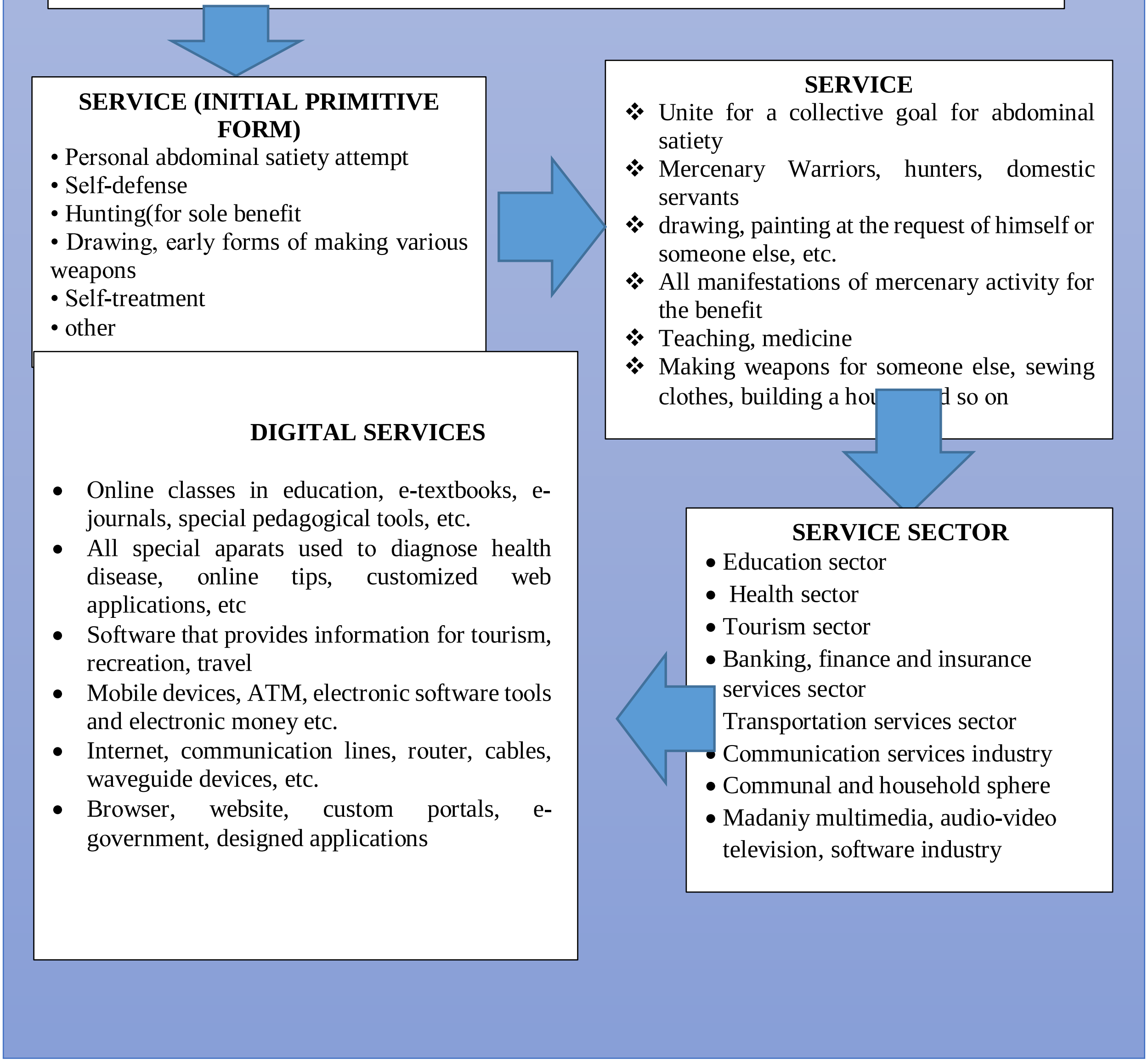
At the same time, an in-depth analysis of the development path of our country, the sharp changes in the world market today and the growing competition in the context of globalization require the development and implementation of completely new approaches and principles for more stable and dynamic development of our country.

Today, the expansion of the types of services indicates that demand and need in a personality society are gaining a strong sphere of influence. The field of services developed in close connection with the development of human tamaddu. The attempt by economists to unravel the essence of the content of the service sector has made many scientific and scientific comments on the topic of theoretical-logical significance. However, they did not dwell on the evolution model. For this reason, we have formed the evolution model of the service sector. (Figure 1)

As can be seen from the model in Figure 1, the service was originally formed in the era of the primitive community, carried out by the individual himself. The form of the service during this period showed early signs of service in forms such as personal abdominal feeding attempt goal, protection of oneself from side peril, hunting for personal manfa't, making hunting weapons for the purpose of self-defense or for oneself, self-healing, painting on various cliffs. Later, the need for auxiliary forces was felt, with the expansion of the tribes, conflicts of interest, with different goals in mind. This led to the creation of the exact form of Service. services, on the other hand, paved the way for the development of service sectors. Therefore, the specialization of various service sectors, such as education, health, tourism, ushered in a new stage.

Currently, digital services, as presented in Figure 1, indicate a high level of coverage of all sectors of the economy. This indicates that the services sector is one of the main sectors of the economy.

Figure 1.
EVOLUTION MODEL OF THE SERVICE SECTOR



Bleaching of the economy at different periods means the result of economic evolution in the personality society. This is why the economic evolution in the human society has resulted in the services sector being one of the important sectors in the economy. Its condition depends on the development of the rest of the sectors and was formed with dignity. The services sector has become a major component of the world economy. Therefore, in the understanding of the economic essence of the service sector, it is advisable to consider the civilization of development into three large stages. These stages are agrarian society, industrial and post-industrial societies.

In order to further increase the effectiveness of reforms, create conditions for the comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society, to implement priorities for modernization and diversification of the country and liberalization of all spheres of life, a comprehensive study of current issues of concern to the population and entrepreneurs, the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, developed as a result of the analysis of law enforcement practices and best international practices, as well as a broad public discussion. In fact, this strategy has become a "road map" for structural reforms in all spheres of society. This map was also one of the results of the development of the service sector. Today, the service sector is one of the sectors of the economy. Positive results have been achieved due to the implementation of the policy of state support, stimulating the development of the service sector in the country.

In the course of our research, we consider it expedient to pay attention to the following aspects for the development of the service sector in rural areas.:

- income of the population;
- customs and traditions;
- regional specialization;
- natural climate;
- availability and quantity of natural raw material resources;
- amount of investment inflows;
- specialization of entrepreneurs in a particular type of activity, etc.

Income of the population - Income of the population in rural areas affects the development of the service sector. In rural areas, as real incomes increase, so does demand for goods and services. There is a significant gap between the incomes of rural residents and the incomes of urban residents. The income of the urban population is 3-4 times higher than the income of the rural population. The level of access to services by the urban population is 3-4 times higher than the level of access to services by the rural population. For this reason, the service sector and its types in cities are developing rapidly. The low incomes of the rural population are due to the fact that the population works in seasonal jobs, receives wages in kind, and businesses pay low wages.

Studies show that there is a great need for banking services in rural areas, but the population is forced to turn to banking services located in urban areas to receive remittances from abroad. This, in turn, leads to travel costs from the population to the city, loss of extra time, as well as a number of inconveniences. Today, the sharp increase in the provision of families with sophisticated home appliances, computers and personal vehicles has led to an expansion of services provided to them. However, the development of these services in rural areas is not ideal. Given the high level of supply of household appliances to every family, there is a lack of repair shops in case of malfunctions in these appliances or to adjust faulty appliances. When consumers buy home appliances from modern brands such as Artel, Samsung, Roison, etc. the service of the goods is guaranteed for 3-5 years free of charge. However, their service centers are located only in urban areas, which creates a demand for time and cost, as mentioned above, in the purchase of appliances purchased by citizens living in rural areas and damaged. Therefore, further acceleration of work on the development of services in rural areas is a key element in the development of services in rural areas - entrepreneurship.

Assists small and private enterprises in rural areas in the supply of resources, sales and transportation services, storage, processing and marketing of products, providing utilities, household, repair and construction services to the population, training members of community, farmers, owners of private farms, business centers providing information support and legal advice.

Adoption of similar services development programs across the country could incur excessive financial costs. If the government implements a separate development strategy for each region, district and city in the development of the services sector, the level of accuracy of financial investments will increase, which in turn will prevent unnecessary costs.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS. Services to the population in rural areas Although it is convenient to create a variety of business infrastructure in these rural areas, many low-income families live in rural areas. This is due to the unsatisfactory level of various services in rural areas, low wages paid by entrepreneurs, and the fact that the population works in seasonal jobs. As a result, the level of poverty in rural areas and the population in need of social protection is increasing.

Because the strata of the population living in rural areas are different, it is important to understand how macroeconomic changes can affect the strata of the population. Therefore, on the basis of our scientific research, we have identified three main methods that affect the rural population and made it possible to substantiate it scientifically.

Based on the analytical conclusions of the labor potential of employees in the service and manufacturing sectors in rural areas, the study will allow to accurately assess and analyze the factors affecting it in the future of the population employed in these sectors.

In solving the problem of raising the living standards of the population in rural areas, it is necessary to identify the segments of the population living in the most needy situations and pay special attention to the continuous reduction of their number. Due to the large differences between the population and its social groups in each rural area, the inclusion of the population's income and its demand for certain services should be analyzed.

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ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT STATE AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF THE SERVICE SECTOR IN RURAL AREAS

Abstract. The article highlights the essence, goals and objectives of the service sector, scientific proposals to ensure employment and improve living conditions through the comprehensive development of services in rural areas of the country.

Keywords: service sector, rural areas, employment, living standards, digital technologies, innovative activities.

INTRODUCTIONS. In rural areas, the need to select low-resource-intensive services, develop digital and online services, and demonstrate their widespread use is proving itself. Important tasks have been set in Uzbekistan to comprehensively develop and support the service sector, provide benefits to the sector, develop a range of services in rural areas and implement comprehensive measures to increase employment. Several important tasks have been set to “develop the service sector in rural areas, create enough productive jobs for them, and raise the living standards of the rural population to the level of urban population” [1].

Several Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan were adopted, including the Resolution PR-4752 dated June 16, 2020 “On measures to support the services sector”, the Resolution No. PR-5113 dated May 11, 2021 “On measures to accelerate the development of the services sector” and the Resolution No. PR-3856 dated July 14, 2018 “On measures to improve and increase the efficiency of work to ensure employment”. In order to ensure the implementation of these priorities, it is important to work in such areas as increasing the level of employment through the development of services in rural areas, development on the basis of full effective use of digital technologies.

Accelerated development of the service sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan and a sharp increase in its share in GDP solves a number of important socio-economic problems, including employment, increasing real incomes, improving the welfare of all segments of the population. One of the peculiarities of the development of the national economy of Uzbekistan is that the share of services in the country's GDP has been growing from year to year, from 48.9% in 2015 upto 53.5% by 2020.

Today, the process of providing services in rural areas of the country is developing slowly, the demand for services in rural areas is not sufficiently met. This, in turn, has a negative impact on the formation and development of the service sector, reducing its impact on the living standards of the population to some extent. After gaining independence, it became expedient to comprehensively develop the service sector in rural areas, solve social problems of the population, reform property relations, agrarian reform, financial and credit reforms, social reforms and foreign economic relations to improve the living conditions of the population.

The lack of a single concept for the gradual development of the system of services in rural areas in accordance with market conditions and thus improving the welfare of the rural population of the country requires the need for extensive research in this area.

LITERATURE REVIEW. On issues of employment and improvement of living conditions through the comprehensive development of services in rural areas, in his world-famous study of the nature and causes of the wealth of nations, Adam Smith, one of the great foreign economists, in order to fully reveal the economic content of the flirtations in the form of service and to solve the problem of considering it as a source of social wealth of the country, commented on the concepts of “productive labor” and “unproductive labor”. In this way, A. Smith made a significant contribution to the development of the concept of primary service, distinguishing between tangible and intangible production.

To date, the service is based on the service sector, and this activity is involved in the implementation of various processes. First of all, the word “service” has two main lexical meanings: - to act for the benefit of another and to provide economic benefits to someone [5].

The scientist M.M.Mukhammedov, who more fully reflects the material and intangible views of Adam Smith, who made a significant contribution to the concept of service, in his monograph “Theoretical foundations of the development of services and tourism” said that the labor expended in the production of any delicacy necessary for human consumption (whether it is material or intangible) must still be regarded as useful to society, as productive, and as a part of social wealth [6]. In this way, the scientist proves scientifically that the labor of those engaged in service is capable of creating value and consumption value, as well as labor aimed at creating any good.

The term “service” is used by scholars in the economic literature from different perspectives and is interpreted in relation to the field of economic knowledge. Many foreign and domestic scientists have conducted theoretical research under this term. One of the most famous scientists is Philip Kotler, who describes service as follows: “Service is any activity that one party can offer to another” [7].

Well-known scientist of our republic I.S.Tukhliev says that "Services are a kind of invisible commodity" [8] and in this approach the scientist expressed the commodity nature of the service, that is, the labor relations in the production of services, material production, but the development tries to emphasize that the result of the extraction process will have an intangible form. I. Ochilov's definition of the concept of service has improved in terms of content and essence compared to others, and his description is given in the following form: “Service” means the conscious activity of a person, business entities, the state and society aimed at meeting a specific need in connection with the process of service that benefits them”[9].

According to professor M.K. Pardayev, “The sphere of services means the spheres of social production aimed at the creation of consumer values that do not have a material appearance. It includes the provision of material services (construction, transport, communications, trade, household services, etc.) and intangible services (legal advice, training, training, etc.)” [10]. He also cites the field of services as an important sector and field that helps him in the development of human social activity. In this way, the scientist proves scientifically that the service sector is a field that directly relieves the burden of each consumer as a field of material and intangible services, directing it to human consumption.

According to B.B.Mardonov, “Service is an economic category, it is a common type of labor activity aimed at meeting the needs of consumers (light, long, easy) and ensuring their interests”[11], arguing that consumer services are an important source of income.

Based on the opinions of the above scientists, it can be said that the state, society, enterprises and organizations, whether individual consumers, consume various types of services in order to meet their needs and requirements. Therefore, their demand and demand for the consumption of services is a clear evidence of the fact that the service sector itself is the locomotive of industries and sectors in the proper development of the service sector.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. It is explained by substantiating the main features of the development of the service sector in rural areas, increasing its socio-economic efficiency through the development of strategies to ensure employment and improve living conditions through the comprehensive development of the service sector in rural areas.

In the analysis of the development of the service sector in rural areas, the methods of induction and deduction, comparative analysis, tables and figures were used, and the development of proposals and recommendations is one of the current issues.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. The main goal of the reforms being implemented in the country is to create decent living conditions for people in rural areas. This requires further development of the service sector in rural areas.

It is of great importance to identify a number of sectoral issues in the provision of services to the rural population. In particular, the aging and declining rural population, the state of the service sector in rural areas, the availability of public transport, the need for new information and communication technologies, sufficient and quality resources for education, health and innovative approaches. For this purpose, it is necessary to identify ways to provide services in rural areas.

On February 26, 2018, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Resolution number 55 “On the Program of Development of the Service Sector for 2018-2022”. [13] This resolution identifies the following as priorities and tasks for the development of the service sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018-2022.

First, it is planned to increase the gross domestic product through the development of the services sector, bringing its share in the national economy to 58.7% by 2022 (Table 1).

Table 1

Growth of the service sector in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan[13]

№	Indicators	Years					Percentage change in 2022 compared to 2018, (+;-)
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1	The share of the service sector in GDP	47,1	47,8	48,2	48,5	58,7	+11.6
2	Growth of the service sector, %	111,2	111,6	112,2	112,8	113,3	+2,1
3	Growth of the service sector in rural areas, %	111,4	111,8	112,3	112,9	113,4	+2,0

Second, it is planned to increase the service sector by +2.1 times in rural areas by 2022. This indicates that special attention is paid to improving the type and quality of services in rural areas.

This is due to the fact that at a time when services are mainly developed in urban areas, enough attention is paid to this issue in rural areas, and great attention is paid to ensuring its full development. After all, the living standards and quality of life of the rural population cannot be realized without the development of the service sector.

Thirdly, the issue of creating a competitive and entrepreneurial environment in the field of services in rural areas, as well as promoting the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. At present, the service sector is developing mainly due to small business and private entrepreneurship. With the growth of these services, a number of problems can be solved. In particular, along with the creation of new jobs in the country, the problem of employment will be solved, the demand for services of the production process will be met, and ultimately the living standards and quality of life of the population will be increased.

[13] Data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the same time, an in-depth analysis of the development path of our country, the sharp changes in the world market today and the growing competition in the context of globalization require the development and implementation of completely new approaches and principles for more stable and dynamic development of our country.

In order to further increase the effectiveness of reforms, create conditions for the comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society, to implement priorities for modernization and diversification of the country and liberalization of all spheres of life, a comprehensive study of current issues of concern to the population and entrepreneurs., the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, developed as a result of the analysis of law enforcement practices and best international practices, as well as a broad public discussion. In fact, this strategy has become a "road map" for structural reforms in all spheres of society. This map was also one of the results of the development of the service sector. Today, the service sector is one of the sectors of the economy. Positive results have been achieved due to the implementation of the policy of state support, stimulating the development of the service sector in the country.

In the course of our research, we consider it expedient to pay attention to the following aspects for the development of the service sector in rural areas.:

- income of the population;
- customs and traditions;
- regional specialization;
- natural climate;
- availability and quantity of natural raw material resources;
- amount of investment inflows;
- specialization of entrepreneurs in a particular type of activity, etc.

Income of the population - Income of the population in rural areas affects the development of the service sector. In rural areas, as real incomes increase, so does demand for goods and services. There is a significant gap between the incomes of rural residents and the incomes of urban residents. The income of the urban population is 3-4 times higher than the income of the rural population. The level of access to services by the urban population is 3-4 times higher than the level of access to services by the rural population. For this reason, the service sector and its types in cities are developing rapidly. The low incomes of the rural population are due to the fact that the population works in seasonal jobs, receives wages in kind, and businesses pay low wages.

Studies show that there is a great need for banking services in rural areas, but the population is forced to turn to banking services located in urban areas to receive remittances from abroad. This, in turn, leads to travel costs from the population to the city, loss of extra time, as well as a number of inconveniences. Today, the sharp increase in the provision of families with sophisticated home appliances, computers and personal vehicles has led to an expansion of services provided to them. However, the development of these services in rural areas is not ideal. Given the high level of supply of household appliances to every family, there is a lack of repair shops in case of malfunctions in these appliances or to adjust faulty appliances. When consumers buy home appliances from modern brands such as Artel, Samsung, Roison, etc. the service of the goods is guaranteed for 3-5 years free of charge. However, their service centers are located only in urban areas, which creates a demand for time and cost, as mentioned above, in the purchase of appliances purchased by citizens living in rural areas and damaged. Therefore, further acceleration of work on the development of services in rural areas is a key element in the development of services in rural areas - entrepreneurship.

Assists small and private enterprises in rural areas in the supply of resources, sales and transportation services, storage, processing and marketing of products, providing utilities, household, repair and construction services to the population, training members of community, farmers, owners of private farms, business centers providing information support and legal advice.

Adoption of similar services development programs across the country could incur excessive financial costs. If the government implements a separate development strategy for each region, district and city in the development of the services sector, the level of accuracy of financial investments will increase, which in turn will prevent unnecessary costs.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS. Services to the population in rural areas Although it is convenient to create a variety of business infrastructure in these rural areas, many low-income families live in rural areas. This is due to the unsatisfactory level of various services in rural areas, low wages paid by entrepreneurs, and the fact that the population works in seasonal jobs. As a result, the level of poverty in rural areas and the population in need of social protection is increasing.

Because the strata of the population living in rural areas are different, it is important to understand how macroeconomic changes can affect the strata of the population. Therefore, on the basis of our scientific research, we have identified three main methods that affect the rural population and made it possible to substantiate it scientifically.

Based on the analytical conclusions of the labor potential of employees in the service and manufacturing sectors in rural areas, the study will allow to accurately assess and analyze the factors affecting it in the future of the population employed in these sectors.

In solving the problem of raising the living standards of the population in rural areas, it is necessary to identify the segments of the population living in the most needy situations and pay special attention to the continuous reduction of their number. Due to the large differences between the population and its social groups in each rural area, the inclusion of the population's income and its demand for certain services should be analyzed.

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PROBLEMS OF ELECTRONIC TESTING

Annotation. This article is devoted to theoretical and practical problems of testing in the web page format. The issues of creating electronic learning and control tools, as well as the development of electronic disciplines are touched upon.

Keywords: electronic testing, didactic properties of a web page, electronic linguodidactics, electronic learning tools.

The development of digital and telecommunication technologies determines the emergence of new terms and the various modern phenomena and processes behind them associated with the transfer of household and professional activities into electronic format:

electronic library, electronic book, electronic textbook, electronic document management, electronic government, electronic economy, electronic commerce, electronic learning, electronic money, electronic medicine, electronic pedagogy, electronic linguodidactics, etc. The subject of our consideration, electronic testing, also belongs to this series.

The very methodological and methodological platform of education, pedagogy, and the theory of teaching foreign languages is changing under the influence of the development of electronic, digital, and telecommunication technologies.

Didactic principles of teaching the subject, implemented in electronic format, acquire innovative properties, the appearance of which was impossible in the environment of analog pedagogical technologies.

Linguodidactics as a scientific discipline should be associated with an electronic format – an innovative scientific and technical phenomenon of public life - in which a new generation of educational content with innovative methodological and didactic patterns is created and functions. Thus, a new scientific direction is being born – electronic linguodidactics [1, 7].

Modern didactics of language teaching are closely correlated with revolutionary scientific, technical and technological progress. Rapid metamorphoses of the information and educational environment create new interpersonal communication conditions, new forms of organization, management and presentation of educational material, and the teaching tools themselves acquire new methodological and didactic properties, the scientific and methodological study of the laws of which is in its very initial state. The information and communication realities of today, changing the everyday and professional way of life of the subjects of the educational process, entail cardinal changes in research and educational and pedagogical work. The most natural reaction to the changes taking place is the formation of new scientific directions, schools and academic disciplines within the framework of specific subjects.

Innovative (electronic) didactics is implemented in the environment of electronic learning tools (ESO), where the main means of presenting teaching and controlling material is a web page. The web page has its own innovative didactic properties. The main properties of a web page include such categories as: multimedia (simultaneous presentation of all types of visibility (text, graphics, sound, video, animation) and simultaneous impact on the main perceptual channels of the student (visual, auditory), interactive (provides numerous forms of interactive interaction of the student with educational and methodological material, which allows to radically expand the sector of independent work of the student, including in the network), hyper connection (allows you to link web pages and various training modules into a single educational and methodical complex, which systematizes the educational material to a large extent according to the aspects and levels of training and has become possible exclusively in the format of web technologies), web design (a didactic tool through which training and educational materials in the format of a web page become more attractive, effective, effective). Thus, the key didactic principles of previous pedagogical technologies (consciousness, visibility, scientific, systematic, communicative, activity, strength, accessibility, consistency, consideration of individuality students) are significantly upgraded with absolutely innovative properties, the implementation of which is possible only in the electronic format of a web page.

All of the above innovative didactic properties are inherent in the web page of the multimedia complex of children's tests "English: my first successes", created at the Uzbek Academy of Sciences. This electronic learning tool is endowed with innovative didactic and methodological capabilities, when using it, new qualities of the electronic format of teaching and controlling material are involved.

English electronic tests include four large sections: test 1. "I know English words", test 2. "My progress in English grammar", test 3. "I can read and understand English ", test 4. »I can listen and understand English ".

The universal and innovative nature of this multimedia complex is confirmed by well-thought-out psychological and psycholinguistic foundations: with the help of a system of test tasks, you can check and adjust the volume long-term and short-term memory, the ability to predict language or speech units at the linguistic and contextual levels, the ability to carry out equivalent substitutions, combine and construct language forms and speech expressions.

The subject matter and text material are based on works of (children's) classics, works of folk art, which makes it possible to form the moral priorities of children and adults, to develop the qualities of tolerant communication in a multilingual and multicultural environment.

Information of a country–specific nature, data on the relationships of people of different nationalities, emphasis on the possibilities of the victory of good over evil and ways to achieve harmony in communication, life are evidence that with the help of these materials it is possible to form all the necessary components of communicative competence - linguistic, speech, social, linguocultural, etc.

The main method of working with tests is active and creative-communicative. Tasks on reading, listening and understanding, written and oral interaction allow fans of the Russian language, students to be involved in the process of communication with the authors of textbook passages, teachers, and parents.

The algorithm for completing tasks is traditional. The user works with the whole set of available forms and types of tests: multiple choice tests, tests for addition and free construction of the answer, tests for establishing the correct sequence, for establishing compliance. To make sure that the tasks are completed correctly, to realize your achievements in mastering the English language and thereby increase motivation for further study, workbooks, checklists and keys allow you to.

Thoughtful pedagogical web design of the complex of electronic tests allows creating and maintaining an environment for the student in which psychologically comfortable and pedagogically sound work of the test subject is provided. The format of electronic testing provides for the expansion of the sector of independent work of the student.

Thus, electronic testing, having innovative properties that are due to the specifics of the presentation of training and control material in the electronic format of a web page, is the most effective means actualization of the modern theory of teaching foreign languages. The scientific development of electronic didactics is the foundation for the creation of practice-oriented effective methods of teaching a subject (in our case, a language) in the rapidly changing conditions of the electronic information and educational environment.

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STUDY OF THE PECULIARITIES OF THE COURSE OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH IN WOMEN WHO HAVE UNDERGONE THE PRACTICE IN VITRO FERTILIZATION

Resume. In the modern world, there are many changes associated with the natural development of our society. One of these changes is an increase in the age of the first–time mother.

The course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period in women after IVF using donor eggs is associated with a high risk of complications such as gestational hypertension (11.9%), preeclampsia (18.4%), premature detachment of the normally located placenta (5%), hypotonic bleeding (6.7%), premature birth (26.4%).

Keywords: pregnancy, fertilization, extracorporeal method.

Relevance. In the modern world, there are many changes associated with the natural development of our society. One of these changes is an increase in the age of the first–time mother[1]. The reasons for it are probably multifactorial: long-term education, high career goals, the evolution of a woman's social role, later marriage and an increase in the frequency of divorce, technological advances in reproductive science, increased availability of effective contraception, and other social and technical factors [2,3].

The reproductive potential decreases with the age of a woman, and modern technologies when using autologous ovocytes remain limited due to the "biological clock" of the ovaries, therefore modern women increasingly resort to in vitro fertilization (IVF) with donation of ovocytes (DO) – IVF-DO.

The first successful pregnancy achieved after BEFORE was reported in 1984 [4,8]. The initial indication was a premature decrease in ovulatory function [6]. At the present stage, indications for egg donation are late reproductive age, a decrease in the ovarian reserve of autoimmune or iatrogenic genesis (after surgical treatment, exposure to radiation and/or chemotherapy) [1], multiple unsuccessful IVF attempts [5], genetic diseases (Turner syndrome) and inherited maternal genetic abnormalities [3].

Initially, DO was promoted as a therapy for young women with premature decline in ovulatory function, and not as a means of overcoming age-related fertility decline. However, age–related infertility is now one of the most common reasons for using IVF, especially in women over 40 [2]. Y. Hibino and Y.

Shimazono [4] conducted a survey of 679 women who used the IVF-DO program. The most common reason for using a donor egg was "old age/menopause".

Currently, UP has become a common procedure, with the help of which thousands of children are born a year around the world. As with any other reproductive technologies, the primary task remains to assess possible obstetric and perinatal risks [5].

Post-PRE pregnancies are a unique group because they are achieved from an immunological point of view by the formation of an allogeneic embryo.

The results of foreign scientific studies have shown that the course of pregnancy after IVF is accompanied by an increase in the incidence of gestational diabetes mellitus [1,6], hypertensive disorders [2], placental abnormalities [6], premature birth [2], as well as an increase in the frequency of cesarean section [3].

Despite the increase in the number of pregnancies after BEFORE, we did not find data in the domestic literature on the course of pregnancy and perinatal outcomes in such patients.

The purpose of the study. Evaluation of the frequency and structure of obstetric complications and perinatal outcomes in pregnancy after IVF.

Material and methods of research. In accordance with the set goal, during 2021-2023, the AOPC analyzed the course of pregnancies, childbirth and perinatal outcomes in 201 women who became pregnant after IVF (the main group), and in 207 women who became pregnant after IVF with their own ovocytes (the comparison group). Only women whose pregnancies ended in childbirth were included in the study.

General and obstetric anamnesis was collected in all patients according to generally accepted criteria. The presence of transferred diseases was detected, reproductive function and outcomes of previous pregnancies were investigated. The course of a real pregnancy was evaluated.

The outcomes of the present pregnancy were studied in the examined patients (terms, methods of delivery, indications for early delivery, structure of indications for operative delivery, type of anesthesia).

The condition of newborns was assessed on the Apgar scale at the 1st and 5th minutes, the need for artificial lung ventilation and its duration, neurological status, duration of hospitalization were assessed.

The results of the study. The age of female recipients of ovocytes ranged from 24 to 51 years (with a predominance of the age category from 35 to 40 years – 41.3%), and women after IVF with their own (s) – from 23 to 48 years (with a predominance of the age category up to 35 years – 64.7%). There were 154 (76.6%) primiparous women in the main group, and 173 (83.6%) in the comparison group. At the same time, among the primiparous of the main group, 65 (32.3%) were pre–pregnant and 89 (44.3%) were re-pregnant, and in the comparison group 91 (44%) were pre-pregnant and 82 (39.7%) were re-pregnant (medical and spontaneous abortions, ectopic pregnancy, antenatal and intranatal fetal death were in the anamnesis of the re-pregnant primiparous).

When assessing extragenital diseases in the main group, 26 (12.9%), and in the comparison group, 24 (11.6%) women had chronic diseases of the cardiovascular system (varicose veins, mitral valve prolapse, vegetative vascular dystonia), 37 (18.4%) patients of the main group and 34 (16.4%) comparison groups – endocrine system (hypo- or hyperthyroidism, violation of fat metabolism), in 15 (7.5%) and 12 (5.8%), respectively – urinary system (chronic cystitis, chronic pyelonephritis, urolithiasis), in 4 (2%) and 5 (2.4%), respectively, the hepatobiliary system (chronic cholecystitis, Gilbert's disease); in 5 (2.5%) patients of the main group and in 6 (2.9%) of the comparison group, respiratory system diseases were detected (bronchial asthma, chronic bronchitis).

When assessing the gynecological history, attention was paid to the presence of uterine fibroids in 34 (16.9%) patients of the main group and in 16 (7.7%) of the comparison group, in 31 (15.4%) and 24 (11.6%), respectively, scarring on the uterus (after myomectomy or cesarean section), in 3 (1.5%) patients the main group – a bicornular uterus and 1 (0.5%) female recipient of ovocytes had a history of cervical amputation.

The course of this pregnancy in more than 50% of the women of the main group was accompanied by the phenomena of threatening miscarriage (59.2% in the first trimester and 46.2% in the second trimester) and in 29 (14.4%) of them was complicated by the development of isthmic-cervical insufficiency, which in 13 (6.5%) patients was corrected by suturing the cervix, and in 16 (8%) women with the help of an obstetric pessary (Table 2). In 41 (20.4%) pregnant women, the course of the first trimester was complicated by the onset of miscarriage. In the comparison group, isthmic-cervical insufficiency was diagnosed in 20 (9.7%) pregnant women, 15 (7.2%) patients had stitches on the uterus, 5 (2.4%) patients had an obstetric pessary installed. The onset of miscarriage in the first trimester was noted in 28 (13.5%) pregnant women of the comparison group.

Attention was drawn to the high incidence of preeclampsia (18.4%) and gestational hypertension (11.9%) in pregnant women of the main group. Fetal growth retardation syndrome (FDD) was registered in 24 (11.9%) pregnant women after IVF and BEFORE.

The present pregnancy ended with timely delivery in 149 (74.1%) women of the main group and 175 (84.5%) women of the comparison group. Premature birth was observed more often in the main group (26.4% vs. 15.5%).

In the main group, 95% of pregnant women were delivered by Caesarean section. Spontaneous labor occurred only in 10 (5%) women with a single pregnancy, in 3 of whom childbirth was complicated by a defect in placental tissue. In 2 (1%) of women in labor, the postpartum period was complicated by a hematometer. In the subsequent and early postpartum periods, 14 (6.7%) women developed hypotonic bleeding, and therefore compression sutures were applied to the uterus in 4 (2%) cases, ligation of the internal iliac arteries was performed in 3 (1.5%), and extirpation of the uterus was required in 1 (0.5%).

In the comparison group, 84.5% of pregnant women were delivered by Caesarean section. Hypotonic bleeding was diagnosed in 3 (1.4%) women, and only 1 (0.4%) required compression sutures on the uterus.

The results of our study showed that the course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period in women after IVF is associated with a high risk of complications such as gestational hypertension (11.9%), preeclampsia (18.4%), premature detachment of the normally located placenta (5%), hypotonic bleeding (6.7%), premature childbirth (26.4%). The course of this pregnancy in more than 50% of women of the main group was accompanied by the phenomena of the threat of termination.

In our study, we did not record a high incidence of water scarcity. The frequency of stimulation of labor activity could not be estimated, since 95% of pregnant women were delivered by Caesarean section. Mainly operative delivery by caesarean section is explained by the high frequency of the combination of relative indications (the woman's age, burdened somatic and /or gynecological history, the onset of pregnancy after IVF, the complicated course of this pregnancy, the unavailability of the soft birth canal for childbirth, etc.).

The results of the study by Y. Levron et al. were similar, in which the frequency of preeclampsia and gestational hypertension in patients after IVF was analyzed in comparison with patients after IVF. According to the authors, the incidence of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia was significantly higher in pregnant women after IVF compared with that in pregnant women after IVF (25% vs. 10%). We got comparable results (30.3% vs. 11.6%).

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FEATURES OF THE COURSE AND MANAGEMENT OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH WITH BREECH PRESENTATION

Resume. Pregnancy is one of the few physiological conditions that require a long-term and radical restructuring of functional systems due to the need to maintain homeostasis at a new, energetically higher level. In response to pregnancy, physiological adaptive changes occur in the woman's body, which affect all organs and systems and contribute to the proper development of the fetus, the preparation of the woman's body for childbirth and feeding the newborn.

Pregnancy is considered as a state of adaptation of a woman's body to the manifestations of hormonal activity of the fetoplacental system. In this regard, it is of interest to study the peculiarities of the course of pregnancy and the outcomes of childbirth, as well as the state of the fetoplacental complex depending on the sex of the fetus.

One of the fundamental reasons leading to a complicated course of pregnancy and childbirth is a violation of cellular regulation processes due to changes in the production and functioning of growth factors that ensure the growth, development of the placenta and the formation of its vascular system.

Growth factors, being biologically active compounds, play an important role in reproductive processes, intercellular interaction, stimulating or inhibiting the division and differentiation of various cells, as well as the processes of angiogenesis.

Keywords: pregnancy, breech presentation, pregnancy course.

Relevance. Management of pregnant women with pelvic presentation of the fetus is an important and complex obstetric problem. Pelvic presentation of the fetus is observed in about 3-4% of births, while perinatal mortality is 24.3-25.4%[4,6].

It is important to note that such an unfavorable perinatal outcome is observed even with the exclusion of factors such as prematurity and congenital anomalies, which is due to a number of complications characteristic of childbirth in pelvic presentation [5].

Children born in pelvic presentation are much more likely to need intensive treatment. Thus, according to research by Albrechtsen S. (1997), 8.8% of these children born through the natural birth canal need intensive monitoring and treatment. They have lesions of the central nervous system 10 times more often than children born in the head presentation [1,7].

Even with careful selection of patients for vaginal delivery, asphyxia, acidosis, birth trauma are much more often diagnosed in their children, and artificial ventilation of the lungs becomes necessary. At the same time, one in three women (34%), however, due to the complications that have developed during childbirth, there is a need for abdominal delivery [6].

In order to reduce the frequency of complications with pelvic presentation of the fetus, many gymnastic complexes have been developed. However, their effectiveness depends on many factors, as a result of which corrective gymnastics has been questioned in recent years[2,5].

Insufficient effectiveness of methods of antenatal correction, high levels of perinatal morbidity and mortality during delivery through the natural birth canal determine an extremely high frequency of cesarean section with pelvic presentation, currently reaching 70-80%.

The high frequency of cesarean section with pelvic presentation of the fetus is currently one of the determining factors of the ever - increasing frequency of abdominal delivery. In general, in the structure of indications for cesarean section, the share of pelvic presentation of the fetus accounts for from 9.6% to 23.4%[3.8].

At the same time, an increase in the frequency of abdominal delivery leads to increased morbidity of the mother. The mortality rate of women with cesarean section performed for pelvic presentation of the fetus is 0.1-0.15%, while the total maternal mortality on average is 0.02-0.03%.

Currently, the close attention of obstetricians and gynecologists is attracted by the possibility of correcting the pelvic presentation of the fetus by external preventive rotation on the head. However, there is no clear evidence of the absence of a negative effect of this method on perinatal outcomes, many practitioners, including in the CIS countries, prefer abdominal delivery.

The purpose of the study. To develop optimal tactics of pregnancy and childbirth with pelvic presentation of the fetus to reduce perinatal morbidity and mortality.

Materials and methods of research. 90 women with the physiological course of pregnancy who made up the first clinical group were examined, including 23 women with male fetuses, 17 with female fetuses, and 45 women with placental insufficiency and fetal growth retardation included in the second clinical group.

Results and discussion. Stratification of the surveyed women by age indicated that the most numerous groups were pregnant women aged 26-30 and 31-35 years. In clinical group I, the average age of women pregnant with female fetuses was 24.87 ± 0.52 years, and pregnant women with male fetuses -25.21 ± 0.31 years. In the II clinical group, the average age of women pregnant with female fetuses was 26.87 ± 0.63 years, and pregnant women with male fetuses - 27.21 ± 0.33 years. The menstrual function of pregnant women was assessed by such parameters as the age of menarche, the time of establishing a regular cycle, the duration of menstruation, the amount of blood lost, complaints. The average

age of the onset of menstruation in women of the first group was 13.12 ± 1.23 years, and the second - 12.78 ± 1.54 years. In both groups, the onset of menarche occurred mainly at the age of 11-14 years. The average duration of the menstrual cycle in group I was 28.8 ± 1.4 days, in group II was 30.6± 1.6 days. The regularity of the menstrual cycle was observed in the overwhelming number of patients and averaged 27-30 days.

The majority of the examined patients in all groups had a history of one or more pregnancies. In group I, there were 98 (52.4%) pre-pregnant and 89 (47.6%) repeat-pregnant women with female fetuses, and 117 (87.2%) pre-pregnant and 86 (42.4%) repeat-pregnant patients with male fetuses. In group II, there were 62 (36.7%) first-time pregnancies with female fetuses, 107 (63.3%) second-time pregnancies; the number of first-time pregnancies with male fetuses was 90 women (51.2%), 86 women (48.9%) second-time pregnancies.

According to the somatic state, the age of onset of menarche and the parity of childbirth, the groups were comparable. At the same time, there were no significant differences in the frequency of occurrence of the alternative sex of the fetus, depending on the age of women, the nature of menstrual function, and the parity of childbirth.

One of the most severe complications that occur against the background of placental insufficiency is preeclampsia (PE), in the development of which many factors are involved, some of which contribute to the development of the complication, others are directly related to its occurrence [1, 3]. There are certain differences between the frequency of detection and the severity of the course of preeclampsia in women, depending on the factor "fetal sex". Mothers with female fetuses had mild and moderate preeclampsia (10.1% and 8.2%, respectively). At the same time, in pregnant women with female fetuses against the background of moderate PE, there was an increase in the expression of SEFR by 3.6 times (206.2 pg/ml), compared with its physiological course (SEFR-A - 56.5 pg/ml). When determining ET-1 in women with PE, there was also an increase in its production by 1.3 times (0.5 pg/ml) compared to the control values (0.4 pg/ml). In pregnant women with PE, the determination of FRP showed a sharp decrease in its concentration by 2.0 times (47.3 pg/ml) relative to the data obtained during physiological pregnancy (92.4 pg/ml).

When analyzing the indicators of Doppler examination in pregnant women with placental insufficiency in the case of the male fetus, more pronounced violations of uteroplacental and fetoplacental blood flow were revealed compared to the female fetus (violation of uteroplacental blood flow with preserved fetoplacental hemodynamics or violation of fetoplacental blood flow with preserved uteroplacental blood flow). A similar relationship was established when analyzing ultrasound patterns: in mothers with male fetuses, pregnancy was complicated by placental hypoplasia in 8.5% of cases, which is 1.6 times more than in mothers with female fetuses. Premature maturation of the placenta was also 1.3 times more common in mothers with male fetuses.

The change in the amount of amniotic fluid was characteristic in the case of both fetal sex variants. However, in mothers with male fetuses, pregnancy was complicated by water scarcity in 11.4%, polyhydramnios in 9.0% of cases, which is 1.5 times more than in mothers with female fetuses.

Conclusion. The results obtained in the course of the conducted studies also indicate that during the physiological course of pregnancy in the II and III trimesters there are certain differences in the absolute levels of the studied polypeptides. In pregnant women with female fetuses at all stages, both physiological and complicated pregnancy, more pronounced production of vascular-endothelial factors and some cytokines was recorded, which indicates the features of anatomical and functional "request" from the utero-placental-fetal complex and differences in the formation of the immune response in pregnant women with this type of sexual dimorphism. An important role in the revealed dynamics of the studied bioactive polypeptides, apparently, is played by differences in the immune-hormonal control of the "mother-placenta-fetus" system, determined by the alternative sex of the fetus.

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CHANGES IN COAGULATIVE HEMOSTASIS IN PATIENTS WITH LIVER DISEASE

Abstract. The liver plays a key role in primary and secondary hemostasis, being the site of synthesis of all coagulation factors and their inhibitors. Liver diseases lead to complex changes in hemostasis, while maintaining a balance between the coagulation and anticoagulation systems, but with a reduced reserve. There is increasing evidence that thrombosis of the portal and hepatic veins underlies disease progression in patients with cirrhosis and aggravates hemostasis disorders.
Keywords: liver diseases, method, treatment, hemostasis.

INTRODUCTION

The liver plays a key role in primary and secondary hemostasis. It is the site of synthesis of all coagulation factors and their inhibitors with the exception of von Willebrand factor and is responsible for the elimination of activated factor-inhibitor complexes. Liver diseases lead to complex complex disorders in the hemostatic system, but at the same time a balance is maintained between the coagulation and anticoagulation systems with a reduced reserve, and this balance is easily disturbed in one direction or the other, so patients with severe liver damage may develop not only bleeding, but also thrombosis (Table) [40]. In liver cirrhosis, platelet function is impaired, and thrombocytopenia develops due to secondary splenomegaly and decreased thrombopoietin synthesis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Table

Hemostasis disorders in liver diseases

Promotes bleeding	Способствует тромбозу
1. Thrombocytopenia 2. Platelet dysfunction 3. Increased platelet inhibition by nitric oxide (NO) and prostacyclin 4. Low level of factors II, V, VII, IX, X, XI 5. High quality and quantitative fibrinogen disorders 6. Low level α2-antiplasmin, thrombin-activated fibrinolysis inhibitor (TAFI)	1. Elevated levels of factor VIII and von Willebrand factor 2. Low levels of protein C, protein S, antithrombin III, α2-macroglobulin 3. Low plasminogen levels 4. Low cofactor II levels

All of the above hemostasis disorders do not always lead to spontaneous bleeding. Infection (sepsis) is one of those factors that shifts the balance towards hypocoagulation, significantly impairing coagulation, and thereby triggering the development of bleeding from varices.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Procoagulant factors

The liver is the site of synthesis of fibrinogen and factors II, V, VII, IX, X, XI and XII. Von Willebrand factor is synthesized by the endothelium, and factor VIII is synthesized by both hepatic and extrahepatic sinusoidal endothelial cells, therefore the plasma concentration of factor VIII does not decrease in liver diseases, and may even be increased [30].

Von Willebrand factor

Plasma concentration of von Willebrand factor increases both in acute liver failure and in chronic liver diseases [2]. A correlation has been proven between the severity of liver disease and the level of von Willebrand factor in plasma.

Fibrinogen

Fibrinogen is an acute phase protein of inflammation, and its concentration remains normal or increases in liver diseases. Low concentrations (below 1 g/l) are observed only with very severe liver damage due to reduced synthesis. It is worth noting that high concentrations of fibrinogen in patients with chronic hepatitis, cholestatic jaundice and hepatocellular carcinoma do not lead to increased clot formation, since most of it is non-functional [20].

Platelets

In liver diseases, the functional activity of platelets is often impaired and their number decreases, which leads to disruption of primary hemostasis. About one third of patients with chronic liver diseases have thrombocytopenia (70–90 109/l), which increases in parallel with the progression of the disease and the development of hypersplenism. Thrombopoietin levels increase in thrombocytopenia, but to a lesser extent than in patients with normal liver function.

Pre-hepatic period

The first stage of the operation is characterized by great trauma due to the dissection of adhesions and the intersection of many collateral vessels. As a rule, moderate coagulation disturbances and moderate blood loss are observed, which correlates with the complexity of hepatectomy and the severity of hypocoagulation before surgery. The etiology of liver disease influences blood loss and, accordingly, the need for transfusion. In hepatocellular carcinoma, cholestatic liver lesions (primary sclerosing cholangitis, primary biliary cirrhosis), there is a tendency to hypercoagulation, determined by thromboelastogram, and fibrinolytic activity is less pronounced, therefore antifibrinolytic drugs are not prescribed. During transplantation in children for biliary atresia, coagulation disturbances are not as significant as in cirrhosis of other etiologies.

CONCLUSION

Liver diseases lead to complex complex disorders in the hemostatic system, while a balance is maintained between the coagulation and anticoagulation systems with a reduced reserve, and this balance is easily disturbed in one direction or the other, so patients with severe liver damage may develop not only bleeding, but also thrombosis. Thus, during surgery, patients with cirrhosis often experience increased bleeding, and bleeding from esophageal varices is the main cause of death. On the other hand, evidence is increasingly accumulating that portal vein thrombosis underlies the progression of the disease [47]. Preliminary results of a study on the progression of fibrosis after liver transplantation for hepatitis C (WACT-F trial) showed that the administration of warfarin can significantly slow down this process in the graft [8]. Recently, there has been increased interest from researchers in the endothelium and the study of its role in the local regulation of hemostasis.

Thus, at the moment, many questions remain unanswered, and it is too early to say that we have a complete understanding of hemostasis disorders in liver diseases.

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FORMATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMPETENCE IN THE FIELD OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION AS A KEY COMPONENT PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF MASTERS OF A NON-LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

Resume. The article reveals the features of the practical formation of the speech competence of undergraduates in the context of learning the English language of scientific communication. The purpose of the article is an attempt to outline the conceptual features of the formation of foreign language competence of students of non-linguistic universities during their study of the English language of scientific communication.

Key words: speech competence, English language of scientific communication, scientific environment, speech activity.

In modern socio-educational transformations in Uzbekistan, the fact of the need for knowledge of a foreign language as one of the key prerequisites for the entry of the national educational system of the state into a single European educational space is obvious and indisputable. The need to radically update the content of university curricula and programs determines the increased attention of domestic scientists to the speech training of masters in the unity of practical implementation of speech components in the educational process.

According to the provisions of the National Strategy for the Development of Education in Uzbekistan, we highlight the modernization of the system of language training of students as the main means of communication, as a factor in improving the level of teaching foreign languages in a non-linguistic higher education institution.

The problem of determining language competence and the features of its formation and content are highlighted in many publications. In particular, they consider: the issues of foreign language speech competence as a complex multi-component phenomenon, the determination of the index of students' interest in learning English, the formation and implementation of foreign language communicative competence as part of the communicative culture of students of language universities, etc. [1; 2; 4; 5; 6].

According to I. Kulish, "the content of teaching scientific communication in a foreign language should provide achievement of the main goal of training aimed at improving the university students: skills and skills of practical mastery of a foreign language; the ability to receive and transmit foreign-language scientific information in the specialty; the ability to solve problems and tasks of scientific activity using information technology and foreign-language information on electronic media (including CD-ROM media and the Internet). The use of oral contacts in situations of scientific and professional communication; implementation of written contacts in situations of scientific and professional communication; implementation of reading and comprehension of professionally oriented and scientific foreign language literature, use in social and professional spheres; annotation of scientific articles and justification of their scientific research in a foreign language" [3].

It should be noted that the transformation of the content of modern higher education in Uzbekistan provides for the adjustment of educational and professional programs, including master's programs, with the aim of orienting future masters to in-depth mastering of their research skills.

While studying for a master's degree, students take part in scientific and practical seminars, speak at scientific conferences, learn to deliver scientific reports, prepare and conduct presentations, write abstracts, and these events can have an international level. In particular, in the practical environment of English language classes, the personality of a future academic specialist is formed, capable of active public communication in the future.

Now, in the master's program of a non-linguistic university of Uzbekistan, special importance is attached to the practical implementation of the discipline "English" in curricula and programs the language of scientific direction / professional communication" and updating the methodology of its teaching, taking into account the needs of future specialties, the formation of the personality of a modern student-scientist. According to the curriculum, the fall semester is allocated for teaching this discipline, during which it is assumed that undergraduates will study conversational topics on such topics: "Kinds of scientific papers. Structure (title, introduction, main body, conclusions, bibliography, and appendices», «Master's degree dissertation as a type of a scientific work», «From the history of the notion «master», «Public speaking. How not to be afraid of audience", etc., performing a set of exercises and diverse tasks aimed at consolidating acquired knowledge, skills and abilities on a specific topic, studying an array of lexical units selected for each topic, the fulfillment of certain practical tasks, etc.

The key importance in the course of mastering the English language course of scientific / professional communication is assigned to its lexical basis. Students should recognize phraseological phrases, be able to translate them adequately, as well as master the basis of words and phrases characteristic of oral speech in situations of scientific communication (a scientific research – scientific research, a project – project, a purpose – goal, intention, to carry out – to perform, to analyze – to analyze, to determine – to determine, solve, according to – according to, a headline – title, actual – actual, notion – concept, dependable – reliable, from someone's point of view – in someone's opinion, an approval - approbation, approval, permission, to be related – to be related, available – available, available, to specify – to define, install, an abstract – abstract, abstract, background – details and more).

Thus, undergraduates are oriented towards mastering knowledge, skills and abilities that can provide the necessary communicative ability for them in the field of scientific communication. However, an important problem in this matter may be the minimum number of hours allocated in a non-linguistic university to study this discipline, the unequal level of basic training in English for master's degree students, the complexity of the requirements for mastering educational materials, the lack of stable motivation of students.

At the first stage, students study the corresponding textual sample of a scientific report (speech), get an idea of the report as a form scientific work, determine its structural components, certain linguistic stylistic features, make up a plan-prospectus, determine in detail the main features of writing a scientific report, learn to select an adequate title that can attract the attention of listeners, since the effectiveness of the presentation and presentation of the content of the presented material largely depends on this.

The next stage is, in fact, the independent creation of a scientific report (scientific message) of the student's choice and the presentation of the completed task in front of an audience. During the preparation of the report, undergraduates can use Internet resources to search and study the necessary information materials, illustrations, graphic tools, and the like.

The final stage, the practical one, provides for direct reproduction by students of the task set by the teacher, the ability to effectively present the prepared material to the audience. In this situation, the teacher most often plays the role of a reviewer: analyzes the completed students of the task, determines the advantages and disadvantages of each work, and focuses on the typical mistakes made by students when performing written tasks.

Conclusions. Thus, during the implementation by undergraduates of the set educational tasks in English of the scientific direction / professional communication, speech competence is formed – a system of acquired knowledge, skills and abilities for use in situations of scientific communication by reading, speaking, writing and listening as the four main types of speech activity.

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CLINICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE USE OF CHOLIKINETIC AND HOLYRETIC DRUGS IN PREGNANT WOMEN

Resume. The use of the principles of clinical pharmacology in relation to the mother-fetus system makes it possible to better understand the features of pharmacokinetics during pregnancy.

The article presents the factors that determine these features associated with both changes in the body of the expectant mother and the presence of an additional fetoplacental circulatory system, the placenta itself and the developing fetus. These factors affect the results of drug treatment throughout the gestational period. Thanks to the rapid development of molecular technologies in the last decade, modern medicine opens up prospects for answering questions about the individual characteristics of pharmacokinetics and metabolism of drugs (drugs), about the presence of increased teratogenic risk due to the peculiarities of the genotypes of the mother and fetus.

Keywords: pharmacokinetics, drugs, pregnancy, placenta, mother-fetus system.

Introduction. The use of medicines (drugs) in pregnant women is a very frequent phenomenon. According to international studies, more than 80% of women take at least one drug during pregnancy, an average of 4 names [60, 70]. In this regard, at least 5% of congenital malformations are caused by the effect of drugs on the fetus [1,6].

The problem of the safety of drug therapy for pregnant women has been the subject of close attention since the appearance in 1961 of reports on the teratogenic effects of thalidomide [3]. Currently, there are about 40 drugs or groups of drugs whose teratogenic or toxic effect has been proven: cytotoxic, antithyroid, hypoglycemic agents, ACE inhibitors, anticonvulsants, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, sex hormones (diethylstilbestrol, progestins, danazol), anticoagulants, (warfarin), systemic retinoids, misoprostol, some antimicrobial drugs (tetracycline, streptomycin), and others [4].

However, only a few drugs are considered safe during pregnancy. Due to the fact that pregnant women are potentially excluded from clinical trials for ethical reasons, for most drugs there is no evidence of their effectiveness and safety during pregnancy and the use of drugs in this category of patients continues to be a poorly studied area of medicine – both in terms of risk and benefit [2].

The identification of teratogenic properties of drugs is complicated by the fact that there is a certain natural background of fetal malformations associated with other causes (gene and chromosomal abnormalities, infections, ecology); different species specificity does not allow extrapolating experimental data obtained from animals to humans. Many drugs cause behavioral, functional, delayed or rare adverse effects that remain unaccounted for [3,6].

Almost all drugs penetrate the placenta and can cause pharmacological effects in the fetus [4]. The consequences of taking drugs depend not only on the drug, dose and duration of treatment, but also on the duration of pregnancy, concomitant diseases and genetic characteristics of the mother and fetus. In the first trimester of pregnancy, drugs can cause malformations (teratogenic effect); in the second and third trimesters, they can affect the growth and development of the fetus, have a toxic effect on it, and when taken at the end of pregnancy or during childbirth, they can affect their course and the newborn [2,6].

Physiological changes during pregnancy, in turn, can lead to changes in the pharmacokinetics of drugs, which often leads to suboptimal dosing of drugs [5,7].

According to international recommendations, it is necessary to prescribe drugs to pregnant women only for strict indications, only if the expected benefit exceeds the possible risk to the fetus, using drugs only with established safety and long experience of use in pregnant women, and in minimal effective doses. It is necessary, if possible, to avoid prescribing drugs in the first trimester of pregnancy, because none of the drugs should be considered absolutely safe for use in the early stages [6].

Often, taking drugs occurs either before a woman finds out about her pregnancy, or without consulting a doctor [58]. In addition, the actual practice of using drugs by pregnant women does not always correspond to medical prescriptions, which is confirmed in a number of studies [1].

In connection with the above, there is an obvious need for regular monitoring of the use of drugs during pregnancy and compliance of drug therapy with recommendations based on evidence-based medicine.

This pharmacoepidemiological study will allow us to obtain objective data on the practice of using drugs throughout pregnancy, to assess their compliance with modern recommendations. The results obtained will form the basis for the compilation of practical recommendations aimed at improving the quality and safety of pharmacotherapy for pregnant women.

The aim of the study the aim of the study is to improve the clinical and pharmacological approach to the use of cholekinetic and holyretic drugs in pregnant women

Materials and methods. A retrospective descriptive pharmacoepidemiological study was conducted on a sample of 298 case histories of pregnant women admitted to RSO-A hospitals in 2023 with the threat of termination of pregnancy.

To enter the data, an individual registration card of the pregnant woman was developed, which reflected demographic data, pregnancy period, diagnosis, as well as all drugs prescribed to the pregnant woman during the period of hospitalization, indicating the route of administration, dosage regimen and duration of use. The drugs were encoded in accordance with the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification (ATS) recommended by WHO.

Results and discussion. 298 medical records of pregnant women (average age 27.6±5.67 years) were analyzed, of which 160 (53.7%) had this pregnancy first, 56 (18.8%) had the second, 38 (12.8%) had the third, 24 (8.1%) had the fourth, 10 (3.4%) – the fifth, 5 (1.7%) – the sixth, for 5 (1.7%) women it was the seventh – eleventh pregnancy. For the majority of women – 184 (61.7%), the upcoming birth was the first, for 74 (24.8%) – the second, 31 (10.4%) – the third, 7 (2.3%) – the fourth, 2 (0.7%) – the fifth. 40 (13.4%) women had a history of 1 to 6 spontaneous abortions; 43 women (14.4%) – from 1 to 6 medical abortions.

Somatic anamnesis in 82 (27.5%) pregnant women was burdened with extragenital diseases: 27 (32.9%) had pathology of the cardiovascular system (CCC) (most often – vegetative–vascular dystonia), 23 (28%) - endocrine system (most often – obesity), 33 (40.2%) pregnant women – there were diseases of the urinary tract (most often – chronic pyelonephritis), in 10 (12.2%) – diseases of the digestive tract (most often – gallstone disease), in 3 (3.7%) – diseases of the ENT organs and respiratory organs.

Complications of the gestational period were present in all women: in 290 (97.3%) – the threat of termination of pregnancy, in 57 (19.1%) – anemia, in 19 (6.4%) – fetal hypoxia and fetoplacental insufficiency, in 8 (2.7%) – dropsy of pregnant women, in 3/4 (1/1.3%) – polyhydramnios /lack of water, in 1 (0.3%) nephropathy of pregnant women.

As a result of studying the medical records of pregnant women, it was found that drug therapy was used in 100% of cases. A total of 2665 drug prescriptions have been studied. In 1,365 (51.2%) cases, drugs were prescribed parenterally, 1,071 (40.2%) – orally and in 229 (8.6%) cases topically. 97 different names of drugs from 37 PBX groups were used for the treatment of pregnant women.

The average number of drugs prescribed to a pregnant woman during the period of hospitalization was 8.89 ± 2.91 (from 3 to 17 names). Attention is drawn to the fact that only in 24 (8.1%) cases less than 5 medications are prescribed to pregnant women at the same time, while 200 (67.1%) women received from 6 to 10 drugs at the same time during the hospitalization period, 66 (22.1%) – from 10 to 15 drugs and 8 (2.7%) – 16-17 HP (Fig. 1).

Most often, based on the data obtained, plasma–substituting and perfusion solutions were prescribed – (10.5%), systemic antibiotics – (9.5%), antianemic drugs (8.4%), multivitamins (7.4% of prescriptions), drugs for the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases – (9.5%), sedatives and hypnotics - (7.4%), hemostatics – (3.2%), hormonal drugs for the treatment of threatened miscarriage – (2.1%), cardiovascular drugs – (9.5%), antimicrobials for intravaginal use – (3.2%), immunomodulators – (4.2%), antihistamines – (3.2%), drugs for the treatment of urological diseases – (1%), systemic GCS – (2.1%) (Fig. 2).

According to the FDA classification of the total number of drugs, 11.3% of drugs (such as sorbifer, dufalac, iodomarin) belonged to category A, category B – 12.4% (cephalosporins, monural, curantil), category C – 8.2% (dexamethasone, ascorbic acid, amlodipine), and 68% were drugs with an unspecified risk for pregnant women (cocarboxylase, mildronate, actovegin, essentiale, etc.) (Fig. 3).

Analysis of the results of the study showed that the frequency of drug use during pregnancy is extremely high – 69.8% of women received more than 5 drugs at one time. At the same time, a serious problem is not only the number of drugs prescribed to pregnant women at the same time, but also the structure of prescriptions – 76.2% of medicines recommended by doctors for treatment in the second trimester belonged to category C and drugs with unknown consequences of use and could lead to serious consequences for the health of the mother, fetus and newborn. It is necessary to conduct educational work with pregnant women, monitor the intake of all drugs during pregnancy.

Conclusions. This pharmacoepidemiological study will allow us to obtain objective data on the practice of using drugs throughout pregnancy, to assess their compliance with modern recommendations. The results obtained will form the basis for the compilation of practical recommendations aimed at improving the quality and safety of pharmacotherapy for pregnant women.

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MAKTABGACHA KATTA YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA IJTIMOIY ONGNI SHAKLLANTIRISH DOLZARB MUAMMO SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha katta yoshdagi bolalar faoliyatini tashkil etish shakllari o‘rtasida qator qarama-qarshiliklarni jamiyatda o‘sib kelayotgan avlodni faol ijtimoiylashuviga bo‘lgan zarurat va bolalarda ijtimoiy ongni shakllantirishga yetarlicha e’tibor qaratmaslik, shuningdek, maktab amaliyotiga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj va ushbu muammoni amalga oshirish mexanizmlarining ishlab chiqilmaganligi o‘rtasidagi qarama-qarshilik muammolarini o‘rganish ilmiy asosda ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan.
Kalit so‘zlar: yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati, maktabgacha katta yosh, bolaning ijtimoiylashuv jarayoni, pedagogik ta’minot, ijtimoiy ong tushunchasi.

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FORMATION OF SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN AS AN URGENT PROBLEM

Abstract. In this article, a number of contradictions between the forms of organizing the activities of older preschool children, the need for active socialization of the growing generation in society and insufficient attention to the formation of social consciousness in children, as well as the need for school practice and this The study of the problems of the contradiction between the lack of development of the mechanisms of the implementation of the problem is shown on a scientific basis.
Keywords: state policy on youth, pre-school age, child's socialization process, pedagogical support, concept of social consciousness.

Kirish

Mamlakatmimiz aholisining 60 foizdan ortig‘i yoshlar ekanligidan kelib chiqib, yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatini amalga oshirish va yoshlarning manfaatlarini har tomonlama huquqiy hamda ijtimoiy himoya qilishga alohida e’tibor berilib, qator maqsadli chora-tadbirlar ro‘yobga chiqarilmoqda. Davlatimiz rahbari: “Ma’lumki, yosh avlod tarbiyasi hamma zamonlarda ham muhim va dolzarb ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib kelgan. Ammo biz yashayotgan XXI asrda bu masala haqiqatan ham hayot-mamot masalasiga aylanib bormoqda”[14], deb alohida qayd etdi. Shu bois, mamlakatimizda “mustaqil fikrlaydigan, mamlakatimiz istiqboli uchun mashuliyatni oʻz zimmasiga olishga qodir, tashabbuskor, shijoatli yoshlarni tarbiyalash”[15] ijtimoiy sohani rivojlantirishning ustuvor yoʻnalishlaridan biri sifatida belgilangan.

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 3 maydagi “Ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlar samaradorligini oshirish boʻyicha qoʻshimcha chora-tadbirlar toʻgʻrisida” PQ-4307-son Qarori16 hamda Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019 yil 31 dekabrdagi 1059-son “Uzluksiz mahnaviy tarbiya kontseptsiyasini tasdiqlash va uni amalga oshirish chora- tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”gi Qarori17da “Ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlarning ta’sirchanligini oshirish, ma’naviyat sohasidagi ichki va tashqi tahdid hamda xavf-xatarlarga qarshi samarali kurashish, jamiyatda mafkuraviy immunitetni mustahkamlash, davlat va jamoat tashkilotlarining bu boradagi faoliyatiga yaqindan koʻmaklashish” muhim vazifa sifatida belgilab berilgan.

Shuni alohida ta’kidlab oʻtish lozimki, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021 yil 26 martdagi PQ-5040-son “Ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlar tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”gi Qarorida ma’naviy-ma’rifiy jarayonlarni tashkil etishda yaxlit tizim mavjud emasligi, xalqimiz, ayniqsa, yoshlarni ma’naviy tahdidlardan himoya qilish borasida yetarli darajada tashkiliy-amaliy va ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmayotganligi alohida ta’kidlab oʻtilib, “ezgulik va insonparvarlik tamoyiliga asoslangan “Milliy tiklanishdan – milliy yuksalish sari” gʻoyasini keng targʻib etish orqali jamiyatda sogʻlom dunyoqarash va bunyodkorlikni umummilliy harakatga aylantirish**,** oila, ta’lim tashkilotlari va mahallalarda ma’naviy tarbiyaning uzviyligini ta’minlash”18 muhim yoʻnalish sifatida belgilab berildi.

Milliy psixologiya va pedagogikada bolaning ijtimoiylashuv jarayoni va uning ta’lim-tarbiyasi oʻrtasidagi munosabatlarni oʻrnatishning oʻtmishdan saqlanib kelayotgan katta tajribasi mavjud. Ammo bunda ijtimoiylashuv, qoida tariqasida keng mahnoda, yahni oʻsib kelayotgan avlodning an’ana va qadriyatlarni oʻzlashtirishi hamda ijtimoiy tajribani faol qayta qoʻllash tufayli

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jamiyat hayotida ishtirok etish jarayoni va natijasi sifatida tushuniladi. Mazkur holat:

- maktabgacha yosh xususiyatlariga mos ravishda bolalarning o‘zaro munosabatlarini maqsadli yo‘lga qo‘yishga doir pedagogik ta’minotga bo‘lgan zarurat va ushbu muammo bo‘yicha ilmiy asoslangan amaliy yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqishga yetarlicha e’tibor bermaslik o‘rtasida;
- zamonaviy ta’lim jarayonining kommunikativ va ijtimoiy yo‘nalishini amalga oshirishga bo‘lgan zarurat bilan maktabgacha katta yoshdagi bolalarda ijtimoiy ongni shakllantirishga nazariy yondashuvlarning yetarli darajada ishlab chiqilmaganligi o‘rtasida;
- faoliyat subyekti sifatida zamonaviy maktabgacha ta’limning umumiy ko‘rsatmasi va an’anaviy tarzda ijro etuvchi komponentini amalga oshirishga yo‘naltirilgan bolalar faoliyatini tashkil etish shakllari o‘rtasida qator qarama-qarshiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi.

Shu sababli, jamiyatda o‘sib kelayotgan avlodni faol ijtimoiylashuviga bo‘lgan zarurat va bolalarda ijtimoiy ongni shakllantirishga yetarlicha e’tibor qaratmaslik, shuningdek, maktab amaliyotiga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj va ushbu muammoni amalga oshirish mexanizmlarining ishlab chiqilmaganligi o‘rtasidagi qarama-qarshilik ko‘zga tashlanadi. Reglamentli yondashuv asosan faqat bir bo‘g‘inda: yoki faoliyat yoki maktabgacha tayyorlov guruhlari bilan ishlashda qo‘llaniladi. Bu bizning fikrimizcha, yuqori natijadorlikka erishish imkoniyatini pasaytiradi.

Metodologiya va adabiyotlar taxlili

Ijtimoiy jihatdan maqbul xulq-atvor shakllarini shakllantirish va mustahkamlash hamda ulardan yangi munosabatlar tizimida foydalanishni amalga oshirish imkoni bor, deb hisoblaymiz. Xulq-atvorga oid vazifalarni hal qilishning tez-tez takrorlanadigan usullari odatlarga aylanib qoladi. Buni L.I.Bojovichning fikrlari ham tasdiqlaydi. Unga ko‘ra, muayyan shaxsiy fazilatlar asosida bola xulq-atvorining belgilangan va odatiy shakllari yotadi. Ijtimoiy ongni shaklantirish haqida gapirganda, o‘zingiz yoki boshqa birovga sust taqlid qilishga emas, balki ijodiy o‘zgarishlarga imkon beradigan samarali tahsir ko‘rsatish me’yor va vositalariga muvofiq taqdim etilgan vaziyatda faol va ongli xatti-harakatlarga urg‘u berish kerak. Aynan shu turdagi xatti-harakatlar ijtimoiylashuvning yuqori darajasiga to‘g‘ri keladi va unda o‘z shaxsiyati, atrof-muhit va o‘z faoliyatini baholash bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan anglash elementi mavjud.

Ijtimoiy ong tushunchasi (ENG social consciouness), jamiyatni o‘rganish bir guruh insonlar o‘rtasidagi ijtimoiylashuv psixologiyadan izohli lug‘atda tahkidlangan. Unga ko‘ra, ijtimoiy ong:

1) individning jamiyat va tabiat haqidagi voqelikdan xabardorligi;

2) tabiat tomonidan inhom etilgan insonning ehtiyojlari, hissiyoti, ishonch va motivatsiyasi. “Falsafa qomusiy lug‘ati”da ham ushbu atamaga quyidagicha tahrif beriladi, ijtimoiy ong – jamiyat mahsuli bo‘lib, faqat insongagina xosdir. U ijtimoiy hayot xususiyatlari va ijtimoiy munosabatlarni o‘zida ifoda etadi.

Ijtimoiy ong tufayli bolani jamiyatda o‘zini - o‘zi anglashi sodir bo‘ladi, kechayotgan jarayonlarga munosabati shakllanadi. “Ma’naviyat asosiy tushunchalar lug‘ati”da ham ushbu atamaga quyidagicha ta’rif beriladi: ijtimoiy ong - jamiyat hayotining, kishilararo aloqa va munosabatlarni o‘zida aks ettiradigan, xilma-xil ijtimoiy qarashlar, tasavvurlar, g‘oyalar, nazariyalar va ta’limotlar majmui. [132].

Ijtimoiy o‘zgarishlar bilan bir qatorda ijtimoiy ong ham o‘zgarib rivojlanib boraveradi. Ushbu atamaning mazmun va mohiyati pedagog, psixolog, sotsiolog, filosof olimlar tomonidan turlicha talqin etiladi. Talqinlar har bir fanning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda olg‘a suriladi. Masalan, O.Yusupov, H.Ikromova [123] larning fikricha, ijtimoiy ong jamiyat bilan uyg‘unlikda individning mustaqil, erkin fikrlovchi, siyosiy savodxon, o‘z haq-huquqlarini biladigan va yuksak ma’naviy-axloqiy sifatlarga ega barkamol avlodni tarbiyalashdir. Ammo bundan, aslo, ijtimoiy ongning taraqqiyoti faqat ijtimoiy voqelikdagi o‘zgarishlargagina bog‘liq ekan-da, degan xulosa kelib chiqmaydi. Biz ham yetuk mutaxassis olimlarning fikrlariga tayangan holda ushbu atamaning mazmun va mohiyatini o‘zida ifoda etgan qoidani ishlab chiqdik.

Muhokama va natijalar

Tadqiqot natijalari asosida “ijtimoiy ong” tushunchasiga quyidagicha ta’rif berildi: Ijtimoiy ong ─ shaxsni ijtimoiylashuv jarayonida jamiyat taraqqiyoti uchun (jamiyatning ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy-ma’rifiy, g‘oyaviy-mafkuraviy rivojlanishi) ongli ravishda faoliyatga, bola tomonidan qabul qilinayotgan real hayot obrazi, jumladan, bolaning tashqi muhitni to‘g‘ri qabul qilish darajasi, bolani jamiyat taraqqiyotiga o‘zi ulushini qo‘shishga tayyorlash jarayoni. Ijtimoiy qulay sharoitlarda bola atrofdagi dunyo bilan o‘z munosabatlarining yuqori darajasiga erishishi mumkin. U faqat mazmun-mohiyatni o‘zida ifoda etishi yoki umuman o‘zini ijtimoiy hayotdagi salbiy tendentsiyalarning tashuvchisi sifatida ko‘rsatishi, o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantirish imkoniyatini faol ravishda amalga oshirishi yoki ijobiy ijtimoiy mazmunni o‘z-o‘zidan va qisman namoyon etishi mumkin.

Zamonaviy maktabgacha ta’limni rivojlantirishning yetakchi tendentsiyasi nafaqat bolalarning boshlang‘ich bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarni egallashi, eng muhim intellektual qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirish, balki bola shaxsining umumiy rivojlanishi ta’minlash uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratish, uning muvaffaqiyatli ijtimoiylashuvi uchun zarur ijtimoiy ongni rivojlantirishni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Tadqiqotlar jarayonida ilmiy psixologik manbalar tahlili asosida ijtimoiy ong tushunchasining o‘ziga xos psixologik jihatlarini ham aniqlashga muvaffaq bo‘ldik. Mazkur atamaning mohiyatini psixolog olimlarning fikrlariga tayangan holda quyidagicha izohlash mumkin:

Ijtimoiy hayotimizdagi keskin o‘zgarishlar, insonning ijtimoiy ongiga ham tahsir ko‘rsatadi. Jumladan,

1) insonlar o‘rtasidagi bevosita jamiyat bilan bog‘liq munosabat;

2) ilmiy-texnik rivojlanish ijtimoiy jarayonga kuchli tahsir etishi;

3) ijtimoiy hayotda bo‘layotgan o‘zgarishlar, ijtimoiy qadriyatlarning ierarxiyasi jamiyatda shaxsning ustuvorligi, insonning yangi ijtimoiy - psixologik moslashuvi va insonning boshqalar bilan o‘zaro aloqasi (“Men-Siz”, “U-Biz” “Men-Ular” muloqot darajasida) kommunikativ jarayonlarni rag‘batlantiradi, ma’suliyat, yuksak darajadagi realizm, mafkuraviy yo‘nalish, ijtimoiy stretegik donolikni shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

Psixologiya ilmidan bizga ma’lumki, har qanday harakatning o‘zlashtirilishi ongning ta’siri ostida amalga oshiriladi. Ong muammosi psixologiyadagi global va eng murakkab muammolardan biridir. Muammoga asosiy yondashuvlarda “Ong” - deydi V.Vund, - bu o‘zimizning har qanday psixologik jarayonlarga duch kelishimizdir. Ong psixologik jihatdan o‘zida ichki yorug‘lik yoki zulmatni ifodalaydi.

M.G.Davletshinning fikricha, ong bu “psixikaning eng oliy darajasi”. Ong – maqsadga yo‘nalgan ish faoliyatida namoyon bo‘ladi, bu faoliyat atrofni qayta o‘zlashtirishga, bunda xatti-harakatlar haqida fikrlash, rivojlantirish yo‘llari va usullari, yakuniy natijasini oldindan ko‘ra olish natijasida yuzaga keladi.

Dastlabki uch yoshda bolada mustahkam negiz shakllanmagan bo‘lsa, undan qanday foydalanishni o‘rgatish befoyda. Bu xuddi yomon kompyuterda ishlayotib, yaxshi natijalarga erishishga intilish bilan barobar.

Miya fiziologiyasini tadqiq qilish va bolalar psixologiyasini o‘rganish, bolaning aqliy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiruvchi kalit, bu uni - o‘z hayotining dastlabki uch yilida, ya’ni miya hujayralarining rivojlanish davrida o‘zlashtirgan shaxsiy bilish tajribasi ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Hech bir bola onadan daho bo‘lib tug‘ilmaydi. Hammasi bola hayotining hal qiluvchi yillarida bosh miyaning rivojlanish darajasi va stimulyatsiyasiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Bu bola tug‘ilgandan boshlab, uch yoshgacha bo‘lgan davriga to‘g‘ri keladi.

K.Djeymsning fikricha, ong bu “psixik funktsiyalarning xo‘jayini”.

Ong - bu o‘zgacha psixik kenglik. Ong psixologiyaning sharti bo‘lishi mumkin, lekin uning predmeti bo‘la olmaydi. Uning mavjudligi psixologik fakt bo‘lishiga qaramasdan, uni aniqlash mumkin emas va faqatgina o‘zidan chiqarilishi mumkin.

Bolalardagi axloqiy rigorizmga qarshi kurashishining eng samarali usuli bu ularda qo‘yilgan talablarga qadriyatli nuqtai nazardan yondashish va voqelikni chuqur tushunish mexanizmlarini tarbiyalashdir. Shu munosabat bilan, nafaqat atrofdagilarning manfaatlarini hisoblash maqsadida axloqiy me’yorlarga rioya qilish muhimligini ta’kidlash, balki o‘zini muayyan vaziyatda chetdan turib kuzatuvchi o‘rniga qo‘yib ko‘rishga o‘rgatish, odamlarning qiziqishidan kelib chiqib boshqalarning harakatlarini baholash, tengdoshlar va kattalarga nisbatan empatiyani rivojlantirishga yordam berish maqsadga muvofiq.

Bir xil qolipda fikrlash va o‘zlashtirilgan ma’lumotni tushunmasdan uzatish kabi kichik maktab yoshidagi xususiyatlarni hisobga olish kerak, bu esa tengdoshlar jamoasi tomonidan bolalarning harakatlarini muhokama qilish kabi usulni rad etishga olib keladi.

Xulosa

Shunday qilib, bolalarda ijtimoiy voqelikka nisbatan qadriyatli munosabatni shakllantirish xususiyatlari quyidagi yosh va psixologik jihatlarga bog‘liq:

birinchidan, o‘yin bolaning hayotida, shuningdek maktabgacha bo‘lgan davrida ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi, bolada unda belgilangan qoidalarga amal qilish qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi, bu esa, o‘z navbatida bolani belgilangan me’yorlar doirasida harakat qilish ko‘nikmasini rivojlantirishga undaydi;

ikkinchidan, kichik hayotiy tajriba bilan bog‘liq qadriyatlar va ularning mahnolarini yaxshi tushunmaslik bolaning ijtimoiy voqelikda faolt harakat qilishiga to‘sqinlik qiladi;

uchinchidan, faollikga moyillik va tez toliqish faoliyat turlari hamda ish shakllarini tanlashga tahsir qilib, ular o‘z jozibadorligi, obrazlarning yorqinligi, ijtimoiy voqelikni tushunishga qiziqish uyg‘otish qobiliyati, shuningdek, o‘rtacha darajada harakatchanligi bilan ajralib turishi kerak;

to‘rtinchidan, ko‘plab mualliflarning fikricha, axloqiy me’yorlar, o‘zini tutish qoidalari to‘g‘risidagi akademik bilim hamda o‘quvchining axloqiy ustanovkalari va shaxsiy xohish-istaklarining nomuvofiqligi kundalik hayotiy vaziyatda belgilangan talablarga muvofiq korrektsiya qilib borilishi lozim.

Bundan tashqari, bola uyda, maktabga ta’lim tashkilotida, ko‘chada tengdoshlari va kattalar bilan muloqotning turli xil modellari bilan bog‘liq o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lgan ijtimoiy o‘zaro hamkorlik ko‘nikmalarini o‘zlashtiradi.

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IQTISODIY TAHLILNING TURLARI VA ULARNING AXBOROT MANBALARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada iqtisodiy tahlilning turlari va ularning axborot manbalariga doir muallif tomonidan fikr mulohazalar keltirilgan. Qolaversa, iqtisodiy tahlilning turlari va ularning axborot manbalari bo’yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so’zar: iqtisodiyot, iqtisodiy tahlil, axborot manbalari, xizmatlar sohasi.

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TYPES OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND THEIR INFORMATION SOURCES

Abstract. In this article, the author comments on the types of economic analysis and their sources of information. In addition, proposals and recommendations on the types of economic analysis and their sources of information have been developed.

Key word: economy, economic analysis, information sources, service sector.

Tahlil turlarini turkumlash - ularni umumlashtirish va bir tizimga keltirishga, eng muhim tomonlarini aniqlashga hamda ushbu fanning istiqbolda yanada takomillashtirish uchun keng imkoniyat ochib beradi. Tahlilning barcha turlari o’z belgilariga qarab ma'lum guruhlarga umumlashtiriladi. Bunday guruhlashgan belgilarga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin: tahlilning vazifalari, uni o’tkazish muddati, qabul qilinadigan qarorlarning xarakteri, korxonalar faoliyatini o’rganishning asosiy tomonlari, rezervlarni aniqlash usullari, o’rganiladigan ob'ekt, tahlil qiluvchi sub'ekt, o’rganiladigan hodisalarning ko’lami, axborotlarni qayta ishlash usullari kabilar.

XO’JALIK FAOLIYATINING JORIY (RETROSPEKTIV) TAHLILI

Korxonalarning amaliy faoliyatida asosan joriy tahlil o’tkazish usuli to’la ishlab chiqilgan. Joriy tahlil korxonalarning xo’jalik faoliyatini tahlil qilishda rasmiy jihatdan qabul qilingan hisobotga tayangan holda ularning oylik, kvartallik, yillik va qator yillar tahlil qilinadi. Joriy tahlilning asosiy vazifasi xo'jalik faoliyatida erishilgan pirovard natijalarga ob'ektiv baho berish, foydalanilmagan ichki xo'jalik rezervlarini kompleks tarzda aniqlash va ularni kelgusida ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirishga jalb etish hisoblanadi.

TEZKOR TAHLIL

Tezkor tahlil boshqaruv tizimida boshqaruv xodimlarining taxminan 50 foiz ish vaqtini egallaydi. Amalda esa uning umumiy bajariladigan tahliliy ishlarda tutgan salmog'i 10 foizni tashkil etadi. Tezkor tahlil joriy tahlildan farqli o'laroq u asosan boshlang'ich ma'lumotlarga asoslanadi. Tezkor tahlil o'z ichiga quyidagilarni oladi: korxonaning asosiy miqdor va sifat ko'rsatkichlari bo'yicha hamda uning bo'linmalari smenada, sutkada, besh kunlikda va dekadalarda chetga chiqishini aniqlash; me'yordan chiqishga ta'sir qiluvchi omillarni aniqlash; kamchiliklarga yo'l qo'ygan javobgar shaxslarni aniqlash; salbiy omillarni bartaraf qilish uchun tadbirlar ishlab chiqish; ko'rsatilgan vaqtda erishilgan natijalarni yakunlash va «Tor» joy va ilg'or bo'g'inlarni aniqlash.

ISTIQBOL TAHLILI

Istiqbol tahlili, deganda xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektning kelgusi faoliyatini oldindan o'rganish, bo'ladigan jarayonlarni oldindan belgilash maqsadida amalga oshiriladigan tahlil tushuniladi. Masalan, xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ekt biznes-rejani tuzish uchun o'z faoliyatini nima bilan yakunlashi to'g'risida aniq tushuncha va ko'rsatkichlarga ega bo'lishi kerak. Bu esa istiqbol tahlili orqali amalga oshiriladi. Hozirgi paytda uni loyiha tahlili, ham deb atamoq.

MOLIYA-IQTISODIY TAHLIL

Ushbu tahlilning mohiyati umumiy qiymat ko'rsatkichlar tizimini o'rganish va korxonalarning moliyaviy faoliyati natijalarini tahlil qilish bilan ifodalanadi. Umumlashgan qiymat ko'rsatkichlariga quyidagilar kiradi: sotish bo'yicha rejaning shartnoma majburiyatini ado etgan holda bajarilishi, Tovar mahsuloti, bir ishlovchiga to'g'ri keladigan yillik ish unumi, mahsulot tannarxi, foyda va shu kabilar.

TEXNIK-IQTISODIY TAHLIL

Ushbu tahlil kompleks iqtisodiy tahlil va muhandislik tahlilning birikishi asosida hosil bo'lgan. Texnika-iqtisodiy tahlil 3 yo'nalishda olib boriladi: 1. ishlab chiqarishning texnik darajasini tahlil qilish; 2. ishlab chiqarishni tashkil qilish, mehnat va boshqaruvni tahlil qilish; 3. ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotning texnik darajasini tahlil qilish.

TAQQOSLAMA (KORXONALARARO) TAHLIL

Taqqoslash - bu iqtisodiy tahlilning eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan usulidir. Taqqoslama tahlilning 2 asosiy turi mavjud: ichki korxona tahlili, ya'ni tahlilning ob'yekti sifatida shu korxonaga taalluqli xo'jalik jarayoni o'rganiladi; korxonalararo, qachonki bir qator korxonalarning xo'jalik faoliyati tahlil qilinib, tarmoqdagi ilg'or tajriba o'rganiladi.

FUNKSIONAL - QIYMAT TAHLILI

Mahsulot tannarxini kamaytirish borasida keraksiz va ortiqcha xarajatlarni minimal darajaga keltirish mahsulot ishlab chiqarishni loyihalashtirish va uni ishlab chiqarish chog'ida har tomonlama hisobga olish kerak. Bu masalani ijobiy hal qilishda Funksional – qiymat tahlili asq**o**tadi.

Funksional Qiymat Tahlili - ob'yektni (mahsulot) texnologik va mehnat jarayonlari tizimli tarzda tadqiq qilib, mehnat va moddiy resurslardan samarali foydalanishga qaratilgan chora - tadbirlarni ishlab chiqadi. Funktsional Qiymat Tahlili ning asosiy maqsadi-ilmiy-tadqiqot va tajriba konstruktorlik ishlari chog'ida yangi xil mahsulotlarni loyihalashtirish va ularni o'zlashtirishda ortiqcha xarajatlarning yuzaga kelishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik; ishlab chiqarish bosqichida loyiha bo'yicha ko'zda tutilgan xarajatlar darajasidan chetga chiqmaslikni; buyumni qo'llash bosqichida oqlanmagan ekspluatatsion xarajat va yo'qotishlarni bartaraf qilish va nihoyat, buyumlarni utilizatsiya (chiqitga) chiqarish bosqichida chiqitga chiqarilgan buyumlarni qayta ishlab, ulardan foydalanish jarayonini o'z ichiga oladi. Sanoat mahsulotini ishlab chiqarish bilan bog'liq xarajatlarni to'rt guruhga bo'lish mumkin:

1. Buyumning konstruktiv tuzilishi;
2. Texnologik jarayon;
3. Ishlab chiqarishni tashkil qilish tizimi;
4. Tabiiy.

Ushbu sanab o'tilgan ma'lumotlar ichida eng asosiysi buxgalteriya hisobi va hisobot hisoblanadi, chunki taxminan 70 foiz ma'lumotlarni iqtisodiy tahlil buxgalteriya hisobidan oladi. Tahlil qilish jarayonida yillik hisobotga yozilgan izohnoma ham har tomonlama ko'rib chiqiladi. Tahlil qilish jarayonida hisobdan tashqari ma'lumotlardan ham foydalanish katta samara beradi. Bularga: tekshirish va taftish aktlari, moliya va soliq idoralari, bankning bajargan tahlil natijalari, laboratoriya va tabobat nazorati materiallari, korxona mehnat jamoasining umumiy majlis materiallari kiradi.

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IQTISODIY TAHLILNING ASOSIY TAMOYILLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada iqtisodiy tahlilning tamoyillari va ularning manbalariga doir muallif tomonidan fikr mulohazalar keltirilgan. Qolaversa, iqtisodiy tahlilning asosiy tamoyillaridan samarali foydalanish bo’yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.
Kalit so’zar: iqtisodiyot, iqtisodiy tahlil, iqtisodiy tamoyillar, xizmatlar sohasi.

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Abstract. In this article, the author comments on the principles of economic analysis and their sources. In addition, proposals and recommendations on the effective use of the main principles of economic analysis have been developed.
Key word: economy, economic analysis, economic principles, service sector.

Iqtisodiy tahlil umumqabul qilingan tamoyillarga qat’iy asoslanishi lozim. Korxonalarning xo‘jalik faoliyati tahlilida tamoyillar bilimning turli jabhalari uchun qo‘llaniladi: obyektivlik, ilmiylik, tizimlilik, aniqlik, komplekslilik, muntazamlik, taqqoslanuvchanlik. Ixtiyoriy darajadagi xo‘jalik faoliyati tahlilini olib borishda ularga asoslanish talab qilinadi. Obyektivlik tamoyili tadqiq etilayotgan hodisa, vaziyat, jarayonlar tekshirilgan va ishonchli iqtisodiy axborotlar tizimida ifodalangan obyektiv voqelikni aks ettirishi lozim.

Ilmiylik tamoyili tahlil o‘tkazishda ilmiy asoslangan metodika va tartiblarga tayanish lozimligini anglatadi.

Tizimlilik tamoyili – tadqiq etilayotgan jarayonlar, iqtisodiy hodisalar, xo‘jalik operatsiyalari bir-biri bilan o‘zaro aloqadorlikda, yagona tizimda o‘rganilishini anglatadi.

Aniqlik tamoyili o‘rganilayotgan iqtisodiy hodisa va jarayonlar konkret real ma’lumotlarga asoslanishi lozim, natijalar esa aniq analitik hisob-kitoblarga asoslanadi.

Komplekslilik tamoyili tizimli tahlilning asosiy tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi va butun va uning qismlariga dialektik yondashuv sifatida koʻrib chiqiladi. Tahlil va sintez birligi haqida mulohazalarga tayangan holda hodisa va jarayonlarning barcha jihatlari ichki aloqadorlikda hamda omillar ta'sirida oʻrganish asosida xoʻjalik faoliyati haqida aniq bilimlarga ega boʻlish va uni toʻgʻri baholash mumkin. Demak, kompleks yondashuv faoliyatning barcha jihatlarini qamrab olish, korxonalar iqtisodiyotidagi sabab bogʻlanishlarini har tomonlama oʻrganishni talab qiladi.

Muntazamlik tamoyili hodisadan hodisagacha emas, balki oldindan belgilangan vaqt oraligʻida doimiy ravishda, uzluksiz tahlil olib borilishini talab qiladi.

Amaliylik tamoyili korxonalar faoliyatida kamchilik va xatoliklarni oʻz vaqtida aniqlash va kelgusida bu holatlarga yoʻl qoʻymaslikni anglatadi. Ishlab chiqilgan tavsiyalar belgilangan natijalarga erishish maqsadida yoʻl qoʻyilgan kamchiliklarni bartaraf etishga yoʻnaltiriladi.

Taqqoslanuvchanlik tamoyili taqoqslanuvchanlik shartiga rioya qilinishini talab qiladi. Taqqoslanuvchanlik ta'minlanishi uchun taqqoslanayotgan davrlarda koʻrsatkichlar oʻlchanishi va aks ettirilishi yagona uslubiyot boʻyicha amalga oshirilishi lozim.

Korxonalar faoliyatini tavsiflovchi axborot barcha ma'lumotdan foydalanuvchilar uchun tushunarli, ixcham, qulay va qayta ishlashda tushunarli boʻlishi lozim. Mutanosib axborot manbalarida aks ettirilgan ma'lumotlar va natijalar foydali, mazmunli va turli hisobot davrlari uchun taqqoslanuvchan boʻlishi darkor.

Tahlil (uni xoʻjalik faoliyatiga bogʻlamasdan va mustaqil fan sifatida ajratmay) azaldan mavjud va insoniyatning jami ilmiy va amaliy faoliyati asosida yotuvchi ancha keng tushuncha hisoblanadi. Tahlil obyekt va hodisalarni qismlarga ajratib oʻrganish jarayonini oʻzida aks ettiradi. Tahlilga teskari jarayon sifatida sintez namoyon boʻlib, u bilan tahlil koʻpincha amaliy yoki bilish faoliyatida uygʻunlashadi. Oʻrganilayotgan obyekt turi, uning strukturasi murakkabligi, oʻrganilayotgan jarayonning mavhumlik darajasi va ularni amalga oshirish usullariga bogʻliq ravishda tahlil turli shakllarda namoyon boʻladi, jumladan koʻpincha ham tabiiy, ham ijtimoiy fanlar(kimyoviy tahlil, matematik tahlil, biologik tahlil, iqtisodiy tahlil)da tadqiqot soʻzining sinonimi hisoblanadi.

Iqtisodiy tahlil fan sifatida obyektiv iqtisodiy qonuniyatlar hamda obyektiv va subyektiv omillar ta'sirida yuzaga kelgan iqtisodiy jara- yonlarni tadqiq qilish bilan bogʻliq maxsus bilimlar tizimini oʻzida aks ettiradi.

Boshqaruv funksiyasi sifatida rejalashtirish, hisob, tahlil va boshqaruv qarorlari oʻzaro chambarchas bogʻlangan. Tahlil boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilishning ilmiy asosi hisoblanadi, uning yordamida iqtisodiy rivojlanish tendensiyalari oʻrganiladi, faoliyat natijalarining oʻzgarishi omillar asosida tadqiq qilinadi, biznes-rejalar va boshqaruv qarorlari asoslanadi, ularning ijrosi ustidan nazorat amalga oshiriladi, samaradorlikni oshirish zaxiralari aniqlanadi.

Yuqorida aytib o‘tilgan boshqaruv funksiyalarisiz hech qanday boshqaruv qarorini qabul qilish mumkin emas.

Amaliy iqtisodiy fanlar tizimida markaziy o‘rinni egallovchi iqtisodiy tahlil bevosita xo‘jalik faoliyati bilan bog‘liq qator o‘ziga xos funksiyalarni bajaradi. Iqtisodiy qonuniyatlar namoyon bo‘lishini o‘rganish, korxonalarning aniq sharoitida iqtisodiy hodisalar va jarayonlarning qonuniyatlari hamda tendensiyalarini aniqlash, ularni tadqiq qilish asosiy funksiyalardan biri hisoblanadi. Masalan, talab va taklif qonuniyati. Talab o‘ta harakatchan va o‘zgaruvchan, chunki uning miqdori va dinamikasiga ham iqtisodiy, ham ijtimoiy tusdagi ko‘p sonli omillar ta’sir qiladi. Tovarga talabning o‘zgarishiga, misol tariqasida olsak, reklamadan foydalanish, moda, afzal ko‘rish, atrof- muhit, did, tovarlar hammabopligi, daromadlar miqdori, buyum foydaliligi, o‘rnini bosuvchi tovarlar uchun narxlar, aholi soni o‘zgarishi ta’sir etishi mumkin.

Tahlilning keyingi muhim funksiyasi joriy va istiqboldagi rejalarni ilmiy asoslash hisoblanadi. Ilmiy asoslangan reja korxonalar faoliyati samarasini baholash mezoni sanaladi. O‘tgan yillar (5-10 yil) uchun korxonalar faoliyat natijalarini iqtisodiy tahlil qilmasdan, istiqbol uchun asoslangan prognozlashsiz va korxonalar iqtisodiyotining rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini o‘rganmay turib, o‘ziga xos ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan kamchilik va xatoliklarni aniqlamasdan ilmiy asoslangan rejani ishlab chiqish, boshqaruv qarorlarining optimal variantini tanlashning iloji yo‘q.

Rejalashtirish zamonaviy korxonalarda moliyaviy resurslar, birinchi navbatda, pul mablag‘lari bilan bog‘liq, ular oxir-oqibatda moddiy, mehnat va boshqa resurs turlariga o‘zgaradi. Korxonalarning muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat yuritishi ulardan samarali foydalanishga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Shuning uchun ishlab chiqarish, sotish va investitsion rejalarni professional darajada tayyorlash bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida korxonalarning muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat yuritishi uchun eng muhim omil hisoblanadi.

Rejalar va boshqaruv qarorlari bajarilishi, resurslardan tejamli foydalanish ustidan nazorat korxona uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi va tahlilning asosi y funksiyalaridan biri sanaladi. Rejalar bajarilishini baholash rejada ko‘zda tutilgan xo‘jalik operatsiyalarini bajarish muddati tugashi bo‘yicha amalga oshiriladi. Erishilgan natijalarni baholashda kamchilik va xatolar aniqlanadi, ularni bartaraf etish bo‘yicha tezkor qarorlar qabul qilinadi.

Iqtisodiy tahlil real foyda keltirganda o‘zini oqlaydi. Iqtisodiy tahlilning haqiqiy nafi ishlab chiqarish jarayonining barcha bosqichlarida foydalanilmagan zaxiralarni aniqlashdan ham iborat. Iqtisodiy tahlilning muhim funksiyalaridan biri – resurslardan samarali foydalanishdagi foydalanilmagan zaxiralarni aniqlash, ishlab chiqarish jarayonining samaradorligini oshirish hamda fan va amaliyot yutuqlari, ilg‘or tajribalar o‘rganilishini hisobga olgan holda korxonani muvaffaqiyatli rivojlantirish va daromadlilik darajasini oshirish imkoniyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Shunday qilib, iqtisodiy tahlil moliya-xo‘jalik faoliyatini boshqarish tizimining muhim elementi hisoblanadi, undan investitsion loyihalarni baholashda oldindan prognozlash varianti sifatida; moliyaviy shart-sharoit va natijalarni prognozlash instrumenti sifatida; ishlab chiqarishni boshqarishdagi joriy muammolarni aniqlash; har bir faoliyat yuritayotgan obyektga tegishli ichki zaxiralarni aniqlash, korxonaning moliyaviy ahvolini baholash maqsadida foydalanish mumkin.

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Namangan viloyati Pedagoglarni yangi metodikalarga o'rgatish milliy markazi o'qtuvchisi

BOLALAR TARBIYASIDA MILLIY VA UMUMINSONIY QADRIYATLARNING O'RNI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Oilada farzandlarimizni tarbiyalashda milliy qadriyatlar tizimini shakllantirishdagi o'rni, oilaviy qadriyatlarning ijtimoiy hayot taraqqiyotida, yoshlarni milliy g'oya, milliy va umuminsoniy axloq asosida tarbiyalashda oilaning roli yoritib berilgan, oilaning o'zi asosiy qadriyat ekanligiga e'tibor qaratgan.
Kalit so'zlar: oila, Sharq, milliy qadriyatlar, yoshlar tarbiyasi, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyat.

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NATIONAL AND GENERAL IN CHILDREN'S EDUCATION THE PLACE OF VALUES

Abstract. In this article, the role of the family in the formation of the national value system in the education of our children, the role of the family in the development of social life, the role of the family in educating young people on the basis of the national idea, national and universal morality, is highlighted.
Key words: family, East, national values, youth education, national and universal value.

Mamlakatimizda jismoniy sog'lom, ma'naviy yetuk, har tomonlama uyg'un va barkamol rivojlangan, mustaqil fikrlaydigan, intellektual salohiyatga, chuqur bilim va zamonaviy dunyoqarashga ega, Vatanimizning taqdiri va kelajagi uchun mas'uliyatni o'z zimmasiga olishga qodir yosh avlodni tarbiyalab voyaga yetkazish vazifasini izchil davom ettirish mas'uliyati, eng avvalo, oila zimmasidadir.

Ma'naviy-ruhiy sog'lom bolaning dunyoga kelishi masalasiga sog'lom va ahil oila mehnatining samarasi sifatida qarab, oilada o'zaro hurmat va mehr-muhabbat, yuksak axloqiy va ma'naviy qadriyatlar muhitini shakllantirish bugungi kunda har birimizning vazifamiz hisoblanadi. Bu vazifani bajarishda milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarning o'rni judayam katta.

Qadriyatlar jamiyat rivojining negizi, millatning tarixiy taraqqiyotida erishilgan muvaffaqiyatlarini avloddan avlodga o'tkazuvchi qudratli omildir. Tarixiy taraqqiyot bosqichlariga nazar tashlar ekanmiz, har bir jamiyat, davlat o‘zining milliy qadriyatlarini rivojlantirmay hamda mustahkamlamay turib taraqqiy etmagan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev raisligida 2021-yil 19-yanvar kuni ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlar tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish, bu borada davlat va jamoat tashkilotlarining hamkorligini kuchaytirish masalalari bo‘yicha o‘tkazilgan videoselektor yig‘ilishida Agar jamiyat hayotining tanasi iqtisodiyot bo‘lsa, uning joni va ruhi ma’naviyatdir. Biz yangi O‘zbekistonni barpo etishga qaror qilgan ekanmiz, ikkita mustahkam ustunga tayanamiz. Birinchisi – bozor tamoyillariga asoslangan kuchli iqtisodiyot. Ikkinchisi – ajdodlarimizning boy merosi va milliy qadriyatlarga asoslangan kuchli ma’naviyat”, – deb e’tirof etdilar. [1] “ Xo‘sh qadriyatning o‘zi nima? Qadriyatlar deganda, inson va insoniyat uchun ahamiyatli bo‘lgan barcha narsalar tushuniladi. Qadriyatlarning mohiyati insonlarning tarixiy tajriba an’analarini kelgusi avlodlarga to‘la-to‘kis yetkazish, o‘rgatish, ta’lim-tarbiya berish orqali izohlaymiz. Shuning uchun milliy ma’naviy qadriyatlarni e’zozlab, ardoqlab, chin dildan bajarish va ularni o‘z holida saqlash, shu bilan birga, umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni oila muhitiga uyg‘unlashtirish dolzarb masaladir. Qadriyatlar mazmunan xilma-xil turlarga bo‘linib, hayotning barcha jabhalarini qamrab olgan. Jumladan, inson va uning hayoti eng oliy qadriyat hisoblanadi. Inson yo‘q joyda biror narsaning qadr-qimmati haqida so‘zlashga hojat ham yo‘q. Shuning uchun ham inson qadr-qimmatini e’zozlash, uning turmushini yaxshilash, bilimi va madaniy saviyasini rivojlantirish, sog‘lig‘ini saqlash, hayotini himoya qilish davlatimiz siyosatining asosiy yo‘nalishini tashkil etadi. Farzandlarimiz ongida axloqiy qadriyatlarni shakllantirish uchun:

- Vatanga, ota-onaga, o‘tgan avlodlariga hurmat, muhabbat tushunchalari va tasavvurlarini kengaytirish;
- burch, vijdon, insof, mas’uliyat haqidagi tasavvurlarni vujudga keltirish;
- do‘stlik, o‘rtoqlik, qo‘ni-qo‘shnichilik munosabatlari haqidagi tasavvurlarni kengaytirish hal qilinishi kerak bo‘lgan dastlabki vazifadir.

Estetik qadriyatlar farzandlarimizning estetik sezgi va idrokini tarbiyalash, tashqi va ichki go‘zalligini shakllantirishdir. Ularda estetik qadriyatlarni shakllantirish uchun:

- bola ongida ota-bobolarimizdan bizgacha yetib kelgan amaliy, me’morchilik, musiqa va san’at asarlarini, shuningdek, turli xarakterdagi bayramlarni asrab-avaylash tuyg‘usini shakllantirish;
- go‘zallikka baho berish, haqiqiy go‘zallikni soxta go‘zallikdan ajrata olish;
- tabiatning nozik, nafis go‘zalliklarini ko‘rish, his etishni rivojlantirish talab etiladi.

Qadriyatlar amal qilish doirasiga ko‘ra, milliy va umuminsoniy turlarga bo‘linadi. Insonning qaysi millatga mansub ekanligi haqida tasavvuri faqat g‘oyagina emas, balki tuyg‘u hamdir. Insonda milliy ong va g‘urur bo‘lmasa, u o‘zining qaysi millatga mansubligini his etmasa, uning milliy qadriyatlarini anglashini tasavvur qilish qiyin. Shu bilan birga, hammamiz yana bir haqiqatni anglab yetmoqdamiz, ya'ni faqatgina chinakam ma'rifatli odam inson qadrini, millat qadriyatlarini, bir so'z bilan aytganda, o'zligini anglashi, erkin va ozod jamiyatda yashashi, mustaqil davlatimizning jahon hamjamiyatida o'ziga munosib obro'li o'rin egallashi uchun fidoyilik bilan kurashishi mumkin. Qadimdan bir ma'naviy ruhiy iqlimdan nafas olib kelgan xalqimizning, ayniqsa, bugungi mas'uliyatli davrda aql, zakovat va shijoat, dunyoviy salohiyat va milliy g'urur talab etiladigan bir pallada yana ham yaqinroq va yana ham mehr oqibatliroq bo'lishlari lozimligini hayotning o'zi taqozo qilmoqda. Umuminsoniy qadriyatlar milliy qadriyatlardan mazmun jihatdan chuqur va keng bo'lib, umumbashariy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Umuminsoniy qadriyatlar jahondagi barcha millatlar, elatlar va xalqlarning maqsad va intilishlariga muvofiq keladi. Umuminsoniy qadriyatlar turkumiga insoniyat sivilizatsiyasining taraqqiyoti bilan bog'liq bo'lgan umumbashariy muammolar kiradi. Ulardan eng asosiylari – yer yuzida ilm fanni taraqqiy ettirish, tinchlikni saqlash, xalqaro xavfsizlikni ta'minlash, turli kasalliklarning oldini olish, tabiatni muhofaza qilish, qashshoqlik va savodsizlikka barham berish, sanoat xomashyosi, energiya manbalari va oziq ovqat bilan ta'minlash, koinot va jahon okeani resurslarini o'zlashtirish, dunyo miqyosida ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan nodir san'at asarlari, xalq amaliy san'ati, me'morchilik va musiqiy asarlarni saqlash va kelgusi avlodga yetkazish kabi muammolar kiradi. Ota-bobolarimiz tomonidan yaratilgan badiiy, me'morchilik va ma'naviy asarlar har qanday dur-u javohirlardan ham qimmatliroq boylikdir. Ushbu boyliklar asrlar davomida unga xizmat qilyapti. Eramizdan oldin Afina demokratiyasi inqirozga uchraganida yunon faylasuflari qadriyat masalasini ko'targan edi. Ular ijtimoiy-siyosiy, huquqiy tafakkur tarixida birinchi bor "inson – oliy qadriyat", deb ko'rsatdilar, olamdagi barcha jihatlarni "insoniylik mezoni" bilan o'lchashni targ'ib etdi. Buyuk mutafakkir Suqrot esa "qadriyat nima?", degan savolga "har bir insonning o'zligini anglashi", deb javob berdi. Qadriyatlarning shakllanish makoni bo'lgan oila va unga xos bo'lgan qadriyatlar tizimi jamiyatning kelajagini belgilab beradi. Kelajak avlod haqida qayg'urish, sog'lom, barkamol naslni tarbiyalab yetishtirishga intilish bizning milliy xususiyatimizdir. Bu muqaddas zaminda yashayotgan har bir inson o'z farzandlarining baxt-u saodati, fazl-u kamolini ko'rish uchun butun hayoti davomida kurashadi, mehnat qiladi. Oila hayotning abadiyligi, avlodlarning davomiyligini ta'minlaydigan, muqaddas urf odatlarimizni sayqallaydigan, shu bilan birga, kelajak nasllar qanday shaxs bo'lib yetishishiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadigan tarbiya o'chog'idir. Oilaga xos an'analar, qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar bola zuvalasini shakllantiradi. Mustaqil Respublikamiz Konstitutsiyasining XIV bobi Oilaga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, o'zbek oilasi va munosabatlariga doir barcha masalalar to'laligicha hamda asosli huquqiy himoyani o'zida mujassam etgan [3]. Konstitutsiyada o'zbek oilasining shakllanishidan boshlab tomonlarning teng huquqliligi, nikoh tuzishdagi erkin roziliklari, ota-onalar tomonidan bolalarning ta'minoti va tarbiyasi, farzandlar tomonidan o'z ota-onalariga g'amxo'rlik qilish kabi masalalar o'z ifodasini topgan. Shuni g'urur va faxr bilan ta'kidlashimiz mumkinki, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining XIV bobi 66-moddasida: “Voyaga yetgan, mehnatga layoqatli farzandlar o‘z ota-onalari haqida g‘amxo‘rlik qilishga majburdirlar”, – deb ko‘rsatilishi aynan milliy qadriyatimizning qonunda aks etishidir [4]. O‘zbek oilasining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri oilada yoshi ulug‘ qariyalar – bobo va buvilarning yuksak mavqe va martabaga egaligi bo‘lib, ular hamisha izzat-ikrom qilinadi, barcha masalalarda ular bilan maslahatlashib, so‘ng ish boshlashga amal qilinadi. O‘zbek oilasiga xos mazkur xarakterli xususiyatlarni alohida e’tirof etib o‘tishdan maqsad shuki, “oila tarbiyasi”ning o‘ziga xos qirralari ana shundagina to‘la-to‘kis namoyon bo‘ladi. Bu tarbiya jarayonida milliy-madaniy merosning qanday o‘rin tutishi, salmog‘i, ahamiyati xususida asosliroq fikr yuritish imkoniyati paydo bo‘ladi. Jumladan, oilada erning mavqeyi balandligi, ayol ham o‘zining haq-huquqlariga egaligi, farzandlarning ota-onani hurmat qilishini olaylik. Ko‘p yillar davomida ota-bobolarimiz qalbiga singib ketgan ushbu qadriyatlarni bugun yanada sayqallash kerakligini zamon talab etmoqda. Ayniqsa, shiddat bilan o‘zgarib borayotgan hozirgi zamonda bema’ni ta’sirlar ko‘payib, ularning inson va jamiyat hayotida salbiy oqibatlari misli ko‘rilmagan darajada kuchayib bormoqda. Ayni shu davrda oilaning jamiyatdagi o‘rni juda muhimdir.

Vatan tuprog‘i oiladan boshlanadi. Farzandlarimizning axloqiy qiyofasiga salbiy ta’sir etadigan ba’zi noxushliklarni ota-onalar seza bilmog‘i lozim. Farzandlar oilaviy axborot vositalari, matbuot, ilmiy anjuman yangiliklari, badiiy adabiyotlar turlaridan foydalanishlari uchun oilada kerakli shart-sharoit yaratsak, oiladagi muhit yanada yaxshilanadi. Bizningcha, Yangi O‘zbekiston barpo etilayotgan hozirgi sharoitda milliy oilaviy qadriyatlarning o‘rni har qachongidan ham ortib bormoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar jamiyat rivojiga va uning negizi, millatning tarixiy taraqqiyotida erishilgan muvaffaqiyatlarini avloddan avlodga yetkazuvchi qudratli omildir. Shunday ekan, oilada farzandlarimiz bolalik, o‘smirlik, balog‘at sari borishlarida ibratli dovondan o‘tishi uchun farzandlarimizga to‘g‘ri yo‘lni ko‘rsatguvchi bir mayoq bo‘laylik.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1.O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev raisligida 19 yanvar kuni ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlar tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish
2 Shavkat Mirziyoyev “Yangi O‘zbekiston Strategiyasi” nomli kitobi
3.O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining XIV bobi 66-modda
4.Respublikamiz Konstitutsiyasining XIV bobi
4.https://lex.uz/docs/-6445145

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POLLUTION OF THE HYDROSPHERE WITH WASTE WATER FROM INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES

Abstract. This scientific article describes the contamination of the hydrosphere with waste water generated in industrial and manufacturing enterprises.
Keywords: wastewater, hydrosphere, industry and production.

Introduction. The pollution of the hydrosphere with wastewater from industries and production enterprises has become a pressing issue globally. As human activities continue to intensify, the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastewater into water bodies has led to detrimental consequences for both the environment and human health. The scale and severity of this problem demand urgent attention and effective solutions. This essay aims to explore the causes and effects of pollution of the hydrosphere with wastewater, as well as analyze the current regulatory framework and potential mitigation measures. By examining various case studies and scientific research, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the gravity of this problem and highlight the need for immediate action to protect the hydrosphere from further degradation.

One major source of industrial wastewater pollution is the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastewater directly into water bodies. Many industries, especially in developing countries, lack the necessary infrastructure and regulations to properly treat their wastewater before releasing it into the environment. This results in the direct contamination of rivers, lakes, and oceans with a myriad of pollutants, including heavy metals, organic compounds, and toxic chemicals. Additionally, the practice of using water bodies as convenient disposal sites for industrial waste poses serious threats to aquatic ecosystems, as it can lead to oxygen depletion, algal blooms, and the destruction of habitats for marine organisms. Another source of industrial wastewater pollution is the improper storage and disposal of hazardous materials. Industries that produce or handle toxic substances often store them onsite or use them in their production processes. If not properly managed, these materials can leak or spill, resulting in the contamination of soil and groundwater.

One of the significant environmental impacts of industrial wastewater pollution is the destruction of aquatic ecosystems. Industrial wastewater often contains a plethora of harmful substances such as heavy metals, organic compounds, and toxic chemicals. When discharged into rivers, lakes, or oceans, these pollutants can cause severe damage to the flora and fauna that depend on the affected water bodies. The excessive presence of heavy metals, for instance, can lead to bioaccumulation in aquatic organisms, disrupting their physiological processes and even causing death. Moreover, the high levels of organic compounds and nutrients present in industrial wastewater can lead to the excessive growth of algae and other aquatic plants, resulting in eutrophication and oxygen depletion. As a consequence, fish and other aquatic organisms struggle to survive, leading to a decline in biodiversity and the collapse of entire ecosystems. The destruction of aquatic habitats not only affects the aquatic organisms themselves but also has cascading effects on other wildlife species that depend on these ecosystems, including birds and mammals hence, it is imperative to address the issue of industrial wastewater pollution to preserve the delicate balance of the hydrosphere and protect the environmental health of our planet.

One of the most significant health effects associated with industrial waste water pollution is the contamination of drinking water sources. The discharge of untreated or inadequately treated industrial waste water into rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water can contaminate the water supplies used for drinking, cooking, and other domestic purposes. This contamination introduces various hazardous substances, including heavy metals, toxic chemicals, and pathogens, into the drinking water. When consumed, these pollutants can cause a range of health problems, such as gastrointestinal illnesses, respiratory issues. and even chronic diseases. Moreover, certain contaminants found in industrial waste water, such as lead and mercury, can accumulate in the body over time, leading to long-term health impacts, including neurological disorders and organ damage. Overall, the pollution of water sources by industrial waste water poses a significant threat to public health and calls for urgent action to mitigate its consequences.

One of the key regulatory measures to control industrial waste water pollution is the implementation of effluent standards. Effluent standards are guidelines set by regulatory bodies that prescribe the maximum limits of pollutants allowed in the effluents discharged by industries into water bodies. These standards are based on scientific research and take into account the potential environmental and health risks associated with various pollutants. By setting these limits, regulatory bodies ensure that industries adopt appropriate treatment technologies and practices to reduce or remove pollutants from their waste water before it is discharged. Effluent standards provide a legal framework for enforcement and compliance, with penalties for non- compliance. In addition to effluent standards, regulatory measures also include monitoring and reporting requirements, which mandate industries to regularly monitor their waste water discharges and submit reports to regulatory authorities. This facilitates the detection and measurement of pollution levels, and enables authorities to take necessary actions against non- compliant industries. Overall, regulatory measures such as effluent standards and monitoring requirements play a crucial role in controlling industrial waste water pollution and promoting sustainable industrial practices.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the pollution of the hydrosphere with waste water from industries and production enterprises is a significant environmental issue that requires immediate attention and action. The reckless disposal of untreated waste water not only harms the aquatic life but also poses a threat to human health and well- being. The increased contamination of water bodies with heavy metals, toxic chemicals, and organic pollutants has far- reaching consequences for ecosystems and biodiversity. It is essential for governments, industries, and society as a whole to recognize the gravity of this problem and implement stringent regulations and effective waste water treatment systems. Additionally, raising awareness and educating individuals about the importance of conserving water resources and adopting sustainable practices is crucial. Only with collective efforts and responsible actions can we hope to mitigate the pollution of the hydrosphere and secure a healthier future for our planet.

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РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЕ РАЗЛИЧИЯ ПЛОТНОСТИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ И ИХ АНАЛИЗ

Аннотация. В статье традиционным способом анализируются различия плотности населения в городах и административных районах Узбекистана. Для анализа различий административно-территориальных единиц Республики Узбекистан был использован статистический метод. Этот метод показывает свои преимущества в современных географических исследованиях, он позволяет выражать мысли и предсказания точными цифрами, в отличие от письменного метода. Этот метод показывает свои преимущества в современных географических исследованиях, он позволяет выражать мысли и предсказания точными цифрами, в отличие от письменного метода. В данной статье эта тема анализируется с помощью статистического метода.

Ключевые слова. Статистический анализ, административно-территориальная единица, города, сельские населенные пункты, среднее арифметическое значение.

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REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN POPULATION DENSITY IN UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR ANALYSIS

Annotation. The article analyzes in the traditional method the differences in population density in the cities and administrative regions of Uzbekistan. To analyze the differences between the administrative-territorial units of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a statistical method was used. This method shows its advantages in modern geographical research, it allows you to express thoughts and predictions in exact numbers, in contrast to the written method. This method shows its advantages in modern geographical research, it allows you to express thoughts and predictions in exact numbers, in contrast to the written method. In this article, this topic is analyzed using a statistical method.

Keywords. Statistical analysis, administrative-territorial unit, cities, rural settlements, arithmetic mean.

В странах мира используются различные методы административно-территориального управления. Административно-территориальные единицы, как бы они управлялись, имеют свои границы, площади и, конечно же, определенное количество жителей. Однако в зависимости от площади административно-территориальных единиц, природно-географических условий, состояния социальной инфраструктуры и естественного движения населения в этом месте создается популяция с разными количественными показателями. Точно так же в нашей стране используются особые методы административно-территориального деления. Республика разделена на области, города республиканского подчинения, административные районы, сельские поселения и махаллинский совет гражданства [1, 4].

Сегодня в республику входят 12 областей и Республика Каракалпакстан, входящие в их состав 176 административных районов, 120 городов, 1062 поселка и 10964 сельских поселения, а их общая площадь составляет 448,9 тыс. квадратных километров (табл. 1).

Таблица 1

Административно-территориальное деление Республики Узбекистан

№	Области	Площадь	Количество администра-тивных районов	Количество сельских населенных пунктов	Количество городов	Количество посёлок городского типа
1	Р. Узбекистан	**448,97**	**176**	**10 964**	**120**	**1 062**
2	Р. Каракалпакстан	166,59	16	1126	12	26
3	Андижанская	4,30	14	455	11	79
4	Бухарская	40,22	11	1473	11	68
5	Джизакская	21,21	12	524	6	42
6	Кашкадарьинская	28,57	13	1042	12	117
7	Навоийская	111,10	8	582	7	46
8	Наманганская	7,44	13	388	8	115
9	Самаркандская	16,77	14	1854	11	88
10	Сурхандарьинская	20,10	14	858	8	112
11	Сырдарьинская	4,28	8	257	5	25
12	Ташкентская	15,14	15	834	16	90
13	Ферганская	6,76	15	1021	9	197
14	Хорезмская	6,05	11	550	3	56
15	г.Ташкент	0,45	12	-	1	1

Таблица рассчитана автором на основе данных Агентства по статистике при Президенте Республики Узбекистан [5].

По административно-территориальному делению в республике много различий. Например, Навоийская область, являющаяся крупнейшей административно-территориальной единицей республики, занимает 24,74 процента территории республики, а Сырдарьинская (0,95), Андижанская (0,96), Хорезмская (1,35), Ферганская (1,51)), доля Наманганской (1,66) области на территории республики не составляет и 2%. В совокупности эти регионы имеют долю 6,43 процента, что практически равно доле Кашкадарьинской области в республике. Кроме того, в Самаркандской (1854), Бухарской (1473), Кашкадарьинской (1042) и Ферганской (1021) областях республики, а также в Республике Каракалпакстан имеется более 1000 сельских населенных пунктов.

При анализе численности населения и плотности существующих 176 административных районов наиболее многочисленным административным районом является Ургутский район Самаркандской области. Сегодня здесь проживает 545 700 человек. В число таких административных районов с самым высоким индексом входят Чиракчинский (Кашкадарьинский), Деновский (Сурхандарьинский), Пастдаргомский (Самарканд), Асакинский (Андижанский), Гиждуванский (Бухара) районы. Из таблицы 2 видно, что в 10 крупнейших по численности населения административных районах республики проживает 3585,7 тыс. человек, а по численности населения Гидувонскому району Бухарской области принадлежит 15,78 процента населения этого региона. Однако, хотя в Каттакорганском районе, который по площади считается средним административным районом Самаркандской области, проживает 287,9 тыс. человек, его доля в площади области составляет менее 7 процентов (табл. 2).

Таблица 2

Некоторые показатели 10 самых густонаселенных административных районов Республики

№	**Администра-тивный район**	**Рейон, в котором расположен администра-тивный область**	**Площадь администра-тивного района (тыс. км^2)**	**Численность населения администра-тивного района (тыс. человек)**	**Доля администра-тивного района по отношению к населению области**	**Плотность населения администра-тивного района**
1.	Ургут	Самарканд	1,12	545,7	13,25	487,1
2.	Чиракчи	Кашкадарья	2,84	432	12,67	152,3
3.	Денов	Сурхандарья	1,15	400	14,58	349

4.	Пастдаргом	Самарканд	0,87	374,9	9,1	430,9
5.	Асака	Андижан	0,27	340	10,45	1265
6.	Гиждуван	Бухара	3,84	317,1	15,78	82,6
7.	Шахрихан	Андижан	0,29	310	9,53	1075,4
8.	Касан	Кашкадарья	1,88	297,5	8,73	158,1
9.	Каттакурган	Самарканд	1,39	287,9	6,99	206,7
10.	Камаши	Кашкадарья	2,66	280,6	8,23	105,5

Таблица рассчитана автором на основе данных Агентства по статистике при Президенте Республики Узбекистан [5].

Кроме того, эти районы являются лидерами в республике по численности населения, но уступают другим административным округам по плотности населения на 1 кв.км. Итак, лидерство по абсолютной численности населения не является одним из факторов, обусловливающих высокую плотность населения. Учитывая, что плотность населения имеет определенную величину на единицу площади, плотность населения районов большой площади продолжает оставаться низкой. Однако такая ситуация считается односторонним подходом, и существуют отдельные части административных округов с высокой плотностью населения, которые признаются малонаселенными. Об этом говорилось в предыдущих исследованиях [2].

По данным таблицы 2 видно, что плотность населения составляет всего 82,6 человек на 1 кв.км Гиждуванского района (Бухарская область) с численностью населения 317,1 тыс. человек. Этот показатель существенно не отличается от сегодняшней средней плотности населения республики (78,6 человек). Также средняя плотность населения 10 крупнейших административных районов Камаши (105,5 человек), Косон (158,1 человек), Чиракчи (152,3 человека) составляет менее 200 человек.

Таким же образом, при статистическом анализе 10 административных районов с наименьшей численностью населения республики, административной единицей с наименьшей численностью населения является Томдинский район Навоийской области. Сегодня здесь проживает 15 400 человек. Доля района в регионе составляет 5,61 процента, а плотность населения – всего 0,4 человека на 1 кв.км (табл. 3).

Таблица 3

Некоторые показатели 10 административных районов Республики с наименьшей численностью населения

№	Администр а-тивный район	Рейон, в котором расположе н администр а-тивный область	Площадь администр а-тивного района (тыс. км^2)	Численнос ть населения администр а-тивного района (тыс. человек)	Доля администр а-тивного района по отношени ю к населению области	Плотность населения администр а-тивного района
1.	Томди	Наваи	42,49	15,4	5,61	0,4
2.	Караулбаза р	Бухоро	2,20	19,5	0,97	8,9
3.	Янгиабад	Джиззах	0,72	29,3	2,01	40,2
4.	Конимех	Навоий	9,25	36,8	15,76	4,0
5.	Учкудук	Навоий	46,63	38,4	16,94	0,8
6.	Арнасай	Джиззах	0,49	47,3	3,28	96,0
7.	Мирзачул	Джиззах	0,48	51,6	3,57	107,8
8.	Зафарабад	Джиззах	0,52	53,5	3,71	102,6
9.	Акалтин	Сирдарья	0,55	54,7	6,10	99,2
10 .	Тупроккаль я	Хоразм	1,92	56,6	2,94	29,4

Таблица рассчитана автором на основе данных Агентства по статистике при Президенте Республики Узбекистан [5].

В совокупности в этих 10 наименее населенных административных округах проживает 403,1 тыс. человек. Даже по этому показателю они не могут равняться Ургутскому (Самарканд), Чиракчинскому (Кашкадарья), Деновскому (Сурхандарья) районам.

Из-за большого объема результатов анализа включить их все в таблицы не представляется возможным. Поэтому рассмотрим статистический анализ некоторых показателей.

Плотность населения – единица измерения, отражающая положение населения по отношению к местности, на которой оно расположено [3]. Как уже говорилось выше, плотность населения республики составляет 78,6 человек. Однако существенные различия можно увидеть при анализе плотности населения административных районов по республике (табл. 4).

Таблица 4

Некоторые показатели 10 административных районов Республики с наибольшей плотностью населения

№	Администра-тивный район	Рейон, в котором расположен администра-тивный область	Площадь администра-тивного района (тыс. км^2)	Численность населения администра-тивного района (тыс. человек)	Доля администра-тивного района по отношению к населению области	Плотность населения администра-тивного района
1.	Хазорасп	Хорезмская	0,13	198,7	10,32	1491,4
2.	Асака	Андижанская	0,27	340,0	10,45	1265,0
3.	Ташкент	Ташкентская	0,16	187,7	6,39	1139,6
4.	Андижан	Андижанская	0,29	310,0	9,53	1075,4
5.	Наманган	Наманганская	0,20	183,8	6,27	904,6
6.	Избоскан	Андижанская	0,28	245,6	7,55	885,7
7.	Учкуприк	Ферганская	0,28	242,9	6,11	882,1
8.	Ташлак	Ферганская	0,24	214,3	5,39	881,9
9.	Олтинкул	Андижанская	0,21	184,7	5,68	868,6
10.	Бувайда	Ферганская	0,28	241,5	6,07	865,6

Таблица рассчитана автором на основе данных Агентства по статистике при Президенте Республики Узбекистан [5].

Из данных таблицы 4 видно, что 8 из 10 административных районов с наибольшей плотностью населения относятся к регионам Ферганской долины. Отсюда видно, что плотность населения высока в административных районах долинных регионов. По расчетам, не приведенным в данной статье, из 8 административных районов, занимающих следующие 11-20 места по плотности населения, являются административными районами областей Ферганской долины. К этой группе относятся только Зангиатинский район Ташкентской области (787,2 человек) и Тойлокский район Самаркандской области (779,0 человек).

В заключение следует отметить, что существуют большие различия по численности населения в административных районах и городах республики, а также по площади административных районов и городов. Путем их сравнения и противопоставления комментировать их дальнейшие изменения и динамику имеет экономическое и социально-географическое значение.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ДИСПАНСЕРНОГО НАБЛЮДЕНИЯ ЗА ПОДРОСТКАМИ С ПАТОЛОГИЕЙ ПИЩЕВАРИТЕЛЬНОГО ТРАКТА

Резюме. Актуальность проблемы диспансерного наблюдения детей, страдающих патологией гастроэнтерологического профиля, определяется, прежде всего, повсеместной тенденцией увеличения в последние годы заболеваемости органов пищеварения неинфекционной природы.

В то же время необходимо признать, что современные успехи в изучении этиологии и патогенеза болезней желудочно-кишечного тракта не сопровождаются адекватной эффективностью их лечения, несмотря на имеющийся прогресс и в этом направлении. В связи с этим особое значение приобретает совершенствование системы диспансерного наблюдения за пациентами данного контингента.

Ключевые слова: деткой возраст, язва желудка, гастроэнтерологическая патология, гатродуоденит.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DISPENSARY MONITORING OF ADOLESCENTS WITH PATHOLOGY OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT

Resume. The urgency of the problem of dispensary observation of children suffering from gastroenterological pathology is determined, first of all, by the widespread trend of increasing the incidence of non-infectious digestive organs in recent years.

At the same time, it must be recognized that modern advances in the study of the etiology and pathogenesis of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract are not accompanied by adequate effectiveness of their treatment, despite the progress in this direction. In this regard, the improvement of the system of dispensary monitoring of patients of this contingent is of particular importance.

Keywords: childhood age, gastric ulcer, gastroenterological pathology, gastroduodenitis.

Актуальность. За последнее десятилетие в состоянии здоровья детей и подростков сформировались устойчивые негативные тенденции - распространенность факторов риска формирования здоровья и развития, увеличение заболеваемости и инвалидности [3,7,10]. Решение проблемы сохранения и укрепления здоровья детей от 0 до 18 лет возможно только при организации постоянного контроля за состоянием их здоровья и развития, регулярном проведении комплексных лечебно-оздоровительных и реабилитационных мероприятий [1,4,8].

Последние годы характеризуются значительным уменьшением здоровых детей и ростом, как функциональной патологии, так и хронических заболеваний среди детского населения. В структуре гастроэнтерологических заболеваний детского населения хронические заболевания желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки имеют значительный вес. Несмотря на успехи, достигнутые в изучении этиологии, патогенеза, диагностики хронических воспалительных процессов в слизистой оболочке верхних отделов пищеварительного тракта, отсутствует тенденция к снижению частоты встречаемости хронических гастродуоденитов у детей [2,5,9].

На протяжении многих лет превалирующее развитие дорогостоящей стационарной помощи, требующей повышенных затрат на содержание пациента, было основным направлением в отечественном здравоохранении.

Проведенный анализ доступной нам отечественной и иностранной литературы показал, что успех любого научного исследования зависит от продуманности методических подходов, четкости определения объекта наблюдения, адекватности математико-статистического аппарата. Только при соблюдении этих условий может быть оценена медицинская, социальная и экономическая эффективность лечения больных хроническим гастродуоденитом у детей в условиях дневного стационара [6,10,11].

Цель исследования. Изучить эффективность диспансерного наблюдения подростков, страдающих язвенной болезнью и хроническим гастродуоденитом в условиях поликлиники.

Материалы и методы исследования. Под наблюдением находились 95 подростков в возрасте 15–18 лет. У 54 больных была язвенная болезнь двенадцатиперстной кишки, у 41 — хронический гастродуоденит. Диагнозы были верифицированы по данным инструментальных и лабораторных исследований в условиях стационара.

Результаты исследования. Больные с язвенной болезнью находились на пролонгированном лечении без отрыва от учебы и наблюдались ежемесячно в течение первых 6 мес после выписки из стационара, а затем 1 раз в 2–3 мес до 8–10 раз в год. Больные с хроническим гастродуоденитом получали амбулаторное лечение в течение 3–4 нед ежеквартально.

В условиях поликлиники больные соблюдали диету № 5; получали антацидные препараты, спазмолитики, малые транквилизаторы, травы, минеральные воды, физиопроцедуры. Большое внимание уделяли упорядочению режима питания, труда и отдыха, устранению конфликтов в семье, учебном заведении; проводились беседы о вреде алкоголя и курения.

Для повышения неспецифической резистентности организма использовали общеукрепляющие и закаливающие мероприятия, биогенные стимуляторы. У 79% больных был отмечен положительный эффект. Проведенные контрольные гастрофиброскопические и рентгенологические исследования показали, что у реабилитируемых больных отсутствовали признаки прогрессирования заболевания.

Вывод. Таким образом, наши исследования показали, что эффективность диспансерного наблюдения повышается в тех случаях, когда проводится и социально-биологическая реабилитация. Качество диспансерного наблюдения повышается от возможности устранения агрессивных факторов внешней среды и повышения индивидуальной резистентности организма.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ МЕТОДОВ МОНИТОРИНГА БОЛЬНИЧНОЙ СРЕДЫ В ГОРОДСКИХ БОЛЬНИЦАХ

Резюме. На сегодняшний день в нашей стране отсутствуют общепринятые стандартизированные методы определения чувствительности клинических штаммов микроорганизмов к дезинфектантам и антисептикам, а также не определены критерии, гарантирующие достоверность полученных результатов.

Определенные расхождения имеют место относительно выбора контролируемых параметров. В качестве определяемых микроорганизмов предлагают: Staphylococcus aureus, в том числе метициллинрезистентные S. aureus, Clostridium difficile, ванкомицинрезистентные энтерококки, грамотрицательные бактерии. Для оценки интенсивности загрязнения определяют о количество аэробных бактерий на 1 см, количество которых не должно превышать 5.

Ключевые слова: микробиологические методы, многопрофильный стационар, больничной среды.

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IMPROVEMENT OF VARIOUS METHODS OF MONITORING THE HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENT IN URBAN HOSPITALS

Resume. The problem of nosocomial infections continues to remain relevant. The implementation of infection control programs in hospitals aimed at preventing nosocomial infection of patients and employees of medical institutions, as a rule, involves the implementation of a set of microbiological studies. However, the question of the scope and methods of such studies is not clear. The need to carry out research in a planned manner has been repeatedly questioned.

Certain discrepancies take place regarding the choice of controlled parameters. The following microorganisms are proposed: Staphylococcus aureus, including methicillin-resistant S. aureus, Clostridium difficile, vancomycin-resistant enterococci, and negative bacteria. To assess the intensity of pollution, determine the number of aerobic bacteria per 1 cm, the number of which should not exceed 5.

To date, in our country there are no generally accepted standardized methods for determining the sensitivity of clinical strains of microorganisms to disinfectants and antiseptics, and criteria are not defined to guarantee the reliability of the results.

Key words: microbiological methods, multidisciplinary hospital, hospital environment.

Актуальность. Классически данные микробиологических исследований образцов клинического материала пациентов используют для выявления инфекций, связанных с оказанием медицинской помощи, и расследования вспышек, а также разработки и коррекции схем эмпирической и этиотропной антибактериальной терапии [1,5].

Инфекции, связанные с оказанием медицинской помощи (ИСМП), являются многогранной проблемой, с которой сталкиваются в клинической практике специалисты разного профиля.

Особенно актуальны ИСМП для многопрофильных стационаров, в которых концентрируются ослабленные по причине заболевания или травмы пациенты, нуждающиеся в выполнении неоднократных оперативных вмешательств и проведении мероприятий интенсивной терапии [3,4]. В развитии инфекционных осложнений принимают участие условно-патогенные антибиотикорезистентные микроорганизмы, что свидетельствует о высокой восприимчивости пациентов вследствие вторичной иммунной недостаточности, обусловленной, с одной стороны влиянием эндогенных факторов, связанных с основным заболеванием, а с другой стороны, экзогенных факторов лечебно-диагностического процесса и госпитальной среды [1,2,5].

Цель исследования. Оценить эффективность и информативность регламентированных методов санитарно-микробиологического исследования объектов больничной среды и наметить возможные пути их совершенствования.

Материалы и методы исследования. Исследование проводилось на кафедре фтизиатрии и пульмонологии, микробиологии, вирусологии и иммунологии АГМИ.

Экспериментальными базами являлись: лаборатория в клинике АГМИ.

Результаты исследования. Плановые санитарно-микробиологические исследования больничной среды малоэффективны и могут быть заменены исследованиями по эпидпоказаниями и контролем за циркуляцией микроорганизмов, устойчивых к действию антибактериальных препаратов.

Для сравнительной оценки эффективности стерилизации в ЛПУ может быть использован критерий SAL, рассчитываемый не менее чем на 1000 исследованных на стерильность изделий.

Затраты на выполнение санитарно-микробиологических исследований предметов больничной среды можно значительно сократить путем применения комбинированной неэлективной питательной среды, обеспечивающей одновременное выделение и идентификацию БГКП, стафилококков и псевдомонад.

Проведение фаготипирования стафилококков, выделенных от носителей и из окружающей среды при плановых исследованиях, мало информативно.

Комплексный санитарно-микробиологический мониторинг больничной среды должен включать определение активности дезинфектантов и антисептиков по отношению к циркулирующим штаммам.

Вывод. Предложенная новая питательная среда позволяет снизить трудозатраты и стоимость санитарно-микробиологических исследований. Предложенная схема определения чувствительности микроорганизмов к дезинфектантам и антисептикам позволяет проводить мониторинг резистентности циркулирующих в больничной среде штаммов к антимикробным препаратам в условиях практического здравоохранения.

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К ВОПРОСУ ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКОЙ ФУНКЦИИ ЯЗЫКА И ИЗОБРАЗИТЕЛЬНОГО ИСКУССТВА

Аннотация. В данной статье раскрыты эстетические функции языка и в частности русского языка, а также некоторые аспекты использования изобразительного и декоративно-прикладного искусства Узбекистана в формировании эстетической культуры студентов в процессе преподавания русского языка. *Ключевые слова: Эстетическая культура, эстетическая функция языка, эстетическая функция искусства, изобразительное искусство, декоративно-прикладное искусство, эстетическая мотивированность.*

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ON THE ISSUE OF THE AESTHETIC FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND VISUAL ARTS

Annotation. This article reveals the aesthetic functions of the language and in particular the Russian language, as well as some aspects of the use of fine and decorative arts of Uzbekistan in the formation of the aesthetic culture of students in the process of teaching the Russian language.

Key words: Aesthetic culture, aesthetic function of language, aesthetic function of art, fine arts, decorative and applied arts, aesthetic motivation.

Современное развитие общества выдвигает требования дальнейшего совершенствования подготовки кадров учителей, что предполагает их высокую профессиональную подготовленность наряду с развитой общей культурой. Достижение этой задачи во многом зависит от постановки теоретического, методического и организационного уровня учебно - воспитательного процесса в педагогическом институте. Здесь очень важна тесная взаимосвязь обучения и воспитания. И не случайно президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёев на торжественном собрании, посвящённом Дню учителя и наставников подчеркнул – «Неповторимое, уникальное, научно - духовное наследие наших великих предков должно стать постоянной программой действий для нас. Мы должны держаться за это бессмертное достояние, черпать в нём силу и вдохновение и в соответствии с этими идеалами необходимо развивать, прежде всего, национальную систему образования» 1

Таким образом, высшая школа выдвигает требования дальнейшего совершенствования подготовки кадров учителей, что предполагает их высокую профессиональную подготовленность наряду с развитой общей культурой. Достижение этой задачи во многом зависит от постановки теоретического, методического и организационного уровня учебно-воспитательного процесса в педагогическом институте. Здесь очень важна тесная взаимосвязь обучения и воспитания. Значительное место в формировании общей культуры учителя-наставника принадлежит эстетическому воспитанию, призванному сформировать личность молодого учителя. «Чтобы получить эстетическое развитие и быть готовым к осуществлению эстетического воспитания в школе, - пишет один из ведущих учёных В.А.Сластелин, – будущий учитель должен овладеть основами эстетики и историей развития различных видов искусства, критериями оценки многообразных эстетических явлений жизни и искусства, одним из видов художественно-творческой деятельности (выразительное чтение, рисование, лепка, кинодело, музыка и т.п) современными методами эстетического воспитания на уроке и во внеклассной работе, эмоционально- эстетической атмосферы, эффективное использование произведений различных видов искусства, организация художественных и творческих кружков, проведение бесед, диспутов, конференций по проблемам эстетики…» 2

Отсюда возникает задача определения эстетической функции языка при обучении практическому курсу русского языка студентов неязыковых специальностей национальных групп в том числе будущих педагогов начального образования. По нашему мнению, эстетическая функция языка-это прежде всего эстетическая мотивированность языковой формы, в нашем случае художественных текстов, где превалируют эстетически значимые слова и предложения, позволяющие вывести обучающий текст на уровень художественного текста, и именно эстетически значимые языковые единицы, объединяющие языковые средства и позволяющие готовить художественные тексты обучающего характера. Подтверждение этому мы находим в статье Н.Е.Маловой. Так, она подчеркивает: – «На наш взгляд, эстетическая функция заключается в том, чтобы разбудить в читателе эмоции, заставить его сопереживать героям, погрузиться в произведение искусства полностью, состоять частью вымышленного мира. Именно эстетическая функция художественного текста позволяет языковому сознанию личности автора, его ментальности реализоваться в языке. Эстетическая функция делает из художественного текста произведения искусства, рожденное в результате творческого акта автора» (1,с5).

Художественный текст для обучения русскому языку несет в себе выразительные эстетические функции, отражающие эстетические представления о мире уникального искусства Средней Азии и Узбекистана чеканки по меди, художественного текстиля, керамики и неповторимой архитектуре. Таким образом, художественный текст можно рассматривать как систему комплекса эстетически значимых речевых действий, призванных к пробуждению эстетических чувств и сопереживании.

Не менее важно для нашего исследования анализ наряду с эстетической функции русского языка и определение эстетической функции искусства, чтобы определить эстетические функции искусства,особенно эстетические функции изобразительного и декоративно-прикладного искусства. Нужно отметить, что искусство как специфичная форма отражения окружающей нас действительности, служит для эстетического восприятия мира через присущей ей художественно-выразительных средств-пластических материалов, цвета, света, линии, тона, композиционных приёмов. Изобразительное и декоративно-прикладное искусство относится к пространственным видам искусства; живопись-трехмерном живописным изображениям на двухмерной плоскости, графика (линогравюра, ксилография, монотопия и другие через выразительные графические средства –линии и штриха), скульптура во всех его проявлениях (станковой, декоративной, скульптуре малых форм) через создание объёмных форм из мрамора, бетона, камня, дерева, гипса и других материалов). Отдельно нужно упомянуть декоративно прикладное искусство, особенно народное декоративно-прикладное искусства имеющее тысячелетний опыт художественных традиции дошедших до наших времен, сформированное эстетические идеалы и художественное мастерство древних художников-ремесленников. В изделиях народного творчества, согретых теплом рук народных мастеров органично сплелись практические и эстетические функции. Таковы, к примеру великолепные образцы медночеканного искусства Бухары, Коканда, Хивы, керамические изделия Риштана и Гиждувана, художественные сюзане Бухары, Шахрисабза, Нураты, прекрасная резная облицовка стен и колонн из дерева и алебастра, изящные узоры из золотой нити.

Многовековая эволюция общества, современные технологии породили новые виды искусства, такие как дизайн во всех его проявлениях - от дизайна среды до новых видов дизайна и графики, цифровой живописи. Но главная задача осталась неизменной – приобщению к миру прекрасного, удовлетворение духовных потребностей и в конечном счете – формулирование эстетической культуры личности.

Таким образом, в понятие искусства входит эстетическое осмысление окружающего нас мира через художественные образы. И это естественно выдвигает основную цель – воспитание гармонически развитой личности через их эстетическое восприятие и формирование эстетической культуры. Можно сделать вывод, что эстетическая функция искусства заключается прежде всего в осознанной, устойчивой потребности человека в своём духовном развитии, приобщении к миру красоты, повышения своей эстетической культуры и формирования эстетических взглядов и эстетического вкуса. И в этой связи представляется важной мысль И.П.Никитиной, о том, что эстетика и искусство неразрывно связаны между собой. В своей статье она пишет – «И поскольку эстетические ценности создаются преимущественно в рамках искусства, эстетика может рассматриваться прежде всего, как наука, своеобразии искусства и художественного творчества. Искусство оказывает решающее влияние на развитии эстетики. С другой стороны эстетика значима как общая теоретическая основа по отношению ко всем частным искусствоведческим наукам (киноведение, литературоведение, теория изобразительных искусств, театроведение, музыковедение и т.д.). Занимаясь изучением общих проблем искусства, эстетика даёт этим частным дисциплинам необходимые для их построения методологические принципы, исследует связи и отношения между отдельными искусствоведческими дисциплинами, анализирует применяемые в них конкретные методы исследования. В круг основных проблем, исследуемых эстетикой, входят эстетические чувства и взгляды, художественный вкус, идеал и другие составляющие эстетического сознания (2. С. 110)

Как видим, эстетические функции языка- русского языка и функции искусства вытекают из методологических положений эстетики как теоретической базы определения роли, места и задач эстетической функции. Наше исследование требует прежде всего определения термина «Эстетическая культура» применительно к цели и задачам исследуемого процесса формирования эстетической культуры на занятиях практического курса русского языка. Сам термин «Эстетика» происходит от греческой aisthetios – имеющий отношение к чувственному восприятию – наука, изучающая природу, основный законы развития и функционированию эстетического в природе, обществе, в материальном и духовном производстве, в образе жизни, общения людей, формы эстетического сознания (восприятие, потребность, вкуса, оценки, идеалы, категории),основные закономерности возникновения, развития и места в жизни общества искусства как высшей формы проявления эстетического.(3,с103)

Термин «Эстетика» введен в научном обиходе немецким философом Александр Баумгартнер в 1750 году, хотя наука эстетика имеет тысячелетнюю историю и зародилась в древнем Египте, Греции, Риме, Вавилоне, странах Центральной Азии, Индии, Китая. Тот же автор делает ряд заключений, составляющий ядро, основу концепции «Эстетическая культура». Так он совершенно верно указывает, что «Творчество по законам красоты» находит своё высшее воплощение в художественном творчестве, но не исчерпывает его (там же, с.106).

Таким образом, эстетическую культуру как способность человека воспринимать окружающий мир через призму эстетического т.е. прекрасного. Из этого вытекает и сущность эстетической культуры, состоящей в гармонии взаимодействия человека и природы, человека и творчества, основу которого составляет развитый эстетический вкус. В статье «Эстетическая культура и система эстетического воспитания личности» авторы характеризуют эстетическую культуру как важную и неотъемлемую часть культуры общества. – Под ней принято понимать – пишут они, совокупность эстетических ценностей, существующих в обществе, а также способы и средства их создания и овладения ими. Одним из важнейших элементов эстетической культуры принято считать искусство в его многообразных видах его создания и восприятия (4.с.1)

В современной педагогике эстетическая культура учителя – это способность педагога быть центром, носителем духовного, нравственного и эстетического идеала и их передаче воспитуемым. Особенно важна эстетическая культура учителя начальных классов, прививающий младшим школьникам эстетический вкус, эстетические идеалы, культурные и художественные ценности лучших образцов национального и общемирового искусства. Современный учитель начального образования, эстетически подготовленный, может в процессе обучения детей русскому языку научить на конкретных примерах и явлениях искусства научному и художественному мышлению, пониманию художественного творчества на примере выдающихся произведений изобразительного и декоративно-прикладного искусства. С термином «Эстетическая культура» неразрывно связана понятие «Эстетическое воспитание». Выдающийся учёный II полвины XX века академик Б.Г. Лихачев ярко и доказательно утверждает – «Искусство как форма общественного эстетического сознания является ярким и неповторимым источником познания образа жизни, колорита, духовного содержания любой эпохи. Изучение истории с помощью искусства всегда является глубоким и основательным, так как приводит в движение всю систему эмоционально насыщенного конкретно-образного мышления. В этом проявляется познавательная, общеобразовательная функция искусства (5, с.416)» Эстетическое воспитание – указывает учёный раскрывая сущность, задачи и систему эстетического воспитания, целенаправленный процесс формирования творчески активной личности, способной воспринимать, чувствовать, оценивать прекрасное, трагическое, комическое, безобразное в жизни и искусстве, жить и творить по законам красоты. Эстетическое воспитание включает в себя эстетическое развитие – организованного процесса становления в ребенке природных сущностных сил, обеспечивающих активность эстетического восприятия, чувствования, творческого воображения, эмоционального переживания, образного мышления, а также формирования духовных потребностей. Эстетическое воспитание и развитие детей осуществляется с помощью системы эстетического воспитания (5, с.417)

Очень интересны с точки зрения задачи нашего исследования педагогические взгляды мыслителей мусульманского Востока на роль и значение эстетического воспитания. Великие гуманисты Востока –Ал Фараби, Ал Бируни, Ибн Сины, Саади Шерази и другие создали методологическую базу эстетических идеалов узбекского народа, основанных на нравственном, этическом и эстетическом начале в человеке. Так, по убеждению Абу Насра Аль Фараби (873-950гг) эстетическое наслаждение, эстетические чувства проистекают от качества овладеваемых знаний. Для Фараби «Гармония» заключалась в единстве лирики, поэзии и живописи. Великий учёный энциклопедист средневекового Востока – Абу Али ибн Сина в понятии гармонически совершенного человека вкладывает: 1) умственное воспитание, 2) физическое оздоровление, 3) эстетическое воспитание, 4) нравственное воспитание, 5) обучению ремеслу. Он призывает учить исходя из способностей и призвания ребенка… установить для него ремесло и вид искусства» (6, с 64)

Сходные взгляды на эстетическое воспитание и у других великих мыслителей – Абу Райхана Беруни, Ибн Рушда (Авероэса), Саади Ширази, Абдурахмана Джами, Алишера Навои и других.

Таким образом перед учителем русского языка в нашем случае перед педагогом начального образования в процессе обучения русскому языку стоят важные задачи по приобщению студентов к прекрасному в языке и искусстве, развитие у студентов языкового эстетического чувства, воспитания эстетического вкуса и эстетического идеала и осознанной, устойчивой потребности обогащения своего словарного богатство в выразительными терминами и понятиями изобразительного и народного декоративно-прикладного искусства, основанном на знание и теории и истории искусства Узбекистана).

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РОЛЬ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫХ СКЕТЧИНГОВ В СИСТЕМЕ ПОДГОТОВКИ БУДУЩИХ ПЕДАГОГОВ-ХУДОЖНИКОВ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются актуальные вопросы проблемы обучения художественному скетчингу. Раскрыта роль и значение скетч – рисунков в системе подготовки будущих учителей-художников.

Ключевые слова. Художественный скетчинг, зарисовки, архитектурный скетчинг, линия, цвет, тоновые градации, акварель, приём лессировки, творческое воображение, креативность.

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THE ROLE OF ART SKETCHING IN THE SYSTEM OF TRAINING OF FUTURE TEACHERS-ARTISTS

Annotation. In this article the actual questions of the problem of teaching art sketching are considered. The role and significance of sketch-drawings in the system of training future teachers-artists is revealed.

Keywords. Artistic sketching, sketches, architectural sketching, line, color, tone gradations, watercolor, glazing technique, creative imagination, creativity.

Художественный скетчинг в системе подготовки бакалавров направления образования «Изобразительное искусство и инженерная графика» имеет важное значение. С одной стороны овладение мастерством выполнения краткосрочных скетч рисунков является необходимым элементом общей профессионально-художественной подготовки, с другой – необходимость выполнения быстрых набросков и зарисовок с натуры, особенно в динамике и широкий диапазон тематики скетч – рисунков (наброски и зарисовки пейзажа, в т.ч. городского, зданий, сооружений, групп и отдельных фигур людей в динамике, животных, птиц, транспорта, зарисовок различных композиций и др.) помогает будущему учителю изобразительного искусства при работе на классной доске и выполнению педагогических рисунков, в т.ч. альбомах учащихся.

Как показывают наблюдения и наш многолетний опыт работы, большинство студентов при выполнении набросков и зарисовок (скетчингов) сталкиваются с трудностями изображениями отдельных людей, а также групп в динамике. Особенно большие затруднения студенты испытывают при рисовании фигур в пространственной перспективе. Динамичная фигура в трёхмерном пространстве представляет для студентов определённые трудности, даже и в академическом рисунке. Решить эту задачу, по мнению таких ведущих художников – педагогов как Н.Н. Ростовцев, В.С. Кузин, Терентьева, Е.В. Шорохова и др. можно в результате целенаправленных занятий краткосрочными рисунками и зарисовками в процессе выполнения скетчингов. Своеобразную методику обучения изображения человека в движении предлагает Берн Хогарт. (1с. 7). Он указывает – «Нужно совершенно иные условия, чтобы почувствовать или нарисовать фигуру, или тело в глубокой перспективе», в пространственном взаимосплетении форм. Если студент вынужден показать неожиданные или непривычные движения тела, например, сверху или снизу, он чувствует, что ему это не под силу. Иногда, столкнувшись непосредственно с живой фигурой, он способен довольно сносно изобразить модель методом студийной зарисовки, но этот подход не всегда является достаточно успешным. Придумывать, творить, пускать в ход своё воображение – вот та проблема, которое чаще всего требует наибольших усилий».

В тем же принципиальное отличие методов выполнения художественных скетчей от академического, длительного рисунка? Академический рисунок – это длительный по времени многосеансный рисунок. Академический рисунок является основой, фундаментом художественного образования. Цель академического рисунка – эффективное освоение правил и в целом основ рисунка и изобразительной грамоты, овладение умениями и навыками изобразительных приёмов и техники работы (Рис. 1).

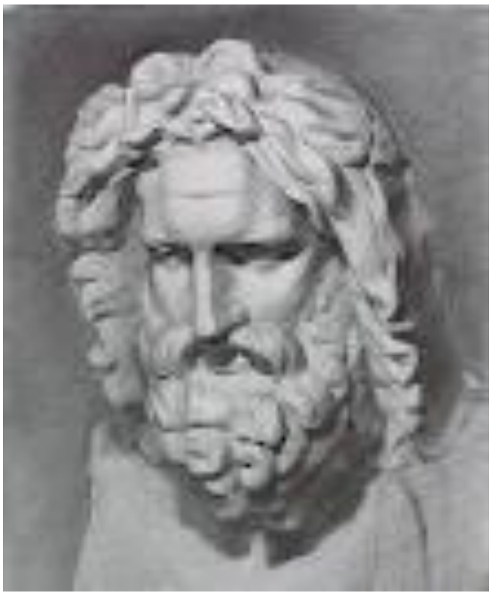

Рис. 1. Академический рисунок

Наброски и зарисовки – художественные скетчинги направлены на воспитание у студентов прежде всего креативности в кратких рисунках, передача общего впечатления, динамики при условии соблюдения общих пропорциональных отношений.

Скетчи (анг. – эскиз, набросок, зарисовка) – именно и направлен на развитие творческой активности будущих педагогов, художников, на приобретение навыков в скетч – рисунках, умения композиционно мыслить, выявлять в изобразительных объектах самое главное, типичное, характерное, передача динамики, движения. (Рис. 2. А, В).

Рис. 2. Обложка книги В.С. Кузина

Рис. 2. А, В. Наброски из книги В.С. Кузина

Известный ученый и педагог-художник, академик В.С. Кузин в своей книге пишет: - В отличие от длительного рисунка, где основательно прорабатываются даже мельчайшие детали сложного целого, наброски и зарисовки с натуры чаще всего предполагают передачу общего впечатления, самого главного в объектах изображения или же, наоборот, отдельных частностей натуры. Вместе с тем в наброске не в меньшей степени, чем в длительном рисунке, предполагается правильность передачи формы, пропорций, объема, пространственного положения предмета, психологического состояния изображаемого человека, эстетической сущности окружающей действительности. Для наброска, некоторая простота, обобщенность, широта в передаче формы объекта – главное заключается в том, что набросок есть непосредственная и, возможно более быстрая передача данного впечатления от восприятия натуры. То есть наброски и зарисовки являются средством выражения первоначального впечатления от натуры, в то время как в длительном рисунке закрепляют и уточняют форму, объем натуры и т.п. на основе тщательного её изучения (2, с.3).

Как мы уже подчёркивали, профессиональное мастерство в скетчингах – набросках составляет основу педагогического рисунка, так как умение учителя изобразительного искусства в кратчайший срок выполнить на классной доске или планшете набросок с отражением типичных, характерных черт объекта тесно связано с его художественно –

педагогической подготовкой. И с этой точки зрения нужно отметить, что специальные упражнения по выполнению различных скетч-рисунков – скетч-портрета, архитектурного скетчинга, городского скетчинга и др. видов должна являться неотъемлемой частью профессионально-педагогической подготовки будущего учителя изобразительного искусства. Как справедливо отмечает И.В. Палынская, - «Преподаватель изобразительного искусства в школе должен обладать высокой профессиональной подготовкой, позволяющей развивать у детей эстетический вкус, художественное восприятие, воображение, фантазию, активизировать творческую деятельность, формировать практические умения и навыки рисования» (3, с.158)

Заслуживает отдельного внимания и ряд современных методических альбомов – пособий по выполнению художественных скетчингов. Особенно, на наш взгляд, оригинален своими рекомендациями по технике и приёмам работы с различными художественными материалами альбом-пособие Симоны Грюневальд – известной немецкой художницы.

Говоря о пользе набросков, С. Грюневальд советует: - «Вы можете одну неделю рисовать лошадей, а на протяжении следующей – машины. Всё это пополнит ваш визуальный запас и обогатит его. Визуальной запас очень важен – он помогает вам создать сцену с нуля без необходимости предварительного изучения материала» (4, с.26)

Также верной представляется мысль Симоны Грюневальда о важности умения выполнять краткосрочные рисунки. Так, она пишет – «Умение рисовать быстро позволяет вам поиграть с идеями, так что не нужно зацикливаться на первой же возникшей проблеме, вы также избавляетесь от страха рисования того, за что раньше не брались, потому что знаете, что просто попрактикуетесь ещё немного, изучите материал, и у вас получится нечто удовлетворительное» (3, с. 28). Полезны для начинающих советы из её большой практики, как к примеру – «Иногда я рисую сцены по памяти». Обычно я могу набросать какой - то особенный момент дня. Полезно запоминать то, что вы хотите нарисовать». Или - «Маленькие проекты помогают вам сосредоточиться и вести работу к чёткой цели. Иногда я выбираю книгу и рисую персонально или иллюстрирую какую-нибудь книгу» (3, с. 29).

С точки зрения дидактических приёмов обучения скетчингу, роль набросков, как указывается вышеназванными авторами книг велика. Так, и в альбоме для скетчинга автор советует – «Начните с наброска. Наброска – замечательный метод быстро запечатлеть предмет. В зависимости от типа карандаша используемой техники вы быстро переносите на бумагу самые разные формы, текстуры и движения. Например, темные, сложные штрихи могут передать силу и плотность. Более легкие, летящие штрихи могут создать ощущение легкости, а длинными изгибающимися штрихами хорошо передавать ощущение движения. Некоторые художники часто делают аккуратные, точные эскизы, которые потом используют как основу для более проработанных, законченных работ. Свободные наброски - ценный метод практики и средство самовыражения художника. Вы можете поэкспериментировать с различными видами штрихов и набросков. Вы можете рисовать отдельные детали натюрморта, такие как цветы и фрукты, вы сможете потом их объединить в полноценную композицию. С выполнением каждого нового украшения ваша рука будет становится всё более быстрой и опытной» - пишет С. Грюневальд. (рис. 3 А).

Рис. 3. Обложка альбома С. Грюневальд

Рис. 3.А. Скетчинг С. Грюневальд

Особенно большие возможности для овладения приёмами и техникой выполнения художественных скетчингов, использования различных художественных приемов даёт время прохождения студентами практики ПЛЕНЭРа с его задачами работы вне аудитории, на воздухе. И изображения исторических зданий и сооружений, выполнение с ним кратких набросков и зарисовок, в том числе и акварельных дают студентам богатый натурный материал для последующего творчества.

Прекрасную возможность для выполнения архитектурных скетчингов дают великолепные формы величественных архитектурных сооружений Узбекистана, прозрачное небо, солнечный ландшафт и прекрасная природа – всё это привлекает к себе и является источником вдохновения для рисования, в том числе и обучения архитектурному скетчингу. К примеру, известный во всём мире шедевр архитектурный мысли – мавзолей Саманидов в Бухаре воплотил в себе совершенство и разнообразие геометрических форм – куба, полусфер и др. И вкупе с неповторимых архитектурным декором, композиция из орнаментов и узоров геометрического и растительного характера это чудо архитектурного сооружения IX века является для студентов объектом для изучения с карандашом в руке совершенства форм и линий, гармоний здания и среды. (фото. рис. 4.).

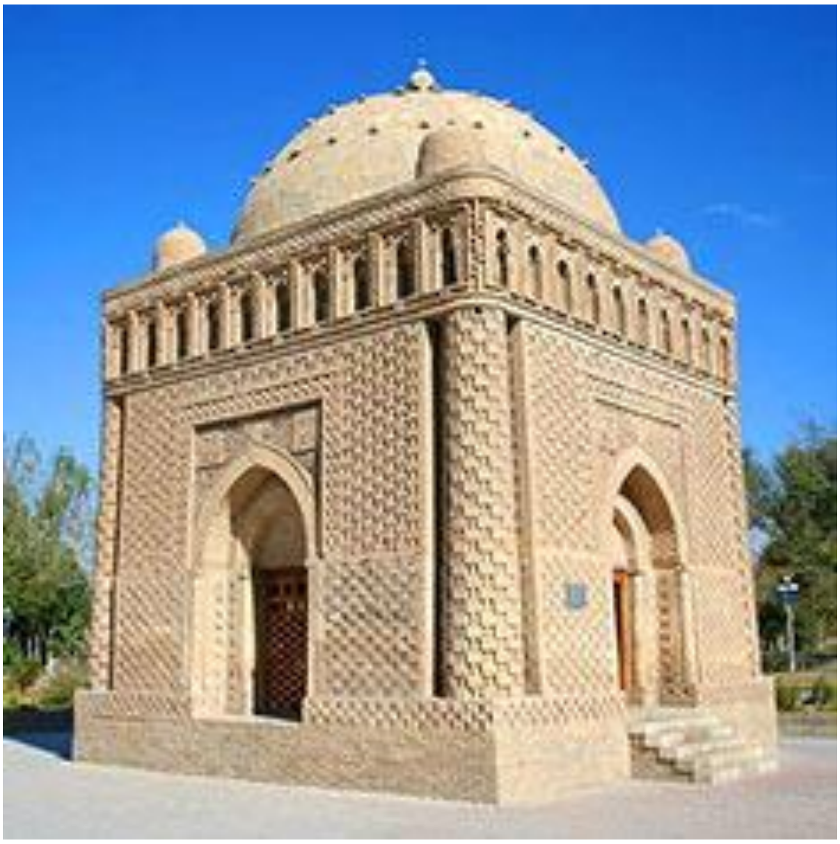

Фото 4. Мавзолей Саманидов. Бухара

Рис. 4. А. Мавзолей Исмаила Самани» картина Мухамедова Улугбека (бумага, акварель) 2012 - Бухара

Изучая и рисуя объекты архитектуры в процессе выполнения скетч-рисунков, будущие учителя изобразительного искусства на практике познают художественно – конструктивные особенности больших и малых форм, композицию узоров и орнаментов декора, конструктивные и стилевые особенности древних и современных архитектурных сооружений. В результате освоения учебного материала по теме «Архитектурный скетчинг» у студентов формируется знания по истории и теории архитектуры родного края, приобретаются навыки в выполнении скетч-рисунков, появится умения отбора главного, характерного в композиционном рисунке. Студенты в процессе работы учатся владеть самыми разнообразными способами и приёмами рисунка, знакомятся с особенностями художественных материалов и их использования в соответствии с поставленными задачами (карандаши, тушь, акварель и др.).

К тому же на практике студенты одновременно с приобретением навыков в архитектурном рисовании овладевают полезными сведениями в начертательной геометрии, истории искусства, в т.ч. и истории архитектуры, учатся акварельной живописи, получают знания по архитектурному проектированию.

И, что очень важно, вместе с приобретением и развитием навыков архитектурного рисования, овладением разнообразными художественными материалами (карандаш, тушь, акварельное краски, ручки, маркеры и др.) у студентов формируется художественное воображение, зрительная память, а также происходит накопление художественного материала (эскизов, этюдов, зарисовок) для последующей творческой деятельности, что способствует становлению профессионального роста будущего креативного учителя. Что в конечном счёте способствует достижению цели – повышению творческой активности студентов – будущих учителей изобразительного искусства.

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ОПЕРАТИВНОЕ ЛЕЧЕНИЕ БОЛЬНЫХ ПОЛИПОЗНЫМ РИНОСИНУСИТОМ СОВРЕМЕННЫМ МЕТОДОМ ФЕСС

Резюме. Хирургическое лечение полипов носа в последние десятилетия претерпело значительные изменения. Ранее применялось удаление полипов из носа с помощью металлической проволочной петли. Однако данный метод не позволял решить проблему полипозного риносинусита, а только временно облегчал дыхание через нос.

Сегодня хирургическое лечение полипов носа осуществляется в соответствии с правилами FESS – функциональной эндоскопической ринохирургии. Удаление полипов носа выполняется только под контролем эндоскопической техники с помощью шейвера, а далее выполняется расширение соустий всех пораженных процессом пазух и максимальное удаление полипозной ткани из них. В послеоперационном периоде обязательно назначаются местные гормональные препараты, которые через расширенные соустья воздействуют непосредственно на слизистую оболочку пораженных пазух и позволяют избежать рецидива и добиться стойкой ремиссии.

Это позволяет удалить полипы из всех отделов полости носа, а также из околоносовых пазух. Операция выполняется только с использованием видеоэндоскопической техники.

Ключевые слова: ФЕСС усули, хронический полипозный этмоидит, диагностика, профилактика, лечение.

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SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH POLYPOUS RHINOSINUSITIS BY MODERN FESS METHOD

Resume. Surgical treatment of nasal polyps has undergone significant changes in recent decades. Previously, it was used to remove polyps from the nose using a metal wire loop. However, this method did not solve the problem of polypous rhinosinusitis, but only temporarily facilitated breathing through the nose.

Today, surgical treatment of nasal polyps is carried out in accordance with the rules of FESS – functional endoscopic rhinosurgery. Removal of nasal polyps is performed only under the control of endoscopic technique with the help of a shaver, and then the expansion of the anastomoses of all sinuses affected by the process and the maximum removal of polypous tissue from them is performed. In the postoperative period, local hormonal drugs are necessarily prescribed, which, through the expanded anastomoses, act directly on the mucous membrane of the affected sinuses and allow to avoid relapse and achieve stable remission.

This allows you to remove polyps from all parts of the nasal cavity, as well as from the paranasal sinuses. The operation is performed only with the use of video endoscopic technique.

Keywords: FESS method, chronic polypous ethmoiditis, diagnosis, prevention, treatment.

Актуальность. В настоящее время респираторная патология занимает первое место среди заболеваний среди взрослого населения, и ее рост продолжается [1,3,7]. A. G. По данным Чучалина и соавторов [2,5], примерно от 5 до 15 процентов взрослого населения страдает одним типом бактериального этмоидита, а у 90 процентов пациентов этот процесс переходит в хроническую форму. Около 14% населения США страдают этмоидитом [4,6]. Полипозный этмоидит составляет 15-25% всех заболеваний ЛОР-органов [11]. По данным Йоханссона и соавторов [4], Распространенность ПЭ среди населения составляет 2,7%, причем у мужчин она чаще, чем у женщин (2,2:1), по сравнению с 5% случаев у людей старше 60 лет и астматиков. A. S. По данным Лопатина [7,9], при клинически выраженных формах ПЭ выявляется у 1,02% обследованных, у 5% обращающихся в ЛОР-кабинеты поликлиник и у 4% обращающихся к аллергологу, что, по мнению автора, является серьезной и нерешенной проблемой в современной медицине. Аналогичные данные предоставлены Maran, Lund [2,8].

Компьютерное исследование выявило полипозные изменения в лабиринтах сетки у 10,9% пациентов без жалоб и полипов носовых ходов в клиническом исследовании [1,5]. Полипы носа и придаточных пазух носа были обнаружены у 26% умерших, которые не жаловались на заболевания носа и придаточных пазух носа в течение своей жизни [3,10], а при вскрытии с помощью эндоскопической ринохирургии носовых пазух полипы были обнаружены в 42% случаев. Несмотря на многочисленные и многолетние современные исследования, этиология и патогенез PE до конца не изучены

[5]. V. P. по мнению Буга [3], никто не знает истинной причины этого заболевания. По словам Дрейк-Ли, Мольнар-Габора и соавторов, Ruина и соавторов, генетическая предрасположенность играет большую роль в генезе ПЭ [4]. Большинство наследственных заболеваний человека называют многофакторными, которые развиваются одновременно под влиянием факторов окружающей среды и нарушений в нескольких генах [2]. S.V. Рязанцев, А. А. По словам ларсова и соавторов, внешняя среда играет важную роль в возникновении полипоза носа [6]. Респираторную патологию можно рассматривать как индикатор экологических проблем [1]. По данным ВОЗ, здоровье населения мира на 50% определяется образом жизни. Около 20% приходится на среду обитания (атмосферный воздух, продукты питания, вода), 20% связаны с наследственностью и 10% зависят от качества медицинской помощи населению [2]. Козак и соавторы [4] считают, что вирусы являются этиологическим моментом в развитии носовых полипов, который происходит в несколько стадий: вирусная инфекция, воспалительная реакция, постоянство вирусов, постоянная антигенная стимуляция – полипоз носа. Однако дальнейшие исследования не подтвердили эту гипотезу, хотя сегодня нельзя исключить патогенную роль вирусов в возникновении полипов. Роль атопии в этиологии и патогенезе ПЭ также не доказана [3].

Атопические заболевания могут сопровождаться ПЭ, но частота их развития не превышает нормальной популяции, и корреляция случайна. IgE-опосредованная аллергия также не играет роли в накоплении эозинофилов в полипах носа. Однако сосуществование с аллергией может отрицательно сказаться на течении ПЭ, количестве рецидивов и результатах лечения [1]. При ПЭ характерны дегрануляция мастоцитов, высокий уровень IgE и гистамина, а также доминантное эозинофильное воспаление, которое характеризует аллергию, но есть много доказательств против этого [5]. Этиологическая и патогенетическая роль грибов в ПЭ до конца не выяснена, поскольку наблюдается присутствие грибов как в норме, так и при патологии придаточных пазух носа [3].

По мнению автора, при сочетании полового члена с астмой или муковисцидозом очень сомнительно, что грибы играют ведущую роль в патогенезе носовых полипов. Значение бактериального воспаления в генезе ПЭ также до конца не выяснено. По данным Ван Зеле и соавторов [1], специфические антитела IgE (энтеротоксины А или В), которые можно идентифицировать как маркеры местного иммунного ответа, обнаруживаются у 50-90% людей с ПЭ.

Цель исследования. Применение оперативных методов лечения больных полипозным риносинуситом по методике современного Фесс

Материалы и методы исследования. Для проведения научного исследования на кафедре и отделениях оториноларингологии, расположенных на базе клиники Андижанский государственный медицинский институт, в течение 2022-2023 гг. было обследовано в общей сложности 200 больных хроническим полипозным этмоидитом (125 мужчин и 75 женщин) были отобраны для исследования полипозных отростков решетчатой пазухи пациента.

Результаты исследования. Рассмотрение и анализ диссертационной работы с последующей разработкой рекомендаций, основанных на доказательствах высокого уровня и заявлениях с практической оригинальной точки зрения, не позволяет получить твердые рекомендации на этом этапе, если количество пациентов недостаточно, есть ошибки в дизайне или другие причины, но интересные результаты работы должны быть приняты во внимание для продолжения поиска в этом направлении. Оба документа рекомендуют сначала ходить из терапевтической позы для лечения полипозного риносинусита.

В связи с тем, что в настоящее время данное заболевание не поддается полному медицинскому троллингу и прогнозировать развитие патологического процесса у каждого больного крайне сложно, постоянно ведется поиск новых схем лечения больных, которые проходят этапы от простого промывания полости носа физиологическим раствором до медикаментозной мономодуляции патологического процесса моноклональными антителами.

Многие системные препараты обладают определенными побочными эффектами, поэтому местная терапия, появившаяся как дополнительный метод лечения, все активнее находит свое действие и в некоторых случаях занимает ведущее место в лечении СПЭ.

При детальном анализе пациентов, взятых на наше обследование, было установлено, что при лечении пациентов с СПЭ 84,4% (169) были направлены на рентгеновские методы диагностики околоносовых пазух (ПНС), из них 72,5% (145) были направлены на компьютерную томографию (КТ) и 27,5% (55) - на рентгенографию в носоглоточной проекции. 5,2% пациентов (10 человек) были направлены на хирургическое вмешательство в объеме эндоскопической полипотомии (полисинусотомии).

Основным методом лечения полипоза носоглотки было назначено лечение интраназальными глюкокортикостероидными препаратами в 92,4% случаев (185), из них в 14,4% (29) - монотерапия. Анализ торговых наименований препаратов бигкс, используемых в лечении, показал, что эффект был наилучшим – в 92,4% случаев (185) Назонекс рекомендовали в 13,9% случаев. Далее следуют momat Reno Advans 5,7% flixonase 5,6%, desrinit 5,2%. В 51,2% случаев врач выписывал сразу несколько Икс (Авамис, или Назонекс, или фликсоназу, или нособек, или тафен назал) на выбор пациентам без указания конкретного препарата.

Антигистаминные препараты в 79,4% случаев, в том числе 93,7% второго поколения (Зиртек, Эри нас, Зодак, Хизал, Кларитин) и 6,3% первого поколения (Фенкарол). Антибактериальные препараты назначали в

28,2% случаев при обострении риносинусита. Среди них 14-членный макролид Клацид/Кларитромицин в 55,3% случаев, Кларитромицин в 18,5% и 15-членный макролид Азитромицин/Азитрокс в 17,7% случаев, азитромицин в 9,2% случаев, его общий Азитрокс 8,5%. Назначают фторхинолон Авелокс IV поколения 17,7%, цефалоспорин Зиннат II поколения 9,3%.

Таким образом, назначение макролидов составило 73% среди всех системных антибактериальных препаратов. Принимается фитопрепарат Синупрет с 2,4%. Комбинированный местный препарат Антибак Полидекс териал назначают в 7,8% случаев. При применении медикаментозной терапии в 2,6% случаев исключаются препараты, содержащие морскую воду,

Вместе с тем многие данные, полученные в медицинской научной среде, требуют детального изучения, а также рассмотрения вопроса о целесообразности применения некоторых из них в отечественной практической медицине. Уже несколько лет баллонная синусопластика успешно применяется в условиях Ферганской долины как метод лечения острых и хронических синуситов.

В своей работе я постараюсь подробно описать еще один новый метод, основанный на использовании решетчатых полостей и имплантатов для медикаментозного лечения рецидивов полипозных отростков барабанной полости, и оценить его эффективность при лечении хронического полипозного решетчатого отростка.

Наши исследования показали, что у 75 пациентов, перенесших эндоскопическую операцию, основанную на ведении послеоперационного периода, у 23 из них был диагностирован первичный полипозирующий верхнечелюстной этмоидит, у 37-рецидивирующий полипозирующий верхнечелюстной этмоидит, у 12-рецидивирующий полипозирующий верхнечелюстной этмоидит в сочетании с бронхиальной астмой и непереносимостью аспирина. Перед оперативным лечением все пациенты прошли иммунологическое обследование (иммуноглобулины крови типов А, М, Г, показатели клеточного и гуморального иммунитета).

Вывод. Хирургическое лечение полипов носа в последние десятилетия претерпело значительные изменения. Ранее применялось удаление полипов из носа с помощью металлической проволочной петли. Однако данный метод не позволял решить проблему полипозного риносинусита, а только временно облегчал дыхание через нос. Сегодня хирургическое лечение полипов носа осуществляется в соответствии с правилами FESS – функциональной эндоскопической ринохирургии. Удаление полипов носа выполняется только под контролем эндоскопической техники с помощью шейвера, а далее выполняется расширение соустий всех пораженных процессом пазух и максимальное удаление полипозной ткани из них. В послеоперационном периоде обязательно назначаются местные гормональные препараты, которые через расширенные соустья воздействуют непосредственно на слизистую оболочку пораженных пазух и позволяют избежать рецидива и добиться стойкой ремиссии.

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ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЦЕФАЛОГРАФИЯ СУДОРОЖНЫХ РАССТРОЙСТВ У ДЕТЕЙ И ПОДРОСТКОВ

Резюме. Одной из актуальных проблем педиатрической неврологии являются хронические Судорожные расстройства (ХТР), увеличение распространенности которых связано с недифференцированной терапией без учета сопутствующей патологии.

Ключевые слова: хронические судорожные расстройства; диагностика; электроэнцефалография; терапия; противоэпилептические препараты; эпилептические приступы; нежелательные явления.

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ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY OF CONVULSIVE DISORDERS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Resume. One of the urgent problems of pediatric neurology is chronic tic disorder (CTP), the increase in the prevalence of which is associated with undifferentiated therapy without taking into account the accompanying pathology.

Key words: chronic tic disorder; diagnostics; electroencephalography; therapy; antiepileptic drugs; epileptic seizures; adverse events.

Актуальность. Судорожные расстройства встречаются у детей и подростков с частотой от 5 до 24%. Тики у детей до 50% случаев сопровождаются синдромом дефицита внимания и гиперактивности, также параллельно с тиками регистрируются такие коморбидные состояния, как энурез, когнитивные нарушения, двигательные стереотипии, диссомнии, тревожные и обссесивные расстройства. Дети с тиками характеризуются повышенным уровнем тревожности [2,5].

В последнее время достаточно широкое распространение в неврологической практике получил препарат Тенотен детский. Он содержит сверхмалые дозы антител к мозгоспецифическому белку S100, который участвует в метаболических процессах информационной нейропередачи в мозговой ткани [4,6]. Препарат обладает мягким анксиолитическим, вегетотропным, ноотропным, нейропротективным, антистрессорным, противогипоксическим действием [1,5].

Цель исследования. Повысить эффективность диагностики и терапии Судорожных расстройств у детей и подростков с учетом данных видео-ЭЭГ мониторинга.

Материал и методы исследования. В исследование были включены пациенты в возрасте от 3 до 15 лет с хроническими Судорожными расстройствами (ТР) с длительностью заболевания более 1 года.

Результаты исследования. Критериями исключения из исследования были: транзиторные ТР, текущий церебральный процесс, гиперкинетический синдром на фоне резидуального поражения головного мозга, осложнения лекарственной терапии, эпилептические приступы без хронических ТР. В исследование вошли 116 пациентов с диагнозом «хроническое Судорожное расстройство» — 83 (71,6%) мальчика и 33 (28,4%) девочки (соотношение 2,5:1) в возрасте от 3 до 15 лет (средний возраст 9,0±3,0 года).

У детей с хроническими ТР и эпилептиформной активностью на ЭЭГ (1-я группа) достоверно чаще (p=0,003) отмечены изолированные моторные тики в области лица — 13 (24,1%) больных в сравнении с 3 (4,8%) пациентами 2-й группы. Во 2-й группе достоверно чаще наблюдали генерализованные тики — 34 (54,8%) случая против 20 (37,0%) в 1-й группе (p=0,05).

Коморбидная патология была зарегистрирована у 97 (83,6%) больных с хроническими Т.Р. Эпилепсия зарегистрирована у 19 (16,4%) пациентов с такими расстройствами, из них в 6 (31,6%) случаях эпилептические приступы были впервые диагностированы при проведении видео-ЭЭГ-мониторинга в рамках данного исследования. В подавляющем большинстве (89,5% случаев) отмечались фокальные формы эпилепсии, в том числе в 42,1% случаях формы, ассоциированные с доброкачественными фокальными разрядами детского возраста, и в 47,4% случаев — симптоматические фокальные эпилепсии. Генерализованные формы эпилепсии диагностированы лишь у 2 (10,5%) пациентов, которым был поставлен диагноз юношеской миоклонической эпилепсии.

Эпилептические приступы в подавляющем большинстве случаев — 15 (79,0%) присоединялись после начала Т.Р. Средний возраст присоединения эпилептических приступов составил 8,3±2,7 года. Только у

2 (10,5%) пациентов тики появились после манифестации эпилептических приступов.

В настоящем исследовании больных с хроническими ТР с использованием метода видео-ЭЭГ-мониторинга эпилептиформная активность на ЭЭГ зарегистрирована у 46,6% пациентов, а коморбидность с эпилепсией установлена в 16,4% случаев.

Установлено, в терапии хронических ТР в сочетании с эпилептическими приступами и/или эпилептиформными изменениями на ЭЭГ наиболее эффективными являются ПЭП (вальпроаты пролонгированного действия) как в отношении тяжести тиков, так и в отношении сопутствующей патологии — эпилептических приступов и эпилептиформных изменений на ЭЭГ. Терапия ПЭП эффективна в отношении тиков, однако при длительности приема более 6 мес повышается риск присоединения эпилептических приступов у пациентов с эпилептиформной активностью на ЭЭГ.

Таким образом, по нашим данным, высокая распространенность эпилептиформной активности у пациентов с хроническими ТР (46,6%) требует включения ЭЭГ/видео-ЭЭГ в стандарты обследования детей и подростков с Т.Р. Дифференцированный подход к противоСудорожной терапии с учетом данных ЭЭГ позволит повысить эффективность терапии и уменьшить число резистентных форм.

Вывод. Хронические Судорожные расстройства и эпилепсия являются коморбидными состояниями с высокой частотой встречаемости. Определенные факторы высокого риска возникновения эпилептических приступов у детей и подростков с ХТР, коррелирующие с эпилептиформными изменениями на ЭЭГ (моторные тики в области лица, эпилептогенные изменения на МРТ, ремитирующее течение, ранний возраст развернутой клинической картины ТР), необходимо учитывать при выборе антисудорожной терапии.

Установлены наиболее эффективные схемы антисудорожной терапии, применение которых может существенно повысить эффективность лечения и предотвратить возникновение эпилептических приступов у пациентов высокого риска.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ ПОДХОД К ПРОФИЛАКТИКЕ КЛИНИЧЕСКОЙ ТИПОЛОГИИ ЭНДОГЕННЫХ ТРЕВОЖНО-ДЕПРЕССИВНЫХ СОСТОЯНИЙ

Резюме. Под эндогенными депрессиями понимают аутохтонные эндогенные психические расстройства в виде состояний патологически сниженного аффекта с манифестацией в юношеском возрасте, т.е. между 16 и 21 годом, длительностью свыше 2 недель, приводящие часто к выраженной социальной и учебной дезадаптации, обладающие рядом интернозологических особенностей и характеризующиеся различными исходами в зависимости от нозологической принадлежности.

В статье используются клиническая беседа, наблюдение и психологические тесты для диагностики эндогенных тревожных депрессий, основным методом лечения является фармакотерапия, дополнительно проводится психотерапевтический тренинг, используются биологические методы терапии и т.д.

Ключевая слова: депрессия эндогенного генеза, тревожная расстройства, психопатология, клиническая типология.

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A MODERN APPROACH TO THE PREVENTION OF THE CLINICAL TYPOLOGY OF ENDOGENOUS ANXIETY-DEPRESSIVE STATES

Resume. Endogenous depressions are understood as autochthonous endogenous mental disorders in the form of states of pathologically reduced affect *with manifestation in adolescence, i.e. between 16 and 21 years, lasting more than 2 weeks, often leading to pronounced social and educational maladaptation, having a number of internosological features and characterized by different outcomes depending on nosological affiliation.*

The article uses clinical conversation, observation and psychological tests to diagnose endogenous anxiety depressions, the main method of treatment is pharmacotherapy, psychotherapeutic training is additionally conducted, biological methods of therapy are used, etc.

Keywords: depression of endogenous genesis, anxiety disorders, psychopathology, clinical typology.

Актуальность. До настоящего времени, несмотря на постоянно увеличивающееся количество работ, посвященных изучению депрессий, остается много неясных и спорных вопросов, касающихся типологии депрессий, их классификации, нозологической принадлежности.

Проблема депрессий занимает на протяжении последних десятилетий значительное место в работах многих зарубежных и отечественных клиницистов [2,4]. Это связано с высокой распространенностью депрессивных расстройств, которая по данным разных авторов составляет в общей популяции от 5%-7% до 10%-15%, а также со значительным полиморфизмом клинической картины депрессий, что создает трудности как в диагностике этих состояний, так и в решении вопросов прогноза и лечения [1].

В работах, посвященных тревожным депрессиям отсутствует единство взглядов в отношении психопатологической структуры этих состояний, взаимосвязи тревожных расстройств с другими проявлениями депрессивного синдрома [3].

Различны и подходы к лечению тревожных депрессий. Разработано множество схем применения фармакологических препаратов, но однозначной оценки их действия на клинические проявления тех или иных симптомов при тревожной депрессии нет [5].

Выделяют биологически обусловленные эндогенные и психо-социально обусловленные реактивные депрессии. Многие исследователи указывают, что аффективная патология при эндогенной депрессии включает тревогу и аффект тоски. О.П. Вертоградова и сотр. большое значение придают апатии, которую они рассматривают как третий основной компонент депрессии. Структура депрессии определяется разными соотношениями компонентов триады в аффективной, идеаторной и моторной сферах. Таким образом, типы депрессии выделяют по ведущему аффекту: тоскливый, тревожный и апатический.

Объектом нашего исследования стала тревожная эндогенная депрессия. В свою очередь, больные с тревожной эндогенной депрессией также представляет собой достаточно неоднородную группу, поскольку помимо тревоги у них выделяется еще ряд ведущих симптомов, значительно влияющих на клиническую картину.

Цель исследования. Целью исследования явилось изучение особенностей психопатологической структуры тревожных депрессий эндогенного генеза и разработка оптимальных схем лечения различных групп тревожных эндогенных депрессий.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для выполнения поставленной задачи мы отобрали 80 пациентов, обратившихся в АВПНД с тревожной депрессией, для обследования с целью изучения их клинической типологии.

Результаты исследования. Клиническая картина тревожной депрессии, дополненная комплексом фобических симптомов, наблюдалась у 40,90% пациентов. Для них характерно чувство страха, как различных ситуаций, так и способности быть спонтанными везде, необходимость избегать многих ситуаций., чувство дискомфорта среди людей, чувство страха. потеря сознания, чувство неуверенности в себе и своих действиях, страх перед опухолью, смертью в результате сердечного приступа, страх не иметь возможности получить своевременную медицинскую помощь.

В обеих группах, отобранных для обследования, анализ клинических и психопатологических характеристик пациентов с эндогенной депрессией оценивался не только на основе оценки жалоб и состояния пациентов, но и был дополнен шкалой "опросник тяжести психопатологических симптомов" (symptom checklist-90-revised-SSL-90-P) [17]. Шкала SSL-90-R - это инструмент для определения текущего, существующего на данный момент психопатологического симптоматического состояния, который позволяет определить тяжесть основных клинических и психопатологических симптомов

В ходе нашего исследования было установлено, что у пациентов основной группы ведущий депрессивный симптомокомплекс (уровень депрессии составляет 1,60 балла) часто сочетается с тревогой, обсессивно-компульсивными симптомокомплексами, высокой степенью осложненности, межличностной чувствительностью. Эти пациенты имели высокий уровень тревожности и набрали 1,67 балла. Симптомы Анксиете клинически проявлялись в высоком уровне раздражительности, беспокойства, напряженности, а также приступах паники, чувстве опасности, страха и боязни за свое состояние и состояние близких, за настоящее и за будущее.

Обсессивно-компульсивные симптомы с интенсивностью 1,47 балла отличались своими возможностями, принятием решений, наличием мыслей и переживаний негативного спектра по отношению к уверенности в себе. Эти переживания воспринимались пациентами как постоянные и непреодолимые.

Среди психопатологических симптомов у пациентов основной обследуемой группы симптомы соматизации характеризуются высокими показателями (1,39 балла). Клиническая картина показывает жалобы со стороны сердечно-сосудистой, желудочно-кишечной, дыхательной и других систем, боли во внутренних органах и мышечный дискомфорт.

У этих пациентов индекс межличностной чувствительности также значительно увеличился и составил 1,38 балла, что указывает на то, что у пациентов возникает чувство личной неадекватности и неполноценности, особенно при сравнении себя с другими. Клиническая картина межличностной чувствительности характеризовалась наличием самоосуждения, чувством тревоги и значительного дискомфорта в процессе межличностного взаимодействия. Кроме того, для этих пациентов характерно острое чувство самосознания и негативное ожидание межличностного взаимодействия и любого общения с другими пациентами.

У наших обследованных пациентов мы наблюдали, что существует три варианта эндогенных депрессий, которые являются важным компонентом состояния тревожной депрессии: тревожно-меланхолическая, тревожно-ипохондрическая, тревожно-адиамическая.

Роль тревожной депрессии у наших пациентов этой группы проявлялась в ее неопределенности при различных вариантах эндогенной тревожной депрессии: чаще всего она проявляется в тревожно-ипохондрической депрессии и реже всего в тревожно-адинамической депрессии.

Каждый клинический вариант эндогенных анксиолитических депрессий имеет свои особенности уменьшения симптомов во время терапии антидепрессантами. При анксио-меланхолической депрессии проявление тревоги уменьшается в первую очередь, в то время как гипотимия и чувство вины сохраняются дольше всего.

При анксио-ипохондрической депрессии наблюдается равномерное уменьшение симптомов, в числе первых также уменьшается тревога, а при ипохондрической фиксации на них дольше всего длятся соматические ощущения. При анксио-адинамической депрессии нарушения работоспособности и активности и суточные колебания длятся дольше всего.

При проведении терапии эндогенных анксиолитических депрессий необходимо учитывать их синдромные особенности.

При отсутствии противопоказаний терапия амитриптилином дает более быстрый результат при тревожно-меланхолическом варианте депрессии.

При лечении анксио-адинамической депрессии амитриптилином и миртазапином эффективность с точки зрения степени и степени уменьшения симптомов статистически не различается. Однако люди с более узким спектром побочных эффектов предпочитают выбирать миртазапин при этом варианте эндогенной тревожной депрессии.

При анксио-ипохондрическом варианте наилучший результат с точки зрения уменьшения и степени выраженности симптомов депрессии был получен при терапии миртазапином, который, учитывая его лучшую переносимость пациентами, предпочитает использовать миртазапин при этом варианте депрессии.

Вывод. В результате анализа полученных данных было установлено, что у больных с тревожной депрессией общий уровень тревоги составил 44,13 баллов. При этом у больных данной категории преобладал аффективный компонент тревоги, который составил

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ МЕТОДЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОГО ПРОЦЕССА

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются теоретические основы инвестиций и потоков капитала. Были проанализированы и заключены мнения ученых-экономистов. Кроме того, в статье анализируется доля инвестиций в долгосрочные вложения в акции, облигации и другие ценные бумаги, выпущенные государственными и частными компаниями, а также в объекты акселерации, банковские облигации. В отличие от финансовых вложений, реальные инвестиции отражаются как инвестиции в прирост основного капитала и материальных производственных резервов. Анализируется необходимость создания такой свободной среды в экономике, а также методы государственного регулирования инвестиций путем подчинения их рыночным правилам.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, финансовые инвестиции, реальные инвестиции, внутренние инвестиции, иностранные инвестиции, венчурные компании, инвестиционная привлекательность.

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ECONOMIC METHODS OF STATE REGULATION OF THE INVESTMENT PROCESS

Abstract. This article analyzes the theoretical basis of investment and capital flows. The opinions of Economist scientists were analyzed and concluded.

In addition, the article analyzes the share of investments in long-term investments in shares, bonds and other securities issued by public and private companies, as well as in objects of acceleration, bank bonds. Unlike financial investments, Real investments are reflected as investments in the growth of fixed capital and material production reserves. The need to create this free environment in the economy, as well as the methods of state regulation of investment by subjecting it to market rules are analyzed.

Key words: Investment, Financial Investment, Real Investment, Domestic Investment, foreign investment, venture companies, investment attractiveness.

Инвестиционная политика и ее эффективное управление в национальной экономике является одним из важных оснований развития экономики страны. Это повторно производство, темпы роста в развитии науки, науки и масштаба создают условия для занятости значительной части населения. Структурные изменения в экономике, рациональное размещение и развитие производственных сил в стране часто зависят от эффективной реализации инвестиционной политики. Прохождение новых производственных мощностей и основных средств и использование практических операций также важно в области инвестиций. В результате инвестиционной политики в Узбекистане объем прямых иностранных инвестиций в фиксированные активы в течение 2022 годов составил 101,5% по сравнению с аналогичным периодом 2021 или 6,6 млрд. Долл. США по сравнению с аналогичным периодом прошлого года. В рамках инвестиционной программы были внедрены 197 проектов, поэтому были созданы 38 000 рабочих мест. Кроме того, в рамках территориальных инвестиционных программ было реализовано 10 586 проектов на сумму 5986 проектов в 59,1 трлн. Матч также рассматривал на совещании - в частности, он был отмечен в конце 2022 года, что экспорт составил 15,1 миллиарда долларов. В то же время был запущен экспорт 47 видов новых продуктов и достиг новых перспективных рынков ряда стран. [1].

Инвестиционная индустрия доступна в нынешней ситуации в текущей ситуации на национальном и мировом уровнях. Желательно рассмотреть экономическое содержание инвестиций. Следует отметить, что многодикация этого процесса также отражена в определениях, приведенных ему. В частности, Ш. Шодмонов, Р.Алаев - «Инвестиции проводятся в разработке базового и оборотного капитала, деньги в форме в экспансии производственных мощностей. В виде фондов инвестиционные ресурсы называются инвестиционными номинальными инвестициями, которые могут быть Купленный на эти средства, называется инвестиционным расследованием », - говорят они. «Инвестиции - это сборник расходов на отрасль, сельское хозяйство, транспорт, строительство и другие секторы промышленности, сельского хозяйства, транспорта, строительства и других секторов промышленности, говоря:« Области инвестиций особенно подчеркиваются в области сектора ». Д. Тожибува описывает инвестиции следующим образом: «Инвестиции понимают для будущих результатов: финансовые ресурсы для расширения или реконструкции производства, образования и подготовки квалифицированных специалистов». Из этого ясно, что автор подчеркивает инвестиционную деятельность в этом определении [5].

В некоторых источниках «Инвестиции - долгосрочные капитальные вложения в различные сектора экономики и ценных бумаг» [5]. Как и прежде, в отличие от предыдущих определений, портфолио (то есть ценные бумаги) также указаны.

Цель инвестиционной деятельности в рыночной экономике состоит в том, чтобы получить предпринимательский доход или интерес. Инвестиции делятся на финансовые и реальные инвестиции в какую объект, который будет размещен и в производстве капитала [6].

Акции, облигации и другие ценные бумаги, выпущенные государственными и частными компаниями, также представляют долгосрочные рассрочки на количество акций, а также более быстрые переходы, банковские депозиты. В некоторых источниках некоторые источники предоставляются как международные финансовые и кредитные мероприятия, включая ценные бумаги.

По нашему мнению, этот процесс еще не рассматривается как международная деятельность. В отличие от финансовых вложений, реальные инвестиции отражают наложение запасов капитала и материальных продуктов. Следует также учитывать, что необходимость привлечения иностранных инвесторов для создания благоприятных инвестиционных возможностей бесплатно в стране. Эта ответственность должна сначала взять государство. Необходимо реализовать эффективную инвестиционную политику в стране, а также реализацию системы иностранного капитала, принимающей систему принятия иностранного капитала. Механизм привлечения привлекательности привлечения отечественных и иностранных инвестиций в центр Республики Узбекистан заключается в механизме привлечения внутренних и иностранных инвестиций, создание организационных, экономических, правовых условий. В частности, несмотря на условия панедмия, 202000,1 млрд. сумов были потрачены на основные капитала, которые увеличились на 12,3 пункта по сравнению с 2010 годом. В 2022 году регионы республики Каракалпакистана различаются в инвестиционной доле в частности, в 2022 году Республика Узбекистана увеличилась на 16,5 пункта по сравнению с 2010 годом. Доля джизакской области составляла 6,4 % и увеличилась на 29,4 пункта по сравнению с 2010 годом. Доля Кашкадаринской области в общей сложности потраченная на инвестиции увеличилась на 9,9 %, а следующее увеличение увеличилось на 11,1 пункта. Из данных таблицы можно увидеть, что Наманганская область составила 5,9% на 18,1%. В общих инвестициях в регионе Сырдарья низкая, она составляет 17,1% в годовом исчислении, занимает 2-е место в стране. Одной из вышестепенной областей инвестиций является Хорезмская область, в 2022 году, увеличилось на 16,0% по сравнению с 2010 годом [14]. Но во всех регионах страны инвестиционный климат уникален. Инвестиционный климат воплощает все проблемы и проблемы, принимаемые инвестором. Оцениваются удобные и неудобные аспекты инвесторов, а также идеология, политика, экономика и культура страны, стремящиеся включить их капитал. Зарубежные коллективные получатели должны разработать модель инвестиционного климата, особенно в период перехода к рыночной экономике.

2-таблица

Основные экономические показатели инвестиций в основные капиталы в Республике Узбекистан

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2021	2022
Освоение инвестиций на душу населения, тысяч сумов	583,2	664,6	821,4	1008,2	1224,0	1431,7	1608,6	2227,8	3769,6	5834,6	5900,9
Освоение инвестиций в основной капитал в % к ВВП	22,2	20,1	20,3	21,1	21,3	21,3	21,1	23,9	30,6	38,3	34,8

Инвестиции в Республику Узбекистан в 2022 году составили 5 900,9 сумов на душу населения, что составляет 100 баллов по сравнению с 2010 годом. Доля инвестиций в основные активы в ВВП увеличилась на 34,8% в 2022 году, а в следующем году увеличилось на 12,6%. Несмотря на то, что инвестиционная ставка составляла 25-35 процентов, в 2021 году составляла 38,3 процента. Узбекистан определяет сущность государственной инвестиционной политики [14].

В транзитной системе экономическая политика будет связана с деятельностью распределения валового дохода государства и перераспределения. Таким образом, государство состоит и используется в государстве. Он также получает ресурсы не только в государственных предприятиях, но и из других академических.

Банки играют особую роль в реализации инвестиционной политики государства. Работа по финансированию реальных банков страны верна на развитие страны, работа по финансированию реальной экономики экономики. Кредитные инвестиции, направленные на развитие коммерческих банков в развитии экономики, растут каждый год.

Выручка государства в виде налогов и других доходов будет распределена через бюджет и формирует инвестиционные ресурсы в его распоряжении. Не рекомендуется ограничивать инвестиционную политику государства. Правильно расширить этот объем и ввести его три элемента:

- ➢ баллы инвестиций за счет собственного дохода государства и полученной задолженности;
- ➢ существо благоприятные инвестиционные условия для национальных и иностранных инвесторов;
- ➢ Поощряйте инвестиционную деятельность во всех секторах.

Эти три аспекта инвестиционной политики также применяются в Узбекистане. Инвестиционная политика государства будет служить для выполнения своей структурной политики. В конце Узбекистана необходимо перейти на модернизированную экономику. Это достигается через активное инвестору государства. Конечно, это состояние обеспечивает приоритет укупу утильев. Однако это также создает необходимые условия для развития других ссылок. Инвестиции в государстве служат национальный круг повторно. Поскольку государство состоит из структур и промышленной инфраструктуры основных отраслей и производственной инфраструктуры. Их деятельность имеет национальное значение и обеспечивает производство социального циркуляции. Создает товары и услуги, которые наиболее важны для экономики. Потребление товаров и услуг, созданных в государственном учителе, гарантирует ремонты в других чтениях1. Потому что они состоят из важных ресурсов. Существуют машины, топливо и энергетические, управление водой и коммуникационные предприятия в штате Роб. Производство их очень необходимо для других диалогов. Национальная роль государства является инвестиция в инвестиционный сектор. Эта политика финансируется посредством бюджетных инвестиций. Показания инвестиционной деятельности в Узбекистане является одним из самых высоких в мире. Это указывает на то, что либерализация инвестиционных процессов в Узбекистане эффективна.

В этом случае преимущество государства наблюдается в инвестиционном процессе. Однако вклад смешанного студеля также высок. Оба работают состояние состояния. Этот показатель показывает, что государство перераспределяло доход государства и приводит к разработке и размещению инвестиционных ресурсов. Эта ситуация ограничивает инициативу заявителей мобильных и сообществ в этом отношении, если такая ситуация требует структурных изменений. В последнее время эти два инвестиционных ресурсах соблюдаются, чтобы пройти в неработающие сектора и сосредоточиться на личном потреблении. Этот процесс можно объяснить двумя факторами. Во-первых, население ориентирована на строительство своих собственных денежных средств больше жилья для его дохода для защиты доходов от инфляции. Если мы получим частные инвестиции, очень большая часть их тратится на строительство личного жилья. Это не служит для увеличения потенциала производства частных государств. Во-вторых, можно предотвратить частные инвестиции на национальный рынок технологических технологий, которые необходимые технологии можно найти на зарубежных рынках и отсутствию валютных ресурсов. Такие причины также влияют инвестиции в команду в сообществе. Здесь деятельность жилищных кооперативов также служит для прямых инвестиций в этой области.

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ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ В ЭКОНОМИКУ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. В данной статье даны рекомендации по привлечению инвестиций в экономику Узбекистана, а также созданию благоприятной инвестиционной среды в регионах Республики Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, инвестиционная среда, инвестиционная привлекательность, инвестиционный климат, стратегия, иностранные инвестиции, риски, благоприятный режим.

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PRIORITY AREAS OF ATTRACTING FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. This article provides recommendations on attracting investment to the economy of Uzbekistan, as well as creating a favorable investment environment in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: investments, investment environment, investment attractiveness, business environment, strategy, foreigninvestment, risкs, rating of regions, favorable regime.

В условиях углубления экономических реформ и либерализации экономики Республики Узбекистан возрастает роль и значение проблемы широкого привлечения иностранных инвестиций в экономику для осуществления глубоких структурных сдвигов, технического перевооружения производства, роста конкурентоспособности продукции успешное выполнение поставленных задач обусловливает необходимость глубокого изучения накопленного опыта решения проблемы привлечения иностранного капитала в экономику страны, выработки новых подходов и методов стимулирования. За последние годы в этой области сделано немало:19 разработаны правовые основы и приняты соответствующие законы; создана необходимая нормативная и методическая база оценки инвестиционного климата в республике. На основе совместных инвестиционных проектов можно организовать современные производства не только в сфере добычи и переработки, но также и в высокотехнологичных отраслях.

Инвестиции играют ключевую роль в развития экономики, являясь основой для наращивания и обновления производственных мощностей. Важное значение имеет объем привлекаемых ресурсов и результаты или привлечения и использования. Как отмечал Президент республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёев «Для развития экономики высокими темпами нам необходимо последовательно продолжать активную инвестиционную политику.... Инвестиции должны быть адресными, экономически эффективными» [1]. Иностранные инвестиции в Узбекистане влияют на инновационное развитие. В этом процессе опорой являются нормативно-правовые акты, принятые руководством и правительством в годы независимости, национальная инвестиционно-инновационная программа.

Узбекистан за годы независимости прошел непростой этап реструктуризации всей экономики, сопровождавшийся определенными сложностями в плане выработки подходящей концепции и механизмов ее реализации.

Инвестиции играют ключевую роль в развития экономики, являясь основой для наращивания и обновления производственных мощностей.

По итогам 2021 г. сумма освоенных иностранных инвестиций составила 11,1 млрд. долл. (выполнение 113% от годового прогноза), в том числе инвестиции в основной капитал — 9,8 млрд. долл. (темп роста — 110% к показателям 2020 г.). Прямые иностранные инвестиции и кредиты освоены на 9 млрд. долл., или 117% к прогнозу, в том числе в основной капитал на 8,2 млрд. долл. с темпом 124% к показателю 2020 года. Средства международных финансовых институтов и иностранных правительственных финансовых организаций — на 2,1 млрд. долл., или 100% к годовому прогнозу. В составе иностранных инвестиций в Республике Узбекистан прямые иностранные инвестиции составили 81,8 %. В январе-декабре 2022 года по Республике Узбекистан было освоено в общей сложности 45214,9 мрлд. сум иностранных инвестиций в основной капитал. В их составе прямые иностранные инвестиции составили 37006,3 млрд. Узбекистан привлек рекордные $2,5 млрд прямых иностранных инвестиций. По сравнению с 2021 годом их объем увеличился на 11%. Достижение рекордного показателя стало возможным в основном за счет удвоения реинвестированных доходов.

19 Мирзиёев Ш.М. Послание Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Мирзиёева Олий Мажлису. 27. 01. 2020 г.

На сегодняшний день свыше 50 стран инвестируют в экономику Узбекистана, но ведущими странами-инвесторами являются КНР (2,2 млрд. долл.), Россия (2,1 млрд. долл.), Германия (800,7 млн. долл.), Турция (1,18 млрд. долл.) и Южная Корея (137,4 млн. долл.)

В Стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы указано на необходимость дальнейшего улучшения и повышения привлекательности инвестиционного климата в стране, принятия мер по привлечению в последующие пять лет инвестиций в объеме 120 миллиардов долларов, в том числе 70 миллиардов долларов иностранных. Также документом предусмотрены реализация Стратегии привлечения иностранных и отечественных инвестиций до 2026 года и налаживание новой системы по эффективному использованию инвестиций и увеличению объемов экспорта на основе принципа «снизу - вверх». 20

Привлечение иностранных инвестиций является одним из важнейших условий обеспечения структурных преобразований нашей экономики, модернизации производства и роста экспорта. Иностранные инвестиции, в первую очередь, должны быть направлены в ведущие отрасли экономики, которые должны стать локомотивами для обновления всей экономики и стабильного роста. Основной вклад в рост объема инвестиций внесло активное привлечение прямых и других иностранных инвестиций и кредитов: по итогам 2020 года на них приходится 31,8% общего объема инвестиций, по сравнению с 14,4% в 2016 году и 17,7% в 2017 году. Если в 2017 году за год было привлечено 2,5 млрд долл. внешних инвестиций, то в 2020 году уже 6,4 млрд долл. Достижению положительных результатов способствует проведение структурных реформ, направленных на улучшение условий ведения бизнеса, в том числе:

- сокращение сроков, числа документов и затрат, связанных с регистрациейбизнеса (регистрация занимает 30 минут);
- либерализация валютного рынка, позволившая снять ограничения по репатриации прибыли;
- упрощение налогового и таможенного администрирования – внедрение системы риск анализа, сокращение документов и сроков, необходимых длятаможенного оформления;
- усиление мер по исполнению контрактов (внедрение института медиации), защиты миноритарных акционеров, а также другие.

Ключевые факторы, привлекающие иностранные инвестиции в страну:

- богатые и диверсифицированные природные ресурсы (газ, золото, хлопок, гидроэнергетическая ресурсная база);
- социально-политическая, макроэкономическая и финансовая стабильность;

20Джамолиддин Турдымов, Зиёда Ризаева, ЦЭИР. Журнал «Экономическое обозрение» №2 (266) 2022

- сравнительно низкий уровень госдолга и комфортные валютные резервы;

- амбициозная государственная инвестиционная программа;

- масштаб емкости внутреннего рынка с населением в 33 млн;

- стратегическое географическое положение между Китаем и Европой.

К 2023 году в Узбекистане планируют приватизировать не менее 20 крупных государственных компаний. Вместе с тем, одним из главных условий привлечения инвестиций является обеспечение гарантий права собственности. За последние годы в стране активно проводятся работы по совершенствованию архитектурного облика городов, улучшению жилищных условий населения и реализации инвестиционных проектов. Данные работы в некоторых случаях сопровождались изъятием и сносом объектов недвижимости, зачастую ветхих, находящихся в аварийном состоянии, а также не отвечающих требованиям градостроительства.

Потенциал Узбекистана базируется на прочных макроэкономических фундаментальных показателях – это страна с сильным внутреннимрынком, относительно молодой и дешевой рабочей силой, богатыми природными ресурсами, сравнительно диверсифицированной экономикой и быстро развивающейся инфраструктурой.

В целом Узбекистан обладает преимуществом макроэкономической стабильности, которая в сочетании с текущими реформами открывает возможности в различных секторах экономики, будь то финансовые услуги, строительство или туризм. Активизирована работа по дальнейшей интеграции в международный фондовый рынок. Так, в феврале 2019 года Узбекистан разместил первые 5-летние и 10-летние еврооблигациина общую сумму в 1 млрд.долл. США с переподпиской в четыре раза, в конечном итоге заказы были распределены среди более чем 150 инвесторов из Англии, Европы, Америки и Азии.

В заключение хотелось бы отметить, что в Узбекистане, безусловно, повышается открытость страны, признаются трудности и проблемы, предпринимаются конкретные шаги поих преодолению. Растет интерес со стороны иностранных инвесторов, в том числе институциональных. При условии сохранения темпа реформ, в том числе по либерализации финансового рынка, интеграции в мировые рынки капитала и созданию действенной системы защиты прав собственности, Узбекистан в ближайшем будущем может стать весьма привлекательной страной для инвестирования.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ГИМНАСТИКИ В ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯХ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается основные методы преподавания гимнастики в высших учебных заведениях. Гимнастика – это система физических упражнений, методических приемов, применяемых для укрепления здоровья, гармоничного физического воспитания и совершенствования двигательных способностей студентов.

Ключевые слова: система, упражнения, метод, прием, воспитания, гармония, образования.

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BASIC METHODS OF TEACHING GYMNASTICS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Annotation. The article discusses the main methods of teaching gymnastics in higher educational institutions. Gymnastics is a system of physical exercises, methodological techniques used to improve health, harmonious physical education and improve the motor abilities of students.

Key words: system, exercises, method, technique, education, harmony, education.

В физическом воспитании особое место принадлежит гимнастике, обеспечивающей общее физическое развитие и совершенствование основных двигательных способностей студентов в высших учебных заведениях. Гимнастику отличает многообразие упражнений, предоставляющих широкие возможности для наиболее успешного решения конкретных педагогических задач. Занятия различными видами гимнастики помогают решать одну из важнейших задач – обеспечить подготовку физически крепкого молодого поколения с гармоничным развитием физических и духовных сил [1,4].

Гимнастика – система специально подобранных физических упражнений, методических приемов, применяемых для укрепления здоровья, гармоничного физического воспитания и совершенствования двигательных способностей студентов, его силы, ловкости, быстроты, выносливости, гибкости.

К основным задачам гимнастики относится:

- ***- оздоровительные*** – укрепление здоровья, развитие отдельных мышечных групп и всей мышечной системы;
- **- формирование правильной осанки**, походки; общее развитие и укрепление органов дыхания и сердечно-сосудистой системы, улучшение обмена веществ и повышение работоспособности организма;
- - ***образовательные*** – формирование жизненно важных двигательных умений, навыков и вооружение специальными знаниями, способствующими всестороннему физическому развитию, воспитанию силы, гибкости, координации и выразительности движений;
- ***- воспитательные*** – воспитание морально-волевых качеств, таких как дисциплинированность, коллективизм, смелость, решительность, целеустремленность, упорство, выдержка, инициативность и другие. Также немалое место в гимнастике принадлежит и воспитанию эстетических качеств – культуры движения, музыкального вкуса, чувства ритма [8].

Гимнастические упражнения культивировались еще в Древнем Мире. Исторические данные свидетельствуют о том, что 4000 лет до нашей эры в Китае, Индии и у других народов гимнастические упражнения применялись в лечебных целях. В китайских книгах тех времен указывается на то, что в Китае существовала гимнастика, которой занимались дома утром и вечером. Широко известная в настоящее время система гимнастических упражнений индийских йогов берет свое начало в том далеком времени.

Наиболее высокий уровень развития гимнастика получила в древней Греции в период от 776 г. до н. э. до 394 г. н. э. Греки открыли ее воспитательное свойство и сделали гимнастику источником античной красоты. Они ввели систематические занятия молодежи физическими упражнениями как государственную повинность и достигли благодаря этому высокого совершенства не только телесного, но и духовного развития человека [7].

На занятиях физической культурой разучивание и совершенствование гимнастических элементов и соединений осуществляются с помощью методов целостного и расчлененного упражнения. Чаще всего их применяют в сочетании, так как один метод дополняет другой. При разучивании наиболее сложных гимнастических упражнений целесообразнее использовать метод предписаний алгоритмического типа [2,3,8].

Метод целостного упражнения предполагает разучивание движений на фоне целостного выполнения двигательного действия. Его применяют при освоении простых упражнений, например, при выполнении общеразвивающих упражнений, не сложных по координации, не требующих особых физических усилий занимающихся.

Метод расчлененного упражнения предусматривает временное расчленение двигательного действия на составные части для облегчения освоения с последующим соединением этих частей в целостное упражнение. Например, при разучивании опорного прыжка сначала осваивают приземление, затем наскок и толчок с мостика, толчок руками от снаряда, техники прыжка, а потом выполнение опорного прыжка в целом [2,3,5].

Метод расчлененного упражнения целесообразен при разучивании сложных двигательных действий. Применяя этот метод, важно правильно расчленить упражнение. Каждая выделенная часть должна быть по возможности относительно самостоятельным упражнением.

При обучении гимнастическим упражнениям методы целостного и расчлененного упражнения обычно сочетаются, поскольку дополняют друг друга различными методическими приемами: показ, рассказ-объяснение, помощь и страховка, дополнительные зрительные и слуховые ориентиры и т. д.

Метод предписаний алгоритмического типа. В настоящее время все большее значение приобретает проблема программированного обучения. Данный метод применим не только к умственным операциям, но и к обучению физической деятельности. В современной практике физического воспитания при формировании двигательных умений и навыков он приобретает все большее, значение. Суть данного метода заключается в тщательном анализе учебного материала и оформлении его в логическую и методическую последовательность обучения, воплощающуюся в так называемую обучающую программу.

Таким образом, гимнастика занимает особое место в физической культуре студента. Она является лучшим средством воспитания личностных качеств, повышения жизнедеятельности и работоспособности, а также оздоровления и активного отдыха. Средства гимнастики, ее методы и формы организации широко применяются как в обще подготовительном, так и профессионально-прикладном направлении физического воспитания.

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ОПЫТ ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ СТРАН В СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЗАЩИТЕ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ. ПЕНСИОННЫЕ РЕФОРМЫ В СТРАНАХ СНГ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается опыт зарубежных стран в повышении уровня и качества жизни населения. В статье описываются пенсионные реформы стран СНГ.
Ключевые слова: социальная инфраструктура, уровень жизни населения, социальная сфера, экономика социальной сферы.

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EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION. PENSION REFORM IN THE CIS COUNTRIES

Abstract: This article examines the experience of foreign countries in improving the standard and quality of life of the population. The article describes the pension reforms of the CIS countries.
Key words: social infrastructure, standard of living of the population, social sphere, economy of the social sphere.

Обращаясь к опыту социальной защиты населения в западных странах и участию в этом местного самоуправления, наше исследование показывает, что меры в этой области реализуются в рамках политики правителей и производственных объединений. Например, законы вавилонского правителя Хаммурапи (1800 г. до н. э.), римских профсоюзов, а также средневековых чешских союзов подчеркивают социальную защиту отдельных слоев населения и членов их семей.21

21 Немировский А. История древняя. Античность V 2-х т. - М.: Владос, 2000. Т.2. - 379 с.

Таблица 1

Модели социальной защиты стран мира

МОДЕЛИ «СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЗАЩИТЫ»				
	Скандинавская модель	Модель Бевериджа	Модель Бисмарка	Южноевропейская модель
В основном ответственный	Государства	Государства	рынок труда	семья и церковь
Уровень социальной защиты	середина/высокий	середина/высокий	стратифицированный	ниже
Уровень охвата социальной защитой	все жители	все жители	все работающее население	Малообеспеченное население
Финансирование	Налоги	Налоги	социальные взносы	Социальные взносы и другие ресурсы
Управление	Государства /профсоюзы	Государства	собственный–самоуправляемые страховые организации	собственный–самоуправляемые страховые организации

В раннем средневековье (V-XI вв.) на Западе это было натуральное хозяйство, состоящее из больших патриархальных семей, включавших представителей нескольких поколений, сирот, вдов и вдов, не имевших возможности работать. а пожилые люди считались обязанностью семьи. В некоторых случаях для этой цели использовались и церковные доходы. Однако в этот период на Западе не наблюдается опыта заботы о малообеспеченных слоях населения в рамках традиционных общин, как у восточных народов.

В развитое средневековье (XII-XVII вв.) в Европе низкое развитие сельского хозяйства вызвало распространение голода и заразных болезней, частой ситуацией стало массовое истребление населения. Вместо того, чтобы бороться с последствиями таких бедствий и помогать пострадавшим, правители страны приняли законы, усложняющие жизнь пострадавшим. Например, в связи со вспышкой чумы в Англии в 1350 году король Эдуард III «О рабочих»22принимает закон. Закон запрещает изнуренным голодом слугам требовать заработную плату от своих хозяев. Однако представителей правящего класса в европейских странах не интересовали причины

22 Смит А. Исследование о природе и причинах ричатка народов. - М.: Государственное социально-экономическое издательство, 1931. - 23 с.

массового уничтожения населения в результате бедности и эпидемий, наоборот, их тревожили такие проблемы, как воровство, пиратство, грабеж, вызванные массовыми убийствами. Социальная помощь в основном предоставляется пострадавшим от стихийных бедствий и катастроф, за исключением действительно нуждающихся групп.

Быть по сему'Хотя Г""Бедный'все для'г'Закон «О» важен'Либ, или к нему'помогите нуждающимся'впервые ответственность за поддержку возложена на местные сообщества23. В законе помощь нуждающимся делится на три формы, то есть помощь, дающая возможность зарабатывать на жизнь тем, кто не способен работать, трудоустройство в работных домах для трудоспособных, введение различных наказаний. меры для тех, кто не хочет работать.

По мнению Ф. Броделя, «Особые дома для бедных и нищих были учреждены в Европе, и такие дома назывались трудовыми домами в Англии, исправительными (или воспитательными) домами в Германии, домами принятия судьбы во Франции, и существовали в полузаключенных условиях».24. Фактически среди здоровых людей, помещенных в такие дома, больных и инвалидов принудительно использовали в работах по очистке городских каналов и дорог. Такая ситуация сложилась и развивалась в Средние века на Востоке в зависимости от социальной защиты малообеспеченных слоев населения и участия в ней органов местного самоуправления, истории, национальных и религиозных обычаев, традиций, образа жизни и в В западных странах прямыми официальными указаниями, правовыми документами эти органы частично несут ответственность за социальную защиту.

К новой эпохе (XVII-XIX вв.) процесс индустриализации в странах Запада, появление механизированных фабрик и фабрик, сложность работы, изнурительная скорость, неограниченный рабочий день, здоровье женщин и вызвали негативные ситуации. например, использование детского труда. В результате возросла потребность в систематических формах социальной защиты. В то же время существовала необходимость и факторы, ее создавшие.

Например, Т. Мальтус (1766-1834) говорил: «Если человек, пришедший в оккупированный мир, не может содержаться своими родителями... и общество не чувствует потребности в его работе, то логически он лишний на земля." «Природа велит ему уйти и не откладывает это», — говорит он.25. По его словам, финансовая помощь, оказанная государством, позволит увеличить численность населения. В результате

23Гайдар Э. Определение кризиса системы социального обеспечения в современном мире // Вестник Европы, - Москва, 2003. - №10.http://www.все же.RU.

24Гайдар Э. Определение кризиса системы социального обеспечения в современном мире // Вестник Европы, - Москва, 2003. - №10.http://www.все же.RU.

25Юсупов Б. Становление и развитие экономической науки. – Бишкек: Учкун, 1999. – 62 с.

возросший спрос на продукты питания угрожает государственной казне и порождает бедность. Позднее Г. Спенсер (1820-1903) развил эту идею и сказал: «Повышение рождаемости усложняет процесс борьбы за существование. Только сильный победит в этой битве. Наоборот, те, кому не хватает активности, естественно вытесняются и обречены на гибель».26- выражает мнение. Он считает, что социальная защита слабых государством нарушает законы естественного отбора, увеличивает число умственно и физически неполноценных людей, усложняет процесс борьбы за выживание здоровых людей, полезных для общества. Эти идеи многие гуманисты считают крайне жестокими с гуманистической точки зрения и противоречат идее о том, что человеческий фактор является высшей ценностью.

Позднее ряд ученых опровергают оценки Т. Мальтуса и Г. Спенсера по вопросам социальной защиты. Например, А. Смит «Богатство наций определяется двумя важными условиями, во-первых, тем, насколько умело и изобретательно соответствующие люди используют свой труд, и, во-вторых, оно определяется соотношением числа занятых на производстве и тех, кто не имеет возможности работать». В цивилизованных странах, хотя большинство и не занимается непосредственно производством, они живут хорошо за счет благосостояния всего государства.27- он говорит. Фактически защита прав нуждающихся в социальной защите и гарантирование им достойного образа жизни является одним из приоритетов развития современного общества, а рациональное распределение материальных благ служит социальной защите государства независимо от текущая ситуация на разных уровнях.

Последующие социально-экономические и политические события в странах Запада дали толчок распространению идеи о том, что человек, его личная свобода и права являются высшей целью. Теперь отношения между семьей и обществом в сфере ухода подорваны, и начали разрабатываться новые доктрины социальной защиты на государственном уровне. Впервые в 60-е годы 18 века система обязательной социальной защиты и страхования рабочих, занятых на фабриках, была введена в Великобритании. К 80-м годам нынешнего столетия аналогичное законодательство было принято в таких странах, как Германия, Франция, Австрия.

К концу века в Германии была создана правовая основа обязательной системы социальной защиты и страхования работников, занятых на производстве. Оно включало законодательство о защите от болезней (1883 г.), инвалидности и старости (1889 г.), а также от вредных последствий производства и несчастных случаев (1884 г.). Тот факт, что система социальной защиты как составная часть государственной политики

26Барулин В. Социальная философия. - М.: Фэйр-Пресс, 1999. - 181 с.; Спенсер Н. Эволюция общества. - Чикаго, 1967. - P. 5.

27Смит А. Исследование о природе и причинах состояния народа / Классика экономической мысли. – М.: ЭКСМО-ПРЕСС, 2000. – 77 с.

приобрела национальное, всеобщее, всеобщее значение, характерен для опыта развитых стран Запада, а именно создания государственной системы социальной защиты с 80-х годов XIX века. до 20-х годов 20-го века и рассматривается как первый этап формирования правовой базы. Второй этап - подход к мировому сообществу с серьезным подходом и вниманием к человеческому фактору, в том числе конца 20-х - начала 60-х годов XX века, огромным человеческим ресурсам, потерянным в Первой и Второй мировых войнах., изложил необходимость разработки универсальных критериев, принципов и направлений совершенства мер социальной защиты.28. С этой целью в 1927 году ряд стран вступили в Международную ассоциацию социального обеспечения.29. Ассоциация считается организацией, реализующей глобальную политику в области социальной защиты населения, и в результате ее деятельности созданы современные основы форм, механизмов и методов социальной защиты.30.

В результате глобализации основных критериев, принципов, целей и задач социальной защиты термин «социальная защита» впервые был использован в «Законе о безопасности», опубликованном в США в 1935 году. В 1938 году в «Законе о социальном обеспечении», изданном в Новой Зеландии, социальное обеспечение было определено как термин, специфичный для соответствующей области.

Итак, в общесоциологическом смысле термин «социальная защита» на Западе относится к каждому гражданину от экономических и социальных страданий, потери дохода из-за болезни, родов, производственного увечья или профессионального заболевания, инвалидности, старости, разлуки с кормильцем. широко используется как процедура определения мер защиты от его снижения.

Позднее новый подход к концепции социальной защиты был предложен У. Бевериджем в его речи в английском парламенте в 1942 г., известной как «Полная занятость в свободном обществе», раскрывающей современную сущность социальной защиты, обосновывая при этом, что одна из ответственным субъектом за его реализацию является государство.31. По его словам, система социальной защиты должна быть реализована в национальном масштабе для всех слоев населения. Британское правительство хорошо воспользовалось предложениями и рекомендациями У. Бевериджа и первым в мире создало правовые основы комплексной системы социальной защиты в 1944-1948 гг.

К 70-м годам века идея социально ориентированного государства всеобщего благосостояния заняла прочные позиции в развитых странах, и

28Ройс В. Базовая социальная подготовка. - М.: АНКИЛ, 2005. - 45 с.

29Ромашов О. Социология развивается. - М.: Гардарики, 1999. - 202 с.

30Международная ассоциация социального обеспечения // Энциклопедия. - Москва, 2003. - С. 549-550. http://issa.int.com

31Ли Э. Совершенствование системы социального обеспечения в России в период перехода к рыночной экономике: Автореф. дис. … сахар. соус наука - М.: 1997.http://гуманитарные науки.RU социальная защита стала приобретать более щедрый вид. Ведь к этому времени размер пособий в развитых странах был увеличен по отношению к заработной плате. Снижены требования к получателям субсидий. Право на труд было дополнительно усилено, а спектр льгот расширен.32.

Третий, современный этап совершенствования системы социальной защиты населения включает последние 40-50 лет (с начала 60-х годов XX века до наших дней), с одной стороны, сложность работы, приоритетность умственный труд преобладал над физическим, а с другой стороны, организация труда создавала и обостряла проблемы социальной защиты населения, занятого в производстве. К 90-м годам 20 века увеличилось количество стран, использующих различные формы социального обеспечения и страхования. Были разработаны новые и улучшенные механизмы повышения эффективности системы. Появились негосударственные фонды социальной помощи с крупными объемами средств, направленных на удовлетворение и защиту социальных прав населения. Также начала создаваться правовая основа деятельности органов местного самоуправления в этом направлении. В результате участия органов местного самоуправления в социальной защите малообеспеченных слоев населения произошла координация сотрудничества между различными организациями. С другой стороны, социальная защита, реализуемая органами местного самоуправления как уникальная система, приводит к совершенствованию внутреннего устройства государства и принципов социальной справедливости.

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НАУЧНО-ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ УСЛУГ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЫ ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ УРОВНЯ ЖИЗНИ СЕЛЬСКИХ ЖИТЕЛЕЙ

Аннотация: Развитие услуг социальной инфраструктуры имеет важное значение в повышении уровня жизни и качества жизни населения. Для этого прежде всего необходимо определить его структуру и классификацию. В статье выделены виды классификации, исходя из того, что важнейшей социальной функцией инфраструктуры является обеспечение возможностей и условий для формирования и развития человеческого потенциала.
Ключевые слова: инфраструктура, социальная инфраструктура, сервис.

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SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES TO INCREASE THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF RURAL RESIDENTS

Abstract: The development of social infrastructure services is important in improving the standard of living and quality of life of the population. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to determine its structure and classification. The article highlights the types of classification, based on the fact that the most important social function of infrastructure is to provide opportunities and conditions for the formation and development of human potential.
Keywords: infrastructure, social infrastructure, service.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ. Углубленный анализ сложных мировых процессов и результатов развития нашей страны за последние годы направлен на определение ряда приоритетов реформ на основе принципа «Человеческого достоинства». В частности, они направлены на дальнейшее повышение благосостояния нашего народа, преобразование экономики и ускорение развития предпринимательства, обеспечение безусловной защиты прав и интересов человека, а также формирование активного гражданского общества. Социальные услуги, одна из важнейших отраслей национальной экономики, также претерпевают существенные изменения. В частности, субъектами рынка социальных услуг являются образование, здравоохранение, физическая культура и спорт, культура и искусство, социальное обеспечение, торговля и общественное питание, бытовые услуги, пассажирский транспорт, жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство. Быстрое развитие экономики и других отраслей свидетельствует о социальной направленности формирующейся рыночной экономики страны. В отличие от других видов инфраструктуры, социальная инфраструктура напрямую служит повышению уровня и качества жизни населения. Соответственно, в стране уделяется большое внимание укреплению институциональной, экономической и правовой базы развития социальной инфраструктуры. В частности, Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан ПР-98 «О мерах по развитию социальной и производственной инфраструктуры Республики Узбекистан в 2022-2024 годах» ставит следующие цели: Последовательное развитие инфраструктуры, дальнейшее развитие сел. и микрорайонов, создание благоприятного делового и инвестиционного климата в сфере, а также создание новых рабочих мест за счет увеличения инвестиций в экономику и социальную сферу, повышения уровня жизни и сокращения бедности.33

В мировом опыте понятие инфраструктуры впервые было введено в начале XX века как комплекс объектов и сооружений, необходимых для полноценного функционирования вооруженных сил. К 1940-м годам западные страны понимали инфраструктуру как неотъемлемую часть сети производств и институтов, создающих необходимые условия для производства материальных благ.34В экономической литературе бывших советских республик 1970-1980-х годов инфраструктура обычно рассматривалась как инженерная - совокупность технических зданий и сооружений.

ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЙ ОБЗОР. В экономической литературе термин «инфраструктура» трактуется по-разному. В лексическом смысле инфраструктура (от лат. infra – суб, структура – расположение, структура) – это комплекс различных сетей районного обслуживания: транспорта, связи, торговли, логистики, водоснабжения, науки, образования, здравоохранения, охраны окружающей среды и др. Некоторые экономисты описывают ее как «Инфраструктура – это комплекс, обеспечивающий нормативные условия для экономического и социального производства», в то время как в другой

33Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан ПР-98 «О мерах по развитию социальной и производственной инфраструктуры Республики Узбекистан в 2022-2024 годах».

34Коновалова В. Н. Экономическая эффективность производственной инфраструктуры сельского хозяйства: Автореферат диссертации. дис.канд. экономические науки.. - Вологда: РГБ ОД, 2002. - 18 с.

литературе она описывается как «определенный набор трудовых процессов при создании товаров и услуг, которые делают возможным обмен видами деятельности в процесс человеческой жизни и общественного производства».35

В своем исследовании американский экономист Пол Розенштейн-Родан охарактеризовал инфраструктуру как «совокупность условий или ключевых сфер, которые удовлетворяют потребности всего населения и обеспечивают развитие частного предпринимательства в ключевых отраслях экономики…»36 В своей «Теории инфраструктуры» Р. Йохемсен трактует инфраструктуру как совокупность материальной, личной и институциональной деятельности и ее организации, способствующей организации интегрированной экономики в регионах.37Первым изобретателем этого термина был британский экономист А.Янгсон, имея в виду термин «накладные капиталы», который он использовал в своей работе в начале 1940-х годов, имея в виду Х.Зингера. В своем исследовании Ч.Муродов также отметил, что определение инфраструктуры, данное Р.Йохемсеном, является глубоким и полным и обобщает взгляды многих зарубежных ученых.38

АНАЛИЗ И РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ. В целом, описывая сферу инфраструктуры, необходимо обратить внимание на несколько аспектов:

- организация системы экономических отношений в системе услуг;
- развитие и прогресс инфраструктуры часто зависят от уровня развития отрасли, которую она обслуживает, и наоборот;
- тип инфраструктурной сети зависит от того, какой сектор она обслуживает;
- с развитием общества спектр услуг, предоставляемых инфраструктурной сетью, будет расширяться.

В целом инфраструктура – это совокупность услуг и их объектов, которые помогают обеспечить сбалансированную работу производств и услуг и повысить уровень жизни населения.

Поскольку инфраструктурная сеть представляет собой динамическую систему, как уже говорилось выше, ее типы до сих пор классифицируются экспертами по-разному. Например, по мнению А.Турсунова, инфраструктура делится на производственную, социальную, рыночную и институциональную.39Инфраструктурные сети также классифицируются

35Салимов Б.Т. и др. «Экономика дехканских и фермерских хозяйств». - Ташкент: Литературный фонд Союза писателей Узбекистана. 2004–10б.

36Жаравин Ю.А. Производственная инфраструктура как фактор повышения конкурентоспособности национальной экономики: Дис... канд. экономические науки. - Санк - Петербург: 2006. – 19с.

37Коновалова В. Н. Экономическая эффективность производственной инфраструктуры сельского хозяйства: Автореферат диссертации. дис.канд. экономические науки. - Вологда: РГБ ОД, 2002. - 18 с.

38Муродов Ч. Развитие рыночной инфраструктуры в условиях либерализации экономики Узбекистана: Дисс. д-ра экон. наук. – Ташкент: УзБИИТИ, 2001. – 14 с.

39Турсунов А.Г. Создание и развитие инфраструктуры сельскохозяйственного производства в многоотраслевой экономике: Автореф. Дис. .. канд. эконом. наук.–Т.:УзБИИТИ, 1998. – 7 с.

по степени влияния на производственный процесс, региональным особенностям, отраслям промышленности, экономическим характеристикам и использованию.40

Что касается понятия «социальная инфраструктура», то ее уместно рассматривать как самостоятельное звено в комплексе отраслей экономики. Анализ показывает, что термины «инфраструктура» и «социальная инфраструктура» возникли в ходе изучения производственных процессов и развития производительных сил общества и развивались в целостной взаимосвязи друг с другом в ходе развития производства. Кроме того, определенная совокупность элементов социальной инфраструктуры входит в состав производительных сил общества, что создает условия для эффективного функционирования человека в общем производстве. В ходе исторического развития отдельные виды производительных сил (транспорт, линии связи и т. д.) выполняли и другие социальные функции, связанные с созданием условий для деятельности и благополучной жизни человека.

Социальная инфраструктура включает в себя услуги, непосредственно связанные с воспроизводством рабочей силы в отрасли. В частности, учреждения образования и культуры, спорта, ЖКХ, здравоохранения и защиты, детские сады, дошкольные учреждения, общественное питание, торговля, общественный транспорт, труд. службы безопасности, техническая безопасность, учебно-производственные комплексы, объекты здравоохранения.

По мнению российских ученых А.И. Кочерги и А.А. Мазараки, существует два типа социальной инфраструктуры: социально-духовная и социально-бытовая.41

В то же время, по мнению узбекских ученых Б.К.Гойибназарова и Г.А.Алиевой,42 социальная инфраструктура состоит из таких классификационных типов, как распределение и обмен; бытовое обслуживание; здравоохранение; формирование общественной мысли и научного мировоззрения; поддержание и управление общественным порядком по составу элементов.

В целом, на наш взгляд, уместно классифицировать услуги социальной инфраструктуры по видам деятельности следующим образом (рисунок 1).

40Плащинский П.А. Инфраструктура и эффективность общественного производства / П.А. Плащинский. - Мн.: Белоруссия, 1985. - С.12- 19; Зокиров О., Пардаев А. Экономика сельского хозяйства (учебник). - Т.: Центр «УАЖБНТ», 2003. 262-265 с.; Салимов Б.Т., Ураков Н. Экономика сельскохозяйственной инфраструктуры (учебник). - Т.: ТДИУ, 2004. 22-23 с.

41Кочерга А.И., Мазараки А.А. Народнохозяйственный комплекс и социальные проблемы. -М.: Мысль, 1981. -271с.

42Гойибназаров Б.К., Алиева Г.А. Развитие социальной инфраструктуры и ее роль в обеспечении экономической стабильности.//Экономика и образование, – Ташкент, 2011 №3.7-10 – с.

Рисунок-1. Классификация социальной инфраструктуры

Таким образом, при системном подходе социальная инфраструктура состоит из социокультурной, социально-бытовой, санитарно-экологической, образовательной инфраструктуры, информационно-коммуникационных услуг и служб общественной безопасности. Каждая из подсистем, в свою очередь, состоит из совокупности подотраслей и объектов социальной инфраструктуры, обеспечивающих условия для формирования и развития человеческого потенциала.

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РАЗВИТИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЫ СПОСОБСТВУЕТ ПОВЫШЕНИЮ УРОВНЯ ЖИЗНИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена теоретическим основам оказания услуг социальной инфраструктуры, влияющих на качество и повышение уровня жизни населения. В статье описан состав элементов социальной инфраструктуры и их классификация.
Ключевые слова: социальная инфраструктура, уровень жизни населения, социальная сфера, экономика социальной сферы.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE HELPES INCREASE THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE POPULATION

Abstract. This article is devoted to the theoretical foundations of the provision of social infrastructure services that affect the quality and improvement of the standard of living of the population. The article describes the composition of social infrastructure elements and their classification.
Key words: social infrastructure, standard of living of the population, social sphere, economics of the social sphere.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ. Развитие социальной инфраструктуры во всем мире и тем самым повышение уровня жизни населения считается одной из важных социальных политик государства. Особенно в процессе урбанизации этот показатель увеличивается с каждым днем, и ученые ставят перед собой цель повысить благосостояние сельских жителей. Особое внимание уделяется развитию социальной инфраструктуры и разработке инновационных стратегий управления, направленных на повышение экономической и социальной эффективности, совершенствование системы подготовки квалифицированных и конкурентоспособных кадров, обеспечение благосостояния населения, особенно образования, здравоохранения. и бытовые услуги. По оценкам международных организаций, сегодня в зарубежных странах около трети государственного бюджета тратится на развитие социальной сферы [1]. На современном этапе развития социальной инфраструктуры во всем мире, в США, Японии, Южной Корее, Китайской Народной Республике, европейских экономиках, структуры управления отраслями социальной инфраструктуры, ее целевые направления развития и содержание имеют большое значение. В мировой экономике проводятся системные реформы, направленные на дальнейшее совершенствование организационно-управленческой структуры социальной инфраструктуры на инновационной основе, разработку механизмов эффективной организации политики образования, жилищно-бытового обслуживания и здравоохранения сельского населения. В том числе были разработаны целевые показатели стратегии развития для реализации поставленных задач, дальнейшего развития социальной и производственной инфраструктуры в регионах, особенно в микрорайонах, а также повышения уровня жизни населения и создания благоприятной инвестиционной среды для предпринимателей [2]. В современных условиях одной из основных целей научно-исследовательской работы является изучение конкретных научных и методических основ субъектов социальной инфраструктуры, определение их основных направлений, разработка стратегий экономического развития, проведение комплексной интегральной оценки, создание модели.

ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ. Социальные инфраструктуры в мировой экономике и их развитие широко освещены в исследованиях зарубежных учёных, таких как Ю. Шумпетер, М. Портер, А. Райсберг, П. Доулинг, Р. Каплан, Д. Нортон, П. Друкер и др. в работах экономистов СНГ Т. Н. Арбузовой, С. Г. Важенина, А. И. Гаврилова, А. Г. Гранберга, А. Д. Еременко, Н. Н. Некрасова, А. Г. Синельникова, Ю. Т. Тощенко отражены теоретические и практические проблемы развития. Ряд исследований по развитию социальной инфраструктуры экономистов Узбекистана С. Гулямова, Н. Ёлдошева, Ш. Шодмонов, А. Расулов, М. Шарифходжаев, Б. Гойибназаров, Ш. Зайнутдинов, А. Шарипов, Б. Салимов, Х. Мухитдинова, С. Хамраева были проведены по теоретическим и практическим проблемам направления менеджмента.

МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ. В исследовательской работе, посвященной развитию социальной инфраструктуры, использовался ряд методов, в том числе преимущественно зарубежный опыт, результаты монографического анализа изучались на основе таких экономических методов, как монографические исследования, анализ и синтез, системный анализ. Также содержание и сущность направлений социально-экономических реформ, проводимых в отраслях экономики Республики Узбекистан, и оказания социальных услуг населению основываются на законах Республики Узбекистан, решениях Кабинета Министров, труды Президента Республики Узбекистан, указы и постановления Президента.

АНАЛИЗ И ОСНОВНЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ. В условиях современной цифровой экономики и жесткой конкуренции большие изменения происходят в сфере социальных услуг, которая считается одним из важнейших звеньев экономики. В частности, субъектами рынка социальных услуг являются бытовые услуги, образование, здравоохранение, физкультура и спорт, культура и искусство, социальное обеспечение, торговля и общепит, транспорт, жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство и другие отрасли, бурное развитие социально ориентированная рыночная экономика в нашей республике. указывает на то, что он формируется. Создание инфраструктуры неразрывно связано с материальным производством, а ее развитие создает новые виды производства и деятельности в обслуживающих и интегрированных отраслях. Повышение производительности общественного труда в сфере общественного производства высвобождает в обществе большой объем ресурсов для оказания услуг населению. Создание инфраструктуры означает развитие производительных сил в обществе, в результате чего внутриэкономическая общность отраслей внутри него определяется выполнением определенных задач. На рисунке 1 ниже показан состав или элементы социальной инфраструктуры и их важность для повышения уровня жизни населения.

Рисунок-1. Состав социальной инфраструктуры

Развитие социальной инфраструктуры служит достижению основных целей социально-экономического развития общества: социального равенства общества и всестороннего развития личности. Для этого определены задачи социальной инфраструктуры. Учитывая, что социальная инфраструктура включает в себя социально-бытовую и социально-духовную инфраструктуры, мы понимаем, что управлять ее развитием непросто. В связи с этим необходимо совершенствовать механизм развития и управления социальной инфраструктурой, особенно для сельского населения. Это включает в себя сложные процессы. Ни для кого не секрет, что объекты социальной инфраструктуры в процессе своей деятельности оказывают не только услуги, но и производят товары. Их деятельность в основном направлена на повышение уровня жизни населения, воспроизводство рабочей силы [3]. Показатели оценки уровня развития социальной инфраструктуры нашего региона включают повышение качества жизни населения, повышение уровня его благосостояния и долголетия, здоровья, должны учитывать основные задачи социальной политики, направленные на формирование и восстановление творчески активного поколения. Это означает, прежде всего, удовлетворение потребности населения в качественном жилье, повышение уровня и качества развития социальной инфраструктуры, создание культурной сферы жизни человека, улучшение экологических условий жизни и труда; повысить производительность труда; это отражается в системной оценке таких показателей, как создание гарантий социального обеспечения для всех групп населения, включая молодежь и пенсионеров [4]. Например, горизонтальная интеграция осуществляется субъектами социальной инфраструктуры с целью увеличения доли рынка и эффективности концентрации, углубления специализации, тогда как вертикальная интеграция включает в себя создание новых сервисных структур, дополнение существующих и аналогичные виды деятельности. В структуре региональной социальной инфраструктуры мы проводим исследования, как уже говорилось выше, анализ деятельности учреждений здравоохранения, образования, жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, благоустройства, занятости и многих других субъектов сферы услуг, направленных на повышение уровня жизни населения. население включено.

Согласно нашему анализу, объем предоставляемых услуг в Республике Узбекистан с каждым годом увеличивается [5].

ВЫВОДЫ И ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ. Социальная сфера – это специфическая система, отражающая приоритеты государственной политики в сферах образования, культуры, здравоохранения, пенсионного обеспечения, жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, физической культуры и спорта, бытовой и социальной защиты, гарантирующая сумму всех условия жизнедеятельности человека, материальные и духовные блага. В результате производства и потребления этих услуг расширятся возможности формирования духовно богатых и физически здоровых людей. Однако в результате исследования мы убедились, что пользование услугами в городских и райцентрах в 3-4 раза больше, чем в отдаленных селах регионов, что не позволяет повысить уровень жизни населения. На наш взгляд, развитие социальной инфраструктуры сельского населения должно стать первостепенным вопросом, лежащим в основе наших реформ. Несмотря на реализацию социально-экономических реформ и реализацию правовых и организационных мер в Узбекистане, многие проблемы развития рынка услуг в социально-культурной сфере в регионах ждут своего решения. На зарубежном опыте мы узнали, что положение экономического потенциала этого сектора намного ниже, чем у зарубежных стран, и выяснили, что в этом секторе есть проблемы. Основными из этих проблем являются:

➢ сфера социальных услуг финансируется из государственного бюджета и не сформирована благоприятная бизнес-среда;

➢ отсутствие маркетинговой службы в сфере оказания социальных услуг населению;

➢ стоимость зданий и сооружений, современного оборудования, необходимых для ведения деятельности, что препятствует формированию предпринимательской деятельности в социальной сфере;

➢ такие проблемы, как методологические вопросы дальнейшего развития частного предпринимательства в социальной сфере, а также отсутствие разработки эффективного механизма совершенствования отношений собственности. Решение этих проблем откроет широкие возможности для развития социальной сферы экономики и рынка услуг в Узбекистане.

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КУРАШ — НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ВИД СПОРТА

Аннотация. Статья посвящена национальному виду спорта «Кураш». Кураш – это один из самых древних видов единоборств известных человечеству. Кураш неоценим в воспитании здорового поколения, укреплении обороноспособности страны и совершенствовании боевых искусств.

Ключевое слово: укрепление, история, искусства, приемы, уровень, эпос, поколения.

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KURASH IS A NATIONAL SPORT

Annotation. The article is devoted to the national sport “Kurash”. Kurash is one of the most ancient types of martial arts known to mankind. Kurash is invaluable in raising a healthy generation, strengthening the country's defense capability and improving martial arts.

Key word: strengthening, history, arts, techniques, level, epic, generations.

Кураш —как национальный вид спорта, был создан и развивался в Узбекистане. Этот спорт имеет давнюю историю, которая восходит к древним временам. В настоящее время кураш — это не только национальный вид спорта, но и объект культурного наследия Узбекистана.

Кураш – это один из самых древних видов единоборств известных человечеству. Кураш неоценим в воспитании здорового поколения, укреплении обороноспособности страны и совершенствовании боевых искусств.

Кураш — это борьба, которая происходит между двумя спортсменами, использующими специальную технику и различные приемы. Этот вид спорта не имеет возрастных ограничений, поэтому заниматься может каждый желающий.

В кураше существует несколько направлений – «чалан», «самаркандский», «ферганский». Эти направления кураша отличаются между собой техникой и разрешенными для использования приемами.

Кураш — это не только спорт, но и часть культуры Узбекистана. Этот вид спорта традиционно сопровождается музыкой и пением, что делает его более ярким и эмоциональным.

Ежегодно в Узбекистане проходят соревнования по курашу на республиканском и международном уровнях. Также в некоторых регионах Узбекистана проводятся фестивали кураша, на которых собираются множество людей и гости из других стран.

Кураш — это не только спорт, но и наследие, которое передается из поколения в поколение. Этот вид спорта объединяет людей и помогает сохранить традиции и культуру Узбекистана.

Кураш – древнейший вид единоборства, корни которого находятся на территории современного Узбекистана. По последним данным научных исследований, возраст Кураша составляет, по меньшей мере, три с половиной тысячи лет.

Кураш – это узбекское слово, в переводе означает – «достижение цели честным путем». В те древние времена это было единоборство и общественное физическое развлечение на традиционных праздниках, пирах и свадьбах. Упоминания о нем можно встретить во многих древних литературных источниках. В 2500 лет назад знаменитый древнегреческий философ и историк Геродот в своем монументальном труде «История» упоминает Кураш в описаниях обычаев и традиций народов древнего Узбекистана.

Легендарный эпос Альпомыш, появившийся тысячу лет назад, называет Кураш самым любимым и широко распространенным видом единоборства.

Великий восточный ученый и мыслитель Авиценна, основоположник современной медицины, живший в X веке, пишет, что занятия Курашом являются одним из лучших способов поддержки здоровья тела и духа.

В XIV веке Амир Тимур использовал Кураш для физической подготовки и самообороны своих солдат.

На сегодняшний день по всему Узбекистану насчитывается более двух миллионов курашистов. Более трех тысяч лет Кураш не выходил за пределы Центральной Азии. Техника, традиции, правила и философия Кураша устно передавалась из поколения в поколение, от отцов к детям. Каких-либо попыток систематизировать и обобщить знания о Кураше не предпринималось вплоть до 1990 года, когда Узбекистанец Комил Юсупов, известный мастер по Курашу, Дзюдо и Самбо, завершил такого рода исследования. Он разработал новые универсальные правила Кураша. Они сочетали в себе тысячелетние традиции мужества и гуманизма Кураша с требованиями современного мира спорта. Он ввел в Кураш весовые категории, жесты и терминологию, основанную на 13 узбекских словах, продолжительность поединка, форму для спортсменов и судей, и все остальное, без чего нельзя представить современный спорт.

В 1998 году была создана Международная ассоциация кураша, в которую на первом этапе вошли 28 стран. К 2010 году членов ассоциации было уже больше сотни. Постепенно кураш получил международное признание. Так кураш впервые вошел в программу летних Азиатских Игр 2018 года, которые проходили в Индонезии.

Кураш - воплощение в многовековой философии и таких ценностей, как уважение к сопернику и гуманизм, честность и умение идти до конца. Этот вид единоборств является одним из самых молодых международных видов спорта и начинает завоевывать популярность по всему миру. Регулярно проходит Чемпионат мира, России и Европы. В Ташкенте, при участии представителей 28 стран Азии, Африки и Европы, в 1998 году была создана Международная ассоциация борьбы кураш, которая успешно функционирует и в наши дни.

Таким образом, кураш как национальный вид спорта эффективно используются в физическом воспитании молодежи. Кураш — это не просто спорт, а средство достижения физической и духовной зрелости.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА В РЕГИОНЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье представлены научно-теоретические определения, данные экономистами понятиям «экономический рост», «экономический потенциал» и их сравнительный анализ, а также значение регионального потенциала в обеспечении устойчивого экономического развития и экономического роста, выделены его основные элементы. выделена категоризация экономического потенциала и возможности его использования, даны направления стратегического управления.
Ключевые слова: экономический рост, экономический потенциал, экономическое развитие, элементы потенциала.

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THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENSURING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE REGION

Abstract. This article presents the scientific and theoretical definitions given by economists of the concepts of "economic growth", "economic potential" and their comparative analysis, the importance of regional potential in ensuring sustainable economic development and economic growth, its main elements are highlighted. the classification of economic potential and the possibilities of its use are highlighted, the directions of strategic management are given.
Keywords: economic truth, economic potential, economic development, elemental potential.

При проведении экономических реформ в нашей стране большое внимание уделяется обеспечению экономического роста страны за счет эффективного использования имеющегося потенциала в регионах. В приоритетах развития и либерализации экономики Президента Республики Узбекистан от 7 февраля 2017 года приоритетными направлениями экономического развития и либерализации являются дальнейшее укрепление макроэкономической стабильности и поддержание высоких темпов экономического роста, а также всестороннее и пропорционального социально-экономического развития областей, районов и городов, их направлений комплексного и эффективного использования природного, минерально-сырьевого, промышленного, сельскохозяйственного, туристического и трудового потенциала каждого региона в целях эффективного использования имеющегося потенциала, ускорения прямое социально-экономическое развитие, на повышение уровня жизни и доходов населения [1].

Основной экономической проблемой любой страны является обеспечение стабильного экономического роста и его высоких темпов. Устойчивый экономический рост заключается в обеспечении того, чтобы экономика росла высокими темпами в течение длительного времени, а высокие темпы экономического роста достигались в результате проведения взвешенной макроэкономической политики, либерализации экономики, модернизации и диверсификации производства, а также ускорение и углубление структурных преобразований, направленных на техническое перевооружение.

В целях внедрения единой системы оценки комплексного и пропорционального социально-экономического развития регионов нашей страны, эффективности использования природно-сырьевых ресурсов, экономического и инвестиционного потенциала и других сравнительных преимуществ Постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан, от 01.05.2020 г. № ПП-4702 «О внедрении системы рейтинговой оценки социально-экономического развития регионов » принято решение [2] о введении системы рейтинговой оценки, внедрение которой обеспечит высокие темпы экономического роста с использованием имеющегося потенциала в регионах. Исходя из вышеизложенного, актуальность данной работы считается высокой.

Обзор литературы по теме

Проблемы экономического роста сейчас занимают центральное место в экономических дискуссиях, в диалогах различных политиков, членов правительства, представителей разных национальностей. Потому что рост реального производства позволяет в той или иной степени решить типичную для любой экономической системы задачу удовлетворения неограниченных потребностей в условиях ограниченности ресурсов.

Одна из ранних концепций экономического развития, связанная с именем А. Смита и Т. Мальтуса, основывалась на предположениях, что первичными факторами его роста или замедления являются труд, капитал и население. Но они, как и многие сторонники классической политической экономии, не учитывали значения такого важного фактора, как развитие человеческих знаний, развитие науки и применение ее достижений для улучшения организации техники и производства [3].

Другой видный представитель классической школы, Давид Рикардо, утверждал, что экономический рост можно контролировать за счет технологических усовершенствований в оборудовании и специализации в торговле, но также допускал вполне устойчивое состояние.

Дальнейшие концепции экономического роста сосредоточены на различных вариантах сочетания четырех определяющих факторов развития: рабочей силы, капитала, ресурсов и технологий. В частности, особый интерес для теорий экономического роста представляет теория стадий У. Ростоу, согласно которой устойчивый экономический рост через определенный промежуток времени приводит к значительным качественным изменениям в экономической структуре страны, а экономика естественным образом переходит «из одной стадии в другую», или из одного состояния в другое [4].

Платежеспособный спрос является ключевым фактором кейнсианской модели, и именно расширение совокупного платежеспособного спроса должно способствовать экономическому росту. На практике Кейнс делает упор на факторы предложения, что характерно для классического подхода, а не на факторы спроса. По Кейнсу, мультипликативный эффект инвестиций важен при изучении экономического роста. Чем богаче страна, тем большая доля растущего национального дохода аккумулируется и направляется на инвестиции.

Й. А. Шумпетер внес большой вклад в теорию роста своей работой «Теория экономического развития», опубликованной в 1934 году. Именно Шумпетер ввел в экономическую науку понятие «инновация» и совершенно по-новому рассмотрел природу предпринимателя с точки зрения экономического роста.

Теоретически в качестве движущей силы развития участвует предприниматель, предприниматель-новатор, творческая личность [5].

Современная концепция экономического роста была введена в научный оборот американским экономистом Саймоном Кузнецом. По его словам, экономический рост – это экономическое развитие, при котором долгосрочные темпы роста производства выше, чем темпы роста населения [6].

Основными факторами экономического роста, по мнению П. Самуэльсона и В. Нордхауса, являются капитал, технологии, природные и человеческие ресурсы. Вышеупомянутые ученые понимают под экономическим ростом «рост потенциального ВВП или объема производства страны», который происходит при расширении пределов производственных возможностей [7].

К.Р.Макконнелл и С.Л.Брю в своих классических работах также подчеркивают тот факт, что экономический рост определяется следующими факторами:

а) количеством и качеством природных ресурсов;

б) количество и качество трудовых ресурсов;

в) капитальные ресурсы;

ж) технологии [8].

Для раскрытия этих понятий используется уникальный подход путем изучения научно-теоретических исследований и мнений экономистов, связанных с экономическим ростом и экономическим потенциалом. Автор сделал вывод об экономическом росте региона и его экономическом потенциале, а также высказал свои предложения по элементам потенциала и их эффективному использованию.

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Методология исследования

При подготовке научной статьи широко используются такие методы, как научная абстракция, индукция и дедукция, системный анализ социально-экономических явлений, сравнительный анализ.

Анализ и результаты

Поскольку экономический рост изучается с разных позиций, его можно разделить на интенсивный и экстенсивный типы. Экстенсивный экономический рост происходит за счет дополнительного вовлечения таких факторов производства, как природные ресурсы, труд и капитал, и только их количественного увеличения. Их качество и технический уровень останутся неизменными. Интенсивный экономический рост обеспечивается за счет совершенствования научно-технической базы, эффективного использования всех факторов производства и повышения производительности труда. Интенсивный способ выражается в производительности каждой единицы задействованных в производстве ресурсов, в конечном счете в увеличении количества продукта, в повышении качества продукта [9].

Разнообразие теорий и движущих сил в них объясняется сложностью задачи определения единого общего целого, описывающего цель, источник, движущую силу и управляемый фактор развития экономических систем региона. Однако при внимательном изучении целей, факторов роста, управляемых категорий и движущих сил можно увидеть, что все они интегрированы в понятие «компетенции» единой экономической системы, частью которой является каждая из них.

Его потенциал можно принять за основу региональной социально-экономической системы. Способность (потенциал) - (лат. rotentia - сила), может быть использована для выполнения какой-либо задачи, для достижения определенной цели имеющиеся ресурсы, возможности, инструменты, резервы; возможности человека, общества, государства в определенной сфере [10].

Термин «компетентность» означает наличие у субъекта скрытых, еще не до конца проявленных возможностей, не проявившихся в сфере его деятельности по объективным или субъективным условиям [11]. В экономической теории потенциал определяется как совокупность имеющихся инструментов и возможностей в какой-либо сфере, но в то же время термин «компетентный» означает «способный к реализации», его наличие и использование является вероятным фактором [12].

В экономической литературе существуют разногласия по поводу того, что понимается под потенциалом социально-экономической системы, в том числе региональной экономики. Например, в Оксфордском словаре экономический потенциал определяется как уровень мощности и возможностей, обеспечивающих конкурентоспособность [13], а в другом источнике экономический потенциал определяется как «совокупность способностей народного хозяйства осуществлять капитальное строительство, перевозку грузов и оказывать услуги населению в течение определенного периода времени». Даже в ряде научных публикаций не наблюдается единого мнения авторов об экономическом потенциале. В частности, А. Ю. Чаленко характеризовал экономический потенциал как совокупность имеющихся ресурсов, а также результат производственно-экономических отношений хозяйствующих субъектов [14]. В другом источнике говорится, что «величина экономического потенциала показывает развитие производительных сил, конкурентоспособность страны, уровень капитализации предприятий» [15].

По Ф.М. Русинову, потенциал в широком смысле означает средства, резервы, ресурсы, которые существуют и могут быть использованы для достижения определенной цели [19]. В этой концепции экономический потенциал отождествляется с накопленным результатом предыдущего труда.

На наш взгляд, нельзя так сужать содержание экономического потенциала, потому что прошлый труд без живой деятельности, живой труд людей является лишь резервом, его можно лишь условно назвать потенциалом. Некоторые экономисты отождествляют экономический потенциал с национальным богатством [17]. Но национальное богатство — более широкое понятие, чем экономический потенциал. Экономический потенциал обеспечивает накопление материальных благ, созданных трудом, но не создает природных ресурсов, а использует их для создания благ и, таким образом, является частью национального богатства. Для практики важны и другие способы классификации потенциала, отраженные в работах экономистов. Например, ряд авторов предлагают рассматривать потенциал по блокам, разделяя природные и производственные ресурсы, население, организацию и управление по структурным элементам [18]. При этом выделяется геополитический потенциал, отражающий положение территории и региона в межрегиональных, межгосударственных и мировых отношениях и системах коммуникаций.

Интересно классифицировать потенциал с учетом видов социально-экономической деятельности. В этом качестве рассматривается с трех сторон.

Первый аспект – территориальный. Он включает в себя трудовой потенциал с точки зрения численности и структуры населения, а также геополитическое положение региона.

Второй аспект – производство. Обычно это промышленность, сельское хозяйство, производств, инфраструктура и инновации.

Третий аспект представляет собой социально-духовный, интеллектуальный потенциал региона [19].

Выводы и предложения

В ряде определений экономического потенциала рассматривается только экономическая сфера, то есть на первое место выдвигаются ресурсы, а главная цель экономики - удовлетворение потребностей людей не отражается. Поэтому «экономический потенциал следует понимать, как способность экономики производить товары и услуги в определенном объеме и качестве и доставлять их потребителям» [20]. Однако это определение также исключает выгоды, создаваемые экономической деятельностью, которые не являются товарами или услугами, например, выгоды, производимые семьей. Принимая это во внимание, мы можем определить экономический потенциал как способность экономики производить и доставлять потребителям товары в определенном количестве и качестве в течение заданного периода времени [21].

Важной особенностью рассмотренных подходов является то, что в них изучается только экономический потенциал социально-экономической системы, который представляет собой экономическое использование ресурсов. Однако субъектов социально-экономической системы объединяют как экономические, так и неэкономические интересы. В этом случае экономический потенциал является лишь определенной частью потенциала социально-экономической системы, вовлеченной в экономический процесс. Общий потенциал региона можно разделить на социальную и экономическую составляющие.

Экономический потенциал представляет собой совокупность возможностей организации хозяйственной деятельности и предельных показателей хозяйственной деятельности территории в рамках, существующих или возможных условий и ограничений финансового, организационно-технического, регионального и отраслевого характера.

Социальный потенциал - это способность организовать жизнедеятельность в рамках критериев и ограничений существующего или потенциального уровня жизни политического, духовного, философскоэтического, культурно-этнического характера, причем уровень жизни в этом контексте является показателем качества.

Приведенные выше теоретические анализы позволяют определить потенциал региона как способность обеспечить долгосрочную деятельность на основе использования имеющихся ресурсов с учетом интересов населения, государства и окружающей среды. Исходя из этого, потенциал региона можно рассматривать как систему, состоящую из таких структурных элементов, как природный потенциал, производственный потенциал, научно-технический потенциал, управленческий потенциал, трудовой потенциал. Потенциал региона – это средства, резервы и ресурсы, которые имеются и могут быть использованы для достижения поставленной цели.

Исходя из изложенного, экономический потенциал региона, на наш взгляд, может быть выражен как совокупность следующих компонентов с точки зрения управления доступными возможностями: ресурсный потенциал (база), функциональный потенциал (использование), резервный потенциал (рост), их сумма дает стратегическое управление (развитие) потенциала региона. Региональный потенциал представляет собой сложную систему со своей внутренней структурой и классифицируется по ряду признаков.

Можно определить потенциал региона следующим образом: совокупность экономических отношений между субъектами региона по возможности оценки, использования и развития ресурсов и процессов.

С точки зрения управления возможностями использования потенциала региона каждая из категорий имеет свои экономические и неэкономические составляющие.

Базовый ресурсный потенциал включает природно-ресурсный, природно-климатический, экономико-географический, демографический потенциал.

Функциональный потенциал включает трудовой, производственный, финансовый, инфраструктурный, предпринимательский, внешнеэкономический, нормативно-методический потенциал.

Резервный потенциал включает научно-технический, интеллектуальный потенциал, социальный, инвестиционный, инновационный, цифровой потенциал, организационно-управленческий потенциал, неформальную экономику.

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СОКРАЩЕНИЕ БЕДНОСТИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается бедственная ситуация в Узбекистане, а также пути ее решения. В данной статье представлено авторское исследование степени бедности в Республике Узбекистан, в котором также исследуются причины, различные группы бедности и различные определения бедности, а также ее причины и распространенность в республике. Завершено исследование ключевых показателей, определяющих текущую социально-экономическую ситуацию в стране. На основе сделанных выводов предлагаются пути решения проблемы.

Ключевые слова: уровень бедности, подходы к определению бедности, социально-экономическое состояние страны, пути решения проблемы, реформы, безработица, социальная нестабильность, уровень жизни населения.

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POVERTY REDUCTION IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. The article examines the disastrous situation in Uzbekistan, as well as ways to solve it. This article presents the author's study of the degree of poverty in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which also examines the causes, various groups of poverty and various definitions of poverty, as well as its causes and prevalence in the republic. A study of key indicators that determine the current socio-economic situation in the country has been completed. Based on the conclusions drawn, ways to solve the problem are proposed.

Key words: poverty level, approaches to defining poverty, socio-economic state of the country, ways to solve the problem, reforms, unemployment, social instability, standard of living of the population.

Актуальность исследования. Решение проблемы повышения уровня жизни населения становится одним из первоочередных вопросов укрепления узбекского государства в условиях радикальных социально-экономических преобразований. Социальная структура узбекского общества претерпела коренные изменения в результате социально-экономических реформ, что также вызвало значительное снижение уровня жизни большинства узбеков. Из-за повышенной нисходящей социальной мобильности, вызванной бедностью, безработицей и социальной нестабильностью, в результате процесса маргинализации населения образовался значительный слой бедняков.

Принятие успешных стратегий по искоренению бедности определяется требованием сохранения социальной стабильности. Помощь социально уязвимым группам людей, когда они больше всего в ней нуждаются, может оказать большое влияние на развитие социальных процессов, эффективно предотвращая аномию и способствуя социальной интеграции.

Цель исследования - определение качественных черт низкого уровня жизни населения Республики Узбекистан на протяжении всего периода социальной революции и выяснение способов его регулирования.

Для достижения цели необходимо было решить следующие задачи:

- определить уровень жизни как социально-экономическую категорию и его значение;
- рассмотреть современные методологические подходы к определению бедности;
- исследовать социологические характеристики различных групп и слоев с низким качеством жизни и особенности их проявления;
- охарактеризовать современный уровень жизненного уровня населения и выделить основные факторы, влияющие на его эволюцию, на основе изучения фактического материала;
- исследовать причины бедности разных слоев населения Республики Узбекистан;
- исследовать целесообразность использования социальных технологий в процессах управления уровнем жизни и искоренения бедности на основе теоретико-методологических разработок и анализа фактического материала.

Объект исследования - бедность как социальное явление.

Предметом исследования является бедность, как крайнее проявление низкого уровня жизни.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

- поддержано и уточнено определение термина «уровень жизни», который автор определяет, как сложную социально-экономическую категорию, отражающую степень развития потребностей, а также обстоятельства, необходимые для их удовлетворения и позволяющие человеку полноценно участвовать в общество. Выявлены ключевые показатели, определяющие уровень жизни;

Очерчен социально-демографический профиль бедных, выявлены причины бедности. Низкий среднедушевой доход, низкая заработная плата, низкий уровень образования, слабое здоровье, высокая иждивенческая нагрузка на работающих членов семьи, индивидуальные особенности, связанные с образом жизни, ценностными ориентациями, проживание в депрессивных регионах с низким экономическим потенциалом относятся к факторам, способным привести к бедности, по мнению автора:

- социальные технологии необходимы для регулирования уровня жизни населения, обеспечения решения важных проблем, таких как регулирование заработной платы; государственное регулирование занятости населения; оптимизация жизни трудоспособного населения; адресная социальная поддержка населения;

- внесены предложения по использованию потенциала социального партнерства в управлении уровнем жизни и сокращении бедности. На рабочем месте социальное партнерство рассматривается как трехстороннее партнерство между государством, работодателями и работниками, а также продуктивный диалог между государственными учреждениями, частным бизнесом и некоммерческими, неправительственными, благотворительными группами;

- систематизированы различные определения проблемы бедности и предложена авторская иерархия уровней российской бедности, которая поддерживается наукой и позволяет дифференцировать получателей социальной поддержки и помощи с целью максимального выхода из бедности;

- предоставлены формы и процессы управления бедностью в городе с учетом их распределения по уровням управления; - организован процесс управления бедностью в современных условиях Узбекистана;

Существует ряд объективных и произвольных переменных, влияющих на социально-экономическое положение малообеспеченных семей.

Официальные оценки бедности в Узбекистане производятся Государственным комитетом по статистике на основании результатов ежегодных (ежеквартальных) обследований домохозяйств (выборка 10 000 домохозяйств в год), а также Министерством поддержки махалли и семьи на основании данных малообеспеченные семьи в "Темир Дафтар"

Обследование семейного бюджета. С 2001 года Госкомстат использует подход Всемирного банка для оценки уровня абсолютной бедности, исходя из нормы потребления продуктов питания на человека в 2100 ккал в день. по результатам обследования бюджетов домохозяйств за 2001–2019 гг. Неравенство снизилось с 27,5% до 11,0%. Согласно прогнозам IPMI, с использованием этой методологии ожидается, что уровень бедности вырастет до 12,3% в 2020 году с учетом того, как пандемия коронавируса может повлиять на качество жизни людей.

По степени бедности регионы можно разделить на категории в порядке, указанном в таблице 1:

Ташкентская (2,0%), Навоийская (8,3%), Ташкентская (9,0%), Бухарская (9,2%) и Самаркандская области (10,8%) имеют самые низкие показатели бедности.

Андижанская (13,1%), Кашкадарьинская (13,2%), Джизакская (13,9%), Хорезмская (14,4%) и Ферганская области (14,9%) имеют самые высокие показатели бедности.

Сырдарьинская (15,0%), Сурхандарьинская (15,9%), Наманганская (16,7%) и Республика Каракалпакстан (16,4%) имеют относительно высокий уровень бедности.

Таблица 1

Распределение уровня бедности по регионам Узбекистана

Низкий уровень	Средний уровень	Высокий уровень
Регионы (уровень бедности 2,0-10,8%)	Регионы (уровень бедности 13,1-14,9%)	Регионы (уровень бедности 15-16,7%)
г.Ташкент	Андижанская область	Сырдарьинская область
Навоийская область	Кашкадарьинская область	Сурхандарьинская область
Ташкентская область	Джизакская область	Наманганская область
Бухарская область Хорезмская	Хорезмская область	Каракалпакстан
Самаркандская область	Ферганская область	

На практике государственные организации, в том числе органы местного самоуправления, не принимают ни этот методологический подход, ни его выводы. Исследовательские институты и международные организации, использующие их в сравнительных оценках для Узбекистана и мониторинге реализации ЦУР до 2030 года, являются ключевыми потребителями этой разработки.

Ниже приведены некоторые проблемы, связанные с использованием этой методологии для оценки бедности:

- Существующая методика, созданная около 20 лет назад, нуждается в существенной доработке и уточнении;

- Поскольку эта методика игнорирует региональные различия и менталитет населения, ее использование в качестве общенационального критерия бедности требует обоснования (как, например, в случае выявления малообеспеченных семей в махаллях).

Субъективная оценка уровня бедности в махаллях. Министерству по поддержке махалли и семьи Республики Узбекистан и его территориальным подразделениям поручено тесно взаимодействовать с органами самоуправления граждан и обеспечить адресность назначения социальных выплат и материальной помощи в соответствии с Указом Президента от апреля № 3 от 2020 года «О дополнительных мерах поддержки населения, отраслей экономики и субъектов предпринимательства в период пандемии коронавирусной инфекции».

Путем создания «Темир дафтар» («железная тетрадь») списков обездоленных семей была разработана система учета. По состоянию на 15 ноября 2020 года, по данным Министерства поддержки махалли и семьи Республики Узбекистан, в списке «Темир дафтар» состояло около 2,5 млн человек, или 7,2% населения.

Распределение регионов по данной методике оценки бедности представлено следующим образом (табл. 2):

Таблица 2

Распределение регионов по уровню бедности по методике включения в «Темир Дафтар»

Низкий уровень	**Средний уровень**	**Высокий уровень**
Регионы (уровень бедности 4,4-7,0%)	Регионы (уровень бедности 7,2-8,4%)	Регионы (уровень бедности 8,6-9,0%)
Хорезмская область	город Ташкент	Бухарская область
Джизакская область	Навоийская область	Кашкадарьинская область
Наманганская область	Андижанская область	Сырдарьинская область
Ташкентская область	Ферганская область	Сурхандарьинская область
Самаркандская область	Республика Каракалпакстан	-

Хорезмская (4,4%), Джизакская (5,4%), Наманганская (5,5%), Ташкентская (7,0%) и Самаркандская области (5,1%) являются регионами с самыми низкими показателями бедности и потребности в социальной помощи. Республика Каракалпакстан (7,5%), Навоийская (8,0%), Андижанская (7,6%), Ферганская (7,2%) и г. Ташкент (8,4%) являются регионами с самым высоким средним уровнем бедности.

Бухарская (8,6%), Кашкадарьинская (9,0%), Сырдарьинская (8,7%) и Сурхандарьинская области имеют относительно высокий уровень бедности (8,7).

Эта методология также требует точной оценки положения семей и научного обоснования ее использования в качестве национального критерия бедности (совместно с Госкомстатом).

Сравнение двух подходов к оценке бедности показывает существенные различия не только по Узбекистану в целом (12,3% и 7,2%), но и по регионам страны (табл. 3).

Степень бедности в двух стратегиях существенно различается. Например, по второму методу в Кашкадарьинской области уровень бедности составляет 9,0%, а в Республике Каракалпакстан самый высокий процент –16,4%. Разница превышает 1,8 раза. То же самое относится и к районам с минимальной бедностью. 2,0% для г.Ташкента и 4,4% для Хорезмской области. Дифференциал в данном случае составляет 2,2 раза.

Таблица 3.

Территориальные различия в уровнях бедности (оценка 2022 г.)

Регионы	По результатам обследования бюджетов домохозяйств		По данным «Темир Дафтар» по махаллям	
Республика Узбекистан	Уровень бедности	Рейтинг	Уровень бедности	Рейтинг
Республика Каракалпакстан	16.4	13	7.5	7
Регионы:				
Андижан	13.1	6	7.6	8
Бухара	9.2	4	8.6	11
Джизак	13.9	8	5.4	2
Кашкадарья	13.2	7	9.0	14
Навои	8.3	2	8.0	9
Наманган	16.7	14	5.5	3
Самарканд	10.8	5	5.9	4
Сурхандарьинская	15.9	12	8.7	12
Сырдарья	15.0	11	8.7	13
Ташкент	9.0	3	7.0	5
Фергана	14.9	10	7.2	6
Хорезм	14.4	9	4.4	1
город Ташкент	2.0	1	8.4	10

Несмотря на многочисленные аналитические методики расчета уровня бедности, необходимо пояснить и конкретно обосновать имеющиеся пробелы. Для единой национальной оценки бедности с возможностью их практического применения важно увязать подходы, учтенные намакро- и микроуровнях.

К 2026 году Узбекистан хочет вдвое сократить свою бедность. Эта работа предусмотрена в Стратегии развития страны на ближайшие пять лет.

Однако современный мир в результате спецоперации России на Украине вступил в новую реальность, и эта реальность имеет свой набор ориентиров и ограничений. Мировая экономика страдает от жестких антироссийских санкций. Этот удар дошел и до Узбекистана.

Например, часть трудовых мигрантов стала возвращаться в страну в результате негативной конъюнктуры рынка труда Российской Федерации, крупнейшего импортера дешевой рабочей силы на постсоветском пространстве. В результате существовала вероятность роста уровня безработицы, что впоследствии могло серьезно сказаться на социально-экономическом положении населения республики.

В 2020 году Узбекистан принял Стратегию сокращения бедности.

Узбекистан начал реализацию плана по искоренению бедности два года назад. Для этого даже было создано отдельное ведомство Министерства экономического развития и сокращения бедности.

До 2020 года проблема бедности в Узбекистане на официальном уровне держалась в секрете. Были изменены названия программ некоторых международных организаций по борьбе с бедностью в стране (Стратегия сокращения бедности), и они позиционировались как инициативы по повышению уровня жизни населения. При этом ни в одном госбумаге не было упоминания о «бедных». В результате распространилось представление о том, что бедняков в республике нет. С момента реализации Стратегии произошел существенный сдвиг в восприятии этой проблемы. Власти в открытую заявили, что бедные составляют порядка 12-15% населения Узбекистана.

Первоначально использовался подход, используемый Всемирным банком для определения уровня бедности в стране. Так, уровень бедности в стране составил 11,9% в 2017 г. и 11,4% в 2018 г. В зависимости от метода расчета показатели в данном случае могут меняться. Например, если вы учитываете прибыль менее 2 долларов в день, это одно число. Стоит немного превысить показатель дневного дохода, например, до 5 долларов, и мы получим в итоге совсем другую статистику. Другими словами, в стране будет значительно больше бедных людей.

Конечно, было много разногласий по поводу того, как измерять бедность, и ученые, и простые люди выразили свою озабоченность. Однако именно так в настоящее время реализуется государственная политика Узбекистана.

К 2030 году президент Шавкат Мирзиёев хочет вдвое сократить бедность. Из-за эпидемии его реализация была затруднена, поскольку глобальное экономическое развитие замедлилось.

Важно осознать, что материальное благополучие людей играет роль в ликвидации бедности. Однако это далеко не единственное условие успеха в этом начинании. Правительство должно следить за тем, чтобы экономический рост был инклюзивным, и чтобы он приносил пользу всему населению в целом, а не только определенным его группам. Эта стратегия требует ряда вещей, включая создание новых рабочих мест, повышение уровня здравоохранения, образования и социальных программ, среди прочего.

Основная обязанность правительства – положить конец социально-экономическому неравенству. Исходя из этого, можно будет оценить успешность государственной политики борьбы с бедностью.

Сначала необходимо установить параметры этой стратегии, чтобы можно было оценить успех реформ в социальной, экономической или политической областях. Нам нужны цели. На это и направлены реформы.

Мониторинг процесса по конкретным показателям необходим для подтверждения успешности реализации того или иного проекта или программы. У нас еще нет полных стандартов для оценки усилий по сокращению бедности. Например, по данным администрации, бедное население страны сократится вдвое. Мониторинг используется для оценки эффективности выполнения задачи, нашего продвижения к конечной цели и того, находимся ли мы на правильном пути или нет. Для этого явно нужны данные. Кроме того, крайне важно, чтобы они были опубликованы в открытых источниках.

В качестве одного из показателей бедности в Узбекистане выбран критерий «потребительская корзина». Содержание и денежная стоимость этого компонента несколько раз уточнялись и рассматривались. Человек автоматически классифицируется как бедный гражданин, если он тратит более половины своего месячного дохода на продукты питания и другие предметы первой необходимости. Статус человека меняется по мере изменения пропорции, например, когда он тратит 10% своего дохода на еду, а остальные 90% - на другие нужды.

В Узбекистане до недавнего времени не было «потребительской корзины», что привело к ряду проблем. Размер всех социальных выплат населению действительно нужно будет сильно увеличить, если этот показатель рассчитывать по международным стандартам. В результате государственный бюджет будет подвергнут дополнительной нагрузке. Готово ли Министерство Финансов взять на себя такое бремя? Ведь экономика Узбекистана особенная, поскольку включает в себя социальный сектор. Это поднимает еще один важный вопрос: можем ли мы на самом деле реализовать этот социальный компонент? Ведь искоренение бедности требует планирования до мельчайших деталей: кого и где нанимать, сколько платить безработным и т. д.

Вывод

Согласно Плану действий на 2020–2021 годы, Узбекистан разрабатывает Стратегию сокращения бедности до 2030 года, чтобы оживить экономический рост и продолжить структурные улучшения. В эту задачу входит создание методологии, внедрение передового опыта со всего мира, выявление нуждающихся и совершенствование механизмов адресных мер поддержки. Проект Концепции сокращения бедности в Узбекистане ранее был подготовлен Центром экономических исследований и реформ и Министерством экономического развития и сокращения бедности.

Последствия пандемии сделали задачу сокращения бедности значительно более сложной и в то же время важной. И в этом случае использование самых последних достижений в этой области имеет решающее значение для того, чтобы растущая Стратегия сокращения бедности в Узбекистане была максимально успешной и эффективной. Стратегия сокращения бедности, несомненно, будет усовершенствована и приведена в соответствие с реальными потребностями и желаниями людей на местах благодаря опыту и результатам, полученным в ходе пилотного проекта в Букинском и Чиназском районах Ташкентской области.

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ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В УСЛОВИЯХ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ, ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ И ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ //Экономика и социум. – 2022. – №. 12-1 (103). – С. 895-901.
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ДИАГНОСТИКА НАРУШЕНИЙ РЕПРОДУКТИВНОЙ ФУНКЦИИ У ЖЕНЩИН, ПЕРЕНЕСШИХ ПОСЛЕАБОРТНЫЙ ЭНДОМЕТРИТ, СОВРЕМЕННЫМИ СПОСОБАМИ

Резюме. Первостепенное значение для диагностики острого эндометрита имеют данные гинекологического осмотра и результаты вагинальных мазков; хроническая форма заболевания подтверждается данными УЗИ и гистероскопии. Лечение предусматривает антибактериальную, противовоспалительную терапию, физиореабилитацию.

Ключевые слова: эндометрит, аборт, матка, гистероскопия, полости матки, менструальный цикл.

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DIAGNOSIS OF REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTION DISORDERS IN WOMEN WHO HAVE UNDERGONE POST-ABORTION ENDOMETRITIS BY MODERN METHODS

Resume. Of paramount importance for the diagnosis of acute endometritis are the data of gynecological examination and the results of vaginal smears; the chronic form of the disease is confirmed by ultrasound and hysteroscopy. Treatment includes antibacterial, anti-inflammatory therapy, physiorehabilitation.

Keywords: endometritis, abortion, uterus, hysteroscopy, uterine cavities, menstrual cycle.

Актуальность. Хронический эндометрит (ХЭ) — клинико-морфологический синдром, при котором в результате персистирующего повреждения эндометрия инфекционным фактором возникают множественные вторичные морфофункциональные изменения, нарушающие циклическую биотрансформацию и рецептивность слизистой оболочки тела матки [9,11].

Изменения эндометрия при эндометрите могут спровоцировать образование серьезных осложнений в период вынашивания ребенка: прерывание беременности, постродовое кровотечение. После перенесенного эндометрита женщина должна тщательно следить за своим здоровьем и регулярно посещать гинеколога, особенно, планируя беременность [4,8,10]. Последствиями перенесенного эндометрита также могут быть спаечные внутриматочные процессы, нарушение менструального цикла, образование полип и эндометриальной кисты. Воспаление эндометрия может переходить на другие органы, что влечет за собой перитонит и спаечную болезнь, ведущую к бесплодию.

Тенденция к увеличению частоты ХЭ в последнее десятилетие связана с широким использованием ВМС, абортами, применением различных внутриматочных манипуляций, бессимптомным течением некоторых состояниях. Немаловажная роль принадлежит эволюции микробного фактора, вызывающего ХЭ: микробиотопы эндометрия, характеризуются преобладанием ассоциаций облигатно-анаэробных микроорганизмов, микроаэрофилов и вирусов, причем последние могут выявляться в качестве единственного инфекционного агента, что приводит к развитию стертых форм ХЭ, значительно усложняет диагностику и снижает эффективность традиционных схем терапии [1,4,7].

Причиной хронического воспаления в любой ткани является постоянная персистенция повреждающего агента (чаще всего микробного фактора), которая обусловлена, с одной стороны, особенностями патогенного микроорганизма, а с другой стороны разнообразными дефектами в системе самозащиты макроорганнзма [3,5,6]. Недостаточно изучена при данной патологии роль и функциональная активность иммунной системы, особенно факторов местного иммунитета: численность и характеристика иммунокомпетентных клеток, экспрессия провоспалительных и регуляторних цитокннов, факторов роста, матриксных металлопротеиназ, регуляторов пролиферации и апоптоза клеток. При этом иммунологические изменения в эндометрии (патологическая лимфоцитарная инфильтрация ткани, изменение фенотипического состава клеток, соотношения цитокинов и др.) являются в ряде случаев самостоятельным фактором нарушения процессов имплантации, плацентации, инвазии и формирования хориона с развитием бесплодия и невынашивания беременности [1,12].

Большую роль в развитии ХЭ играют инфекционные агенты. На сегодняшний день ХЭ рассматривается как клинико-морфологический синдром, при котором вследствие персистирующего повреждения эндометрия инфекционным агентом возникают множественные вторичные морфологические и функциональные изменения, нарушающие циклическую биотрансформацию и рецептивность слизистой оболочки тела матки [5,9].

В 95% случаев ХЭ является первичным, развиваясь непосредственно в эндометрии за счет внедрения экзогенных штаммов микроорганизмов, передающихся половым путем, или размножения условно-патогенной микрофлоры в эндометрии после внутриматочных лечебных и диагностических манипуляций. Лишь в 5% случаев эндометрит носит вторичный характер, развиваясь при попадании инфекции в эндометрий из экстрагенитальных очагов гематогенным, лимфогенным или нисходящим путями [6,10].

Согласно современным представлениям, факторами риска развития ХЭ являются инвазивные манипуляции в полости матки (аборты, гистероскопия, диагностическое выскабливание, биопсия эндометрия, гистеросальпинго-графия, введение внутриматочных контрацептивов, внутриматочная инсеминация, ЭКО и др.), послеродовые инфекционно-воспалительные осложнения, заболевания мочевыводящей системы, хронический сальпинго-офорит в анамнезе, наличие какой-либо иной гинекологической патологии (миома матки, гипер- и гипопластические процессы эндометрия, полипы эндометрия и цервикального канала, чаще всего, железисто-фиброзные), а также перенесенные операции на органах малого таза [1,7,11].

Неблагоприятный прогноз течения ХЭ во многом объясняется отсутствием алгоритмизированного подхода в диагностике и лечении данной нозологии, тогда как информированность об иммунологических событиях, сопровождающих различные варианты ХЭ, позволит дифференцированно назначать иммунокорригирующую терапию. Анализ научных работ разочаровывает отсутствием акцентов на необходимости сохранения и восстановления репродуктивного здоровья контингента после потери беременности, поскольку частота таковых предопределяет рост и ХЭ.

Разработка комплексной системы диагностики и лечения указанной нозологии, акцентуация значимости предгравидарного этапа являются важным вектором решения проблемы сохранения репродуктивного потенциала у женщин с ХЭ.

Цель исследования. Цель настоящего исследования: выявить патологические основы и совершенствовать методы диагностики и лечения хронического эндометрита у женщин с нарушением функции репродуктивной системы.

Материалы и методы исследования. Проведено исследование причин нарушений репродуктивной функции у женщин с нарушениями менструального цикла. Обследованы 190 женщин, ХЭ диагностирован в 20%. УПМ в слизистой оболочке матки выделена в 54%. При прицельном обследовании женщин с бессимптомным течением ХЭ выделена УПМ у 69%.

Результаты исследования: На основании диагностической ценности клинических методов исследования: эхографии, гистероскопии, гистологического метода исследования, цитометрии метроаспиратов даны конкретные рекомендации широкому кругу практических врачей о реальной ценности применяемых методов исследования в диагностике. Введение в алгоритм обследования выделения гистероскопических макротипов ХЭ оптимизирует тактику ведения женщин с репродуктивными потерями беременности в анамнезе, особенно при сомнительных результатах УЗИ.

Продемонстрирована эффективность дифференцированного выбора схемы лечения для каждого из вариантов ХЭ, обоснованность назначения иммунотропных препаратов, высокая вероятность рецидива ранних репродуктивных потерь в отсутствие полноценной реабилитационной терапии у больных с ХЭ или при ее неадекватности, как и существенное возрастание возможности реализации ими репродуктивного потенциала при полноценном исполнении всей программы восстановительных мероприятий.

Усовершенствование стратегии ведения больных с ХЭ будет являться сменой концептуального подхода в диагностике заболевания и оздоровлении подобного контингента на основании выбора рациональной контрацепции, замене хирургического аборта медикаментозным, при невозможности -опорожнения полости матки под контролем ультразвука или гистероскопии, обязательной периабортной санации, немедленной реабилитации после внутриматочных вмешательств.

Частота хронического эндометрита в когортах с ранними репродуктивными потерями в анамнезе составляет: при самопроизвольном выкидыше - у 90%, 91,7% - с неразвивающейся беременностью, 83,3% - с несостоятельными попытками ЭКО, 85,7% женщин с артифициальным абортом. Констатация хронического эндометрита на фоне остатков плацентарной ткани после артифициального аборта достигает 25,8%, самопроизвольного аборта -28,3%!

Несостоятельность иммунного ответа при гипопластическом макротипе хронического эндометрита реализуется в доминанте стрессовых реакций (реакция хронического стресса), гипореактивности, угнетенности клеточно-опосредованных реакций (снижение уровня С04+, иммунорегуляторного индекса СБ4+/С08+, натуральных киллеров С16+, ^О, 1§М, выраженное -фагоциторного звена на фоне индукции СБ95+ и повышенных значений 1§А и ЦИК).

Векторизация иммунного гомеостаза в сторону избыточной продукции эмбриотропных аутоантител, пассивного повышения неспецифической резистентности (РТ) - выраженного сдвига лейкоцитарной формулы влево, возрастания уровня СБЗ+, СЭ4+, №С, 1§М и ЦИК на фоне угнетения СЭ95+, бактерицидной активности лейкоцитов,

^О, ^А является отличительной особенностью при смешанном макротипе хронического эндометрита.

Аутоиммунный характер иммунного ответа - наибольшее угнетение клеточного звена с выраженным снижением количества 1МК, индукторов апоптоза СЭ95+ и фагоцитарной активности (БА лейкоцитов, АФ нейтрофилов и моноцитов), НАДФ - оксидазной активности нейтрофилов,

М и ЦИК на фоне уровней повышенных значений ^А и выступает маркером адаптивного дисбаланса при гиперпластическом макротипе хронического эндометрита.

Деструктивный характер изменений архитектоники слизистой, хронизацию воспалительного процесса при эндометрите и неполноценность регенерации определяет формирование аутоиммунной агрессии эндометрия у 67,8% женщин с ранними репродуктивными потерями в анамнезе.

Морфологической основой гиперпластического макротипа хронического эндометрита выступают дистрофически-атрофические изменения эндометрия, смешанного - чередование участков дистрофии и фиброза, гиперпластического - индукция микрополиповидных разрастаний на фоне единой для всех лимоцитарной инфильтрации слизистой.

Темпы клеточного обновления слизистой матки при хроническом эндометрите детектированы активностью персистирующих в эндометрии инфектов: при эндометриальной дистрофии - диагностически значимых титров условно-патогенных микроорганизмов (кишечной палочки, энтерококка, анаэробов и бактероидов), при «мозаицизме» слизистой - микоплазм, их ассоциаций с вирусом простого герпеса и условно-патогенными микроорганизмами, гиперпластическом макротипе - хламидий, вируса простого герпеса и их сочетанием.

Стратегия оптимизации диагностики хронического эндометрита базируется на выделении гистероскопических макротипов, подтверждаемых морфологически в 87,5%» - 94,1%. Традиционная диагностическая тактика при хроническом эндометрите является неадекватной: частота диагностических ошибок достигает 13%, в 14,9-27,5% диагноз оказывается неполным.

Алгоритмизированный подход к диагностике хронического эндометрита предполагает стратификацию по гистероскопическим макротипам, дополнение морфологического исследования иммуногистохимией (СБ 138) при сомнительной морфологической картине.

Вывод. Комплексное клинико-лабораторное исследование позволило обосновать клиническую значимость ХЭ как нозологической формы с позиций репродуктологии и доказать необходимость своевременной диагностики и лечения заболевания у больных с бесплодием, неудачами программ вспомогательных репродуктивных технологий и невынашиванием беременности.

Поэтапный алгоритм диагностики ХЭ с использованием современных диагностических методов исследования, позволяющий производить верификацию диагноза в амбулаторных условиях. Проведена оценка диагностической чувствительности и специфичности эхографии, гистероскопии и аспирационной биопсии эндометрия, определено место последнего метода в диагностическом алгоритме. Описаны основные диагностические признаки заболевания. Показано, что проведение иммуногистохимического исследования эндометрия с маркёром плазматических клеток CD138, позволяет увеличивать точность морфологической верификации ХЭ в среднем на 25-30%, что особенно важно при проведении фундаментальных научных исследований. Использование данного маркёра на практике необходимо в сложных клинических ситуациях, когда при наличии клинических симптомов заболевания по данным световой микроскопии срезов эндометрия определяется «неполная морфологическая картина ХЭ».

На основании изучения патогенетических механизмов развития заболевания и нарушения рецептивности эндометрия обоснованы и сформулированы предложения по оптимизации ведения женщин с ХЭ и патологией репродуктивной функции. Разработана тактика ведения пациенток в зависимости от клинической симптоматики и морфологических вариантов заболевания. Доказано, что проведение патогенетически обоснованной комплексной терапии ХЭ у женщин с нарушениями репродуктивной функции позволяет восстановить структуру и функциональный потенциал эндометрия, а также нивелировать локальные факторы, препятствующие наступлению и прогрессированию беременности.

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ОПТИМАЛЬНОЕ КОМПЛЕКСНОЕ ЛЕЧЕНИЕ ЗЛОКАЧЕСТВЕННЫХ МЕНИНГИОМ

Использование интраоперационных навигационных путем удаления менингиом головного мозга различной локализации позволяет оптимизировать хирургический доступ, избежать дополнительный механической или термической травмы магистральных сосудов головного мозга. А также повысить степень радикального удаления опухоли и улучшить клинические результаты при этом группа пациентов. Применение лучевой терапии характеризуется значительно меньшим риском осложнений и позволяет добиться контроля опухоли после радикальной операции. Лучевое лечение злокачественныхменингиом может значительно увеличить безрецидивную и общую выживаемость. Продолжительность жизни повторно оперированных больных со злокачественными менингиомами.

Ключевые слова: рецидив и продолженный рост менингиом, усовершенствование микрохирургической техники, лучевая терапия.

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OPTIMAL COMPLEX TREATMENT OF MALIGNANT MENINGIOMAS

The use of intraoperative navigation by removing cerebral meningiomas of various locations allows optimizing surgical access and avoiding additional or thermal injury to the great vessals of the brain. And also increase the degree of radical tumor removal and improve clinical results in this group of petients. The use of radiation therapy is characterized by a significantly lower risk of complications and allows for tumor control after radical surgery. Radiation treatment of malignant meningiomas can significantly increase disease-free and overall survavil. Life expectancy of reoperatedpatients with malignant meningiomas.

Key words: tumor recurrences and continued growth of meningiomas, improvement of microsurgical techniques, radiation therapy.

Введение: Клинические наблюдения внутричерепных менингиом имеют многовековую историю, при этом их гистологическая классификация постоянно пересматривается до настоящего времени. Частота возникновения рецидивов растет пропорционально времени, прошедшему после оперативного лечения. Через 5 лет после операции рецидивирует 20% менингиом, через 10 лет-30%, через-20 лет примерно 50% [3]. Одна из наиболее вероятных объяснений проявления рецидива опухоли после радикальных операций является частичное удаление опухоли. Выделение атипических и злокачественных менингиом связано с тем, что, несмотря на тенденцию к относительно медленному росту, лечение таких больных требует особого отношения из-за высокой распространенности этих опухолей и смертности пациентов [4].

В последней классификации ВОЗ (2007) продолжается обсуждение взаимоотношений гистологической структуры менингиом и агрессивности их роста, прогноза качества жизни, а также частоты рецидивирования [1]. Анализируя имеющиеся данные, необходимо отметить, что основополагающим в комплексном лечении злокачественных менингиом является использование хирургического лечения в сочетании с лучевой терапией и радиохирургией. Варианты лечения указанной категории больных нуждаются в дальнейшей разработке, а используемые до настоящего времени лечебные подходы недостаточно эффективны. В этом случае необходимо совершенствование методов диагностики и оценки их степени атипии и анаплазии, дальнейшая разработка принципов до и послеоперационного консервативного лечения, уточнение особенностей хирургического вмешательства, степени удаления объема опухоли и применения последующей лучевой терапии [2]. В то же время, комплексные исследования особенностей лечения больных, а также оценка отдаленных результатов лечения за последние 10 лет отечественными учеными не проводились, что в совокупности с вышеизложенным определило актуальность проблемы и выбор темы настоящего исследования.

Цель работы — усовершенствовать эффективность лечения больных с атипическими и злокачественными менингиомами на основе изучения их клинико-морфологических характеристик, особенностей диагностики, хирургического и комбинированного лечения.

Материалы и методы. За период с 2009 по 2022 гг. обследованы и оперированы 487 больных с менингиомами головного мозга, находившихся на стационарном лечении в отделении нейроонкологии РСНПМЦН. У 80 (16,4%) больных обнаружены рецидив и продолженный рост опухоли. В срок от 1 мес. до 7 лет, выявлен рецидив и продолженный рост у 76 (95%) больных. От 8 до 16 лет, обнаружен рецидив и продолженный рост менингиомы у 4 (5%) больных. Чаще всего рецидив и продолженный рост наблюдался при анапластической и атипичной менингиоме, которые из доброкачественной формы впоследствии переродились в злокачественную структуру. При анализе рецидива и продолженного роста менингиомы, у 80 (16,4%) больных, обнаружены различные гистологические структуры: фибробластическая- 5 (7,9%) больных, ангиоматозная- 8 (12,7%) больных, псаммоматозная- 7 (11,2%) больных, анапластическая менингиома- 14 (17,5%) больных, саркоматозная-12 (19,1%) больных, деддифференцированная- 8 (10%) больных, менинготелиальная- 4 (6,3%) больных. Собственная менингиома отмечалась у 22 (27,5%) больных. Подвергшиеся повторному хирургическому лечению 80 (16,4%) больных, с рецидивами супратенториальной локализации составляли -45 (56,2%) больных и продолженным ростом -25 (31,2%) больных. При субтенториальной локализации рецидив отмечался у 10 (12,5%) больных, продолженный рост – у 4 (5%) больных. Рецидив и продолженный рост чаще всего наблюдался супратенториально- 66 (82,5%) больных. Субтенториально- 14 (17,5%) больных. В нашем случае рецидивы и продолженный рост менингиом составляет 16,4%, что указывает на положительные результаты хирургического лечения и сравнительно низкие показатели рецидива. В зависимости от стадии клинического течения 80 (16,4%) больных с рецидивами и продолженным ростом менингиом, подвергшимся повторному оперативному вмешательству, чаще всего поступали во II стадии субкомпенсации- 44 (17,5%) больных. В состоянии средней тяжести и с грубой неврологической симптоматикой. В IV стадии грубой декомпенсации повторно поступили- 6 (7,5%) больных, так как пациенты поступали в стационар в тяжелом состоянии, проживающие в дальних регионах, недостаточно эффективная медицинская помощь и современной медицинской техники для установления точного клинического диагноза. Из 80 (16,4%) больных с рецидивами и продолженным ростом менингиом радикальность операции мы пользовались шкалой Simpson. Полное удаление опухоли с иссечением ТМО в месте исходного роста и резекцией пораженной кости- 20 (25%) больных. В этом случае после первичного хирургического удаления, рецидив опухоли чаще всего переходит в атипичную форму с дальнейшим ростом, поражает костные структуры. Полное удаление опухоли с коагуляцией ТМО в месте исходного роста- 32 (40%) больных. Учитывая, что опухоль чаще всего встречается огромных размеров, радикальность операции осуществляли в более полном объёме с целью избежания рецидива. Полное удаление без иссечения или коагуляции ТМО в месте исходного роста и без резекции пораженной кости- 13 (16,2%) больных Частичное удаление или биопсия- 15 (18,7%) больных. Так как опухоль впоследствии малигнизируется и перерождается в злокачественную структуру инфильтрируя окружающие ткани, труднодоступность, удаление осуществляли субтотально с дальнейшей декомпрессией головного мозга.

При анализе 487 больных, оперированных по поводу удаления менингиом головного мозга, а также их рецидивов, обнаружено, что хирургическое лечение и лучевую терапию получили 264 (54,2%) больных. Независимо от характера опухоли, пациенты отправлены на дальнейшее наблюдение у онколога по месту жительства с дальнейшей тактикой лечения. Хирургическое лечение без лучевой терапии-213 (43,7%) больных. Данные пациенты повторно обращались в нашу клинику без лучевой терапии, так как не во всех районах и областях Республики имеется онкологическая клиника и соответственно лучевая терапия. Обследованы 10 больных с менингиомами головного мозга, а также их рецидивами находившихся на стационарном лечении в Республиканском специализированном научно-практическом центре нейрохирургии. Из них 5 (50%) – первично поступившие и оперированные больные. 3 (30%) – повторно оперированные больные с рецидивами менингиом головного мозга. 2 (20%) с рецидивами менигиом без повторного хирургического вмешательства. Всем больным проведен курс протонной терапии в Научно-Практическом Центре Протонной Лучевой Терапии и Радиохирургии (Москва-Дубна). В результате проведения лучевой терапии больным с менингиомами и рецидивами обеспечивалось существенное улучшение качества жизни, регрессировали такие симптомы заболевания, как головная боль, тошнота, рвота, диплопия, а при контрольных К.Т.- и МРТ-исследованиях получена положительная динамика.

Результаты и обсуждение. При анализе полученных данных проведено изучение особенностей распространения и роста атипических и злокачественных внутричерепных менингиом, определены и уточнены их морфологические и иммунногистохимические характеристики. Изучены клинико-диагностические особенности данного вида опухолей и установлена их наиболее распространенная локализация. Оценена степень эффективности объема хирургического вмешательства, а также выбор лучевой терапии значительно влияет на результаты лечения, позволяя увеличить время безрецидивного периода, выживаемость и улучшить качество жизни этих больных. Проведена корреляция клинического симптомокомплекса впервые выявленных и повторно растущих новообразований. Установлено значение инструментальных методов для диагностики продолженного роста и определения показаний к реопераций. Использована усовершенствованная хирургическая тактика и техника при операциях по поводу рецидивирующих опухолей. Выделены факторы риска продолженного роста и рецидива опухолей, ведущие к неблагоприятному функциональному исходу реопераций. На основании изучения исходов реопераций разработаны показания и противопоказания к повторным оперативным вмешательствам в зависимости от локализации и гистологических свойств опухоли.

Выводы. При продолженном росте и рецидивах менингиом повторные операции - реальная возможность не только продления жизни, но и достижения хорошей и удовлетворительной социальной адаптации, и трудовой реабилитации больных. При отсутствии признаков внутричерепной гипертензии и грубых очаговых симптомов целесообразно динамическое наблюдение и отсроченное оперативное вмешательство.

Внедрение в нейрохирургическую практику микрохирургического инструментария, увеличительной оптики, позволило значительно улучшить результаты хирургического лечения данных опухолей: увеличить процент радикального удаления, уменьшить количество послеоперационных осложнений и значительно снизить послеоперационную летальность. При изучении мировой литературы, рецидивы менингиом отмечаются от 20 до 50% (Волынкин Н.М., 1959). В нашем случае рецидивы и продолженный рост менингиом составляет 16,4%, что указывает на положительные результаты хирургического лечения и сравнительно низкие показатели рецидива.

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НАУЧНО-ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ РАБОТЫ С ИНФОРМАЦИЕЙ БУДУЩИХ ИСТОРИКОВ

Аннотация. В статье подчеркивается, что развитие компетенций работы с информацией у будущих студентов-педагогов имеет важное значение в обеспечении образования воспитанников дошкольных образовательных организаций.

Ключевые слова: дошкольное образование, студент, образование, педагогическая деятельность, информация, будущий педагог, компетентность, компетенции работы с информацией.

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SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETENCIES FOR WORKING WITH INFORMATION OF FUTURE HISTORIANS

Annotation. In the article, it is emphasized that the development of the competences of working with information of future student-teachers is of great importance in providing education to the students of preschool educational organizations.

Key words: Pre-school education, student, education, pedagogical activity, information, future educator, competence, competences for working with information.

Сегодня современное развитие системы дошкольного образования в Узбекистане предполагает внедрение инноваций в педагогический процесс дошкольных образовательных организаций, влияющих на эффективность ее деятельности. Инновационные процессы в рамках дошкольного образования направлены на развитие ребенка как личности и выступают как конкурентоспособная образовательная среда и инструмент.

Постоянное совершенствование вопросов в сфере образования и появление новых возможностей требуют постоянного обновления методов обучения для успешной реализации задач повышения качества и эффективности образования в системе дошкольных образовательных направлений высших учебных заведений. делается. Эта социально-образовательная необходимость была одним из важнейших вопросов подготовки студентов во все времена.

Педагогическая деятельность-это трудовая деятельность людей, ответственных перед народом, государством за подготовку подрастающего поколения к жизни, труду, занимающихся воспитанием и обучением детей и специально подготовленных к этой работе. Возникающие новые социально-экономические преобразования требуют от педагога-воспитателя не только приобретения фундаментальных знаний, но и умения реагировать на меняющиеся требования времени, постоянно пополнять свой интеллектуальный потенциал новой информацией, заниматься самообразованием и эффективно использовать информационные ресурсы для профессионального решения профессиональных, социальных и бытовых проблем профессиональной компетентности. Время предъявляет те же требования к сегодняшнему воспитателю.

Исследователь-ученый Н.К.Сулейманова подчеркивает, что" профессиональная компетентность-это длительный процесс интегративного качества личности, способной в условиях непрерывного саморазвития и совершенствования объективно оценивать свою профессиональную характеристику, профессионально–педагогическую деятельность на основе своего индивидуального стиля работы и способствующей овладению профессионально-педагогической деятельностью, стремление к профессиональному росту и самореализации".

N.В своем исследовании Саидахмедов сказал: "в системе образования нашей страны наконец-то заговорили о компетентности (компетентности). Но чаще всего это делается вслепую и неформально, когда новые технологии не предлагаются. Владение глубокими знаниями (факторность) требует достаточно высокого уровня развития практического мышления. Однако в действительности процесс обучения, как в школе, так и в вузе, ориентирован на простое запоминание определенной информации".

Сегодня в образовательном процессе становится все более очевидным, что дальнейшее развитие общества и личности будет затруднено, если не будут осуществлены изменения в повседневной жизни человечества.

Важным механизмом реформирования системы образования в Узбекистане является ее информатизация. Сущность информатизации образования заключается в создании условий для широкого использования обучающимися в процессе обучения баз данных, электронных архивов, справочников, энциклопедий, а также новой информации.

В государственном образовательном стандарте, основанном на компетентностном подходе, утвержденном Постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 6 апреля 2017 года № 187 "Об утверждении государственных образовательных стандартов общего среднего и среднего специального, профессионального образования”, компетентность трактуется как “способность применять имеющиеся знания, умения и навыки в повседневной деятельности”.

В системе высшего образования республики также уделяется особое внимание развитию компетенций будущих воспитателей в работе с информацией. В частности, в пункте 2 “квалификационные требования к направлению бакалавриата дошкольного образования 60110200”, утвержденном приказом Министерства высшего и среднего специального образования Республики Узбекистан от 25 августа 2021 года № 365, в разделе “Требования к профессиональной компетенции бакалавров по направлению бакалавриата дошкольного образования 60110200”приведены общие и профессиональные в разделе компетенций"уметь применять информационные технологии в своей профессиональной деятельности, владеть методами обработки, сбора, хранения, обработки и использования информации, самостоятельно принимать обоснованные решения в своей профессиональной деятельности”.

Компетентность (лат.: competentia – относящийся, относящийся, относящийся, соответствующий, согласованный) термин относится к знаниям, навыкам и умениям, опыту, относящимся к определенной области, с которой учеными было высказано множество взглядов на ее образовательное воздействие. На основании анализа научной литературы установлено, что “компетентность” - это совокупность всех взаимосвязанных качеств личности, т. е. компетенций и способов деятельности, их связь с определенными категориями в предметах и процессах, особая потребность человека в качественной и продуктивной деятельности по отношению к ним, что "компетентность" означает содержательное общение индивида с деятельностью обладания определенной компетенцией., можно сказать, способность применять имеющиеся знания, умения и навыки в повседневной деятельности.

Процесс развития информационной компетентности у обучающихся заключается в следующем: разработке и применении на практике целевых, методических, структурных, содержательных, технологических и эффективных блоков; актуальности повышения востребованности информационной компетентности у обучающихся; установлении отношений сотрудничества с субъектами образовательного процесса; использовании в формировании и обучении обучающихся соответствующих средств и методов, специфических педагогических подходов при выполнении таких педагогических условий, как это будет эффективно.

В образовательной практике для создания благоприятных условий для развития детей важно не только содержание, но и технология обучения и воспитания. Одним из таких инновационных ресурсов являются информационно-коммуникационные технологии (ИКТ), обеспечивающие открытость для воспитанников дошкольных образовательных организаций, повышающие вариативность, активность и оперативность обучения.

По мнению ученых, информационная компетентность учащихся формируется с помощью комплекса знаний и умений и включает в себя многоуровневую концепцию развития информационной компетентности. При этом следует отметить, что приоритет принадлежит компоненту деятельности.

Педагог-ученый Ф.Изучая в своих исследованиях деятельность выпускников высших учебных заведений, юзликаев отмечает, что “работа с информацией и информационная функция являются важной составляющей учебно-воспитательной деятельности учителя”.

Форма компетенции учащихся предполагает создание и представление индивидуальной информационной системы, специфики мотивации, связанной с высоким уровнем активности. Информационная компетентность сегодня является одной из основных составляющих развития процесса работы студента с информацией.

Информационная компетенция студента включает в себя овладение следующими навыками:

- когнитивные способности в области информационных технологий;
- умение применять методы работы с использованием информации в личном предметном пространстве;
- умения и навыки в форме творческой работы в области профориентационных информационных технологий;
- умение развивать отношения, связанные с использованием информационных технологий в процессе обучения и воспитания.

Доступные сегодня информационные компетенции могут включать: - научно-техническая компетентность-способность применять новые ресурсы для получения и передачи данных; - информационная компетенция-способность искать, отбирать, формировать, обрабатывать и применять информацию на практике; - медиакомпетентность-умение применять и продвигать медиаконтент любого формата для различной аудитории (дошкольников; - решительный, понимающий-умение с сомнением оценивать достоверность информации, делать правильные выводы из этой базы данных; - информационная этика-способность придерживаться общепризнанных стандартов социальной ответственности и высоких этических норм поведения.

Одним из важных показателей информационной компетентности учащихся является владение информационно-коммуникационными технологиями. Как правило, при выявлении возникающих трудностей в развитии той или иной компетенции устанавливаются следующие три уровня владения информационными компетенциями:

1. Базовым считается уровень компьютерной грамотности, а также базовые знания, умения и навыки, необходимые для общения; на этом уровне использование информационных технологий будет минимальным (овладение общими методами создания, редактирования, хранения, копирования и передачи информации в электронном виде, овладение навыками представления информации с помощью технологий представления, поиска информации в интернете и т. д.). другие);

2. Технологические-на этом уровне информационные технологические процессы становятся инструментом при выполнении практической работы (анализ возможностей интернет-ресурсов, изучение уровня их интерактивности, программного обеспечения). Анализ средств и ресурсов всемирной компьютерной сети, программно-технологического и информационного обеспечения в глобальной сети Интернет с учетом основных научно-технических, финансовых, эргономических и производственных условий и др.); 3. Практический (компетентный) - на этом уровне можно будет рационально говорить о формировании новейших средств работы с информацией. Важное место в развитии компетенций студентов по работе с информацией занимают лекции, обучение информационным технологиям, самостоятельное дистанционное обучение, самостоятельные исследования, выполнение лабораторных работ, поиск решения задач в ходе семинаров. Как правило, учебно-методические материалы и материалы лекций издаются в печатном и электронном виде.

В целях развития у обучающихся компетенции по работе с информацией необходимо постоянно совершенствовать свои знания в области использования информационных технологий, способствовать мотивации их к самообразованию с использованием средств информационных технологий. Разработка и обслуживание программно-технических средств аппаратуры и информационных ресурсов систем, обеспечивающих доступ к сети Интернет, является важным процессом учебно-методического обеспечения обучающихся с использованием информационных технологий.

Внедрение государственных стандартов дошкольного образования в Республике Узбекистан предполагает новые подходы к проектированию образовательного процесса с использованием современных технологий в дошкольных образовательных организациях. Образовательная парадигма, ориентированная на информационно-коммуникационные средства обучения, предполагает в качестве основы не передачу детям готовых знаний, умений и навыков, а формирование у ребенка самостоятельной деятельности. Растущий сегодня интерес молодежи к передаче информации по телефону находит свое подтверждение и в исследованиях наших ученых. При этом деятельность детей в непосредственном обучении приобретает характер общения с педагогом с помощью интерактивных компьютерных программ и аудиовизуальных средств. Способствуют использованию ИКТ, индивидуализации и дифференциации образования, интеграции знаний, повышению уровня мотивации и познавательной активности, использованию электронных ресурсов

Одним из решений проблемы включения и развития дошкольного образования в единое информационно-образовательное пространство страны является использование дистанционных образовательных технологий при реализации программ дошкольного образования, направленных на полное удовлетворение потребностей населения в дошкольном образовании, раскрытие индивидуальных возможностей каждого ребенка (индивидуализация образования на основе ИКТ). Технологии дистанционного обучения относятся к технологиям, которые реализуются между учащимися и опекунами через информационно-телекоммуникационные сети.

В условиях глобальных проблем современного общества (экологических, социальных, информационных, ресурсных) образование должно быть направлено на комплексную подготовку студентов, обладающих базовыми знаниями по различным направлениям. В качестве решения этого вопроса можно привести конкретные идеи, высказанные многими специалистами по информатизации системы образования. “Внедрение инновационных подходов в деятельность ДОУ, позволяющих обеспечить повышение качественной эффективности образовательно-воспитательного процесса в будущем " многократно повторяется и находит свое подтверждение. При подготовке кадров сегодня необходимо учитывать требования сегодняшних и будущих специалистов к новым профессиональным компетенциям. Поэтому сегодня вместо термина” информационная культура “часто используется термин” информационно-коммуникационная компетентность". Это процесс информатизации общества, в котором его члены обладают компетенцией в области информационно-коммуникационных технологий.

В основе компетентностного подхода лежит представление о необходимости перехода от имеющихся знаний к обмену опытом, формированию способностей и личностных качеств, то есть компетентности. Считается, что компетентный подход зародился в США. К теории компетентности в середине XX века р.Уайт внес значительный вклад. В 1959 г. им было введено в употребление понятие “компетентность” с целью раскрытия индивидуальных аспектов личности, “установления активного взаимодействия человека с окружающей средой”.

В 80-е годы XX века в немецкой системе образования появилось понятие “базовые квалификации”, воплощающие в себе индивидуальную компетентность (гибкость, способность к сотрудничеству и др.). До того, как компетенции стали одним из основных элементов немецкой системы профессионального обучения и образования, основной упор при определении профессиональных навыков делался не на результат, а на выявление необходимых знаний. В 1996 году немецкая система образования приняла подход, основанный на компетенциях.

В материалах ЮНЕСКО круг компетенций приводится как высокий результат обучения. В 1996 году Совет Европы ввел в практику понятие “основные компетенции”. Это, в свою очередь, должно было помочь сохранить демократическое общество, мультилингвизм, соответствовать требованиям рынка труда и экономическим изменениям. Термин “информационная компетентность” официально появился в проекте Совета Европы "среднее образование в Европе" 1992 года. Сегодня в образовании Узбекистана, в частности в обучении студентов дошкольного образования, универсальные знания, умения и навыки, а также опыт самостоятельной деятельности и личностная ответственность стали называться “современными базовыми компетенциями”.

Понятие информационной компетентности возникло с бурным развитием ИКТ и проникновением во все сферы деятельности общества. Возникновение этого понятия связывают с началом 2000-х годов. Один из первых результатов исследования информационной компетентности был представлен в отчете кафедры информационной грамотности Калифорнийского университета за 2001 год, известном как “информационная компетентность в университете штата Калифорния”.

В 2011 году организация ЮНЕСКО в сотрудничестве с мировыми лидерами в области создания информационных технологий (в том числе корпорацией Microsoft) и ведущими экспертами в области информатизации школ разработала международные рекомендации, включающие требования к ИКТ-компетентности педагогов и воспитателей. Воспитатели и педагоги, отвечающие этим требованиям (обладающие соответствующими компетенциями), пришли к выводу, что они могут успешно вести образовательный процесс в современных школах и дошкольных учреждениях с развитой ИКТ. Информационную компетентность также можно назвать “новой грамотностью”, обладающей навыками активной самостоятельной обработки человеком информации, способной принимать важные новые решения с помощью технических средств в непредвиденных ситуациях.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ И РАЗРАБОТКА ЭФФЕКТИВНЫХ СОСТАВОВ МАГНЕЗИ-СОТЕАТИТОВЫХ ЭЛЕКТРОКЕРАМИЧЕСКИХ КОМПОЗИЦИОННЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ НА ОСНОВЕ МЕСТНОГО СЫРЬЯ

Аннотация. В статье представлены результаты в области разработки составов и исследования физико-механических свойств композиционных магнезиально-стеатитовых электрокерамических материалов на основе местного минерального сырья и промышленных отходов.

Ключевые слова: бентонит, тальк, магнезит, физико-химические свойства, стеатитовые электрокерамические материалы.

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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE COMPOSITIONS OF MAGNESIA-SOTEATITE ELECTROCERAMIC COMPOSITE MATERIALS BASED ON LOCAL RAW MATERIALS

Annotation. This article presents results in the field of development of compositions and studies of physical and mechanical properties of composite magnesia-steatite electroceramic materials based on local mineral raw materials and industrial waste.

Key words: bentonite, talc, magnesite, physicochemical properties, steatite electroceramic materials.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

На сегодняшний день в мире композиционные электрокерамические материалы широко применяются в энергетической, нефтехимической, металлургической, машиностроении и других отраслях промышленности. В связи с этим, развитие электрокерамической отрасли промышленности в мире имеет особое экономическое значение и растет спрос на композиционные электрокерамические материалы, используемые в электротехнике. В этом аспекте разработка эффективных составов и энерго-ресурсосберегающих технологии получения электрокерамических материалов для изоляции рабочих органов электромашин и механизмов имеет особое значение.

В Республике проводятся мероприятия и достигнуты определенные результаты в области исследования и получения электрокерамических композиционных материалов электротехнического назначения. В программе Стратегических действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан отмечены важные задачи по «….стимулированию научно-исследовательской и инновационной деятельности, созданию эффективных механизмов внедрения инновационных достижений в практику». В связи с этим научные исследование направленные на разработку электрокерамических композиционных материалов с высокими электрофизическими и физико-механическими свойствами представляет особое значение.

ОСНОВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Во всем мире ведутся исследовательские работы по разработке изоляционных электрокерамических материалов электротехнического назначения с высокими физико-механическими и электрофизическими свойствами. В этом аспекте большое внимание уделяются созданию электроизоляционных композиционных керамических материалов электротехнического назначения с высокими электрофизическими и физико-механическими свойствами и разработке энерго-ресурсосберегающая технология их получения.

В производстве магнезиально-стеатитовых электрокерамических изделий наиболее широкое применение имеет метод пластичного формования и горячего литья. Исходя из имеющихся возможностей, в данной работе принимались методы пластичного формования.

При определении шихтовых составов опытных масс ориентировались на литературные данные и химические составы исходных сырьевых материалов, чтобы создавать условия для образования в процессе обжига кристаллической фазы - метасиликата магния в достаточно большом количестве при относительно низкой температуре обжига. За исходную массу стеатита нами принята масса Гжельского завода, изготовляющаяся на основе талька Онотского месторождения. Шихтовые составы опытных масс приведены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1

Шихтовые составы опытных масс

Наименование сырья	Индекс массы								
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9
Каолин Ангренский	15	17	20	25	30	20	25	20	20
Тальк Каракалпакии	21	22	20	35	30	35	45	50	55
Тальк обожженный	58	55	54	35	35	40	25	25	20
Бентонит Каттакурганский	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Кремнеземсодержащий отход	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Углекислый барий (BaCO3)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

В процессе обжига из состава талька удаляется влага, в результате чего происходит интенсивная усадка массы. Для устранения интенсивной усадки масс, в процессе обжига часть талька подвергали предварительному обжигу.

Для этого тальк измельчали до размера 1 - 2 мм, затем обжигали при температуре 1350^0С с выдержкой при конечной температуре 30 минут.

Опытные массы были приготовлены в лабораторных условиях в виде пластичной массы. Далее опытные образцы подвергались обжигу при температурах 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350^0С.

Химический состав исходных сырьевых материалов приведены в таблице 2.

Таблица 2

Химический состав исходных сырьевых материалов

Наименование сырья	Содержание окислов, мас. %									
	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	TiO_2	MgO	CaO	Na_2O	R_2O	SO_3	Ппп
Каолин	51,2	35,7	0,28	-	0,14	0,44	0,12	0,21	-	11,85
Тальк	62,04	0,43	3,23	-	31,75	0,35	-	-	-	2,2
Бентонит	59,56	17,68	3,20	0,50	1,90	0,69	1,44	1,92	0,91	12,04
Кремнезем-содержащий отход	81,5	13,76	1,58	-	1,25	1,42	0,34	0,15	0,24	0,23

Фазовый состав опытных образцов является особо важным, так как все эксплуатационные свойства зависят от этих составов. Фазовый состав опытных образцов определялся методом петрографического, электронно-микроскопического и рентгеноструктурного анализов.

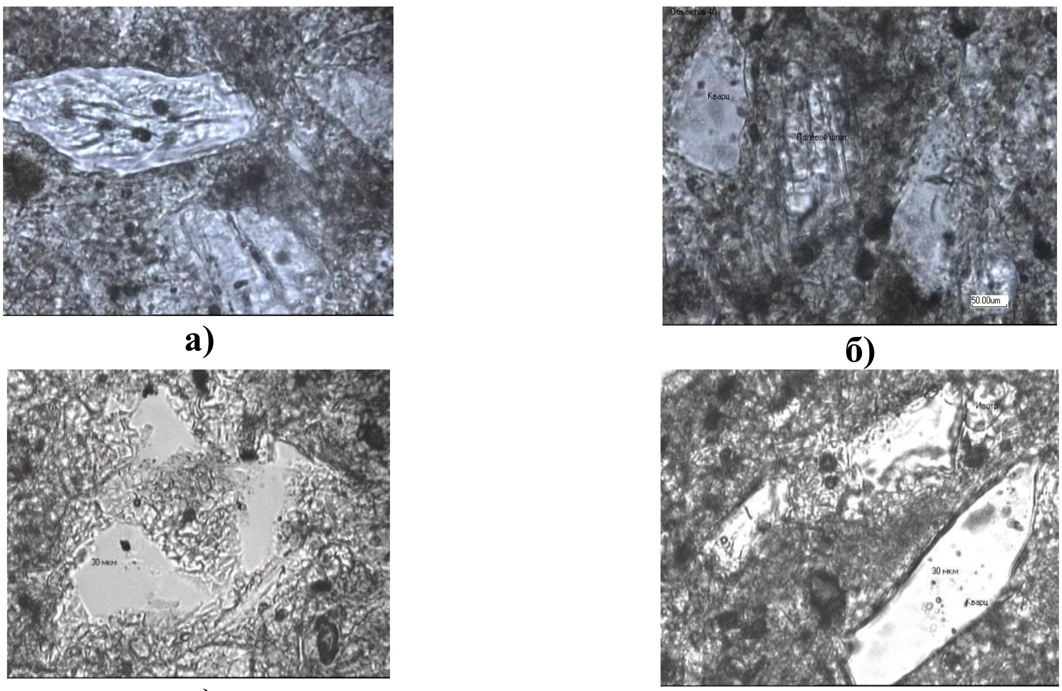
Петрографический анализ образцов исследовали на прозрачных шлифах в поляризационном свете и в порошковых препаратах иммерсионным методом.

Результаты петрографического исследования опытных образцов из

массы M_1: а) Образец, обожженный при температуре 1200^0С (рис. 1 а) имеет неоднородную грубозернистую структуру, имеются поры в значительном количестве. Содержится метатальк с N_g= 1,575; N_p=1,540; кварц с N_e = 1,552; N_o=1,540 стекловидная фаза, отдельные зерна метакаолинита.

б) Образец, обожженный при температуре 1250^{0}C (рис. 1 б). Структура образца неоднородная, мелкозернистая, имеются поры размером 20-25 мкм. В основной массе содержатся стекловидная фаза, которая образуется за счет плавления легкоплавких компонентов. В образцах наблюдается появление зерен муллита из продуктов разложения метакаолинита размером 2-3 мкм, зерна кварца размером 20-25 мкм, наблюдается в незначительном количестве метасиликат магния. Часть кварца при высоких температурах переходит в α-кристобалит, имеющий N_e = 1,484; N_o = 1,487.

в) Образец, обожженный при температуре 1300^{0}C (рис. 1 в). Структура образца неоднородная, меклозернистая, имеются поры округленной формы, их величина достигает 20-25 мкм. Основная масса состоит из метасиликата магния, стеклофазы, муллита и кварца, которая распределена зерна метасиликата магния, имеются отдельные участки скоплений мелкозернистого муллита с размером зерен 2-3 мкм. Стекловидная масса распределена по всему объему. Содержание кварца несколько уменьшено по сравнению с образцом, обожженным при температуре 1250^{0}C. Содержание зерен кристобалита встречается чаще, что установлено определением показателей светопреломления кварца и кристобалита. Вокруг зерен кварца имеются кайма оплавления.



а) б) в) г)

Температура обжига образцов ^{0}C: а) 1200; б) 1250; в) 1300; г) 1350

Рис. 1. Микрофотография опытных образцов из массы M_1

г) Образец, обожженный при температуре 1350^{0}С (рис. 1 г). Структура микрокристаллическая, плотная, однородная, преобладающая фаза-метасиликат магния размером 2-6 мкм. В основной массе содержатся муллит (N = 1,578) с размером зерен 3-4 мкм. Кристаллы новообразований окружены цементирующими тонкими пленками стекловидной фазы. Содержание метасиликата магния по визуальному определению достигает 55-58%. В основной массе содержится в незначительном количестве зерна кварца имеющий неправильную осколочную форму, вокруг зерен кварца имеется кайма оплавления толщиной 8-10 мкм.

Таким образом, результаты петрографического анализа показали, что опытные образцы в процессе обжига претерпевают физико-химические процессы, в результате которых образуются новые кристаллические фазы метасиликата магния в виде протоэнстатита в количестве 55-61%, муллит, кристобалит и стекловидная фаза.

Установлено, что опытные образцы, обожженные при температуре 1350^{0}С, имеют нормально сформированную, плотную структуру. Основными фазами являются кристаллическая фаза метасиликата магния в виде протоэнстатита, в нем содержится кварц, муллит, кристобалит и стекловидная фаза. Количество последних колеблется в пределах 38-40%. Размеры кристаллов протоэнстатита составляет 2-6 мкм, N_g=1,660; N_p = 1,652.

Для решения поставленной задачи нами проведены электронно-микроскопическое исследование опытных образцов из стеатитовых композиционных смесей, обожженных при различных температурах.

Электронно-микроскопический анализ разработанных магнезиально-стеатитовых композиционных материалов показал, структура мелкокристаллическая, основная масса состоит из кристаллических фаз метасиликата магния, кварца, присутствует муллит. Среди основной массы в незначительном количестве встречаются зерна кварца. Кристаллы формируются при температурах 1200^{0}С в мельчайшем виде, они вытягиваются в блоки. При температуре 1250^{0}С кристаллы становятся более крупными, они имеют сферическую форму, агрегатируются, имеют четкие очертания. По мере повышения температуры обжига образцов из масс M_1, процесс формирования их структуры полностью завершается, усиливается образование метасиликат магния, муллита. Кварц частично переходит в кристобалит, стекловидная фаза как бы цементирует эти кристаллические фазы.

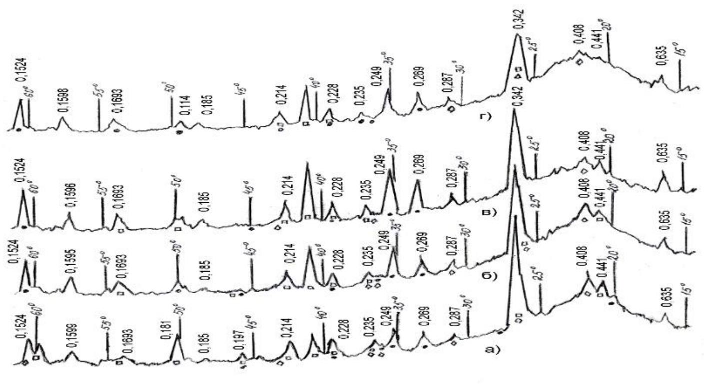
Проведено рентгенографическое исследование фазового состава опытных образцов, обожженных при температурах 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350^{0}С из композиционных смесей на основе местного сырья и отхода промышленности. Рентгенограммы образцов из массы M_1 приведены на рисунке 2.

Как видно из рис. 2 а, в образцах из композиционной смеси M_1, обожженной при температуре 1200^0C, в виде кристаллических фаз присутствует β-кварц (d/n = 0,424; 0,334; 0,286; 0,245; 0,227; 0,181; 0,152 нм), метакаолинит (d/n = 0,515; 0,739 нм), метатальк (d/n = 0,457; 0,248; 0,192 нм), кристаллическая решетка разрушена, видимо, вследствие плавления легкоплавких компонентов.

В образцах из композиционной смеси M_1 (рис. 2 б), обожженных при 1250^0C, в виде кристаллических фаз присутствует метасиликат магния-протоэнстатит (d/n = 0,462; 0,317 нм), количество β-кварца уменьшилось (d/n= 0,424; 0,286; 0,245; 0,212; 0,152 нм), кристобалит (d/n = 0,404; 0,314; 0,249; 0,152 нм), появляется муллит в незначительном количестве (d/n = 0,286; 0,269; 0,254; 0,188 нм).

В образцах из композиционной смеси M_1 (рис. 2 в), обожженных при температуре 1300^0C, наблюдается, что кристаллическая фаза протоэнстатита увеличилась, т.е. появились пики с (d/n = 0,462; 0,317; 0,272 нм). Количество муллита значительно больше, содержание β-кварц уменьшилось, а количество кристобалита стало больше, что подтверждается появлением пиков при d/n = 0,314; 0,243 нм, присущих кристобалиту.

В образцах из композиционной смеси M_1, обожженных при 1350^0C (рис. 2 г), отмечается, что основной составной кристаллической фазой является метасиликат магния в виде протоэнстатита с d/n = 0,462; 0,317; 0,272; 0,212 нм, содержание β-кварца уменьшается за счет перехода в кристобалит, количество образующегося муллита продолжает увеличиваться. При этой же температуре в образцах обнаружены клиноэнстатит с d/n = 0,254; 0,246; 0,214 нм.



Температура обжига образцов, ^0C: а)1200, б)1250, в)1300, г)1350;

□ - протоэнстатит; ◊ - клиноэнстатит; ● - энстатит

Рис.2. Рентгенограммы опытных образцов из массы M_1

Анализируя рентгенограммы, можно сказать, что в образцах, обожженных при 1200^0C, в виде кристаллических фаз присутствует кварц, метатальк, метакаолинит. В материалах, обожженных при 1250^0C, кристаллизация метасиликата магния, муллита характеризуется меньшей интенсивностью пиков. В образцах, обожженных при 1300^0C, кристаллизация метасиликата магния в виде протоэнстатита происходит более интенсивно, образование кристобалита с повышением температуры обжига характеризуется ростом интенсивностей пиков до 1350^0С.

Исследование показало, что на рентгенограммах других составов стеатитовых композиционных смесей, обожженных при различных температурах, наблюдались аналогичные явления процессов фазообразования.

Таким образом, изучение фазовых превращений в структуре стеатитовых композиций, разработанных на основе местного сырья и отхода промышленности методом рентгенофазового анализа показало, что фазовый состав разработанных стеатитовых электрокерамических композиционных материалов состоит из кристаллических фаз протоэнстатита, муллита, кварца, кристобалита и в незначительном количестве клиноэнстатита.

Процесс спекаемости электрокерамических материалов зависит от многих факторов, состава шихты, химических составов исходных компонентов, физико-химических процессов, происходящих при обжиге, характера изменения керамико-технологических свойств и др.

Исследования процесса спекаемости стеатитовых электрокерамических композиций изучался косвенно, то есть путем определения характера изменения керамико-технологических свойств в зависимости от температуры обжига, результаты исследований приведены на рисунке 3.

При температуре 1250^0С (рис.3) происходит начало наиболее интенсивного спекания, т.е. начинается второй период спекания. Образующаяся жидкая фаза в этом периоде содержит в своем составе значительное количество щелочных и щелочно-земельных оксидов, которые понижают вязкость расплава, делая его весьма подвижным и агрессивным. Наиболее заметное изменение плотности, прочности, водопоглощения, усадки и др. свойства для массы M_1, наблюдается в интервале температур 1200-1300^0С. Это можно объяснить увеличением размера зерен, который, в свою очередь, влияет на изменение формы и размера пор, т.е. с уменьшением диаметра пор давление в них возрастает. Дальнейшее увеличение температуры обжига обуславливает быстрое уплотнение исследуемых смесей. До температуры 1350^0С в стеатитовых смесях степень уплотнения остается примерно одинаковой, выше 1350^0С наблюдается её уменьшение. Уменьшение плотности при температуре выше 1350^0С объясняется изменением открытой пористости. Интенсивное образование новых кристаллических фаз в образцах происходит до 1350^0С и она заканчивается при этой температуре. При температуре 1350^0С достигается максимальное значение предела прочности при статическом изгибе опытных образцов, выше этой температуры снова снижается.

Температура максимального значения прочности совпадает температурой минимума пористости и водопоглощения.

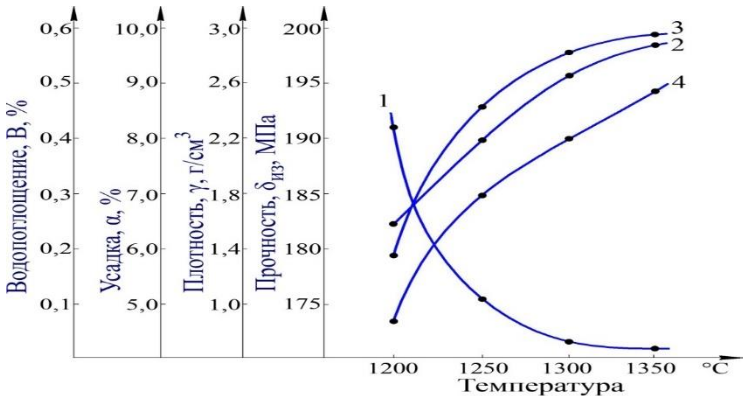


Рис. 3. Зависимость водопоглощения (В), усадки (L), плотности (γ), прочности ($\delta_{из}$) стеатитовых материалов состава $М_1$ от температуры обжига

В образцах в температурном интервале 1300-1350^{0}С достигается полная смачиваемость твердых зерен образующейся жидкостью, количество которой достаточно для заполнения пор между частицами, за счет чего достигается почти нулевое водопоглощение. С повышением температуры обжига происходит изменение усадки аналогично кривым других свойств. До температуры 1350^{0}С в образцах происходит плавное повышение усадки, а начиная с 1350^{0}С - происходит её снижение. Анализируя полученные данные можно сказать, что массы $М_1$ спекаются при 1350^{0}С.

В таблице 4 приведены керамико-технологические свойства опытных образцов из опытных масс. Как видно из данных таблицы 5, опытные образцы с различным шихтовым составом по своим керамико-технологическим свойствам отличаются друг от друга и отвечают требованиям ГОСТ 24409-80. Среди опытных образцов наиболее высокими показателями плотности, прочности, термостойкости и низкими показателями водопоглощения отличаются образцы из массы $М_1$, $М_2$, $М_3$. Эти образцы в процессе обжига при температуре 1350^{0}С обладают наиболее высокими показателями керамико-технологических свойств по сравнению с образцами из других смесей. Коэффициент термического расширения этих образцов колеблется в пределах (152-156)$\cdot 10^{-6}$ $^0С^{-1}$.

Исследованием установлено, (табл.2) что тангенса угла диэлектрических потерь опытных образцов увеличивается с увеличением содержания глины в составе материала и опытные образцы стеатитовых материалов имеют тонкозернистую структуру, отличаются друг от друга, главным образом, количеством метасиликата магния и стекловидной фазы. Кроме того, состав стекловидных фаз отличаются друг от друга своим составом, так как количество вводимых глинистых материалов различное. С увеличением содержания глины в составе материала увеличивается тангенс угла диэлектрических потерь (tgδ).

Таблица 3

Керамико-технологические свойства опытных образцов из стеатитовых композиционных смесей

Наименование показателей	M_1	M_2	M_3	M_4	M_5	M_6	M_7	M_8	M_9
Влажность, %	20	21	20	20	21	21	21	21	22
Воздушная усадка при 105-110^{0}С, %	13,5	13,2	13,0	13,6	13,7	13,5	13,7	13,8	13,9
Огневая усадка при 1300^{0}С 1350^{0}С	9,2 9,6	9,1 9,7	9,3 9,5	9,4 9,8	8,6 9,8	9,3 9,9	9,4 10,1	9,6 10,2	9,3 10,1
Объемная масса, г/см^3	2,66	2,65	2,66	2,60	2,61	2,62	2,64	2,63	2,62
Общая пористость, %	6,30	6,32	6,32	6,35	6,8	7,1	7,1	7,2	7,3
Водопоглощение, %, при 1300^{0}С 1350^{0}С	0,02 0,01	0,02 0,01	0,03 0,01	0,02 0,01	0,01 0,01	0,02 0,01	0,03 0,03	0,04 0,03	0,05 0,48
Плотность, г/см^3, при 1300^{0}С 1350^{0}С	2,84 2,88	2,82 2,86	2,84 2,85	2,81 2,84	2,80 2,81	2,79 2,81	2,78 2,80	2,75 2,79	2,71 2,79
Предел прочности при статическим изгибе, МПа, при 1200^{0}С1250^{0}С 1300^{0}С1350^{0}С	173 185 190 195	170 183 190 190	169 178 189 192	168 178 190 192	169 183 182 190	164 178 179 185	165 178 180 186	163 179 180 185	162 177 179 181
КТЛР, $\cdot 10^{-6}\ {}^0C^{-1}$	152	154	156	148	158	159	158	160	159
Термостойкость,	131	130	129	128	125	124	124	123	120
Тангенс угла диэлектрических потерь при 20^{0}С,$\cdot 10^4$	18	19	20	21	23	25	25	24	26
Диэлектрическая проницаемость	6,1	6,2	6,3	6,2	6,5	7,0	7,0	7,2	7,2
Удельное объемное эл.сопротив., $\cdot 10^{13}$ом $\cdot$см	7	7	6,8	6,3	6,1	5,9	6,2	5,8	6,9
Электрическая прочность, кв/мм	41	40	39	38	39	40	38	37	38

Так как состав стеклофазы оказывает существенное влияние на tgδ, нами проведены исследования о выявлении влияния количественных соотношений различных окислов в стекле исследуемых стеатитовых материалов на tgδ.

При этом мы использовали эмпирическое уравнение для одновременного определения коэффициента молекулярного соотношения (КМС) для всех оксидов в составе стекла.

$$КМС_{стеклофазы} = R_2O + RO + 0{,}5(Al_2O_3+Fe_2O_3)$$

$$SiO_2 + 0{,}5(Al_2O_3+Fe_2O_3)$$

Это уравнение показывает соотношение оксидов, не образующих стекла (SiO2) к оксидам образующих стекла (R_2O и RO) для силикатного стекла. Используя эту формулу и таблицу 3, был проанализирован МКО экспериментальных композиций, результаты представлены в таблице 4.

Таблица 4

Диэлектрические свойства опытных образцов из стеатитовых композиционных смесей

Наименование показателей	М1	М2	М3	М4	М5	М6	М7	М8	М9
Тангенс угла диэлектрических потерь при 20^0С, $\cdot 10^4$	18	19	20	21	23	25	25	24	26
Диэлектрическая проницаемость	6,1	6,2	6,3	6,2	6,5	7,0	7,0	7,2	7,2
Удельное объемное эл.сопротив., $\cdot 10^{13}$ом $\cdot$см	7	7	6,8	6,3	6,1	5,9	6,2	5,8	6,9
Электрическая прочность, кв/мм	41	40	39	38	39	40	38	37	38

На рисунке 4 приведен характер изменения tgδ от КМС стеклофазы для опытных масс.

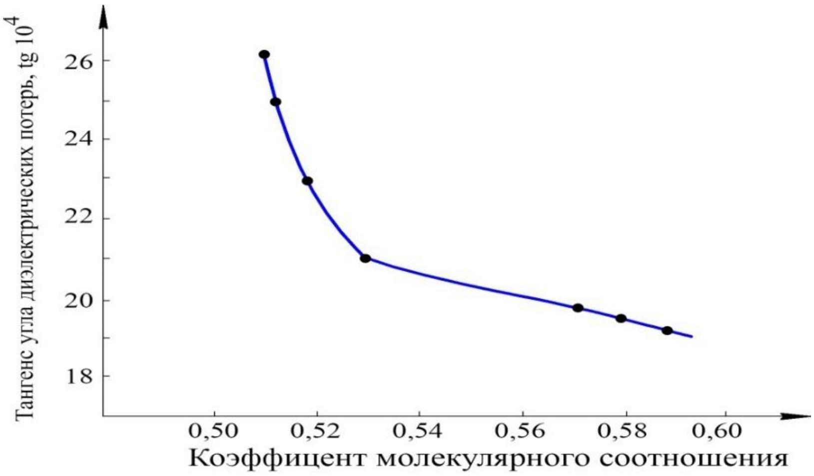


Рис. 4. Зависимость тангенс угла диэлектрических потерь от коэффициента молекулярного соотношения стеклофазы опытных масс

Как видно из рисунка 4, что выявлена зависимость tgδ от КМС стеклофазы для исследуемых опытных масс, разработанных на основе талька Каракалпакии и бентонита Каттакурганского месторождения с применением Ангренского каолина и отхода промышленности.

Таким образом, установлено, что снижение tgδ вызвано увеличением КМС стеклофазы в результате повышения в ней концентрации CaO, MgO и уменьшение SiO_2.

В стеатитовых материалах большое значение имеет зависимость диэлектрических свойств материала от изменения температуры нагрева и частоты электрического тока, так как стеатитовые материалы эксплуатируются при повышенных температурах и частотах.

Из многих литературных источников известно, что с повышением температуры ухудшаются свойства стеатитовых материалов. Ухудшение свойств зависит от многих факторов, и в большой мере от состава стеатитовых материалов. В связи с этим, в данной работе нами исследована зависимость диэлектрической проницаемости и тангенса угла диэлектрических потерь, удельного объемного сопротивления от температуры обжига.

Установлено, что диэлектрическая проницаемость стеатитового материала при повышении температуры возрастает, тангенс угла диэлектрических потерь незначительно повышается до температуры 300^0С, далее с повышением температуры он резко повышается. Это объясняется тем, что с повышением температуры, во-первых, материал нагревается и внутри материала происходит увеличение поляризации и движение зарядов, благодаря чему увеличивается расход электроэнергии внутри диэлектрика на обогрев материала и на движение зарядов. С повышением температуры обжига удельное объемное электрическое сопротивление значительно уменьшается. Увеличение частоты электрического тока оказывает влияние на свойства материала. Исследованы зависимость диэлектрической проницаемости (ε) и тангенса угла диэлектрических потерь (tgδ) стеатитовой композиции M_1 от частоты электрического тока в диапазоне частот 0,3-30 мГц.

Установлено, что наименьшее значение tgδ и ε наблюдается во всех образцах при частоте переменного электрического поля 30 кГц. Наибольшее значение tgδ и ε имеют все образцы при частоте 0,3 кГц. Характер зависимости tgδ от температуры позволяет предполагать, что он обусловлен преобладающими потерями, вызванными тепловыми релаксационными процессами, связанными с движением слабо связанных ионов щелочных металлов, содержащихся в стеклофазе. Имеющиеся в фазовом составе последнего поры тоже влияют на изменение значений этих диэлектрических свойств при высоких напряжениях поля вследствие развития ионизации.

Кристаллические фазы метасиликата магния, муллит, как основные составляющие фазового состава исследуемого материала M_1, относятся к диэлектрикам с кристаллической структурой с неплотной упаковкой ионов. Эти же кристаллы характеризуются релаксационной поляризацией и поэтому вызывают повышение диэлектрических потерь. Зависимость диэлектрической проницаемости от температуры можно объяснить тем же механизмом, что и для определения tgδ.

Установлено, что увеличение частоты электрического тока приводит к уменьшению тангенса угла диэлектрических потерь и диэлектрической проницаемости. Кроме того, чем больше частота электрического тока, тем меньше зависимость этих параметров от температуры.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Установлен химико-минералогический, гранулометрический состав, физико-химические и технологические свойства Каракалпакского талька, Каттакурганского бентонита, с помощью комплексных физико-химических анализов.

Разработан оптимальный состав стеатитовой электрокерамической композиции на основе местного сырья: талька, бентонита, каолина и кремнеземсодржащих отходов.

Установлено, что фазовый состав созданной стеатитовой электрокерамической композиции содержит метасиликат магния, муллит, кварц, кристобалит и стекловидные фазы, заполняющие промежуток между частицами кристаллической фазы.

Выявлено, что использование Каракалпакского талька, Каттакурганского бентонита, кремнеземсодержащих отходов производства в составе стеатитовой электрокерамической композиции, приводит к снижению температуры обжига на 50 ^{0}C, по сравнению со стандартной, что позволяет экономить топливно-энергетические ресурсы и удешевлять готовую продукцию.

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УМУМИЙ ЎРТА ТАЪЛИМ МУАССАСАЛАРИ ТИЗИМИНИ БОШҚАРИШ ТЎҒРИСИДА

Аннотация. Мақолада умумий ўрта таълим муассасаларини бошқаришда қабул қилинадиган қарорлар ва буйруқлар алоҳида ўринга эга эканлиги таҳлил қилинган. Бошқарув нуқтаи назаридан, бу тизимнинг фаолиятини бошқарув элементлари асосида самарадолигини ошириш ва бошқарувнинг ижтимоий-психологик усуллари таклиф этилган.

Калит сўзлар: қарор, модель, тармоқ, мактаб, бошқарув, объект, тизим.

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REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS SYSTEM

Abstract. The article analyzes the importance of decisions and orders in the management of educational institutions. From a management point of view, socio-psychological methods have been proposed to increase the efficiency of this system.

Key words: decision, model, network, school, management, object, system.

Республикамизда умумий ўрта таълим тўғрисидаги Низомнинг умумий қоидаларида қуйидагилар алоҳида таъкидланган, яъни ”Умумтаълим муассасалари ўз фаолиятида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси ва қонунларига, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси палаталарининг қарорларига, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг фармонлари, қарорлари ва фармойишларига, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг қарорларига, ушбу Низомга, бошқа норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларга, шунингдек ўз уставларига амал қилади; Умумтаълим муассасаси юридик шахс ҳисобланади ва ўз уставига, мустақил балансига, шахсий ғазна ҳисобварақларига (давлат таълим муассасалари учун), банк ҳисоб рақамларига, ўз номи кўрсатилган муҳрга (давлат умумтаълим муассасаларининг муҳрида Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Давлат герби тасвири туширилади), штампга ва бланкаларга эга бўлади”.

Шунингдек, Умумий ўрта таълимни бошқариш бандида: “Ўзбекистон Республикаси Халқ таълими вазирлиги умумий ўрта таълимни бошқариш бўйича махсус ваколат берилган орган ҳисобланади; Ўзбекистон Республикаси Халқ таълими вазирлиги тизимини Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Халқ таълими вазирлиги, Тошкент шаҳар халқ таълими бош бошқармаси, вилоятлар халқ таълими бошқармалари, халқ таълими бошқарув органлари ҳамда бошқа ташкилотлар ташкил этади; Умумтаълим муассасасига бевосита раҳбарлик тегишли халқ депутатлари туман (шаҳар) Кенгашлари билан келишилган ҳолда ҳудудий халқ таълими бошқармалари томонидан тайинланган директор томонидан амалга оширилади” деб белгилаб берилган.

Ҳозирги кунда Русбубликамиздага барча умумий ўрта таълим муассасалари тизим шу Низом асосида фаолият олиб бормоқда.

Таълим тизимидаги раҳбарлар ва ўқитувчилар ҳаётида таълим-тарбия, ахлоқий-этик меъёрлар, маданий ва маънавий қадриятлар, умумтаълим мактаби педагогик коллективи орасидаги муносабатлар муҳим ўрин тутади. Педагогларнинг мақсадга йўналтирилган ижтимоий қарашлари, ҳаёт тарзи ва урф-одатлари унинг камолотга етиши ҳамда ижтимоий фаоллигини оширишга жиддий таъсир кўрсатади.

Умумий ўрта таълим муассасаларини бошқаришда қабул қилинган қарорлар ва буйруқлар алоҳида ўринга эга бўлиб, бошқаришнинг муҳим элемент ҳисобланади. Ҳар қандай қарор ва буйруқлар бажарилишида у ёки бу даражадаги омиллар унинг бажарилишига тўсиқ бўлади.

Қарорлар ва буйруқларга таъсир этувчи омилларни ўрганиш ва уни бартараф этиш йўллари таълим тизимида ҳозирги куннинг долзарб масалалардан биридир.

Ушбу муаммони ҳал қилишда, албатта фан ва техник эришган ютуқлардан фойдаланиш, масалан бошқарувнинг ижтимоий-психологик усулларидан фойдаланиш анчагина самара беради.

Ҳар қандай мактабни, у йирик ёки кичик мактаб бўлсин, бошқариш зарур. Мактабни бошқариш меҳнатнинг ижтимоий хусусиятларидан келиб чиқади. Бошқариш алоҳида меҳнат фаолияти сифатида меҳнат тақсимоти, кооперацияси ва дарс машғулотлар кўламининг кенгайиши натижасида юзага келган. Бу жараён бошқарув субъектининг муайян бир натижага эришиш мақсадида бошқарув объектларига мақсадли таъсир ўтказиш билан боғлиқ фаолиятни акс эттиради.

Бошқарув субъекти сифатида туман, вилоят халқ таълимини бошқарувчи ваколати ва таъсирига эга бўлган жисмоний ва юридик шахслар тушунилади. Субъектнинг раҳбарлик ваколатлари, таъсир ўтказишнинг тарбиявий ва маънавий-ахлоқий дастаклари бошқарув фаолиятининг асосларини ташкил этади. Бошқарув объекти туман ва вилоят халқ таълимини бошқарувчи орган таъсири йўналтирилган жисмоний ва юридик шахслардан ҳамда ижтимоий-иқтисодий тизимлар ва жараёнлардан ташкил топади.

Умумий ўрта таълим муассасалари бошқарув қарорларини қабул қилиш қуйидаги услубларга асосланган ҳолда амалга оширилади [1]:

- ➢ муаммони қўйиш;
- ➢ муаммони ҳал қилиш;
- ➢ қарорни танлаш;
- ➢ қабул қилинган қарорларнинг бажарилишини таъминлаш.

Бошқарувнинг ижтимоий-психологик усулларини таълим тизимига қўллаш мактабда юз бераётган ижтимоий ходисаларни чуқур ўрганиш ва педагоглар кайфиятига таъсир этувчи психологик (руҳий) омилларни билишни талаб этади. Масалан, меҳнат психологияси педагогларнинг шахсий хусусиятлари ва қобилиятларини, ўқувчиларни ўқитиш усулларини, иш ва дам олиш тартибини, иқтидорли ўқувчиларни танлаш ва баҳолаш усулларини, ўқув жараёнининг психологик жиҳатларини ўрганади. Бошқарувнинг психологик усуллари педагогик жамоада мақбул психологик ҳолат ташкил этиш йўли билан педагоглар ўртасидаги муносабатларни тартибга солишга қаратилган.

Қарор омиллари (параметрлари) муаммоли вазият ва унинг мумкин бўлган ечимлари баҳоланадиган кўрсаткичлардир. Умум таълим мактабларида қабул қилинадиган қарорларга таъсир этувчиларини бошқариладиган ва бошқарилмайдиган турларга ажратишимиз мумкин.

Бошқариладиган омиллар - қарор қабул қилувчи раҳбар назоратида бўлиб, уларнинг қийматлари муаммо ечими жараёнида аниқланиши мумкин. • масалан: мактаб ўқув хоналари, ходимлар сони, индикаторлар сони ва б.

Бошқарилмайдиган омиллар - раҳбар қарорига боғлиқ бўлмайди, яъни раҳбар бу омиллар қийматини ўзгартира олмайди, фақат уларнинг таъсирини эътиборга олиши зарур. • масалан: масофа, қўшимча топшириқ, саломатлик, рақобатчи муассасалар ва б.

Қарор қабул қилувчи шахснинг омиллар қиймати ҳақида огоҳлигига қараб омиллар қуйидаги кўринишларда бўлиши мумкин [2]:

Аниқ омиллар (детерминистик) - аниқ қийматлари маълум бўлган омиллар.

Тасодифий омиллар (стохастик) - аниқ қийматлари номаълум, лекин қабул қила оладиган қийматлари ва уларнинг эҳтимоли маълум омиллар

Ноаниқ омиллар - аниқ қиймати ҳам, қабул қилиши мумкин бўлган қийматлари ҳам номаълум омиллар.

Омиллар	Аниқ	Тасодифий	Ноаниқ
Ички	Мактаб ўқув юкламалари хажми, битирувчи сони	Синфдаги ўқувчиларнинг қониқарсиз баҳолилар фоизи	Ўқувчилар бетоблиги, турли бахтсиз ҳодисаларга учраши
Ташқи	Мактабнинг аттестация, аккредитациядан ўтиши	Битирувчи-ларниинг ўқишга кириши.	Мактабнинг табиий офатларга учраши

Умум таълим мактаблари раҳбарлари ва педагогларининг қарорлар қабул қилишдаги ёндашувларини қуйидагича классификациялаш мумкин.

Интуитив ёндашув: Бирор бир таҳлил ўтказмай, ички бир туртки асосида қарор қабул қилиш (кам ўрганилган).

Мантиқий ёндашув: Тажриба ва содда мантиққа асосланиб қарор қабул қилиш (кўп вақт талаб этмайди, аммо консерватив усул ҳисобланади)

Рационал ёндашув: Чуқур ва ҳар томонлама аналитик тахлилга асосланган қарор қабул қилиш (энг қиммат усул бўлса ҳам - энг сифатли қарорлар).

Юқорида зикр этилган фикрларни умумлаштирсак умумий ўрта таълим муассасалари тизимини бошқариш мураккаб бир жараён яъни тизим эканлиги маълум бўлади. Бу тизимни мақбул бошқариш учун янада кўпроқ изланишлар ва илмий-тадқиқот ишларини олиб бориш лозимлиги, замон талаби эканлигини унутмаслигимизга чорлайди.

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ТИКУВ БУЮМЛАРИНИ ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШ ЖАРАЁНИДА “GEMINI CAD” ДАСТУРИДА МОДЕЛ КОНСТРУКЦИЯСИНИ ҚУРИШ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада заманавий ЭҲМ дастурлари хусусиятлари, иш унумини оширишга ва камхарж маҳсулот ишлаб чиқишга имконият кўриб чиқилган
Калит сўзлар. Gemini CAD, деталлар, АЛТ, Pattern Editor.

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IN THE PROCESS OF SEWING PRODUCTS PROSPECTS FOR BUILDING A MODEL CONSTRUCTION IN THE “GEMINI CAD” PROGRAM

Abstract. The article discusses the features of modern electronic computer programs, the possibilities of increasing productivity and developing inexpensive products.
Keywords: Gemini CAD, parts, ALT, Pattern Editor.

Республикамиз тараққиётининг ҳозирги босқичи ҳар қайси соҳа олдида мураккаб янги вазифаларни қўйди. Жумладан енгил саноат соҳаси ходимлари олдига корхоналарни қайта қуриш, ускуналарни замонавийлаштириш, ишлаб чиқаришни комплекс механизасиялаштириш ва автоматлаштириш, юқори сифатли, чиройли кийимларнинг оммавий турларини тикадиган юксак унум, тезда қайта мослашувчи янги технологик оқимларни қуриш йўли билангина тубдан яхшилаш вазифаси қўйилган.

Яратилётган замонавий автоматлашган лойиҳалаш дастурлари муаллифлари олға сураётган самаралар эса, ишлаб чиқаришга келган ҳар бир диди нозик мижозни ҳам талабини қондира олиш, қисқа фурсатда бутун корхона қувватига етадиган янги моделни шиддат билан тайёрлаш имконияти ва бошқалар ҳисобланади.

Ўзбекистон тикувчилик саноатига ҳозирги кунда бирқатор хорижий корхоналарнинг лойиҳалаш дастурлари кириб келмоқда, улар сирасига ASSYST, LECTRA, INVESTRONICA, GERBER, NOVOCUT, MICRODYNAMICS, CONSULT, COMTENSE, CYBRID ва GEMINIларни мисол келтиришимиз мумкин. Мазкур дастурлар ёрдамида тикув буюмларини лойиҳалаш орқали вақт сарфи 3 баробар, ассортиментга кўра газламадан тежаш 12-20 фоизга ва сезиларли даражада иш кучидан тежалади. Шунингдек, маълумот-ларнинг хотирада узоқ муддат сақлаш, уларни қидириб топиш қулайлиги, буюм лойиҳаларини муаллиф рухсатисиз ўзгартириш имконияти йўқлиги ва рухсатсиз кириш имконияти чеклангани, бир вақтда бир неча фойдаланувчига хизмат кўрсатиш имконини мавжудлиги ва бошқа-лардир[1].

Кийим конструкциясини яратишдан бошлаб тайёр маҳсулот сотилгунга қадар барча босқичларда ишлаб чиқаришнинг қайта мослашувчанлигини таъминлаш учун автоматлаштирилган бошқарув тизимини маҳаллий тармоқларга бириккан шахсий ЭҲМлар базасида такомиллаштириш ҳам катта вазифалардан биридир. Тикув - трикотаж кийими юқори сифатли ва уни тикиш иқтисодий жиҳатдан самарали бўлиши учун кийимларни лойиҳалаш вақтида бунга замин яратилади. Шу боисдан лойиҳалаш вақтида буюмнинг сифатини яхшилаш имкониятлари ортади. Кийимнинг конструкцияси уларни лойиҳалаш, бичиш, тикиш технологияларига, ҳамда замонавий мода йўналишига қараб ўзгариб туради Кийимни конструкциялаш, кийимни ташкил этадиган деталлар ва материаллар комплекси, шунингдек, уларни ўзаро бириктириб тикиб муайян ўлчам ва шаклдаги яхлит буюм ҳолига келтириш усуллари ва воситалари тушунилади. Кўплаб ишлаб чиқариладиган кийимларни конструкциясини ишлашда фан ютуқларидан ва конструкциялаш соҳасида ортирилган кўп йиллик тажрибаларга таянилади [2].

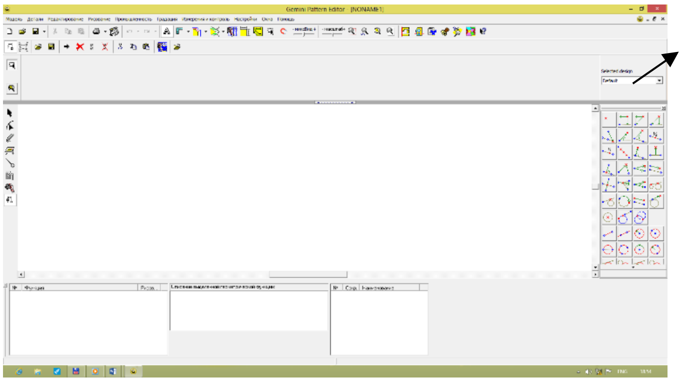
Конструкция чизмалари стандарт қоматларнинг ўлчов белгиларини билдирувчи маълумотлар бўйича ҳисоблаб чиқарилади ва чизилади. Бугунги кунда “Gemini CAD” дастурини ўқув жараёни ва амалиётга тадбиқ қилишга эришдилар. Натижада “Gemini CAD” дастурида лойиҳалашни амалга ошириш ва технологик жараёнини такомиллаштириш имкониятлари яратилди. Қуйида эркаклар ёзги мавсум трикотаж кўйлагини модел эскиз намунасини ва кўйлак деталлари конструкциялари чизмасини замонавий “Gemini CAD” дастури ёрдамида лойиланган чизмалари келтирилган ва иқтисодий самарадорлик ҳисоблаб чиқилган.

Тадқиқотлар давомида трикотаж буюмларини “Gemini CAD” дастури асосида лойихалаш жараёни бажарилди ва трикотаж буюмларининг конструкциясига мос равишда андазаларни лойихалаш даври 2 баравар камайди.

Танланган модел конструкциясини қуришда мен “ **Gemini Pattern Editor V.X9**” дастуридан фойдландим. Дастурни ишга туширишни, интерфейсдаги Gemini Pattern Editor V.X9 тугмасҳасини босиш ёки маълумотлар менюсидан танлаш йўллари мавжуд. Дастур ишга тушкандан кейин, янги ишчи ойна очамиз ва амалларни бошлаймиз.

Амаллар кетма кетлиги қуйидагича:

“Блок построения БК” тугмача босилганда нуқталар ёрдамида конструкция қуриш панели ҳосил бўлади.



1-расм. Конструкция қуриш панели

Конструкцияни қуриш учун керакли бўлган барча нуқталар интерфейснинг ўнг ўрта қисмида жойлашган бўлади. Конструкцияни қуриш махсус кўрсатгич белгиси ёрдамида кўрсатиб турилган “ихтиёрий нуқта”дан бошланади. Кейинги амаллар керакли ёналишни танлаш ва ўлчамлар киритиш йўли билан бажарилади. Амаллар кетма кетлиги тўғри бажарилганда ушбу ойна яъни модел конструкцияси ҳосил бўлади

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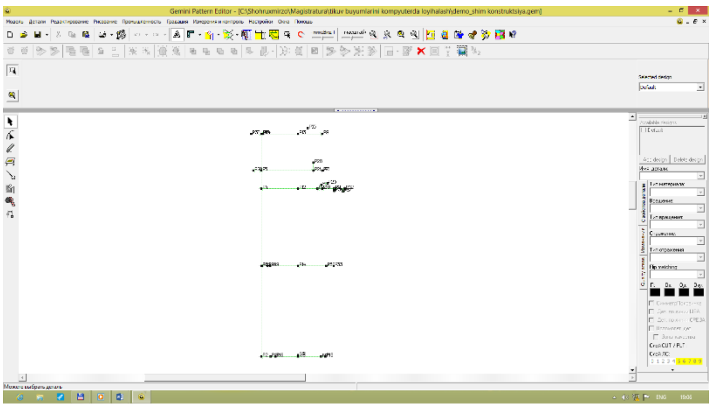
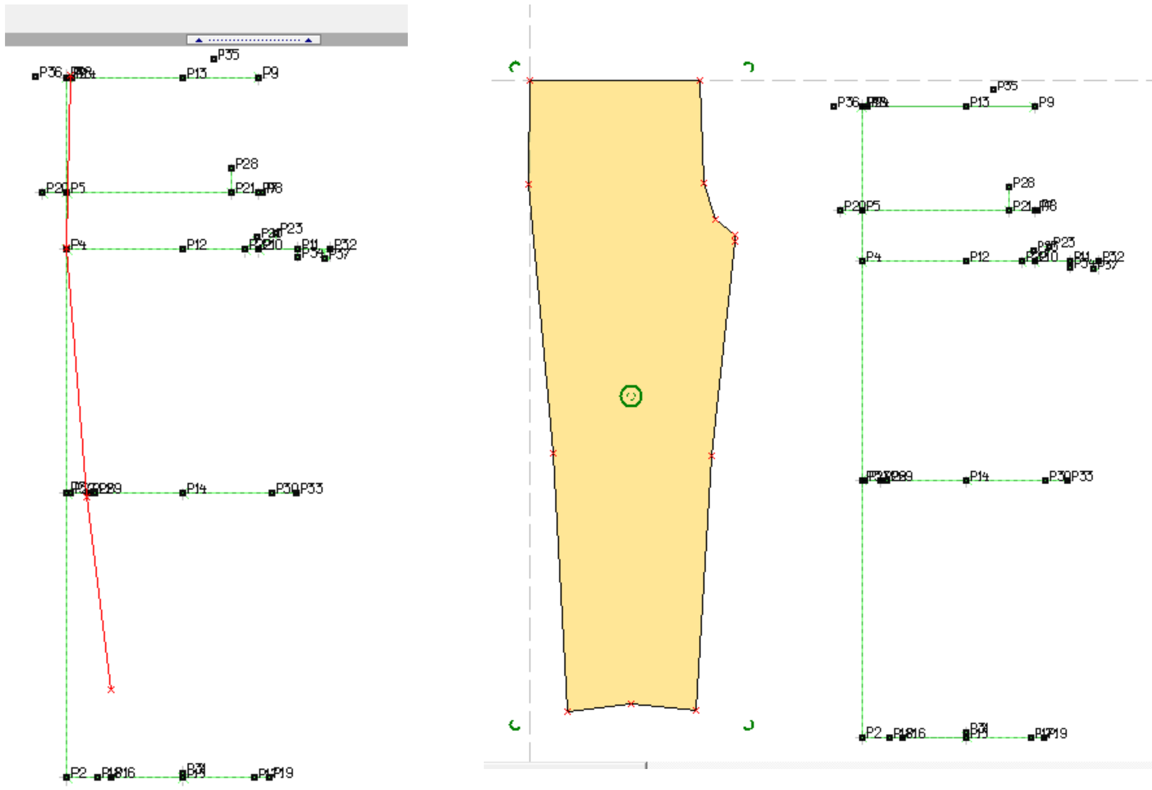


2-расм. Яъни модел конструкцияси ҳосил қилиш

Конструкция тайёр бўлгач, стандартда белгиланган нуқталарни бирлаштириш йўли билан кийим андозалари ажратиб олинади.



3-расм. Детал конструкцияси чизмаси

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА ТЕХНОЛОГИЮ СУШКИ ХЛОПКА

Аннотация. В этой статье представлена информация о влиянии современных технологий на сушку хлопка с помощью научных взглядов. Кроме того, в процессе сушки хлопка его влажность и время, необходимое для нормальной сушки, изображаются в виде графиков.

Ключевые слова: сушка, удержание влаги, режим сушки, скорость сушки, движение воздуха.

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THE MAIN FACTORS INFLUENCING THE TECHNOLOGY OF COTTON DRYING

Annotation. This article provides information about the impact of modern technologies on cotton drying with the help of scientific views. In addition, during the drying process of cotton, its humidity and the time required for normal drying are depicted in the form of graphs.

Keywords: drying, moisture retention, drying mode, drying speed, air movement.

Влияние процедуры сушки. Режим сушки нагретым воздухом характеризуется тремя параметрами: d по запасу влаги воздуха, ϑ скорости его движения и t по температуре. Это влияет на то, будут ли испарители продолжать процесс сушки и качество высушенного материала. Поэтому необходимо подобрать режим сушки, при котором будут достигнуты наилучшие технологические свойства материала с меньшим расходом тепла за наименьшее время сушки.

Сушка хлопчатобумажного сырья на сушильном оборудовании осуществляется в переменном порядке, т. е. влагосодержание фактора сушки увеличивается, а температура снижается за счет испаряющейся влаги из хлопчатобумажного сырья.

Влияние удержания влаги в воздухе. Накопление влаги в воздухе влияет на скорость сушки и удельный расход тепла, уходящего на 1 кг испаряемой влаги. Применение воздуха с небольшим запасом влаги увеличивает скорость сушки, но при этом увеличивается удельный расход тепла и увеличивается неравномерность сушки материала. С другой стороны, применение воздуха с высокой влажностью приводит к обратному соотношению. Влияние удержания влаги воздуха на увлажнение показано на рисунке 2.

Как видно на рисунке, при сушке материала в сушильном шкафу с влажностью воздуха, равной d=5 *г/кг сухого воздуха* и имеющей постоянную температуру, интенсивность сушки (D=35 *г/кг.сухого воздуха*) в 1,25 раза больше. Объясняется это уменьшением разницы давлений порций пара на поверхности материала и сушильного агента. Из этого видно, что при неизменном t ^{0}C накопление влаги и поглощение влаги при скорости воздуха уменьшается по линейной связи.

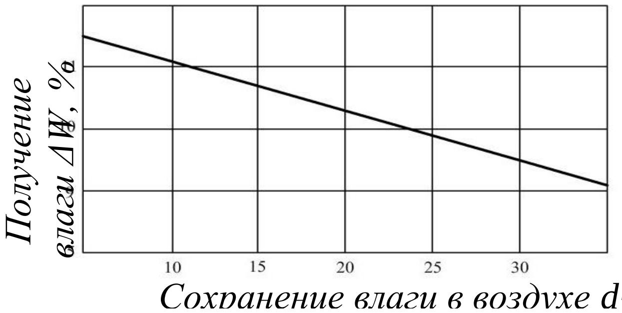

Рисунок 1. Влияние удержания влаги в воздухе на выделение влаги.

Влияние скорости движения воздуха.На рисунке 2 показано влияние скорости движения воздуха на кривую сушки хлопка. При этом исходная влажность хлопкового сырья составляет 26,8 %, t °C -200 °C, а скорость осушителя ϑ=1;1,5 и 2 м/с соответственно. Как видно из рисунка, увеличение скорости движения воздуха увеличивает интенсивность сушки в первый период, а в конце сушки кривые выпрямляются при всех проверяемых скоростях движения воздуха.

При увеличении скорости теплоносителя с 1 до 2 м/с влажность хлопкового сырья снижается с 15% до 13%, влагопоглощение увеличивается с 11% до 13%, то есть на 2%. Уменьшение влияния скорости движения воздуха на процесс сушки в период убывающей скорости объясняется ограничением интенсивности впитывания влаги и перемещением влаги внутри зерна, на что сильно влияет время сушки.

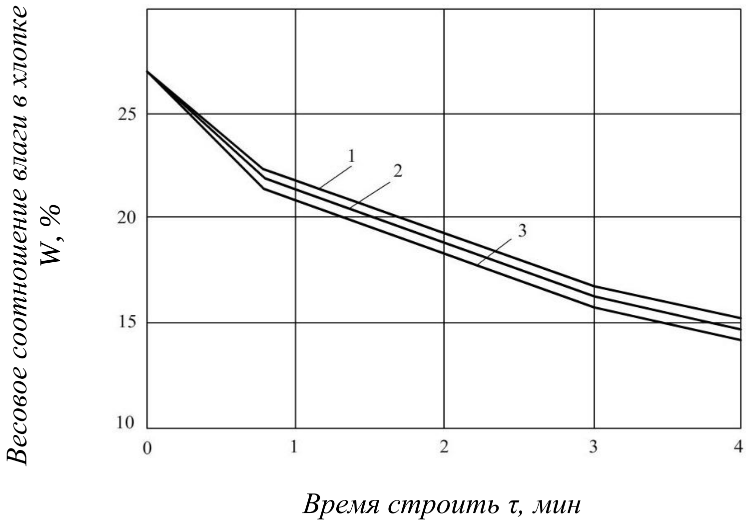

Рисунок 2. Влияние скорости движения воздуха на кривую сушки хлопка.

На интенсивность и качество процесса сушки также большое влияние оказывает направление теплоносителя относительно движения материала. В барабанных сушилках, где материал и осушающий агент действуют параллельно, интенсивность поглощения влаги между и в конце сушки резко снижается при понижении температуры теплоносителя и увеличении его влагоудержания. При понижении температуры теплоносителя увеличивается его запас влаги. Если их движение направлено в противоположную сторону, создаются хорошие условия для массообмена, однако применение теплоносителя при высоких температурах недопустимо, так как столкновение сушильного агента с высушенным хлопком ухудшает естественное качество хлопкового сырья.

Влияние температуры воздуха. Температурный режим выбирают в зависимости от изменения характера связи влаги с материалом. В начале, когда хлопчатобумажное сырье имеет высокую влажность, необходимо проводить процесс сушки при самой высокой температуре теплоносителя, при которой семя нагревается до допустимой температуры. Затем температура теплоносителя должна снизиться. На этом этапе запас влаги теплоносителя должен уменьшиться, иначе процесс выделения влаги из семян замедлится.

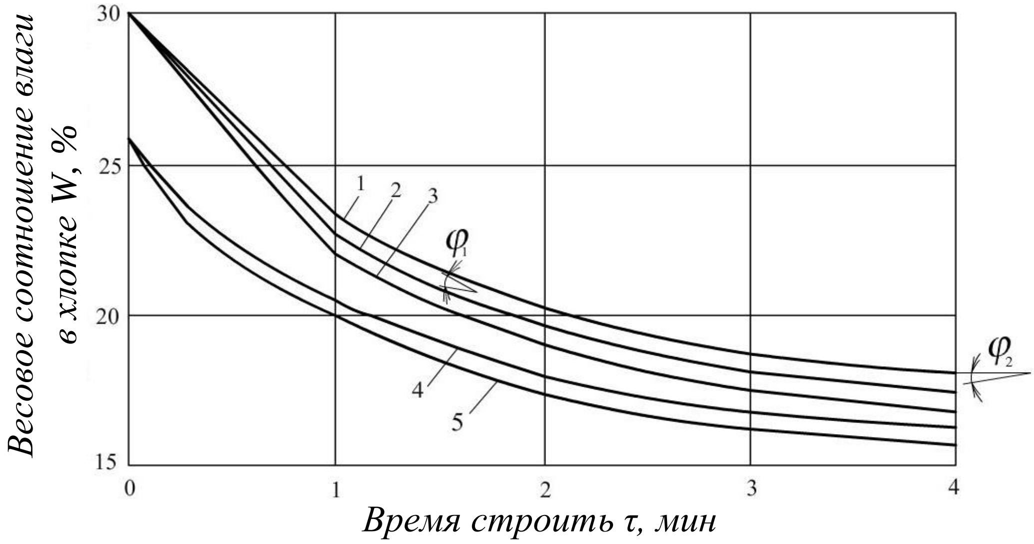

Рисунок 3. Влияние температурного режима на кривую сушки хлопкового сырья. На 1-т =120^{0}С; на 2- т =160^{0}С; на 3- т =190^{0}С; 4- т =120^{0}С; на 5- т =160^{0}С.

На рисунке 3 показано влияние температуры сушильного агента на кривую сушки хлопкового сырья при неизменной влажности хлопка и скорости движения воздуха.

При сушке хлопкового сырья температура его нагрева должна быть такой, чтобы в нем сохранялись природные свойства хлопкового волокна и семян. Температура нагрева семенных коробочек, предназначенных для посева, при сушке не должна превышать 55^{0}С, температура технических коробочек-70^{0}С, а температура хлопкового волокна-105^{0}С. Перегрев семенных коробочек снижает их всхожесть, в то время как перегрев технических семян приводит к снижению уровня жирности. Нагревание хлопкового волокна снижает его прочность, длину и сопротивление изгибу.

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ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ ИННОВАЦИИ В ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМ РАЗВИТИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье что инновации становятся одной из наиболее характерных черт экономического развития и анализируются как фактор, ускоряющий развитие рынка. Также есть предложения и рекомендации, как добиться быстрого развития предпринимательства в современном мире за счет широкого использования инноваций.

Ключевые слова: Инновация, капитал, инновационный процесс, факторы производства, инновационное предпринимательство.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATION IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Annotation. In this article, innovation is becoming one of the most characteristic features of economic development and is analyzed as a factor accelerating the development of the market. There are also suggestions and recommendations on how to achieve the rapid development of entrepreneurship in the modern world through the widespread use of innovation.

Key words: Innovation, capital, innovation process, factors of production, innovative entrepreneurship.

В настоящее время инновации становятся одной из наиболее характерных черт экономического развития. Международный рынок капитала, который играет значительную роль в инновационном процессе и превращает инновации в стратегический ресурс для предприятий, расширяется, и в этом ему помогают новые финансовые структуры.

В частности, в Узбекистане развиваются инновации, то есть все общество выражает позитивное отношение и поддержку инновационных процессов. Основной целью этого является создание благоприятных условий для развития предпринимательской деятельности, создания и развития новых предпринимателей, содействие повышению потенциала и эффективности инновационной системы, а также создание благоприятной нормативно-правовой, финансовой и информационной среды для инноваций. Также предстоит повысить конкурентоспособность и производительность труда в отрасли, стимулировать увеличение доли наукоемкой продукции, увеличить производство и увеличить долю в структуре производства и экспорта, расширить использование инновационных технологий и передовых технологий. управление.

Если сравнить инновационные процессы в нашей стране с ситуацией в развитых странах, то сейчас развитые страны мира находятся под влиянием инновационной экономики и шестого технологического цикла. Что делать странам, которые способны войти лишь в шестую волну, а то и дальше?

Доберутся ли они до этих стран в первую очередь, начав научные исследования в новых высокотехнологичных направлениях? Видимо, это очень проблематично.

Однако это мешает этим странам, особенно нашей стране, использовать технологии, созданные другими странами, и применять их в развитии своей экономики, пытаться превзойти развитые страны, создавая как можно больше условий для поступления в страну иностранных инвестиций.

Некоторое время назад подобный эксперимент проводился в Японии, Южной Корее и других странах. Фактически, возможности, предоставляемые инновациями, и положительные аспекты глобализации были в первую очередь охвачены странами Юго-Восточной Азии (часто называемыми «тиграми»), такими как Южная Корея, Тайвань, Гонконг, Сингапур, а также "Тигр" кельта. - это Ирландия, один из лидеров в области инноваций. Эти страны могут служить парадигмой для Узбекистана, поскольку наша страна с ее небольшим рынком, бедными традиционными ресурсами сможет успешно развиваться только в том случае, если выберет инновационный путь, используя свои конкурентоспособные уникальные нетрадиционные ресурсы.

Конкурентоспособность страны развивается на основе конкурентоспособности отдельных предприятий. Каждый бизнес использует свою собственную стратегию для достижения конкурентного преимущества. Однако эволюция и развитие успешных компаний по своей природе будут схожими, поскольку компании создают конкурентные преимущества на основе инноваций.

Причина слабости инновационных процессов на предприятиях нашей страны обусловлена влиянием следующих факторов:

- низкое количество ученых, работающих в промышленности, а также низкий процент ученых и исследователей в составе рабочей силы;
- не вступать в сферу патентования высоких технологий;
- слабое сотрудничество между производственным сектором и университетами;

▪ относительная несостоятельность продвижения инноваций и деятельности механизмов поддержки предпринимательства;

▪ сложные процедуры открытия бизнеса; недостаточное качество технологического образования.

Также стоит отметить концепцию так называемого «европейского инновационного парадокса» из мирового опыта – с одной стороны, при оценке доли инвестиций в образование и науку в ВВП, а также доли высокообразованных людей в ВВП, население в большинстве стран Евросоюза, США или даже лучше, чем в Японии.

Европа превосходит их и по показателям научного потенциала (например, по количеству нобелевских лауреатов, публикаций SCI, количеству ученых с докторскими степенями). Тем не менее производительность экономики Евросоюза в два раза ниже, чем в США, а его торговый баланс с США отрицательный. Студенты из разных уголков мира пытаются учиться в высших учебных заведениях США. Сами США являются очень успешной страной в использовании инноваций, коммерциализации знаний, созданных не только в своей стране, но и во всем мире.

Лучшие профессионалы в сфере высшего образования и исследований (менеджеры проектов, исследователи, высокообразованные специалисты в области технологий) переезжают в США. Европа делает ставку на обучение в компаниях США и образование в высших учебных заведениях. В связи с этими и подобными фактами и появился термин «европейский инновационный парадокс». Из вышесказанного можно сделать вывод, что инновации являются основной движущей силой. Таким образом, инновации дают возможность развивать конкурентоспособную экономику. В последние годы это поняли не только экономисты, но и политики.

Для достижения основных целей необходимо направить 3% валового внутреннего продукта на исследования и разработки, повысить уровень занятости до 70%, сократить бюрократию, искоренить коррупцию, стимулировать предпринимательство. Если эти проблемы будут решены, экономика нашей страны достигнет больших успехов в инновационном развитии. Предусматривается выделить средства из госбюджетов на научные исследования и инновации и увеличить объемы их обеспечения.

В частности, приоритетными являются три основных направления:

➢ инвестиции в образование и формирование и приумножение интеллектуальной собственности;

➢ усиление конкурентоспособности в промышленности и сфере услуг;

➢ создание моноцентров на рынке труда.

Видно, что во всех упомянутых выше случаях повышение конкурентоспособности связано с инновациями. Необходимо создать скоординированное и общее пространство для проведения исследований и расширения знаний для эффективного обмена знаниями между странами и отдельными предприятиями. Речь идет не только о поддержке исследований и разработок технологий и защите прав интеллектуальной собственности, но и об обеспечении диффузии и распространения инноваций, поскольку там, где внедряются инновации, ожидаются результаты.

Сформировалась новая тенденция в использовании инноваций в промышленности Узбекистана. До этого доминировали отрасли, связанные с переработкой природных ресурсов с использованием дешевой рабочей силы. Однако сегодня Узбекистан стремится к совершенно новому подходу к использованию природных ресурсов.

Яркий пример тому – новый завод «УзГТЛ», наладивший производство продукции с высокой добавленной стоимостью на основе глубокой переработки природного газа. Благодаря таким крупным проектам Узбекистан постепенно отказывается от экспорта сырого природного газа и сокращает импорт нефтепродуктов.

Подводя итог, на современных предприятиях, занимающихся инновационным предпринимательством и внедряющих инновации с использованием зарубежного опыта в производственном процессе, по сравнению с традиционными предприятиями заработная плата выше в 2-3 раза, производительность труда выше в 2 раза, особенно у сотрудников. Качество жизни и Процветание по сравнению с прошлым показывает положительные аспекты сегодняшних инновационных экономических реформ. Но наряду с достигнутым прогрессом существуют и проблемы, требующие решения.

В частности:

- что наши предприниматели не обладают достаточными навыками управления бизнесом;
- неспособность сотрудников быстро усваивать новости;
- они не могут адекватно оценить внутренние и внешние риски, потребность в инновациях и свое положение на мировом рынке;
- недостаточное внимание уделяется развитию предприятий, повышению конкурентоспособности;
- существует также много проблем в создании бизнес-среды и развитии структуры поощрения инноваций.

Целесообразными для решения данных проблем мы считаем следующие предложения и рекомендации:

- необходимо повысить роль частного бизнеса в процессе финансирования научных исследований, что даст импульс повышению эффективности инвестиций в научные исследования и разработки;
- Необходимо поддерживать систему маркетингового поиска разработок, которая является основным элементом стимулирования инноваций и зарубежного патентования научных разработок, созданных в Узбекистане.

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МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ МАРКЕТИНГОВОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ ПРИ ПОВЫШЕНИИ ЭКСПОРТНОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА СВОБОДНЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ЗОН

Аннотация. В современных экономических условиях успех экспортной деятельности свободных экономических зон опирается на научно обоснованные стратегические рычаги маркетинга и менеджмента, эффективное использование которых приобретает особое значение. Правильно выбранная и разработанная маркетинговая стратегия позволяет свободным экономическим зонам успешно решать проблемы, связанные с экспортным рынком. Поэтому особое значение имеет рассмотрение использования маркетинговой стратегии в повышении экспортного потенциала свободных экономических зон, а в данной статье разъяснены методические аспекты применения маркетинговой стратегии в повышении экспортного потенциала свободных экономических зон.

Ключевые слова: свободная экономическая зона, маркетинговая стратегия, стратегия «товар-продукт», экспортный потенциал, управление маркетингом.

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METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF APPLYING MARKETING STRATEGY IN INCREASING THE EXPORT POTENTIAL OF FREE ECONOMIC ZONES

Abstract. In modern economic conditions, the success of export activities of free economic zones is based on scientifically based strategic levers of marketing and management, the effective use of which is of particular importance. A correctly selected and developed marketing strategy allows free economic zones to successfully solve problems associated with the export market. Therefore, it is *of particular importance to consider the use of marketing strategy in increasing the export potential of free economic zones, and this article explains the methodological aspects of using a marketing strategy in increasing the export potential of free economic zones.*

Key words: free economic zone, marketing strategy, "product-product" strategy, export potential, marketing management.

Практика показывает, что маркетинг-ориентированный менеджмент или стратегический маркетинг является одним из широко используемых инструментов повышения экспортного потенциала и принятия эффективных решений в этом отношении. Управление маркетингом – это процесс принятия и реализации маркетинговых решений, центральным вопросом которого является выбор свободных экономических зон на основе сравнения экспортных возможностей с их финансовыми возможностями и потребительскими требованиями.

Достижение свободных экономических зон своих целей в долгосрочной перспективе является конечным результатом управления маркетингом. Другим важным аспектом управления маркетингом является его способность быстро адаптироваться и благоприятно реагировать на изменения своей структурной структуры и внешних факторов.

Г.Саймон, один из представителей современной теории менеджмента, подчеркивал необходимость исследования процесса управления маркетингом на основе структурного подхода:

уточнение сферы деятельности и формирование стратегических отношений;

постановка стратегических целей и маркетинговых задач для их достижения;

анализ факторов внешней и внутренней среды, формирующих уровень спроса и предложения в определенном сегменте рынка;

анализ методов ценообразования и вариации ассортимента продукции и выбор маркетинговой стратегии;

разработка и реализация маркетинговой стратегии, используемой в каждом целевом сегменте рынка;

предположили, что она включает в себя такую структурную структуру, как оценка результатов стратегической деятельности и внесение регулярных корректировок и изменений в программу маркетинга.

На наш взгляд, маркетинговая стратегия свободных экономических зон – это формирование глобального маркетингового плана. На его основе разрабатываются целевая маркетинговая деятельность, ожидаемые экономические результаты свободных экономических зон, экспортный потенциал, а также процесс определения и формирования их положения на внешнем рынке.

Мы считаем, что необходимо совершенствовать практику разработки маркетинговой стратегии повышения экспортного потенциала свободных экономических зон следующим образом (рисунок 1).

В мировой практике свободные экономические зоны выделяются особым акцентом на следующих трех методологических подходах в разработке и управлении маркетинговой стратегией:

1. Подход, основанный на мастерстве. Известно, что стратегия и стратегический маркетинг по-разному трактуются в деятельности разных предприятий. Стратегия также может представлять процессы от индикативного планирования до программы действий, годовой производительности небольшого отдела или миссии предприятия. В связи с этим мы можем интерпретировать маркетинговую стратегию как специфический «опыт работы» свободных экономических зон, «средство влияния», «конкурентное преимущество», «мотивацию или контроль» и реакцию на внешнюю среду.

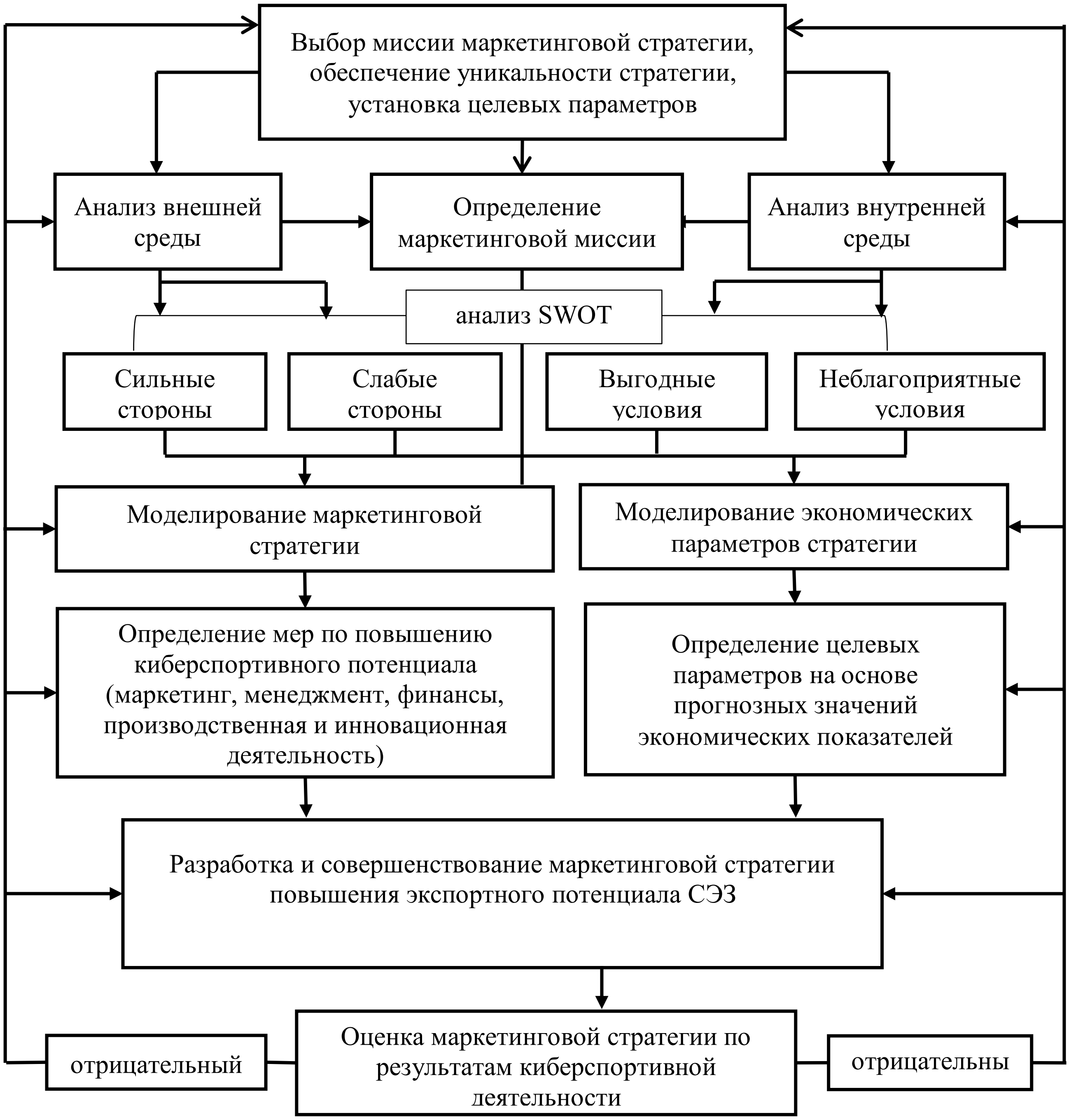

Рисунок 1. Практика разработки маркетинговой стратегии повышения экспортного потенциала свободных экономических зон[43]

Такая стратегия представляет собой процесс определения долгосрочных целей и задач свободных экономических зон, образа действий и вариантов эффективного распределения ресурсов, необходимых для достижения маркетинговых целей. При этом обращается внимание на возрастающую адаптацию инструментов маркетинга к изменениям внешней среды и на этой основе наличие или отсутствие маркетинговой стратегии в общей стратегии действий свободных экономических зон.

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2. Подход, основанный на конкурентных преимуществах. В последние годы основным направлением концепции стратегического планирования маркетинговой деятельности стал широкий акцент на вопросах конкуренции, конкурентных преимуществ и конкурентоспособности. Особенно в связи с этим большинство маркетологов считают целесообразным использовать маркетинговую стратегию И. Ансоффа в направлении разработки рыночных правил принятия эффективных решений в маркетинговой деятельности свободных экономических зон. По мнению И. Ансоффа, стратегия — это «совокупность правил принятия решений, которыми руководствуется организация в ее деятельности». Стратегия разрабатывается с учетом непредсказуемости развития ситуации; при постепенном развитии деятельности необходимо учитывать не только реальное наличие ресурсов, но и возможности их использования. Этот комплекс мер, выдвинутый И. Ансоффом, представляет собой стратегию «товар-рынок», при этом в маркетинговой стратегии предлагается выделять следующие четыре группы правил конкуренции:

– свободные экономические зоны - мероприятия, связанные с оценкой результатов маркетинговой деятельности в текущей и долгосрочной перспективе экспортной деятельности, причем достижение количественных показателей определяет качественные стороны деятельности;

– правила, регулирующие отношения свободных экономических зон с внешней средой, т.е. какие виды продукции экспортируются?, на какие сегменты внешнего рынка направляется их продукция?

– правила конкуренции в системе внутреннего управления свободными экономическими зонами, которые зачастую отражают организационную концепцию маркетинга;

– свободные экономические зоны представляют собой правила конкуренции, связанные с реализацией маркетинговой тактики и состоящие из основных принципов работы.

Поэтому стратегия маркетинга «товар-рынок» играет важную роль в повышении экспортного потенциала свободных экономических зон. Маркетинговая стратегия эффективно поддерживает и продвигает сильные стороны свободных экономических зон, помогает максимально снизить слабые стороны, достигает конкурентного преимущества в благоприятных маркетинговых условиях внешнего рынка, обеспечивает успешную защиту от внешних рисков.

Комплексный подход. В рассмотренном нами выше подходе широко использовалась концепция маркетинговой стратегии свободных экономических зон с точки зрения реализации стратегических целей, непосредственно связанных с обеспечением конкурентных преимуществ, однако в современных современных условиях этот подход меняется на комплексный. подход. Согласно этому подходу, система управления маркетингом, помимо усилий по обеспечению и укреплению конкурентных преимуществ, включает в себя и другие направления развития, приобретающие в последнее время все большее значение.

Для обеспечения успеха экспортной деятельности в свободных экономических зонах необходимо эффективное использование научно обоснованных инструментов стратегического маркетинга. Правильно выбранная и разработанная маркетинговая стратегия позволяет успешно решать рыночные задачи (рис. 2).

1. Текущий период 2. Средняя степень 3. Долгосрочный период

Рисунок 2. процесс разработки и реализации маркетинговой стратегии повышения экспортного потенциала свободных экономических зон [44]

Согласно этой картине, маркетинговая стратегия в свободных экономических зонах основывается на предложении развития, основанном

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на показателях прошлого периода без прогнозных значений. При этом уточняются важнейшие направления повышения экспортного потенциала свободных экономических зон. В процессе реализации маркетинговой стратегии целесообразно разработать прогнозные значения и меры по их достижению. На последнем этапе принимаются целевые решения по эффективному управлению экспортным потенциалом на основе прогнозных значений маркетинговой тактики.

При разработке маркетинговой стратегии, особенно в маркетинговой практике свободных экономических зон, важно использовать стратегию корпоративного маркетинга, стратегию бизнес-маркетинга и функциональную маркетинговую стратегию. По нашему мнению, единого стратегического маркетингового варианта для свободных экономических зон не разработано. При этом нижний уровень пирамиды стратегического управления, имея общий характер, не дает возможности реализовать конкретные меры маркетинговой стратегии по повышению экспортного потенциала свободных экономических зон.

Следует также подчеркнуть, что свободные экономические зоны обладают характеристиками диверсифицированной компании как отдельного экономического субъекта. Соответственно, маркетинговую стратегию в свободных экономических зонах целесообразно разрабатывать и совершенствовать на 4 уровнях:

1. Корпоративная маркетинговая стратегия. Это маркетинговые программы, позволяющие добиться синергетического эффекта для предприятий, сотрудников и всех сторон их деятельности в структуре свободных экономических зон. С появлением современных тенденций внешнеэкономической деятельности и развития экспортных рынков, новых форм интеграции и сотрудничества становится важной организация системы стратегического маркетинга на высоком уровне. Именно формирование и реализация корпоративных маркетинговых планов играют важную роль в повышении экспортного потенциала свободных экономических зон, в том числе производства экспортной промышленной продукции. Основным аспектом анализа и планирования корпоративной маркетинговой стратегии является уточнение экспортной позиции свободных экономических зон, при которой все рычаги маркетинга должны быть сосредоточены на оценке положения предприятия в его структурной структуре по направлению к определенному экспортируемому товару или отрасли. и выбор маркетинговых мер, совместимых с этим процессом. При этом формирование маркетинговой стратегии в современных условиях должно быть направлено на четкое выражение экспортного потенциала свободной экономической зоны и предприятий, входящих в нее, а также особенностей их конкурентного поведения на сегментах внешнего рынка.

2. Стратегия бизнес-маркетинга. Оно направлено на обеспечение конкурентного преимущества в среднесрочной и долгосрочной перспективе

для каждого направления экспортной деятельности свободной экономической зоны и ее предприятий. В этом процессе маркетинговая стратегия отражается в инвестиционных проектах, стартап-программах или бизнес-планах и определяет правила конкуренции на определенном сегменте экспортного рынка. В литературе по стратегическому маркетингу и менеджменту стратегия бизнес-маркетинга также используется как конкурентная стратегия. По нашему мнению, бизнес-стратегия является более широким понятием по сравнению с конкурентной стратегией и отражает не только вопросы достижения конкурентных преимуществ, но и функциональные аспекты маркетинговой стратегии, маркетинговой стратегии свободных экономических зон в различных условиях внешнеэкономической деятельности. тактические планы, а также направления развития.

3. Функциональные стратегии. Под ним подразумевается план действий по каждому функциональному направлению производственной, сбытовой, финансовой и экспортной деятельности в свободных экономических зонах, по подразделению или основному функциональному направлению в рамках определенной сферы деятельности. Исследования, маркетинг, обслуживание клиентов, распределение готовой продукции, финансы, человеческие ресурсы, производственная или экспортная деятельность в свободных экономических зонах или их структурах нуждаются в маркетинговой стратегии. Хотя функциональная маркетинговая стратегия является более узким понятием, чем бизнес-стратегия, она служит для дополнения и выражения конкретных аспектов маркетингового плана свободной экономической зоны или предприятия, входящего в нее.

4. Операционные стратегии. Свободные экономические зоны представляют собой узкую маркетинговую стратегию, предназначенную для основных структурных подразделений и направленную главным образом на дополнение общего маркетингового стратегического плана рыночной деятельности. Он определяет применение маркетинговых стратегий на различных рынках товаров и услуг с различием между стратегическим и тактическим уровнями маркетингового планирования.

При этом для повышения экспортного потенциала необходимо согласовывать маркетинговую стратегию как взаимное сочетание стратегического и тактического направления, существующих экспортных возможностей с конъюнктурой рынка в долгосрочной перспективе, а также внутренних и тактических направлений. Внешняя среда. На наш взгляд, влияние и контроль конъюнктуры внешнего рынка для свободных экономических зон сложны, но во многом зависят от выбора конкретной маркетинговой стратегии на микроуровне. При этом в качестве основных методологических аспектов разработки и реализации маркетинговой стратегии свободных экономических зон можно назвать следующие:

– что маркетинговая стратегия свободной экономической зоны направлена, прежде всего, на повышение экспортного потенциала и организацию проникновения в новые товарные сегменты внешнего рынка;

– направление на совершенствование организационной структуры свободной экономической зоны или предприятий в ее составе, предназначенных для производства экспортной продукции и услуг;

– ориентация на увеличение возможностей производства экспортной новой продукции и услуг и развитие сегментов внешнего рынка свободной экономической зоны или предприятий в ее пределах;

– свободные экономические зоны должны учитывать возможности репозиционирования продукции и услуг на новые рынки в условиях снижения экспортного потенциала и ограниченной возможности получения устойчивой прибыли, а также обеспечивать доступ к новым рынкам путем создания новых каналов сбыта;

– заключается в том, что предусматривает эффективные отношения сотрудничества со взаимно заинтересованными сторонами внешнеэкономической деятельности и хозяйствующими субъектами, добившимися успехов на рынках киберспорта.

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АНАЛИЗ КИТАЙСКОЙ АВТОМОБИЛЬНОЙ КОМПАНИИ HAVAL

Аннотация. Данная статья представляет анализ китайской автомобильной компании HAVAL, известной своими внедорожниками и кроссоверами. В статье рассматриваются ключевые аспекты, включая историю компании, стратегию производства, технологические инновации, рыночное присутствие и конкурентоспособность. Анализ фокусируется на факторах, которые сделали HAVAL успешным игроком на мировом рынке автомобилей и его стратегии для будущего.

Ключевые слова. HAVAL, китайская автомобильная компания, внедорожники, кроссоверы.

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ANALYSIS OF CHINESE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY HAVAL

Abstract. This article presents an analysis of the Chinese automobile company HAVAL, known for its SUVs and crossovers. The article examines key aspects including company history, production strategy, technological innovation, market presence and competitiveness. The analysis focuses on the factors that have made HAVAL a successful player in the global automobile market and its strategy for the future.

Keywords. HAVAL, Chinese automobile company, SUVs, Crossovers.

В современном мире автомобильная промышленность играет важную роль в экономическом развитии различных стран, а конкуренция на этом рынке остается жесткой и динамичной. Среди множества автомобильных производителей, китайская компания HAVAL заслуживает особого внимания, бренд приобрел значительную известность благодаря своим внушительным продажам и внедрению инновационных технологий в автомобильное производство.

Анализ компании представляет собой интересное исследовательское задание, поскольку это один из ярких примеров того, как китайские автопроизводители добиваются успеха на мировой арене и становятся серьезными конкурентами для традиционных гигантов автомобильной индустрии.

HAVAL стала известным брендом, сфокусированным на предоставлении качественных и доступных автомобилей для любителей SUV и кроссоверов. Обзор компании и ее истории поможет нам понять, как бренд достиг своего текущего статуса на мировом рынке автомобилей. Компания была основана в 2002 году в Китае и с самого начала, она уделяла особое внимание разработке и производству внедорожников и кроссоверов, ориентированных на различные сегменты рынка, данное стратегическое решение в корне определило путь компании к успешной марке, она стремительно развивалась на китайском рынке, где спрос постоянно рос. С 2013 года компания начала активно расширять свое присутствие на мировом рынке. Бренд вышел за пределы Китая и начал поставки своих автомобилей в другие страны, что международное внедрение оказалось успешным, и компания начала завоевывать доверие потребителей за пределами Китая.

Компания придерживается стратегии гибкого и агрегированного производства, что позволяет ей быстро реагировать на изменения в спросе и предложении. Путем обеспечения возможности переключения производства между различными моделями и использования общих платформ и компонентов, компания может эффективно управлять своими производственными ресурсами, минимизировать затраты и сократить время на выход новых продуктов на рынок.

Марка, модель	Объем продаж за 7 месяцев 2022, шт.	Доля в объеме марки	% изменений, 2022 / 2021
Hyundai Creta	15 195	37,4%	-63%
Renault Duster	12 009	35,8%	-48%
LADA Niva Travel	9 018	10,8%	-44%
Toyota RAV4	8 760	38,6%	-60%
Haval Jolion	6 912	46,9%	+270%
Kia Seltos	6 642	13,6%	-38%
Nissan Qashqai	6 228	44,5%	-44%
Mazda CX-5	5 908	74,5%	-47%
Chery Tiggo 7 PRO	5 209	33,9%	+5%
Nissan X-Trail	5 145	36,8%	-49%

Рисунок 1. Продажи топ-10 популярных SUV в России за 7 месяцев 2022 года

Взглянув на статистику продаж автомобилей за 2022 год, становится ясно, что китайским автопроизводителям открылись новые возможности на российском рынке. Данные показывают, что среди десяти самых популярных SUV в России всего лишь два автомобиля показали положительную динамику продаж по сравнению с 2021 годом, и оба из них представляют китайские бренды. Продажи Haval Jolion за первые семь месяцы 2022 года выросли на целых 270%, в то время как продажи лидера сегмента SUV, Hyundai Creta, снизились на 63 процента за тот же период. Еще одним китайским представителем в топ-10 был Chery Tiggo 7 PRO, который, хотя и продемонстрировал рост, он был менее впечатляющим - всего 5%, что затруднительно сравнить с выдающимся результатом Haval Jolion, данные цифры свидетельствуют о том, что бренд успешно утвердился на российском автомобильном рынке всего за 7 лет с момента своего появления. Локальный завод и разветвленная дилерская сеть сделали свой вклад, обеспечив стабильность бренду даже в сложные времена, что также позволило бренду не упустить удобный момент для дальнейшего развития.

Давайте ближе рассмотрим ключевые аспекты анализа этой отрасли кроссоверов. Автомобильная индустрия представлена разнообразными сегментами, такими как легковые автомобили, грузовики, автобусы и мотоциклы, но одним из наиболее заметных и быстрорастущих сегментов являются SUV и кроссоверы, данный сегмент разделяется на подсегменты в зависимости от размера и характеристик автомобилей, включая компактные SUV, средние размеры и полноразмерные внедорожники. Рост популярности SUV связан с несколькими ключевыми факторами. Потребители всегда стремятся к увеличению уровня комфорта и безопасности, что делает SUV привлекательными для семей и водителей, ценящих простор и высокую посадку. Рост городской инфраструктуры и дорожной сети усиливает спрос на автомобили, которые способны легко справляться с различными дорожными условиями, в итоге нужно отметить что современные SUV стали более экологичными и эффективными с точки зрения расхода топлива, что также привлекает внимание покупателей. Рынок SUV представляет собой весьма конкурентное окружение, где множество автопроизводителей борются за долю рынка. Среди ключевых игроков можно выделить такие бренды, как Toyota, Ford, Honda, Chevrolet, Volkswagen, Nissan и многие другие. Один из важных трендов на рынке SUV - это переход к электрическим и гибридным моделям. Многие автопроизводители активно разрабатывают электрические варианты SUV, чтобы удовлетворить растущий интерес к эффективным и экологичным автомобилям. Также наблюдается рост спроса на технологически продвинутые функции, такие как системы безопасности и связности, автопилоты, системы развлечений и др., данные функции становятся важными факторами выбора автомобиля для современных покупателей. Автомобильная индустрия и рынок SUV имеют значительное влияние на мировую экономику, данные секторы создают рабочие места, стимулируют развитие промышленности и транспортной инфраструктуры, а также способствуют научным и технологическим инновациям.

Внедрение инноваций, таких как автопилоты, системы безопасности, а также разработка электрических и гибридных автомобилей, позволяют бренду оставаться на передовой. Одной из ключевых технологических особенностей является применение передовых систем управления двигателем и трансмиссией, данные системы включают в себя электронные управляющие блоки, позволяющие оптимизировать работу двигателя и трансмиссии, что приводит к увеличению эффективности и экономии топлива. Благодаря использованию современных алгоритмов и датчиков, автомобили могут адаптировать свою работу к различным дорожным условиям, обеспечивая безопасность и комфорт вождения, кроме того еще одной важной технологической инновацией в автомобилях является интеграция системы искусственного интеллекта, встроенные системы искусственного интеллекта могут обеспечивать поддержку водителю, предупреждать о возможных опасностях на дороге, а также управлять навигацией и развлекательной электроникой в автомобиле.

Брендирование и маркетинговые усилия позволяют компании привлекать внимание и уверенность потребителей по всему миру. Внутренний китайский рынок остается ключевым. Китайские потребители стремятся к приобретению автомобилей, которые сочетают в себе высокое качество и доступность. Бренд успешно удовлетворяет эти требования и становится одним из наиболее популярных брендов в стране. Компания создает значительное количество рабочих мест в Китае, оказывая положительное воздействие на местную экономику, это подразумевает производство, исследования и разработки, а также всю инфраструктуру, связанную с автомобильной индустрией. Компания активно вкладывает средства и усилия в развитие новых технологий и инноваций в автомобильной индустрии, это оказывает позитивное воздействие на автомобильный сектор Китая и способствует прогрессу в данной отрасли.

HAVAL активно осуществляет глобальную экспансию, стремясь проникнуть на мировой рынок. Примером служит США, где компания начала продажи своих автомобилей. В 2020 году она продала 55 единиц в США, а к 2021 году эта цифра выросла до 1040 единиц, что свидетельствует о стремлении компании к наращиванию своего рыночного присутствия и конкурентоспособности в стратегически важных регионах. Компания активно инвестирует в маркетинговые компании, чтобы укрепить свой бренд и продвинуть свои продукты на рынке. В 2020 году компания заключила сделку с кинокомпанией Paramount Pictures для продвижения фильма "Трансформеры: Последний рыцарь", что увеличило осведомленность о бренде и привлекло внимание потенциальных покупателей. В 2020 году компания продала более 626 000 автомобилей в Китае, что составляет около 4,2% рынка. Еще одним важным показателем является годовой рост продаж. В 2020 году продажи увеличились на 13%, в то время как китайский автомобильный рынок сократился на 1,9%, данный рост продаж свидетельствует о конкурентоспособности и внутри Китая.

В заключении данной научной статьи, мы можем выделить несколько ключевых выводов, основанных на проведенном анализе китайской автомобильной компании. История компании подчеркивает важность стратегического внимания к развитию собственной марки и производству внедорожников и кроссоверов, что позволило им успешно занять свою нишу на автомобильном рынке, и компания приобрела значительную популярность. Компания демонстрирует внимание к технологическим инновациям и экологической устойчивости, что позволило им выпускать автомобили, отвечающие современным требованиям к безопасности и экологии, что способствовало привлечению новых клиентов и мировой конкурентоспособности. В конце концов, важно отметить, что компания продолжает инвестировать в исследования и развитие, чтобы поддерживать свою конкурентоспособность в будущем, их стратегия, ориентированная на инновации и мировое расширение, представляет собой пример успешного пути к успеху в современной автомобильной индустрии.

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ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА КОМПАНИИ HAVAL

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются ключевые аспекты инновационной политики HAVAL, такие как инвестиции в исследования и разработки, сотрудничество с внешними инновационными партнерами, внутренние процессы инновационного управления и внедрение новых технологий. Анализируются практические результаты и выявляются факторы, способствующие успеху или вызывающие вызовы в инновационной деятельности компании HAVAL.
Ключевые слова. HAVAL, Китайская автомобильная компания, инновации.

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INNOVATION POLICY OF THE HAVAL COMPANY

Abstract. The article examines key aspects of HAVAL's innovation policy, such as investment in research and development, cooperation with external innovation partners, internal innovation management processes and the introduction of new technologies. Practical results are analyzed and factors that contribute to success or cause challenges in the innovative activities of HAVAL are identified.
Keywords. HAVAL, Chinese automobile company, innovations.

Современная мировая экономика переживает период интенсивных трансформаций, в котором инновационная деятельность становится ключевым фактором конкурентоспособности предприятий. В этом контексте, исследование и анализ инновационной политики корпораций приобретает особую актуальность. Одной из компаний, которая привлекает внимание своей стратегии инновационного развития, является HAVAL – крупный игрок на мировом рынке автомобильного производства.

Компания входит в состав китайской автомобильной корпорации Great Wall Motors, занимает лидирующие позиции в сегменте производства внедорожников и кроссоверов. В своем стремлении оставаться конкурентоспособной и реагировать на быстро меняющиеся требования рынка, компания активно внедряет инновационные практики в различные аспекты своей деятельности – от дизайна и производства до маркетинга и экологической устойчивости, данная статья посвящена анализу и оценке инновационной политики компании, выявлению факторов, определяющих ее успех, и оценке вклада данной стратегии в общую динамику развития мировой автомобильной индустрии.

В 2021 году выручка компании составила впечатляющую сумму в размере $20 миллиардов, что означает увеличение на 12% по сравнению с предыдущим годом, данный рост свидетельствует о повышении спроса на продукцию компании. Чистая прибыль также продемонстрировала впечатляющий рост, составив $1,5 миллиарда в 2021 году, это увеличение на 15% по сравнению с предыдущим годом, что свидетельствует о высокой доходности компании. Оборачиваемость активов в 2021 году составила 1,2, что говорит о том, что компания эффективно использует свои активы для генерации выручки.

Причина таких впечатляющих результатов заключается в том, что компания активно внедряет передовые технологии и инновации в свои автомобили, что делает их конкурентоспособными на рынке. Высокое качество продукции и современный дизайн также способствуют привлечению клиентов. Не в последнюю очередь важна и составляющая бренда, был проведен соответствующий маркетинговый анализ показавший следующие результаты.

Результаты соответствующего анализа показывают, что корпоративный бренд Chang'an не способствовал укреплению узнаваемости бренда в функциональной и эмоциональной когнитивной сферах. В то время как его конкурент, HAVAL, тесно связан с функциональными аспектами. [45]

[45] MDPI and ACS Style Zhang, B.; Wang, D.; Mo, L.; Huang, X. Brand Recognition, Interdepartmental Conflict, and Performance: An Investigation of Porter’s Differentiated Competitive Strategy Implementation in a Large Chinese Automobile Company. *Sustainability* 2022, *14*, 13546. https://doi.org/10.3390/su142013546

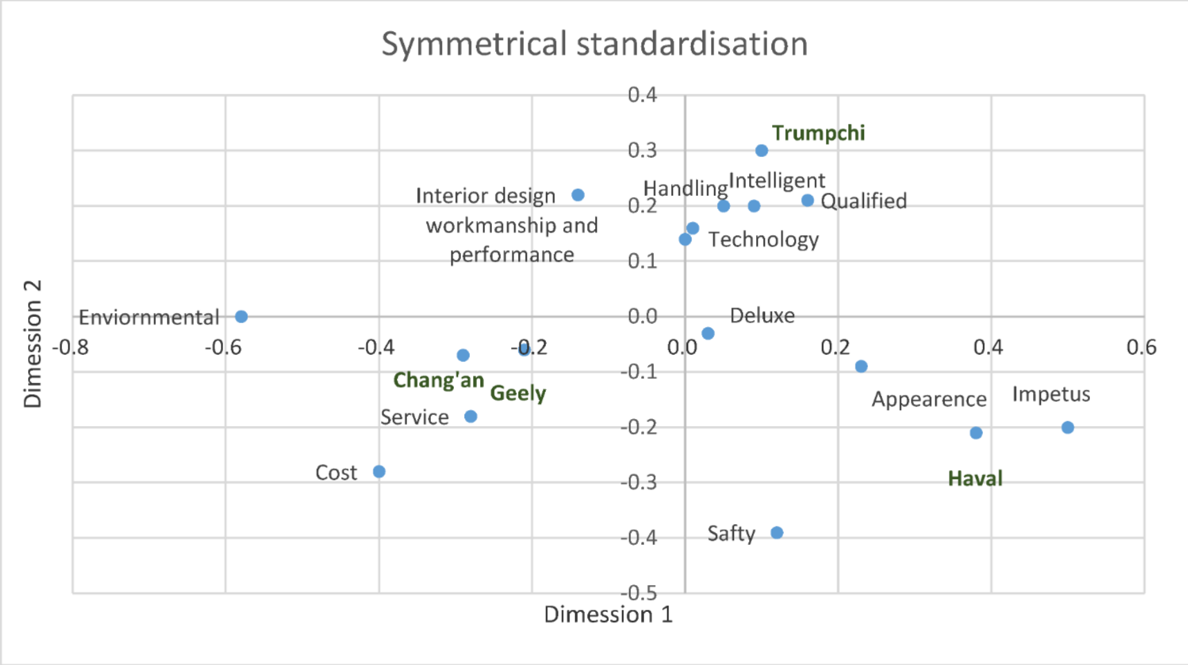

Рисунок 1. Потребительская (функциональная) карта родства Chang'an, Trumpchi, HAVAL и Geely.

Trumpchi ассоциировался с функциональными аспектами, такими как технологии, качество, дизайн салона и управляемость. По сравнению с Chang'an, Geely был ближе к функциональным аспектам, включая квалификацию и хорошую комплектацию. Что касается эмоциональных аспектов, Trumpchi был близок к дизайнерским решениям, что указывает на успешное установление этих характеристик. HAVAL был более тесно связан с люксовыми и спортивными характеристиками, что связано с узкой специализацией в сегменте внедорожников. Geely ассоциировался с инновационным, персонализированным и гуманизированным дизайном. Chang'an был ближе к аспектам, подходящим для семейного использования. Из анализа когнитивного восприятия потребителей видно, что четыре производителя автомобилей отличаются друг от друга. Trumpchi и HAVAL создали более богатое и дифференцированное представление о своих брендах. Geely также обладает богатым эмоциональным восприятием. В то время как Chang'an не установил уровень узнаваемости бренда. Используя модель PALS (Product and Brand Alignment for Leveraging Strategy), производители автомобилей могут разбить корпоративный бренд на показатели продуктового бренда, отражая вклад продуктового бренда в корпоративный бренд. Результаты показывают, что стратегия дифференциации бренда Chang'an не дала удовлетворительных результатов, так как Chang'an не установил высокий уровень брендовой узнаваемости или дифференцировал свой бренд так хорошо, как его конкуренты (Trumpchi, HAVAL и Geely).

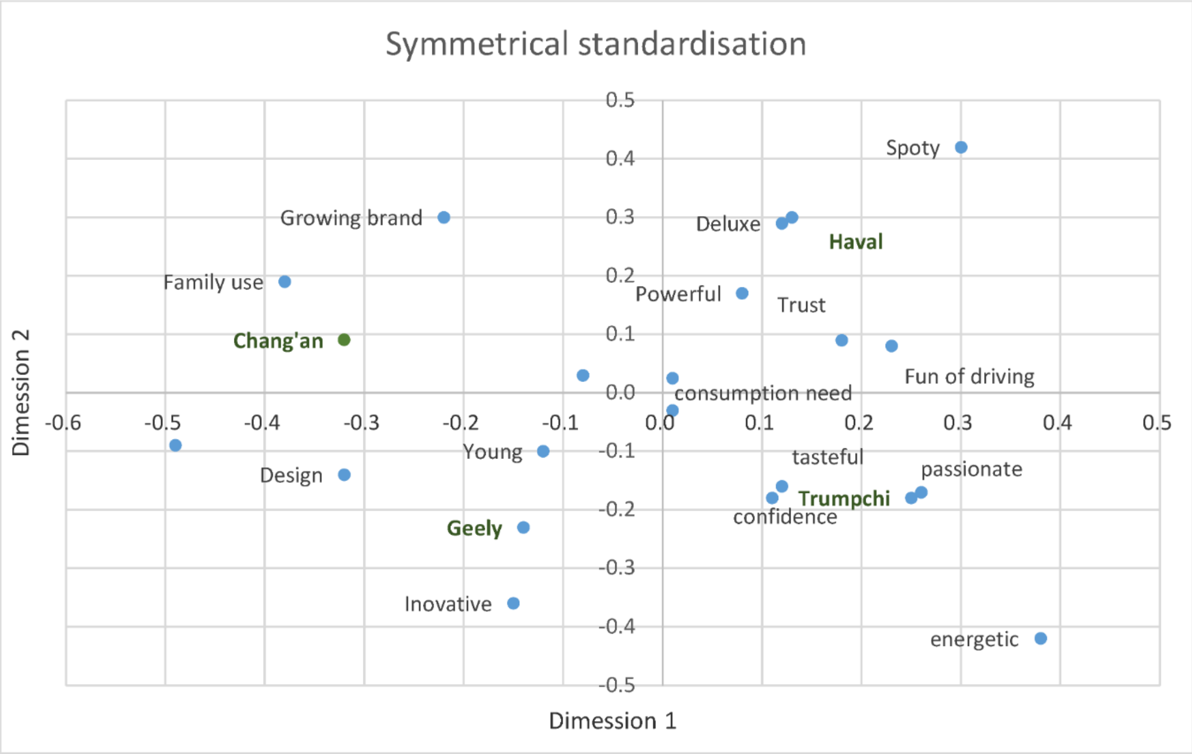

Рисунок 2. Потребительская (эмоциональная) карта родства Chang'an, Trumpchi, HAVAL и Geely.

Результаты анализа когнитивного восприятия потребителей свидетельствуют о том, что стратегия дифференциации бренда HAVAL за 18 лет дала положительный результат. Авторы исследования изучили процессы и проблемы, с которыми столкнулся HAVAL при реализации стратегии дифференциации, проведя глубокие интервью с сотрудниками различных подразделений.

Бренд успешно развивает экологически устойчивые автомобили, включая электрические и гибридные модели, это способствует удовлетворению растущего спроса на экологичные автомобили и содействует сохранению окружающей среды. Анализ финансовых показателей, продаж и рыночной доли компании подчеркивает ее успешность и стабильность на рынке автомобилей. Компания продолжает демонстрировать рост важных финансовых показателей, активно расширяется на мировые рынки и разрабатывает инновационные и экологически устойчивые автомобили, данные факторы делают компанию одним из ключевых игроков в мировой автомобильной индустрии.

Компания сделала значительные шаги в направлении инновационной политики, с тем чтобы продвигать свои автомобили на мировом рынке. С фокусом на качестве и современных технологиях, они показывают свой амбициозный путь к становлению лидером в автомобильной индустрии. Компания активно инвестирует в исследования и разработки в области электрической мобильности, что позволяет предлагать современные, экологически чистые автомобили, что отвечает растущему интересу потребителей к устойчивым вариантам передвижения. Одним из ключевых шагов в развитии экологически чистых автомобилей стала электрификация своего модельного ряда.

Компания инвестирует в разработку и производство эффективных и мощных электромоторов, данные моторы спроектированы для обеспечения выдающейся производительности и долговечности, что делает их привлекательными для потребителей, запас хода электрических и гибридных автомобилей постоянно растет, что обусловлено развитием аккумуляторных технологий и оптимизацией электронных систем управления. Увеличение дальности поездок на одной зарядке становится все более важным аспектом для принятия электромобилей широкими массами. Компания также активно участвует в развитии зарядной инфраструктуры для своих электрических автомобилей, он устанавливает зарядные станции и сотрудничает с другими компаниями для обеспечения удобства и доступности зарядки для владельцев своих электромобилей.

Компания в рамках инноваций также активно работает над разработкой систем автономного вождения, они интегрируют передовые технологии в свои автомобили, что позволяет улучшить безопасность и комфорт вождения. Компания внедряет передовые активные системы безопасности, чтобы предотвращать аварии и уменьшить тяжесть их последствий. Системы автоматической экстренной тормозной помощи (AEB) являются одним из ярких примеров, данные системы мониторят дорожную обстановку и могут автоматически активировать тормоза, если обнаружат опасность столкновения, что существенно снижает риск аварий. Другой важной активной системой безопасности, которую бренд внедряет, является система контроля слепых зон, она помогает водителю отслеживать транспортные средства, находящиеся в слепых зонах автомобиля, и предупреждать о возможной опасности при смене полосы движения, что особенно важно на многолосных автострадах и в условиях интенсивного движения. Компания также инвестирует в системы контроля стабильности и тяги, которые помогают водителям лучше управлять своими автомобилями, особенно в сложных погодных условиях или на скользкой дороге, данные системы мониторят скорость, угол наклона, и другие параметры, и могут автоматически корректировать работу двигателя и тормозов для предотвращения потери сцепления и срыва. HAVAL также уделяет внимание пассивным системам безопасности, таким как множественные подушки безопасности, жесткая каркасная конструкция кузова и ремни безопасности. В случае аварии эти системы спроектированы для минимизации травм водителя и пассажиров. Бренд активно инвестирует в исследования и разработки в области безопасности, что подразумевает тестирование автомобилей в различных условиях и разработку новых технологий для улучшения безопасности на дорогах.

В данной статье были рассмотрены ключевые аспекты инновационной политики компании HAVAL, а именно инвестиции в исследования и разработки, сотрудничество с внешними инновационными партнерами, внутренние процессы инновационного управления и внедрение новых технологий. Анализ показал, что инновации играют решающую роль в стратегическом развитии и способствуют ее конкурентоспособности на мировом рынке автомобилей.

Одним из наиболее значимых результатов исследования является подтверждение того, что инвестиции в исследования и разработки позволяют создавать продукты, которые отвечают актуальным потребностям клиентов и соответствуют последним тенденциям в автомобильной индустрии. Сотрудничество с внешними инновационными партнерами дополняет внутренние усилия компании и способствует обмену знаний и опытом, что содействует более быстрому развитию и внедрению инноваций. Внутренние процессы инновационного управления обеспечивают структурированное и эффективное внедрение инноваций во все аспекты бизнеса.

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САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ: КАК УЛУЧШИТЬ СВОИ НАВЫКИ В ВЫСШЕМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

Аннотация. Данная статья направлена на изучение перспектив совершенствования самостоятельного образования в системе высшего образования Узбекистана. Исследование начинается с изучения текущего состояния самостоятельного обучения в стране и определения основных проблем, с которыми сталкиваются студенты и преподаватели. В статье предлагается ряд рекомендаций по улучшению практики самостоятельного обучения в Узбекистане, таких как необходимость педагогической подготовки учителей, разработка эффективных методов оценки и предоставление услуг поддержки для студентов.

Ключевые слова: высшее образование, самостоятельное обучение, педагогическая подготовка, оценивание, службы поддержки, вызовы студентов, вызовы учителей, обзор литературы.

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SELF-INDEPENDENT LEARNING: HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR SKILLS IN HIGHER EDUCATION?

Abstract. This article is aimed at studying the prospects for improving independent education in the system of higher education in Uzbekistan. The study begins by examining the current state of self-directed learning in the country and identifying the main challenges faced by students and faculty. The article proposes a number of recommendations to improve self-directed learning practices in Uzbekistan, such as the need for pedagogical training for teachers, the development of effective assessment methods, and the provision of support services for students.

Key words: higher education, independent learning, teacher training, assessment, support services, student challenges, teacher challenges, literature review.

Образование является фундаментальной опорой прогрессивного общества. В эту эпоху глобализации и технического прогресса высшее образование играет решающую роль в развитии экономики, политики и общества страны. Система высшего образования Узбекистана претерпела значительные преобразования с тех пор, как страна обрела независимость в 1991 году. Страна приложила значительные усилия для развития своей системы высшего образования и обеспечения доступа к образованию для всех. Однако по-прежнему существуют серьезные проблемы, которые необходимо решить, чтобы система образования отвечала требованиям двадцать первого века.

Самостоятельное обучение определяется как процесс, в котором учащиеся берут на себя ответственность за собственное обучение и развивают навыки самостоятельного обучения. Этот тип обучения имеет важное значение для высшего образования, поскольку он готовит студентов к обучению на протяжении всей жизни, необходимому в быстро меняющемся мире. Самостоятельное обучение помогает учащимся развивать навыки критического мышления, решения проблем и самомотивации. Однако действующая в Узбекистане система не предоставляет учащимся достаточных возможностей для самостоятельного обучения.

Нынешняя система высшего образования в Узбекистане по-прежнему преимущественно ориентирована на преподавателей. В этой системе учителя читают лекции, а студенты должны слушать и делать заметки. Студентам не предоставляется возможность задавать вопросы или высказывать свое мнение. Система не поощряет учащихся к активному обучению, и не уделяется должного внимания критическому мышлению и навыкам решения проблем. Такой подход к преподаванию и обучению является серьезным препятствием для самостоятельного обучения в Узбекистане. Существуют также структурные барьеры для самостоятельного обучения в Узбекистане. Например, система в значительной степени ориентирована на экзамены и оценки, что отпугивает студентов от риска и самостоятельного обучения. Кроме того, не хватает служб поддержки для учащихся, которые могут испытывать трудности с самостоятельным обучением.

Проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются студенты и преподаватели:

Студенты в Узбекистане сталкиваются с рядом проблем, когда дело доходит до самостоятельного обучения. Первая проблема — отсутствие мотивации. В системе, которая уделяет большое внимание экзаменам и оценкам, учащиеся могут не видеть смысла в самостоятельном обучении. Кроме того, отсутствие поддержки и ресурсов может демотивировать учащихся, испытывающих трудности. Еще одной проблемой, с которой сталкиваются студенты, является отсутствие знаний и навыков, необходимых для самостоятельного обучения. Например, студенты могут не знать, как проводить исследования или критически анализировать информацию.

Учителя в Узбекистане также сталкиваются с проблемами, когда речь идет о продвижении самостоятельного обучения. Первая проблема – отсутствие педагогической подготовки. Учителя могут не обладать знаниями или навыками, необходимыми для эффективной разработки и осуществления самостоятельной учебной деятельности.

Преимущества самостоятельного обучения в высшем образовании:

Самостоятельное обучение имеет ряд преимуществ для студентов высших учебных заведений. Первое преимущество заключается в том, что он способствует критическому мышлению и навыкам решения проблем. Когда учащиеся несут ответственность за собственное обучение, они должны развивать навыки критического анализа информации, оценки источников и применения знаний для решения реальных проблем. Этот тип обучения готовит учащихся к требованиям двадцать первого века, где высоко ценится способность критически мыслить и решать проблемы.

Еще одним преимуществом самостоятельного обучения является то, что оно способствует самомотивации и самонаправленному обучению. Этот тип обучения необходим для обучения на протяжении всей жизни, необходимого в современном быстро меняющемся мире. Самостоятельное обучение также способствует творчеству и инновациям. Когда учащимся предоставляется свобода самостоятельного изучения тем и идей, они с большей вероятностью придут к новым и новаторским идеям.

Рекомендации по совершенствованию практики самостоятельного обучения в Узбекистане:

Для улучшения практики самостоятельного обучения в Узбекистане можно дать несколько рекомендаций. *Во-первых,* необходима педагогическая подготовка учителей. Учителя должны обладать знаниями и навыками, необходимыми для эффективной разработки и осуществления самостоятельной учебной деятельности. Кроме того, учителя должны быть обеспечены необходимыми ресурсами и поддержкой для включения самостоятельного обучения в свое обучение. *Во-вторых,* необходимо разработать эффективные методы оценки, способствующие самостоятельному обучению. Существующая система экзаменов и оценок является серьезным препятствием для самостоятельного обучения. *В-третьих,* учащимся, испытывающим затруднения в самостоятельном обучении, должны предоставляться вспомогательные услуги. Это может включать в себя репетиторство, наставничество или программы академической поддержки. *В-четвертых,* необходимо поощрять использование новых технологий, которые могут способствовать самостоятельному обучению. Платформы онлайн-обучения, цифровые библиотеки и другие технологии могут использоваться для предоставления учащимся доступа к широкому спектру ресурсов и поддержки самостоятельного обучения.

Самостоятельное обучение является важным компонентом высшего образования в двадцать первом веке. Существуют серьезные проблемы, которые необходимо решить для продвижения независимого обучения в Узбекистане, в том числе недостаточное внимание к критическому мышлению и навыкам решения проблем, отсутствие услуг поддержки для учащихся и отсутствие педагогической подготовки учителей. Для улучшения практики самостоятельного обучения в Узбекистане было сделано несколько рекомендаций, включая необходимость педагогической подготовки учителей, разработки эффективных методов оценки, предоставления услуг поддержки для учащихся и продвижения новых технологий, которые могут поддерживать независимое обучение. Решая эти проблемы и выполняя эти рекомендации, Узбекистан может повысить качество своей системы высшего образования и подготовить студентов к требованиям двадцать первого века.

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ЧАСТОТА ОСЛОЖНЕНИЙ У ДЕТЕЙ С РАЗЛИЧНЫМИ ФЕНОТИПАМИ КАРДИОМИОПАТИЙ

Аннотация. Кардиомиопатии в современной детской кардиологии остаются одним из наименее изученных заболеваний сердца, несмотря на достижения в диагностике и понимания механизмов развития дисфункции и повреждения миокарда. Из числа всех разновидностей с наибольшей частотой у детей встречаются кардиомиопатии с дилатационным и гипертрофическимфенотипом. Недостаточная информативность по проблеме кардиомиопатии у детей диктует необходимость дальнейшего изучения возможных осложнений в плане прогноза и исхода данного заболевания.

Ключевые слова: кардиомиопатия, дилатационный фенотип, гипертрофический фенотип, сердечная недостаточность, нарушения ритма.

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THE FREQUENCY OF COMPLICATIONS IN CHILDREN WITH DIFFERENT PHENOTYPES OF CARDIOMYOPATHY

Annotation. Cardiomyopathy in modern pediatric cardiology remains one of the least studied heart diseases, despite advances in diagnosis and understanding of the mechanisms of myocardial dysfunction and damage. Of all the varieties, cardiomyopathies with dilated and hypertrophic phenotypes occur with the greatest frequency in children. Insufficient information on the problem of cardiomyopathy in children dictates the need for further study of possible complications in terms of prognosis and outcome of this disease.

Keywords: cardiomyopathy, dilated phenotype, hypertrophic phenotype, heart failure, rhythm disturbances.

Актуальность. Из большого числа поражения ССС у детей, особое место занимает кардиомиопатии (КМП) - это группа заболеваний в основе которых лежат не воспалительные изменения в миокарде, приводящие к нарушениям в сердечной мышце и проблемам кровообращения в ней. По данным разных авторов частота выявляемости кардиомиопатий у детей колеблется от 0,65 до 1,24 случаев на 100 000 детей и нередко заканчивающиеся летальным исходом, в связи с прогрессирующим развитием таких осложнений как сердечная недостаточность, нарушение ритма сердца ассоциированных с риском внезапной смерти. [4,7,12]

Кардиомиопатии в современной детской кардиологии остаются одним из наименее изученных заболеваний сердца, несмотря на достижения в диагностике и понимания механизмов развития дисфункции и повреждения миокарда. Однако по литературным данным, прогноз кардиомиопатий у детей остается неутешительным вследствие высокой летальности. [6,8,16]

Высокий интерес к проблемам кардиомиопатий у детей можно объяснить многообразием и не специфичностью клинических проявлений, а также полиэтиологичностью их происхождения, в том числе и возможностью развития генетических дефектов. [1,12,15]

На сегодняшний день является актуальным выделение морфологического или функционального фенотипа кардиомиопатий. Как показывают результаты зарубежных исследований из числа всех разновидностей с наибольшей частотой у детей встречаются кардиомиопатии с дилатационным и гипертрофическимфенотипом. [2,9,13]

Так, в основе дилатационного фенотипа кардиомиопатий лежит дилатация камер сердца, систолическая и диастолическая дисфункция миокарда, гемодинамические нарушения при которой проявляются сниженной фракцией выброса, с отсутствием или незначительной гипертрофией миокарда одного или обоих желудочков. [3,5,10]

Гипертрофический фенотип, который может быть симметричным, но чаще ассиметричным, с выраженной гипертрофией миокарда одного или бивентрикулярной гипертрофии, отсутствием дилатации полостей и гемодинамическими расстройствами обусловленными диастолической дисфункцией миокарда. [4,11,14]

Независимо от причины развития кардиомиопатий при прогрессировании заболевания в миокарде неадекватное сокращение, развивается, что приводит систолической или диастолической дисфункции.

Учитывая разнообразие фенотипов кардиомиопатий, для получения благоприятного прогноза, необходимо ранняя диагностика и лечение. Однако, как показывают результаты, вследствие сложности клинического распознавания кардиомиопатий, не все формы поддаются лечению. Нередко отсутствие возможностей проведения патогенетической терапии кардиологии ограничиваются симптоматическими мерами, что приводит к осложнениям, таким как сердечная недостаточность и нарушения ритма сердца. [5,7,10,12]

В настоящее время полное излечение достичь невозможно, однако некоторыми симптомами можно управлять и контролировать с помощью консервативной и оперативной терапии.

Таким образом, на основании выше изложенного материала следует, что кардиомиопатии у детей встречаются чаще, чем диагностируются, поскольку клинические симптомы нередко скрываются под маской других заболеваний. Недостаточная информативность по проблеме кардиомиопатии у детей диктует необходимость дальнейшего изучения возможных осложнений в плане прогноза и исхода данного заболевания.

Цель исследования. Выявить частоту осложнений у детей с различными фенотипами кардиомиопатий.

Материалы и методы. Исследование и сбор материала проводился на базе Андижанского Областного детского многопрофильного медицинского центра. Для решения поставленных задач настоящей работы нами обследованы дети, получавшие лечение в кардиоревматологическом отделении, а также проводилось ретроспективные изучение историй болезни. Обследовано 60 детей с дилатационным (40 детей) и гипертрофическими (20 детей) фенотипами, в возрастном диапазоне 1 года до 18 лет. По гендерной принадлежности преобладали мальчики, преимущественно среди детей с гипертрофическим фенотипом. При отборе детей с КМП, в исследования не включены дети, у которых развитие кардиомиопатии было связано с врожденными пороками сердца. Полученные нами данные основывались на результатах клинического обследования каждого ребенка, критериях ЭКГ в 12 общепринятых отведениях, а параметры морфологического и функционального оценивались на основании эхокардиографии в режимах «М» и «В», с использованием доплерографии. Недостаточность кровообращения определялось с учетом клинических симптомов в соответствии с классификацией, предложенной Н.А.Белоконь.

Результаты исследования. Все обследованные дети разделены на две группы в зависимости от фенотипа. Первую группу составили дети с дилатационным фенотипом (40 детей).

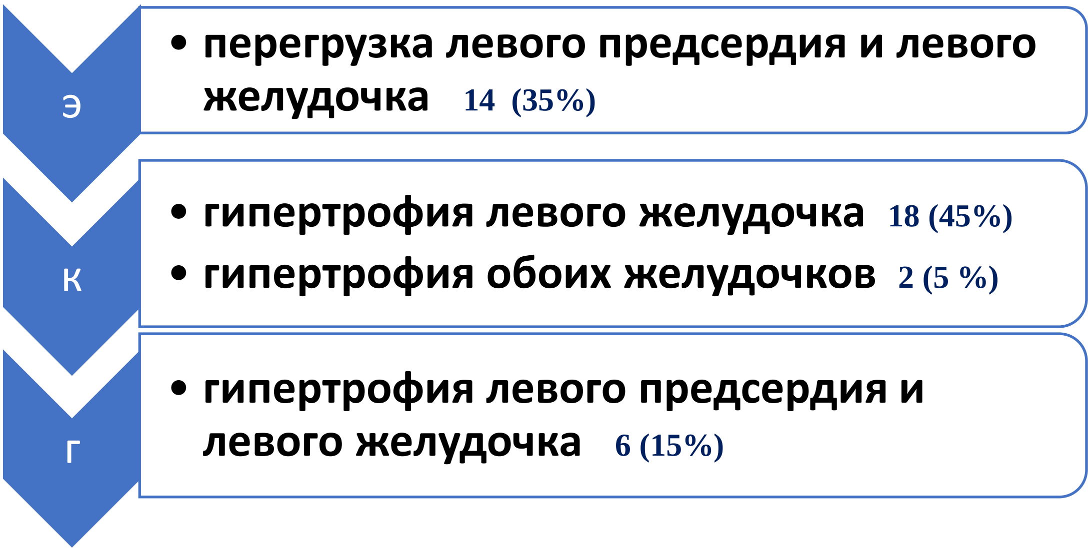
С первичной госпитализацией составили 85% детей;10% - с второй госпитализацией и 5% - с третьей госпитализацией. У 16 (40%) детей заболевание развивалось постепенно, при этом причину формирования дилатационного фенотипа установить не удалось; у остальных (60%) установлена связь с перенесенными острыми респираторными заболеваниями. По совокупности жалоб и клинической оценки в два раза чаще дети поступали в тяжёлом состоянии (67,5%), с симптомами сердечной недостаточности II-А (47.5%) и II-Б (52,5%) степени, как проявлений уже развившихся осложнений. Нами выделены следующие симптомы сердечной недостаточности: одышка, преимущественно в состоянии покоя (80%), навязчивый кашель (80%), чувство нехватки воздуха (55%), кардиалгия (27,5%) и у 1/3 детей отмечалось снижение диуреза, сопровождающееся отёками нижних конечностей.

У всех детей отмечалось увеличение относительной тупости сердца влево, причём у 8 (10%) расширение границ сердца в обе стороны.

Независимо от возраста и пола, на фоне приглушенности сердечных тонов выслушивался систолический шум на верхушке. Феномен “ритма галопа” выявлен у 16% детей, преимущественно в старшей возрастной группе.

Изменения на ЭКГ представлены на рисунке 1.

ЭКГ признаки поражения миокарда у детей с дилатационным фенотипом



Аритмии сердца значительно отягощают и осложняют течение дилатационных кардиомипатий и нередко могут быть причиной смерти детей.

Из полученных результатов в структуре нарушения автоматизма наиболее часто встречалась синусовая тахикардия (65%). Из нарушений проведения импульса особую озабоченность, в плане прогноза дальнейшего течения, вызывает WPW синдром (7,5%), который может усугублять клиническое течение сердечной недостаточности и быть причиной летального исхода.

Кроме того, в 35% случаев у детей с дилатационным фенотипом на ЭКГ диагностирована субэндокардиальная ишемия миокарда левого желудочка, что является негативным фактором в дальнейшем прогнозе ДКМП.

У всех обследуемых детей на Эхокардиографии выявлена дилатация левого желудочка с очень низкими значениями фракции изгнания (24-32%), что является показателем систолической дисфункции у детей с дилатационным фенотипом.

В группе детей с гипертрофическим фенотипом (20 детей) мальчиков было в два раза больше (70%), что совпадает с данными мировой литературы.

При тщательном изучении анамнеза нами было установлено, что интенсивный систолический шум обращал на себя внимание уже на первом году жизни, однако, эхокардиографическое исследование было проведено значительно позднее. Диагностика заболевания была связана с появлением у детей активных жалоб на быструю утомляемость, сердцебиение, одышку или боли в области сердца, появляющихся при физической нагрузке или эмоциональном напряжении. Заслуживает внимание то, что только у одной трети из этих больных жалобы появились на фоне относительного благополучия. В остальных случаях жалобы возникли после недавно перенесенного инфекционного заболевания, сопровождающегося повышением температуры.

При поступлении в стационар общее состояние всех детей оценивалось как тяжелое с разной степенью выраженности сердечной недостаточности, причем чаще со II-Б степенью.

Достаточно полную информацию о состояние миокарда желудочков, предсердий, межжелудочковой перегородки, а также состояние выходного отверстия из левого желудочка мы получили по результатам эхокардиографического обследования, согласно которым в наших исследованиях в 4 раза чаще была выявлен ассиметричный гипертрофический фенотип с обструкцией выходного отверстия левого желудочка и высоким индексом асимметричности, более 1,5. Нарушения диастолической релаксации левого желудочка оценивались по высоким показателям КДР (45±18 мл) и КСР (36±16 мл). Фракция изгнания (78±7)указывала на высокую сократительную способность миокарда у детей с гипертрофическим фенотипом.

Ценным не инвазивным методом диагностики гипертрофического фенотипа у детей является ЭКГ. Изменения на ЭКГ не редко могут быть ранним диагностическим критерием данного заболевания, предшествующие развитию гипертрофии миокарда.

При изучении частоты регистрации признаков гипертрофии миокарда предсердий и желудочков на основании результатов анализа обычной ЭКГ в дебюте заболевания установлено, что наиболее характерной для больных, независимо от формы заболевания, была изолированная гипертрофия миокарда левого желудочка (50%). Сочетанная гипертрофия различных отделов сердца встречалась, преимущественно у больных с обструктивной формой заболевания.

Наиболее частым нарушением ритма сердца являлась тахикардия (80%), реже брадикардия (20%), обусловленная полной блокадой правой ножки пучка Гиса (20%), блокада левой ножки пучка Гиса (10%) и WPW-синдром (10%), что по данным литературы может указывать на тяжесть и неблагоприятный прогноз.

Выводы.

Таким образом, полученные нами результаты свидетельствуют о том, что прогрессирующая сердечная недостаточность, а также жизнеугрожаемые нарушения ритма и проводимости являются неблагоприятными факторами в плане прогноза у детей с дилатационным и гипертрофическим фенотипом кардиомиопатии.

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НАУЧНО-МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ АНАЛИЗА ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЕТНОСТИ

Аннотация. В данной статье описывается необходимость проведения анализа форм финансовой отчетности в управлении современной экономикой, ее научно-теоретических и методологических основ, а также вопросы их адаптации к международным стандартам.

Ключевые слова. Современная экономика, глобализация, интеграция, инновации, либерализация, управление, информация, финансовый анализ, синтез, метод, отчет, факторный анализ.

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SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORKS FOR ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Annotation. This article describes the need for economic analysis,

scientific-theoretical and methodological bases in the management of the modern economy, the issues of their improvement.

Keywords. Modern economy, globalization, integration, globalization, liberalization, management, information, financial analysis, production analysis, synthesis, method, report, factor analysis.

В условиях современной экономики анализ финансовой отчетности является объективной необходимостью и формируется как точная наука. Поскольку комплексная структура собственников имущества, партнеров, поставщиков и покупателей товаров, кредиторов и получателей, контрольно-ревизионных органов, контрагентов, заново создается понятие базы оценки финансового состояния хозяйствующего субъекта и изменений в нем. В Республике Узбекистан в ближайшее время принципиально меняется содержание бухгалтерских услуг, организованных на основании вновь принятых Законов о «Бухгалтерском учете», «Об аудиторской деятельности», ряда Кодексов (бюджетного, налогового, трудового), и финансовые отчеты потребность в выраженной информации которых возрастает.

Финансовая отчетность – это способ представления финансовой информации, отражающий деятельность данного хозяйствующего субъекта в определенный период, независимо от того, является ли хозяйствующий субъект отдельным самостоятельным хозяйствующим субъектом или консолидированной группой хозяйствующих субъектов. По этой причине финансовый отчет представляет собой совокупность сводных документов, состоящих из нескольких форм, а также из систематизированных сведений о финансовом состоянии хозяйствующего субъекта на отчетную дату, финансовом результате деятельности за отчетный период, движении средств.

Годовой финансовый отчет включает следующие формы:

- Форма 1: «Бухгалтерский баланс»;
- Форма 2: «Отчет о финансовых результатах»;
- Форма 4: «Отчет о движении денежных средств»;
- Форма 5: «Отчет о собственном капитале»;
- комментарии, расчеты и пояснения.

Анализ этих форм финансовой отчетности и выраженных в них показателей используется для выбора подходящих финансово-экономических партнеров для каждого хозяйствующего субъекта в условиях современной экономики, основанной на свободных товарно-денежных отношениях, для оценки его финансового положения, диагностики уровня соблюдения требований финансовой дисциплины и позволяет прогнозировать финансовые возможности в ближайшее время.

Теоретические основы показателей, выраженные в основных формах финансовой отчетности, научно изложены в учебниках и методических пособиях, подготовленных нашими экономистами, работающими в сфере народного хозяйства совместно с зарубежными экономистами.

Из анализа теоретических источников видно, что финансовый анализ показателей, выраженных в формах финансовой отчетности, в нашей стране принципиально не отличается от анализа финансового положения, проводимого в развитых зарубежных странах, но есть отличия. В частности, основные отличия можно увидеть в разных условиях ведения бизнеса, бухгалтерских отчетах и правилах их составления, методологических аспектах, а также более теоретических основах.

Много различных аспектов можно наблюдать в отношении условий управления экономикой. Прежде всего, она характеризуется различными аспектами экономического развития и системы управления46.

Различные аспекты управления экономикой оказывают существенное влияние на современное состояние формирования информационных

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46 Raximov M.Y. Iqtisodiyot sub’yektlari moliyaviy holatining tahlili.T.: Moliya-iqtisod, 2015.-316 b., Ефимова О.В. [и др.]. Анализ финансовой отчетности. /учеб.пособие/ - М.: Омега-Л, 2013. - 388 с., K.R.Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by46

потоков. Между странами принципиально различаются только организационная структура и масштабы деятельности (крупный, средний и малый бизнес) хозяйствующих субъектов.

В развитых странах основной задачей бухгалтеров является не решение информационных обязательств предприятия перед государством (через финансовую, налоговую, таможенную, статистическую отчетность), а прежде всего решение задач, направленных на обеспечение эффективного управления собственниками и управляющими.

Подобные моменты при анализе основных форм финансовой отчетности можно объяснить принципом превосходства содержания над формой, что является важным принципом бухгалтерского учета. Различий между финансовой отчетностью развитых стран и количеством форм финансовой отчетности, составляемых хозяйствующими субъектами в Узбекистане, и их наименованиями практически нет.

Основная форма финансовой отчетности, составляемая и представляемая на практике «Бухгалтерский баланс» (форма 1), по своей формальной структуре и содержанию принципиально не отличается от зарубежной практики. Многие авторы отмечают, что бухгалтерский баланс, являющийся важным источником для оценки финансового состояния хозяйствующих субъектов, определения его структурной структуры, должен быть реструктурирован по уровню ликвидности активов и должен быть понятен широкому кругу заинтересованных лиц47.

Между нашей практикой и зарубежной имеется много общего в оценке и анализе финансового состояния хозяйствующих субъектов и изменений в нем. Потому что, мировая экономика требует унификации в системе учета, аудита и анализа всех стран. По этой же причине разработаны и внедряются международные стандарты бухгалтерского учета и аудита финансовой отчетности. То есть официально сформирован единый «деловой язык» международных экономических отношений. По этой причине во всех странах с рыночной экономикой, развивающейся на основе правовых норм, формы и показатели финансовой отчетности, анализ изменений в них одинаковы по содержанию, даже если различаются по организационным и методологическим аспектам.

В частности, в нашем народном хозяйстве форма финансового отчета 1 «Бухгалтерский баланс» считается основной формой, тогда как в международной практике название у этой формы отчета «Отчет о финансовом положении» и по значимости, это важнее чем "Отчет о движении денежных средств".

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47 Raximov M.Y. Iqtisodiyot sub'yektlari moliyaviy holatining tahlili.T.: Moliya-iqtisod, 2015.-316 b, Ефимова О.В. [идр.]. Анализ финансовой отчетности./учеб.пособие / - М.: Омега-Л, 2013. - 388 с., K.R.Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by.

Потому что, если в виде данного отчета представлены показатели за завершенный отчетный год, то в отчете «Движение денежных средств» описываются показатели, связанные с движением денежных средств в текущем периоде. Также 2-я форма финансового отчета «Отчет о финансовых результатах» в международной практике называется отчетом «Прибыли и убытки и прочий совокупный доход» и представляет собой понятную и простую для всех заинтересованных лиц систему показателей. Известно, что невозможно получить информацию о маржинальной прибыли, точке безубыточности, прибыли или убытке от инвестиционной деятельности с помощью показателей отчета о «Финансовых результатах», составляемого в народном хозяйстве. Например, финансовый результат от инвестиционной деятельности приводится в составе показателя «Прочие доходы от основной деятельности».

Еще одним важным аспектом является анализ рыночной стоимости коммерческих предприятий и компаний в зарубежной практике. К таким показателям относятся: отношение чистой прибыли к количеству акций в обращении; доля дивидендных выплат в чистой прибыли; отношение годовых выплат дивидендов по акциям к их средней рыночной стоимости; введены показатели рыночной цены акции и коэффициента чистой прибыли, приходящегося на одну акцию. На основе этих показателей оцениваются показатели рыночной деятельности фирм и компаний.

В практике Узбекистана этот вид анализа не входит в рамки оценки финансового положения и изучается отдельно как важный показатель эффективности деятельности. Определение этих аналитических показателей, необходимые аспекты и важность сравнительных исследований определяются степенью участия и активности предприятий на финансовом рынке. То есть путем оценки показателей рыночной активности оцениваются показатели инвестиционной активности и привлекательности. Поэтому составление финансовой отчетности на основе международных стандартов в нашем народном хозяйстве является научной методической основой анализа форм финансовой отчетности. Известно, что требования к составлению финансовой отчетности на основе международных стандартов определяются международными стандартами.

С этой точки зрения принятие Постановления Президента Республики Узбекистан «О дополнительных мерах по переходу на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности» от 24 февраля 2020 года №PQ-4611 решает организационные проблемы в этом направлении, в котором «за счет ускорения перехода на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности (далее – МСФО), предоставления иностранным инвесторам необходимой информационной среды и расширения доступа к международным финансовым рынкам, а также совершенствования сфер бухгалтерского учета и аудита системы подготовки специалистов по международным стандартам»48.

Мы предлагаем создать единый портал электронных отчетов (финансовых (бухгалтерских), налоговых, статистических, таможенных, банковских отчетов) в процедурах составления и представления финансовых отчетов. Это, в свою очередь, позволит проводить сравнительный анализ между предприятиями, а методологическое разнообразие даст возможность решать задачи, связанные с разными расчетами.

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ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ МОДУЛЬНОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматривается вопрос технологии модульного обучения его отличия от других систем обучения. Автором описана последовательность деятельности при составлении модуля.

Ключевые слова: модульное обучение, модульная технология, учебный модуль, образовательные технологии.

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MODULAR LEARNING TECHNOLOGY

Abstract: this article discusses the issue of modular learning technology and its differences from other learning systems. The author describes the sequence of activities during the compilation of the module.

Keywords: modular training, modular technology, training module, educational technologies.

Модульная технология преобразует образовательный процесс так, что обучающийся самостоятельно (полностью или частично) обучается по целевой индивидуализированной программе. Сердцевина модульного обучения - учебный модуль, включающий законченный блок информации, целевую программу действий обучающегося; рекомендации (советы) преподавателя по её успешной реализации.

Модульная технология обеспечивает индивидуализацию обучения: по содержанию обучения, по темпу усвоения, по уровню самостоятельности, по методам и способам учения, по способам контроля и самоконтроля.

Принципиальные отличия модульного обучения от других систем состоят в следующем:

1. содержание обучения представляется в законченных самостоятельных комплексах, усвоение которых осуществляется в соответствии с поставленной целью.

2. изменяется форма общения преподавателя с обучающимися. Оно осуществляется через модули и, безусловно, реализуется процесс индивидуального общения, управляемого и управляющего;

3. обучающийся работает максимум времени самостоятельно, учится целеполаганию, самопланированию, самоорганизации и самоконтролю;

4. отсутствует проблема индивидуального консультирования, дозированной помощи обучающимся.

Цель модульного обучения - содействия развитию самостоятельности обучающихся, их умению работать с учётом индивидуальных способов проработки учебного материала.

Исходные научные идеи

1. Модульное обучение базируется на деятельностном принципе: только тогда учебное содержание осознанно усваивается, когда оно становится предметом активных действий обучающегося, причём не эпизодических, а системных. Поэтому разрабатывая задания, преподаватель опирается на состав учения, ориентирует обучающихся на цель учебной деятельности, мотивирует её принятие, определяет систему самоконтроля и самооценки, обеспечивая, таким образом, самоуправляемый рефлексный образовательный процесс.

2. Модульная технология строится на идеях развивающего обучения: если обучающийся выполняют задание с дозированной помощью преподавателя или обучающихся (подбадривание, указание, ориентира и т.п.), он находится в зоне своего ближайшего развития. Такой подход способствует созреванию функций психики обучающегося: то, что сегодня он делает с помощью других, завтра сможет сам, т.е. один цикл завершается, обучающийся переходит в зону актуального развития, и виток раскручивается на новом уровне.

3. В основании модульные технологии находится и программированное обучение. Чёткость и логичность действий, активность и самостоятельность обучающегося, индивидуализированный темпа работы, регулярная сверка результатов (промежуточных и итоговых), самоконтроль и взаимоконтроль - эти черты программированного подхода присущи и технологии модульного обучения.

4. Интенсивный характер технологии требует оптимизации процесса обучения т.е. достижения наилучшего результата с наименьшей затратой сил, времени и средств.
Система действий преподавателя и обучающегося заключается в последовательности.

Последовательность действий преподавателя при составлении модуля. При разработке модулей следует исходить из известных принципов:

- частные дидактические цели учебный элементов во всей совокупности обеспечивают достижение интегрированной цели модуля; реализация интегрированных целей всех модулей свою очередь приводит комплексной дидактической цели модульной программы;

- реализованная обратная связь - основана управляемости и контролируемость процесса усвоения знаний. При этом входной и выходной контроль более жесткий, осуществляется преподавателем, текущий и промежуточный (на стыке учебных элементов) - мягкий, проходит виде контроля и взаимоконтроля обучающихся;
- учебный и дидактический материал излагается доступно, конкретно, выразительно, в диалоговой форме;
- при построении модуля соблюдается логика усвоения обучающимися знаний: восприятие, осмысление, запоминание, применение, обобщение и систематизация;
- структура модуля должна соответствовать логике учебного занятия того или иного типа.

Изменяется принципально деятельность преподавателя. Его главная задача разработать модульную программу, сами модули, а на занятии он мотивирует, организует, координирует, консультирует, контролирует т.е. используя потенциальный модуль обучения, осуществляет рефлексивное управление обучением.

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ОБОРОТНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ, ИХ НАЗНАЧЕНИЕ, ИСТОЧНИКИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены теоретические аспекты оборотных средств, их классификация, назначение. Актуальность выбранной для изучения темы обусловлена тем, что любому предприятию, ведущему производственную или иную коммерческую деятельность, необходимо постоянное наличие оборотного капитала. Эффективность их использования – одно из главных условий успешности и непрерывности работы предприятия.

Ключевые слова: оборотные средства, кругооборот, финансовая устойчивость предприятия, капитал, ресурсы, кредит, займы.

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TURNOVER MEANS OF THE ENTERPRISE, THEIR PURPOSE, THE SOURCES OF FORMATION

Abstract. The article deals with the theoretical aspects of working capital, its classification and purpose. The relevance of the topic chosen for study is due to the fact that any enterprise engaged in production or other commercial activities needs a constant availability of working capital. The efficiency of their use is one of the main conditions for the success and continuity of the enterprise.

Keywords: working capital, turnover, financial stability of the enterprise, capital, resources, credit, loans.

Любой компании, ведущей производственную или иную коммерческую деятельность, необходимо наличие некоторого количества реальных активов в виде оборотных средств. Рациональное использование таких ресурсов является одним их главных условий для благополучной деятельности предприятия.

Шеремет А.Д. трактует термин «Оборотные средства (текущие активы) – это средства, инвестируемые предприятием в текущие операции в течение каждого операционного цикла» [7, с. 189].

Рыночные отношения диктуют новые условия для организации оборотных средств. Высокая инфляция (галопирующая), отсутствие ликвидности, зависимость от ограниченного круга поставщиков и покупателей, и прочие кризисные ситуации вынуждают предприятие перестраивать свою политику по отношению к оборотным средствам.

Бланк И.А. утверждает, что «одним из условий непрерывности производства является постоянное возобновление его материальной базы – средств производства. В свою очередь его предопределяет непрерывность движения самих средств производства, происходящего в виде их кругооборота» [8].

Оборотный капитал функционирует лишь в одном производственном цикле, а также полностью переносит свою стоимость на выпущенный продукт, в отличие от основного капитала, который многократно участвует в процессе производства.

В составе оборотных средств есть два ключевых элемента:

- оборотные производственные фонды — сырье, материалы и иные предметы, используемые в рамках производственного цикла, расходы будущих периодов, незавершенное производство;
- фонды обращения — средства, связанные с товарооборотом, готовая продукция, дебиторская задолженность, денежные средства.

«Деление оборотного капитала по функциональному назначению на оборотные фонды и фонды обращения необходимо для раздельного учета и анализа времени пребывания оборотных средств в процессе производства и обращения» [9].

Классификация оборотных средств:

1. По степени принадлежности:

- собственные,
- заемные,
- кредиторская задолженность организации.

2. По скорости ликвидности:

- наиболее ликвидные — оборотные средства, которые быстро превращаются в наличные денежные средства;
- быстрореализуемые — дебиторка со сроком меньше одного года;
- медленнореализуемые — дебиторка со сроком более одного года и производственные запасы.

3. В зависимости от практики контроля:

- нормируемые,
- ненормируемые [1].

Нормирование расхода материалов регулируется установкой норм их потребления. Нормой расходования материальных ресурсов является максимальное количество какого-либо вида ресурсов, которое можно использовать для изготовления единицы некоторого вида продукции.

Особенность оборотного капитала заключается, в том, что он не потребляется, а авансируется в текущие затраты компании.

Оборотные средства предприятия выполняют две функции: производственную и расчетную.

Выполняя производственную функцию, оборотные средства, авансируются в оборотные производственные фонды, тем самым способствуют непрерывной деятельности производства и переносят собственную стоимость на изготовленный продукт.

При завершении производства оборотные средства трансформируются в фонды обращения и выполняют свою вторую функцию, которая завершает кругооборот, превратив оборотные средства в денежную форму.

На количество оборотных средств предприятия влияет не только объём расходуемых в производстве ресурсов, но и скорость оборачиваемости авансированных в них денежных средств. Чем меньше продолжительность этого оборота, тем выше финансовая устойчивость предприятия, так как денежные средства, полученные в результате ускорения оборачиваемости оборотных средств, будут дополнительным внутренним источником последующих инвестиций для успешного выполнения платежных обязательств.

Основные источники финансирования прироста оборотных средств — займы, векселя, товарные кредиты, авансы, взносы учредителей.

Главной собственной основой считается собственный капитал, который

содержит в себе:

— уставной капитал;

— резервный капитал;

— чистая неразделенная прибыль, выручка.

Заёмные источники средств:

— банковские кредиты;

— коммерческие займы от других компаний;

— ссуды от госучреждений, факторинг;

— инвестиционный налоговый кредит [2].

Еще одним источником пополнения оборотных активов предприятия является кредиторская задолженность перед контрагентами. В их число могут входить как поставщики, так и покупатели, бюджет и персонал организации. Такие источники финансирования называются привлеченными.

Рассмотрев некоторые теоретические основы, аспекты формирования и использования оборотных средств, стоит подвести итоги. Для сбалансированной работы каждого производства необходимы оборотные средства, представляющие собой активы, применяемые с целью получения оборотных фондов и фондов обращения. Оборотные фонды, в отличие от основных средств, применяются в одном производственном цикле, и стоимость их переносится на продукт сразу и полностью. Оптимальное количество оборотных средств ведет к уменьшению затрат, улучшению финансовых результатов, к бесперебойной и слаженной работе предприятия. Оптимизация состава оборотных средств, рациональное применение отдельных элементов, ускорение оборачиваемости дают возможность раскрыть значительные резервы увеличения рентабельности предприятия.

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ТРУДОВОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - ВАЖНЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ ФАКТОР В РАЗВИТИИ ЛИЧНОСТИ И ПОДГОТОВКЕ К ЖИЗНИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается значение трудового воспитания в современной педагогике с учетом взглядов восточных мыслителей, рассматривающих труд и трудовое воспитание как условие жизни, критерий определения духовного облика личности.

Ключевые слова: труд, образование, воспитание, нравы, этика, обычаи, древнее наследие, народные традиции.

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LABOR EDUCATION IS AN IMPORTANT PEDAGOGICAL FACTOR IN PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PREPARATION FOR LIFE

Annotation. The article discusses the importance of labor education in modern pedagogy, taking into account the views of Eastern thinkers who consider labor and labor education as a condition of life, a criterion for determining the spiritual image of a person.

Key words: labor, education, upbringing, morals, ethics, customs, ancient heritage, folk traditions.

На протяжении столетий узбекский народ уделял особое внимание подготовке подрастающего поколения к труду и самостоятельной жизни. Потому что людям приходилось изобретать труд, орудия труда, орудия труда, чтобы выжить. Люди поняли, что работа на их месте была источником борьбы за выживание. Со временем умственный труд отделился от труда физического, изменилось отношение к трудовому воспитанию. Подготовка детей к физическому труду сейчас является приоритетной задачей. Вот почему трудовое воспитание является основой народной педагогики.

Человеческую зрелость определяют три основных фактора:

1. Физическое здоровье.
2. Нравственная чистота.
3. Психическая зрелость.

В основе всех трех факторов - труд.

Потому что без работы невозможно быть физически здоровым. Работа - залог здоровья. Или жизнь без труда аморальна сама по себе. Никто не может быть нравственно чистым без труда, будь то физический или умственный труд. В основе умственной зрелости лежит упорный труд. Потому что человек не может достичь уровня умственной зрелости без страданий, без отдыха, без усердной учебы, без работы. Только упорным трудом молодые люди могут быть подготовлены к жизни и будущему. Если у человека нет потребности и трудоспособности, он также будет неспособен к жизни. Потому что без тяжелой работы никто в обществе не может иметь места или репутации. Без труда невозможно достичь ни материального, ни духовного богатства. Поэтому необходимо с самого раннего возраста приучать детей к работе, готовить как практическую, так и духовную. Чтобы молодежь не воспринимала труд как тяжкую обязанность, наказание, оскорбление. Для молодежи работа должна стать условием жизни, жизненной необходимостью, духовной потребностью. Для этого педагог должен уметь эффективно использовать замечательные методы воспитания народа, традиции народной педагогики как в образовательном процессе, так и в образовательном процессе, применять их вместо них. Только так работа является основой жизни молодых людей, наполняет их жизнь смыслом. Только тогда молодые люди не будут воспринимать жизнь как гладкий и гладкий путь, а работу - как трудности. Истинный честный труд украшает человеческую жизнь, обогащает сердце, облагораживает разум. В этом плане величайший учитель - это наш народ [1].

Здесь мы сочли необходимым процитировать повествование. Говорят, что больной отец, подводя итоги своей прошлой жизни в последние дни, сожалеет о том, что вовремя не подготовил своего ребенка к родам, исправляет эту ошибку и решает примириться с судьбой своего сына. Он подозвал к себе сына и сказал: «Сынок, потрудись завтра утром и заработай мне немного денег». Как только мальчик вышел из дома, мать дала ему немного денег и сказала: «Иди, сынок, принеси эти деньги вечером и отдай своему отцу». Когда сын опаздывает, он приходит к отцу и дает ему деньги. Его отец берет деньги и бросает их в горящий огонь (печь). Мальчик не ломает булавку. Отец сказал: «Сынок, завтра принеси еще пенни». Мальчик соглашается. Когда он выходит из дома, мать дает ему еще одну монету и поручает: «Сынок, не ложись спать всю ночь. «Просто беги вечером с начала улицы, чтобы ты немного попотел, и твой отец тебе поверил». Сын выходит, а вечером бегает по улице и отдает деньги отцу. Папа кидает деньги обратно в огонь. Мальчик равнодушен. Папа снова назначает его завтра заработать. На этот раз мать не дала сыну денег и сказала: «Сынок, если ты не будешь работать и не зарабатывать деньги, этого не будет». Мальчик уходит. Он зарабатывает копейки, перевозя груз до вечера. Он отдает его отцу. Когда отец берет деньги и снова пытается бросить их в огонь, сын нетерпеливо цепляется за своего отца: «Отец, это то, что ты сделал. «Мне трудно заработать такие деньги». Тогда отец будет в мире со своим сыном. Вклад рассказа в том, что хлеб труда сладок. Мы ценим то, что приходит взамен за упорный труд. Это тоже разумный способ подготовить детей нашего народа к работе. Молодым людям нужно на практике понять, что цель - это необходимость жить, что труд нужно прославлять, что работа должна стать жизненной потребностью каждого [2].

В то же время считаем уместным процитировать мнение первого Президента И.А. Каримова в его брошюре «Собственный путь Узбекистана к независимости и развитию»: они должны понимать, что это зависит от них, то есть от их стойкости. рвение, их полное самопожертвование и безграничное усердие. Это главное условие развития нашего государства и народа» [3]. Выполнение этих задач требует целеустремленности и упорной работы со стороны учителей и тренеров.

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ДИАГНОСТИКА И ТЕРАПИЯ ЭНУРЕЗА У ДЕТЕЙ РАННЕГО ВОЗРАСТА

Резюме. Лечение энуреза — сложная и по-прежнему до конца не решенная проблема. Актуальность ее связана с достаточно большой распространенностью данной патологии и ее социальной значимостью.

Частота энуреза в детском возрасте, по данным разных авторов, колеблется от 2,5 до 30 %. Такой разброс данных объясняется трудностью получения достоверной информации и различной частотой патологии по возрастам (снижается с возрастом — от 20 % в 4—5 лет до 1 — 1,5 % у детей старше 15 лет).

Социальная значимость этого заболевания определяется резким снижением качества жизни ребенка, отрицательным влиянием на формирование личности и характера, что затрудняет адаптацию больных в обществе.

Ключевые слова: энурез, дошкольный возраст, лечения.

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DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY OF ENURESIS IN YOUNG CHILDREN

Resume. Treatment of bedwetting is a complex and still not fully resolved problem. Its relevance is associated with the rather high prevalence of this pathology and its social significance.

The incidence of bedwetting in childhood, according to different authors, ranges from 2.5 to 30%. This scatter of data is explained by the difficulty of obtaining reliable information and the different frequency of pathology by age (it decreases with age - from 20% at 4-5 years to 1-1.5% in children over 15 years old).

The social significance of this disease is determined by a sharp decrease in the quality of life of a child, a negative impact on the formation of personality and character, which complicates the adaptation of patients in society.

Key words: enuresis, preschool age, treatment.

Актуальность. Проблема современной диагностики причин и лечения энуреза у детей относится к числу важнейших социальных и медицинских аспектов. Международной классификацией болезней X пересмотра (1995) энурез неорганической природы определяется как стойкое непроизвольное мочеиспускание днем и (или) ночью, не соответствующее психологическому возрасту ребенка.

По определению Международного общества по проблеме недержания мочи (International Continence Society - ICS), энурез – это недержание мочи в ночное время. Любой случай мочеиспускания в постель у людей старше 5 лет считают энурезом [4]. При первичном (персистирующем) энурезе отсутствует предшествующий контроль за опорожнением мочевого пузыря.

Вторичный (приобретенный, рецидивирующий) энурез, возникший после периода стабильного контроля за мочеиспусканием (не менее 6 месяцев), чаще всего свидетельствует о влиянии дополнительных патологических факторов (урологических, неврологических) [1,3].

Распространенность энуреза у детей в возрасте 4 - 15 лет, по данным разных авторов колеблется от 2,3 до 30%. У 8 – 10% детей с ночным недержанием мочи в подростковом и взрослом возрасте сохраняются расстройства мочеиспускания днем, что нередко приводит к развитию психопатологических расстройств, значительному снижению качества жизни и требует длительного лечения.

Результатами многочисленных отечественных и зарубежных исследований определена полиэтиологичная природа ночного энуреза и невозможность в большинстве случаев выявления очевидной причины [2,5].

Материалы и методы исследования. Под наблюдением находились 110 детей с энурезом в возрасте от 3 до 5 лет (80 мальчиков и 30 девочек), которым проводилось этапное дифференцированное лечение с учетом различных этиологических факторов заболевания.

Результаты исследования. Результаты лечения у всех 110 детей с энурезом оценивались по следующим критериям. Полным излечением от энуреза считали случаи, когда после завершения очередного курса этапного лечения энурез отмечался либо однократно (случайность), либо не отмечался вообще на протяжении последующих (без лечения) 3 месяцев. При регистрации двух и более эпизодов энуреза в течение 3 месяцев без лечения назначался вновь очередной курс этапного лечения.

Таким образом, реализованный описанный алгоритм лечения ночного недержания мочи у детей, с учетом различных этиологических и патогенетических механизмов заболевания, позволил добиться полного излечения энуреза у всех 110 пациентов. У 85 детей (77,3%) этот результат был достигнут после двух курсов терапии и у 25 детей (22,7%) — после трех курсов.

Ночное недержание мочи у детей — заболевание полиэтиологическое и требует комплексной параклинической диагностики при участии детских врачей различной специализации (уронефрологов, невропатологов, эндокринологов и детских психологов прежде всего).

В настоящее время с учетом анализа этиологических факторов заболевания, наряду с первичным и вторичным энурезом, необходимо выделять еще и смешанную форму энуреза, что должно отражаться и в существующей в настоящее время клинической классификации данного заболевания.

Патогенетическое лечение энуреза у детей должно проводиться дифференцированно, с учетом клинической формы заболевания, поэтапно, через каждые 3 месяца, до полного выздоровления.

Детям со вторичной и смешанной формой энуреза лечение оптимально проводить в условиях дневного стационара. Лечение первичной формы энуреза возможно в амбулаторных условиях при участии участкового педиатра, уронефролога или невропатолога поликлиники.

Дриптан (оксибутинин) и Минирин (десмопрессин) являются базовыми фармакологическими средствами для лечения энуреза и сопутствующих расстройств мочеиспускания. Максимальная эффективность действия оксибутинина - при полном синдроме императивного мочеиспускания, а десмопрессина – при наличии ночной полиурии.

Применение препаратов Кортексин и Пантокальцин в комплексной терапии гиперактивного мочевого пузыря и сопутствующих нервно-психических расстройств восстанавливает функции мочевого пузыря и повышает качество жизни пациентов. 5. Комплексная терапия энуреза с учетом этиопатогенеза заболевания значительно повышает эффективность лечения.

Дисфункции мочевого пузыря и энурез у детей формируются под воздействием неблагоприятных факторов перинатального периода и раннего детства, являясь наиболее яркими проявлениями симптомокомплекса расстройств вегетативной нервной системы. Вторичный энурез – это результат декомпенсации резидуально – органического фона с нарушением адаптации при повышенных нагрузках, что определяет единство диагностики и терапии энуреза первичного и вторичного происхождения.

Вывод. Энурез представляет собой один из симптомов расстройств мочеиспускания, наблюдающихся в широком диапазоне проявлений – от изолированного непроизвольного мочеиспускания во время ночного сна до его сочетания с полным или неполным синдромом императивного мочеиспускания.

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ДИАГНОСТИКА И ЛЕЧЕНИЕ ГИПОКСИЧЕСКИ-ИШЕМИЧЕСКИХ СОСТОЯНИЙ ДЕТЕЙ С ПОРАЖЕНИЕМ ЦНС

Резюме. Одной из важнейших причин развития неврологических нарушений у детей является гипоксически– ишемическое поражение головного мозга, особенно в период новорожденности. Современная диагностика и терапия нарушений мозгового кровообращения у новорожденных играют решающую роль в предотвращении патологических воздействий на мозг.

Ключевые слова: асфиксия, вентрикуломегалия, гипоксия, дети, зрительный нерв, ишемия, киста мозга, неврология, незрелость мозга, новорожденные. серый диск, терапия ишемии мозга.

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DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF HYPOXIC-ISCHEMIC CONDITIONS IN CHILDREN WITH CNS LESIONS

Resume. One of the most important causes of neurological disorders in children is hypoxic–ischemic brain damage, especially during the newborn period. Modern diagnostics and therapy of cerebral circulation disorders in newborns play a crucial role in preventing pathological effects on the brain.

Keywords: asphyxia, ventriculomegaly, hypoxia, children, optic nerve, ischemia, brain cyst, neurology, immaturity of the brain, newborns. gray disk, brain ischemia therapy.

Актуальность проблемы. В последние годы в проблеме охраны здоровья подрастающего поколения отечественные и зарубежные ученые подчеркивают целесообразность новых организационно-методических решений, предполагающих комплексные медикаментозные и немедикаментозные воздействия, а также строго индивидуальный подход к терапии [3,6].

По данным статистических исследований заболеваемость детей первого года жизни повысилась на 39,8%, главным образом, за счет состояний, возникающих в перинатальном периоде [2,7].

Осложненное течение беременности и родов является одной из основных причин возникновения заболеваний и патологических отклонений у детей не только в неонатальном периоде, но и на последующих этапах развития [1,6].

Существуют противоречивые мнения по поводу влияния хронической внутриутробной гипоксии на ребенка во время родового акта, а главное на возможности его последующего психомоторного развития, особенности ранних и поздних неврологических нарушений, способности ребенка компенсировать перенесенное поражение ЦНС.

Однако не только частота патологии и её тяжелые последствия придают значимость этой проблеме. До настоящего времени отсутствуют чёткие диагностические критерии распознавания клинико-неврологических проявлений в раннем неонаталыюм периоде, что затрулнлсг прогнозирование неврологических нарушений и своевременное назначение восстановительной терапии [4,9].

Поэтому, создание надежной системы прогнозирования и ранней диагностики перинатальных поражений ЦНС, основанной на определении доступных и высокоинформативных показателей маточно- и плацентарного кровообращения и совершенствование комплекса лечебно-реабилитационных мероприятий в отношении группы новорожденных высокого перинатального риска может иметь весомое значение в снижении неврологической заболеваемости и позволит обеспечить формирование здоровья будущего поколения с рождения [8].

Гипоксически–ишемические поражения головного мозга новорожденных являются важной проблемой детской неврологии. Поражение ткани мозга возникает в результате нарушения газового состава крови (асфиксия), гипотензии и ишемии. Асфиксия приводит к недостаточному обеспечению мозговой ткани кислородом, избытку углекислого газа в крови, ацидозу и повышению выработки лактата, энергетической недостаточности клеток мозга. На сегодняшний день различают два вида асфиксий, приводящих к гипоксически– ишемическим повреждениям мозга: а) острая тотальная асфиксия (острая интранатальная асфиксия) и б) длительная неполная асфиксия (хроническая внутриутробная гипоксия [5].

Данные патологические изменения, завершающиеся в среднем к 2–10 месяцам постконцептуального возраста, хорошо видны при использовании методов нейровизуализации (нейросонография (НСГ), магнитно – резонансная томография (МРТ)). Нейрональные повреждения являются следствием различных комбинаций кровоизлияний и некрозов. В более 50% случаев они выявляются после 28 дня жизни младенца при рутинной нейросонографии [4,7].

При нейровизуализации гипоксически– ишемические изменения представлены в виде: перивентрикулярной эхогенности (ПВЭ), псевдокисты, перивентрикулярной (ПВЛ) и субкортикальной лейкомаляции (размягчение белого вещества), клиновидного геморрагического поражения вещества мозга при неонатальных инсультах. Важнейшей компенсаторной особенностью мозгового кровотока является наличие механизмов его регуляции.

Также актуальной проблемой на сегодняшний день является лечение гипоксически– ишемических повреждений головного мозга. В доступной нам медицинской литературе предлагается лечить неонатальные энцефалопатии и их последствия большим спектром сосудистых, ноотропных и ноотрофных препаратов.

Таким образом, на сегодняшний день, эффективных, дающих значительный, доказанный успех лекарственных препаратов и методик при лечении неонатальных энцефалопатий, ПВЛ не существует. Мы лишь пытаемся симптоматическим путем воздействовать на последствия гипоксически– ишемических перинатальных поражений головного мозга (или шире центральной нервной системы (ЦНС) (ГИПП ЦНС)).

Цель исследования. Разработать критерии ранней диагностики гипоксических состояний у больны высокого перинатального риска и на их основе оптимизировать систему лечебно-реабилитационных мероприятий для детей с перинатальным поражением ЦНС.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для достижения цели и поставленных задач нами проведены поэтапные исследования. На первом этапе работы были изучены материалы статистических отчетов лечебно - профилактических учреждений Андижанской области за период 2022 - 2023 г.г.

Результаты исследования. Прогностическими признаками реализации ПП ЦНС у новорожденных и детей первого года жизни является комплекс факторов, действующих в период беременности и родов у матери: гипертоническая болезнь, эндокринные заболевания, анемия; возникновение осложнений в 1 -м триместре, сопровождающиеся кровотечением, во П-м, III-м триместрах - угрозой прерывания беременности и клиническими проявлениями плацентарной недостаточности в сочетании с многоводием. Наиболее высокий риск выявлен нами при развитии осложнений беременности, диагностированных во всех трех триместрах.

Комплексная оценка функционального состояния плода у беременных высокого перинатального риска, включающая исследования гемодинамики в концевых ветвях артерии пуповины, в вене пуповины, венозном протоке плода, средней мозговой артерии позволяет улучшить диагностику гигюксических состояний плода, определить тактику ведения беременности и родов, прогнозировать перинатальные поражения ЦНС у новорожденных. У беременных высокого риска гемодинамические изменения в концевых ветвях артерии пуповины и венозном протоке пропорциональны тяжести гипоксических состояний плода и перинатальным поражениям ЦНС у новорожденных.

Новорожденные, развивающиеся в условиях недостаточности маточно-плацентарно-плодового кровообращения, значительно чаше имеют неврологические нарушения 2-3-й степени, проявляющиеся синдромом угнетения ЦНС, двигательными нарушениями, вегето-висцеральными дисфункциями, судорожным и гипертензионно-гидроцефапьцым синдромами, а также их сочетанием.

Диагностическими критериями неблагополучия в метаболическом гомеостазе новорожденных с перинатальной патологией являются: содержание глюкозы в 1-9 сутки жизни 1,94-2,87 ммоль/л; содержание ОЛ в плазме крови 2,24- 4,54 г/л; концентрация ГГ 0,76-1,53 ммоль/л; уровень ОХС - 2,18-3,51 ммоль/л. У детей на фоне ПП ЦНС наблюдается повышение продуктов перекисного окисления липидов. О выраженной ак-

тивации ПОЛ свидетельствует высокий уровень ДК (2,28 мкмоль/л) и МДЛ (20 ммоль/л) в 1-9 сутки жизни новорожденного.

Определение основных показателей церебральной гемодинамики в раннем неопатальном периоде позволяет выявить перинатальные повреждения ЦНС до появления клинических симптомов заболевания.

Динамическое наблюдение детей с Г1П ЦНС в условиях сочетанной реабилитации с проведением комплекса лечебных и реабилитационных мероприятий, предполагающих медикаментозные и немедикаментозные воздействия, а также строго индивидуальный подход к терапии позволило в 4 раза снизить количество тяжелых и среднетяжелых поражений ЦНС и в 2,3 раза увеличить выздоровление детей на первом году жизни.

Вывод. Ранняя защита головного мозга новорожденного и правильно подобранная медикаментозная терапия с учетом проведенных современных нейровизуализирующих методов исследований способствует уменьшению тяжести церебральных последствий и степени инвалидизации детей, перенесших гипоксически– ишемическую энцефалопатию новорожденных.

Профилактика должна включать комплекс мероприятий по антенатальной охране плода, бережному ведению родов, ранней диагностике и рациональному лечению гипоксических, травматических состояний плода и новорожденного.

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ИНОЯЗЫЧНЫЕ СЛОВА В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье исследуется проблема иностранных слов в русском языке. Анализируется влияние различных языков на русский язык в современное время, включая английский, испанский, китайский, японский и французский. Особое внимание уделяется влиянию иностранных языков в сфере науки. Обсуждаются основные языковые тенденции, связанные с проникновением иностранных слов в русский язык, а также их влияние на лексику и грамматику. В статье рассматриваются примеры заимствований и их значение для современного русского языка.
Ключевые слова: иностранные слова, русский язык, влияние, заимствования, сфера науки, лексика, грамматика.

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE WORDS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Abstract. This article examines the problem of foreign words in the Russian language. The influence of various languages on the Russian language in modern times, including English, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese and French, is analyzed. Particular attention is paid to the influence of foreign languages in the field of science. The main linguistic trends associated with the penetration of foreign words into the Russian language, as well as their impact on vocabulary and grammar, are discussed. The article discusses examples of borrowings and their significance for the modern Russian language.
Key words: foreign words, Russian language, influence, borrowings, field of science, vocabulary, grammar.

Введение.

Русский язык, как многовековая историческая система коммуникации, всегда был открыт влиянию других языков. Иностранные слова в русском языке являются неотъемлемой частью его лексикона и отражают процессы культурного, научного и технологического обмена между различными народами.

В современном информационном обществе, где границы между странами становятся все более прозрачными, иностранные языки получают все большее влияние на русский язык. Это влияние проявляется в различных сферах жизни, включая культуру, науку, технологии, бизнес и международные отношения.

Цель данной статьи - исследовать проблему иностранных слов в русском языке, сфокусировавшись на их влиянии в сфере науки. Будут рассмотрены основные языки, оказывающие влияние на русский язык, включая английский, испанский, китайский, японский и французский. Особое внимание будет уделено анализу заимствований и их роли в современном русском языке, особенно в области научной терминологии.

В рамках статьи будет проведен анализ современных языковых тенденций, связанных с проникновением иностранных слов в русский язык, и будет рассмотрено, как это влияние отражается на лексику и грамматику. Также будут приведены конкретные примеры заимствований и объяснено их значение для современного русского языка.

Исследование иностранных слов в русском языке представляет актуальную тему, поскольку оно помогает лучше понять процессы языкового взаимодействия и его эволюцию в современном мире [2].

Анализ и методика литературы.

Изучение заимствованных слов в русском языке имеет давнюю историю. Еще в XIX веке Ф. Ф. Фортунатов исследовал процесс заимствования и влияние иноязычной лексики на русский словарный состав. В советский период проводились системные работы по описанию различных пластов заимствованной лексики (Аванесов 1956; Даль 1962). В настоящее время исследователи рассматривают вопросы проникновения, ассимиляции и функционирования иностранных слов в современном русском языке (Новиков 2015; Суперанская 2017).

Однако отсутствует комплексный обзор стилистических приемов представления заимствованной лексики в художественных текстах. Данное исследование направлено на восполнение этого пробела [3].

В данной статье был проведен анализ релевантной литературы, связанной с проблемой иностранных слов в русском языке. Для составления обзора использовались различные источники, включая научные статьи, книги, электронные ресурсы и академические исследования, связанные с темой исследования.

При выборе литературы уделялось внимание авторитетности и актуальности источников. Были использованы работы из различных научных дисциплин, таких как лингвистика, филология, социология и культурология, чтобы получить множественные и разносторонние точки зрения на проблему исследования [4].

В процессе анализа литературы были выделены основные темы и аргументы, связанные с иностранными словами в русском языке.

Исследователи обсуждали влияние различных языков на русский язык, причины заимствования и механизмы их проникновения, а также последствия этого влияния на лексику и грамматику русского языка. Были рассмотрены различные точки зрения на эту проблему и предложены различные подходы к решению возникающих лингвистических и культурных вызовов.

Анализ литературы также позволил выявить пробелы в существующих исследованиях, что открыло возможности для дальнейших исследований и расширения знаний в данной области. Он также предоставил контекст для текущего исследования и помог уточнить цели и задачи статьи [5, 42].

В целом, анализ и методика литературы в данной статье способствовали более глубокому пониманию проблемы иностранных слов в русском языке и предоставили основу для проведения дальнейшего исследования и анализа данной темы.

Обсуждение.

В данной статье была рассмотрена проблема иностранных слов на русском языке и их влияние на лексику и грамматику. Анализ исследований показал, что иностранные слова играют значительную роль в современном русском языке и отражают процессы глобализации, культурного обмена и технического прогресса [6, 9].

Влияние различных языков на русский язык было рассмотрено с особым вниманием к английскому, испанскому, китайскому, японскому и французскому языкам. Эти языки оказывают наибольшее влияние на русский язык в различных сферах, таких как наука, технологии, медиа, мода и искусство.

Одним из основных выводов является то, что проникновение иностранных слов в русский язык имеет как положительные, так и отрицательные аспекты. С одной стороны, это обогащает лексику и позволяет выразить новые идеи и концепции. С другой стороны, это может привести к постепенному исчезновению родных слов и искажению грамматических структур [1, 86].

Обсуждение также касается вопроса сохранения и развития русского языка в условиях межкультурного взаимодействия. Заимствования необходимо адаптировать и интегрировать в русский язык с учетом его особенностей и грамматических правил. Важно сохранить баланс между сохранением русской культурной и лингвистической идентичности и открытостью к влиянию других языков [7].

Дальнейшие исследования в этой области могут включать более глубокий анализ конкретных примеров иностранных слов и их влияния на русский язык, а также изучение реакции общества на эти изменения. Также важно проводить образовательные программы и разработать стратегии для сохранения и развития русского языка в условиях современного многоязычного мира.

В заключение, проблема иностранных слов на русском языке является сложной и многогранным явлением, которое требует дальнейшего исследования и внимания. Понимание его влияния на русский язык и культуру позволит разработать стратегии для сохранения и развития русского языка в современном мире [8, 153].

Результаты.

В ходе исследования проблемы иностранных слов на русском языке были получены следующие результаты:

1. Влияние иностранных слов на русский язык: Было обнаружено, что иностранные слова играют значительную роль в современном русском языке. Они проникают в различные сферы жизни, включая науку, технологии, медиа, моду, искусство и бизнес. Иностранные слова часто используются для обозначения новых понятий, идей и продуктов, которые появляются в результате глобализации и культурного обмена.

2. Основные языки, оказывающие влияние: Было выявлено, что английский язык является одним из основных источников иностранных слов на русском языке. Он используется в научной терминологии, бизнесе, информационных технологиях и других областях. Кроме того, испанский, китайский, японский и французский языки также оказывают влияние на русский язык в определенных сферах [9, 36].

3. Заимствования в лексике и грамматике: Было отмечено, что заимствования оказывают влияние на лексику и грамматику русского языка. Иностранные слова вводятся в русский язык с сохранением своей оригинальной формы или с адаптацией к русской грамматике и фонетике. Это может приводить к изменениям в структуре предложений и употреблении грамматических конструкций.

4. Положительные и отрицательные аспекты: Были выявлены как положительные, так и отрицательные аспекты проникновения иностранных слов на русский язык. Положительные аспекты включают обогащение лексики, возможность выражения новых идей и доступ к мировому культурному наследию. Отрицательные аспекты включают риск постепенного исчезновения родных слов и искажение грамматических структур.

5. Роль образования и развития: Было отмечено, что образовательные программы и разработка стратегий являются ключевыми факторами для сохранения и развития русского языка в условиях влияния иностранных слов. Важно обучать людей умению адаптировать и использовать заимствования правильно, с учетом особенностей русского языка. Общие результаты исследования подтверждают важность изучения иностранных слов на русском языке и их влияния на его развитие и эволюцию в современном мире. Эти результаты могут быть использованы для

разработки стратегий сохранения и развития русского языка, а также для проведения дальнейших исследований в этой области [10, 5].

Заключение.

В данной статье была рассмотрена проблема иностранных слов на русском языке и их влияние на лексику и грамматику. Исследование показало, что иностранные слова играют значительную роль в современном русском языке, отражая процессы глобализации, культурного обмена и технического прогресса. В результате исследования были получены следующие ключевые выводы:

1. Влияние иностранных слов: Иностранные слова проникают в различные сферы жизни и оказывают влияние на лексику и грамматику русского языка. Они используются для обозначения новых понятий, идей и продуктов, появляющихся в результате глобализации и культурного обмена. Английский язык является одним из основных источников иностранных слов, но также значительное влияние оказывают испанский, китайский, японский и французский языки.

2. Заимствования в лексике и грамматике: Иностранные слова вводятся в русский язык с сохранением своей оригинальной формы или с адаптацией к русской грамматике и фонетике. Это может приводить к изменениям в структуре предложений и употреблении грамматических конструкций. Заимствования могут обогатить лексику, но также существует риск постепенного исчезновения родных слов и искажения грамматических структур.

3. Роль образования и развития: Образовательные программы и разработка стратегий играют важную роль в сохранении и развитии русского языка в условиях влияния иностранных слов. Важно обучать людей умению адаптировать и использовать заимствования правильно, с учетом особенностей русского языка. Также необходимо разрабатывать стратегии для сохранения баланса между сохранением русской культурной и лингвистической идентичности и открытостью к влиянию других языков.

В целом, проблема иностранных слов на русском языке представляет сложное явление, требующее внимания и дальнейшего исследования. Понимание его влияния на русский язык и культуру позволит разработать стратегии для сохранения и развития русского языка в условиях современного многоязычного мира.

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ВОПРОСЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ ПРИГОРОДНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА ГОРОДА ТАШКЕНТА

Аннотация. В данной статье исследованы основные вопросы формирования пригородной зоны города Ташкента, дана оценка территориальной структуры и специализации, определена роль агрокластеров в совершенствовании отраслевой-территориальной структуры пригородного хозяйства и освещены основные приоритетные направления и рекомендации для достижения результатов.

Ключевые слова: агломерация, пригородное хозяйства, аграрный сектор, территориальная структура, специализация, агропромышленные кластеры, локализация, специализация, концентрация.

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ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE OF THE SUBURBAN ECONOMY OF THE CITY OF TASHKENT

Abstract. This article examines the main issues of the formation of the suburban zone of the city of Tashkent, provides an assessment of the territorial structure and specialization, determines the role of agricultural clusters in improving the sectoral-territorial structure of the suburban economy and highlights the main priority areas and recommendations for achieving results.

Key words: agglomeration, suburban economy, agricultural sector, territorial structure, specialization, agro-industrial clusters, localization, specialization, concentration.

Введение. В настоящее время в мире, в результате процесса урбанизации происходит высокая концентрация населения в мегаполисах, в крупных и больших городах. По прогнозным данным ООН, в 2018-2035 годах население крупных и больших городовзначительно возрастает по сравнению с малыми и средними городами. Как показывают исследования, международных экспертов, что в городах с количеством населением от 1 млн до 5 млн человек ожидается увеличения населения на 37%, с населениемчисленностью от 500 000 до 1 млн — на 27% и в городахс населением от 300 000 до 500 000 — на 18%.

В связи с этим, обеспечение населения мегаполисов качественной сельскохозяйственной продукцией, является одним из приоритетных направлений продовольственной безопасности. Вопросытерриториальной организации и совершенствования пригородного хозяйства, специализирующихся на мало транспортабельной и скоропортящийся продукции растениеводства и животноводства, требует разработки основ экономико-географического исследование.

На сегодняшний день, в Узбекистане особенное внимание уделяется вопросам развития аграрного сектора, в обеспечении населения сельскохозяйственной продукции, рационального и эффективного использования земельно-водных ресурсов, широкое внедрение агрокластеров, внедрениесовременных агротехнологий,дальнейшее развитие таких важных отраслей как садоводство, виноградарство, тепличные хозяйства, овощеводство, животноводство и птицеводство. В связи с этим,возникает необходимость исследований по мерам проводимой аграрной политики и обеспечения продовольственной безопасности государства,направленных на развитие пригородного земледелия и совершенствование территориальной структуры.

Пригородное хозяйства - важная отрасль аграрного сектора, форма территориальной или зональной специализации сельского хозяйства, направленная на обеспечение потребления населением повседневных продуктов питания. Особенность специализации пригородного хозяйства направлена на выращивания сельскохозяйственной продукции, как овощей, фруктов, молочных и мясных продуктов. Рост численности населения и расширение выполняемой функции крупного города, непосредственно влияют на радиус и размеры пригорода, такжена землепользование, структуру пригородного хозяйства и развитие инфраструктуры. Пригороды функционально связаны с центральным городом производственными, социально-демографическими, культурными, экологическими, рекреационными, коммуникационными и другими видами связей.

Существенное влияние на формирование границ пригодных зон является численность населения города и функциональная типология города. Радиус пригородных зон для городов с населением более 1 млн человек состовляет 35-50 км, для городов с населением от 500 000 до 1 млн человек до 25-30 км и 20-25 км для городов с населением менее 500 000 человек образуют до 20-25 км. В городах с населением менее 200 000 человек нет необходимости в формирование пригородных зон.

Процесс урбанизации и формирования городов в Республике Узбекистан напрямую связан с процессом исторического, социально-экономического и индустриального развития. Как свидетельствуют статистические данныев настоящее время в республики насчитывается 120 городов, из них 1 город с населением более 1 млн человек(Ташкент), 2 города с населением более 500 тысяч (Наманган, Самарканд), 4 города с населением более 250 тыс. чел.(Андижан, Нукус, Фергана, Бухара), остальные относятся к рангу средних и малых городов. Анализ классификации городов по численности население показал, что крупные и крупные города в урбанистической структуре республики незначительный всего лишь 7 города, центры административных областей,составляют группу с населением более 250 000 человек.

Крупнейший в республике город Ташкент (с численностью населения выше 3 млн. человек) многофункциональный, экономический, культурный, политический центр с интенсивным пригороднымхозяйством сформировано в радиусе 30-60 км;

- города Самарканд, Нукус, Бухара, областные административные центры областей и Республики Каракалпакистан специализируется на производстве смешанное сельскохозяйственной продукции, сформировано в пределах 25-30 км от городов;

- для городов Наманган, Фергана, Андижан, областных центров с наименьшие занимаемыми площадьми,компактности территории и плотной густотой населенных мест развитие овощеводства, садоводство, овощеводства и другие виды продукции для нужд населения возможно производить с основными видами культуры земледелия и животноводства, вокруг этих городов мы считаем нецелесообразным формировать отдельное пригородное хозяйство.

В территориальной структуре национальной экономики Узбекистана особое место занимает город Ташкент, на его долю приходится 18,6 % валового внутреннего продукта страны, 16,7 % промышленной продукции и ВВП на душу населения почти в два раза выше, чем в среднем по стране. В период за 1989-2020 годы происходят существенные изменения в занятости населения по отраслям экономики. В функциональной структуре столицы, предыдущий в постсоветский период, высокое место занимали промышленность, транспорт и торговля, особенно градообразующее значение имели текстильные и машиностроительные отрасли,то в настоящее время, феномен столица независимого государства преобразовал как крупного бизнес-центра, социальной, политического, финансового, культурного центра в регионе.

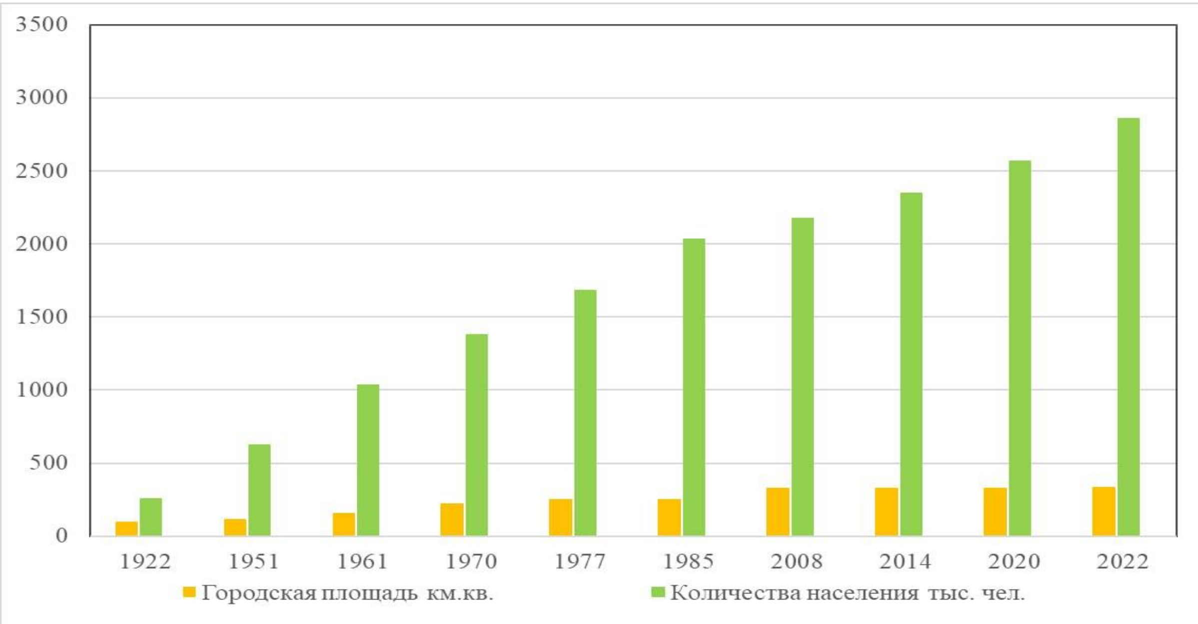
Административно-территориальная структура города состоит из 12 районов, и поселка Улугбек, который находится в 14 км к северо-востоку от столицы на территории Ташкентской области, имеет площадь 385,17 и относится к Мирзо-Улугбекскому району (Рис 1).

Территориальные сдвиги административных границ и расширение города происходит за счет окружающих сельскохозяйственных районов. Следует также отметить, что в результате упрощение советской системы «прописки» регистрации в городе Ташкенте привело к резкому увеличению численности населенияза счет внутренней миграции.

В настоящее время в рамках правительства Республики Узбекистан поэтапно планируется реализовать вопросы расширения территории столицы. Территория Ташкента расширяется за счет присоединения 7 853,3 га земель Ташкентской области, вносятся изменения в территориальную структуру области за счет приобретения 171,3 га земель у города Ташкента.В период до 2025 года ожидается сокращение площади пригородов столицы на 0,05 тыс. кв. км в северо-восточной части и 0,05 тыс. кв. км в западной части.

Рисунок 1.

Динамикаизменения численности населения иплощадей города Ташкента



Примечание: Рисунок составлен поматериалам Агентство Статистики при Президенте Республики Узбекистан

Определяющая значение в формировании территориальной структуры и специализации пригородного хозяйства, ассортимент и объём сельского хозяйственной продукции имеет демографический и социально-экономическое развитие города Ташкента.

Общая площадь составляющих пригородных районов, Ташкентского, Янгиюльского, Кибрайского, Зангиатинского, Уртачирчикского, Юкори-Чирчикского районов составляют 241,8 тыс. га или 16,9 % от общей площади области, 17,1 % сельскохозяйственных угодий, а земель, отведенных под приусадебное огородничество и овощеводство, составляет 37,4%. Самый высокий показатель состава земель, используемых в сельском хозяйстве, относятся Юкори-Чирчикскому и Уртачирчикскому районам, а самый низкий – Ташкентскому, Зангиатинскому и Кибрайскому району (табл. 1).

Таблица 1.

Распределение земельного фонда пригородного хозяйства Ташкента по видам сельскохозяйственных угодий*.(2021 г)

Районы	Общая площадь земли		Сельскохозяйственных угодий		Сельскохозяйственные угодья, отведенные под садоводства и овощеводства		Земля под мелиоративном строительство и востановление		Леса		Кустарники		Другие земли	
	Тысяча	%	Тысяча	%	Тысяча	%	Тысяча	%	Тысяча	%	Тысяча	%	Тысяча	%
Зангиатинский	22,5	1,5	10.4	1,3	3,9	6,8	–	–	0,1	0,1	–	–	8.1	1,3
Ташкентский	16,5	1.1	8,9	1,2	3.4	5,9	–	–	0,1	0,1	–	–	4.1	0,7
Янгиюльский	42,4	2,8	25,6	3.3	4.0	7,0	–	–	0,8	0,9	–	–	12,0	2.0
Уртачирчикский	49,0	3.2	31,7	4.1	3,5	6.1	–	–	0,2	0,2	–	–	13,6	2.3
Кибрайский	55,5	3,6	18.2	2,4	3,8	6,6	–	–	0,5	0,6	–	–	33,0	5,5
Юкоричирчикский	55,9	3,7	37,0	4,8	2,9	5,0	0,1	8.4	0,4	0,4	–	–	15,5	2,6
В целом по пригородному хозяйству:	**241,8**	**16,9**	**131,8**	**17.1**	**21,5**	**37,4**	**0,1**	**8.4**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**-**	**-**	**86,3**	**14,4**

Источник:Главное кадастровое управление Ташкентской области

В изучение распределения земельного фонда пригородного хозяйства Ташкента, было выявлена некоторая закономерность, характерные для районов орашаемого земледелия и пастбищного животноводства, по мере приближения к городу площади размеров орошаемых земель увеличивается, которая способствует в этих районах к развитию овощеводства, цветоводство, плодокорневые культуры, тепличные и другиетрудоёмкие хозяйства, то в отдаленных районов области первостепенное значение имеют отрасли, не требующие большого труда как зерноводство, кормовые культуры и другие виды культур.

Анализ административно-территориального устройства пригородных районов показал, что общая территории составляет 2,3 тыс. кв.км или 2,55 % от общей площади области, в среднем на каждыйрайон приходится 0,38 тыс. км. кв., это значительно меньше чем другие районы области. По мере удаления районов от столице, размер площадибольше, нежили районов прелигающих к мегаполису.

Необходимо отметить, что экономический и демографический потенциал пригородных районов, близких к городу Ташкенту, высок по сравнению с другими районами области. Стратегическое, политическое, экономическое, социальное, финансовое и культурное положение мегаполиса, способствует положительной демографической ситуацию прилегающих районов, которая отражается на рост численности, плотности и структуру населения. Численность населения пригородных территорий возростает за счёт естественного и механического прироста.

В территориальной структуре сельского хозяйства Ташкентской области, доля пригородного хозяйства валовой продуции состовляет 37,6%. При этом, самые высокий показатели приходится на Зангиатинский район - 8,4 %, а самый низкий показатель отмечается в Ташкентском районе -5,5 %, в остальных районах отмечаются средние показатели.В период за2010-2021 годы, почти по всем районам пригорода отмечается тенденция снижению, по долевым показателям.Основная причина такой ситуации связана, ростом валового производства сельского хозяйства в других районах области и образованием в исследуемой области нового Ташкентского района, имеющего свою долю в создании валового внутреннего продукта.(Таблица 2)

Таблица 2.

Территориальная структура сельского хозяйства Ташкентской области, (в % к ВВП)

	2010 год	**%**	**2021 год**	**%**
Ташкентская область	**3617,8**	**100**	**28805,2**	**100**
Аккурганский	206,7	5.7	2170,8	7,5
Ахангаранский	204,9	5.6	1741,6	6,0
Бекабадский	333,5	9.2	2802,6	9,7
Бустанлыкский	300,1	8.3	2666,5	9.3
Букинский	191,8	5.3	1629,2	5.7

Куйичирчикский	213,8	6,0	1380,1	4,8
Чиназский	239,0	6,6	1518.2	5.3
Паркентский	225,9	6.2	2219,8	7.7
Пскентский	182,4	5,0	1720,2	6,0
Уртачирчикский	**237,9**	**6,6**	**1848,2**	**6.4**
Куйичирчикский	**194,8**	**5.4**	**1705,5**	**5,9**
Кибрайский	**309,0**	**8,5**	**1722.0**	**6,0**
Зангиотинский	**492,3**	**13,7**	**2433,8**	**8.4**
Янгиюльский	**285,7**	**7,9**	**1651,6**	**5,8**
Ташкентский	**-**	**-**	**1595,1**	**5,5**
В целом по пригородному хозяйству	**1293,2**	**35,7**	**10101,7**	**37,6**

*Примечание: Таблица составлена по материалам Управления статистики Ташкентской области.

С учётомфизико-географического положения, специализации и территориально-отраслевой структуры сельского хозяйство Ташкентской области, в условиях многоукладности аграрной сферы,нами предложены следующии типология хозяйства:

1.Пригородного хозяйства, с интенсивным развитием сельского хозяйства. Этот район можно разделить на две подзоны:

1- подзонарайоны непосредственно близостью городу Ташкенту, Кибрайский, Зангиатинский и Ташкентский районы, специализирующаяся на овощеводство, картофелеводство, садоводство, виноградарство, молочное-животноводство, птицеводство с целью обеспечения продовольственных потребностей населения города Ташкента. Здесь располагаются более рентабельные животноводческие комплексы, тепличные хозяйства, птицефабрики и другие.

2-подзона, районы или территории чуть отдаленные от города, Юкоричирчикский, Уртачирчикский и Янгиюльский районы, эти хозяйства являются смешанными по специализации сельскохозяйственной продукции, помимо продукции для горожан, здесь выращиваются зерновые культуры, пшеница, рис, кукуруза,хлопок, также развито мясное животноводство, рыболоводство и др.

2. Горная и предгорная зона. Районы, входящие в горную и предгорную зоны, Бустонликский, Паркентский, Пискентский, Ахангаранские районы с богарном и орошаемом земледелием,основная специализация которых направлена на развитие зерноводства, садоводство, виноградарство, животноводство и пчеловодство.

3.Предгорные и равнинная зона включает Букинский, Куйичирчикский, Чиназский районы с орошаемым и богарным земледелием,с интенсивным специализированным земледельческим сельским хозяйством**,** хлопководства, зерноводства, крупнорогатое животноводства, рыболовства и другие.

В отраслевой структуре сельского хозяйстваТашкентской области, удельный вес пригородного хозяйствасоставляет31,4% валовой продукции растениводства, в том числе 17,5% валового производства картофеля, 53,6% овощей обеспечивающую потребление жителей столицы. При этом, самые высокие показатели в столичной области приходится наУртачирчикский район - 11,5%, на Ташкентский район - 11,3% в производстве овощей, на Зангиатинский район по выращиванию фруктов - 11,2%., на долю рассматриваемого района приходится 30,6 %пшеницы и 19,5 %риса произведенной области, в целом

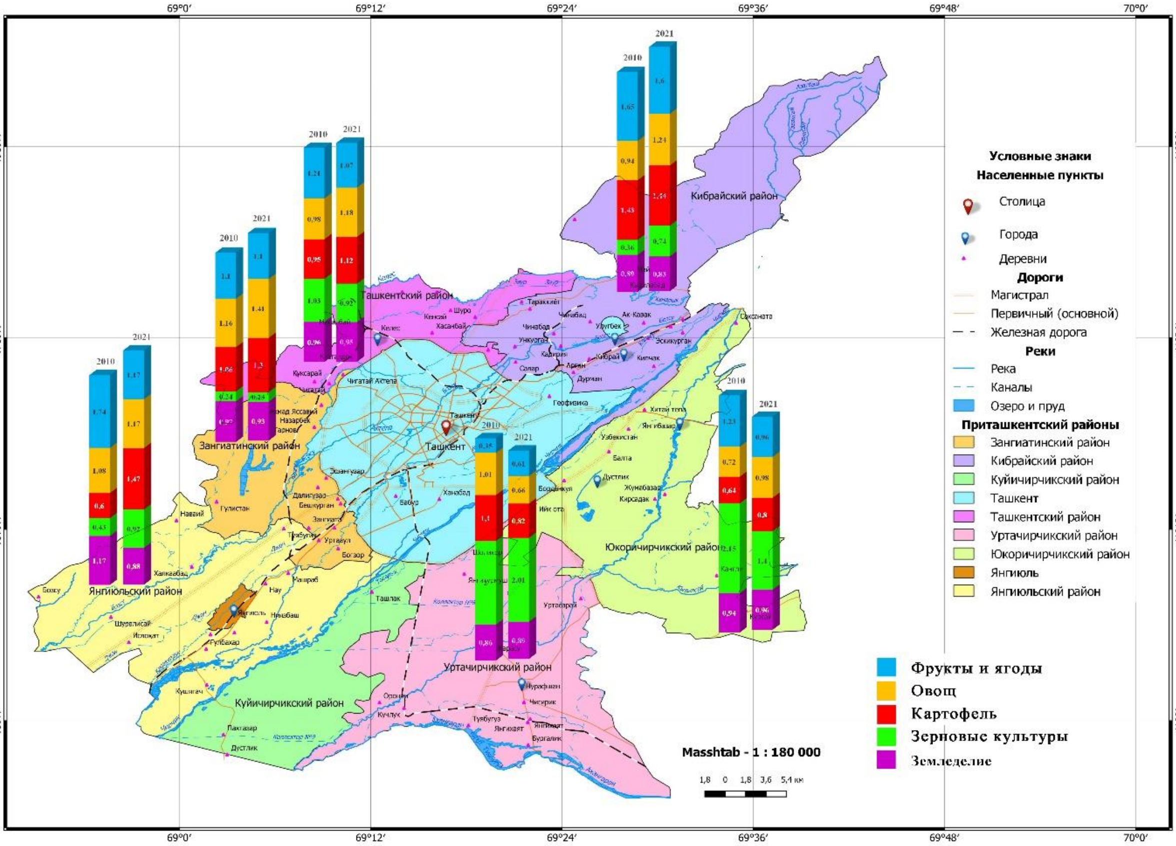
В территориальной структуре животноводства области исследуемый район имеет своё значительное место, на её долю приходится 40,9 % мяса, 34,6 % молока, 59,5 % яиц, а также 31,0 % крупного рогатого скота, 20,4 % коз и овец, 26,6 % лошадей и 55,0 % птиц.

Анализ изучения специализации отрасли земледелияТашкенской области, свидетельствует, что по выращиванию зерновых культур самый высокая коэффициент специализации отмечается в Юкоричирчикском районе по зерну (2,01), Зангиатинском по картофелю (1,30), в Кибрайском по овощям, (1,40), в Зангиататинском и в других районах по фруктам и ягодам. (Карта-схема 1)

В изучаемом районе, несмотря на то, что отрасль животноводства уступает земледелию, по некоторым продуктам животноводства как, мясо, яйца, молоко, районы пригородного хозяйства имеют высокую специализацию. Так, например,специализации Кибрайского района на производства мяса составляет 1,54, Янгиюльского 1,14, Зангиатинского района 1,09, коэффициент специализации молочной продукции Юкори-Чирчикского района 1,54, а по производству яиц Зангиатинский и Кибрайский районы специализируются не только в области, но и в республике, в целом.

Карта-схема 1.

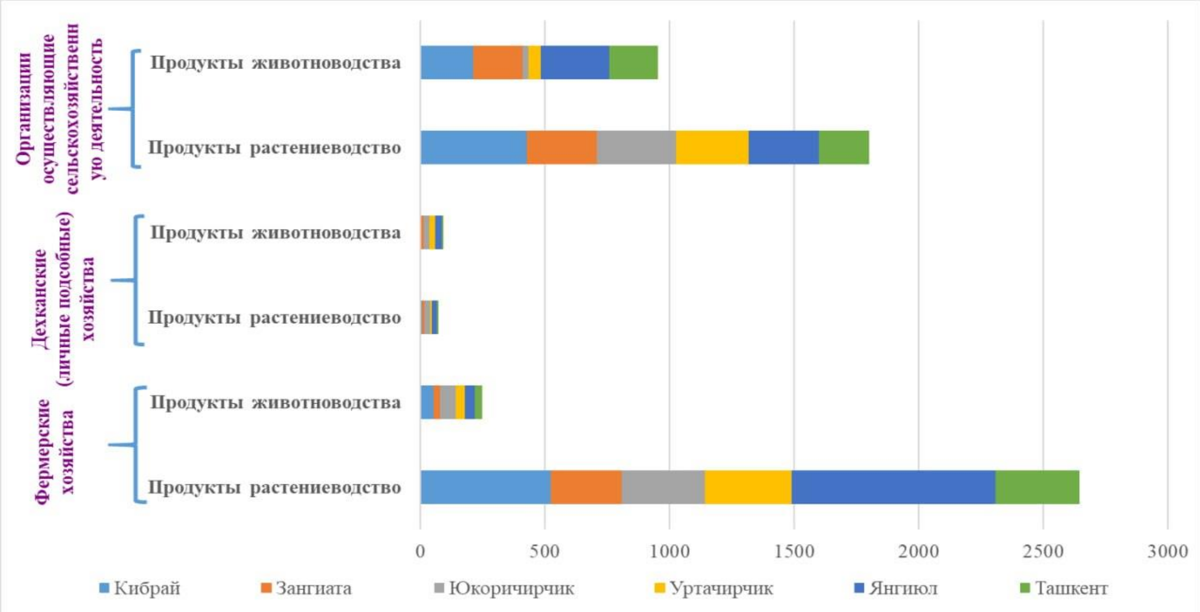
Специализация продукции растеневодства в пригородном хозяйстве города Ташкента



В настоящее время в пригородном хозяйстве столицы осуществляют свою деятельность, различные хозяйствующие субъекты, такие как фермерские, дехканские и другие.В исследуемом районе, если доля фермерских хозяйств в земледелии относительно высокая, то в животноводстве отмечается значимый вклад в дехканские хозяйства. (Рисунок 2).

Рисунок 2.

Специализация пригородных хозяйств Ташкента во формам деятельность (по данным 2022г.)



Примечание: рисунок составлен по материалам Главного управления статистики Ташкентской области

В условиях рыночных отношениях экономико-географические аспекты кластеров проявляются как форма территориальной организации производства рычаг социально-экономического развития регионов. Агропромышленные кластеры одновременно являются не только инструментом эффективного использования социально-экономического потенциала регионов, а также к гармоничному развитию городов и прилегающим им территорий. Создание промышленных предприятий, создание рабочих мест, повышение занятости населения в сельской местностиприводитсоциально-экономической сбалансированностимежду селом и городом.

В пригородном хозяйстве Ташкента созданые кластеры понаправлениям переработки, глубокой переработки плодоовощей, производства консервов, семеноводства, розничная торговля и экспорт. Основными факторами создания и специализации в рассматриваемом районе кластеров значимое роль оказали природно-климатический, потребительский, транспортный, логистический факторы, инфраструктурные возможности и близость столицы.В рассматриваемом районе кластерыосуществляют свою деятельность в преимущественно в растеневодстве, чем в животноводстве.В целях обеспечения населения столице мясо-молочной, продукции птицеводства, сырья для пищевой и легкой промышленности вызывает особую необходимость создания кластеров животноводства.

Разработанный SWOT-анализ в направлении молочно-мясного животноводства, способствует выявления сильных, слабых сторон, а также возможностей и рисков по созданию и развитию кластеров в исследуемом районе.

Таблица 3.

SWOT-анализ по организации и развитию кластеров молочного и мясного животноводства по пригородного хозяйства

Сильные стороны	**Слабые сторона**
Агроклиматические условия, земельные и водные ресурсы, удобство экономико-географического итранспортного положение, близкость к столице, высокая концентрация населения, обеспеченность транспортными магистралями, наличие трудовых ресурсов, производственный потенциал, наличие трудовых ресурсов	Ограниченность земельных площадей, нехватка орошаемых площадей, отсутствие кормовой базы, устаревшая животноводческая материально-техническая база, нехватка современных транспортных средств для перевозки продукции, слабое внедрение современных технологий в селекцию и разведение племенных пород скота, проблемы в обеспечении электроэнергией и теплом, отсутствие современных животноводческих комплексов, нехватка квалифицированных трудовых ресурсов, низкое внедрение инноваций, отсутствие инвестиций в современные перерабатывающие предприятия и складов и хранилищ, отсутствие естественных пастбищ, низкий уровень автоматизация и механизация, низкая интенсивность животноводства, отсутствие финансовых ресурсов для развития отрасли.
Возможности	Риски
Использование географического и природного, сельскохозяйственного потенциала, близость к научному, деловому, инвестиционному центру, близость животноводческих предприятий к рынкам сбыта, кооперация аграрно-научных исследований в организации животноводческого производства, наличие фактора агромерационного эффекта.	Проблемы районной планировки и градостроительных схем, загрязнение окружающей среды и сокращение естественных пастбищ, высокие цены на кормо продукты, уменьшение пастбищ и орошаемых площадей в связи с ростом города, высокая себестоимость стоимость произведенной животноводческой продукции выше цен на аналогичную продукцию в других регионах, снижение конкурентоспособность.

Пояснение: SWOT перевода с английскоо - « Strengths – сильные стороны, Weakness – слабые стороны, Opportunities – возможности внешней среды, Threats – угрозы внешней среды

Выводы и предложение. Проблемы, оказывающие негативное влияние на развитие пригородных районов Ташкента, прямо и косвенно обусловлены внутренними и внешними условиями, специфическими природно-экологическими особенностями региона, социально-экономическими факторами. К ним относятся такие проблемы, как:

- рост численности населения и расширения города происходит в результате строительства промышленных, социальных, жилищно-бытовых объектов, за счёт окружающих районов города.

- проблема присущих земельным ресурсам пригородов, связана с уменьшением размеров орошаемых земель, если в 2011 году площадь орошаемых земель составляло 109,8 тыс. км кв. а в 2021 г. Этот показатель уменьшился до 86,6 га, такая ситуация в первую очередь связана с расширением площади столицы за счёт орашаемых земель;

- на исследуемой территории по оценке категории посевных площадей увеличиваются земли с неудовлетворительным состоянием и ухудшением мелиоративного состояния каждым годом;

- несмотря на то, что столичная область лучше обеспечена водными ресурсами, чем другие регионы республики, в последние годы в городе Ташкенте, пригородных туманах, возникли проблемы, связанные с загрязнением воды, маловодьем и неэффективным их использованием. В то же время сохраняется тенденция загрязнения и снижения качества подземных вод, формирующихся в долинах рек Чирчик и Охангарон;

- проблемы развития животноводческой отрасли в пригородного района в Ташкента связана ограниченностью кормовых площадей, качества корма, хорошие условия содержания скота, племенное разведение, низкое капиталовложение, превлечение передовых технологий, укрепление материально-технической базы, отвечающей современным требованиям и др.

В результате проведенного научного исследования, были разработаны следующие предложения и рекомендации, в целях совершенствования территориальной структуры пригородного хозяйства города Ташкента:

- с учетом быстрого роста населения столицы и расширения города, необходимо разработать проект Генерального плана города Ташкента и прилегающих к нему районов с учетом строительства жилья, промышленных предприятий, объекты обслуживания и инфраструктуры с учётом нагрузки на инженерно- коммуникационные системы и земельные площади;

- В результате расширения столичного города, за счёт окружающих туманов, приводит к изменениям административно-территориального состава и изменениям границ пригородного хозяйства, специализации хозяйства и территориальнойструктуры. При смещении городской территории к востоку и северо-востоку, где своеобразный горный и предгорный рельеф климата, отразится на развитие садоводства, виноградарства, животноводства, а если на северо-запад, запад и на юг, здесь возможность сокращение традиционных отраслей хлопководство и зерноводство, будем заменен другими культурами

- Сельскохозяйственные угодья и пашни (включая орошаемые и богарные земли) имеют большое значение в продовольственном обеспечении. Сельскохозяйственных угодий на душу населения в Ташкентской области составляет 0,10 га, орошаемых земель – 0,09 га, а в пригородных районах этот показатель составляет 0,07 га и 0,06 га. В этой сфере необходимо обратить внимание на интенсивное развитие сельского хозяйства и выполнение агротехнических и гидротехнических мероприятий.

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КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ КАЧЕСТВА ПРЯЖИ

Аннотация. В данной статье приводятся исследования механические свойств пряжи в лабораторных условиях, выработанной на малой прядильной установке “Шерли” из волокон после очистки. Образцы хлопка-сырца районируемого в настоящее время селекционного сорта Бухара-6 были отобраны из верхнего, среднего и нижнего слоев бунта.

Ключевые слова: механические поврежденность, технологический процесс, прочность на разрыв, кластер, прочность каната, комплексная оценка, показатель качества, срок годности, воздухопроницаемость, удлинение.

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COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF YARN QUALITY INDICATORS

Annotation. This article presents a study of the mechanical properties of yarn in laboratory conditions, developed on a small spinning installation “Shirley” of fibers after cleaning. Samples of raw cotton of the currently selected breeding variety Bukhara-6 were selected from the upper, middle and lower layers of the riot.

Keywords: Mechanical damage, technological process, tensile strength, cluster, rope strength, complex evaluation, quality index, shelf life, air permeability, elongation.

Одним из актуальных вопросов является увеличение объемов переработки хлопка-сырца, выращиваемого в нашей стране, за счет внедрения инновационных технологий в текстильной и легкой промышленности. Новым этапом развития работы в этом направлении стало решение Президента Республики Узбекистан от 12 февраля 2019 года «О мерах по дальнейшему углублению реформирования текстильной и швейной промышленности и расширению ее экспортного потенциала».

В решении, как одно из важнейших направлений дальнейшего реформирования текстильной отрасли Республики Узбекистан, реализация кластерной модели развития, предусматривающей интеграцию производства от выращивания хлопка-сырца до стадии производства готовой текстильной продукции [1].

От сбора хлопка с полей до превращения его в готовый продукт, его обрабатывают с помощью различных технологических процессов - сушки, очистки, джинирования, прессование, а также переработки по технологическом процессы с помощью оборудовании прядильного производства. Волокна могут быть повреждены в основном механически. Это условие влияет на качество пряжи и продукции полученной из нее.

Как известно, помимо механических повреждений волокна подвергаются биологическим и смешанным повреждениям. Волокна биологически повреждаются вследствие хранения хлопка на бунтах, превышения температуры окружающей среды, влажности и относительной влажности воздуха, а также появления различных микроорганизмов. Если количество механических и биологических повреждений волокна увеличивается, качество получаемых из него пряжей также ухудшается [2].

Кроме того, если не создать оптимальные условия при хранении и сушке хлопка на хлопкоочистительных предприятиях, качественные показатели получаемого из него волокна и пряжи могут ухудшиться. Например, если хлопок длительное время хранить при высокой плотности, качественные показатели волокна ухудшается, оно пожелтеет, а степень зрелости волокна повысится. В результате из-за увеличения зрелости волокна изменяются показатели неравномерности пряжей.

Для проведения исследование выбрано образцы хлопка сырца селекции Бухара-6, сорта-I, 5 типа, который в настоящее время районируется в Джизакском области, были взяты из верхних, средних и нижних слоев бунта после технологических процессов, то есть после процесса очистки волокна. и определены ее качественные показатели.

Из полученных образцов волокна на малогабаритной прядильной машине «Шерли» в лаборатории НИИ семеноводства Узбекистана были получены нити плотностью 20,0 текс и определены их физико-механические свойства на современном оборудовании в «Центекс Уз». лаборатория Ташкентского института текстильной и легкой промышленности. Выявленные физико-механические показатели анализировались с использованием комплексного метода оценки качества.

Существует несколько методов оценки качества текстильных материалов, в том числе экспериментальный, органолептический, экспертный, социологический, расчетный, дифференциальный, комплексный и смешанный. Из всех методов, применяемых при оценке показателей качества текстильных материалов, делаются разные итоговые выводы, поэтому при оценке показателей качества изделия применяют дифференциальные, комплексные и смешанные методы. Метод комплексной оценки качества - совместная оценка материала по отдельным показателям качества иногда приводит к необходимости общей оценки нескольких сложных основных свойств материала по одному показателю [4].

Преимущество комплексной оценки состоит в том, что она завершается рядом окончательных оценок. Данная оценка не лишена своих преимуществ и недостатков, то есть мы не будем располагать полной информацией о ее отдельных свойствах. Чтобы правильно выбрать сырье, необходимо знать рациональное использование материала в период использования и контроль технологического процесса.

Следует отметить, что исходные свойства того или иного материала могут оказать положительное влияние на качество изготавливаемого изделия и отрицательное влияние на технологический процесс. Чем тоньше волокно, тем выше относительная прочность и меньше шероховатость полученной пряжи, а также более гладкий внешний вид.

Не следует забывать, что комплексную оценку того или иного качества можно получить из различных расчетов отдельных показателей качества. Средняя комплексная оценка может не меняться по уровню нескольких показателей качества, некоторые из них могут иметь более низкий уровень, а некоторые - более высокий уровень. Таким образом, можно провести комплексную оценку без изменения отдельных показателей качества материала.

Мы используем графический метод комплексной оценки с целью рекомендации наиболее оптимальных вариантов показателей геометрических, физических, физико-механических свойств, полученных в нашей научно-исследовательской работе. Преимущество этого метода в том, что можно объективно оценить обобщенные качественные показатели свойств материалов согласно требованиям, определив наиболее оптимальные варианты. Для оценки многие углы чертят с помощью радиусов-векторов, с показателями от центра (м) по осям или уменьшающимися значениями в соответствующих масштабах.

При распределении осей необходимо учитывать назначение материала, его физико-механические свойства, соответствие показателей точности заданным нормам. Например, от центра определяют радиус-векторы поверхностной плотности, продольной и поперечной плотности, к центру определяют показатели твердости, воздухопроницаемости, удлинения при разрыве. Полученные многоугольники разбиваются на треугольники, а варианты, основанные на их поверхности и значениях свойств, представляют собой суммы поверхностей треугольников.

Комплексная оценка показателей качества пряжи, полученной из разных слоев пряжи, представлена на рис. 1.

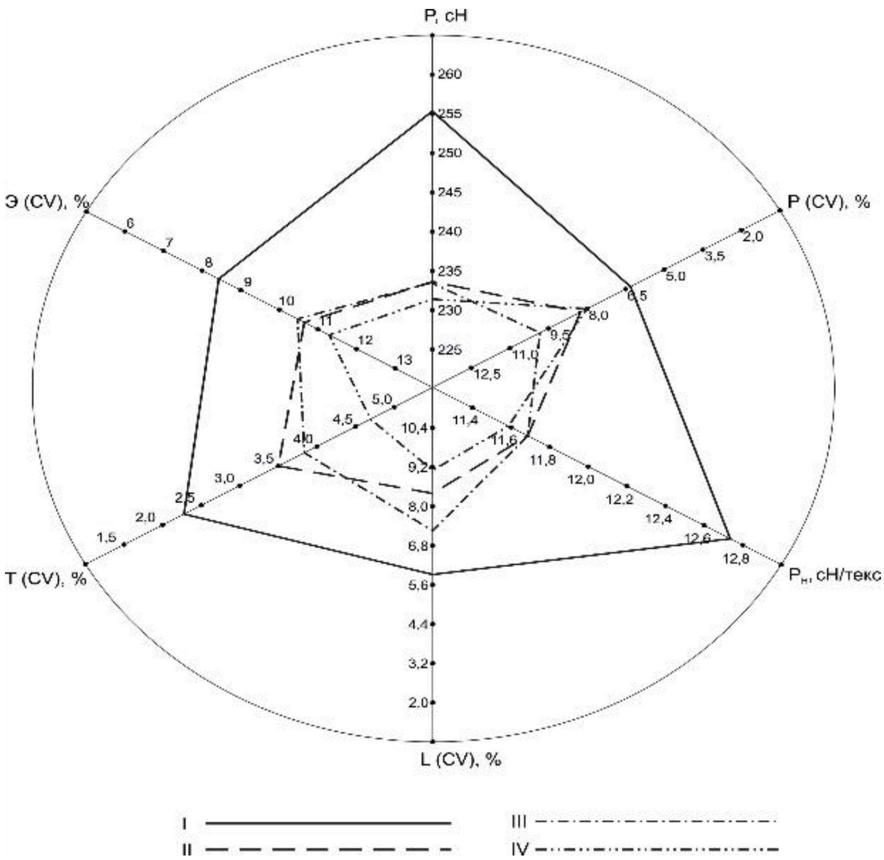

Рисунок 1. Комплексная оценка показателей качества пряжи, полученной из разных слоев пряжи.

1- хлопок сохраненный не в бунте; 2- верхний слой бунта; 3- средний слой бунта; 4- нижний слой бунта.

Как видно из результатов комплексной оценки, если посмотреть на анализ качественных показателей пряжи, полученной из хлопка сохраненный не в бунте, разрывной прочности пряжи и квадратическое неравномерности нитей по разрывной прочности составляет 437,4 мм^2, относительному удлинению при разрыве и квадратическое неравномерности по удельной прочности на разрыв - 332,1 мм^2, квадратическое неравномерности по удлинению при разрыве и квадратическое неравномерности по линейной плотности, квадрат шероховатости по линейной плотности и квадрат шероховатости по линейной плотности 307,5мм^2, квадратическое неравномерности по количество скручиваемости 315 мм^2 и сила разрыва 226,8 мм^2, если мы посмотрим анализ показателей качества нитей, полученных из верхнего слоя бунта, то квадратичная неравномерность нитей с точки зрения прочности на растяжение и предела прочности при растяжении составляет 262,2 мм^2, квадратичная неравномерность нитей с точки зрения прочности на растяжение и предела прочности при растяжении составляет 263,1 мм^2, квадратичная неравномерности по удельной прочности на разрыв и относительному удлинению при разрыве - 228,1 мм^2, квадратичная неравномерности по удлинению при разрыве и квадратичная неравномерности по линейной плотности 181,4 мм^2, квадратичная неравномерности по линейной плотности и квадратичная неравномерности по числу скруток 116,2 мм^2, квадратичная неравномерности по числу скруток и прочности на разрыв 142,5 мм^2, средняя если посмотреть анализ качественных показателей нитей, полученных из пласта, то площадь неровностей нитей по разрывной прочности и прочности на разрыв составляет 307,8 мм^2, квадратичная неравномерности по пределу прочности и удельной прочности на разрыв - 307,8 мм^2, квадратичная неравномерности по удельной прочности и относительному удлинению при разрыве - 113,4 мм^2, квадратичная неравномерности по удлинению при разрыве и квадратичная неравномерности по линейной плотности - 81,9 мм^2, квадратичная неравномерности по линейной плотности и по количество скручиваемости - 88,2 мм^2, квадратическое неравномерности и разрывная нагрузка - 151,2 мм^2, если посмотреть анализ показателей качества нитей, полученных из нижнего слоя бунта, то предел прочности и квадратичная неравномерности нитей при разрыве составляет 50,4 мм^2, квадратичная неравномерности при разрыве и удельная прочность на разрыв составляет 52,2. мм^2, квадратичная неравномерности при разрыве и удлинение при разрыве 69,6 мм^2, квадратичная неравномерности удлинения при разрыве и квадратичная неравномерности линейной плотности 28,8 мм^2, квадратичная неравномерности линейной плотности и квадратичная неравномерности по количество скручиваемости 36 мм^2, квадрат неравномерности по количество скручиваемости и предел прочности состоял 84 мм^2.

Заключение. В результате приводятся основные показатели качества пряжи - их прочности на разрыв, удлинения при разрыве, линейной плотности и квадратичной неравномерности по числу скручиваемости оценивая по комплексному методу, можно сделать следующие выводы. По результатам анализа показателей общей поверхности общая поверхность нитей, полученных из хлопка сохраненный не в бунте, составляет 2056,2 мм2, общая поверхность нитей, полученных из верхнего слоя бунта, - 1199,5 мм2, общая поверхность нитей, полученных из среднего слоя бунта 1050,3 мм2, Общая площадь поверхности нитей, полученных из нижнего слоя пряжи, по качественным показателям составила 321 мм2. По результаты исследование, установлено, что пряжа, произведенная в лабораторных условиях из образца волокон, взятого из верхнего слоя бунта и полученных из хлопка, сохраненного не в бунте, имеет высокое качество. Поэтому при разработке параметров хранения хлопка сырца необходимо учитывать условия и продолжительность хранения. Потому что результаты исследований показали, что влияние этих показателей отражается на качественных показателях пряжи из хлопкового волокна.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ КАЧЕСТВА БАНКОВСКИХ УСЛУГ

Аннотация. Статья обсуждает проблемы качества банковских услуг, которые негативно влияют на удовлетворенность клиентов и их лояльность к банку. Выделяются несколько причин, таких как плохое обслуживание клиентов, отсутствие персонализированного обслуживания и сложность банковских продуктов и услуг. Статья предлагает решения, такие как обучение сотрудников навыкам обслуживания клиентов, назначение специальных менеджеров по работе с клиентами и использование технологий, обеспечивающих более персонализированное взаимодействие.

Ключевые слова: банковские услуги, качество, проблемы, удовлетворенность клиентов, обслуживание клиентов.

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PROBLEMS OF QUALITY OF BANKING SERVICES

Annotation: the article discusses the problems of the quality of banking services, which negatively affect customer satisfaction and their loyalty to the bank. There are several reasons, such as poor customer service, lack of personalized service and complexity of banking products and services. The article offers solutions such as training employees in customer service skills, appointing special customer service managers and using technologies that provide more personalized interaction.

Keywords: banking services, quality, problems, customer satisfaction, customer service.

Статья на тему "Проблемы качества банковских услуг" является актуальной, так как качество банковских услуг напрямую влияет на удовлетворенность клиентов и их лояльность к банку. В условиях жесткой конкуренции на рынке банковских услуг, банки должны стремиться к улучшению качества своих услуг, чтобы привлекать и удерживать клиентов. Однако, несмотря на это, в банковской сфере существует ряд проблем, которые могут негативно сказаться на качестве предоставляемых услуг.

Одной из наиболее распространенных проблем, с которыми сталкиваются клиенты в банковской сфере, является плохое обслуживание клиентов. Это проблема, которая преследует отрасль в течение длительного времени, и ее необходимо решить, чтобы улучшить общее качество банковских услуг. [1].

Есть много разных причин, по которым обслуживание клиентов в банковской сфере часто плохое. Одна из причин заключается в том, что во многих банках не хватает персонала, что может привести к длительному ожиданию клиентов и отсутствию внимания со стороны сотрудников. Другая причина заключается в том, что многие банковские служащие не обучены должным образом навыкам обслуживания клиентов, что может привести к разочарованию и неудовлетворенности клиентов. Еще одной распространенной проблемой в банковской сфере является отсутствие персонализированного обслуживания. Многие клиенты считают, что в системе к ним относятся просто как к еще одному номеру, а не как к людям с уникальными потребностями и проблемами. Это может привести к отсутствию доверия к банкам и в конечном итоге может привести к тому, что клиенты начнут свой бизнес в другом месте. Одним из способов решения этих проблем является инвестирование банками средств в повышение квалификации своих сотрудников. Это может включать обучение навыкам обслуживания клиентов, а также обучение тому, как справляться со сложными ситуациями и жалобами от клиентов. Банки также могут повысить уровень своего персонала, чтобы клиенты не оставались в ожидании в течение длительного периода времени. Другое решение заключается в том, чтобы банки сосредоточились на предоставлении более персонализированного обслуживания своим клиентам. Это может включать в себя назначение специальных менеджеров по работе с клиентами для клиентов, которые могут предоставлять персонализированные советы и помощь в зависимости от уникальных потребностей и целей каждого клиента [2].

Так же проблемой является сложность банковских продуктов и услуг. Сложность банковских продуктов и услуг связана с отсутствием простоты и ясности в банковских продуктах иуслугах. Эта сложность может затруднить клиентам понимание условий продуктов и услуг, на которые они подписываются. Эта проблема стала более распространенной в последнее время, поскольку банки предлагают более широкий спектр продуктов и услуг для удовлетворения разнообразных потребностей своих клиентов. Одной из основных проблем сложности банковских продуктов и услуг является отсутствие прозрачности. Банки часто используют сложный язык и технические термины, которые клиентам трудно понять. Это отсутствие прозрачности создает пробел в знаниях между банком и клиентом, что может привести к недопониманию и спорам. Еще одна проблема – это риск неправильной продажи. Банки могут продвигать продукты, которые не подходят клиентам, или продавать им продукты, которые им не нужны. Это может привести к тому, что клиенты подпишутся на продукты, которые не отвечают их интересам, что приведет к финансовым потерям. Сложность банковских продуктов и услуг также приводит к плохому обслуживанию клиентов. Клиенты могут испытывать трудности с пониманием условий своих продуктов и услуг, что приводит к разочарованию и путанице. Это может привести к тому, что клиенты будут обращаться за помощью к представителям службы поддержки клиентов, которые могут быть недостаточно обучены для обработки сложных запросов. Для решения этих проблем банки должны сосредоточиться на упрощении своих продуктов и услуг. Они должны убедиться, что их продукты просты для понимания и использовать простой язык вместо технического жаргона. Банки также должны предоставлять четкую информацию об условиях своих продуктов и услуг, включая сборы и сборы. [3].

Безопасность также важна для банковских клиентов. Многие клиенты обеспокоены безопасностью своей личной и финансовой информации, и на то есть веские причины. Киберпреступники становятся все более изощренными, и банки должны быть на шаг впереди, чтобы защитить своих клиентов. Одной из наиболее распространенных проблем безопасности, с которыми сталкиваются банковские сервисы, являются фишинговые атаки. Эти атаки предназначены для того, чтобы заставить клиентов выдать свои учетные данные для входа или другую конфиденциальную информацию. Фишинговые атаки могут осуществляться с помощью электронной почты, текстовых сообщений или даже телефонных звонков. Банки должны обучать своих клиентов тому, как выявлять фишинговые атаки, и предоставлять им инструменты, необходимые для самозащиты. Еще одной проблемой безопасности, с которой сталкиваются банковские услуги, является рост числа вредоносных программ и другого вредоносного программного обеспечения. Вредоносное ПО может заразить компьютер или мобильное устройство клиента и украсть его личную и финансовую информацию без его ведома. Для борьбы с этой угрозой банки должны иметь надежную защиту от вредоносных программ и вирусов. Помимо внешних угроз, банковские службы должны опасаться и внутренних угроз. Внутренние угрозы, такие как кража сотрудниками информации о клиентах, могут быть такими же разрушительными, как и внешние атаки. Банки должны иметь строгие политики и процедуры для предотвращения внутренних угроз и мониторинга действий сотрудников для выявления любых правонарушений. Банки могут решить эту проблему, вкладывая средства в меры безопасности, такие как шифрование, многофакторная аутентификация и программное обеспечение для обнаружения мошенничества. [4].

Доступность — еще одна проблема. Многие люди в сельской местности или районах с низким доходом не имеют доступа к банкам или финансовым услугам. Это может привести к финансовой изоляции и ограничению возможностей для экономического роста. Банкам необходимо работать над повышением доступности и предоставлением услуг недостаточно обслуживаемым сообществам. Наконец, многие клиенты сталкиваются со скрытыми комиссиями и сборами при использовании банковских услуг. Банки часто взимают комиссию за транзакции, использование банкоматов и овердрафт. Эти сборы могут быстро накапливаться и могут стать сюрпризом для клиентов, которые не знают о них. Банки должны быть прозрачными в отношении своих сборов и предоставлять четкую информацию о том, какие услуги включены и какие дополнительные сборы применяются. [5].

Таким образом, качество банковских услуг имеет решающее значение для поддержания банками своей репутации и привлечения новых клиентов. Банки могут решать проблемы качества банковских услуг, предоставляя своим клиентам персонализированные услуги, обеспечивая прозрачность комиссий и сборов, инвестируя в технологии и инновации, обеспечивая превосходное обслуживание клиентов и усиливая меры безопасности. Решая эти проблемы, банки могут повысить качество своих услуг и получить конкурентное преимущество на рынке. На основании вышеизложенного можно дать следующие рекомендации:

1. Банки должны уделять первоочередное внимание прозрачности и подотчетности, предоставляя больше информации о своих продуктах иуслугах.

2. Банки должны инвестировать в обслуживание и поддержку клиентов, нанимая больше сотрудников и проводя более качественное обучение.

3. Банки должны инвестировать в технологии и инновации для повышения качества и эффективности своих услуг.

4. Регуляторные органы должны применять более строгие правила и нормы, чтобы банки несли ответственность за свои действия.

5. Клиенты должны получать информацию о банковских продуктах иуслугах и привлекать банки к ответственности за любые ошибки или ошибки.

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ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ УРОВНЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЙ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ

Аннотация. В стате основана на специфических чертах предпринимателства и роли предпринимателства в нем. Также были изучены и проанализированы мнения ученых, проводивших научные исследования в сфере агропредпринимательства. Проанализированы показатели развития бизнеса и разработаны прогнозные показатели. Даны предложения и рекомендации по дефициту спетсиалистов в области селского хозяйства и решению существующих проблем в сфере предпринимательства.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, предпринимательство, агробизнес, технология, предпринимательство, уровень предпринимательства.

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DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN REGIONAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL INTEGRATION

Annotation. The article is based on the specific features of entrepreneurship and the role of entrepreneurship in it. The opinions of scientists who conducted scientific research in the field of agricultural entrepreneurship were also studied and analyzed. Business development indicators are analyzed and forecast indicators are developed. Suggestions and recommendations are given on the shortage of specialists in the field of agriculture and the solution of existing problems in the field of entrepreneurship.

Key words: agriculture, entrepreneurship, agribusiness, technology, entrepreneurship, level of entrepreneurship.

Введение

Развитие агропромышленного комплекса в нашей республике является одной из стратегических задач современности. Только за счет усиления ее развития создастся возможность укрепить национальную экономику нашей страны исходя из требований рыночной экономики и использовать ее имеющиеся резервы для роста ее национального богатства.

Развитие агропромышленного комплекса зависит от развития двух основных направлений. Во-первых, это зависит от увеличения объемов производства сельскохозяйственной продукции, во-вторых, от развития ее перерабатывающей промышленности. Эта область позитивного решения этих двух вопросов зависит от укрепления малого предпринимательства.

Агропромышленный комплекс требует сельскохозяйственного производства и промышленной переработки создаваемой в нем продукции, интеграции сельского хозяйства и промышленности. Это обеспечивает удовлетворение потребности в сельскохозяйственной продукции в течение всего года. Часть производимой сельскохозяйственной продукции направляется на непосредственное потребление, а часть превращается в готовую продукцию путем переработки.

В Узбекистане и его регионах малое предпринимательство развивается на основе государственной программы независимо от отрасли национальной экономики. Потому что государство обеспечивает экономическую стабильность страны на основе поддержки малого бизнеса.

Анализ литературы

Проблема предпринимательства мойно раздилить на следующие направления на основе анализа сущности предпринимательства на основе исследований современных экономистов: Первое направление - предпринимательство - это самостоятельная экономическая деятельность, направленная на полученный результат т.е. прибыли.

Второе направление - целью предпринимательской деятельности является не отрицание прибыли, а, как определяющая сущность предпринимательства, достижение высокой эффективности производства, основанной на сумме отношений при реализации новых сочетаний ресурсов [4].

Третье направление заключается в том, что креативность необходима в управлении движением ресурсов в предпринимательской деятельности. К ним можно добавить Д. В. Бусыгина [5], В. Д. Камаева [7], И. Н. Герчикову [6], Ф. М. Русинова [8] и других. В исследованиях этих ученых предпринимательство отражается не как простая трудовая деятельность, а как творческая деятельность.

По мнению А. Н. Асаула [1], предпринимательство – это специфический вид экономической деятельности, суть которого заключается в стимулировании спроса общества на конкретные нужды его членов посредством рыночного обмена и в том, чтобы быть хорошим трудом, направленным на получение конкурентоспособной продукции. преимущества за счет рыночного дисбаланса. Предпринимательство в сельском хозяйстве предполагает участие отдельных субъектов и объектов предпринимательской деятельности. И.В. По мнению Украинцевой [2], хозяйствующие субъекты – это предприниматели, которые осуществляют хозяйственную деятельность и несут полную ответственность.

Анализ и результаты

При определении стратегического развития экономики Кашкадарьинской области, в процессе решения задачи по созданию новых рабочих мест, характерных для малого бизнеса, необходимо обратить внимание на следующие проблемы:

– отсутствие в районах организаций рыночной инфраструктуры, поддерживающих предпринимательство, или отсутствие сервиса высокого уровня;

– невыполнение основных параметров, установленных в региональных программах обеспечения занятости, конкуренции, поддержки и развития предпринимательства;

– высокий процент субъектов хозяйствования, не работающих в регионах;

– отсутствие сотрудничества между органами местного самоуправления и представителями малого бизнеса;

– несоответствие условий строительства, отвода земель, газо- и электроснабжения субъектов предпринимательства для расширения производственной деятельности;

– отсутствие организаций местной рыночной инфраструктуры, поддерживающих предпринимательство или не предоставляющих услуги высокого уровня.

Большинство людей, занятых физическим трудом, являются рабочими. Тех, кто занимается интеллектуальным трудом, можно разделить на две категории: люди, склонные к риску, и люди, не склонные к риску. К не склонным к риску относятся работники государственных предприятий, лица, занимающиеся научными исследованиями, техническими и проектными работами, к склонным к риску относятся учредители частных хозяйствующих субъектов, производящих товары, выполняющих работы, оказывающих услуги. и их партнеры. Эта рискованная группа использует творческое мышление, креативность и организаторские способности для мобилизации собственного имущества и имущества партнеров и принятия риска для достижения определенного результата. Таких людей можно рассматривать как предприимчивых людей и мобильные трудовые ресурсы региона. Исходя из этого, можно рассчитать уровень предпринимательской склонности трудовых ресурсов региона следующим образом:

$$ХТМД = \frac{ТС}{ЖМР}100 \quad (4)$$

Здесь: $ХТМД$ - уровень предпринимательской склонности региона

$ТС$ - количество хозяйствующих субъектов

$ЖМР$ - общее количество трудовых ресурсов

Кроме того, расчет уровня предпринимательской склонности по отраслям показывает уровень специализации региона и отрасли, в которой активны мобильные трудовые ресурсы, а деятельность в отрасли эффективна для предпринимателей.

Мы можем рассчитать уровень предпринимательства в отрасли следующим образом:

$$ТМД_Т = \frac{ТБС_Т}{ТМС_Т}100 \qquad (5)$$

Здесь: $ТМД_Т$ - Уровень предпринимательской склонности региона по сетям.

$ТБС_Т$ - Количество хозяйствующих субъектов в сети.

$ТМС_Т$ - Количество трудовых ресурсов, работающих в сети.

В Кашкадарьинской области численность трудовых ресурсов в сельской местности на 2022 год составляет 738,8 тыс. человек, а количество субъектов хозяйствования (фермерских и фермерских хозяйств, агрофирм), работающих в отраслях этого агропромышленного комплекса, составило 63439 единиц. В регионе мы можем найти уровень предпринимательства сети следующим образом:

$$ТМД_Т = \frac{ТБС_Т}{ТМС_Т}100 = 63439/738800*100=8,1$$

8,1 процента трудовых ресурсов в АПК региона в 2022 году оказались предпринимательски настроенными и способными (табл. 2).

В Кашкадарьинской области уровень склонности региона к предпринимательству в 2022 году составит 4,3 процента, что по сравнению с 2017 годом увеличилось в 1,8 раза. Уровень предпринимательства в АПК в 2022 году составит 8,1 процента и увеличится в 1,6 раза по сравнению с 2017 годом. Этот показатель означает, какой процент трудовых ресурсов заинтересован в предпринимательстве и может им заниматься. Исходя из этой точки зрения, это дает возможность определить уровень развития региона или сети и определить направления того, какое мероприятие и в каком месте будет проводиться.

Таблица 2.

Степень склонности трудовых ресурсов к предпринимательству в агропромышленном комплексе

Индикаторы	**2017 г.**	**2018 г.**	**2019 г.**	**2020 г.**	**2021 г.**	**2022 г.**	**В 2022 году по сравнению с 2017 годом, раз.**
Количество субъектов	44295	57903	68845	72074	74865	78552	1,77

хозяйствования, ед.							
Общая численность трудовых ресурсов, тыс. человек	1821900	1 809 800,00	1811123	1819312	1819245	1819450	0,999
Количество субъектов хозяйствования в АПК, ед.	33881	47036	58188	60053	61153	63439	1,9
Общая численность трудовых ресурсов в АПК, тыс. человек	653400	672230	706233	731945	744823	783800	1,20
Уровень предпринимательской склонности трудовых ресурсов региона, %*	2,4	3,2	3,8	4,0	4,1	4,3	1,78
Уровень предпринимательской склонности трудовых ресурсов в АПК, %*	5,2	7,0	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,1	1,56

В области и ее районах необходимо принять организационные и экономические меры в целях повышения показателей уровня развития предпринимательства и занятости. Также важно обеспечить мобильность субъектов предпринимательства и имеющихся трудовых ресурсов, повысить их профессиональную квалификацию, сохранить имеющийся опыт людей.

Для этого, на наш взгляд, формирование системы подготовки трудовых ресурсов по двум направлениям позволяет создать среду конкуренции между предпринимателями и трудовыми ресурсами на сельском рынке труда, а также между трудовыми ресурсами и предпринимателями. Для создания такой ситуации необходимо ввести механизм поэтапной подготовки и переподготовки кадров.

Выводы и предложения

В частности, состояние сельского рынка труда и необходимость решения существующих проблем обеспечения занятости, которые заключаются в следующем:

– высокая доля занятых в неформальном секторе экономики;

– тот факт, что рост занятости во многом обусловлен созданием нестабильных рабочих мест, особенно в сфере предпринимательства, не имеющего статуса юридического лица;

сохраняются скрытые уровни безработицы;

– наличие несоответствия между спросом и предложением квалифицированной рабочей силы;

Полагаем, что для решения этих проблем в ближайшее время необходимо решить следующие задачи:

– повысить уровень занятости населения, особенно сельского населения, а также повысить уровень занятости социально-демографических групп, недостаточно конкурентоспособных на рынке труда;

– совершенствование сетевой и региональной структуры занятости;

– обеспечение пропорциональности спроса и предложения на рынке труда по количеству и качеству (профессиональной квалификации);

– повысить качество рабочей силы, профессиональную и территориальную мобильность.

– обеспечить тесную связь своих специальностей и направлений обучения в профессиональных училищах с происходящими структурными изменениями. Учитывая текущие потребности рынка труда и бурное развитие новых отраслей экономики, обрабатывающих производств, социальной и рыночной инфраструктуры, малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства;

– создание специализированных профессиональных колледжей, занимающихся подготовкой организаторов-менеджеров для организации производства в сфере малого предпринимательства, за счет изменения профиля профессиональных колледжей, осуществляющих подготовку младших специалистов по профессиям, не пользующимся достаточным спросом в региональные рынки труда во всех регионах;

– развитие услуг бюро труда по обучению, переподготовке и повышению квалификации безработных. При этом большая часть обучения должна осуществляться на базе контрактных профессиональных колледжей.

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РОЛЬ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА В РАЗВИТИИ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА РЕГИОНОВ

Аннотация. Статья основана на специфических чертах предпринимательства и роли предпринимательства в нем. Также были изучены и проанализированы мнения ученых, проводивших научные исследования в сфере агропредпринимательства. Проанализированы показатели развития бизнеса и разработаны прогнозные показатели. Даны предложения и рекомендации по дефитситу спетсиалистов в области селского хозяйства и решению существующих проблем в сфере предпринимательства.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, предпринимательство, агробизнес, технология, предпринимательство, уровень предпринимательства.

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THE ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Annotation. The article is based on the specific features of entrepreneurship and the role of entrepreneurship in it. The opinions of scientists who conducted scientific research in the field of agricultural entrepreneurship were also studied and analyzed. Business development indicators are analyzed and forecast indicators are developed. Suggestions and recommendations are given on the shortage of specialists in the field of agriculture and the solution of existing problems in the field of entrepreneurship.

Key words: agriculture, entrepreneurship, agribusiness, technology, entrepreneurship, level of entrepreneurship.

Введения

Развитие агропромышленного комплекса в нашей республике является одной из стратегических задач современности. Только за счет усиления ее развития создастся возможность укрепить национальную экономику нашей страны исходя из требований рыночной экономики и использовать ее имеющиеся резервы для роста ее национального богатства.

Развитие агропромышленного комплекса зависит от развития двух основных направлений. Во-первых, это зависит от увеличения объемов производства сельскохозяйственной продукции, во-вторых, от развития ее перерабатывающей промышленности. Эта область позитивного решения этих двух вопросов зависит от укрепления малого предпринимательства.

Агропромышленный комплекс требует сельскохозяйственного производства и промышленной переработки создаваемой в нем продукции, интеграции сельского хозяйства и промышленности. Это обеспечивает удовлетворение потребности в сельскохозяйственной продукции в течение всего года. Часть производимой сельскохозяйственной продукции направляется на непосредственное потребление, а часть превращается в готовую продукцию путем переработки.

В Узбекистане и его регионах малое предпринимательство развивается на основе государственной программы независимо от отрасли национальной экономики. Потому что государство обеспечивает экономическую стабильность страны на основе поддержки малого бизнеса.

Анализ литературы

Проблема предпринимательства мойно раздилить на следующие направления на основе анализа сущности предпринимательства на основе исследований современных экономистов: Первое направление - предпринимательство - это самостоятельная экономическая деятельность, направленная на полученный результат т.е. прибыли.

Второе направление - целью предпринимательской деятельности является не отрицание прибыли, а, как определяющая сущность предпринимательства, достижение высокой эффективности производства, основанной на сумме отношений при реализации новых сочетаний ресурсов [4].

Третье направление заключается в том, что креативность необходима в управлении движением ресурсов в предпринимательской деятельности. К ним можно добавить Д. В. Бусыгина [5], В. Д. Камаева [7], И. Н. Герчикову [6], Ф. М. Русинова [8] и других. В исследованиях этих ученых предпринимательство отражается не как простая трудовая деятельность, а как творческая деятельность.

По мнению А. Н. Асаула [1], предпринимательство – это специфический вид экономической деятельности, суть которого заключается в стимулировании спроса общества на конкретные нужды его членов посредством рыночного обмена и в том, чтобы быть хорошим трудом, направленным на получение конкурентоспособной продукции. преимущества за счет рыночного дисбаланса. Предпринимательство в сельском хозяйстве предполагает участие отдельных субъектов и объектов предпринимательской деятельности. И.В. По мнению Украинцевой [2], хозяйствующие субъекты – это предприниматели, которые осуществляют хозяйственную деятельность и несут полную ответственность.

Анализ и результаты

При определении стратегического развития экономики Кашкадарьинской области, в процессе решения задачи по созданию новых рабочих мест, характерных для малого бизнеса, необходимо обратить внимание на следующие проблемы:

– отсутствие в районах организаций рыночной инфраструктуры, поддерживающих предпринимательство, или отсутствие сервиса высокого уровня;

– невыполнение основных параметров, установленных в региональных программах обеспечения занятости, конкуренции, поддержки и развития предпринимательства;

– высокий процент субъектов хозяйствования, не работающих в регионах;

– отсутствие сотрудничества между органами местного самоуправления и представителями малого бизнеса;

– несоответствие условий строительства, отвода земель, газо- и электроснабжения субъектов предпринимательства для расширения производственной деятельности;

– отсутствие организаций местной рыночной инфраструктуры, поддерживающих предпринимательство или не предоставляющих услуги высокого уровня.

Благосостояние народа является основой уровня развития предпринимательства. Рост благосостояния людей определяет уровень развития предпринимательства. В этом плане рост показателей уровня развития предпринимательства связан с активностью людей. Такими показателями являются коэффициент ликвидности предприятий малого бизнеса, коэффициент создания предприятий малого бизнеса, количество субъектов малого предпринимательства на 1000 человек. При изучении коэффициента ликвидности в Кашкадарьинской области и ее районах установлено, что в 2023 году ликвидность составила почти 1,3 и снизилась в 0,7 раза по сравнению с 2015 годом. Аналогичную ситуацию можно наблюдать и в изменении коэффициента создания предприятий малого бизнеса (табл. 2). Число субъектов предпринимательства на тысячу человек в 2009 году составило 28,6, что увеличилось в 4,5 раза по сравнению с 2015 годом. Согласно линии тренда, к 2026 году ожидается увеличение этого показателя в 6,5 раза. Мы можем вычислить его, используя следующую функцию:

$$y=3{,}08x+4{,}6778 \quad (3)$$

Здесь x — прогнозируемый год.

При расчете показателей уровня развития предпринимательства важно определить степень склонности трудовых ресурсов региона к предпринимательству. Потому что экономически активное население использует свои физические и умственные возможности в процессе участия в экономических отношениях.

Таблица 3

Показатели уровня развития малого предпринимательства и частного предпринимательства в Кашкадарьинской области

Индикаторы	Годы									Изменение в 2023 году	прогноз			Будущие изменения
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		2024	2025	2026	
Количество субъектов малого предпринимательства на 1000 человек	6,4	9,5	12	18	23	27	28,4	27,7	28,6	4,5	35,5	39	42	6,5

Большинство людей, занятых физическим трудом, являются рабочими. Тех, кто занимается интеллектуальным трудом, можно разделить на две категории: люди, склонные к риску, и люди, не склонные к риску. К не склонным к риску относятся работники государственных предприятий, лица, занимающиеся научными исследованиями, техническими и проектными работами, к склонным к риску относятся учредители частных хозяйствующих субъектов, производящих товары, выполняющих работы, оказывающих услуги. и их партнеры. Эта рискованная группа использует творческое мышление, креативность и организаторские способности для мобилизации собственного имущества и имущества партнеров и принятия риска для достижения определенного результата.

Выводы и предложения

Исследования показали, что внедрение промышленных предприятий в сельское хозяйство является основой развития других отраслей. Поэтому развитие малого предпринимательства в отрасли должно стать приоритетом экономики региона. В этой связи необходимо широко использовать иностранные и внутренние инвестиции. 25,2 процента инвестиций, привлеченных в область в 2022 году, будут соответствовать вкладу малого бизнеса.

Более широкое развитие инвестиционного сектора в АПК является основой развития малого предпринимательства в сельском хозяйстве и обеспечивает увеличение доли предпринимательства в объеме выпускаемой продукции, выполняемых работ и оказываемых услуг.

Определено, что темпы развития малых предприятий и частного предпринимательства в регионе составят 28,6 на 1000 человек в 2023 году, а в 2024-2025 годах - 35,5 - 41,6. По сравнению с другими регионами, в том числе Бухарской областью - 38,7, Навоийской областью - 31,2 и Самаркандской областью - 48,9, в регионе необходимо провести глубокие реформы в этой сфере.

С использованием метода экстраполяции скользящего среднего было спрогнозировано количество действующих в регионе субъектов хозяйствования по отраслям на ближайшие несколько лет. Согласно прогнозу, в 2024-2026 годах количество субъектов малого предпринимательства в регионе увеличится, то есть достигнет 76 819 и 77 471 соответственно. Ожидается, что в 2026 году их число увеличится до 33 176 по сравнению с 2015 годом.

Необходимо будет постепенно повышать уровень развития малых предприятий и частного предпринимательства на 1000 человек населения региона. Доведение этого уровня до 60-70 в 2025-2026 годах позволит решить проблему обеспечения занятости населения региона и сократить количество безработных почти вдвое.

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ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТЬ ПЕДАГОГА

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается понятие профессиональной компетентности педагога, которое выражает его теоретическую и практическую готовность к осуществлению педагогической деятельности и характеризует его профессионализм. Автор считает, что модернизация системы образования в Узбекистане выдвигает вопросы формирования профессиональной компетентности педагога на одно из ведущих мест. Высказана мысль о том, что профессиональная компетентность педагога является условием эффективности организации воспитательно - образовательного процесса.
Ключевые слова: компетенция, профессиональная компетентность педагога, основные компетенции педагога, технологии развития, развитие личности ученика.

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PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF TEACHER

Abstract. The article considers the concept of professional competence of a teacher, which expresses his theoretical and practical readiness to carry out pedagogical activities and characterizes his professionalism. The author believes that the modernization of the education system in Uzbekistan puts the issues of forming the professional competence of a teacher on one of the leading places. The idea is expressed that the professional competence of a teacher is a condition for the effectiveness of the organization of the educational process.
Keywords: competence, professional competence of a teacher, the main competencies of a teacher, development technologies, student personality development.

Профессионально значимые качества педагогов рассматривались учеными на протяжении длительного времени и определяли содержание профессиональной компетентности, выявляя педагогические, психологические, социальные условия её становления.

Педагогическая профессия является одновременно преобразующей и управляющей. А для того чтобы управлять развитием личности, нужно быть компетентным. Понятие профессиональной компетентности педагога выражает его теоретическую и практическую готовность к осуществлению педагогической деятельности и характеризует его профессионализм [1, 52].

Актуальность данной темы очевидна: человек, вставший за учительский стол, ответственен за всё, всё знает и умеет. Именно ответственностью за судьбу каждого ученика, подрастающего поколения, общества и государства характеризуется учительская должность. Какими будут результаты труда педагогов сегодня, таким будет наше общество завтра. Трудно представить себе другую деятельность, от которой так зависит судьба каждого человека и всего народа.

Учитель должен иметь все качества идеального, современного, компетентного и профессионального педагога. А идеальный педагог – это образец профессионала, носитель гражданских, производственных и личностных функций, сформированных на наивысшем уровне. Поэтому одним из важных профессиональных качеств педагога является профессиональная компетентность. Через это педагог реализуется как работник, выполняющий свои обязанности в системе производственных отношений.

Модернизация системы образования в Узбекистане выдвигает вопросы формирования профессиональной компетентности педагога на одно из ведущих мест. Профессиональная компетентность является условием эффективности организации воспитательно-образовательного процесса.

Система профессионального педагогического образования, прежде всего, направлена на обеспечение цели общего образования и призвана подготовить учителя, у которого сформированы и развиты ключевые компетенции в сфере решения задач общеобразовательной школы, что, в свою очередь, позволяет обеспечивать развитие личности ученика. Сегодня возникла необходимость в качественно иной подготовке педагога, позволяющей сочетать фундаментальность профессиональных базовых знаний с инновационностью мышления [5, 34] и практико-ориентированным исследовательским подходом к разрешению конкретных педагогических проблем, необходимость формирования личности, умеющей жить в условиях неопределённости, личности творческой, ответственной, устойчивой к стрессам, способной предпринимать конструктивные и компетентные действия в различных видах жизнедеятельности. Поэтому у педагогов учебных заведений должны быть уже сформированы основные компетенции для их успешной педагогической деятельности. А формирование этих компетенций будет успешным, если сам педагог будет работать над своим саморазвитием, знать суть и содержание профессиональной компетентности педагога [4, 141].

В этой ситуации важно определить те проблемы и противоречия, которые сопутствуют реализации инноваций, в целом, и процессу повышения квалификации педагогических работников, в частности. Анализ ситуации выявляет следующие противоречия:

- между необходимостью решения новых образовательных задач в условиях введения и реализации ГОС и неразработанностью системы методического обеспечения профессионального развития педагогических работников на региональном и институциональном уровне;

-между острой потребностью учителей в повышении квалификации и недостаточно эффективной её реализацией через традиционно существующие формы повышения, неосвоенностью современных технологий повышения профессиональной компетентности образовательной практикой;

- между растущими требованиями общества к уровню профессионализма учителей и отсутствием у большинства из них системных знаний, умений и навыков развивающего образования;

- между потребностью школы в высоко квалифицированных кадрах и недостаточной разработанностью механизма их профессиональной подготовки в рамках конкретной школы;

- противоречие между актуальным содержанием основных направлений модернизации образования и содержанием индивидуальных и групповых запросов на повышение квалификации [3, 60].

Анализ ситуации повышения квалификации выявляет основную проблему, проявляющуюся в отсутствии системного подхода к формированию профессиональной компетентности педагогических работников, неосвоенности, недостаточной укоренённости эффективных технологий развития профессиональной компетентности педагогических работников в условиях реализации инноваций, в силу чего результаты часто не соответствуют их целевым ориентациям. Важно определить содержание, технологии, организационные формы развития профессиональной компетентности в условиях реализации ГОС как инновационного проекта. Важными задачами на пути становления новых моделей развития профессиональной компетентности педагогов являются:

1. Конкретизация требований к профессиональной компетентности в условиях внедрения ГОС для разных категорий педагогов.

2. Разработка методических рекомендаций по системно-деятельностному подходу в развитии профессиональной компетентности.

3. Разработка методических рекомендаций по созданию условий для свободного, личностно-ориентированного и востребованного профессионального роста учителя.

4. Разработка методических рекомендации по психологическому обеспечению проектирования образовательной деятельности.

5. Разработка методических рекомендаций по реализации интерактивности, модульности, проектности, дистантности и непрерывности как факторов, обеспечивающих творческий, индивидуальный подход к повышению квалификации [2, 360].

Процесс повышения квалификации будет эффективным, если будет:

1) ориентирован на системно-деятельностный подход к формированию профессиональной компетентности, становление её мотивационно-ценностного, операционально-технологического, когнитивного и рефлексивно-оценочного компонентов;

2) базироваться на современных технологиях обучения, включая групповое проектирование образовательного процесса, группы поддержки и т.п.;

3) будет обеспечен современными образовательными программами и методическими материалами.

Таким образом, формирование и стимулирование развития профессиональной компетентности обеспечивает развитие не только индивидуальной деятельности, но и коллективной. Следовательно, сформулированная профессиональная компетентность обеспечивает, с одной стороны, продуктивность педагогической деятельности, а с другой – саморазвитие педагога. Коллективная же компетентность педагогического коллектива, соответственно, обеспечивает продуктивность его функционирования.

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ЧАСТОТА ВСТРЕЧАЕМОСТИ САХАРНОГО ДИАБЕТА У ЖЕНЩИН В ЗАВИСИМОСТИ ОТ ВОЗРАСТА И КОЛИЧЕСТВА БЕРЕМЕННОСТИ

Резюме. В современном мире гестационный сахарный диабет (ГСД) является часто встречающимся нарушением углеводного обмена у беременных, что говорит о несомненной актуальности данной проблемы у женщин репродуктивного возраста.

Высокие значения концентрации глюкозы отрицательно влияют не только на организм женщины, но и на плод, что подтверждает важность своевременной диагностики ГСД.

В статье выполнен анализ современных данных литературы, свидетельствующих о роли данной патологии в возникновении осложнений во время беременности, а также анализ современных методов диагностики и лечения.

В связи с этим дальнейший сбор материалов по данной патологии, анализ и поиск новых клинических проявлений, оценка патоморфологических факторов риска развития заболевания не только уточняют и расширяют существующие представления о патогенезе миомы, но и позволяют установить новые данные для повышения эффективности лечения. диагностики. и качество лечения этой категории пациентов.

Ключевые слова: патоморфология, миома, беременность, женщина.

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THE INCIDENCE OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN WOMEN, DEPENDING ON THE AGE AND NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES

Resume. In the modern world, gestational diabetes mellitus (GSD) is a frequent violation of carbohydrate metabolism in pregnant women, which indicates the undoubted relevance of this problem in women of reproductive age.

High glucose concentrations negatively affect not only the woman's body, but also the fetus, which confirms the importance of timely diagnosis of GSD.

The article analyzes the current literature data indicating the role of this pathology in the occurrence of complications during pregnancy, as well as the analysis of modern methods of diagnosis and treatment.

In this regard, further collection of materials on this pathology, analysis and search for new clinical manifestations, assessment of pathomorphological risk factors for the development of the disease not only clarify and expand existing ideas about the pathogenesis of fibroids, but also allow us to establish new data to improve the effectiveness of treatment. diagnostics. and the quality of treatment of this category of patients.

Key words: pathomorphology, fibroids, pregnancy, woman.

Актуальность. Сахарный диабет (СД) относится к группе метаболических заболеваний, обусловленных дефектом секреции инсулина, нарушением действия инсулина или сочетанием этих факторов, что сопровождается гипергликемией. СД I типа — это инсулинозависимый СД, является аутоиммунным заболеванием, индуцированным инфекционным процессом вирусной этиологии или другими острыми, или хроническими стрессорными факторами внешней среды на фоне определённой генетической предрасположенности [1].

При некоторых формах СД I типа отсутствуют убедительные доказательства аутоиммунной природы и заболевание считается идиопатическим. Также СД I типа может случиться у лиц с избыточной массой тела или ожирением [3].

Увеличение заболеваемости СД может быть обусловлено растущими показателями избыточного веса или ожирения, низким или средним уровнем дохода в стране. В 2012 году превышение содержания глюкозы в крови по сравнению с нормой явилось причиной 2,2 миллиона смертельных случаев, СД - 1,5 миллиона смертельных случаев. СД, независимо от типа, способен привести к инфаркту, инсульту, почечной недостаточности, ампутации ног, потере зрения и поражению нервов, повышает суммарный риск преждевременной смерти. Не компенсированный полностью СД во время беременности увеличивает вероятность гибели плода и развития множества осложнений [7].

Гликемический контроль является наиболее важным фактором риска для врожденных пороков развития, перинатальной заболеваемости и перинатальной смертности у женщин с СД I и II типов [5]. Наиболее удручающи перинатальные исходы у женщин с СД I типа [2].

СД во время беременности повышает риск последующего развития ожирения или СД II типа у ребёнка [6,8]. По данным Американской ассоциации клинических эндокринологов и Американского колледжа эндокринологии (American association of clinical endocrinologists and

American College of Endocrinology - AACE/ACE) (2015), установлена линейная зависимость между концентрацией глюкозы в крови беременной и весом новорожденного, частотой макросомии плода и родоразрешения путем операции кесарева сечения [3].

В руководстве по СД у беременных британского Национального института здоровья и усовершенствования ухода (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, NICE) подчеркивается, что, несмотря на двукратное увеличение риска рождения ребенка с признаками мальформации, прогноз исхода родов для женщин с СД и его плода неоднозначен и может быть переоценен [1]. В отчёте ВОЗ (2016) также указывается, что неконтролируемый СД во время беременности может оказывать негативное воздействие на мать и плод, существенно увеличивает риск потери плода, врожденных пороков развития, мертворождения, перинатальной смертности, акушерских осложнений и материнской заболеваемости, и смертности. Тем не менее не до конца изучено, какую долю осложненных родов или материнской и перинатальной смертности можно ассоциировать с гипергликемией [6].

Цель исследования. Изучить особенности миомы матки в возрастном аспекте на основе комплексного клинико-морфологического исследования.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для выполнения этой задачи мы провели патоморфологическое обследование в общей сложности 139 женщин, которые жаловались на миому матки.

Результаты исследования. По результатам исследований можно сделать вывод, что наиболее значимым описанным геном предрасположенности к ГСД и СД 2 является ген транскрипционного фактора 7 (TCF7L2). И его выявление с помощью полимеразной цепной реакции перспективно у пациенток с ГСД. Ген TCF7/L2, который является составной частью сигнального пути Wnt, участвует в регуляции механизмов роста, развития и функционирования различных клеток, в т. ч. β-клеток поджелудочной железы. Проведенные ранее исследования различных вариантов гена TCF7/L2 в разных этнических группах подтверждают его связь и с развитием СД 2. В 2013 г. опубликованы результаты метаанализа, подтвердившие связь между наличием аллеля rs7903146 T гена фактора транскрипции TCF7/L2 и развитием ГСД.

Также представляет интерес, ассоциированный с регуляторной субъединицей-1 циклинзависимой киназы типа 5 (CDKAL1) ген белка, участвующего в повышении эффективности секреции гранул инсулина в кровоток. GWAS-исследование, включавшее 468 беременных с ГСД и 1242 женщин с нормальной беременностью, подтвердило наличие общих генов, ассоциированных с ГСД и СД 2. Сцепление с ГСД наиболее выражено было для генов CDKAL1 и MTNR1B, которые, по имеющимся данным, ассоциированы с СД 2. Касаемо гена MTNR1B получены данные, что варианты rs10830963 и rs1387153 гена рецептора мелатонина, тип 1В (MTNR1B) увеличивали риск развития ГСД на 62 и 38% соответственно.

Ген белка Kir6.2 (KCNJ11) является одной из двух субъединиц (вторая — рецептор к сульфонилмочевине ABCC8), которые участвуют в транспорте ионов калия в β-клетках поджелудочной железы. При беременности ассоциация генотипа Lys/Lys полиморфного маркера Gly23K аллеля pro гена KSNJ11 приводит к изменениям в структуре белка Kir6.2 и нарушениям функционирования канала ионов калия. Канал не закрывается в присутствии АТФ, мембрана остается поляризованной, и секреции инсулина не происходит.

Chen et al. [41] в своем исследовании показали, что мутация T3398C в гене MT-ND1 была достоверно связана с развитием ГСД в отличие от группы контроля с нормогликемией. Белок, кодируемый геном MT-ND1, является одним из главных компонентов, формирующих гидрофобное ядро комплекса I митохондриальной электрон-транспортной цепи (ЭТЦ). Эта мутация может изменить функцию NADH-дегидрогеназы, приводя к нарушению митохондриальной ЭТЦ с последующим снижением секреции инсулина.

Моногенные варианты ГСД обусловлены мутациями в генах β-клеток поджелудочной железы и характерны для диабета подтипа MODY [42]. На сегодняшний день известны мутации в 14 генах, приводящие к развитию разных подтипов MODY, которые отличаются между собой распространенностью, клинической картиной и тактикой ведения больных. Наиболее частыми из них являются варианты, обусловленные мутациями в гене глюкокиназы (GCK), соответствующем подтипу MODY2, и в гене ядерного фактора гепатоцитов 1A (HNF1A), который соответствует подтипу MODY3. Остальные варианты MODY вызваны мутациями других генов, встречаются редко и до настоящего времени мало изучены. Одним из редких подтипов, играющих роль в развитии ГСД, является MODY12, связанный с редкой мутацией в гене ABCC8, кодирующем рецептор сульфонилмочевины 1. Мутации ABCC8 ассоциированы с развитием MODY12, СД 2, гестационным и неонатальным СД. Ранее были получены данные о том, что два варианта гена ABCC8: аллель tagGCC экзона 16 и аллель AGG R1273R достоверно связаны с развитием ГСД.

Вывод. Придается значительная роль образовательным мероприятиям по предотвращению нежелательной беременности при наличии СД среди подросткового и взрослого населения.

Таким образом, СД I типа требует от врачей акушеров-гинекологов, эндокринологов и неонатологов постоянного повышения образования, внедрения новых методов профилактики, диагностики и лечения осложнений, обусловленных СД в сочетании с беременностью.

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СВЯЗЬ МЕЖДУ ПОЛИМОРФИЗМОМ РЕЦЕПТОРА ЭСТРОГЕНА ESR И ДОБРОКАЧЕСТВЕННОЙ ГИПЕРПЛАЗИЕЙ ПРЕДСТАТЕЛЬНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ

Аннотация. К настоящему времени известно, что эстрогены связываются с ядерными рецепторами двух типов - α и β (ERα и ERβ). Рецепторы эстрогена функционируют по классическому механизму лиганд-зависимой транскрипции с последующей регуляцией экспрессии генов. Ген эстрогенового рецептора α (ESR1) локализован на длинном плече 6 хромосомы (локус q24-27). Нарушения в гене рецептора ESR1 приводят к нарушениям чувствительности рецепторов к гормонам и даже к ее утрате. Более всего изучен полиморфизм, состоящий из замены нуклеатида тимина на цитозин (T397C) Pvull в первом интроне гена и замены аденина на гуанин (A351G) Xbal в интронной области гена. Поданным литературы, полиморфизм интронной области гена ESR1 (Pvull) связан с риском появления ДДМЖ [15]. Подтверждена также важная роль эстрогенов в регуляции пролиферации клеток эндометрия, ангиогенезе и воспалении.

Ключевые слова: ESR1, эстроген, простата, ингибитор, ДГПЖ.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ESTROGEN RECEPTOR ESR POLYMORPHISM AND BENIGN PROSTATE HYPERPLASIA

Annotation. To date, it is known that estrogens bind to two types of nuclear receptors - α and β (ERα and ERβ). Estrogen receptors function according to the *classical mechanism of ligand-dependent transcription with subsequent regulation of gene expression. The estrogen receptor α (ESR1) gene is located on the long arm of chromosome 6 (q24-27 locus). Disorders in the ESR1 receptor gene lead to impaired hormone receptor sensitivity and even its loss. The most studied polymorphism consists of the substitution of thymine nucleatide for cytosine (T397C) Pvull in the first intron of the gene and the substitution of adenine for guanine (A351G) Xbal in the intron region of the gene. According to the literature, the polymorphism of the intron region of the ESR1 gene (Pvull) is associated with the risk of developing DMDM [15]. The important role of estrogens in the regulation of endometrial cell proliferation, angiogenesis, and inflammation has also been confirmed.*

Keywords: ESR1, estrogen, prostate, inhibitor, BPH.

Доброкачественная гиперплазия предстательной железы (ДГПЖ), также известная как доброкачественная гипертрофия предстательной железы, является наиболее распространенным заболеванием предстательной железы у мужчин пожилого возраста. Приблизительно 50% мужчин в возрасте 51-60 лет и ~90% мужчин в возрасте 81-90 лет имеют ДГПЖ (1,2). Клинически ДГПЖ связана с симптомами нижних мочевыводящих путей (СНМП) (3). ДГПЖ обычно рассматривается как доброкачественное увеличение предстательной железы, которое способствует целому ряду проблем с мочеиспусканием. Молекулярная этиология ДГПЖ включает множество сложных процессов, поэтому точная причина остается неизвестной. Были предложены различные теории, такие как пробуждение эмбриона, старение, андрогены, эстрогены и воспаление (4). Эстроген, женский гормон, играет существенную роль в развитии женских вторичных половых признаков; однако он также вырабатывается у мужчин. Эстроген участвует в стимуляции роста предстательной железы и развитии заболеваний предстательной железы у мужчин (5,6). Действие эстрогена опосредовано двумя эстрогеновыми рецепторами (ESR), которые можно разделить на два подтипа: ESR1 (ERα) и ESR2 (ERβ) (5). Однако ESR1 и ESR2 не являются изоформами, а кодируются отдельными генами на разных хромосомах (5). ESR1 и ESR2 расположены на хромосоме 6q25.1 и хромосоме 14q23.2 соответственно (7). Экспрессия ESR2 в вентральной простате отличается от экспрессии ESR1. В то время как ESR1 обычно находится в стромальных клетках предстательной железы, ESR2 преимущественно экспрессируется в эпителиальных клетках (8). Два ESR имеют разные физические характеристики. Различные места экспрессии и сродства могут быть связаны с различными биологическими функциями эстрогенов в предстательной железе (5). В ткани предстательной железы взрослых существует градиент экспрессии ESR2 с низкими проксимальными уровнями и повышенными дистальными уровнями экспрессии. Этот градиент может привести к неоднородности дифференцировки и функции по длине проток Хотя СОЭ2 является преобладающей СОЭ, экспрессируемой в предстательной железе взрослых, ее роль еще четко не определена. ESR2 может играть роль в дифференцировке эпителия (8). Также предполагается, что ESR2 выполняет антипролиферативную роль в простате и регулирует андрогенную стимуляцию роста простаты (8). Ранее в нескольких исследованиях изучалась роль СОЭ2 в простате с использованием нокаутных моделей животных. Исследования показали, что ESR2 ингибирует пролиферацию предстательной железы и развитие гиперплазии предстательной железы в процессе старения (5,10). Целью настоящего исследования было выяснить, связаны ли четыре однонуклеотидных полиморфизма (SNP) (rs4986938, rs17766755, rs12435857 и rs1256049) гена ESR2 с развитием ДГПЖ

Материалы и методы

Предметы изучения. В настоящем исследовании приняли участие 173 мужчины, которые посетили клинику по поводу СНМП в период с января 2021 года по декабрь 2022 года. Клинические симптомы у пациентов оценивали с помощью опросников International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS) и качества жизни (QoL). Объемы предстательной железы пациентов измеряли с помощью трансректальной ультрасонографии, а также определяли уровень простатспецифического антигена (ПСА) в сыворотке каждого субъекта. Пиковую скорость потока мочи (Qmax) и среднюю скорость потока мочи (Qavg) измеряли с помощью системы урофлоуметрии.

Субъекты исключались из исследования, если они страдали раком предстательной железы, нейрогенным мочевым пузырем, стриктурой уретры, острым/хроническим простатитом, инфекцией мочевыводящих путей, неконтролируемым сахарным диабетом, предшествующими операциями на органах малого таза или гипертонией. В зависимости от симптомов субъекты были распределены либо в контрольную группу (объем простаты <30 мл), либо в группу с ДГПЖ [объем простаты 30 мл; IPSS, >8; Qmax, <15 мл/сек] группа (11,12). Все субъекты предоставили письменное информированное согласие.

Выбор SNP и генотипирование. Был проведен поиск в базе данных SNP с целью выбора SNP гена ESR2 для изучения. Были отобраны SNP с гетерозиготностью >0,1, частотой минорного аллеля >10% и ассоциациями с другими заболеваниями. В конечном итоге были выбраны четыре полиморфизма промотора [rs4986938 (интрон), rs17766755 (интрон), rs12435857 (интрон) и rs1256049 (Val328Val)] гена ESR2.

Генотипы определяли прямым секвенированием. Перед секвенированием проводили полимеразную цепную реакцию (ПЦР). В ходе ПЦР выполняли 39 циклов при 94°C в течение 30 с, 58°C в течение 30 с и 72°C в течение 1 мин. Наконец, для прекращения реакции проводили ПЦР при 72°C в течение 7 мин. Каждый продукт ПЦР идентифицировали с помощью электрофореза в 1,8% агарозном геле, и продукты секвенировали с использованием автоматического секвенатора ABI Prism® 377 (Applied Biosystems, Фостер-Сити, Калифорния, США). Данные последовательности анализировали с использованием программного обеспечения SeqManII, v2.3

Полученные результаты

Статистический анализ. Для анализа генетических данных использовали SNPStats. Для каждого SNP в контрольной группе был проведен тест равновесия Харди-Вайнберга, а затем были применены модели логистической регрессии (кодоминантная 1, кодоминантная 2, доминантная, рецессивная и логаддитивная) для получения отношений шансов (ОШ), 95% доверительных интервалов (ДИ) и Р-значения. Блок неравновесного сцепления (LD) SNP гена ESR2 был проанализирован с использованием Haploview версии 4.2 и алгоритма Gabriel et al (17). Уровень значимости был установлен на уровне $P<0,05$

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UDK 34

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ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В СИСТЕМЕ НЕПРЕРЫВНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье освещается вопрос о педагогических особенностях обучения государственному языку в системе непрерывного образования.
Ключевые слова: государство, язык, преподавание, Образование, Педагогика, формальный подход.

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PEDAGOGICAL FEATURES OF TEACHING THE STATE LANGUAGE IN THE SYSTEM OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

Annotation. The article highlights the issue of pedagogical features of teaching the state language in the system of continuing education.
Keywords: state, language, teaching, Education, Pedagogy, formal approach.

В Узбекистане действует непрерывное образование, состоящее из дошкольного, среднего общего, среднего специального, профессионального и высшего образования. Поэтому для интенсивного обучения государственному языку в данной системе важно опираться на педагогические факторы и осознавать его значение. Следует отметить, что интенсивное обучение государственному языку в системе образования развивает гражданские и патриотические качества подрастающего молодого поколения. При этом важно сделать акцент на идее нового Узбекистана-единой Родины. В "стратегии развития нового Узбекистана" поставлены задачи широкомасштабного преподавания государственного узбекского языка в системе образования, усиления делопроизводства на государственном языке и продвижения государственного языка на международном уровне, реализация которых осуществляется сегодня. В связи с этим важно организовать интенсивное, то есть быстрое и эффективное обучение государственному языку в системе непрерывного образования. В связи с этим особенно целесообразно будет обратить внимание на педагогические особенности. Здесь мы обратим ваше внимание на анализ этого вопроса.

Педагогические исследования показывают, что интенсивное обучение государственному языку в каждой стране положительно влияет на образование, уровень грамотности и социальную активность граждан. Поэтому при обучении государственному языку в системе непрерывного образования нашей страны целесообразно опираться на следующие педагогические факторы:

а) совершенствование методики и технологий обучения родному языку с учетом возрастных особенностей получателей дошкольного и начального образования;

б) формировать у учащихся общеобразовательных школ навыки делопроизводства на государственном языке и совершенствовать их речь;

в) ориентация учащихся среднего специального и профессионального образования на написание, отчетность, подготовку информации на государственном языке и развитие их опыта в области государственного языка;

ж) обширное и интенсивное обучение государственному языку в системе высшего образования среди языков, практикуемых на международном уровне, с упором на подготовку будущих специалистов с высшим образованием с навыками прямого перевода на государственный язык с английского, испанского, русского, китайского, арабского и французского языков, которые считаются рабочими языками Организации Объединенных Наций.

Стоит отметить, что государственный язык нашей страны отражает дух нашего народа. Для этого необходимо восприятие следующего психологического значения интенсивного обучения государственному языку в системе непрерывного образования:

а) отношение к государственному языку нашей страны с учетом отражения духа народа;

б) воспитание подрастающего поколения как духовно одаренных и воодушевленных личностей посредством государственного языка;

в) совершенствование психологических основ обучения государственному языку в системе непрерывного образования на основе новых подходов.

Такой подход обеспечит более стабильный и развитый психологический климат в нашей стране. В этом плане целесообразно будет регулярно стимулировать деятельность психологов нашей страны.

По общему мнению ученых, узбекский язык, являющийся государственным языком нашей страны, является одним из самых богатых в мире по лексике. В этом смысле развитие интенсивного обучения государственному языку через словарь предоставляет важные социальные возможности. Для этого мы считаем, что ожидаемый эффект дает реализация:

а) обогащение словарного запаса книги "Толковый словарь узбекского языка" и переиздание ее в большом количестве экземпляров;

б) использовать иностранные языки в сочетании с государственными языковыми альтернативами терминам, поступающим на наш язык, и переводить иностранные термины в максимально возможной степени;

в) усиление словарного запаса молодого поколения по государственному языку и налаживание их исследований по данному вопросу;

ж) систематический сбор и изучение существующих в стране диалектов и диалектов.

Такой подход повышает социальную значимость государственного языка и расширяет возможности его интенсивного обучения. Следует отметить, что в социализации населения нашей страны, особенно молодежи, целесообразно, чтобы государственный язык выполнял роль опоры.

Обращает на себя внимание педагогическое, психологическое и социальное значение интенсивного обучения государственному языку тем, что имеет свои особенности в этом отношении. Поэтому стоит упомянуть, что дальнейшее развитие педагогических исследований по государственному языку является актуальным.

Наблюдения зарубежных педагогических исследований показывают, что каждая страна прежде всего уделяла основное внимание продвижению своего государственного языка во всем мире. В этом отношении мы считаем важным обратить внимание на:

а) разработка педагогических технологий пропаганды государственного языка;

б) создание психологических методов пропаганды государственного языка;

в) налаживание социальной системы пропаганды государственного языка.

Такой подход дает уникальные возможности интенсивного обучения государственному языку. Потому что, когда он основан на оптимальных технологиях, методах и системах, факторы его обучения расширяются.

Наши наблюдения показывают, что интерес учащихся и студентов к государственному языку нашей страны высок. При этом особенно важным инструментом влияния является то, что информация в международной информационной сети Интернет предоставляется на узбекском языке. В этом смысле мы считаем целесообразным реализовать следующее:

а) расширение объема информации и информации на узбекском языке в международной информационной сети Интернет;

Б) регулярно поощряйте исследования и ведение дел на государственном языке;

в) систематически развивать интерес молодежи, особенно студентов к государственному языку;

ж) первичное знание образования и воспитания на государственном языке.

Стоит отметить, что в последнее время возникает проблема с написанием аббревиатур на государственном языке. Например, иностранные термины могут быть написаны в сокращенном виде, желательно будет приложить их альтернативный вариант на государственном языке. Аббревиатуры в целом должны соответствовать орфографическим правилам государственного языка и иметь смысл. В связи с этим целесообразно и закрепление в подрастающем поколении специфических навыков по данному вопросу.

Таким образом, благодаря обучению на государственном языке в нашей стране появятся уникальные новые возможности. При этом возникает широкий спектр факторов, особенно для развития системы непрерывного образования.

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ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОЕ ЛЕЧЕНИЕ ПЕРЕЛОМОВ И ДЕФОРМАЦИЙ ШЕЙКИ БЕДРЕННОЙ КОСТИ У ДЕТЕЙ

Резюме. Переломы шейки бедра у детей являются распространенной травмой. Детям старше 3 лет рекомендуется оперативное лечение. Предметом данного исследования был текущий клинический стандарт лечения переломов шейки бедра у детей младше 3 лет.

Ключевая слова: бедренной кость, перелом, детской возраст.

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SURGICAL TREATMENT OF FRACTURES AND DEFORMITIES OF THE FEMORAL NECK IN CHILDREN

Resume. Hip fractures in children are a common injury. Surgical treatment is recommended for children over 3 years of age. The subject of this study was the current clinical standard for the treatment of hip fractures in children under 3 years of age.

Keywords: femur, fracture, child's age.

Актуальность. Несовершенный остеогенез - это наиболее часто встречающаяся наследственная дисплазия соединительной ткани, проявляющаяся частыми переломами, деформациями костей и нарушениями в других системах органов. Встречается у 1/10000 до 1/20000 новорожденных [2,8]. Частые переломы, врожденные и посттравматические деформации приводят к инвалидизации детей при отсутствии адекватного лечения. Лечение переломов и деформаций бедренной кости требует мультидисциплинарного подхода с участием педиатра, ортопеда, реабилитолога [12].

Длительная иммобилизация при консервативном лечении приводит к развитию гипокинетического остеопороза, что увеличивает риски возникновения повторных переломов и деформаций [8, 9, 11]. Хирургическое лечение переломов бедренной кости позволяет устранять смещение и стабильно фиксировать костные отломки, что дает возможность раньше приступить к реабилитации и избежать развития гипокинетического остеопороза. Коррекция деформаций бедренной кости позволяет восстановить анатомические оси, что является ключом в профилактике возникновения переломов на высоте деформации и рецидива деформации.

В литературе можно найти данные о применении различных металлофиксаторов для остеосинтеза или фиксации остеотомий бедренной кости - нетелескопических (солидных) и телескопических фиксаторов [1,5,7], пластин [3,9,11], а также аппаратов внешней фиксации [8]. Предпочтение отдается интрамедуллярной фиксации, так как она позволяет распределить нагрузку по всей длине кости [4,6]. Основными преимуществами нетелескопических конструкций являются их доступность, широкая линейка размеров, относительная простота в использовании, а также низкая цена, что важно для стран с высоким процентом малообеспеченного населения [4]. Телескопические фиксаторы дороже, их установка технически более сложна, и в России они стали доступны только в 2017 году.

В связи с высокой частотой послеоперационных осложнений у данной группы больных вопрос анализа эффективности и частоты этих осложнений при использовании доступных и более дешевых нетелескопических фиксаторов является актуальным.

Введение металлофиксаторов через дистальный эпифиз в диафиз бедра подразумевает прохождение через зону роста, что сопровождается риском ее повреждения и закрытия. В литературе не представлено работ, посвященных изучению данного осложнения у детей с несовершенным остеогенезом. Предложенный нами метод позволяет не затрагивать зону роста и обеспечивает достаточную стабильность для отказа или сокращения сроков иммобилизации с целью ранней реабилитации.

Цель исследования. Улучшение результатов хирургического лечения переломов и деформаций бедренной кости с применением титановых эластичных стержней у детей с несовершенным остеогенезом.

Материалы и методы исследования. Работа основана на анализе результатов хирургического лечения группы детей (п=32) с несовершенным остеогенезом и переломом или деформацией бедренной кости, которым было выполнено 64 операции.

Результаты исследования. Проведен ретроспективный анализ следующих параметров: время консолидации костных фрагментов, сроки выживаемости результатов операции и имплантата, двигательный режим пациентов до операции и через 1 год после операции по двум шкалам.

Статистическая обработка данных включала определение значимости влияния характеристик пациентов и лечения на исследуемые параметры.

После снятия скелетного вытяжения и достижения первичной консолидации перелома через 8 недель на нижнюю конечность дополнительно накладывалась гипсовая кокситная повязка сроком на 1-1,5 месяца. Недостатком данного метода лечения ПШБК были: нестабильность фиксации перелома, длительное пребывание больного в стационаре, трудности ухода, поздняя активизация больного и обусловленная этим длительность восстановления функции суставов и гипотрофия тканей.

В связи с этим нами применены оперативные методы лечения ПШБК. Первоначально производился чрескож-ный остеосинтеэ ПШБК пучком из 4-5 спиц ЦИТО. Для этого под телерентгенологическим контролем в 2 проекциях производилась одномоментная закрытая ручная репозиция ПШБК по Лидбеттеру.

После достижения репозиции также под телерентгенологическим контролем чрес-кожно через место перелома проводился пучок спиц. Этим достигалась достаточно стабильная фиксация перелома. Спицы оставлялись над поверхностью кожи и фиксировались в пластине от аппарата Илизарова. По данной методике было оперировано 7 больных. Внешняя иммобилизация дополнялась в одном случае кокситной гипсовой повязкой, в которую вгипсовывалась пластина со спицами, в остальных - деротационной гипсовой шиной.

После достижения первичной консолидации перелома через 7-8 недель спицы удалялись и продолжалась иммобилизация конечности кокситной гипсовой повязкой в течение 1-1,5 месяцев. Положительным моментом данной методики является достаточная стабильность фиксации и более ранняя активизация больного, а недостатками - длительность пребывания в стационаре, опасность возникновения воспаления тканей в области спиц, применение длительной внешней гипсовой иммобилиза ции, которая, в свою очередь, приводит к гипотрофии тканей и контрактурам крупных суставов. В 2 случаях имели место послеоперационные осложнения: воспаление тканей в области спиц, которое купировалось после применения антибиотиков и удаления «воспаленных спиц» (1), асептический некроз головки бедренной кости, приведший к стойкой контрактуре тазобедренного сустава (1).

В 1999 году нами применена методика закрытого внесуставного остеосинтеза ПШБК спонгиозными винтами. Так же, как и при чрескожном остеосинтезе, пучком спиц сначала под телерентгенконтролем проводилась закрытая репозиция по Лидбеттеру, после чего через середину шейки бедра в сагиттальной плоскости проводились 2 спицы для временной фиксации перелома. Затем в операционной проводился окончательный этап остеосинтеза. В положении больного на спине наружным доступом обнажалась подвертельная область.

Выше и ниже спиц через шейку бедра сверлом просверливались каналы на необходимую глубину. Параллельно спицам через место перелома вводились 2 спонгиозных винта необходимой длины. Последняя определялась по первичным рентгенограммам. Производился рентгенконтроль в прямой проекции. После этого спицы удалялись. Послеоперационная рана ушивалась и дренировалась. Внешняя иммобилизация дополнялась деротационной гипсовой шиной.

Активизация больного начиналась на 2-3 сутки после операции и включала раннюю ходьбу при помощи костылей без нагрузки, активные движения в тазобедренном и коленном суставах, магнитотерапию области перелома для усиления кровообращения и стимуляции остеоге-неза. После снятия швов больной выписывался домой без гипсовой повязки. Положительным моментом данной методики является стабильность остеосинтеза, ранняя активизация больного, короткое пребывание в стационаре, отсутствие необходимости применения длительной внешней гипсовой иммобилизации, а недостатками -относительная длительность оперативного вмешательства, обширность операционного доступа и травмати-зация тканей. По данной методике было оперировано 9 больных. Во всех случаях было достигнута консолидация перелома в обычные сроки, с одновременным восстановлением функции поврежденной конечности. Послеоперационных осложнений при применении данной методики не было.

С целью устранения указанных недостатков в 2002 году была применена методика закрытого внесуставного остеосинтеза ПШБК канюлированными винтами. Первый этап оперативного вмешательства принципиально не отличается от остеосинтеза ПШБК спонгиозными винтами, за исключением того, что после репозиции проводятся 2 спицы, по направлению которых через место перелома и вводятся канюлированные винты. Винты -саморезы, поэтому нет необходимости предварительно просверливать каналы сверлом.

В операционной в области спиц производятся мини-доступы в виде разрезов кожи до фасции, по размерам соответствующим диаметру винта. Через мини-доступы по спицам до кости вводится специальный инструмент, которым вокруг спиц трепанируют кортикальный слой кости для облегчения введения винтов. С помощью измерительного устройства определяют необходимую длину каждого винта. После этого по спицам вводят винты, которые закручивают с помощью ка-нюлированной отвертки. Делается рентгенограмма в прямой проекции. Спицы удаляются. На кожу накладывается шов. Для внешней иммобилизации применялась дерота-ционная гипсовая шина. Активизация больного начиналась на 2-3 сутки после операции и включала раннюю ходьбу при помощи костылей без нагрузки, активные движения в тазобедренном и коленном суставах, магнитотерапию области перелома для усиления кровообращения и стимуляции остеогенеза. После снятия швов больной выписывался домой без гипсовой повязки. Перелом консолидировался в правильном положении в обычные сроки с одновременным восстановлением функции конечности. По данной методике прооперировано 2 больных.

Вывод. Таким образом, применение телерентгенологического контроля и остеосинтез канюлированными винтами при ПШБК у детей и подростков имеет ряд несомненных преимуществ.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ БАНКОВСКИМИ РИСКАМИ

Аннотация. В рамках статьи раскрываются основные подходы к управлению банковскими рисками. Дано определение управлению банковскими рисками, представлена классификация банковских рисков. Кроме того, представлены критерии оценки различных видов банковских рисков.

Ключевые слова: банковские риски, управление банковским риском, кредитный риск, риск ликвидности, система управления банковскими рисками.

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BANKING RISK MANAGEMENT

Abstract. The article reveals the main approaches to banking risk management. A definition of banking risk management is given and a classification of banking risks is presented. In addition, criteria for assessing various types of banking risks are presented.

Key words: banking risks, banking risk management, credit risk, liquidity risk, banking risk management system.

Введение: Банки являются основными участниками на рынке и суть экономического развития РФ зависит от их стабильной деятельности. С усилением нестабильности на финансовых рынках, как в России, так и во всем мире, проблема обеспечения финансовой устойчивости в банковской системе РФ стала критически важной. Результаты мирового финансового кризиса поставили под вопрос ряд основных принципов современного финансового менеджмента, включая эффективность инструментов управления банковскими рисками.

Методы исследования: Статья выполнена с использованием общенаучных и специальных методов исследования, в частности: научной абстракции, анализа, синтеза, индукции, дедукции и сравнения — для исследования понятийного аппарата; теоретического обобщения и группировки — для изучения рисков банковской деятельности и их классификационных признаков; структурного анализа - для выделения инструментов управления банковскими рисками.

Результаты исследования. В научной литературе отечественных и зарубежных исследователей предлагается достаточно большое количество классификаций рисков. По Питеру С. Роузом существует шесть видов основных рисков коммерческого банка и четыре дополнительных. Им была предложена следующая классификация (рис. 1).

Анализируя последние исследования и публикации можно сделать выводы, что основными причинами возникновения рисков банковской деятельности являются:

- несовершенство и отсутствие определенных законодательных документов, дисбаланс между действующей правовой базой и реальной экономической ситуацией в стране;
- колебания валютных курсов;
- неустойчивая внутренняя политическая ситуация в стране и ситуация на международной арене сотрудничества государств;
- кризисное состояние экономики переходного типа;

Рисунок 1 - Классификация коммерческих рисков банка по П.С. Роузу [2]

- появление непредвиденных ситуаций, которые могут привести к ухудшению работоспособности банка;
- низкая квалификация обслуживающего и управленческого персонала банка;
- игнорирование внедрения нового программного обеспечения, дало возможность улучшить и ускорить обработку информации, предоставление услуг;
- несовершенство кредитно-депозитного обслуживания.

Проводя систематизацию и обобщение всего выше сказанного можно сделать выводы, что правильная идентификация и классификация рисков банковской деятельности является гарантом стабильного функционирования банка.

Ведь в условиях постоянной глобализации экономических процессов не исключается факт возникновения новых рисков, которые до сих пор не были исследованы. Для предупреждения риска или его минимизации должна быть создана целостная система отслеживания, диагностики и преодоления риска, которая могла эффективно функционировать на всех стадиях развития экономики страны. Для достижения поставленных целей рациональным является унификация основных правил по предотвращению банковских рисков.

Способность коммерческого банка управлять своими рисками является основным показателем его надежности для клиентов и партнеров.

Управление банковскими рисками - это процесс и методы, которые банк применяет для идентификации, оценки и управления различными видами рисков, связанных с его деятельностью. Основные виды рисков, которые требуют управления в банковской сфере, включают кредитный риск, рыночный риск, операционный риск и риск ликвидности.

Кредитный риск связан с возможностью невыполнения заемщиками своих обязательств перед банком. Для управления этим риском банк проводит тщательный анализ заявок на кредит, определяет кредитные лимиты и устанавливает процедуры мониторинга заемщиков.

Рыночный риск проистекает из изменения рыночных цен на финансовые инструменты, курсов валют и процентных ставок. Банк контролирует этот риск через использование моделей оценки рыночных цен, диверсификацию инвестиций и применение хеджирования.

Операционный риск связан с возможностью потерь, возникающих из-за недостатков во внутренних процессах, системах или внешних событиях. Банк разрабатывает системы контроля и проверок, обучает персонал и устанавливает процедуры для минимизации операционных рисков.

Риск ликвидности возникает, когда банк не в состоянии вовремя выполнить свои обязательства перед вкладчиками или другими контрагентами. Для управления этим риском банк устанавливает достаточные резервы ликвидности, разрабатывает стратегии привлечения финансирования и определяет процедуры управления балансом.

Управление банковскими рисками также включает мониторинг и отчетность о рисках, регулярную оценку их уровня и эффективности принимаемых мер по управлению рисками. Банки часто также сотрудничают с регуляторами и аудиторами для обеспечения соответствия требованиям и стандартам в области управления рисками.

На практике банки управляют кредитным риском, руководствуясь собственными методиками кредитного анализа заемщиков. Такого рода анализ заключается в определении кредитоспособности заемщика, на основании которого принимается кредитное решение, положительное или отрицательное.

После проведения кредитного анализа на основе оценки финансового риска и делового риска, а также прочих факторов можно установить общий показатель его риска путем присвоения ему кредитного рейтинга.

Под системой управления банковскими рисками следует понимать комплекс методов, приемов и инструментов, которые используют руководство и персонал банка для идентификации риска, избегания или минимизации ею негативных последствий, прогнозирования возникновения риска в дальнейшем. Таким образом, система управления рисками банка способна обеспечить благоприятный результат (получение прибыли) при осуществлении банком своей деятельности в условиях неопределенности.

Такую систему управления можно описать с помощью различных критериев. Например, в зависимости от вида банковских рисков существуют следующие блоки управления рисками [2]:

- управление кредитным риском;
- управление процентным риском;
- управление операционным риском;
- управление риском ликвидности;
- управление риском потери доходности и т.д.

Отдельно можем выделить блоки управления индивидуальными банковскими рисками (возникающие, например, у специализированных банков), а также совокупными (общими) банковскими рисками (риски различных портфелей банка).

В настоящее время выделяют определенные элементы системы управления банковскими рисками [6]:

- субъекты управления;
- распознавание риска;
- оценка уровня риска;
- мониторинг.

Рассмотрим данные элементы более подробно.

Субъекты управления могут меняться в зависимости от размеров банка и его устройства. Однако можем выделить субъекты, которые присутствуют в банке любого типа. Во-первых, это руководство банка, которое выбирает стратегию и тактику функционирования банка, нацеленные на увеличении банком своей прибыли при существующем уровне риска. Во-вторых, к таким субъектам можно отнести комитеты. Данные комитеты могут принимать решения о том, какие виды рисков и в какой степени может принимать на себя коммерческий банк [10]. Также к субъектам банка можно отнести различные банковские подразделения, которые занимаются планированием банковской деятельности, функциональные подразделения, которые отвечают за риски, непосредственно связанные с конкретными видами деятельности таких подразделений, а также аналитические подразделения, подготавливающие сведения о рисках для дальнейшего принятия решений руководством по их минимизации либо устранению. К субъектам также относятся службы аудита и внутреннего контроля. Они способны снизить уровень операционных рисков и выявить угрозу возникновения рисков в будущем [8].

Распознавание риска состоит в обнаружении зон риска. Зоны риска могут варьироваться в зависимости от вида риска. Также распознавание банковских рисков помимо обнаружения зон банковского риска может показать получение дополнительной выгоды либо негативных последствий, которые связаны с этими зонами. В данном случае весомую роль играет наличие хорошей информационной базы, ее отсутствие является условием возникновения любого риска, и предполагает его количественный и качественный анализ. Под качественным анализом понимают анализ с помощью определенных факторов источников и предполагаемых зон банковских рисков. Для каждого вида банковского риска существует специфический перечень факторов риска, на который опирается качественный анализ.

Задачей количественного анализа является численное определение риска, то есть его формализация.

Критерии оценки степени риска могут быть как общими, так и специфичными для отдельных видов риска.

Рассмотрим критерии оценки различных видов банковских рисков.

Критерии оценки кредитною риска считаются наиболее разработанными, к ним относятся [3]:

- репутация получателя ссуды, его кредитная история;
- возможность заимствования средств клиентом банка;
- определение благосостояния заемщика в контексте погашения им текущих кредитов;
- капитал заемщика;
- анализ условий кредитования;
- контроль над соблюдением всех стандартов, нормативов, закрепленных законодательно и самим банком.

К критериям оценки процентного риска относятся [9]:

- воздействие изменения процентных ставок по активным и пассивным операциям коммерческого банка на его финансовую деятельность и результат.
- анализ периода окупаемости банковской операции, связанной с процентным доходом и влияния колебания процентных ставок на активы и пассивы коммерческого банка в этот период.

Критерии оценки операционного риска могут быть следующими [11]:

- влияние опыта и компетентности руководства и персонала банка на конечные результаты деятельности банка;
- уровень допущения ошибок при совершении банковской операции, которые могут быть связаны е неправильным построением

организационного процесса в коммерческом банке и различными внешними факторами;

Выделим критерии риска несбалансированной ликвидности банка:

- соотношение активов и пассивов по различным показателям: срокам, суммам, скорости обращения, ликвидности и т.д.

- оценка качества активов и пассивов банка.

Банк в своих программах развития на будущий период, уставных документах может закреплять минимально допустимый размер различного вида банковских рисков и представлять его в виде нормативов и лимитов. Также в своей деятельности банк должен руководствоваться обязательными нормативами, утвержденными Центральным Банком РФ.

К таким нормативам относятся [1]:

- корреляция кредитных и депозитных операций банка;

- анализ различных показателей качества кредитного портфеля коммерческого банка;

- уровень просроченных и продленных кредитов;

- уровень межбанковских кредитов в банковских ресурсах;

- показатели ликвидности банковских ресурсов;

- показатели достаточности собственного капитала банка;

- уровень различных сегментов в портфелях банка (инвестиционном, кредитном, торговом, портфеле активов и т.д.);

- анализ заемщиков коммерческого банка, их кредитной истории, способности погасить кредит и т.д.

Произвести оценку уровня существующего риска банка можно с помощью двух методик - с помощью показателей риска и с помощью классификации активов банка по различным группам риска.

Для оценки риска с помощью показателей необходимо рассмотреть сферу, в которой был идентифицирован риск и вид самого показателя.

Если рассматривать риск по сфере его идентификации, можно выделить следующие методы оценки риска [7]:

- метод оценки совокупного банковского риска (риска портфеля банка);

- метод индивидуального риска, может быть связан с конкретной банковской услугой, клиентом и т.д.;

- метод комплексного риска, связан со спецификой деятельности конкретного банка.

Проводить оценку уровня существующего риска банк может с помощью коэффициентов, прогноза различных показателей, анализа долей различных портфелей банка (кредитного, торгового, инвестиционного, портфеля активов и т.д.).

Классифицировать активы по группам риска коммерческий банк может с помощью следующих форм [7]:

- номерной метод оценки;

- балльный метод оценки;
- скорринговый метод;
- смешанный метод оценки.

Для обеспечения успешного функционирования банка его руководство должно регулярно осуществлять мониторинг риска. Под мониторингом риска понимается проведение регулярного и своевременного анализа показателей различного вида банковских рисков, а также проведение мероприятий, способствующих минимизации или устранения риска с сохранением желаемого уровня прибыли.

Мониторинг риска может состоять из следующих этапов [4]:

- распределение между персоналом банка обязанностей по мониторингу;
- утверждение руководством банка системы основных и дополнительных пороговых значений риска;
- определение методов управления риском.

Существует четыре метода регулирования банковских рисков: предотвращение, перевод, распределение, поглощение. Также можно выделить такие методы регулирования банковских рисков [5]:

- разработка руководством банка резервов покрытия банковских убытков, но различным видам банковских операций, создание системы управления и использования этих резервов;
- покрытие с помощью собственного капитала понесенных банком убытков;
- распределение различных видов банковской маржи по группам и уровню риска;
- регулярная проверка и анализ качества кредитного портфеля банка;
- мониторинг пороговых значений, применяемых к оценке показателей по конкретным видам банковских рисков;
- увеличение количества и видов, осуществляемых банком операций, принимая во внимание существующие факторы риска;
- мотивирование персонала банка и его подразделений, совершающие операции, которые непосредственно связаны с риском;
- формирование цен на банковские операции, т.е. изменение процентных ставок и банковской комиссии, с учетом существующего риска;
- внедрение руководством банка лимитов на совершение рисковых операций;
- страхование банком финансовых рисков, т.е. хеджирование.

Анализируя опыт зарубежных стран и Российской Федерации в управлении банковскими рисками, сформулируем основные принципы функционирования эффективной системы управления рисками, применимой ко всем видам банков.

Под комплексностью следует понимать создание единой структуры системы управления, применимой к любому виду банковских рисков. Под дифференцированностью разделение системы на определенные элементы, в дальнейшем применяемые к специфике различных видов рисков банка.

Заключение: Подводя итоги, можно сделать выводы о том, что для того, чтобы система управления банковскими рисками эффективно функционировала, руководство банка должно:

- разработать основные задачи, стратегию и тактику деятельности банка и осветить их во внутрибанковских документах, опираясь на принципы эффективной системы управления панковскими рисками;
- сформулировать методы идентификации риска, его оценки, способов минимизации или устранения его негативных последствий, использовать данные методы и способы при разработке основных задач и стратегий;
- защитить интересы лиц, которые имеют отношение к банку;
- распределить зоны ответственности между персоналом банка в системе;
- управления банковскими рисками, проводить оценку результатов деятельности ответственных лиц с целью улучшения и усовершенствования процесса управления банковскими рисками и т.д.

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АНАЛИЗ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РИСКАМИ АО «ВСЕРОСИЙСКИЙ БАНК РАЗВИТИЯ РЕГИОНОВ»

Аннотация. *В рамках статьи раскрыты теоретические аспекты контроля и управления банковскими рисками. Выявлены основные подходы коммерческого банка к управлению банковскими рисками, на примере АО «Всеросийский банк развития регионов». По результатам проведенного анализа предложены мероприятия по нейтрализации существующих рисков.*

Ключевые слова: *банковские риски, управление банковским риском, кредитный риск, риск ликвидности, система управления банковскими рисками.*

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BANK RISK MANAGEMENT JSC "RUSSIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK"

Abstract. The article identifies the main approaches of a commercial bank to bank risk management, using the example of JSC "Russian regional development bank". Based on the results of the analysis, measures to neutralize existing risks are proposed.

Keywords: banking risks, bank risk management, credit risk, liquidity risk, banking risk management system.

Введение: Характер и проявление рисков в кризисных и нормальных условиях различаются, поэтому управление банковскими рисками в современной среде существенно отличается от управления в условиях стабильной внешней среды. К тому же, большинство банков в РФ имеют непродуманную систему управления банковскими рисками, что ослабляет их способность справляться с негативным воздействием финансовых кризисов и может привести к неплатежеспособности.

Методы исследования: Статья выполнена с использованием общенаучных и специальных методов исследования, в частности: научной абстракции, анализа, синтеза, индукции, дедукции и сравнения — для исследования понятийного аппарата; теоретического обобщения и группировки — для изучения рисков банковской деятельности и их классификационных признаков; структурного анализа - для выделения инструментов управления банковскими рисками.

Результаты исследования. Одним из главных приоритетов Банка на всех фронтах его деятельности является контроль и управление банковскими рисками. Банк организует работу по управлению этими рисками непрерывно.

Способность коммерческого банка управлять своими рисками является основным показателем его надежности для клиентов и партнеров.

Совет банка имеет полномочия в управлении рисками, такие как утверждение основных принципов этого управления, создание документов, надзор за тем, чтобы

Служба внутреннего аудита полностью и вовремя проводила проверки соблюдения этих принципов подразделениями Банка и самим Банком в целом, а также рассмотрение отчетов.

Соответствие действующему законодательству РФ, нормативным актам Банка России, внутренним документам Банка, а также правилам и процедурам банковских операций представляет основной метод в АО «ВБРР» для минимизации риска или исключения его возникновения.

Управление рисками в Банке осуществляется в соответствии с «Общим руководством по управлению риском в АО «ВБРР», которое определяет следующие виды рисков: рыночный, ликвидности, общий процентный риск, операционный, правовой, потери деловой репутации и регуляторный риск.

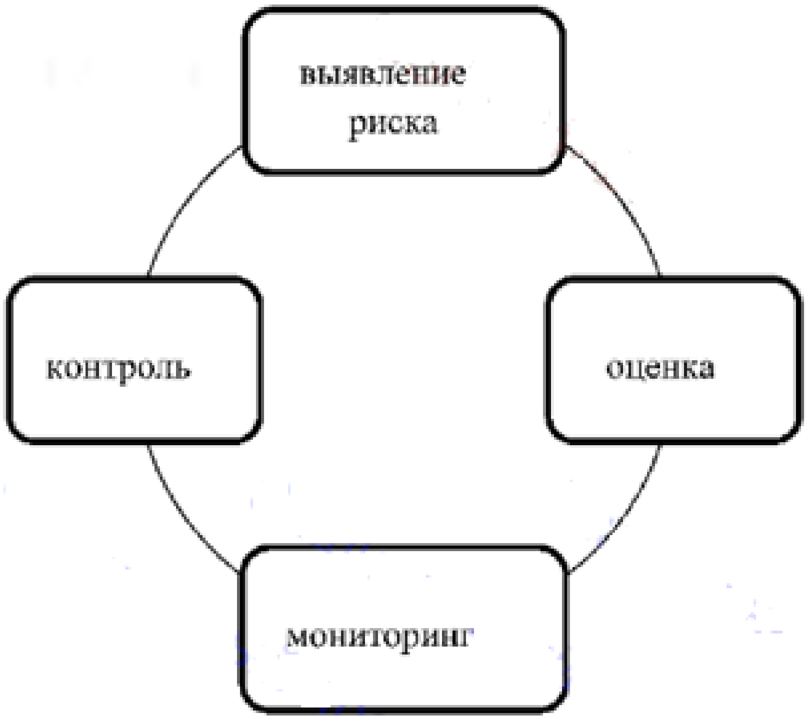

Рисунок 1 - Этапы управления риском в банке АО «ВБРР»

Методы управления риском, используемые в АО «ВБРР» показаны на рисунке 2.

Рисунок 2 - Методы управления риском в АО «ВБРР»

Управление рисками - это неотъемлемый процесс на всех уровнях банковского управления. Среди основных рисков, с которыми сталкивается банк, кредитный риск, связанный с возможными убытками из-за невыполнения или частичного исполнения договорных обязательств должника перед банком.

Политика Всемирного банка в области управления рисками позволяет ему обеспечивать финансовую стабильность во времена экономической нестабильности и кризисов. Банк всегда придавал большое значение управлению, выявлению, анализу, оценке, мониторингу и контролю рисков.

Всемирный банк регулярно обновляет и корректирует свою стратегию управления рисками, кредитную политику и политику управления ликвидностью. Банк управляет различными типами рисков, включая кредитные, концентрацию портфеля, ликвидность, рынок, страну, операции, юридические риски, репутационные потери и стратегические риски.

ОАО "ВБРР" не только строго соблюдает нормативные требования Банка России, но и разрабатывает собственные модели управления рисками в банковской деятельности. Это позволяет банку быстро оценить свои возможности по компенсации убытков в случае возникновения риска и определить комплекс мер по снижению риска.

Система управления рисками банка постоянно развивается в соответствии с потребностями его бизнеса и рисками, связанными с внешней средой. Он учитывает лучшие рыночные практики и изменения в нормативных требованиях. Внутренние процедуры достаточности капитала являются важным элементом развития системы управления рисками и соответствуют международным стандартам. Это позволяет банку более гибко и эффективно управлять всеми рисками.

Одним из основных направлений деятельности по внедрению системы управления кредитным риском является система лимитов кредитного риска, устанавливаемая банком. Кроме того, банк использует инструменты управления кредитным риском, такие как мониторинг и диверсификация кредитных портфелей, оценка факторов кредитного риска, анализ кредитных гарантий и другие элементы системного подхода к управлению кредитным риском.

Особое внимание уделяется управлению рисками ликвидности. Помимо ежедневного поддержания и мониторинга уровней мгновенной, текущей, долгосрочной и накопительной ликвидности в соответствии со стандартами Банка России, банк осуществляет ряд дополнительных мероприятий.

Банк устанавливает систему лимитов для ограничения риска ликвидности, диверсификации структуры активов и пассивов и поддержания оптимального соотношения ликвидности и доходности операций. Кроме того, банк имеет дополнительные денежные резервы, в том числе депозиты в отделениях, а отделения открыты круглосуточно, что позволяет при необходимости оперативно обслуживать банкоматы в выходные дни.

Банк также принимает широкий спектр организационных мер для эффективного управления операционным риском. Однако в настоящее время предпринимаются систематические усилия по снижению риска незаконной и мошеннической деятельности, особенно в области информационных технологий.

Банк активно реализует программу мероприятий, направленных на минимизацию роли человеческого фактора в операциях.

Особое внимание уделяется процедурам контроля риска репутационной потери, в том числе недобросовестной конкуренции на рынке. Банк ежедневно осуществляет мониторинг средств массовой информации, оказывает адресную поддержку имиджу и устанавливает постоянный канал связи с информационными агентствами.

На официальном сайте банка размещена актуальная информация, позволяющая клиентам и партнерам оценить финансовую устойчивость ОАО "ВБРР".

Эффективное управление правовыми рисками обеспечивается высококачественной организацией юридической работы, постоянной экспертизой и ежедневной поддержкой юридической деятельности всех подразделений банка.

Кроме того, Всемирный банк постоянно следит за ситуацией на рынке, отслеживает и анализирует принятые и потенциальные риски.

Система отчетности предоставляет руководству и руководству банка информацию о фактических результатах деятельности кредитной организации, а также о текущем уровне риска, возможных сценариях негативного развития событий и вариантах управления различными видами рисков (включая стресс-тесты).

Основными проблемами в области оценки кредитоспособности заемщика в ОАО "ВБРР" являются:

- Отсутствие единого кредитного рейтинга-ОАО "ВБРР" не использует единый кредитный рейтинг для оценки кредитоспособности, что приводит к несогласованности оценок заемщиков в различных подразделениях банка.

- Низкая прозрачность критериев оценки- ОАО "ВБРР" не всегда объясняет заемщикам, какие критерии используются для оценки их кредитоспособности, что может привести к недоразумениям и ошибочным решениям.

- Недостаток данных-ОАО "ВБРР" может не располагать достаточной информацией об истории платежей заемщика или о его финансовом положении, что может привести к неправильной оценке рисков и неправильной выдаче кредита.

- Нежелание банковских служащих принимать решения - в некоторых случаях сотрудники ОАО "ВБРР" могут не принимать решений по кредитам, перекладывая ответственность на других сотрудников, что может привести к задержке выдачи кредита или отказу в нем.

- Субъективные предпочтения- ОАО "ВБРР" может принять решение о предоставлении ссуд определенным группам заемщиков в ущерб другим, что может привести к дискриминации и неправильной оценке кредитоспособности.

- Отсутствие конкуренции - при отсутствии на рынке конкурирующих банков ОАО "ВБРР" может предъявлять повышенные требования к выдаче кредитов, что может привести к исключению определенных групп заемщиков и ненадлежащей оценке их кредитоспособности.

- Отсутствие или недостаток информации: отсутствие или недостаток информации затрудняет процесс оценки, поскольку не позволяет провести достаточно тщательный и тщательный анализ финансового положения заемщика.

- Несоответствие данных заемщика требованиям: часто данные и финансовые показатели, предоставленные заемщиком, не соответствуют требованиям кредитора. Это может быть связано с неполной или неточной информацией о доходах, расходах или долге.

- Непредсказуемость финансового положения: финансовое положение заемщика может измениться в любой момент, что создает риск для кредитора. Например, потеря работы, непредвиденные расходы или неожиданное снижение доходов.

- Неадекватность методов оценки: существующие методы оценки кредитоспособности могут быть недостаточно точными и адекватными.

- Политические или социальные факторы: экономические и политические условия страны могут повлиять на финансовое положение заемщика и создать трудности для кредитора при оценке кредитоспособности.

- Субъективность оценки: оценка кредитоспособности может быть субъективной из-за различного подхода и опыта кредиторов, что может привести к ошибкам.

- Неравенство социально-экономических возможностей: не все заемщики имеют одинаковые социально-экономические возможности для получения кредита. Неравенством может быть доступность информации о финансовых условиях, пороговых требованиях, истории потребительских кредитов и т. д.

Стремительное развитие банковского сектора, совершенствование банковских продуктов и услуг, совершенствование технического и технологического оснащения банковских учреждений требуют активных действий со стороны руководства банков в области управления кредитной политикой и способствуют реализации объективных и объективных факторов. субъективные факторы, влияющие на его реализацию.

Важны подходы, используемые при разработке кредитных продуктов, предоставлении кредитов и мониторинге качества исполнения обязательств заемщика на протяжении всего срока действия кредитного соглашения.

Кредитная политика должна учитывать конъюнктуру денежно-кредитного рынка, а также денежно-кредитную политику Центрального банка Российской Федерации на основе прогнозов правительства.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КРЕДИТНЫМИ РИСКАМИ: АДАПТАЦИЯ АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ МОДЕЛИ ДЛЯ ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННЫХ КРЕДИТНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ

Аннотация. В рамках статьи рассмотрена американская модель управления банковскими рисками, а так же возможность ее адаптации для отечественных коммерческих банков, с целью повышения эффективности управления банковскими рисками.

Ключевые слова: банковские риски, управление банковским риском, кредитный риск, риск ликвидности, система управления банковскими рисками.

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CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT: ADAPTATION OF THE AMERICAN MODEL FOR DOMESTIC CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Abstract. The article considers the American model of bank risk management, as well as the possibility of its adaptation for domestic commercial banks, in order to improve the efficiency of bank risk management.

Keywords: banking risks, bank risk management, credit risk, liquidity risk, banking risk management system.

Введение: Результативное управление банковскими рисками требует фундаментального исследования формирования эффективного механизма регулирования финансовых отношений в банковском секторе. Учитывая эти факторы, важно исследовать теоретические, методологические и практические аспекты эффективного управления банковскими рисками на примере банка АО "Всероссийский банк развития регионов".

Методы исследования: Статья выполнена с использованием общенаучных и специальных методов исследования, в частности: научной абстракции, анализа, синтеза, индукции, дедукции и сравнения – для исследования понятийного аппарата; теоретического обобщения и группировки – для изучения рисков банковской деятельности и их классификационных признаков; структурного анализа – для выделения инструментов управления банковскими рисками.

Результаты исследования: Кредитный риск коммерческого банка представляет собой частичные потери финансовых активов, непосредственно связанные с ухудшением платежеспособности заемщиков или наступление дефолта.

С целью совершенствования управления кредитным портфелем коммерческого банка рекомендуется применить следующие мероприятия, представленные на рисунке 1.

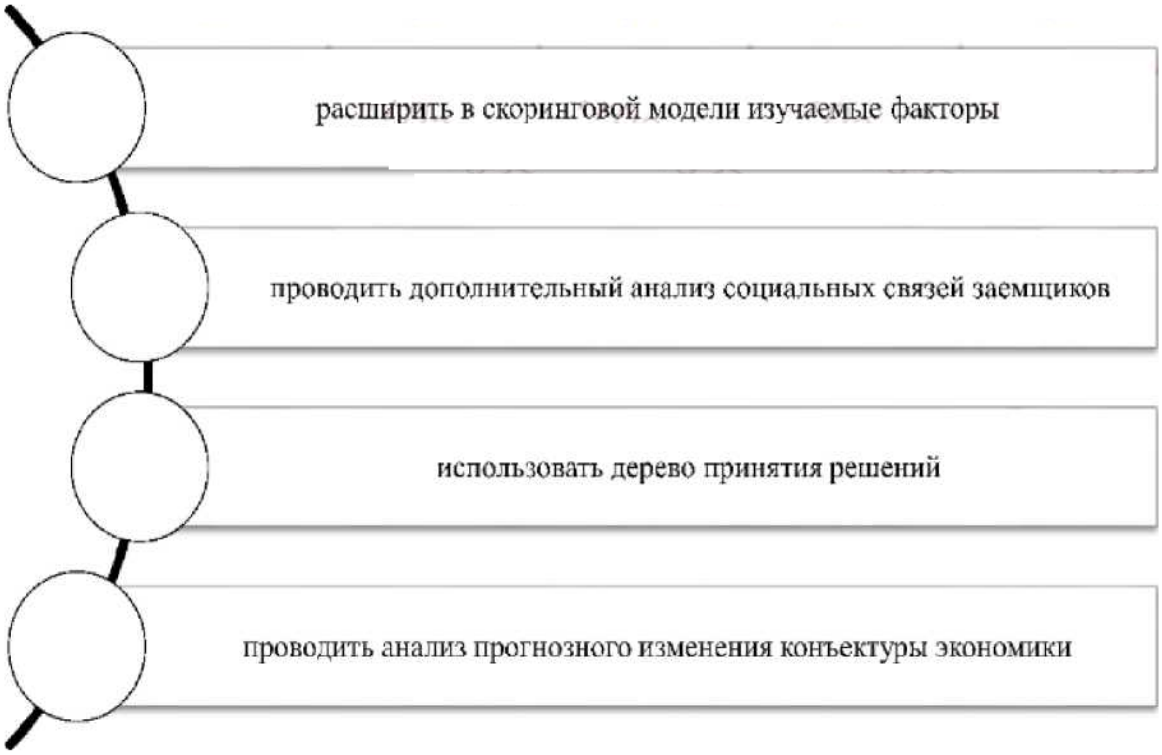

Рисунок 1 – Ключевые мероприятия по улучшению системы управления кредитным риском объекта данного исследования

По результатам проведенного анализа, ключевыми мероприятиями, направленных на повышение качества системы мониторинга и управления рисками коммерческого банка являются [2]:

– расширение в скоринговой модели изучаемые факторы, влияющие на уровень кредитного риска и отражающие полноту сведений на предмет платежеспособности заемщиков;

– проведение дополнительного анализа социальных связей заемщиков;

– для эффективной оценки кредитоспособности заемщиков рекомендуется использование дерева принятия решений;

– при оценивании стоимости залогового обеспечения рекомендуется проведение анализа прогнозного изменения конъектуры экономики.

Расширение скоринговой модели изучаемых факторов можно путем использования или частичного использования разработанной системы, применяемой в американских банках. Американская система по системе управления рисками в области кредитов банка, включает в себя правило пяти сил, составляющие которого наглядно отражена на рисунке 2.

Рисунок 2 – Правило пяти сил

Для принята решения по кредитованию американский коммерческий банк стремится составить психологический портрет потенциального заемщика, определить его репутацию, готовность погашать ссудную задолженность, выявить степени ответственности и другое.

Психологический портрет потенциального заемщика составляется методами консультации с другими кредитными учреждениями, клиентом которых являлся заемщик, также путем проведения личного интервью и другими методами [1].

Вторым правилом пяти сил, применяемым в американских банках при управлении кредитным риском является определение финансовых возможностей потенциального заемщика. При анализе платежеспособности оценивается период за несколько предшествующих лет.

Дополнительным преимуществом принятия положительного решения в пользу кредитования потенциального заемщика является наличие собственного капитала или имущества, который заемщик готов использовать в качестве покрытия имеющихся обязательств по ссудной задолженности в случае наступления неплатежеспособности [4].

Также в случае наступления неплатежеспособности коммерческий банк анализирует степень обеспечения, а именно достаточность, качество и скорость реализации залога.

Последним фактором пяти сил, применяемым в американских банках при управлении кредитным риском является проведение анализа общих экономических условий. В структуру анализа входит изучение профессиональной деятельности заемщика, изучение отрасли деятельности заемщика, изучение текущего экономического состояния региона, в котором осуществляет деятельность заемщик и другие составляющие анализа.

В АО "ВБРР" при проведении оценки потенциального заемщика используют два основных критерия:

– проведение анализа фактического состояния потенциального заемщика с учетом его кредитной истории;

– проведение оценки обеспеченности возврата ссудной задолженности.

АО "ВБРР" с целью совершенствования управления кредитным риском рекомендуется расширить имеющуюся скоринговую систему.

Дополнительный анализ социальных связей заемщиков позволит объекту данного исследования модернизировать процесс управления кредитным риском, который в долгосрочной перспективе приведет к повышению рентабельности и доходности экономического субъекта.

Важно дополнить, что исследование социальных связей заемщиков представляет собой анализ обнаружения лиц первой, второй, третьей и последующей очереди, связанных с заемщиком с целью определения преднамеренного перекредитования [3].

Заключение: Недостатком скоринговой системы АО "ВБРР" является оценка платежеспособности и кредитоспособности заемщика на основании данных кредитной истории.

Если у потенциального заемщика плохая кредитная история или она отсутствует, то коммерческий банк, как правило, принимает отказ в пользу кредитования или же предлагает кредитование на невыгодных условиях, что влияет па рост кредитного риска.

Потенциальный заемщик в качестве гарантий по возврату ссудной задолженности вносит залог. К сожалению, показатель стоимости залога не может быть максимально точным, в связи с тем, что сильно опирается на взаимодействие с конъюнктурой текущего экономического рынка.

На основании этого анализируемому акционерному обществу рекомендуется проводить исследование прогнозного изменения конъектуры экономики при оценивании стоимости залогового обеспечения.

Следовательно, предлагаемые мероприятия позволяют коммерческому банку в долгосрочной перспективе понизить риск, связанных с предоставлением займов и кредитов для различной группы лиц, а также повысить уровень и качественно осуществляемой на современном рынке банковской деятельности.

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УСЛОВИЯ И ТРЕБОВАНИЯ ИНТЕНСИВНОГО НАУЧНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО ПРОГРЕССА К ВЫПУСКНИКАМ ВУЗА

Аннотация. В статье раскрыты условия развития интенсивного научно-технического прогресса, а также рассмотрены её требования, к системе образования и будущим специалистом высшего образования, связанные с лавинообразным развитием науки, ростом научно-технической информации, увеличением разновидностей инженерных решений, индивидуализацией обучения.

Ключевые слова: Научно-технический прогресс, интенсификация обучения, компьютерная техника, развитие индивидуальных способностей обучающегося, увеличение разновидностей инженерных решений, индивидуализация обучения.

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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS TO THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Abstract. The article reveals the conditions for the development of intensive scientific and technological progress, and also examines its requirements for the education system and future higher education specialists associated with the avalanche-like development of science, the growth of scientific and technical information, the increase in the variety of engineering solutions, and the individualization of education.

Key words: Scientific and technological progress, intensification of training, computer technology, development of individual student abilities, increasing the variety of engineering solutions, individualization of training.

Научно-технический прогресс привел к интенсивному росту и обновлению научно-технической информации, который принял лавинообразный характер. В мире ежегодно издаются сотни тысяч книг, журналов, защищаются более ста тысяч диссертаций, а поток информаций в глобальной сети «Интернет» практически не измерим [3].

Чем же характеризуются условия и требования интенсивного научно-технического прогресса, предъявляемые им к системе образования?

Возрастающая роль науки. В ХХ столетии, особенно во второй ее половине, темпы развития науки достигли максимальных значений. Каждые 10…15 лет основные показатели научной деятельности удваивались.

Поэтому считается, что основным законом развития науки является экспоненциальный. Высокие темпы развития науки в настоящее время поддерживается все большей автоматизацией умственного труда.

Интенсивное развитие науки приводит к интенсивному росту и обновлению научно-технической информации. Развитие науки по экспоненте означает лавинообразное ее развитие. Значит и рост научно-технической информации также является лавинообразным процессом.

Для обеспечения темпа всевозрастающего лавинообразного потока информации создаются и действуют современные телекоммуникационные информационные системы.

Очевидно, что современные темпы роста и объем науки, информации, существенно отличаются от их состояния в предыдущие 20-30 лет.

Развитие науки, это область деятельности специалистов с высшим образованием. Следовательно, система подготовки специалистов с высшим образованием должна обеспечить возможность усваивать поток современной информации, развить навыки научно-исследовательской деятельности, индивидуальной и самостоятельной работы, умений творческой работы с научно-технической информацией и учебно-научной литературой.

Лавинообразность развития современной науки обеспечивается и возникновением новых видов наук на стыке известных 2,3-х и более наук. Например, биофизика, биогеохимия, информатика, физико-химическая механика и много других. Возникает дерево науки. Родившись на стыке известных наук, новая наука – это новые научные направления, проблемы, темы и научные вопросы. Эти задачи подлежат решать наиболее талантливым выпускникам высшей школы.

Поэтому современная система подготовки кадров должна развивать способности оригинального и нестандартного мышления, развивать навыки систематической, кропотливой работы над собой.

Студент должен уметь удивляться, восхищаться, только тогда он будет способен удивлять других своим творческим трудом.

Лавинообразное развитие науки и аналогичная закономерность роста научно-технической информации, которая способствует ускорению скорости передачи и обработки информации, в основе которой находится компьютерная техника. Использование современных информационных систем немыслимо без индивидуализации обучения. Следовательно, сердцевиной современной системы обучения должна быть индивидуализация обучения. Поэтому актуальным становится задача – разработки и освоение технологий и средств индивидуализации обучения, самообразования, системы дистанционного образования.

Увеличение разновидностей инженерных решений. Быстрая смена материалов, технологических процессов, конструкций машин. Повышения уровня автоматизации систем управления, сокращением сроков внедрения в производство результатов научных достижений. Так, например, если между открытием телефонной связи и его использованием прошло 56 лет, радио – 35, то телевизора – 14, атомной энергии – 6, транзистора – 5 лет. Сейчас эти сроки, как правило, менее 1 года.

Следовательно, система подготовки специалистов с высшим образованием должна быть направлена на формирование у них быстрой адаптации к непрерывно изменяющимся условиям производства, техники, технологии. Им должны быть свойственны: мобильность знаний, критичность мышления, творчество и гибкость в профессиональной деятельности.

Интенсификация обучения для подготовки специалистов в высшей школе, отвечающим всем возрастающим требованиям интенсивного научно-технического прогресса, необходима интенсификация обучения, использование в обучении всего потенциала человеческого организма, его мозга. То есть необходима интенсификация символьно-зрительного обучения. Это означает, что при подаче информации в учебном процессе, необходимо использовать приемы структурирования и систематизации учебного материала, компьютеризацию обучения, использование учебного телевидения и др.

Развитие индивидуальных способностей обучающегося. Каждый человек от рождения – это индивидуум, то есть имеет только ему присуще задатки, способности к обучению, следовательно, задачей современной системы обучения должна быть учет и развитие индивидуальных способностей обучающегося.

Вырабатываемая продукция в условиях интенсивного научно-технического прогресса стала отличаться наукоемкостью, оригинальностью, сложностью, высоким качеством и эффективностью. При многократном росте производительности оборудований и машин, их надежности, расход энергии на единицу продукции многократно уменьшился. Эти условия стали предъявлять адекватные требования к подготовке кадров [14].

В период предшествующей интенсивному научно-техническому прогрессу вырабатываемая продукция не отличалась высокой надежностью и качеством. В связи с этим для изделий устанавливались периоды гарантированного ремонта, которые выполняли за счет предприятий изготовителей. В этих условиях традиционная система обучения отвечала требованиям производства. С изменением условий производства качество подготовки специалистов на основах традиционной педагогики не стало соответствовать предъявляемым требованиям. Уровень качества подготовки значительного количества кадров в условиях возрастающей массовости обучения стал существенно отстаивать от темпов роста качества вырабатываемой продукции, то есть от уровня требований интенсивного научно-технического прогресса.

В условиях интенсивного развития научно-технического прогресса к системе обучения предъявляются следующие требования: развитие навыков: индивидуальной и самостоятельной работы; творческой работы с научно-технической информацией; развитие способностей; оригинального и нестандартного решения; работоспособности; индивидуализация обучения (вследствие разных способностей к обучению); формирования: мобильности знаний, критичности мышления, творчество и гибкости в работе; адаптивности; к быстрым изменениям условий производства.

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МАРКЕТИНГОВОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРОБЛЕМ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭКСПОРТНОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА СВОБОДНЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ЗОН В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация. В Узбекистане проводится ряд мероприятий по обеспечению стабильного экономического роста и повышению благосостояния населения. Например, в статье 55 Указа Президента Республики Узбекистан «О «Стратегии Узбекистан-2030» от 11 сентября 2023 года поставлена цель укрепления экспортного потенциала национальной экономики и резкого увеличения доли продукции с определяется высокая добавленная стоимость. Повышение экспортного потенциала создаваемых в стране свободных экономических зон является одним из актуальных вопросов. В данной статье представлены результаты маркетингового исследования проблем, связанных с повышением экспортного потенциала свободных экономических зон, действующих в Узбекистане.

Ключевые слова: экспортный потенциал, маркетинговые факторы, логистика, внешняя торговля, экспорт товаров, вывоз капитала, рыночные условия.

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MARKETING RESEARCH OF THE PROBLEMS OF INCREASING THE EXPORT POTENTIAL OF FREE ECONOMIC ZONES IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: A number of activities are being carried out in Uzbekistan to ensure stable economic growth and increase the well-being of the population. For example, in Article 55 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the "Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy" of September 11, 2023, the goal of strengthening the export potential of the national economy and sharply increasing the share of products with high added value is defined. Increasing the export potential of the free economic zones established in the country is one of the urgent issues. This article presents the results of marketing research on problems related to increasing the export potential of free economic zones operating in Uzbekistan.

Key words: export potential, marketing factors, logistics, foreign trade, export of goods, export of capital, market conditions.

В настоящее время суть устойчивого развития экономики нашей страны базируется на деятельности предприятий, производящих экспортно-ориентированную продукцию. Полная либерализация внешней торговли не считается наиболее оптимальной стратегией экономического развития. Экспортная ориентация национальной экономики может быть достигнута за счет либерализации экспорта и государственной поддержки предприятий, производящих экспортоориентированную продукцию. Сегодня экспортно-импортные операции рассматриваются не только как взаимовыгодный обмен, но и как средство сравнения различий в уровне развития стран. Международная торговая стратегия каждой страны зависит от экспортно-ориентированной политики и требует постоянного повышения эффективности существующих экспортных факторов.

Таким образом, экспорт стимулирует экономический рост двумя основными средствами: предложением, с одной стороны, и спросом, с другой. Со стороны предложения рост экспорта напрямую приводит к развитию инфраструктуры, транспорта, связи, обеспечивающих производство, со стороны спроса доходы от экспорта приводят к увеличению спроса на многие виды продукции. Рост спроса стимулирует внедрение исследований в рост внутреннего предложения, то есть в производство.

Экспорт – это таможенный режим, при котором отсутствует обязанность возвращать товары при их вывозе с территории. При экспорте товаров они освобождаются от налогов (за исключением вывозных пошлин и акцизов) либо налоговые платежи возвращаются в соответствии с налоговым законодательством.

Экспорт товаров означает вывоз товаров из страны. Товары в основном экспортируются для реализации на внешних рынках. Экспортируются не только товары, но также услуги и капитал. Вывоз капитала означает использование средств за пределами страны в той или иной сфере, например, в строительстве, то есть в строительстве различных объектов и предприятий. Основной целью экспорта капитала является получение прибыли. Известно, что средства, полученные от экспорта, служат одним из основных источников финансирования импорта.

Увеличение объемов экспорта, во-первых, приводит к увеличению валютных доходов, во-вторых, повышает качество и конкурентоспособность выпускаемой продукции, в-третьих, расширяет рынок сбыта, что является хорошим стимулом для увеличения объемов производства; в определенной степени будет решена проблема безработицы. В зависимости от типа системы управления экономикой можно определить экспортную компетентность национальной экономики, сети, региона и предприятия. Экспортные возможности на разных уровнях управления экономикой различаются по объему требуемых друг от друга ресурсов, что, в свою очередь, зависит от размера, вида деятельности и степени замкнутости производственной системы. Российские ученые и другие эксперты определяют экспортную компетентность как способность экспортировать конкурентоспособную продукцию, выводить ее на внешний рынок, успешно продавать там продукцию, оказывать услуги на уровне спроса. Анализируя мнения авторов, можно сделать вывод, что основной задачей экспортного органа является производство экспортной продукции.

Экспорт является основным фактором экономической стабильности. Единственный способ увеличить валютные резервы – это резко увеличить объемы экспорта. Факторы, влияющие на экспорт продукции, можно непосредственно разделить на две группы: 1. Внутренние факторы; 2. Внешние факторы.

Под внутренним фактором понимается политическая и экономическая ситуация на территории страны, таможенная политика государства, налоговая политика, местоположение и условия. После обретения независимости наша страна быстро добилась результатов экономического роста. Это, в свою очередь, быстро поставило на ноги национальную экономику. Увеличилось количество промышленных производственных предприятий в стране. Это, в свою очередь, создавало условия для экспорта созданной ими продукции. В годы независимости экспортный вес хлопка и природного газа был гораздо выше, но в результате проводимых к настоящему времени реформ сырье перерабатывается в нашей стране и поступает на мировой рынок в виде готового и полуфабриката. -Конечный продукт. Страна сама создает для этого широкие возможности, то есть создаются налоговые и таможенные возможности для предприятий-экспортеров. То есть с какой-либо экспортной организации не взимаются таможенные сборы или экспортные пошлины. Они заключаются в следующем:

Акцизным сбором не облагается экспорт подакцизных товаров их производителями, за исключением отдельных видов подакцизных товаров, определяемых Кабинетом Министров Республики Узбекистан (Налоговый кодекс Республики Узбекистан, статья 230).

Реализация товаров в иностранной валюте на экспорт (кроме драгоценных металлов) облагается налогом на добавленную стоимость по нулевой ставке (Налоговый кодекс Республики Узбекистан, статья 212).

Ставка налога на прибыль и налога на имущество для предприятий-экспортеров (кроме реализации сырья) снижается в зависимости от доли экспорта товаров (работ, услуг), произведенных и реализуемых в свободно конвертируемой валюте, в общем объеме реализации:

К внешним факторам относятся состояние страны на международной арене: отношения с другими странами, политическая ситуация в регионе, где находится место страны на международной арене. В настоящее время Республика Узбекистан поддерживает многосторонние отношения с другими странами. Имеет торгово-экономические отношения практически со всеми странами азиатского региона. Китай, Россия, Казахстан и Турция – страны, в которые Узбекистан экспортирует больше всего продукции. В частности, в Китай и Россию экспортируется в основном газ и плодоовощная продукция, а в Турцию - черные и цветные металлы. В настоящее время Узбекистан является членом иностранных финансовых институтов, таких как Азиатский банк развития, Европейский банк развития и реконструкции и Международный валютный фонд.

Развитие внешнеэкономических связей имеет важное значение в повышении экспортного потенциала предприятий. Уровень развития внешнеторговых связей в основном напрямую связан с уровнем экономического развития страны, внешней политикой и стратегией государства. Кроме того, существует ряд факторов, влияющих на внешнеторговые отношения, к которым относятся следующие:

природно-климатические условия страны;

уровень промышленного развития страны;

научно-техническая и технологическая компетентность производства;

демократическая ситуация и интеллектуальный потенциал в стране;

народный менталитет и национальные традиции;

покупательная способность населения.

Любая страна определяет стратегию и направление своих внешнеторговых связей исходя из своих жизненных потребностей, интересов обороны и безопасности страны, наконец, целей повышения уровня жизни своего народа.

Производство качественной и конкурентоспособной, экспортной продукции – основная задача каждого предприятия. Значимость современных методов в подходе к управлению проявляется в активизации человеческого фактора, развитии самоуправления и инициативы, экстернализации предприятий, производящих новую экспортную продукцию, отвечающую требованиям рыночной экономики.

Менеджмент как отдельная система все больше становится сферой обмена опытом, рекламы, инструментом быстрого решения производственных задач. Это связано с профессионализацией менеджмента, открытием школ бизнеса и предпринимательства, консалтинговых центров. Административно-командная система постепенно уступает место системе управления, основанной на экономических методах управления.

В качестве основных условий реализации мер по управлению производством и экстернализации можно указать создание международной внешнеэкономической информационной системы, а также совершенствование методов подготовки и подготовки кадров, достойных эффективной работы в этом направлении. поле. Следует отметить, что в современной экономической политике существуют два основных принципа: с одной стороны, экономика государства открытого типа, то есть переход к либерализации внешней торговли, а с другой стороны, принципы сохранения элементов отделены от мирового рынка, то есть принципы реализации протекционистских мер.

Кроме того, отмеченные выше особенности политики свободной торговли наблюдаются при создании оффшорных зон и деятельности по управлению ими, которые широко используются как форма свободных экономических зон.

Конкурентоспособность экспортных товаров определяется следующими факторами:

потребительские характеристики;

технологические показатели, прежде всего: качество изготовления, технический уровень, надежность, длительный срок службы, удобство, безопасность, непрерывность использования, размеры, дизайн, отпускная цена, привлекательный сервис, стоимость эксплуатации (затраты на эксплуатацию, ремонт и техническое обслуживание).

В данном случае конкурентоспособность продукции означает не только ее соответствие требованиям рынка, но и ее способность противостоять аналогичной продукции конкурентов. Время от времени необходимо оценивать текущую и будущую конкурентоспособность продукции, принимать решение о ее дальнейшем выпуске на экспорт, модернизировать продукцию или заменять ее новой продукцией, чтобы сделать ее новой для рынок.

В международной торговле экспортер товаров должен развивать психологию лидерства, создавая конкурентоспособные товары, отвечающие текущим и перспективным требованиям и служащие повышению его репутации. Потребительские характеристики конкурентоспособности экспортных товаров могут включать, прежде всего, четко выраженную направленность, высокий технический уровень, уровень подготовки, надежность, простоту, размеры и красивый дизайн, отпускную цену, привлекательный сервис, потребительскую ценность.

В настоящее время ряд престижных международных организаций, таких как Всемирная торговая организация или Конференция ООН по торговле и развитию, активно поддерживают снятие ограничений и барьеров во внешней торговле.

В качестве факторов, побуждающих страну к введению комплекса мер по управлению и регулированию внешнеэкономической деятельности страны, можно выделить следующие:

защита развивающихся секторов экономики от атак могущественных международных компаний;

борьба с демпингом и методами иностранной конкуренции в ответ на проведение странами или компаниями дискриминационной торговой политики;

увеличение доходной части бюджета.

снижение влияния колебаний мирового рынка на национальную экономику. Этот фактор актуален для стран, экспортирующих сырье и природные ресурсы.

Таможенные пошлины являются одним из наиболее распространенных методов государственного регулирования внешней торговли в практике экономической деятельности. Таможенная пошлина в экономическом смысле означает специальный денежный сбор, налог, взимаемый при пересечении товарами государственной границы. Разнообразие форм таможенных пошлин объясняется чрезвычайно широким спектром их функций в процессе регулирования товаропотоков. Основная цель введения таможенных пошлин – увеличение основной части бюджета и борьба с жесткой конкуренцией. Именно поэтому этот метод воздействия на торговлю в настоящее время используется во многих странах мира.

Диверсификация экспортируемых товаров, диверсификация их импорта и экспорта товаров, расширение географии стран-импортеров позволит одной из этих стран избежать резкого спада.

Научно-технический прогресс явился важным фактором повышения экспортного потенциала предприятий и не потерял своего значения и в настоящее время. Этот фактор можно использовать следующим образом:

механизация, автоматизация и комплексная механизация производства и труда;

роботизация основных технологических процессов;

внедрение и широкое использование прогрессивных, трудо- и ресурсосберегающих технологических процессов;

создание и использование современных видов сырья и материалов (предметов труда);

использование современных информационных технологий, вычислительной техники в процессах аутсорсинга производства, планирования и управления;

научная экстернализация производства и труда.

Одним из важных вопросов, связанных с маркетингом при развитии экспортной деятельности субъектов, осуществляющих деятельность в специальной индустриальной зоне «Джизак», является определение факторов, влияющих на покупательский выбор покупателей (импортеров), и оценка уровня удовлетворенности потребности покупателей. Прежде всего, целесообразно определить маркетинговые факторы, связанные с экспортной деятельностью субъектов хозяйствования, осуществляющих деятельность в специальной индустриальной зоне «Джизак», то есть факторы, влияющие на покупательский выбор покупателей. Потому что это является основой для хозяйствующих субъектов, работающих в специальной индустриальной зоне «Джизак», направить свою экспортную деятельность на потребителей. В конечном итоге можно будет оценить уровень удовлетворения потребностей покупателей от экспортной деятельности субъектов предпринимательства, работающих в специальной индустриальной зоне «Джизак».

На основании этого автором проведен экспертный опрос среди субъектов хозяйствования, предпринимателей, а также субъектов, осуществляющих переработку и экспорт сельскохозяйственной продукции, предназначенной для технического производства, действующих на территории Джизакской специальной индустриальной зоны. Основное внимание в экспертном опросе было уделено тому, на какие факторы обращают внимание покупатели-экспортеры хозяйствующих субъектов, работающих в Джизакской специальной индустриальной зоне, при закупке экспортных товаров и уровень значимости этих факторов. Факторы, влияющие на выбор покупки, оценивались по 10-балльной шкале (табл. 1).

В условиях инновационного развития экономики Узбекистана выявлено 13 факторов маркетингового характера, влияющих на экспортную деятельность субъектов хозяйствования, осуществляющих деятельность в Джизакской специальной индустриальной зоне. Из выявленных факторов 5 связаны с продуктовой политикой, 3 — с ценой, 3 — с политикой продаж и 2 — с политикой продвижения.

Таблица 1

Классификация маркетинговых факторов, влияющих на экспортную деятельность субъектов предпринимательства, осуществляющих деятельность в специальной индустриальной зоне «Джизак», и уровень их значимости

№	Маркетинговые факторы, которые необходимо учитывать в экспортной деятельности	Значимость показателей (по 10-балльной шкале)
Факторы, связанные с продуктом		
1.	Стандарт производства и качество продукта	8,1
2.	Безопасность продукта во время эксплуатации	7,8
3.	Популярность бренда продукта	7,4
4.	Гарантийный срок и сервисное обслуживание	5,9
5.	Совместимость продукта с его функцией	6,1
Ценовые факторы		
6.	Условия оплаты и первоначальной покупки	5,8
7.	Стоимость доставки и эксплуатации	7,1
8.	Конкурентоспособная цена товара	6,9
Факторы, связанные с продажами		
9.	Надежность и стабильность поставок	7,3
10.	Уровень логистического сервиса	7,2
11.	Условия доставки	4,8

Факторы, связанные со смещением		
12.	Методы реализации продукции и стимулирование сбыта	3,6
13.	Доставка информации о новых видах продукции	5,7

Важными факторами, связанными с определенной политикой бренда, являются стандарт производства и качество продукта, безопасность продукта в период эксплуатации, популярность бренда, гарантийный срок и послепродажное обслуживание, а также совместимость продукта. со своей функцией.

В рамках элементов маркетингового комплекса определены важные маркетинговые факторы, которые субъекты хозяйствования, осуществляющие деятельность в специальной индустриальной зоне «Джизак», должны учитывать при развитии экспортной деятельности.

– имеет большое влияние и высокую значимость (7-10 баллов);

– имеет определенное влияние и имеет среднюю значимость (5-6,9 баллов);

– очень незначительное влияние и низкая значимость (1-4,9 балла).

Таблица 2

Классификация факторов, влияющих на экспортную деятельность, по уровню значимости

№	Уровень влияния факторов, влияющих на покупку	Критерий выбора
1.	Это оказывает большое влияние на:	Надежность и мощность продукта. Безопасность изделия во время эксплуатации. Популярность бренда продукта. Надежность и стабильность поставок Уровень логистического сервиса Стоимость доставки и эксплуатации
2.	Имеет специфический эффект:	Конкурентоспособная цена товара. Совместимость продукта с его функцией. Гарантийный срок и сервисное обслуживание. Условия оплаты и первоначальной покупки. Доставка информации о новых видах продукции.
3.	Очень небольшой эффект:	Условия доставки. Методы реализации продукции и стимулирование сбыта.

Влияние 6 из 13 изученных факторов очень велико. Основными влияющими факторами являются факторы, связанные с продуктовой политикой, затем факторы, связанные с продажами и доставкой, и единственный фактор, связанный с ценой.

Независимо от ситуации, развитие субъектов предпринимательства, действующих в специальной индустриальной зоне «Джизак», оказание им поддержки, особенно создание благоприятных условий для экспорта производимой ими продукции в целях обеспечения их экономической стабильности, является одним из актуальных вопросов сегодня. Во время нашего исследования мы классифицировали проблемы, связанные с развитием экспорта предприятий, работающих в специальной промышленной зоне «Jizzakh», следующим образом (Рисунок 1).

Проблемы развития экспорта субъектов предпринимательства, осуществляющих деятельность в Джизакской специальной индустриальной зоне

Организационно-правовые:

– нормативные документы по налогам и таможенным платежам;

– социальные и другие выплаты;

– внедрение системы менеджмента качества на основе международных стандартов;

– обеспечение выполнения договоров;

– регулирование внешнеторговой деятельности;

– внедрение международных торговых стандартов.

Экономические и финансовые:

– обеспечение беспрепятственного доступа к кредитам;

– ликвидация неплатежеспособности;

– экспорт без предоплаты, без открытия аккредитива;

– экспорт по страховому полису;

– снижение экспортной стоимости;

– защита миноритарных инвесторов.

Маркетинг:

– проведение маркетинговых исследований для изучения ситуации на внешнем рынке;

– формирование каналов продаж, организация собственных точек продаж;

– рекламирование на международных выставках и ярмарках;

– организация рекламы и стимулирования сбыта для продвижения бренда.

Логистика:

– развитие транспорта и логистики при доставке продукции на внешний рынок;

– организация складирования, хранения, упаковки, сортировки, своевременная доставка в необходимом объеме;

– организация центрального склада.

Рисунок 1. Проблемы развития экспортной деятельности субъектов предпринимательства, осуществляющих деятельность в специальной индустриальной зоне «Джизак»

Автором были разделены на четыре группы развития экспортной деятельности предприятий, действующих в специальной индустриальной зоне «Джизак» в Узбекистане:

– организационно-правовой;

– экономико-финансовый;
– маркетинг;
– логистика.

Организационно-правовые проблемы включают освобождение от единого социального платежа, всех других видов налогов и таможенных платежей, совершенствование правовых механизмов обеспечения исполнения договорных обязательств субъектов предпринимательства, осуществляющих деятельность в специальной индустриальной зоне «Джизак», контроль на таможенных постах. связано с реформированием таможенной, санитарной, карантинной, ветеринарной деятельности, дальнейшим совершенствованием механизма регулирования внешнеторговой деятельности, гармонизацией международных торговых стандартов и национальных стандартов.

К **экономическим и финансовым** проблемам относятся обеспечение беспрепятственного кредитования субъектов предпринимательства, расширение прав должников и кредиторов по обеспеченным сделкам, совершенствование механизмов обмена кредитной информацией, совершенствование вопросов урегулирования неплатежеспособности, включая вопросы, связанные с экспортом продукции посредством экспортной политики, снижением стоимости экспорта.

Задачи, связанные со **маркетингом**, заключаются в дальнейшем расширении экспортного потенциала субъектов предпринимательства, осуществляющих деятельность в специальной индустриальной зоне «Джизак», проведении маркетинговых исследований на зарубежных рынках с целью изучения текущей и будущей конъюнктуры, исходя из запросов и потребностей, таких как конъюнктура рынка. сегментация и выявление целевых рынков с целью расширения объемов продаж, формирование каналов сбыта, налаживание собственной дистрибьюторской деятельности, использование инструментов продвижения, предназначенных для внешних потребителей, для популяризации бренда своего товара, состоит из.

Проблемы **логистики**: развитие транспортно-логистического комплекса, создание резервов, хранение, доставка, совершенствование транспортной инфраструктуры, использование транзитного потенциала, доставка продукции субъектов хозяйствования, осуществляющих деятельность в специальной индустриальной зоне «Джизак», на внешние рынки., необходимый ассортимент продукции, в необходимом объеме, включает в себя своевременную доставку, прием заказов и их выполнение, размещение экспортной продукции в необходимой таре, упаковку, упаковку, сортировку.

Действительно серьезные проблемы существуют в организации прямого экспорта субъектов хозяйствования, работающих в специальной индустриальной зоне «Джизак». Важно найти решение этих проблем с научной и практической точки зрения, усовершенствовать организационные и экономические механизмы. Для субъектов хозяйствования, осуществляющих деятельность в специальной индустриальной зоне «Джизак», особенно важно изучать условия внешних рынков, использовать современные маркетинговые технологии в экспорте, разрабатывать международные маркетинговые стратегии.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ДИАГНОСТИКИ НАРУШЕНИЙ В ОРГАНИЗМЕ ЖЕНЩИН, ПЕРЕНЕСШИХ ОВАРИЭКТОМИЮ

Резюме. В последние годы отмечается тенденция к росту числа гинекологических заболеваний, требующих радикального оперативного вмешательства, а также «омоложение» контингента оперированных женщин.

Большой статистический материал показывает, что удаление одного яичника у женщин репродуктивного возраста осуществляется весьма часто и составляет около 12% в гинекологических стационарах.

Хирургическое выключение функции яичников в репродуктивном возрасте у 60 - 80 % пациенток сопровождается развитием синдрома постовариоэктомии, представляющего собой комплекс нейровегетативных, психоэмоциональных, обменно-эндокринных нарушений, являющихся следствием острого дефицита половых стероидов.

Ключевые слова: овариэктомия, репродуктивный возраст, яичник.

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MODERN METHODS OF DIAGNOSING DISORDERS IN THE BODY OF WOMEN WHO HAVE UNDERGONE OVARIECTOMY

Resume. In recent years, there has been a tendency towards an increase in the number of gynecological diseases requiring radical surgery, as well as "rejuvenation" of the contingent of operated women.

The most common operation in most countries of the world is hysterectomy with or without appendages for uterine fibroids and endometriosis. In 60% of women, the ovaries are removed simultaneously during a hysterectomy. A large statistical material shows that the removal of one ovary in women of reproductive age is carried out very often and is about 12% in gynecological hospitals.

Surgical shutdown of ovarian function at reproductive age in 60 - 80% of patients is accompanied by the development of postovarioectomy syndrome,

which is a complex of neurovegetative, psychoemotional, metabolic endocrine disorders resulting from an acute deficiency of sex steroids.

Key words: oophorectomy, reproductive age, ovary.

Актуальность проблемы: Хирургическое выключение функции яичников в репродуктивном возрасте у 60-85% пациенток сопровождается развитием постовариэктомического синдрома (ПС), характеризующегося появлением нейро-вегетативных и обменно-эндокринных нарушений на фоне острого дефицита половых стероидов [3]. Широкий спектр клинических проявлений ПС объясняется тем, что различные типы эстрогеновых (а и (J), прогестероновых (А и В) и тестостероновых рецепторов локализуются не только в репродуктивной системе, но и в различных экстрагенитальных структурах [2]. Эти структуры весьма чувствительны к ослаблению физиологической регуляции половыми стероидами при резком выключении гормональной функции яичников.

К настоящему времени выполнено большое число работ, рассматривавших вопросы патогенеза, клиники и терапии системных изменений, связанных с естественной менопаузой. Заметно меньше накоплено информации об изменениях в женском организме в условиях остро возникающего дефицита половых стероидов после овариэктомии [1,3]. До настоящего времени практически отсутствуют обобщающие исследования, посвященные изучению времени появления и динамики системных нарушений сердечно-сосудистой и костной систем у женщин после овариэктомии, произведенной в репродуктивном возрасте.

Недостаточно изучены возможные механизмы адаптации после перенесенного оперативного вмешательства. Имеются единичные исследования по изучению эффективности различных режимов заместительной гормональной терапии (ЗГТ), назначаемой для коррекции не только нейровегетативных проявлений постовариэктомического синдрома, но и нарушений в костном гомеостазе и сердечно-сосудистой системе.

Цель исследования: Целью исследования явилась разработка патогенетически обоснованной дифференцированной тактики ведения женщин после овариэктомии, произведенной в репродуктивном возрасте, с учетом характера и динамики изменений со стороны сердечно-сосудистой и костной систем в различные сроки после операции.

Материалы и методы тисследования: для решения поставленных задач,мы обследовали 161 пациентов с диагнозом синдром постовариэктомии в обл. Андижана.

Результаты исследований и обсуждение: Влияние дефицита половых стероидов и гормональной терапии на общее состояние больных, перенесших овариэктомию в репродуктивном возрасте.

Постовариэктомический синдром, подтверждаемый по индексу Куппермана (ИК), выявлен у 92,4% женщин в первый год после оперативного вмешательства. ИК, соответствующий средним и тяжелым проявлениям ПС, регистрировали у 50 из 65 (76,9%) пациенток с продолжительностью хирургической менопаузы менее 1 года, у 35 из 61 (57,4%) женщины на сроках от 1 до 3 лет и у 12 из 35 женщин (34,3%) с продолжительностью хирургической менопаузы более 3 лет. Полученные результаты показали, что одномоментное выключение функции яичников в репродуктивном возрасте сопровождается на ранних сроках после операции развитием выраженных нейро-вегетативных нарушений у большинства больных. Из полученных данных также следует, что даже в поздние сроки после выполненного вмешательства (> 3 лет) число пациенток со средними и тяжелыми проявлениями ПС, оцениваемым по ИК, остается весьма существенным, хотя и достоверно ($p<0,05$) более низким, чем в первый год хирургической менопаузы.

На боли в области сердца указывали 93 (57,8%) женщины. Боли в области сердца на первом году после овариэктомии отмечали 49 из 65 больных (75,4%), на 2-3 году после операции - 32 из 61 больной (52,5%), в периоде более 3 лет после выполненного вмешательства- 12 из 35 женщин (34,3%).

Для пациенток с кардиалгией был характерен полиморфизм болевого синдрома: 52,8% больных беспокоили давящие, 45,1% - колющие, 45,2% - острые пронизывающие, 39,3% - сжимающие боли в области сердца. При этом 38,3% женщин отмечали сочетание разнообразных по характеру болевых ощущений. Преимущественной локализацией болевых ощущений являлась область верхушки сердца (67,4%) или локализация слева от грудины в 1У-У межреберье (29,1%). Редко отмечалось возникновение болей за грудиной (4,2%). К наиболее частым факторам, провоцирующим появление кардиалгии, пациентки относили психоэмоциональные нагрузки (78,2%) и физическое напряжение (21,8%). Особенности болевого синдрома по длительности, разнообразию локализации и зон иррадиации, условиям купирования (резистентность к эффекту нитратов) соответствовали не ишемической кардиалгии. Боли в области сердца примерно в половине случаев сопровождались разнообразными вегетативными реакциями в различных сочетаниях - покраснением или побледнением кожи, потливостью, головной болью, шумом в ушах, обильным мочеиспусканием, сердцебиением, дрожью, одышкой, ощущением дискомфорта и тяжести в грудной клетке, чувством нехватки воздуха без признаков нарастающей левожелудочковой недостаточности.

При анализе клинической картины ПС у 58 (36%) пациенток были выявлены клинические симптомы андрогендефицитного состояния: упадок сил, быстрая утомляемость, утрата либидо, депрессивное настроение, снижение мышечного тонуса. Наибольшее число пациенток с такими отклонениями отмечено среди женщин с продолжительностью периода после операции года - 29 женщин (44,6%). У каждой третьей пациентки с проявлениями андрогендефицита течение ПС осложнялось периодически возникающими вагоинсулярными кризами.

Реакция костной ткани на овариэктомию и костнопротективная (антирезорбтивная) эффективность различных режимов ЗГТ

Изучение влияния овариэктомии на костный метаболизм у 152 пациенток, оперированных и обследованных на момент начала исследования в

репродуктивном возрасте, показало очевидную зависимость показателей, характеризующих МПКТ и костное ремоделирование, от длительности хирургической менопаузы. Увеличение продолжительности хирургической менопаузы сочеталось со снижением значений МПКТ, оцениваемых по Т-критерию, во всех четырех исследовавшихся отделах скелета, причем в наибольшей степени этот процесс был выраженным в поясничном отделе позвоночника (Ь2-Ь4). Коэффициент корреляции (г) между абсолютными значениями МПКТ и длительностью периода после овариэктомии составлял: в позвонках Ь2-Ь4: г=-0,42 (р<0,001); в шейке бедренной кости: г=-0,35 (р<0,01); в области Варда: г=-0,38 (р<0,01); в области большого вертела: г=-0,38 (р<0,01).

Вывод: Таким образом, во всех четырех исследовавшихся отделах скелета абсолютные значения МПКТ находились в обратной зависимости от продолжительности хирургической менопаузы, причем наиболее выраженная потеря костной ткани отмечалась в поясничном отделе позвоночника.

На сроках после операции более 5 лет частота пациенток с остеопорозом позвоночника достигала уже 33,3% (8 из 24 женщин). Не было отмечено ни одного случая остеопороза в шейке бедра даже на отдаленных (>5 лет) сроках после оперативного вмешательства, что свидетельствует о более медленной потере костной массы в этом участке скелета в сравнении с позвоночником после выполненной овариэктомии.

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РАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ПИТАНИЯ ДЕТЕЙ РАННЕГО ВОЗРАСТА В СЕМЬЕ И ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА СОСТОЯНИЕ ПИТАНИЯ

Резюме. Охрана и укрепление здоровья детского населения была и остается первостепенной задачей в любом обществе.

Поскольку именно дети составляют самую ранимую и сенситивную часть общества и, при этом, определяют его трудоспособный, репродуктивный, интеллектуальный и жизненный потенциал в будущем.

У детей всех возрастных групп отмечается преимущественный рост хронической патологии.

Ключевые слова: питания, гигиеническая оценка, нутритивный статус.

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RATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF THE NUTRITION OF YOUNG CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE STATE OF NUTRITION

Resume. The protection and promotion of the health of the child population has been and remains a paramount task in any society.

Since it is children who make up the most vulnerable and sensitive part of society and, at the same time, determine its able-bodied, reproductive, intellectual and life potential in the future.

In children of all age groups, a predominant increase in chronic pathology is noted.

Key words: nutrition, hygienic assessment, nutritional status.

Актуальность. Одним из важнейших показателей состояния здоровья детей дошкольного возраста является их физическое развитие. Важнейшими параметрами, отражающими уровень физического развития, являются рост и масса тела, используемые для оценки гармоничности развития детского организма [2,4,7]. Отклонения в физическом развитии часто являются свидетельством нерационального питания, неблагоприятно сказывающегося на здоровье, росте и развитии организма ребенка [5,8,10]. Несомненно, что многие заболевания связаны с неадекватным поступлением с продуктами питания и дисбалансом в организме жизненно важных макро- и микроэлементов, в первую очередь кальция, железа, селена, йода, цинка, фтора [3,6,8].

Давно известно, что качество и полноценность питания детей зависят не только от правильно составленного меню и умелого приготовления блюд, но также и от способов кулинарной обработки продуктов питания. Хорошо известно, что при организации питания детей существенную роль играет правильная организация технологического процесса приготовления пищи, обеспечивающая минимальные потери макро- и микроэлементов, аминокислот, витаминов и других биологически активных элементов в готовой продукции [1,5,9].

Цель исследования. На основании гигиенической оценки питания детей дошкольного возраста и его влияния на нутритивный статус, разработать социально-профилактические мероприятия по оптимизации питания детей, посещающих дошкольные образовательные учреждения.

Материалы и методы исследования. Работа состояла из нескольких последовательных этапов, соответствующих аналитическому дескриптивному исследованию (эпидемиологическое наблюдение).

На подготовительном этапе были определены проблема, цель и задачи исследования, основанные на истории и современном состоянии вопроса по проблемам питания детей дошкольного возраста, освещенных в отечественной и доступной зарубежной литературе. Составлена программа сбора, обработки и анализа материалов. Определены объекты исследования и репрезентативный объем выборки с учетом критериев включения и исключения.

Результаты исследования. Информативность метода оценки питания в организованных коллективах по меню-раскладкам недостаточна. Применение индивидуального весового метода показало, что неучтенные потери за счет остатков несъеденной части порции существенны и составляют 45% по основным нутриентам и энергии, и 38% по продуктовому набору (или в 1,7 раза меньше данных по меню).

Индивидуальное потребление пищи в организованных коллективах демонстрирует, что фактическое питание не компенсирует физиологические потребности детей дошкольного возраста. Выявлен дефицит белков (28,6%), жиров (28%), углеводов (38,4%) и энергии (34,1%), а также витаминов (в среднем 36%) и минеральных веществ (20-40%).

Питание в семье на современном этапе имеет свои особенности. Домашние рационы дополняют нутриентограмму буднего дня на 25% у старших детей и на 33% у младших, что выше рекомендуемого уровня (10%). Они вносят существенный вклад в потребление макаронных изделий (до 50%), колбасных изделий (до 60%) и птицы (до 40-50%), что свойственно для всех дошкольников. В выходные дни 56% детей питаются три раза, 39% детей только два раза. Набор блюд, предлагаемых в отдельные приемы пищи ограничен по структуре и не достаточен по суммарному объему (дефицит на 25-65%).

В среднесуточном рационе детей дошкольного возраста недостаточно таких основных групп продуктов, как хлеб (уровень потребления 55,2±3 г или 46% от РУП), мясо (47,9±4 г или 64%), молоко и молочные продукты (195,2±12 и 54,9±6 г или 56%), картофель (102,4±7 г или 49%) и овощи (119,7±7г или 37%). Редко включены в питание рыба (10,3±2г или 26%), творог (20,1±3 г или 50%) и яйца (12,6±1,4 г или 32%). Наибольший дефицит отмечается у младших дошкольников (в 1,4 раза).

Вследствие сложившейся структуры питания ниже физиологической нормы потребление энергии (на 25%) и пищевых веществ (недостаток белков животного происхождения - 25% углеводов, в том числе пищевых волокон - 30%), а также витаминов В1 (на 26-42%), С (на 25% у младших детей), Е (на 10-36%) и кальция (на 31-51%).

При изучении компонентного состава тела детей выявлено, что в дошкольном возрасте наблюдается рост абсолютных значений ТМ (на 31%), АКМ (на 38%), СММ (на 60%), у мальчиков эти показатели выше, чем у девочек ($p<0,05$). Увеличение ЖМ происходит постепенно и не зависит от пола.

Фактическое питание практически здоровых детей дошкольного возраста влияет на их нутритивный статус. Установлено, что недостаточное потребление белка с пищей является фактором риска формирования изменений композиционного состава тела, а именно его тощей части, включающей активную клеточную массу. Количество ТМ и АКМ в подгруппе 1 (с минимальным потреблением белка) меньше, чем в других подгруппах, соответственно на 12,5 кг и 0,5-2 кг. Прогностические уравнения множественной регрессии описывают данную модель на 84% у мальчиков и 87% у девочек.

Оптимизация питания детей дошкольного возраста должна включать в себя внедрение и регулирование социально-профилактических мероприятий на уровне дошкольных учреждений и на семейном (индивидуальном) уровне

Вывод. Разработаны специальные формы регистрации данных: «Дневник питания в организованном коллективе», «Дневник питания выходного и буднего дня». На следующем этапе был осуществлен непосредственный сбор материала по фактическому питанию детей дошкольного возраста в организованных коллективах и в домашних условиях и измерение антропометрических показателей и компонентного состава тела детей.

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ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ В ИММУННОЙ СИСТЕМЕ У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИМИ СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТЫМИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯМИ

Резюме. Болезни сердечно-сосудистой системы представляют наиболее острую проблему современной медицины. За последние четверть века смертность от патологии сердца и сосудов стабильно держится на первом месте. По данным статистических исследований в год от сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний в России умирает до 1,5млн. человек. В Мире же эта цифра достигает 31%. Основными и наиболее часто встречающимися нозологическими формами являются: атеросклероз, гипертоническая болезнь, ишемическая болезнь сердца, пороки сердца.

Ключевые слова: иммунная система, сердечно – сосудистая система, атеросклероз, заболевания.

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CHANGES IN THE IMMUNE SYSTEM IN PATIENTS WITH EXISTING CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Resume. Diseases of the cardiovascular system are the most acute problem of modern medicine. Over the past quarter century, mortality from heart and vascular pathology has been consistently in the first place. According to statistical studies, up to 1.5 million people die from cardiovascular diseases in Russia per year. In the world, this figure reaches 31%. The main and most common nosological forms are: atherosclerosis, hypertension, coronary heart disease, heart defects.

Keywords: immune system, cardiovascular system, atherosclerosis, diseases.

Актуальность. В последнее время все большее внимание уделяется значению иммунных механизмов в реализации патологических процессов различной локализации, в том числе и в развитии сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний [3].

Некоторые исследователи считают, что атеросклероз — проявление преждевременного старения иммунной системы [2]. Есть мнение, что в возникновении аутоиммунных процессов при старении важную роль играют мутации соматических клеток. В связи с этим полагают, что иммунная система играет значительную роль не только в сохранении, но и в сокращении жизни. Исследования показали, что аутоиммунные реакции могут быть причиной поражения сердца и сосудов [4]. Возникающее аутоиммунное повреждение, особенно свойственное лицам пожилого возраста, характеризуется ультраструктурной перестройкой миокардиоцитов [5, 6].Согласно имеющимся данным, у пациентов разных возрастных групп, включая детей раннего возраста с некоронарогенным поражением миокарда (миокардиодистрофии, миокардиты, миоперикардиты, дилятационная и гипертрофическая кардиомиопатия), ИБС, гипертонической болезнью, пороками сердца, нарушением сердечного ритма могут отмечаться разнообразные иммунные нарушения [1,3]. В миокарде, как и в других органах и тканях, воспалительные изменения возникают под воздействием множества факторов: это и прямая инвазия инфекционного агента, и иммуноопосредованное повреждение сердечной мышцы, и действие различных токсинов. Показано существование связи между клиническими особенностями поражения миокарда и иммунологическими показателями, характеризующими различную степень иммунного дисбаланса [2,5]. Иммунные механизмы поражения сердца как воспалительного, так и невоспалительного генеза представляют особый интерес [6].

В основе воспалительных изменений любой локализации лежит инфильтрация органа клетками иммунной системы, сопровождающаяся секрецией цитокинов (ФНО-а, ИЛ-1, ИЛ-6), накоплением окислительных

В последнее время обсуждается роль активации системы комплемента и нарушений цитокинового баланса при заболеваниях сердца [1]. У больных с различной сердечной патологией (миокардитами, дилятационной, гипертрофической кардиомиопатиями, стрессорной кардиомиопатией, хронической сердечной недостаточностью) важная роль принадлежит медиаторам ответа острой фазы - интерлейкин-1 (ИЛ-1), ИЛ-6, фактор некроза опухолей (ФНО-а). Эти цитокины регулируют иммунный ответ и обеспечивают гомеостаз в физиологических концентрациях, в высоких дозах те же цитокины могут оказывать патологическое эндокриноподобное действие, вызывая микрососудистую гиперкоагуляцию, гемодинамические нарушения и метаболическое истощение [2].

Отмечено повышение уровня ФНО-а в сыворотке крови при сердечной недостаточности развившейся на фоне ДКМП, при этом в части случаев степень гиперпродукции коррелировала с функциональным классом недостаточности кровообращения [3]. Большой интерес представляет работа Т. В. Бершовой и соав. (2010), демонстрирующая активацию всех звеньев апоптоза при хронической сердечной недостаточности у детей и подростков, причем выраженность индукции апоптоза зависит от стадии недостаточности кровообращения. Показано, что изменение содержания молекулярных агентов апоптоза в зависимости от концентрации оксида азота и суперпероксиддисмутазы свидетельствует об их участии в процессах регуляции программированной клеточной гибели. Взаимосвязь показателей апоптоза и эхокардиографических параметров подтверждает участие клеточного апоптоза в развитии ремоделирования миокарда у детей [2,4].

Повышение уровня ИЛ-2, играющего основную роль в регуляции дифференцировки лимфоцитов, ИФН-Y способствующего биосинтезу плазматических клеток, а также колониестимулирующих факторов выявлено пациентов с миокардитами [3,6].

Цель исследования. Целью настоящего исследования была разработка и систематизация критериев ранней диагностики, тяжести поражения сердечно-сосудистой системы, ближайшего и отдаленного прогноза, на основании комплексной клинико-инструментальной и лабораторной оценки, при иммунных систем.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для решения поставленных задач оценено состояние сердечно-сосудистой системы в остром и отдаленном периодах заболевания у 748 больных обследовано 265 пациентов с дифтерией, 149 - с изменениями иммунных систем.

Результаты исследования. Проявление аутоиммунизации у больных ИБС характеризуется сенсибилизацией лимфоцитов к тканям сосудистой стенки и сопровождается значительным повышением уровней аутоантител к окЛПНП и к тканям сосудов, а также активацией фагоцитарного звена иммунитета — нейтрофилов и моноцитов. Это сочетается с наличием таких осложнений ИБС, как инфаркт миокарда и дисфункция левого желудочка по данным эхокардиографии. Результаты проведенного тканевого типирования показали, что в локусе HLA DR в группе больных ИБС достоверные отличия в частоте встречаемости отмечены для аллели DRB1*12 (0,075 против 0,023 — в контроле). Аллель DRB1*04 встречается достоверно реже по сравнению с контрольной группой (0,050 против 0,112 в контроле). При сопоставлении результатов HLA-типирования с параметрами иммунной системы у больных ИБС, характеризующими проявления аутоиммунных реакций, была установлена позитивная ассоциативная связь аллели DRB1*03 с повышенной сенсибилизацией лимфоцитов, что позволяет рассматривать ее как генетический маркер риска возникновения аутоиммунных реакций. Также был проведен анализ полученных данных по распространенности в HLADRB1 регионе у больных ИБС известных генов, в отношении которых доказана достоверная связь с развитием аутоиммунизации. Установлено, что в генотипе 61,7% обследованных больных в HLA-DRB1 генотипе обе специфичности были нейтрально или протективно ассоциированы с аутоиммунитетом. У 38,3% больных лишь одна HLA-DRB1 специфичность была положительно ассоциирована с аутоиммунизацией, в то время как вторая была нейтрально или отрицательно ассоциирована. Из обследованных нами пациентов не было ни одного, в генотипе которого обе HLA-DRB1 специфичности были бы из «функциональной» группы, маркирующей развитие аутоиммунизации.

Вывод. Современные рекомендации по профилактике сердечнососудистых заболеваний уделяют большое внимание выявлению и коррекции факторов риска, оценке вероятности развития осложнений и прогнозу этих заболеваний.

Дальнейшее изучение участия аутоиммунных процессов в патогенезе ИБС и прогнозирование риска их развития с помощью иммуногенетического анализа будет способствовать своевременной профилактике и выбору соответствующих схем лечения с учетом необходимости коррекции факторов, формирующих аутоиммунные реакции.

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О НЕОБХОДИМОСТИ И ЗНАЧИМОСТИ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНОЙ ОСНОВЫ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ НАЛОГОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются необходимость и важность совершенствования концептуальных основ модернизации налоговой системы, особенности и проблемы современности с точки зрения современного налогового менеджмента государства. В целях укрепления финансовой основы обеспечения устойчивости экономического роста приоритет эффективной реализации государственных фискальных задач, в частности, налоговых доходов государственного бюджета, требует создания концептуальной основы совершенствования концептуальной базы. модернизации налоговой системы.

Ключевые слова: налог, налоговая система, модернизация налоговой системы, реформа налоговой системы, принципы налогообложения, функции налогообложения.

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ON THE ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE CONCEPTUAL BASIS OF THE MODERNIZATION OF THE TAX SYSTEM

Abstract. The article examines the necessity and importance of improving the conceptual foundations of the modernization of the tax system, the features and problems of the present time from the point of view of the state's modern tax management. In order to strengthen the financial foundations of ensuring the stability of economic growth, the priority of the effective implementation of state fiscal tasks, in particular, the tax revenues of the state budget, requires the creation of conceptual foundations for improving the conceptual foundations of the modernization of the tax system.

Keywords: tax, tax system, tax system modernization, tax system reform, taxation principles, taxation functions.

Введение.

В настоящее время в условиях нарастания процессов интернационализации и интеграции мирового хозяйства, с одной стороны, усиливаются изменения в национальных экономиках, этот процесс приводит к снижению уровня государственного вмешательства в экономику, а с другой стороны, появляются новые формы организации мирового хозяйства, регулирование которых со стороны государства должно адаптироваться к новым условиям. В связи с этим на современном этапе экономической глобализации и роста интеграционных процессов вопросы модернизации налоговой системы становятся все более актуальными.

Поэтому важно всесторонне изучить концептуальные основы реформирования и модернизации налоговой системы, которые сегодня являются причиной многих дискуссий, а также концептуальные основы эффективных моделей налогообложения и ведущих брендов мировой налоговой практики как отдельное направление.

В таких условиях государство должно быть заинтересовано в привлечении иностранных инвестиций и создании благоприятной налоговой среды. Поскольку налоговая система является основой финансового механизма государственного регулирования экономики и одним из важнейших инструментов экономического регулирования, ее модернизация представляет собой весьма сложный и многогранный процесс. В настоящее время наблюдается первый этап процесса модернизации налоговой системы Республики Узбекистан, и поскольку государственный бюджет является основным механизмом формирования доходной части, необходимо изучить и оценить ресурсы и масштабы его модернизации более глубокие.

Результат модернизации налоговой системы во многом зависит от того, насколько государственная налоговая политика соответствует требованиям международных финансово-кредитных организаций, финансирующих проект модернизации налоговой системы страны, и насколько эти требования учитывают особенности модернизации. налоговой системы и национальной экономики. Важность проблемы модернизации налоговой системы проявляется и в том, что теперь в мировую рыночную экономику интегрируются не только крупные предприятия, но и малый и средний бизнес. Поэтому тема данной научной статьи посвящена очень важному и актуальному вопросу – исследованию теоретических аспектов формирования налоговой системы Нового Узбекистана на современном этапе с учетом вышеизложенных причин ее модернизации.

В Налоговом кодексе и других правовых документах не определено понятие «налоговая система», а также не определены необходимость модернизации налоговой системы и порядок ее реализации. В то же время мы видим, что в экономической литературе нет единого подхода к описанию налоговой системы.

В зарубежной литературе под этой категорией в большинстве случаев понимают компонент финансовой системы и важный оценочный показатель стратегической налоговой политики государства. В частности, в исследованиях Кароллы Пессино и Рикардо Фенокьетто отмечается, что под налоговой системой понимается совокупность мер, связанных с фактической реализацией налоговых поступлений на основе налоговых платежей, льгот и эффективного использования действующего налогового режима на основе о финансовом законодательстве, действующем в стране, а также определении перспектив финансовых возможностей государства на основе налоговых поступлений.

Джордж Чун-Ян Куо рассматривает назначение налоговой системы как важное направление обеспечения налоговой безопасности государства в современных условиях и подчеркивает, что баланс возможностей налогоплательщиков платить налоги или Должна быть принята во внимание способность государства получать доходы.

Анализ показывает, что в экономической литературе существует несколько научных подходов в теоретическом обосновании результатов модернизации налоговой системы:

Некоторые авторы понимают это как «результат модернизации налоговой системы – показатель эффективности использования фискальной функции налога». Это понятие можно убедительно определить как полноту исполнения налоговых обязательств, определяемую на основе действующего законодательства и выражаемую как отношение суммы налоговых платежей к сумме налоговых обязательств в определенном периоде.

Другая группа авторов обосновала «суть результата модернизации налоговой системы как рейтингового показателя деятельности налоговых органов». Данный показатель рассчитывается путем деления фактической суммы налоговых платежей на максимальную сумму исследуемого периода. Само понятие «100% реализация налогооблагаемого дохода» в определенной степени условно. В полной мере реализовать это условие не представляется возможным, поскольку на практике невозможно правильно определить общую сумму налогооблагаемого дохода и других объектов в течение года из-за статистических ошибок при планировании налоговой базы, уклонения налогоплательщиков от уплаты налогов, а также введения налоговых льгот. Данные обстоятельства обосновывают необходимость определения уровня обеспечения налоговых доходов только на макроуровне, то есть в пределах республики, области и района, поскольку логически неприемлемо определять уровень обеспечения налоговых доходов на микроуровне, на уровне уровень предприятия. Поэтому предпочтительнее определять сумму уплаченных налогов или сумму налога, причитающегося к уплате, что является противоположным понятием по сравнению с определением уровня исполнения налоговых поступлений на уровне предприятия.

Некоторые экономисты подчеркивают, что «основным количественно-бюджетным критерием результата модернизации налоговой системы является показатель уровня исполнения налоговых поступлений, рассчитываемый путем деления суммы фактически уплаченных налогов на план налоговых поступлений соответствующей бюджеты». По сути, рассчитанный таким образом показатель представляет собой реализацию налоговых поступлений в бюджет.

Анализ и результаты.

В настоящее время налоговая система любой страны является не только составной частью государственной финансовой системы, но и важнейшим звеном общей системы экономического регулирования. Термин «налоговая система», хотя данное словосочетание и присутствует в Налоговом кодексе, строго не определен в законодательстве Республики Узбекистан. Для нас это важно, поскольку нормативно утвержденного понятия не существует, разные авторы трактуют этот термин по-разному.

В связи с этим считаем целесообразным предложить следующее определение данного понятия, обобщающее взгляды авторов в экономической литературе:

Налоговая система представляет собой совокупность основных элементов, которые описывают характер взаимоотношений государства и общества в процессе сбора налоговых платежей в бюджет. К основным элементам относятся виды налоговых платежей, доступные в стране, налоговое законодательство и система налогового администрирования.

Термин «модернизация» обычно употребляется в смысле усовершенствования, совершенствования, усовершенствования, производимого в соответствии с новейшими требованиями, нормами или стандартами.

Поскольку данная научная статья посвящена модернизации налоговой системы, мы сочли необходимым определить понятие «модернизация налоговой системы» следующим образом, чтобы ее содержание соответствовало заявленным целям.

Модернизация налоговой системы – это совершенствование ее элементов в соответствии с требованиями внешней и внутренней налоговой политики государства.

Таким образом, чтобы сформулировать концепцию модернизации налоговой системы, необходимо рассмотреть все элементы налоговой системы Республики Узбекистан, а также выявить основные проблемы их функционирования.

Модернизация налоговой системы должна соответствовать налоговой политике государства, которая, в свою очередь, является неотъемлемой частью его финансовой политики. На наш взгляд, необходимо выделить следующие направления, по которым следует проводить модернизацию.

Для этого необходимы следующие действия:

1. Гармонизация налогового законодательства с законодательством стран-партнеров с целью устранения препятствий в движении товаров, капитала, рабочей силы, интеллектуальной собственности и т.д.

2. Создание привлекательного налогового пространства для инвестиций на территории государства.

3. Гармонизация отечественного налогового законодательства с обязательствами, вытекающими из заключенных международных соглашений.

4. Совершенствование налогового законодательства с целью устранения противоречий и неясностей.

5. Совершенствование системы налогового администрирования.

Новое понимание налоговых отношений через задачу гармонизации интересов их участников заключается в устранении препятствий на пути экономической интеграции. Гармонизация налоговых отношений на основе конфликта интересов ставит следующие задачи:

- отмена налоговых порогов в целях создания равных конкурентных условий для субъектов предпринимательства;

- интеграция и унификация внутреннего рынка стран-членов международной организации как основного двигателя интеграционных процессов;

- согласование структуры налоговых систем, порядка взимания основных видов налогов.

Краткое содержание.

В настоящее время наблюдается первый этап процесса модернизации налоговой системы Республики Узбекистан, и поскольку ее государственный бюджет является основным механизмом формирования доходной части, необходимо изучить и оценить ресурсы и масштабы его модернизации более глубокие. Необходимо также учитывать, насколько эти требования соответствуют особенностям национальной экономики. Важность проблемы модернизации налоговой системы заключается в том, что в мировую рыночную экономику интегрируются не только крупные, но и малые и средние предприятия страны.

Исследование важнейших аспектов модернизации налоговой системы нашей страны позволило обосновать ряд теоретико-аналитических выводов и практических рекомендаций:

- Модернизация налоговой системы – сложный и противоречивый процесс. Несмотря на развитие научных исследований в зарубежной практике, в нашей республике существует потребность в теоретических и практических обобщениях, разработанных наукой нашей страны, анализе основополагающих факторов, определяющих модернизацию налоговой системы, приоритетных задач и механизмов реализации, которые служат стабилизировать налоговую систему.

- Главным приоритетом модернизации налоговой системы должно стать, прежде всего, создание благоприятной налоговой среды для притока национальных и иностранных инвестиций в местные предприятия, а также создание необходимых условий для стимулирования деятельности субъектов хозяйствования.

- Совершенствуя и изменяя налоговые механизмы, можно мобилизовать финансовые ресурсы и стать независимыми от внешних долгов.

- В условиях международной интеграции и глобализации экономики возникает множество проблем в модернизации и гармонизации системы налогообложения.

- Основные элементы налоговой реформы соответствуют стратегическим направлениям налоговой политики: снизить налоговое бремя и упростить налоговую систему путем исправления обстоятельств, нарушающих экономическое содержание этих налогов, в правилах определения налогооблагаемой базы по отдельным налогам.

- Налоговая политика как одна из важнейших составляющих экономической политики должна быть преобразована в систему стимулирования развития реального сектора экономики. Помимо решения основной задачи, на современном этапе развития и поддержания макроэкономической стабильности налоговая политика должна решить еще четыре обобщенные задачи: добиться максимизации национального дохода, защиты внутреннего производства, выравнивания доходов населения и обеспечения положительного экономического роста. платежный баланс.

- Модернизация налоговой системы, привлечение прямых инвестиций, снижение уровня теневой экономики, повышение конкурентоспособности местной продукции, увеличение реальных доходов населения и, соответственно, сокращение бедности, сокращение бюджетного дефицита, расширение налоговой базы наряду с организационно-правовые меры, создает благоприятные условия для повышения экономической активности хозяйствующих субъектов.

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ВАЖНОСТЬ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ АСПЕКТОВ СЕКТОРА РОЗНИЧНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ И ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы розничной торговли, потребления и построения рынка посредством развития потребительского поведения и маркетинговых исследований.

Ключевые слова: розничная торговля, электронная коммерция, глобализация, эмпирическая исследования, потребительское поведение.

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IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF THE RETAIL AND CONSUMPTION SECTOR

Annotation. This article issues retail trade, consumption and construction of market through the grow of consumer behavior and marketing research.

Key words: retail trade, e-commerce, globalization, empiric research, consumer behavior.

Пару десятилетий назад было легко жаловаться на отсутствие исторических исследований, касающихся розничной торговли и потребления. Сегодня это определенно не тот случай. Составить обзор событий в этих двух областях за последние 20-30 лет - огромная задача. Однако следует отметить, что, хотя за последние годы потребители и история потребления созрели до такой степени, что стало актуально и возможно публиковать основные обзоры, это в меньшей степени относится к истории розничной торговли. Одной из возможных причин этого различия является тот факт, что организация розничной и оптовой торговли пронизана национальными особенностями, не в последнюю очередь институциональными различиями; между тем характер потребления и общества потребления, по крайней мере, в прошлом веке и в Западном мире, имеет много общих черт. Одним из аспектов является, конечно, американизация идеалов потребления. Это не означает, что общее развитие сектора розничной торговли сильно отличается, если рассматривать его в течение более длительного периода. Все виды форматов и практик розничной торговли, от специализированных магазинов с роскошными витринами и услужливым ручным обслуживанием до электронной коммерции, в какой-то момент были приняты и развиты во всех странах мира.

Однако внедрение и относительная важность различных аспектов сектора розничной торговли различаются в разных странах, а также в городских и сельских районах. Настоящий специальный выпуск Scandinavian Economic History Review основан на открытом обзоре CFP на тему "Розничная торговля, потребление и построение рынков с девятнадцатого по двадцать первый века’. Мы, приглашенные редакторы, благодарны за то, что редакционная группа SEHR предоставила ученым, проводящим исследования по этим темам, возможность представить свои результаты таким образом. Мы в различном качестве участвовали в организации семинаров, посвященных эволюции розничной торговли в двадцатом веке. Один в Париже в 2015 году и один в UPSALE в 2016 году. Основной причиной организации этих двух семинаров было ощущение необходимости проведения дополнительных исследований по истории розничной торговли двадцатого века; другой мотивацией было собрать ученых из разных стран для обсуждения сходств и различий в развитии розничной торговли и ее конечного назначения - потребления. Результаты этих семинаров были отрадными. Ряд докладов с первого семинара будут опубликованы в специальном выпуске журнала Business History на тему "Новые перспективы европейской розничной торговли 20-го века" в ближайшем будущем. Некоторые из них уже доступны онлайн. Можно также отметить, что Business History публикует статьи из другого предстоящего специального выпуска, в данном случае о "Меняющейся экономике подержанных товаров", а также что пара других недавних статей вносит важный вклад в наше понимание изменений в розничной торговле в двадцатом веке. Можно также отметить, что пара статей как с первого, так и со второго семинара, упомянутых выше, недавно были опубликованы в журнале "История розничной торговли и потребления". Таким образом, настоящий специальный выпуск SEHR дополняет этот объем важной работы. Конечно, существуют и другие важные каналы для изучения розничной торговли, и потребления. Центр истории розничной торговли и дистрибуции (CHORD) при Университете Вулверхэмптона, благодаря своим конференциям и семинарам, на протяжении 30 лет является важным центром взаимодействия в этой области. В недавних антологиях, таких как Jessen and Langer (2012) и Lundin and Kaiserfeld (2015), собрано несколько интересных исследований. Но также показательно, что только совсем недавно академический журнал был посвящен исключительно истории розничной торговли и потребления, такой как "История розничной торговли и потребления с 2015 года". Вклад северных стран в историю розничной торговли и потребления за последние полтора десятилетия набрал обороты, хотя и начинался с очень низкого уровня. Однако большая часть исследований по-прежнему публикуется на национальном уровне и на национальном языке. Это еще одна причина, по которой этот специальный выпуск имеет большое значение. Во многих отношениях три избранные статьи обогащают историографию розничной торговли и потребления и отражают общий рост исследований истории бизнеса в странах Северной Европы. Рассматривая три различных периода современной эпохи, они иллюстрируют как разнообразие тем, так и междисциплинарный характер истории розничной торговли и потребления как подполя. В первой статье Йоханна Васхольм и Анна Сунделин исследуют взаимодействие между русскими коробейниками и местным населением в шведоязычных сельских районах Финляндии на рубеже двадцатого века. Находясь на стыке экономической и культурной истории, они документируют эволюцию практик потребления и торговли в доиндустриальном обществе. В отдаленных сельских районах визиты коробейников представляют собой вектор социально-экономических изменений. Во второй статье Клара Арнберг исследует представления женщин-потребителей в шведских отраслевых журналах и рекламных справочниках, выпущенных в межвоенный период. Она показывает, как стереотипное изображение иррациональной и импульсивной женщины-потребителя, "мелкой сошки", в 1930-х годах подвергается сомнению женскими организациями (политическими и общественными), которые позиционируют женское потребление как символ респектабельности женщины и ее преданности семье. Арнберг также указывает на американское влияние на эти шведские дебаты. Наконец, Эспен Экберг и Кристоффер Йенсен анализируют создание и провал совместного транснационального потребительского кооператива в Дании, Швеции и Норвегии в период с 2002 по 2007 год. После описания предшествующего контекста и самого процесса слияния они исследуют причины неудачи, выделяя эндогенные и экзогенные факторы. Это тематическое исследование иллюстрирует одну из многих неудачных попыток глобализации розничной торговли между промышленно развитыми странами и дает подробное представление о будущем кооперативных розничных компаний Северной Европы. Благодаря разнообразию подходов и объектов изучения, эти три статьи открывают более широкий обзор методологии истории бизнеса, а также места транснационального оборота и гендера как важных тем исследований розничной торговли и потребления. Во-первых, этот специальный выпуск косвенно вносит свой вклад в продолжающиеся методологические дебаты в области истории бизнеса. Хотя ни в одной из статей не применяется доминирующая методология проверки гипотез, тем не менее, они отражают ценную множественность и неоднородность истории бизнеса с точки зрения возможных методов исследования и источников. С одной стороны, Васхольм и Сунделин, а именно на профессиональные журналы и опросы о странствующих русских коробейниках. Их подход сопоставим с историографической работой французской школы анналов, которая занимается историей менталитетов и репрезентаций. С другой стороны, Эксберг и Дженсен предлагают более классический пример из истории бизнеса, поскольку он рассматривает деловую практику и организационный дизайн фирм. Однако, поскольку он выбирает качественные методы – комбинируя архивные исследования с двойным анализом литературы о глобализации розничной торговли и кооперативах, - Эксберг и Дженсен помещают свою работу в рамки новых бизнес–историй, пропагандируемых Декером, Киппингом и Вадхвани (2015). Во-вторых, в каждой статье поднимается вопрос о транснациональном распространении. Очевидно, что практика потребления и розничной торговли часто нуждается в концептуализации вне национального контекста, поскольку на нее могут повлиять зарубежные примеры и международная передача знаний и опыта. Тем не менее, характер этих переводов сильно различается. В конце девятнадцатого века в Восточной Карелии одним из векторов консюмеризма стала мелкая торговля, которой незаконно занимались русские коробейники, стоящие на задворках общества. Принимая во внимание, что в Швеции в 1920-х годах потребительский спрос на промышленные товары стимулировался хорошо структурированными рекламными агентствами, использующими, казалось бы, продуманную риторику, импортированную из Соединенных Штатов. Подводя итог, можно сказать, что как пропаганда в американском стиле, так и российские разносчики на своем собственном уровне способствуют укреплению рыночной экономики и общества потребления. Однако сохраняются сильные национальные различия в практике потребления, и потребительские предпочтения представляют собой потенциальные препятствия для глобализации розничной торговли, особенно в секторе продуктов питания, как показано в статье Экберга и Дженсена. Используя теоретическую концепцию укорененности, Экберг и Дженсен подчеркивают неоднородность трех национальных продовольственных рынков на культурном, экономическом и институциональном уровнях. Несмотря на кажущуюся близость между Данией, Швецией и Норвегией, целостного скандинавского рынка, в который могло бы вписаться слияние Coop Norden, на самом деле не существует. Статья Экберг и Дженсена - редкий вклад в историю глобализации розничной торговли. Действительно, в то время как исследования розничной торговли приобрели "фундаментально международный характер" в области маркетинга и менеджмента, историки розничной торговли удивительным образом пренебрегли тенденциями глобализации. В этом отношении Экберг и

Дженсен откликаются на призыв Александера (2013) к более широкому эмпирическому исследованию истории бизнеса, чтобы пролить свет на соответствующую роль "корпоративных и рыночных факторов в определении успеха и устойчивости международной розничной деятельности". В-третьих, статьи Вассхолма, Санделина и Арнберга о социальных измерениях потребления демонстрируют, что история консюмеризма выигрывает от гендерной перспективы. Столетие назад в шведоязычных сельских районах Финляндии женщины были основными покупателями коробейников, поскольку они оставались дома. Этот контакт нельзя сводить исключительно к акту покупки, поскольку он также был вектором экономической и культурной интеграции, в которой женщины играли центральную роль. Торг с разносчиками познакомил их с коммерческими переговорами и денежной экономикой; это открыло окно во внешний городской мир. Таким образом, женщины практиковали бы свои потребительские навыки и не были бы импульсивными и иррациональными "щеголями", которых изображали шведские рекламодатели в 1920-х годах, как показано в статье Арнберга. Добавляя культурные, лингвистические и даже эмоциональные аспекты к своей истории, исследование Вассхолм также поднимает более общие вопросы об отношениях между покупателями и розничными продавцами. Русские коробейники были больше, чем торговцы (Фонтейн, 1996). Они были посыльными, информаторами, артистами эстрады и, следовательно, создавали социальную сплоченность. Это имеет сильный резонанс сегодня, учитывая эволюцию розничной торговли за последние 50 лет. Появляются новые потребительские культуры, в то время как социальные аспекты процесса покупки постепенно трансформируются или исчезают; владельцев магазинов заменили кассиры, которых в настоящее время заменяют кассы самообслуживания или электронная коммерция. Что касается статьи Арнберга, то она показывает, как социальные и экономические субъекты по-разному классифицируют потребительское поведение в зависимости от пола. Женские организации изображают респектабельную шведскую домохозяйку, в то время как рекламодатели представляют женщину-потребителя как поверхностный ‘голливудский типаж’. Ни одна из этих классификаций на самом деле не отражает осязаемую реальность, и по-прежнему крайне важно понять, как строится фигура потребителя, чтобы лучше понять функционирование общества потребления на протяжении всего двадцатого века. В своей "Истории мастерства продаж" Фридман уже показывает, как в 1920–х годах продавцы Chevrolet использовали разный дискурс для продажи автомобилей мужчинам и женщинам соответственно - оставляя рациональные и технические аргументы для мужчин и играя на эмоциях с женщинами. Эта выдуманная иррациональность женщин-потребителей может быть частично понята через теорию праздного класса Веблена (1899), в которой он отмечает, что женщины из высшего класса являются главными сторонницами того, что он называет "демонстративным потреблением’. В начале двадцатого века практика нерационального и чрезмерного потребления стала отличительным признаком новой промышленной буржуазии, и в то время как муж работает, домохозяйка тратит ‘демонстративно’.

Наконец, теоретизирование моделей и практик потребления с точки зрения гендера может также означать неспособность рекламодателей понять социально-экономическую логику потребления и, следовательно, разработать уточненную типологию потребителей до появления надлежащих маркетинговых исследований. Надеемся, что постепенно будем продвигаться к расширению международного сотрудничества по этим вопросам, чтобы достичь уровня, на котором один или несколько ученых смогут написать историю розничной торговли мира, Европы или, по крайней мере, северных стран.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ТРУДОВЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЕ

Аннотация. В этой статье показана роль и важность рабочих ресурсов в системе экономических отношений. Направления использования трудовых отношений анализируются в повышении экономической эффективности. Взгляды иностранных и местных ученых также проанализировали мнение трудовых отношений и описано как отдельная категория. Индикаторы и показатели эффективности анализируются на предприятиях. Корпоративная модель (японская, Индия, Китай, китайская модель), включая либеральная модель рабочей связи в стране (США, британскую и Ирландию), корпоративную модель социального рынка (, Великобритания и Ирландия). Особенности свойств трудовых отношений в контексте Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова: трудовые отношения, производительность труда, производительность труда, модели труда, модели, либеральная модель, Корпоративная модель, социальная модель.

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FORMATION OF LABOR RELATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Abstract. This article shows the role and importance of working resources in the system of economic relations. Directions for the use of labor relations are analyzed in increasing economic efficiency. The views of foreign and local scientists also analyzed the opinion of labor relations and described as a separate category. Indicators and performance indicators are analyzed at enterprises. Corporate model (Japanese, India, China, Chinese model), including the liberal model of working relations in the country (USA, British and Ireland), the Corporate Model of the Social Market (British and Ireland). Features of the properties of labor relations in the context of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: labor relations, labor productivity, labor productivity, labor model, model, liberal model, corporate model, social model.

Успех экономических реформ в нашей стране зависит от эффективного функционирования хозяйствующих субъектов, изменений трудовых отношений, происходящих в производственном процессе. Известно, что содержание трудовых отношений, механизм их действия, определяющий активность человеческого фактора в совокупности факторов производства, постоянно совершенствуется. Естественно, что существуют определенные различия в возникновении трудовых отношений в разных секторах экономики, поскольку они также отражают особенности сектора.

Разнообразие трудовых отношений определяется следующим: во-первых, они являются частью общей системы человеческих отношений; во-вторых, они проявляются под влиянием социальной среды; в-третьих, они будут подвержены институциональному влиянию со стороны государства и публичных властей; и, в-четвертых, они, как правило, обеспечивают конструктивное решение возникающих конфликтов.

Экономисты К. Абдурахманов, Ф.Мамарасулов трудовые отношения - это отношения, которые возникают между людьми во время их работы.

К ним относятся отношения между работодателем и работником, между начальником и его подчиненными, между служащими, выполняющими соответствующие трудовые функции, между рабочим коллективом, между администрацией и профсоюзом [3].

М.Г.Лапусть таҳрири остида тайёрланган «Менежернинг маълумот-луғати» да меҳнат муносабатлари тушунчаси ўзига хос тарзда ёритилган.

Словарь менеджера под редакцией М.Г. Лапуста уникальным образом освещает концепцию трудовых отношений.

По его словам, трудовые отношения возникают в результате создания товарной стоимости среди его участников коллективного труда, обмена результатами труда, а также необходимости трудовой кооперации и ее разделения на подразделения.В свою очередь, социальные процессы отражаются в социологических аспектах трудовых отношений благодаря взаимодействию работников, а также социальному статусу групп и работников, наличию разнообразия в их интересах за счет разделения труда [4].Рус олими О.В. Ромашовнинг фикрича, меҳнат муносабатлари мураккаб социал-иқтисодий ҳодиса бўлиб, қуйидаги жиҳатлари билан тавсифланади:

а) мотивация ва меҳнат жараёнидаги ҳулқ ва аҳлоқнинг белгиланиши;

б) меҳнат фаолиятида ишловчиларга ҳақ тўлаш, рағбатлантиришга эътиборнинг юқорилиги билан ажралиб туради[6].

По словам Ромашова О.В, трудовые отношения - сложное социально-экономическое явление, характеризующееся следующими аспектами:

а) мотивация и определение поведения и этики в процессе работы;

б) характеризуется высокой ориентацией на оплату труда и мотивацию сотрудников [6].

Непрерывная трудовая деятельность осуществляется посредством взаимодействия людей с хозяйствующими субъектами. Трудовые отношения являются важным фактором процесса трудовой деятельности, роста ее производительности, то есть снижения затрат на единицу продукции. Трудовые отношения являются важный частью системы экономических отношений и проявляются как экономический механизм, который представляет собой отношения между работодателем (предпринимателем, инвестором, фермером и т. Д.) И работодателем в экономической деятельности, в которой формируется конкурентная среда. Трудовые отношения в системе экономических отношений, с одной стороны, представляют собой эффективное использование рабочей силы конкурентоспособных хозяйствующих субъектов, поддержание нормальной заработной платы, высокого положения на рынке и увеличение прибыли. С другой стороны, работодатель, преследуя свои материальные интересы, демонстрирует взаимосвязь высокой заработной платы, благоприятных условий труда и социальной защиты.

Хотя эти отношения были основной частью экономических отношений в разных социально-экономических системах, процессы их организации и управления различались, а отношения между работодателем и работником реализовывались по-разному.

В рыночной экономике под влиянием соотношения спроса и предложения на трудовые ресурсы на рынке труда и складывающихся социально-экономических отношений существующие трудовые отношения совершенствуются и обогащают свою сущность новыми принципами. В частности, предоставление свободы работать в различных формах собственности привело к сокращению принудительных трудовых отношений в административно-командной системе и еще больше расширило возможности работодателя по социальной защите. Это привело к изменению отношения к категории трудовых отношений в экономике.

На наш взгляд, категория трудовых отношений - это совокупность социально-экономических отношений между работодателем и работодателем во всех формах управления, протекающих в рамках установленного законодательства, изменяющихся под влиянием рыночных факторов. Трудовые отношения включают в себя социально-экономические отношения, которые будут изменяться на рыночные факторы, которые осуществляются с работодателем во всех формах собственности на рыночную экономику, под влиятельным рыночным фактором.

Движение факторов производства в отраслях экономики, особенно непосредственное участие человеческого фактора, служит основой формирования трудовых отношений и постоянно меняется под влиянием внутренней конкуренции.

Это связано с тем, что стремление хозяйствующих субъектов участвовать в конкуренции в рыночной экономике и занять высокое положение и прибыль на рынке также включает в себя трудовые отношения.

Этот процесс подразумевает настрой работников на увеличение размера прибыли на основе своевременного и качественного выполнения порученных работ, хранения имущества и не расходования сырья, рационального использования рабочего времени. В результате между сторонами возникает конфликт интересов, который, с одной стороны, усиливает склонность работодателя поддерживать заработную плату на уровне, равном заработной плате работника, а с другой стороны, увеличивает потребность работодателя в дальнейшей поддержке их интересов. Эти экономические отношения охватывают трудовые отношения, в которых также определяется активность человеческого фактора.

Трудовые отношения являются эволюционным периодом на протяжении всеми периодическими системами как экономические категории, и является концепцией, которая существует во всех экономических системах. Однако эта категория отличалась искренней, религиозной, экономической и взаимно отличающейся различными социально-экономическими системами.

Важной особенностью этих систем является то, что они не разделяют, а дополняют друг друга. Это дает компании эффективные результаты. Такие отношения являются добровольными, любопытством и событиями на основе трудовых договоров. В частности, в Индии, в Китае, важно получить работу в системе трудовых отношений, поддерживать и принять работу. Поскольку спрос на рынок труда на рынке труда очень мало, чем предложение. Тем не менее, независимо от того, как спрос и поставка на рынке труда в той мере, в значительной степени интересы появления внешнего вида также отражают усилия работы и труда. Во время производственного процесса факторы из производственных факторов, в разных условиях, политических, экономических, демографических отношениях, используются в разных связях и взаимодействии. В результате роль трудовых отношений между работодателями и работодателями увеличится, и ее состав отличается. Каждый из вышеуказанных факторов в формировании трудовых отношений является стоимость вышеуказанного фактора, а также окружающую среду с социально-культурными и политическими условиями, которые наступают в силу экономического роста и динамика экономический развития.

Сегодня могут быть выделены три модели работы в экономическом развитии развитых стран:

1. Либеральная модель. Отличительной особенностью этой модели является то, что роль профсоюзов не будет очень высокой, превосходство частной собственности для этой модели является центральное положение. Эта модель в основном действительна в Соединенных Штатах, Великобритании и Ирландии. В последние годы развивается всестороннее законодательство о свободных рабочих отношениях в этих странах.

2. Корпоративная модель. Эта модель доминирует на рынке системы, а государство активно участвует в экономике. Его два выступления могут быть выделены:

а) демократическая или социально-реформированная корпорация;

б) иерархическая корпорация.

Существует отличное место для социального консенсуса на демократическом направлении, то есть для достижения взаимного соглашения. Эта система основана на координации государственных и частных интересов для координации регулирования процессов на рынке труда, для достижения общего социального благополучия в этой системе.

Иерархическая корпорация доступна в Японии и характеризуется регулированием использования ресурсов. В то же время государство придает большое значение развитию труда, но менее участвует в бизнес сети. Уникальность на рынке труда заключается в том, что трудовые договоры во всех секторах наблюдаются в фирме.

3. Модель социальной рыночной рыночной сети тесно из либеральной модели к корпоративной модели. Это социальная система экономического управления в основном в Германии.

Эта система предусматривает поддержку тех, кто является социально-экономическим трудностями. Это, прежде всего, молодые люди, фермеры, семьи с низким доходом также являются небольшими и средними фирмами, поскольку они не всегда могут справиться с давлением крупных компаний и транснациональных корпораций. Активное участие государства в экономике находится в гармонии с широким спектром социального обеспечения собственности. Модель социальной рынки особенно предпринимает положительный результат в Швеции. Швеция является крупнейшим страновым гарантом в мире. Доля расходов на социальную защиту составляет 42% ВВП. В частности, доля предполагаемых на 12%, временно выплачиваемых пособий, безработная выгода составляет 2%, 5 процентов от оказания помощи людям, составляет 7%. В Швеции это похвально, что как работник, безработный, без работы, а также болен, имеют право использовать страховой фонд[8].

Три модели трудовых отношений включают степень экономического развития страны, демографические процессы, национальный цен и национальный менталитет. Вышеуказанные модели соответствуют условиям Узбекистана, мы считаем, что модель социального рынка.

Это связано с тем, что в нашей стране, основанные на национальных особенностях, предприятия поддерживаются государством и осуществляют всеобъемлющие решения о решении мер социальной защиты.

При регулировании трудовых отношений сосредоточиться на следующем:

➢ появится баланс рабочих отношений в пределах баланса спроса и поставки на рынке труда. Согласно анализу, а также развитие частных форм экономических форм повышает производительность труда при создании определенных социально-экономических проблем в регионах. В частности, темпы создания новых рабочих мест на предприятиях остаются за требованиями населения.

➢ в отрасли экономики трудовые отношения влияют на такие факторы, как трудовые отношения, поощрение труда, занятости, курс занятости, деятельность профсоюзов. Эти факторы вступают в силу и происходят в рамках установленного законодательства. Если кто-то из них ослабнет, остановите эффективность производительности труда.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ КОМПЛЕКСНОЙ ТЕРАПИИ С ПРИМЕНЕНИЕМ НИЗКОИНТЕНСИВНОЙ СВЕТО – ЛАЗЕРНОЙ ТЕРАПИИ У ЖЕНЩИН БОЛЬНЫХ ЭКЗЕМОЙ

Аннотация. У 30 больных экземой в возрасте от 18 до 45 лет иммунологическим методом изучили содержание в плазме крови лютеинизуюшего гормона (ЛГ), фолликулостимулирующего гормона (ФСГ), а также эстрадиола. Концентрация лютеинизирующего гормона в период обострения у всех пациенток было достоверно снижено по сравнению с контрольным, как в фолликулиновой, так и в лютеиновой фазе менструального цикла. Концентрация ФСГ в фолликулиновой фазе при обострении экземы не отличалась от нормы, а в лютеиновой фазе превышал норму. Содержания эстрадиола в плазме крови у всех больных было значительно снижено менструального цикла, особенно при обострении кожного процесса.

Ключевые слова: экзема, лазерная терапия, лютеинизирующий гормон, фолликулостимулирующий гормон, эстрадиол.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPLEX THERAPY USING LOW – INTENSITY LIGHT LASER THERAPY IN WOMEN WITH ECZEMA

Abstract. At 30 patients true eczema in the age of from 18 till 45 years immunologiche by a method have studied the contents in plasma of blood Luteinisirium gormonae (LG), folliculinum gormonae (FCG), and also estradiolum. The concentration Luteinisirium gormonae during an aggravation at all patients was is authentically reduced in comparison with control, both in folliculinum, and in luteinisirium to a phase menstrual of a cycle. The concentration FCG in folliculinum fasae to a phase at an aggravation a eczema did not differ from norm, and in luteinisirium to a phase exceeded norm. The contents estradiolum in plasma blut at all patients was considerably reduced menstrual of a cycle, is especial at an aggravation of skin process.

Key word: eczema, laser therapy, luteinizing hormone, follicle – stimulating hormone, estradiolum.

Актуальность темы.

Проблема экземы приобретает все большее значение в современной медицине. Рост заболеваемости в последнее десятилетие. Хроническое, с частыми рецидивами, течение, недостаточная эффективность существующих методов лечения и профилактики сегодня ставят это заболевания в ряд наиболее актуальных проблем медицины. В связи с этим понятен большой интерес, который проявляется к не медикаментозным методам терапии [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18]. Одним из таких методов лечения является – Низкоинтенсивная свето – лазерная терапия.

Важную роль в регуляции иммунобиологических и аллергических процессов играют нейроэндокринные механизмы, в том числе и гипофизарно - гонадная система, посредством которой реализуются многие защитно-приспособительные механизмы в условиях действия на организм различных аллергенов. В современной литературе практически отсутствуют сведения о состоянии репродуктивной эндокринной системы при экземе у женщин, хотя связь заболевания с функциональным состоянием желез внутренней секреции не вызывает сомнений [9, 10]. Эта связь подтверждается как зависимостью течения заболевания от функционального состояния гипофизарно-яичниковой системы (пубертатный возраст, менструации, беременность, роды и пр.).

Учитывая недостаточную эффективность многих современных методов лечения экземы у женщин, актуальным является изыскание новых, патогенетических направленных методов терапии этого заболевания. Лазерная терапия, в основе лечебного действия которой лежат нейрорефлекторные механизмы, оказывает нормализующее влияние на центральную нервную систему и её вегетативное звено, на аллергические и иммунологические процессы [14, 17], однако работ об использовании этого метода у больных женщин экземой.

Цель исследования - является изучение функционального состояния гипофизарно-яичниковой системы на фоне лазерной терапии у больных женщин экземой.

Материалы и методы исследования. В разработку было включено 42 больных экземой, в возрасте от 18 до 45 лет. О функциональном состоянии гипофизарно-яичниковой системы судили по содержанию в плазме крови в обеих фазах менструального цикла гипофизарных гормонов - лютеинизирующий гормон (ЛГ), фолликулостимулирующий гормон (ФСГ), а также половых стероидных гормонов эстрадиола.

Задачей лазерной терапии при лечении экземы у женщин реализуется следующее направление: уменьшение возбудимости чувствительных рецепторов в зоне поражения, активация регенераторных и противовоспалительных процессов, устранение явлений эндогенной интоксикации, восстановление иммунной активности.

В план лечебных мероприятий входит воздействие непосредственно на область поражения, облучение зон сегментарной иннервации в соответствии с локализацией патологического очага. Зоны сегментарной иннервации отдельных частей тела облучение области печени, легких в проекции полей Кренига (область верхушек легких). Режимы облучения лечебных зон при лечении истинной экземы у женщин проекционных зон почек.

Проведение процедуры лазерной терапии больным экземой представлены в таблице № 1.

Таблица № 1.

Проведение процедуры лазерной терапии больным экземой у женщин

Зона облучения	Частота, Гц	Мощность светодиодов, Вт	Экспозиция, мин.
Проекция почек	600	30	2
Позвоночник, область сегментарной иннервации	150	30	2
Верхушки легких	150	30	2

Параметры воздействия: частота 150 - 600 Гц, мощность светодиодов 30 Вт, экспозиция на каждую зону – по 2 минуты, на курс – 10 - 15 процедур (одна процедура в день в первой половине дня). Дополнительно больные экземой у женщин получали: витаминотерапию группы «В», (В-1, В-6, В-12), антигистаминные и мочегонные препараты, наружно – мазь Бепантен. Мазь наносилась на пораженную поверхность 2 раз в день на протяжении всего периода проведения ЛТ.

Результаты их обсуждение.

В процессе комплексного лечения с использованием лазерной терапии уже после 8 - 10 процедур отмечалось купирование прогрессирования процесса, рассасывание папулёзных элементов, а также отмечалось уменьшение зуда кожи. После 10-15 процедуры комплексного лечения с использованием лазерной терапии отмечалось полное купирование прогрессирование процесса, регресс папулёзных высыпаний, практически прекратился зуд кожи.

В период настоящего обследования все больные экземой у женщин в динамике находились под наблюдением врача - гинеколога. Несмотря на выявленную зависимость течения истинной экземы от функционального состояния репродуктивной системы лишь у 12 (28,5%) женщин при клиническом обследовании была обнаружена дисфункция яичников. Для более объективной оценки функционального состояния гипофизарно-яичниковой системы при экземе у женщин, мы сочли необходимым отдельно проанализировать результаты содержания в крови гонадотропных и половых гормонов у 12 больных с клиническими проявлениями дисфункции яичников. В таблице 1 - 3 приведены результаты определения в плазме крови в обеих фазах менструального цикла ЛГ, ФСГ и эстрадиола у 30 - женщин страдающих экземой и у 12 больных экземой с клиническими проявлениями дисфункции яичников в зависимости от периода заболевания.

1. Лютеинизирующий гормон гипофиза (ЛГ). У всех больных в период обострения заболевания концентрация лютеинизирующего гормона гипофиза в плазме крови была достоверно снижена как в фолликулиновой ($P<0,05$), так и в лютеиновой ($P<0,05$) фазе менструального цикла(таблица № 2).

Таблица № 2.

Концентрация лютеинизирующего гормона гипофиза (нМЕ/мл) в плазме крови у больных женщин экземой (M±m)

Больные	Фаза менструального цикла			
	Фолликулиновая		Лютеиновая	
	обострение	ремиссия	обострение	ремиссия
Экзема у женщин	5,8±0,60 P<0,001	9,9±0,43 P<0,001	5,6±0,36 P<0,01	8,2±0,61 P<0,01
Норма	16,0±0,22		12,8±0,48	

Примечание: P- достоверность различий между показателями периода обострения и ремиссии экземы у женщин.

Степень снижения уровня ЛГ в плазме крови в обеих фазах менструального цикла у всех больных женщин экземой была примерно одинаковой.

2. Фолликулостимулирующий гормон гипофиза (ФСГ).

Концентрация ФСГ в фолликулиновой фазе менструального цикла при обострении экземы у всех больных женщин достоверно не отличалось от нормы. В период ремиссии наблюдалось увеличение концентрации ФСГ ($P<0,05$) по отношению к периоду обострения, однако его количество не выходило за пределы нормальных значений. В лютеиновой фазе уровень ФСГ в период обострения экземы у женщин достоверно превышал норму, а в период ремиссии его концентрация ещё более возраста (P<0,001). При этом существенной разницы в содержании ФСГ у больных обнаружено не было (таблица № 3).

Таблица № 3.

Концентрация фолликулостимулирующего гормона (нМЕ/мл) в плазме крови у больных женщин экземой (M±m)

Больные	Фаза менструального цикла			
	Фолликулиновая		Лютеиновая	
	Обострение	ремиссия	Обострение	ремиссия
Экзема у женщин	18,0±0,70 P<0,05	21,8±0,69 P<0,05	11,3±0,71 P>0,05	13,07±0,97 P>0,05
Норма	14,3±0,29		7,5±0,63	

Примечание: P- достоверность различий между показателями периода обострения и ремиссии истинной экземы у женщин.

3. Эстрадиол. Содержание эстрадиола в плазме крови у всех больных женщин экземой была значительно снижена в обеих фазах менструального цикла. Наибольшая степень его снижения отмечалось при обострении заболевания. При этом наименьшее содержание эстрадиола - в фолликулиновой и лютеиновой фазах - наблюдалось у женщин с сопутствующей дисфункцией яичников. В период ремиссии заболевания у всех больных недостоверно возрастала концентарция экстрадиола по сравнению с данными в период обострения (таблица № 4).

Таблица № 4.

Концентрация эстрадиола (нмоль/л) в плазме крови у больных женщин экземой(M±m)

Больные	Фаза менструального цикла			
	Фолликуловая		Лютеиновая	
	обострение	ремиссия	обострение	ремиссия
Экзема у женщин	6,4±0,09 P<0,05	8,4±0,23 P<0,05	9,2±0,54 P<0,05	7,6±0,67 P<0,05
Норма	0,32±0,001		0.62±0,02	

Примечание: P- достоверность различий между показателями периода обострения и ремиссии больных женщин экземой.

Вывод. В результате проведенных исследований было выявлено, что у всех больных в период обострения экземой у женщин фолиликулиновая фаза менструального цикла характеризуется низким содержанием в крови ЛГ, эстрадиола, лютеиновая - низкой концентрацией ЛГ. В период ремиссии заболевания у всех больных в фолликулиновой фазе менструального цикла сохранялась выраженная гипоэстрогения.

Полученные данные свидетельствуют о наличии у больных женщин экземой дисфункции гипофизарно-яичниковой системы, проявляющиеся недостаточностью фолликулярного аппарата яичников, а также лютеиновой их недостаточностью. В обеих фазах менструального цикла отмечена недостаточность регулярных механизмах стероидогенеза.

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АНАЛИЗ ПРОБЛЕМ МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ ВО ВЛАДИМИРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ: ПРИЧИНЫ И ПУТИ РЕШЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье проводится анализ проблем, связанных с молодежной политикой во Владимирской области. Исследование направлено на выявление причин возникновения этих проблем и поиск путей их решения. Рассматриваются основные аспекты, влияющие на молодежную политику в регионе, такие как социально-экономический контекст, образовательная система, доступ к трудовым ресурсам, социокультурная интеграция и другие факторы.

Ключевые слова: молодежная политика, Владимирская область, проблемы, анализ, причины, решение, социально-экономический контекст, образовательная система, доступ к трудовым ресурсам, социокультурная интеграция, государственные и общественные структуры, меры и программы, стратегическое развитие.

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ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS OF YOUTH POLICY IN THE VLADIMIR REGION: CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS

Abstract. This article analyzes the problems associated with youth policy in the Vladimir region. The research is aimed at identifying the causes of these problems and finding ways to solve them. The main aspects affecting youth policy in the region, such as the socio-economic context, the educational system, access to labor resources, socio-cultural integration and other factors are considered.

Keywords: youth policy, Vladimir region, problems, analysis, causes, solutions, socio-economic context, educational system, access to labor resources, socio-cultural integration, state and public structures, measures and programs, strategic development.

На текущем этапе социокультурной эволюции общества демографический сегмент молодежи становится локомотивом успеха, причем данная тенденция проявляется на всех уровнях социальной организации, будь то коммерческий, государственный или общественный. Современные тренды, олицетворяемые ускоренной динамикой технологического прогресса и повышенной мобильностью социума, выступают определяющими критериями успешности в контексте сегодняшней глобальной реальности. Молодежный демографический сегмент, охватывающий возрастную категорию 14-35 лет, составляет свыше четверти общей численности населения Российской Федерации на 2021 год. Владимирская область не стоит в стороне от общенациональных тенденций, демонстрируя аналогичные показатели - доля молодежи в данном регионе также равняется приближенно 26% согласно статистическим данным Федеральной службы государственной статистики.

Способность молодежи адаптивно реагировать на вызовы современности и проявлять гибкость в поиске оптимальных решений является важным фактором стратегического развития регионов. Активное участие молодых людей в разноплановых сферах социальной деятельности - начиная от экономики, и заканчивая наукой, образованием и культурой - способствует генерации инновационных подходов к решению многочисленных задач. Молодежь вносит в общественный дискурс не только инновационные идеи, но также способствует укреплению социокультурных связей и обогащению социальной среды многообразием концептуальных подходов.

В современных условиях социально-политической динамики Российской Федерации особое внимание уделяется структурированию и активной реализации молодежной политики на федеральном, региональном и муниципальном уровнях управления. Данная директива опирается на ряд ключевых законодательных и нормативных документов, среди которых Конституция РФ, распоряжение Правительства РФ от 29 ноября 2014 года № 2403-р, решение Верховного Совета РФ от 3 июня 1993 года № 5090-1, Федеральный закон от 28 июня 1995 года № 98-ФЗ, а также сопутствующие региональные и муниципальные регулятивы.

Молодежная политика РФ концептуализируется как системный комплекс мер, предполагающих взаимодействие с институтами гражданского общества и активное участие граждан. Ее многогранность затрагивает области нормативного регулирования, экономической поддержки, управленческого проектирования, информационного анализа, кадрового сопровождения и научного мониторинга. Основная амбиция государственной молодежной стратегии касается формирования гражданско-патриотической идентичности, духовного и этичного развития молодого поколения, а также активации их потенциала для самореализации. Данное стремление выступает в качестве катализатора для обеспечения устойчивого социоэкономического прогресса, укрепления международной позиции России и обеспечения национальных интересов.

Заключительно, анализ молодежной политики в контексте Владимирской области выявляет ряд актуальных проблем и вызовов, которые требуют проработки на уровне государственных и негосударственных структур. Чтобы ответить на эти вызовы, необходимо разрабатывать и внедрять голистические стратегии, способствующие активизации молодежи, ее вовлечению в социополитические процессы и созданию каналов эффективного диалога с органами власти.

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РОЛЬ И СПЕЦИФИКА ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ МОЛОДЕЖИ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается проблема политической активности молодежи в современном обществе. Данная социально-демографическая группа является субъектом политических и социальных отношений, активность которой зависит от огромного количества различных факторов, влияющих на их деятельность. Замечено, что политическая активность современной молодежи увеличивается в периоды масштабных и переломных событий. Одной из основных задач современного государства является вовлечение молодежи в политический процесс.

Ключевые слова: молодежь, политика, гражданское общество, молодежная политика, электоральное поведение.

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ROLE AND SPECIFICITY OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF YOUTH IN MODERN SOCIETY

Abstract. The article deals with the problem of the political activity of young people in modern society. This socio-demographic group is the subject of political and social relations, activity, which depends on a huge number of different factors affecting their activities. It is noticed that the political activity of modern youth increases during periods of large-scale and crucial events. One of the main tasks of the modern state is to involve young people in the political process.

Keywords: youth; politics; civil society; youth policy; electoral behavior.

Современные государственные институты признают важность формирования и укрепления гражданского общества как фундаментальной задачи для демократического развития. Гражданское общество можно рассматривать как комплекс самостоятельных социокультурных структур и активно действующих граждан, которые могут влиять на политические решения и участвовать в стратегическом управлении нацией. Этот элемент демократической структуры способствует плюрализму и гарантирует обеспечение и защиту прав человека.

Тем не менее, реализация этой концепции требует активного вовлечения молодежи, которая, благодаря своим специфическим характеристикам и потенциалу, играет критическую роль в усилении гражданского общества.

Период юности, представляющий собой промежуточный этап между детством и зрелостью, является биологической константой в развитии человека. Тем не менее, детализация возрастных границ, социокультурный статус и особенности поведения молодых людей определяются их социоисторическим окружением. Эти параметры формируются исходя из социальных, культурных и образовательных систем конкретного общества.

С учетом этого, стратегии вовлечения молодежи в политические и общественные дискурсы должны быть сконструированы с оглядкой на уникальные культурные и социальные характеристики каждого социума. Это поможет оптимизировать их участие в формировании гражданского общества и укреплении демократических институтов [1].

В соответствии со Стратегией государственной молодежной политики в Российской Федерации, утвержденной Распоряжением Правительства Российской Федерации от 18 декабря 2006 года, к категории молодежи в России относятся граждане России от 14 до 30 лет [2].

Сегодня молодежь Российской Федерации – это 39,6 миллиона молодых граждан. Они составляют 27 % от общей численности населения страны [3].

Необходимо осознавать, что молодежь, как восходящая социальная и электоральная демография, стоит в центре определения основных направлений как внутригосударственной, так и международной политики. Данная демографическая группа демонстрирует профициентность в понимании механизмов социального управления и может активно воздействовать на них. В контексте таких государств как Россия, апатия молодежи в политическом аспекте может дестабилизировать политическую атмосферу национального уровня

Электоральные процедуры представляют собой инструментарий для гражданского участия в формировании политического порядка. Современная тенденция демонстрирует снижение активности молодежи на избирательных площадках, как указывают экспертные аналитики. При этом, более старшее поколение (50 лет и более) продолжает регулярно принимать участие в голосованиях. Здесь важно уточнить, что низкая активность молодежи не отражает их оппозиционную позицию к электоральной системе, сколько указывает на их политическую апатию к ротации власти. [2].

На данный момент, концепция "молодежной политики" инклюзивно обозначает широкий спектр государственных и общественных стратегий, целенаправленных на молодежную когорту. Такой стратегический вектор предполагает комплексное и многоаспектное взаимодействие с потребностями и амбициями молодого демографического сегмента, начиная от рождения и до 29 лет включительно. Молодежная политика подразумевает диверсификацию инициатив, напрямую или опосредованно касающихся молодежной жизни, включая аспекты детской социализации, семейной стабильности, образовательного процесса, социальных гарантий, занятости, жилищной политики, досуга и, в определенных контекстах, военной службы.

Далее, "молодежная политика" характеризует функциональность специализированных государственных и местных органов, а также различных комитетов и комиссий, нацеленных на молодежные агенды. Совместно с другими институтами они формулируют ответы на проблемы, такие как молодежная безработица, предотвращение молодежной делинквентности и социальные гарантии для молодых семей.

Третьим вектором, "молодежная политика" пересекается с политиками в области досуга и образования подрастающего поколения. В отдельных регионах комитеты молодежи интегрируют свои действия с органами, отвечающими за физкультурные и спортивные инициативы, что может отражать ограниченное понимание глубины молодежной политики.

Политическая активизация молодежного сегмента не сводится исключительно к электоральной участвованности и присутствию на публичных акциях. Она также олицетворяется в активном взаимодействии молодых граждан в аспектах местного самоуправления, а также их интеграцией в структуры муниципального управления на дивергентных иерархических уровнях. Такая позиция является одной из ключевых в "Концепции государственной молодежной стратегии Российской Федерации до 2025 года."

Таким образом, культивирование политической активности молодежи предполагает наличие комплексного и последовательного методологического подхода, который акцентирует их присутствие в местных управленческих структурах. Такая модель фасилитирует выработку активно ориентированных граждан, готовых к ответственной социокультурной позиции и конструктивному участию в политических динамике, гарантируя глубину и плюрализм участия молодого поколения в социополитическом дискурсе.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА ПУТЕМ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Аннотация. В данной статье подчеркивается значение сельскохозяйственного производства в нашей стране. Разработаны рекомендации по механизмам оценки конкурентоспособности рынка сельскохозяйственной продукции, мерам по повышению уровня конкурентоспособности сельскохозяйственных предприятий и стратегиям обеспечения конкурентоспособности этих сельскохозяйственных предприятий на мировом рынке.

Ключевые слова: рынок плодоовощной и виноградной продукции, рынок, модернизация экономики, диверсификация экономики, экономическая эффективность, конкурентоспособность, спрос и предложение, производство, цена, конкуренция, маркетинг, инновационная деятельность, стратегия.

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MAIN DIRECTIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE BY ENSURING FOOD SECURITY

Abstract. This article emphasizes the importance of agricultural production in our country. Recommendations have been developed on mechanisms for assessing the competitiveness of the agricultural market, measures to increase the level of competitiveness of agricultural enterprises and strategies for ensuring the competitiveness of these agricultural enterprises in the world market.

Key words: market for fruits and vegetables and grapes, market, modernization of the economy, diversification of the economy, economic efficiency, competitiveness, supply and demand, production, price, competition, marketing, innovation, strategy.

Наряду с ростом численности населения мира возрастает роль сельскохозяйственного производства в решении таких актуальных задач, как увеличение объемов производства, хранения и переработки пищевых продуктов и объемов экспорта продукции, пользующейся спросом на мировых рынках. Ведь по данным ООН, «к 2050 году население Земли составит 9,2 миллиарда человек. на человека требует увеличения производства сельскохозяйственной продукции на 70%”[49].

В последние годы в нашей стране острое значение приобрели такие вопросы, как организационно-экономические основы расширения объемов и географии экспорта за счет повышения его конкурентоспособности на мировых рынках.

Согласно Указу Президента Республики Узбекистан от 11 сентября 2023 года № ПФ-158 о Стратегии «Узбекистан-2030» поставлены важные цели по «резкому повышению уровня производительности и рентабельности в сельском хозяйстве»50.

Наиболее эффективным и быстрым способом повышения благосостояния и уровня жизни населения является выращивание конкурентоспособной сельскохозяйственной продукции с высоким доходом при выращивании фруктов, овощей и винограда в сельскохозяйственных предприятиях.

Сегодня более 80 видов сельскохозяйственной продукции, выращиваемой в нашей республике, экспортируется в 66 стран мира. В то же время отсутствие системного внедрения эффективных рыночных механизмов, особенно в развитии плодоовощеводства и виноградарства, а также недостаточный научный подход приводят к недоиспользованию имеющихся возможностей отрасли.

В связи с этим особую актуальность и требуют решения вопросы совершенствования системы интеграции в мировые аграрные рынки, совместимые со спецификой плодоовощной и виноградарской отрасли и позволяющие обеспечить конкурентоспособность отрасли. разработка рекомендаций по совершенствованию данной системы.

Президенту Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёеву усовершенствовать систему управления в садоводческих хозяйствах, внедрить эффективные механизмы государственной поддержки, наладить сотрудничество в плодоовощеводстве, увеличить объёмы производства высококачественной продукции. В целях ускоренного развития пищевой промышленности принят ряд указов и постановлений, конкурентоспособной и экспортной продукции на основе современных ресурсосберегающих технологий.

49Позаботимся о будущем сельского хозяйства. – www.bayer.ru

50Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 11 сентября 2023 года №ПФ-158 о Стратегии «Узбекистан-2030»

Кроме того, есть возможности увеличить объемы производства продуктов питания до 7,4 млн тонн к 2026 году, а уровень переработки фруктов и овощей – до 28%. 51.

Сегодня в Республике Узбекистан на мировых рынках существует высокий спрос на такую продукцию, как вишня, абрикосы, сливы, гранаты, виноград, миндаль, цитрусовые, и эта продукция составляет основную часть экспортной выручки.

В нашей стране по совершенствованию плодоовощной отрасли реализуются комплексные меры, направленные на активное привлечение средств международных финансовых институтов для развития данной отрасли, в том числе значительно увеличиваются площади посевов плодоовощной продукции, мощности по хранению и переработке. В том числе принятие Постановления Президента Республики Узбекистан PQ-20 от 23 ноября 2021 года «О мерах по развитию семейного предпринимательства в плодоовощеводстве и виноградарстве и увеличению доли фермеров в сельскохозяйственном производстве».

Анализ передового опыта в сфере производства, хранения, переработки и реализации плодоовощной продукции показывает, что существует необходимость эффективного стимулирования развития семейного бизнеса производителей этой продукции.

Узбекистан обладает большими внутренними резервами повышения продуктивности садов и виноградников за счет внедрения новых высокоурожайных сортов, передовых технологий выращивания и ухода за культурами, научных достижений.

Оценка конкурентоспособности хозяйствующих субъектов плодоовощной отрасли и виноградарства во многом зависит от конкурентоспособности продукции, выращиваемой в этих хозяйствующих субъектах. Высокая конкурентоспособность выпускаемой продукции на внутреннем и внешнем рынках означает высокую конкурентоспособность данного предприятия. Напротив, если товар не сможет выдержать конкуренцию на рынке, то конкурентоспособность предприятия будет низкой.

Результаты проведенного исследования показывают, что к конкурентным преимуществам плодоовощеводческого и виноградарского комплекса Узбекистана можно отнести:

а) удобство природно-климатических условий;

б) высокое качество плодоовощной продукции;

в) наличие высококвалифицированной рабочей силы;

ж) инновации и развитие инфраструктуры и т.д.

Оценка конкурентоспособности данной продукции начинается с изучения конъюнктуры рынка плодоовощной и виноградной продукции. В

51 Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 28 января 2022 года №ПФ-60 «О Стратегии развития нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы»

целом наша страна имеет большие возможности в организации экспорта плодоовощной и виноградной продукции, поэтому для развития плодоовощного и виноградарства в нашей стране разработаны следующие практические предложения:

- адекватная организация садов интенсивным методом в садоводстве и виноградарстве;
- определить экономическую эффективность садов и виноградников путем замены их новыми интенсивными садами по мере их непригодности;
- эффективное использование земель в регионах и возобновление неурожайных садов и виноградников;
- создание производственно-закупочного, складско-перерабатывающего и экспортного кластера и внедрение системы сельскохозяйственной кооперации;
- развитие фермерских хозяйств, специализирующихся на выращивании фруктов и овощей;

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ПУТИ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА И ЧАСТНОЙ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются процессы, связанные с инновационными условиями и факторами развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в экономике нашей страны. Изучены существующие проблемы инновационного развития предпринимательства. Оценена эффективность системных реформ по инновационному развитию предпринимательства. Под влиянием существующих возможностей и условий были сформированы научные предложения и практические рекомендации по формированию инновационных направлений развития предпринимательства в нашей стране.

Ключевые слова: факторы производства, инновационное предпринимательство, инновационная деятельность, инновационное развитие, предпринимательская деятельность, инновационный продукт, интенсивный экономический рост.

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WAYS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP ACTIVITY

Annotation. The article examines the processes associated with innovative conditions and factors for the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship in the economy of our country. The existing problems of innovative development of entrepreneurship have been studied. The effectiveness of systemic reforms for innovative development of entrepreneurship has been assessed. Under the influence of existing opportunities and conditions, scientific proposals and practical recommendations for the formation of innovative directions for the development of entrepreneurship in our country were formed.

Key words: factors of production, innovative entrepreneurship, innovative activity, innovative development, entrepreneurial activity, innovative product, intensive economic growth.

От инноваций напрямую зависит процесс формирования направлений целенаправленного использования факторов производства в экономике страны и повышение эффективности реализуемых в этом направлении реформ. Под влиянием инноваций роль человеческого фактора в производственном процессе становится все более ограниченной, а за счет повышения эффективности использования материальных ресурсов появляются возможности для достижения интенсивного экономического роста. В большинстве случаев инновационная деятельность базируется на инновациях в сфере продукции, работ и услуг.

Инновации создают основу для формирования предпринимательской деятельности, позволяющей формировать качественно новые рынки, способствовать эффективному удовлетворению социальных потребностей. В свою очередь, инновации приводят к обеспечению эффективности предпринимательской деятельности и улучшению ее структурного состава.

В рамках системных реформ, реализуемых в экономике Узбекистана, важное значение имеют меры по развитию предпринимательства. Под влиянием этих реформ роль малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства сегодня; Рост валового внутреннего продукта проявляется через активное участие в процессах осуществления глубоких структурных изменений в отраслях и отраслях экономики, наряду с обеспечением занятости.

Согласно Указу Президента Республики Узбекистан от 28 января 2022 года «О Стратегии развития нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы» №60 в качестве цели была поставлена необходимость увеличения его доли до 60%».52.

Приведенные выше примеры показывают, что наряду с традиционными процессами развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства целесообразно уделять внимание инновационным процессам развития.

Исходя из вышеизложенного, необходимость обеспечения совместимости организационных элементов инновационного развития предпринимательства, повышения эффективности действующих и перспективных механизмов воздействия инновационного развития свидетельствует о том, что процесс реализации исследовательских процессов в этом направлении неотложной важности.

Современный этап глобализации экономики Республики Узбекистан и совершенствования рыночных отношений находит свое отражение в процессах повышения благосостояния населения путем повышения конкурентоспособности национальной экономики и оптимизации системы эффективного использования факторы инновационного развития.

52 Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 28 января 2022 года №ПФ-60 «О Стратегии развития нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы»

Важное значение имеет также участие малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства во внешнеэкономической деятельности нашей страны. В 2022 году объем экспорта продукции (работ и услуг), выполняемой субъектами малого предпринимательства, составит 5 695,8 млн долларов США, или 29,5% от общего объема экспорта, а объем импорта - 15 154,1 млн долларов США, или 49,4%. от общего объема импорта.53.

На наш взгляд, в формировании инновационных направлений развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в нашей стране целесообразно реализовать следующие меры:

- формирование потока инвестиций, направленных на коммерциализацию инноваций в сфере малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства;
- создание условий (налоговый режим, таможенная политика, в том числе меры, направленные на создание благоприятной инвестиционной среды), обеспечивающих максимальную отзывчивость субъектов предпринимательства на инновации;
- поиск практических и фундаментальных исследований, направленных на устранение существующих недостатков инновационного цикла предпринимательской деятельности;
- формирование деятельности инновационных инфраструктур, влияющих на формирование необходимости кардинально изменить сложившуюся ситуацию в сфере коммерциализации передовых технологий и т.д.

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ПРИНЦИПЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ГРАЖДАНСКОЙ ОБОРОНЫ И ЗАДАЧИ ГРАЖДАНСКОЙ ОБОРОНЫ

Аннотация. Повышение уровня защиты населения нашей страны от различных чрезвычайных ситуаций является одним из приоритетов государственной политики.

В данной статье приводятся принципы организации гражданской защиты и обязанности по ведению гражданской защиты, обсуждаются их сущность и значение.

Ключевые слова: жизнь, безопасность, чрезвычайная ситуация, авария, катастрофа, стихийное бедствие.

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PRINCIPLES OF CIVIL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND TASKS OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Annotation. Increasing the level of protection of the population of our country from various emergencies is one of the priorities of state policy.

This article presents the principles of the organization of civil protection and responsibilities for the conduct of civil protection, discusses their essence and significance.

Keywords: life, safety, emergency, accident, catastrophe, natural disaster.

Сегодня гражданская защита представляет собой систему различных плановых мероприятий по защите мирного населения и различных культурных ценностей от опасностей, которые всегда возникают при начале чрезвычайной ситуации и боевых действий.

Основные задачи и правовые основы такой деятельности определяются в соответствии с действующим законодательством.

Основными задачами гражданской защиты в настоящее время являются:

1. Обучить граждан эффективным методам защиты от различных опасностей, всегда возникающих в чрезвычайных ситуациях.
2. Экстренное сообщение при возникновении такой ситуации.
3. Эвакуация работников и жителей с размещением в местах их безопасного нахождения.

4. Размещение эвакуированных со средствами индивидуальной защиты в специальных убежищах.

5. Разработать комплекс мероприятий по реализации необходимой остановки.

6. Проводить важнейшие спасательные работы при чрезвычайных ситуациях различного характера.

7. Оказание медицинской помощи пострадавшим, жильем, утраченным в результате военного конфликта.

8. Тушение пожаров в районе боевых действий.

9. Выявление территорий, загрязненных радиоактивными или вредными химическими веществами.

10. Восстановление необходимого порядка в районах, пострадавших от военных действий.

11. Разработка методических указаний по гражданской защите в организации.

12. Срочное захоронение человеческих трупов и восстановление разрушенных во время войны инженерных коммуникаций.

Основные принципы организации и ведения гражданской обороны в организации.

Одним из основных принципов организации гражданской защиты является то, что такая деятельность является важнейшей задачей государства по обеспечению необходимой защиты гражданского населения, что также обеспечивает безопасность самого государства.

Основы организации и проведения гражданской защиты свидетельствуют о том, что все планируемые мероприятия гражданской обороны учитывают уровень создания вооружения, современной техники и средств в мирное время, защиту населения от ряда опасностей, постоянно возникающих в условиях чрезвычайных ситуаций. ситуация. следует обойтись без.

Осуществление гражданской защиты на территории нашей страны начинается с момента объявления войны, с начала военного конфликта и с момента объявления военного положения, а также при чрезвычайных ситуациях различного характера.

Обязанность руководства давать сотрудникам строгие указания не позднее тридцати дней после начала работы стала главной новацией этой весны, подготовленной МЧС. В соответствии с действующими правилами ознакомление с мерами гражданской защиты осуществляют все организации и индивидуальные предприниматели.

Известно, что недавно непосредственно по требованию руководства был проведен вводный инструктаж по вопросам гражданской защиты и чрезвычайных ситуаций в организации, а рабочий персонал прошел обучение следующим образом:

- разработка необходимой программы обучения гражданской обороне;

- обучение вновь принятых работников.

- создание ресурсной и материальной базы.

- В Положении о МЧС о гражданской защите указано, что его основным субъектом являются юридические лица и все предприниматели, независимо от сферы их деятельности и численности работающих.

Кроме того, вам необходимо будет выполнить следующие задачи:

-Вводная программа обучения на современных действующих предприятиях.

- Образовательная и учебная деятельность в области гражданской защиты.

На сегодняшний день организация проводит следующие тренинги по гражданской защите:

1. Разговор об опасных для жизни факторах из различных источников при чрезвычайных ситуациях, а также об оружии массового поражения.

2. Обсуждение сигнала воздушной тревоги, а также выполнение указанных действий.

3. Обучение использованию средств защиты.

4. Комплексное занятие по выполнению разрешенных действий работников при внезапных нештатных ситуациях.

5. Серия комплексных уроков по реализации всех действий, предпринимаемых работниками при начале военного конфликта:

1. Подготовка к неотложной медицинской помощи.

2. Проведение беседы о необходимых действиях сотрудников при возникновении достаточно опасных факторов.

Организация и управление гражданской защитой возложены на государство. В сфере гражданской защиты исполнительная власть занимается политикой, которая решает ряд задач, связанных с гражданской защитой и ликвидацией последствий крупномасштабных стихийных бедствий.

Руководство гражданской обороной в высших органах власти и различных организациях осуществляется их руководителями. Руководство гражданским обществом в субъектах Узбекистана осуществляется руководителями исполнительной власти субъекта Республики Узбекистан, а также непосредственное руководство действующими органами местного самоуправления.

Непосредственные руководители действующих исполнительных органов и организаций несут личную ответственность за такие вопросы, как гражданская оборона и чрезвычайные ситуации на предприятии.

Силы обеспечения гражданской обороны представляют собой организованные военные структуры, решающие различные задачи в области гражданской обороны. Они объединяются в войска или специальные аварийно-спасательные службы, необходимые для спасения мирного населения. Войска, входящие в состав Сил гражданской обороны, представляют собой военно-организованные подразделения, необходимые для решения различных задач в области гражданской обороны.

Такие войска вооружены специальной современной техникой, а также различными видами используемого оружия. Военнослужащим сил гражданской защиты должны быть выданы удостоверения личности соответствующего образца, подтверждающие их статус, а также специальные международные нагрудные знаки гражданской защиты.

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ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ ПРОЕКТНЫХ РАБОТ ЗЕМЕЛЬНОГО СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА

Аннотация: в статье описано применение современных методов при землеустройстве, а также использование космических данных для выполнения проектных работ.

Ключевые слова: космос, межевание, кадастр, земельные ресурсы, фотограмметрия.

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CONDUCTING DESIGN WORKS FOR LAND CONSTRUCTION

Abstract. The article describes the use of modern methods in land management, as well as the use of space data to carry out design work.

Key words: space, surveying, cadastre, land resources, photogrammetry.

13 декабря 2017 года под председательством Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Мирзиёева на совещании, посвященном повышению эффективности реформ в сфере земельных ресурсов, геодезии и кадастра, руководители Госкомзема Были заслушаны отчеты Служб ресурсов, геодезии, картографии и государственного кадастра Республики Узбекистан о принимаемых мерах по совершенствованию деятельности отрасли. Известно, что в целях совершенствования работы земельного кадастра и кадастра недвижимости в этом году были переутверждены структурная структура и направления деятельности Государственного комитета "Ергеодезкадастр". Создание любой карты, будь то бумажной или цифровой, начинается со сбора данных. Раньше эти задачи требовали сложных математических расчетов и могли занимать годы. В настоящее время разработаны новые геодезические технологии. В конце 19 в. Б. Б. Голисин первым создал карту с помощью аэрофотоснимков.

Аэрофотоснимки широко используются в развитии народного хозяйства. Объекты полно и четко изображены на аэрофотоснимке. С помощью аэрофотоснимков можно создавать планы и карты различного масштаба в высоком разрешении. Наука «фотограмметрия» обучает методам составления планов и карт земной поверхности по аэрофотоснимкам, сделанным с помощью фотоаппаратов, установленных на самолетах или космических кораблях. Космические фотографии делаются космическими аппаратами на высоте 100 км и выше. Фотография из космоса имеет две основные особенности. Orbitadanamalgaoshirish.

2. С большого расстояния. Космическая фотография отличается от аэрофотосъемки тем, что имеет ограниченную маневренность. Поскольку орбита и скорость космических аппаратов известны, можно определить их пространственную ось в момент их фотографирования. Орбита влияет на изображение согласно следующим параметрам.

1. Форма орбиты. 2. Наклон. 3. Высота. 4. Время использования. 5. Расположение орбиты относительно Солнца. 1. Форма орбиты зависит от законов небесной механики. Форма орбиты может быть круговой эллиптической, параболической и гиперболической в зависимости от скорости космического корабля. Для наблюдения за поверхностью Земли в основном используются круговые и эллиптические орбиты. Круговая орбита обеспечивает одинаковую высоту при обследовании поверхности Земли. Высота делится на 3 группы. I. Высота пилотного корабля и орбитальной станции 200-400 км. Ресурсы и метрологические спутники 600-900 км. Геостационарные спутники предназначены для непрерывного мониторинга определенного региона. Положение орбиты относительно Солнца. Ориентация орбиты относительно Солнца имеет большое значение в космической навигации. Удобство солнечно-синхронной орбиты состоит в том, что угол между плоскостью орбиты и направлением Солнца не меняется, что обеспечивает равномерное освещение земной поверхности по траектории полета космического корабля. На практике картинки отличаются друг от друга по следующим параметрам. Я В масштабе. 2. По обобщенному резюме. Просмотрев это место. Согласно подробному описанию изображения. По масштабу космические снимки делятся на 3 типа: Малый масштаб. 2,0 'среднего масштаба. Крупный масштаб. По сводной сводке: 1. Глобальная сводная сводка. Региональное резюме. Локально-обобщенное резюме. Глобальная сводка охватывает всю планету и занимает площадь в 10 000 000 кв.км. Региональное резюме включает часть континента или большой регион. Локальная сводная сводка охватывает определенную часть региона и дает сводную информацию о площади в 10 000 кв.км. Космические фотографии делятся на 4 типа. 1. СВЧ-радиометрические изображения. Телевизионные и сканерные фотографии 1000 м. Фотографии со средней видимостью 100 м. Изображены изображения с высокой заметностью (10 квадратных метров – 100 м2).

В заключение: следует сказать, что крупномасштабные карты, обновленные новейшей информацией, могут дать точную информацию о месте. Он служит важным ресурсом при проведении исследований, связанных с этим местом, и его изучении.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВЛИЯНИЯ СПОРТИВНЫХ НАГРУЗОК НА ОРГАНИЗМ СПОРТСМЕНОВ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности влияния спортивных нагрузок на организм спортсменов. Физическая активность и физические упражнения обеспечивают всестороннее развитие организма в любом возрасте, а у взрослых наряду с улучшением морфофункционального состояния организма повышают работоспособность и укрепляют здоровье.

Ключевое слово: реформа, здоровье, работоспособность, упражнения, условия, цель, организм, активность.

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FEATURES OF THE INFLUENCE OF SPORTS LOADS ON THE BODY OF ATHLETES

Annotation. The article discusses the features of the influence of sports loads on the body of athletes. Physical activity and exercise ensure the comprehensive development of the body at any age, and in adults, along with improving the morphofunctional state of the body, they increase performance and improve health.

Key word: reform, health, performance, exercises, conditions, goal, body, activity.

Сегодня содержание всех реформ в нашей стране направлено на развитие человеческого фактора. Потому что человек считается защитником, создателем и хранителем всех богатств. По этой причине всякое обучение, развитие человека, расширение его возможностей, создание условий является гарантией достижения намеченной цели.

Физическая активность и физические упражнения обеспечивают всестороннее развитие организма в любом возрасте, а у взрослых наряду с улучшением морфофункционального состояния организма повышают работоспособность и укрепляют здоровье.

Перед ежедневными тренировками и перед соревнованиями проводятся комплексные тренировки с целью снижения эффективности работы организма, такие тренировки называются разминочными.

Разминка состоит из двух частей: первая часть общая, вторая часть специальная. Упражнения, применяемые на первом этапе восстановления, направлены на повышение возбудимости организма, снижение сердечно-сосудистой системы, снижение обмена веществ в организме.

Характер упражнений, применяемых во втором спецотделе, близок к деятельности, осуществляемой при реальной подготовке. Поэтому качество всех действий, выполняемых в специальной части разминки, определяется выполнением действий, выполняемых во время соревнований или тренировок, в легких условиях. Основной проблемой здесь является повышение толерантности функционального аппарата и внутренних органов к физическим нагрузкам, которые будут возлагаться на организм в дальнейшем, и подготовка организма к ним.

Правильная разминка повышает работоспособность организма. Благотворные изменения происходят во всех его системах. При этом снижается вентиляция легких, поглощение кислорода организмом, снижается частота сердечных сокращений, уменьшается минутный объем кровообращения. Во время разминки меняется кровообращение, происходит перераспределение крови в организме и лучшее снабжение кровью активно работающих органов. В результате усиливается обмен веществ и снижается температура тела. Это вызывает сильный распад оксигемоглобина в мышечном составе и лишает мышцы снабжения кислородом. Повышение температуры тела защищает организм от всякого рода повреждений в неблагоприятных условиях, особенно при низких температурах.

Физиологические изменения в организме, возникающие в результате разминки, сохраняются некоторое время после прекращения разминки и положительно влияют на физическую работоспособность организма или эффективность его работы во время тренировки.

Этим значение и роль физической подготовки не ограничиваются. Систематические тренировки мышечной ткани делают организм более устойчивым к воздействию любых неблагоприятных условий.

Динамическое или статическое действие мышц на тело не всегда одинаково. За счет этого работа мышцы носит смешанный характер, иногда она выполняет динамическую работу, а иногда – статическую. Такая ситуация связана с сокращением мышцы или увеличением ее напряжения, в первом случае она работает динамически, а во втором – статически.

Виды спорта, требующие большей статической силы, имеют свои особенности, и эти характеристики оказывают широкое влияние на организм спортсмена и его вегетативную работоспособность.

У тяжелоатлетов гипертрофия мышцы сопровождается увеличением ее веса. Подъем штанги увеличивает мышечное напряжение. Таким образом, тяжелоатлеты имеют ряд недостатков по сравнению с другими спортсменами. Усиление дыхания и кровообращения в организме тяжелоатлетов наблюдается не во время работы, а после работы.

Особенность этого вида спорта в том, что мышцы бедра задней ноги выполняют статическую работу по поддержанию осанки. При прохождении 500-1000 и 3000 метров выполняют субмаксимальный вид работы, а при прохождении 5000 и 10000 метров - выполняется работа с большим усилием. У конькобежцев на 5000 и 10000 метров, как и у спринтеров, очень сильная мышечная активация, в их организме содержится много энергогенерирующих веществ для анаэробного окисления, интенсивен синтез АТФ.

Во время бега все показатели сердечной деятельности имеют тенденцию к изменению. В связи с этим существует тесная связь между скоростью бега и частотой пульса. При длительном беге сердце бьется 160-180 раз в минуту.

Положение, сидя на велосипеде и статическое рабочее положение рук отрицательно влияют на работу сердца и затрудняют перераспределение крови в кровообращении. Во время езды на велосипеде кровообращение в ногах должно быть хорошим. Это можно улучшить с помощью специальной подготовки.

В связи с тем, что при занятиях спортомпо метанию активность все меньше и короче, изменений большинства вегетативных функций не наблюдается. Однако, как и при всех других видах физической работы, в спортивных состязаниях эмоциональный фактор влияет на работу сердца и увеличивает его количество.

Если спортсмену необходимо защитить себя от перегрева тела при беге на длинные дистанции, то в водном спорте спортсмен, наоборот, должен защитить себя от потери энергии, т. е. от охлаждения тела. В водной среде усиливается обмен веществ в организме и вырабатывается энергия во многих формах, эта энергия используется для защиты организма от чрезмерного охлаждения в водном центре.

Качество выносливости, свойственное гимнастам, выше, чем у представителей других видов спорта. В этом сложность и трудность истин. Это потому, что они не используются в обычной ситуации. Устойчивость тела гимнастки быстро меняется в зависимости от инерции ее действий, массы тела и воздействия силы, выходящей за пределы рамы.

Таким образом, физическая нагрузка обеспечивет всестороннее развитие организма спортсменов, улучшают и повышают работоспособность, укрепляют здоровье спортсменов.

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ПРОИЗВОДСТВО ТЕПЛОСТОЙКИХ И МОРОЗОСТОЙКИХ КОМПОЗИЦИОННЫХ ГЕРМЕТИЧЕСКИХ МАСТИК ДЛЯ ЗАПОЛНЕНИЯ ТРЕЩИН АСФАЛЬТОБЕТОННЫХ ДОРОГ И ПРОГИБНЫХ ШВОВ БЕТОННЫХ ДОРОГ

Аннотация. В статье приведены результаты исследований по производству холодо-жаро устойчивых композиционных герметических мастик с заданными наборами физико-механических и технологических свойств на основе местных органоминеральных ингредиентов и производственных отходов для заполнения трещин асфальтобетонных дорог и деформационных швов дорог с бетонными покрытиями. Они могут использоваться в различных климатических условиях и в горной местности при температурах от -300 до + 1700С, а также помогут повысить долговременную эксплуатацию и производительность аэродромов, автомагистральных дорог и мостов.

Ключевые слова. Физико-механические свойства, герметическая композиционная мастика.

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PRODUCTION OF HEAT-RESISTANT AND FROST-RESISTANT COMPOSITE SEALANT MASTICS FOR FILLING CRACKS OF ASPHALT CONCRETE ROADS AND DEFLECTION JOINTS OF CONCRETE SURFACE ROADS

Annotation. The article presents the results of research on the production of cold-heat resistant composite sealant mastics with specified sets of physical, mechanical and technological properties based on local organomineral ingredients and industrial waste for filling cracks in asphalt concrete roads and expansion joints in roads with concrete pavements. They can be used in various climatic conditions and in mountainous areas at temperatures from -300 to + 1700C, and will also help improve the long-term operation and productivity of airfields, highways and bridges.

Keywords. Physical and mechanical properties, hermetic composite mastic.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Техническое состояние транспортной сети имеет очень важное значение в государственном, стратегическом и экономическом аспектах. Дороги, мосты и аэропорты обретают особенно важное значение на государственном уровне, так как на них приходится 90% грузов народного хозяйства и 98% пассажиро перевозок. Но в настоящее время существующие дороги недостаточно прочны и требуют быстрого ремонта. Особенно это проявляется в высокогорных и жарких климатических условиях.

В жарких климатических условиях очень важно герметизировать асфальтобетонные и бетонные швы для длительной эксплуатации дорог, асфальтобетонных покрытий на аэродромах и автомобильных мостов. В настоящее время цены на битумные композиционные мастики, которые импортируются из зарубежных стран, достаточно высоки. Более того, их температура размягчения относительно низкая. Местные не достаточно долговечны, они едят быстро разрушаются или отходят от дорожного покрытия.

Следует отметить, что композиционные битумные мастики, импортируемые из зарубежных стран и мастики производимые в нашей стране, обладают относительно низкими физическими, химическими и эксплуатационными свойствами, особенно по термостойкости.

Внедрение и разработка новых инновационных технологий в области композиционного материаловедения имеет важное значение для производства эффективных композиций герметиков, используемых в различных климатических условиях.

Таблица 1

Химический анализ Куйташской волластонитовой руды до и после флотации.

Проба	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	CaO	MgO	TiO_2	Na_2O	K_2O	П.п.
До флотации	45,89	3,18	2,53	33,2	2,13	0,46	0,52	1,60	9,93
После первой флотации	57,79	3,67	2,22	26,8	0,83	0,20	0,83	0,88	6,66
После второй флотации	58,54	3,71	2,22	26,7	0,83	0,18	0,84	0,73	5,73

Из-за физико-химических свойств вышеупомянутых связующих веществ и наполнителей наше основное внимание было сосредоточено на волластоните и золошлаках. Рассмотрены физико-химические свойства и структура волластонита. Волластонитовая руда обогащена методом флотации [1-5].

Во время флотации выделяются $CaCO_3$ и $MgCO_3$, что, в свою очередь приводит к повышению активного оксида кремния, то есть к повышению состава основного минерала волластонита, за счёт выделения $CaCO_3$ и $MgCO_3$ в процессе обогащения руды [1-5].

Исследование структуры и физико-химической характеристики отходов золошлака. Известно, что на Ангренской и Ново-Ангренской тепло-электростанциях ежегодно образуется 650 тысяч тонн золошлака.

Химический состав золошлака Ангренского месторождения приведен в нижеследующей таблице 2.

Таблица 2

Химический состав золошлака

Соединения	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	FeO	CaO	MgO	SO_2	TiO_2	K_2O	Na_2O	P_2O	MnO
%	62	27,3	5,65	1,17	0,49	0,47	1,49	0,42	0,32	0,52	0,17

Химический анализ показал что состав золошлака до 62 % состоит из активного оксида кремния. Электронные микроскопические исследования показали, что большинство частиц золошлака имеют различный размер и форму. Размеры частиц составляют от 1мкм до 5 мкм (Рисунки 1 а, б) [1-5].

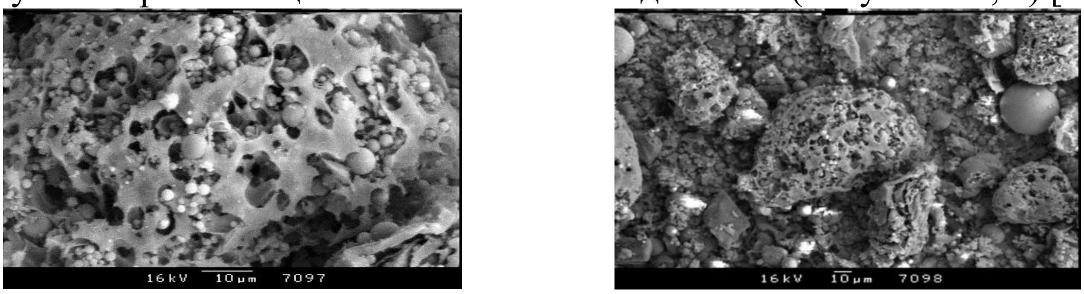


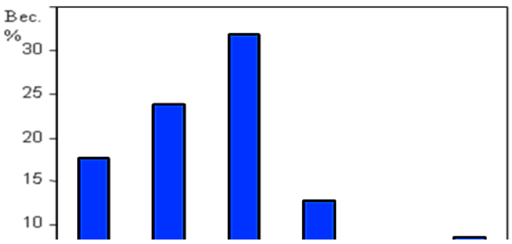
Рисунок -1. Морфологический состав золошлака Ангренского ТЭЦ

Результаты исследования показали, что 32% золы состоит из фракции размером III-42 мкм, фракционный состав золошлаковых отходов приведен на рисунке 2, а их дифрактограмма на рис. 3.

Таким образом, в составе золы и шлаков преобладают кремнезём, глинозём, оксиды железа и кальция. Соотношение суммы основных оксидов (CaO, Al_2O_3, MgO, FeO, Fe_2O_3, MnO) к сумме кислых (SiO_2, P_2 O_5, TiO_2) относятся больше к шлакам [1-5].

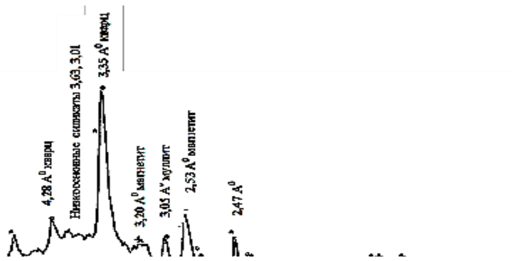
I – 21; II – 33; III – 42; IV – 55; V – 83; VI – 204.

Рисунок 2. Средний фракционный состав золошлака, мкм.



* муллит; º α-кварц; + магнетит

Рисунок № 3. Дифрактограмма золошлака Ангренского угля



Из 2-рисунка видно, что 32% зола состоит из Ш-42 мкм фракции.

Золы относятся к мелкодисперсным материалам. Детальное изучение состава и свойств ЗШС обеспечит их использование в области материаловедение, особенно, для получения на их основе различных изделий. При этом можно будет добиться как экономические эффекты, так ирешить ряд экологические проблемы [1-5].

Таким образом, результаты исследований показывают, что почти все вышеупомянутые органоминеральные ингредиенты могут быть одним из потенциальных компонентов для получения эффективных композиционных материалов и герметиков для ремонта и строительства бетонных и асфальто-бетонных покрытий, что означает, что наши органические вещества могут играть роль связующего вещества. Минеральные вещества, особенно механо-активированный волластонит и термоактивированный золошлак могут усилит физико-механические свойства и устойчивость к высоким температурам, так как их состав состоит в основном из акрилового кремния, алюминия и других оксидов.

В первую очередь, была исследована и определена модельная композиция, состоящая на 50% из битума марки БН-90/10, на 26% из битума марки БН-70/30, на 18% из госсиполовой смолы и на 6 % из резиновой крошки, а также ее свойства. Была выбрана и исследована образцовая композиция, где температура размягчения составила 50-70^{0}С, растяжимости при 25^{0}С; 1-3,8 см, пенитрация 18-30мм$^{-1}$ и прочность сцепления с бетоном 0,1-0,4 МПа, при этом температура варки 180±5^{0}С, а время варки составило 3 часа.

Была определена значительность показателей физико-механических свойств модельных композиционных герметизирующих мастик в зависимости от содержания битума, госсиполовой смолы, резиновой порошки, лигнина, вторичного полиэтилена и поливинилхлорида, базальтового волокно, гашеной извести, механоактивированного волластонита и золошлака.

Следует отметить, что наилучший результат был получен при исследовании физико-механических свойст композиции с добавлением волластонита и золошлака в состав композиции герметика.

Состав созданный композиционных герметизирующих мастик приведён в таблицах № 3 и № 4.

При увеличении времени варки от 1 до 7 часов и температуры от 120 до 240^{0}C можно наблюдать идентичные результаты, то есть кривые, показывают зависимость физико-механических свойств мастик от времени и температуры варки. На рисунке № 4, показана зависимость физико-механических свойств композиционных герметизирующих мастик, соответствующих марке КГМ-150 и КГМ-170 от времени варки при температуре 180±5^{0}C. Из кривых рисунка видно, что с увеличением времени варки от 1 до 7 часов показатель температуры размягчения достигает от 72 до 170^{0}C, прочность сцепления с бетоном увеличивается от 0,4 до 1,3 МПа, показатели растяжимости и пенитрации снижаются от 8,4 до 4 см и от 30 до 14 мм$^{-1}$ соответственно [1-5].

Таблица 3

Состав битумных композиций, созданных на основе местных сырьевых ресурсов.

№	Наименование ингредиентов	Содержание ингредиентов, мас.част.						
		КГМ -100	КГМ -110	КГМ -120	КГМ -130	КГМ - 140	КГМ - 150	КГМ- 170
1	Битум БН-90/10 (БНИ-V)	35	35	35	30	30	30	30
2	Госсиполовая смола	40	40	30	30	30	28	28
3	Резиновая крошка	13	13	15	14	10	10	8
4	Лигнин	3	2	5	2	2	3	3
5	Вторичный полиэтилен	3,0	3,5	5	7	7	4	3
6	Вторичный поливинилхлорид	5	5	7	8	8	8	7
7	Золошлаковые смеси	-	-	-	2	4,5	6	7
8	Известь гашеная	1,0	1,5	2	2	2,5	3,0	4
9	Активированный воллостонит (АкВ)	-	-	-	3	4	5	6
10	Базальтовое волокно	-	-	-	2	2,5	3	4

Таблица № 4

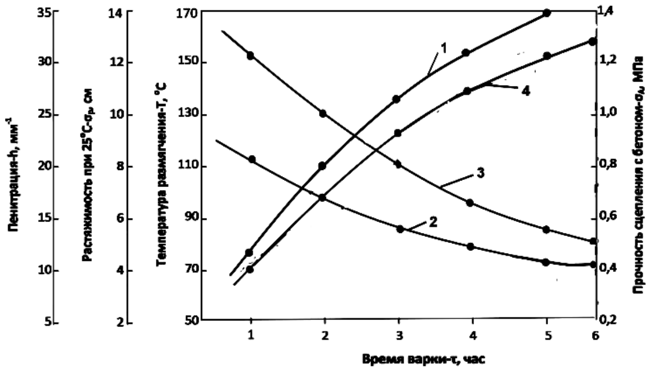
Физико-механические свойства битумных композиций

Наименование показателей	Методы определения	Значения показателей						
		КГМ-100	КГМ -110	КГМ -120	КГМ -130	КГМ -140	КГМ -150	КГМ-170
Температура размягчения по КиШ, ^{0}C, не менее	ГОСТ 26589	95	102	112	125	135	145	165
Температура хрупкости по	ГОСТ 11507	-20	- 20	- 22	- 23	- 25	- 26	-27

Фрассу, ^{0}С, не выше								
Растяжимость при 25^{0}С	ГОСТ 11056	6,2	5,8	5,4	5.0	4,6	4,2	4,2
Прочность сцепления с бетоном, МПа	ТУ-РУз 14.04.2004	0,5	0,5	0,7	0.9	1,0	1,1	1,3
Глубина проникания иглы в мм$^{-1}$ при температуре 25^{0}С	ГОСТ 11501	32	30	28	24	19,0	16	16
Водопоглощение, %	Не более 0,2	0,2	0,18	0,18	0,18	0,17	0,16	0,15

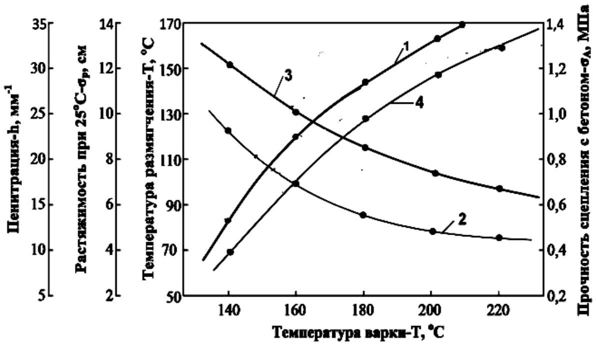
Аналогичные результаты наблюдаются при изменении температуры варки до 120-240ºС композиционной герметизирующей мастики марок КГМ-150 и КГМ-170 (Рисунок № 5). Температура смягчения резко изменяется до 170ºС, а крепость сцепления с бетоном до 1,35 МПа, при этом растяжимость и пенитрация не изменяются и сохраняются в рамках требований.

Рисунок № 4. Зависимость физико-механических свойств композиционных герметизирующих мастик марки КГМ-150 и КГМ-170 от времени варки при температуре 180 ± 5ºС



1 – температура размягчения, ºС;
2-растяжимость–25ºС см;
3 – пенитрация, мм$^{-1}$;
4– прочность сцепления с бетоном, МПа

Рисунок № 5. Зависимость физико-механических свойств композиционно-герметизирующих мастик марки КГМ-150 и и КГМ-170 от времени варки 4,5 часа



1 – температура смягчения, ºС;
2 – растяжимость при температуре 25ºС, см;
3 – пенитрация, мм$^{-1}$;
4 – прочность сцепления с бетоном, МПа

Из вышеизложенного становится ясным, что технологический режим оказывает ощутимое воздействие на формирование важных показателей герметизирующих композиционных материалов. Основываясь на результаты опыта, был разработан оптимальный технологический режим получения композиционных герметизирующих материалов, обладающих высокими физико-механическими и эксплуатационными показателями. (Таблица № 5).

Таблица № 5

Показатели оптимального технологического режима получения герметизирующей композиционной мастики

Технологические показатели	Марка мастики						
	КГМ-100	КГМ-110	КГМ-120	КГМ-130	КГМ-140	КГМ-150	КГМ-170
Температура варки, ^{0}С	180±5	185±5	190±5	195±5	200±5	205±5	210±5
Время варки, час.	5 - 5,5	5 - 5,2	4,8 - 5	4,5-4,8	4,5	4,5	4,5-5,0

Таблица № 6

Физико-механические показатели герметизирующих композиционных мастик, созданных на основе разработанной технологии и оптимального технологического режима

Наименование показателей	Способы определения	Значение показателей						
		КГМ-100	КГМ -110	КГМ -120	КГМ -130	КГМ -140	КГМ -150	КГМ-170
Температура смягчения по КиШ, ^{0}С	ГОСТ 26589	102	113	121	132	142	151	172
Температура хрупкости по Фрассу	ГОСТ 11507	-20	- 22	- 24	- 26	- 28	- 30	-30
Растяжимость при 25 ^{0}С	ГОСТ 11056	6,0	5,6	5,2	4,8	4,4	4,0	4,0
Крепость сцепления с бетоном, МПа	ТУ-РУз 14.04.2004	0,5	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,16	1,2	1,4
Пенитрация мм$^{-1}$, при 25 ^{0}С	ГОСТ 11501	32,0	29,0	27,0	23,0	18,0	15,0	15
Водопоглощение, %	Не более 0,2	0,2	0,18	0,17	0,16	0,14	0,12	0,10

Так, созданы несколько марок композиционных материалов, для герметизации деформационных сегментов и швов автомобильных дорог, мостов, бетонных и асфальтобетонных покрытий аэродромов, для использования в различных климатических условиях: КГМ - 100; КГМ -

110; КГМ - 120; КГМ - 130; КГМ -140; КГМ - 150; КГМ-170. Композиционная герметическая мастики может использоваться в условиях от -30 ° С до + 170 ° С.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Рекомендована научно-технологическая основа для получения эффективного состава мастик, способных к использованию при температуре от минус 30 до плюс 170 градусов, то есть, при экстремальных климатических условиях, для герметизации трещин асфальтобетонных и деформационных швов бетонных покрытий автомобильных дорог, для повышения их износоустойчивости и долговечности эксплуатации.

Выявлена закономерность воздействия технологических параметров на физико-механические свойства композиционных герметизирующих мастик, на основе модельной композиции, содержащей: 50% битума марки БН 90/10, 26% битума марки БН 70/30, 6% резиновой крошки и 18% госсиполовой смолы. Показано, что с увеличением содержания битума марки БН-90/10 улучшается температура размягчения и прочность сцепления с бетоном, а показатели пенитрации и растяжимости плавно снижаются. При использовании битума марки БН-70/30 выявлена обратная закономерность, т.е. параметры растяжимости и пенитрации с увеличением содержания битума в композиции повышается, а показатели температуры размягчения и прочности сцепления с бетоном снижается. Госсиполовая смола ведет себя в модельной композиции идентично с битумом марки БН-70/30, а при введении вторичного полиэтилена и поливинилхлорида, существенно улучшает физико-механические свойства разрабатываемой композиции, за счет повышения ее молекулярного веса.

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РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В РЕГИОНАХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. В данной статье описывается роль промышленного сектора Узбекистана в национальной экономике, его устойчивое развитие, экономическая эффективность развития отрасли, достигнутые результаты и перспективы развития.

Ключевые слова: промышленность, эффективность, структурные изменения, технологии, модернизация, диверсификация, объем продукции, результаты, будущие показатели, инвестиции, анализ.

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RESULTS AND PROSPECTS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. This article describes the role of the industrial sector of Uzbekistan in the national economy, its sustainable development, economic efficiency of industry development, achieved results and development prospects.

Key words: industry, efficiency, structural changes, technology, modernization, diversification, production volume, results, future performance, investments, analysis.

Развитие отрасли имеет давнюю историю. Сведения о начале 20 века или 1911 году свидетельствуют о том, что «новая» часть Ташкента стала крупным промышленным центром не только Сырдарьинской области, но и Туркестанской области. В этот период регулярно увеличивалось производство хлопкоочистительных, а также спиртовых, полиграфических и литографских, чугунолитейных заводов. Отмечается, что значительно расширилось производство обувной, бельевой и верхней одежды фабрик, рисовых мельниц, мельниц, кондитерских и конфетных фабрик. По численности работающих первое место занимала обувная, бельевая и верхняя швейная фабрика (700 человек), второе место - хлопкоочистительная фабрика (357 человек), третье место - полиграфия и литография (290 человек). люди). Всего на промышленных предприятиях было занято 3369 рабочих.

В настоящый время углубление процессов либерализации экономики страны, последовательная реализация структурных изменений в отраслях промышленности, продолжение процессов модернизации и диверсификации являются основными факторами успеха Узбекистана.

В Постановлении Президента Республики Узбекистан, принятом Ш.М.Мирзиёевым, «О Стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан» поставлен вопрос повышения ее конкурентоспособности за счет модернизации и диверсификации. своих отраслей [1].

11 сентября 2023 года принят Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан №158 «О стратегии «Узбекистан – 2030». Принято решение PQ-300 о своевременной и качественной реализации поставленных задач в 2023 году. Согласно постановлению, стратегия «Узбекистан-2030» состоит из 5 приоритетных направлений и 100 целей.

В стратегии «Узбекистан-2030» отражены следующие основные идеи:

- место среди стран с доходом выше среднего за счет стабильного экономического роста;
- организация системы образования, медицинской и социальной защиты населения, полностью отвечающей потребностям населения и международным стандартам;
- создание благоприятных экологических условий для населения;
- создание справедливого и современного государства на службе народа;
- гарантия суверенитета и безопасности страны.[3]

В нашей стране задачи, определенные в Указах «О стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан» и «Стратегии развития», направлены на обеспечение благосостояния населения, принятие «Программы развития Республики Узбекистан». Стратегия-2030» также направлена на развитие страны.

По результатам анализа отраслей промышленности Узбекистана, доля промышленности (в том числе строительства) в валовом внутреннем продукте в 2017 году составила 33,5 процента, об этом Президент Республики Узбекистан Шавкат Мирзиёев говорил в Послании Президенту Республики Узбекистан Шавкат Мирзиёев. Олий Мажлис. [2], "... Это является ярким подтверждением того, что в отчетном году достигнут баланс в экономической и социальной сферах нашей страны, обеспечены высокие темпы за счет модернизации и диверсификации. То есть... в нашей стране за короткий период введен в эксплуатацию 161 крупный промышленный объект. Это позволит нам в следующем году добыть дополнительно 1,5 триллиона сумов. Например, на Ташкентской ТЭЦ построена парогазовая установка. Это позволит производить дополнительно 2,5 миллиарда киловатт электроэнергии. Также продолжаются работы по строительству второй парогазовой установки на Навоийской ТЭЦ, гидрометаллургического комбината на базе Авминзо-Амантойского золоторудного месторождения в долине Кызылкум.

В нашей стране планируется увеличить объем производства промышленной продукции в 1,4 раза, увеличить уровень переработки природного газа с 8% до 20%, увеличить объем производства в автомобильной промышленности в 1,4 раза и объем экспорт в 2 раза, а объем производства строительных материалов увеличить в 2 раза.

Сегодня треть ВВП страны создается в промышленном секторе (включая строительство), и почти 14% занятых в экономике приходится на этот сектор. За последние 5 лет количество промышленных предприятий увеличилось вдвое и достигло 100 тысяч. Реализуется политика, направленная на обеспечение стабильности национальной экономики и увеличение доли промышленности в валовом внутреннем продукте.

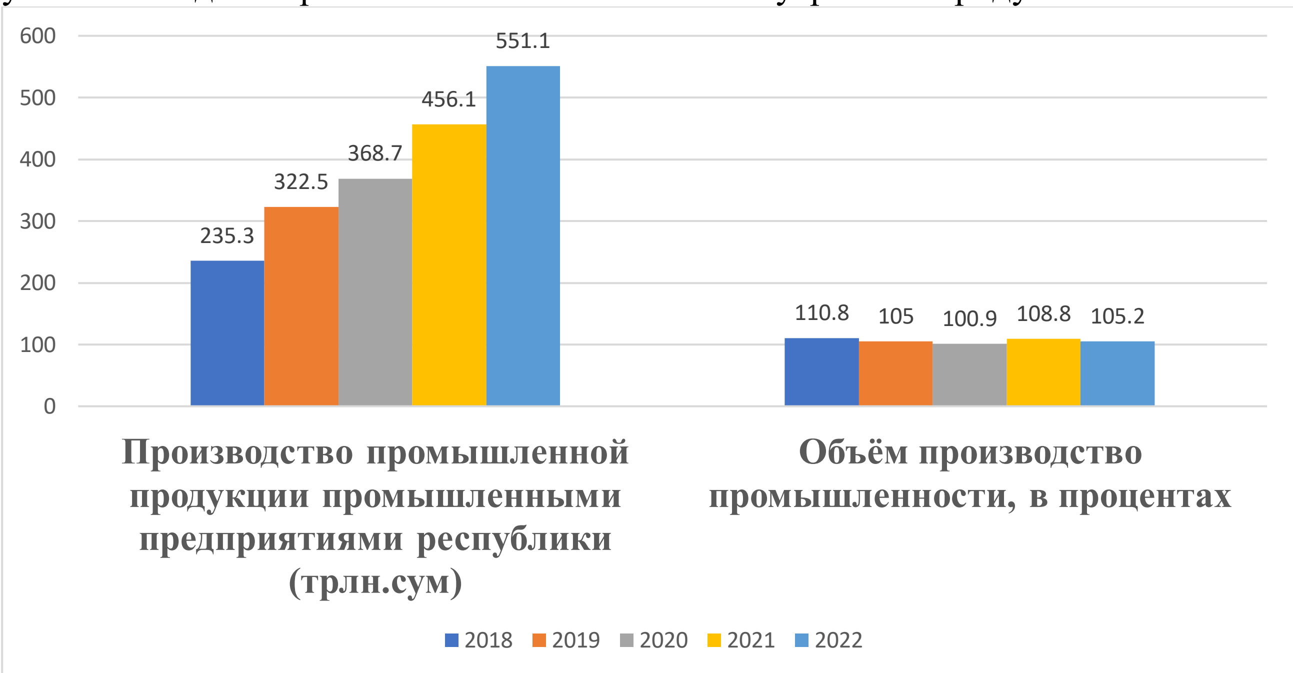

Рисунок 1. Объем производства продукции на промышленных предприятиях Республики Узбекистан (в триллионах сумов и процентах)

Согласно данным рисунка 1, приведенным выше, за январь-декабрь 2022 года промышленными предприятиями республики израсходовано 551,1 трлн. Произведено промышленной продукции на сумы, а по сравнению с январем-декабрем 2021 года индекс физического объема* промышленного производства составил 105,2%. Таким образом, это свидетельствует о том, что промышленные отрасли страны достигли темпов роста.

За счет распределения производства промышленной продукции на душу населения и расположения крупных промышленных предприятий Навои (80 546,7 тыс. сум), город Ташкент (36 873,8 тыс. сум) и Ташкентская область (31 354,3 тыс. сум) ниже среднереспубликанского показателя (15 458,1 тыс.сум) показывает, что она значительно выше.

458,2 трлн. сумов, его доля в общем объеме промышленного производства составила 83,2%.

Объем продукции, произведенной горнодобывающей промышленностью и горнодобывающими предприятиями открытым способом в январе-декабре 2022 года, составляет 52,5 трлн. сум или 9,5% от общего объема произведенной промышленной продукции.[4]

Эксперты Института прогнозирования и макроэкономических исследований (ИПМИ) изучили реформы, реализуемые в промышленном секторе Узбекистана за последние годы, и их важнейшие результаты.

За 2017-2022 годы доля промышленности в ВВП выросла с 21,1 процента до 26,7 процента. За этот период прирост производства промышленной продукции составил 141,3 процента. Столь устойчивый рост привел к увеличению доли промышленности в ВВП.

Обрабатывающая промышленность развивалась быстрыми темпами, темп роста за прошедший период составил 147,4 процента. Кроме того, быстрыми темпами развивались сети электро-, тепло- и газоснабжения (139,2 процента), а также горнодобывающая промышленность (130,4 процента).

83,2% промышленности Узбекистана составляет обрабатывающая промышленность. Это результат реализации комплексных программ развития отраслей, направленных на расширение производства продукции с высокой добавленной стоимостью, повышение уровня переработки сырья, внедрение современных технологий.

Увеличение доли средних и наукоемких отраслей с 52,7 процента до 61,7 процента также свидетельствует о качественных изменениях в структуре промышленности. Это свидетельствует об увеличении производства продукции с высокой добавленной стоимостью, пользующейся спросом как на внутреннем, так и на внешнем рынке.

Особенно в Кашкадарьинской области количество новых промышленных предприятий, приступивших к работе, опережает показатели республики. По данным Кашкадарьинского филиала Центра экономических исследований и реформ, с использованием данных Агентства по статистике, анализа промышленных показателей региона за январь-июнь 2023 года в области произведено промышленной продукции на сумму 14212,2 млрд сумов, что увеличился на 106,6% по сравнению с соответствующим периодом предыдущего года. Доля горнодобывающей промышленности в промышленности региона составляет 5,1%, обрабатывающей промышленности - 80,8%, электро-, газо-, пароснабжения и кондиционирования - 13,7%, водоснабжения, канализации и водоотведения - 0,4%.

Проблемы сегодняшнего дня требуют разработки конкретных мер по дальнейшему совершенствованию структурной инвестиционной политики в отрасли, и мы предлагаем следующие направления, обеспечивающие развитие промышленности страны:

- развитие инвестиционного производства, разработка научно-обоснованных проектов, направленных на удовлетворение масштабных потребностей;

- повышение инновационного потенциала предприятий, создание новых предприятий, требующих науки и высоких технологий и выпуска продукции, способной конкурировать с импортной продукцией;

- ускорение политики импорта современной техники и технологий производства промышленной продукции развитых стран;

- увеличение доли частного сектора и малого бизнеса в отрасли;

- необходимо будет улучшить диверсификационную деятельность, обеспечить полное использование внутренних резервов и существующих возможностей.

Кроме того, основными факторами промышленного развития, как ожидается, станут:

- развитие промышленности строительных материалов;

- повышение эффективности банковских кредитов в развитии промышленности;

- увеличение доли совместных предприятий в развитии промышленности; - переработка местного сырья;

- широкое использование льгот и преференций, созданных в рамках программы локализации и Международной промышленной ярмарки и Кооперационной биржи;

- расширить объемы экспорта промышленной продукции, помочь экспортировать продукцию малых предприятий.

Подводя итог, можно сказать, что все реформы, которые были реализованы и реализуются в республике, положительно влияют на благосостояние населения наряду с повышением макроэкономической стабильности страны.

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ КОММЕРЦИИ

Аннотация. Развитие услуг электронной коммерции открывает беспрецедентные возможности для стран. Появление глобальных коммуникационных сетей и, прежде всего, Интернета, привело к настоящей революции в области организации и осуществления деятельности электронной коммерции. В результате появились не только новые направления ведения бизнеса, но и кардинально изменились существующие направления. В данной статье отмечены значение и задачи электронной коммерции, возрастающая актуальность электронной коммерции и радиус развития электронной коммерции в цифровой экономике. При этом выделена оценка его возможностей и перспектив развития.

Ключевые слова. Цифровая экономика, цифровизация, электронная коммерция, электронная торговля.

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FEATURES OF DIGITAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. The development of e-commerce services is opening up unprecedented opportunities for countries. The emergence of global communication networks and, above all, the Internet, has led to a real revolution in the organization and implementation of e-commerce activities. As a result, not only new areas of business have emerged, but existing areas have also radically changed. This article highlights the importance and objectives of e-commerce, the *growing relevance of e-commerce and the development radius of e-commerce in the digital economy. At the same time, an assessment of its capabilities and development prospects is highlighted.*

Keywords. Digital economy, digitalization, e-commerce, e-commerce.

Развитие и распространение информационных технологий положило начало глобальному доступу к цифровым ресурсам для ведения бизнеса. Симбиоз информационных технологий и бизнеса стал важным фактором развития цифровой экономики.

Электронная коммерция – это бум в современном бизнесе. Слово «электронная коммерция» означает «электронный» и, по сути, представляет собой процесс покупки и продажи товаров и услуг, а также ведения бизнеса через «электронную сеть».

Электронная коммерция включает в себя телемаркетинг, онлайн-рекламу, онлайн-покупки, продвижение бизнеса через социальные сети и многое другое. Это огромный деловой мир в Интернете, и с ростом технического прогресса перспективы электронной коммерции также постоянно растут.

Информационные технологии оказали большое влияние на будущее развитие «финансового сектора» и различные способы ведения бизнеса в разных странах мира. В такой развивающейся стране, как Бангладеш, развитие бизнеса посредством электронной коммерции сталкивается с насущными проблемами страны.

Надо отметить, что электронная коммерция является основой цифровой экономики. Как упоминалось выше, электронная коммерция — это торговля и бизнес, осуществляемые в режиме онлайн через электронную сеть, и этот бизнес создает экономику, которая также существует в Интернете. Экономика, построенная на электронной коммерции и постоянно растущая, сама по себе является «цифровой экономикой». Таким образом, устанавливается прямая связь между электронной коммерцией и цифровой экономикой. Факторами, влияющими на оба этих онлайн-аспекта, являются цифровые медиа, цифровой банкинг, рост онлайн-сетей и т. д.

В мировой практике электронная коммерция является одним из основных средств поддержки малого и среднего бизнеса. Он обеспечивает равные условия для ведения хозяйственной деятельности с крупными компаниями. Малый бизнес не может позволить себе тратить большие деньги на рекламу своей продукции. Использование механизмов электронной коммерции по минимальным ценам дает им доступ ко всему рынку потенциальных клиентов. Однако электронная коммерция не обеспечивает автоматически всемирную аудиторию. Ведь международные службы доставки стоят дороже, чем внутрироссийские, а сама доставка занимает больше времени. Кроме того, сайт, занимающийся международной торговлей, может столкнуться с проблемами технической поддержки, связанными с его структурой и схемой работы. Исходя из докладов международных экспертов электронная коммерция «В 2021 году доля электронной коммерции в мировой розничной торговле составила 12,0%. Если обратиться к аналогичному показателю в США этот показатель составил 9,0 % и в Китае 27,5%» [4]. Это, в свою очередь, свидетельствует о том, что электронная коммерция актуальное значение приобретают совершенствование организационно-экономического механизма развития электронной коммерции в сфере услуг.

В научной литературе существует несколько определений термину “электронная коммерция” [3]. Наиболее распространенная - “электронная коммерция – это коммерческая деятельность, использующая информационные и телекоммуникационные технологии и системы в любой сфере бизнеса. Электронная коммерция предоставляет возможность покупать, продавать, предоставлять услуги и проводить маркетинговые мероприятия через Интернет”.

Основными факторами развития электронной коммерции в Узбекистане является: **во-первых,** географический фактор, то есть отдаленность региона от многих развитых стран мира. Узбекистан находится в центре Центральной Азии, к тому же республика одна из двух стран (Лихтенштейн), которые для выхода в открытое море должны пересечь две страны. Это в свою очередь затрудняет развитие макро экономической интеграции в стране; **во-вторых**, необходимость повышения уровня интеграции нашей страны в мировую информационную систему и международные процессы. В данное время для развития и повышения конкурентоспособности страны необходимо международная интеграция не только между отраслями в экономике, но и в сфере информационной системы; **в-третьих,** необходимость повышения конкурентоспособности наших национальных товаров на мировом рынке, снижения общих торговых и транзакционных издержек, улучшения управления экономическими процессами в торговой системе, в целях увеличения государственного бюджета, достижения необходимого уровня наблюдения за торговыми операциями финансовых органов и улучшения контроля

Но в тоже время в Узбекистане имеются предпосылки для развития электронной коммерции. В частности, **во-первых,** наличие средств и технических решений для обеспечения информационной безопасности и криптографической защиты участников торговых отношений; **во-вторых,** наличие необходимых разработок отдельных банковских технологий, направленных на межбанковское и дистанционное обслуживание клиентов; **в-третьих,** динамичное развитие необходимой технической и технологической базы, включающей доступ к мировому информационному пространству.

Исходя из статических данных (1-таблица), объем валовой добавленной стоимости сектора информационной экономики и электронной коммерции увеличился в 2021 году по сравнению 2016 годом в 3,5 раза, а объем электронной коммерции в объеме валовой добавленной стоимости увеличился по сравнению с 2017 годом почти 389 раз, и составил более 3 трл сум. Еще одним из факторов, влияющих на развитие электронной коммерции это рост числа абонентов, пользующихся интернетом. Если число абонентов использующие интернет составлял в 2016 году 9,6 млн.человек, то в 2021 году число интернет пользователей превышал более 23 млн человек. [5]

1-таблица

Факторы, влияющие на электронную коммерцию в Узбекистане и их тенденция изменений

Годы	2016 г.	2017 г.	2018 г.	2019 г.	2020 г.	2021 г.
Объём сектора информационной экономики и электронной коммерции, млрд.сум	4 967,7	6 377,8	7 934,0	8 701,4	11 121,8	17 455,5
Объём электронной коммерции, млрд.сум		10,1	107,3	264,7	602,0	3 944,5
Число интернет пользователей, млн. человек.	9,6	11,2	13,3	16,4	20,0	23,0
Средняя скорость интернета, мб/с.	0,057	0,76	8,57	18,92	32,39	43,01
Доля предприятий и организаций, подключенных к сети интернет, %.	25,9	27,2	27,5	26,2	21,1	17,5

Несмотря на реализацию ряда мер по развитию цифровой экономики в Узбекистане, по сравнению с развитыми странами и Республикой Казахстан, электронная коммерция республике недостаточно развита для полноценной интеграции в глобальном масштабе, а участие страны в мировом рынке электронной коммерции очень мало остаются очень низкими. “Доля электронной коммерции в структуре розничного товарооборота в Узбекистане составляет 0,515%, а на душу населения всего 0,87 долларов США. В мире доля электронной коммерции в структуре розничного товарооборота составляет 18%, в США – 13,6%, в Китае – 24,9%, а в Казахстане 2,6 %” [4].

Для развития электронной коммерции в Узбекистане правительством страны предпринимаются меры по ее развитию. В частности, был принят Закон «Об электронной коммерции» от 29.09.2022 г. № ЗРУ-792, Указ

Президента Республики Узбекистан за №ПУ-6079 от 10 мая 2020 года «Об утверждении стратегии «Цифровой Узбекистан – 2030» и мерах по его эффективной реализации», Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-3724 от 14 мая 2018 года «О мерах по опережающему развитию электронной коммерции», Постановлении Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан №ПКМ - 825 от 13 октября 2018 года «О внесении изменений и дополнений в правила осуществления электронной коммерции» и другие нормативные правовые документы, относящиеся к этой сфере. В результате мероприятий, разработанных, согласно принятым нормативно-правовым документам, рост объема электронной коммерции с 2020 года 100,25 млн долларов США увеличился в 2021 году до 265 млн долларов США [5].

В заключении хотелось отметить, что электронная коммерция позволяет потребителю ускорить оборот капитала, значительно снизить транзакционные издержки, активизировать процессы реконструкции региональных хозяйственных комплексов. Развитие национальной электронной коммерции сокращает время подготовки и проведения торговых операций, положительно влияет на усиление конкуренции среди местных производителей, способствует снижению цен на товары и услуги, повышает качество товаров и услуг, создает новые рабочие места за счет разработка.

В целом в Республике Узбекистан необходимо обратить внимание на следующие аспекты при создании полноценного рынка электронного бизнеса и продвижении местных предприятий, производящих товары (услуги) на внешних рынках:

во-первых, привести существующую систему правового регулирования отношений в сфере электронного бизнеса в соответствии с быстрыми изменениями в развитии отрасли и, в свою очередь, обеспечить доступ к электронной коммерции для широких слоев населения и бизнеса;

во-вторых, полная конкуренция для местного бизнеса на внешних рынках, устранение устаревших бюрократических барьеров для экспорта товаров (услуг) через электронную коммерцию;

в-третьих, правильно реализовать процесс внедрения современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий, направленных на развитие электронного бизнеса;

в-четвертых, интеграция отечественных платежных систем с популярными зарубежными аналогами, влияние полноценного международного сотрудничества хозяйствующих субъектов страны с ведущими зарубежными организациями в сфере электронной коммерции, а также экспортный потенциал и конкурентоспособность внутреннего рынка;

в-пятых, популяризация возможностей и преимуществ электронной коммерции, в том числе безналичных расчетов за товары (услуги), особенно на местах, что позволит предотвратить рост теневой экономики и сокращение налоговых поступлений в государственный бюджет;

в-шестых, действующая система налогообложения призвана стимулировать расширение деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов в сфере электронной коммерции, в том числе СМИ.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация. В данной статье исследованы проблемы и особенности развития цифровой экономики в Узбекистане. Раскрыта сущность цифровой экономики, выделены возможности цифровой экономики и сформулированы проблемы, вызываемые ее развитием, с характеристикой способов их решения в международной практике цифровизации экономики. Приведены аналитические данные, подтверждающие влияние цифровизации на темпы экономического развития, изменение структуры экономики, развитие рынка труда в международном контексте.

Ключевые слова. Цифровая экономика, цифровизация, электронная коммерция, электронная торговля.

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FEATURES OF DIGITAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: This article examines the problems and features of the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan. The essence of the digital economy is revealed, the possibilities of the digital economy are highlighted and the problems caused by its development are formulated, with a description of ways to solve them in the international practice of digitalization of the economy. Analytical data are provided confirming the impact of digitalization on the pace of economic development, changes in the structure of the economy, and the development of the labor market in the international context.

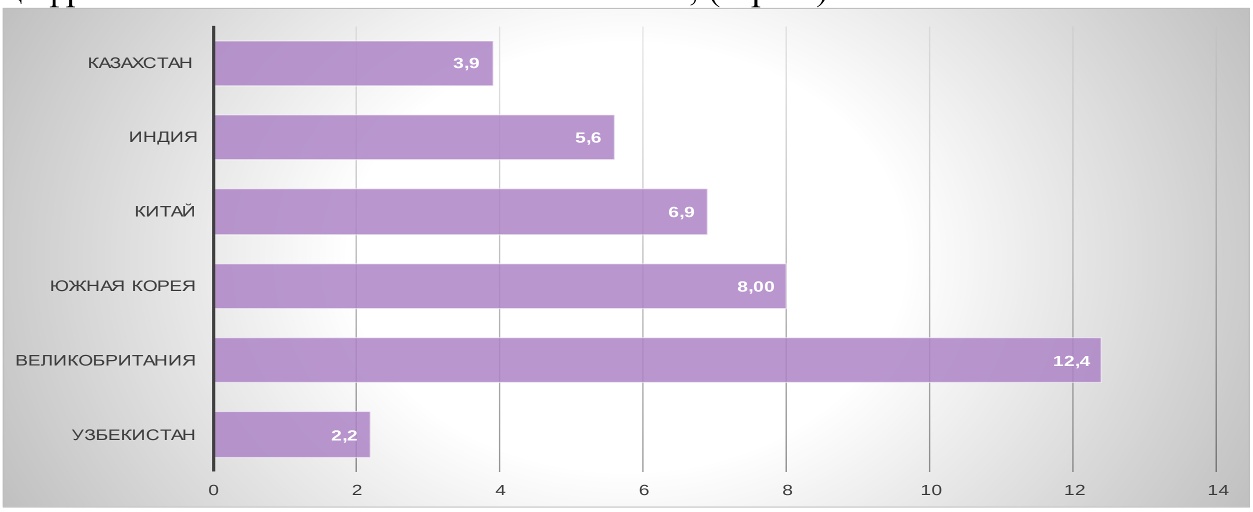
Keywords. Digital economy, digitalization, e-commerce, e-commerce.

Рост цифровой экономики является одной из характеристик XXI века. Конечно, сегодня сложно представить себя без цифровых технологий. Интеллект и наука – крылья развития. Вершина современной науки видна в высоких технологиях, в цифровом мире. Четвертая промышленная революция знаменует собой начало новой формы развития – «цифровой экономики».

Цифровая экономика – это инновационная идея. Эту точку зрения выразил Всемирный банк в своем «Докладе о мировом развитии 2016: Цифровой дивиденд» за 2016 год. Выводы данного исследования показывают, насколько актуальна и важна цифровая экономика в развитии экономики стран. В частности, увеличение скорости Интернета на 10% повлияет на рост ВВП страны. В развитых странах этот показатель составляет 1,21 процента, а в развивающихся – 1,38 процента. Следовательно, если скорость Интернета увеличится в 2 раза, можно добиться увеличения ВВП на 13-14 процентов.

В условиях нового Узбекистана приоритет отдается развитию высокотехнологичной, инновационной и цифровой экономики. Особенности нашей нынешней эпохи связаны с тем, что ведущие страны мира переходят к «Четвертой промышленной революции», «Умной экономике» и «Инновационной экономике». Как заявил в своем Послании Олий Мажлису Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёев: «...мы прекрасно знаем, что формирование цифровой экономики требует необходимой инфраструктуры, больших финансовых и трудовых ресурсов. Однако, как бы это ни было сложно, если мы не сделаем это сегодня, то когда мы это сделаем?! Завтра будет слишком поздно. Поэтому активный переход к цифровой экономике будет одним из наших главных приоритетов в ближайшие 5 лет. Цифровые технологии не только повысят качество продуктов и услуг, но и сократят лишние затраты».

Как показывает анализ, по сравнению с развитыми странами, доля цифровой экономики в ВВП намного ниже, (1-рис.).



1-рис. Доля цифровой экономики в ВВП в Узбекистане, %

Но втоже время, Узбекистан начал уделять приоритетное внимание развитию информационно-коммуникационных технологий (ИКТ) и цифровизации еще в начале 2000-х годов. К примеру, в стране были инициированы «Комплексная программа развития Национальной информационно-коммуникационной системы Республики Узбекистан на период 2013 – 2020 годы», Национальная Стратегия действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан в 2017 – 2021 годах, Стратегия «Цифровой Узбекистан – 2030» и «Стратегия развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы», направленные на осуществление цифровой трансформации в национальной экономике, промышленности и обществе в целом.

Важнейшими условиями и гарантиями успешной реализации Стратегии «Цифровой Узбекистан – 2030» является обеспечение финансирования и повышение цифровой грамотности населения. Так, согласно документу, Министерство по развитию информационных технологий и коммуникаций Республики Узбекистан совместно с другими соответствующими государственными органами примет меры по завершению цифровизации дошкольного образования, здравоохранения и общеобразовательных школ к концу 2022 года.

«Цифровой Узбекистан – 2030» также способствует реализации других национальных стратегических документов и программ и, в первую очередь, будет иметь важное значение для достижения национальных целей и задач в области Целей устойчивого развития ООН на период до 2030 года, а также Стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы.

Исходя из мировых тенденций и событий во внешней политике, перед Узбекистаном стоит вопрос глобальной конкурентоспособности и национальной безопасности, и развитие цифровой экономики в стране играет важную роль в решении этого вопроса. Некоторые элементы цифровой экономики уже успешно работают. В настоящее время с учетом массового перевода документов и сообщений на цифровые средства авторизация электронных подписей и связь с государством также переводятся на электронную платформу.

Согласно Закону Республики Узбекистан «О науке и научной деятельности» от 29 октября 2019 года №576 приоритетными направлениями развития науки и технологий являются достижение конкурентоспособности и эффективности национальной экономики, повышение производительности труда, создание будут развиваться новые отрасли промышленности, обеспечивающие научное решение проблем, связанных с созданием, качественным повышением уровня жизни населения, систем науки и образования.

Для формирования цифрового промышленного рынка Узбекистана необходимо определить три важных условия. Нормативное регулирование цифровой среды (концепция, программа и закон), развитие инфраструктуры (центры обработки данных, мобильная связь, Интернет, устройства автоматизации бизнеса и производственных процессов) и подготовка специалистов станут основой создания здорового рынка.

В последнее время в Узбекистане преприниимаются ряд мероприятий, положительно влияющих на развитие цифровой экономики, в частности:

- Правительство Узбекистана активно инвестирует в развитие цифровой инфраструктуры, такую как широкополосный интернет, мобильная связь, цифровые платежные системы и электронная идентификация. Это создает условия для развития цифровых технологий и бизнеса.

- Узбекистан активно внедряет электронное правительство, чтобы улучшить предоставление государственных услуг, повысить эффективность административных процессов и уменьшить коррупцию. Например, введение электронных услуг для населения, таких как онлайн-заявки на паспорта и водительские права, позволяет сократить время и затраты на получение документов.

- Узбекистан активно развивает электронную коммерцию, создавая условия для онлайн-торговли и развития электронных платежных систем. Внедрение таких платежных систем, как Payme и Click, позволяет совершать онлайн-покупки и оплачивать услуги через мобильные приложения.

- В Узбекистане формируются ИТ-кластеры и поддерживаются стартапы в сфере информационных технологий. Это позволяет привлечь инвестиции и специалистов в страну, а также способствует развитию инновационных проектов и продуктов.

- Узбекистан стремится развивать цифровое образование, внедряя информационные технологии в систему образования. Это включает в себя внедрение электронных учебных материалов, онлайн-курсов и платформ для дистанционного обучения.

- В связи с развитием цифровых технологий и увеличением онлайн-транзакций, важным фактором становится кибербезопасность. Правительство Узбекистана активно внедряет меры по защите от кибератак и разрабатывает специальные стратегии и законы в этой области.

Таким образом, развитие цифровой экономики в Узбекистане проявляется через развитие цифровой инфраструктуры, внедрение электронного правительства, развитие электронной коммерции, поддержку ИТ-кластеров и стартапов, развитие цифрового образования и обеспечение кибербезопасности.

В тоже время, по нашему мнению, для дальнейшего развития цифровой экономики в Узбекистане может быть достигнуто через реализацию следующих путей:

1. Необходимо развивать качественную и широкополосную сеть интернета, особенно в отдаленных и малонаселенных районах. Улучшение инфраструктуры связи позволит снизить затраты на интернет-услуги,

сделает их более доступными для населения, а также обеспечит стабильное соединение для предприятий и организаций.

2. Важно развивать цифровые навыки у населения, начиная с раннего возраста. Необходимо интегрировать информационные технологии в образовательную систему, обучать учащихся использованию цифровых инструментов и развивать программирование. Также важно обеспечить беспрепятственный доступ к образовательным материалам, онлайн-курсам и электронным библиотекам.

3. Необходимо содействовать созданию и развитию цифровых стартапов и инновационных проектов в стране. Это может быть достигнуто путем предоставления налоговых льгот, инвестиций и грантов для молодых предпринимателей в сфере цифровых технологий. Также необходимо создать благоприятные условия для работы инкубаторов и акселераторов, которые помогут стартапам вырасти и достичь успеха.

4. Необходимо продолжить цифровизацию государственных услуг и процессов. Внедрение электронных государственных услуг позволит сократить бюрократию, повысить эффективность и прозрачность государственного аппарата. Примером может служить создание электронных систем для подачи деклараций, получения лицензий и разрешений, а также проведения электронных голосований.

5. Развитие цифровой экономики должно сопровождаться усилением мер по кибербезопасности. Необходимо разрабатывать и внедрять меры по защите цифровых данных, предупреждению кибератак и обучению населения безопасности в сети. Также важно разработать законодательство, регулирующее сферу кибербезопасности и ответственность за нарушение правил.

6. Узбекистан может сотрудничать с другими странами, включая развитые экономики, для обмена опытом и технологиями в области цифровой экономики. Это может включать в себя подписание соглашений о сотрудничестве, проведение образовательных программ и стажировок, а также привлечение иностранных инвестиций.

Развитие цифровой экономики в Узбекистане требует комплексного подхода и интеграции с различными секторами экономики и общества. Эффективное использование информационных технологий и цифровых инструментов может повысить конкурентоспособность страны и улучшить качество жизни населения.

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РЕГИОНЫ И ИХ РОЛЬ В ПОВЫШЕНИИ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ПРИВЛЕКАТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация. В статье даётся оценка повышению инвестиционной привлекательности регионов, а также созданию благоприятного инвестиционного климата в регионах Республики Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, инвестиционная среда, инвестиционная привлекательность, инвестиционный климат, стратегия, иностранные инвестиции, риски, благоприятный режим.

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REGIONS AND THEIR ROLE IN INCREASING INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

Abstract. The station assesses and increases the investment attractiveness of the regions, as well as the creation of a favorable investment climate in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistanю.

Keywords: investments, investment environment, investment attractiveness, business environment, strategy, foreign investment, risкs, rating of regions, favorable regime.

На современном этапе трансформации экономики Республики Узбекистан, которая предполагает преобразование структур, форм, способов экономической деятельности и изменение деловой активности в экономике, проблема привлечения инвестиций и подъёма на этой основе отечественного производительного сектора является центральной. За прошедшие 5 лет Узбекистан значительно изменился, наша страна сегодня становится одним из символов открытости, новаторства и решимости в снятии разного рода барьеров для бизнеса и инвестиций. Для реализации этого был принят ряд необходимых законодательных актов, одним из первых из них стал Указ Президента о принятии «Стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан», разработанной на 2017-2021 годы, где одним из пяти приоритетных направлений развития республики является развитие и дальнейшая либерализация экономики, расширение функционирования рыночного механизма и участия частного сектора 54.

Ликвидирована множественность валютных курсов, обеспечены для инвесторов возможности по беспрепятственной конвертации валютных средств через банки. В целях дальнейшего упрощения валютного режима отменена обязательная продажа экспортной валютной выручки для всех хозяйствующих субъектов Узбекистана. Либерализация валютной политики это огромный толчок для развития бизнеса, увеличения оборота иностранной валюты, экспорта и импорта, притока инвестиций и подъема экономики в целом.

Для эффективной имплементации Закона «Об инвестициях и инвестиционной деятельности» успешно функционирует 4-уровневый механизм взаимодействия органов государственной власти и инвесторов, состоящий из Министерства инвестиций и внешней торговли, заместителей руководителей хокимиятов и дипломатических представительств за рубежом и коммерческих банков, который позволяет оперативно реагировать на все запросы инвесторов и должным образом отслеживать эффективность имплементации мер, предусмотренных Законом «О специальных экономических зонах» в новой редакции.

Более того, наряду с уже имеющимися правовыми средствами защиты прав и гарантий деятельности местных и иностранных инвесторов, государство продолжает внедрять новые механизмы защиты прав и законных интересов предпринимателей. Узбекистан включен в Индекс регуляторных ограничений прямых иностранных инвестиций ОЭСР, который является индикатором степени55 открытости экономик различных стран для иностранных инвесторов с показателями на уровне средних показателей ОЭСР.

Экономические условия инвестирования региона в наибольшей степени связаны с экономикой и характеризуются такими показателями, как состояние промышленного комплекса в регионе, уровень развития сельского хозяйства, транспортной инфраструктуры, финансово-инвестиционной и инновационной деятельности. Одной из главных экономических характеристик деятельности регионов является объем производимого валового национального продукта и его доля в общем объеме валового внутреннего продукта страны. Сюда также следует отнести численность предприятий и персонала, объем производства, стоимость основных фондов, рентабельность продукции.

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54 Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан 4947 «О Стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан» от 7 февраля 2017 года // Народное слово. – Ташкент, 2017 г., 8 февраля.

55 Джамолиддин Турдымов, Зиёда Ризаева, ЦЭИР. Журнал «Экономическое обозрение» №2 (266) 2022

Инвестиционная привлекательность как условие инвестирования определяет наличие таких условий инвестирования, которые влияют на предпочтения инвестора в выборе того или иного объекта инвестирования, который определяется совокупностью свойств внешней и внутренней среды, определяющих возможность граничного перехода инвестиционных ресурсов а также как условие развития предприятия характеризуется состоянием хозяйственного развития предприятия, при котором в приемлемые для инвестора сроки инвестиции могут дать удовлетворительный уровень прибыли, либо может быть достигнут другой положительный эффект.

Возможности привлечения регионом инвестиций определяются инвестиционной привлекательностью региональной экономики. При этом инвестиционная привлекательность экономики региона прежде всего должна отвечать определенным требованиям, сформировавшимся на рынке инвестиций. Регионы, которые способствуют привлечению инвестиций в экономику с помощью качественных и количественных характеристик, формируют инвестиционную привлекательность. По итогам 2021 г. сумма освоенных иностранных инвестиций составила 11,1 млрд. долл. (выполнение 113% от годового прогноза), в том числе инвестиции в основной капитал — 9,8 млрд. долл. (темп роста — 110% к показателям 2020 г.). Прямые иностранные инвестиции и кредиты освоены на 9 млрд. долл., или 117% к прогнозу, в том числе в основной капитал на 8,2 млрд. долл. с темпом 124% к показателю 2020 года. Средства международных финансовых институтов и иностранных правительственных финансовых организаций — на 2,1 млрд. долл., или 100% к годовому прогнозу. В 2021 г. за счет прямых иностранных инвестиций и кредитов отраслевыми предприятиями были освоены 3,8 млрд. долл., или 103% к прогнозу, а по региональным проектам 5,2 млрд. долл., или 130% к прогнозу. Основной объем инвестиций приходится на энергетический сектор, металлургию, химическую промышленность, производство электротехнической продукции, IT-технологии, строительство, фармацевтику, легкую промышленность, сельское хозяйство и другие. На сегодняшний день свыше 50 стран инвестируют в экономику Узбекистана, но ведущими странами-инвесторами являются КНР (2,2 млрд. долл.), Россия (2,1 млрд. долл.), Германия (800,7 млн. долл.), Турция (1,18 млрд. долл.) и Южная Корея (137,4 млн. долл.)

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МОРФОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЭНДОМЕТРИи ПРИ НАРУШЕНИИ ФЕРТИЛЬНОСТИ

Резюме. Источник кровотечения, как правило, составляют участки гиперплазированного эндометрия с выраженными дистрофическими изменениями и очагами некроза.

Характерными нарушениями менструальной функции при патологии эндометрии являются: менорагия, метрорагия, менометрорагия, олигоменорея.

В нашем исследовании при морфометрическом анализе клеток эутопического и эктопического эндометрия была доказана гетерогенность их строения.

Клеточные элементы гетеротопий в результате молекулярно-генетических изменений могут иметь иные морфометрические параметры, отражающие отличное от внутреннего эндометрия строение.

Ключевые слова: эндометрия, гиперпластических процесс, пролиферация, менструальная дисфункция, дистрофическая изменения.

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MORPHOMETRIC FEATURES OF THE ENDOMETRIUM IN FERTILITY DISORDERS

Resume. The source of bleeding, as a rule, is areas of hyperplastic endometrium with pronounced dystrophic changes and foci of necrosis.

Characteristic disorders of menstrual function in endometrial pathology are: menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, menometroragia, oligomenorrhea.

In our study, the heterogeneity of their structure was proved by morphometric analysis of cells of the eutopic and ectopic endometrium.

Cellular elements of heterotopias as a result of molecular genetic changes may have other morphometric parameters reflecting a structure different from the internal endometrium.

Keywords: endometrium, hyperplastic process, proliferation, menstrual dysfunction, dystrophic changes.

Введение: Согласно последним данным, эндометриозом во всем мире болеют примерно 176 млн женщин, или каждая десятая, в основном репродуктивного возраста [1].

В современной литературе под морфологическим субстратом наружного эндометриоза рассматривают эндометриоидную ткань, расположенную вне матки на тазовой брюшине, яичниках, трубах, позадиматочном пространстве и широких связках матки [2]. При микроскопическом исследовании эндометриоидных гетеротопий выявляется эктопическая неоплазия эндометриальных желез и стромы.

В клинике эндометриоза, как правило, манифестируют такие симптомы, как бесплодие и тазовая боль. При этом клиническую картину заболевания определяют, как эктопические очаги эндометрия, так и изменения эутопического эндометрия [3]. У женщин с наружным эндометриозом эутопический эндометрий менее восприимчив к имплантации эмбриона, снижена эндометриальная рецептивность, происходит увеличение ангиогенной активности, повышение активности ароматазы, изменение децидуализации, снижение апоптоза и дисрегуляция избыточного уровня прогестерона [4].

Отличительной особенностью эутопического эндометрия у женщин с эндометриозом по сравнению со здоровыми женщинами является наличие высокой плотности демиелинизированного сенсорного нервного волокна в функциональном слое эндометрия [5, 6]. K. Sharpe-Timms и соавт. [7, 8] при гистологическом исследовании описали различия гистологической структуры эутопического эндометрия у больных с наружным эндометриозом и у здоровых женщин, установили различия в регуляции молекул адгезии, цитокинов и протеолитических ферментов, генетических изменений.

Среди неинвазивных методов исследования заслуживает внимания эхография, которая эффективна на доклинической стадии заболевания. Внедрение УЗИ в гинекологическую практику позволило косвенно судить о состоянии эндометрии по толщине и структуре срединного М-эхо. Гиперплазия эндометрия значительно увеличивает эти показатели. Толщина гиперплазированного эндометрии редко превышает 2 см, но в отдельных случаях достигает 2,5–3 см [4, 6].

Исходя из вышесказанного, можно сделать вывод о существенных отличиях эутопического эндометрия у больных с наружным эндометриозом от нормального эндометрия.

Цель исследования. Определить степень морфометрической неоднородности характеристик клеток эутопического эндометрия у больных с перитонеальным эндометриозом.

Материалы и методы исследования: Для решения поставленных задач мы обследовали 60 женщин с диагнозом пролиферативных процессов эндометрии.

Результаты и обсуждение: С развитием современной диагностической аппаратуры стали широкодоступными допплерографические и допплерометрические исследования. Для количественной оценки кровоснабжения целесообразно использовать ультразвуковое исследование с расчетом объема и трехмерных допплерометрических индексов, а именно: индекса васкуляризации (vascularization index, VI – отображает насыщенность ткани сосудами, выражается в %), индекса кровотока (flow index, FI – отображает среднюю интенсивность кровотока, выражается целым числом от 0 до 100) и отношения васкуляризации к кровотоку (vascularization-flow index, VFI – характеризует как васкуляризацию, так и кровоток, и выражается целым числом, от 0 до 100).

Подтверждением тому стало проведенное в 2016 году исследование, в котором доказано, что при аспирационной биопсии диагностика рака имела место в 45 % случаев, в то время как при РДВ – в 30% случаев, то есть практически более трети случаев рака эндометрия были пропущены при проведении полного кюретажа цервикального канала и полости матки.

Обобщая вышеизложенное, можно заключить, что залогом успеха лечения гиперпролиферативных процессов эндометрия является правильная интерпретация результатов гистологического исследования и понимание этиологии и патогенеза выявленных изменений. Важными этапами диагностического процесса является ультразвуковое трансвагинальное исследование, допплерометрия, гистероскопия, а также применение унифицированных современных классификаций ГЭ. В недалеком будущем возможно и применение генетических диагностических методик, позволяющих в некоторой степени спрогнозировать течение процесса и ответ на терапию, что может быть подспорьем в выборе тактики лечения.

Доказанная возможность развития ятрогенных изменений эндометрии диктует необходимость взвешенного подхода и осторожного назначение любых гормональных препаратов. С развитием современной фармакологии и внедрением метода создания искусственной менопаузы при помощи агонистов гонадотропин-рилизинг гормона существенно расширились возможности эффективного органосохраняющего лечения сложных видов гиперплазий на фоне уменьшения общей гормональной нагрузки.

Выводы: Таким образом, возможности современной диагностики и лечения гиперпластических процессов эндометрии постоянно совершенствуются, открывая новые перспективы их лечения. Таким образом, в настоящее время существует достаточное количество информативных методов для ранней диагностики и своевременной профилактики ППЭ, что позволяет предотвратить развитие онкопатологии при правильной системе медико-организационных мероприятий.

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ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ОПТОВОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ И УПРАВЛЕНИИ ТОВАРОДВИЖЕНИЕМ

Аннотация. Роль оптовой торговли несопоставима в структурных преобразованиях экономики Узбекистана, модернизации отраслей, техническом и технологическом обновлении, осуществлении глубоких структурных изменений и диверсификации промышленности, особенно в организации глубокой переработки минерального сырья и другого сырья. материальные ресурсы. Оптовая торговля – это вид деятельности, связывающий сети и межотраслевые связи, обеспечивающий движение материальных ресурсов из одного источника в другой. В данной статье описаны функции оптовой торговли в системе товародвижения и основная роль в соединении производства и потребления.

Ключевые слова: оптовая торговля, снабжение, распределение, формирование ассортимента продукции, хранение товаров, движение товаров, цикл движения товаров.

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FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WHOLESALE TRADE IN THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCT DISTRIBUTION

Abstract. The role of wholesale trade is incomparable in the structural transformation of Uzbekistan's economy, modernization of industries, technical and technological updating, implementation of deep structural changes and diversification in the industry, especially in the organization of deep processing of mineral raw materials and other raw material resources. Wholesale trade is a line of activity that connects networks and inter-industry relations, ensures the movement of material resources from one source to another. This article describes the functions of wholesale trade in the system of goods movement and the main role in connecting production and consumption.

Key words: wholesale trade, supply, distribution, formation of product assortment, storage of goods, movement of goods, cycle of movement of goods.

В реализуемой в Узбекистане стратегии экономических реформ обозначена необходимость дальнейшей модернизации и диверсификации отрасли путем перехода на качественно новый этап, направленный на быстрое развитие производства готовой продукции с высокой добавленной стоимостью на основе глубокой переработки Местным сырьевым ресурсам уделяется особое внимание в стратегии экономических реформ, реализуемых в Узбекистане.

Под переработкой понимают процесс, включающий несколько (не менее трех-четырех) стадий производственного цикла, предполагающий производство товаров народного потребления из сырья. Приоритетным направлением экономической политики страны является поэтапное осуществление глубокой переработки богатого минерального сырья и растительных ресурсов нашей земли, производство продукции с высокой добавленной стоимостью. Иными словами, основная цель – перейти на 3-4-ступенчатую систему переработки для превращения сырья в готовый продукт, пользующийся спросом на мировом рынке. Суть этой системы состоит в том, что на первом этапе происходит первоначальная обработка сырья, то есть подготовка полуфабрикатов, на следующем этапе они превращаются в готовые материалы для промышленного производства, а на третьем, окончательном этапе. этапе из материала производят готовую продукцию для потребительского рынка.

Важное значение имеет организация и оптимальное управление движением сырья и других материальных ресурсов на каждом этапе многостадийной переработки. В цикле переработки сырья к производству готовой продукции возрастет роль оптовой торговли. Потому что остро стоит вопрос обеспечения материальными ресурсами в нужном количестве и в нужное время, чтобы каждый этап воспроизводства работал без перебоев.

Этот вопрос связан с тем, в какой степени выполняются функции и задачи оптовой торговли. Каждая область микро- и макроэкономики требует выполнения ряда специфических функций оптовой торговли.

Раскрыты специфические особенности оптовой торговли, ее роль и значение в экономике, ее назначение и экономические, организационно-технические функции. Функции оптовой торговли широко изучены специалистами.

С.Н.Лебедева, Н.А.Казиначикова, А.В.Гавриков к основным функциям оптовой торговли относила: регулярное снабжение товарами предприятий розничной торговли, рекомбинацию ассортимента продукции исходя из спроса предприятий розничной торговли, организацию современного товарного запаса, исследование спроса население, организация поставок экспортных товаров, поддержание товарных запасов.

По мнению ученого-эксперта, занимающегося торговыми проблемами из Узбекистана Б.А. Абдукаримова, одной из основных функций оптовой торговли является хранение товаров. Складская функция предприятий оптовой торговли позволяет, с одной стороны, реализовывать свою продукцию крупными партиями и экономить на затратах на хранение больших объемов продукции, с другой стороны, позволяет предприятиям розничной торговли работать с очень небольшим количеством товаров. запасов и полностью удовлетворить текущий спрос. Транспортная функция оптовой торговли приносит экономическую выгоду как предприятиям-производителям, так и предприятиям-потребителям. Производители освобождаются от необходимости отгружать товары небольшими партиями большому количеству покупателей, а розничные продавцы освобождаются от необходимости поддерживать связь со всеми отдельными производителями.

В то время как предприятия оптовой торговли закупают товары, хотя товары еще не проданы конечным потребителям, они выполняют функцию авансирования производителей и кредитования потребителей путем осуществления платежей.

Изучая рыночную ситуацию, предоставляя производителям, участникам движения товаров и конечным потребителям объемы спроса и предложения и информацию о рынке, выполняет эту информационную функцию.

В системе сбыта оптовая торговля выполняет определенный ряд функций: обеспечение реализации маркетинговой стратегии, обеспечение возможности реализации продукции производителями в зоне потребления, формирование товарного ассортимента, обучение работников торговле, создание материальной базы для хранение и доставка, обеспечение производителей, розничных продавцов и, наконец, оказание финансовой помощи потребителям (посредством торгового кредита).

Основная цель оптовой торговли – поставка товаров непосредственно на рынок B2B и через розничные сети на потребительский рынок B2C, удовлетворяя их потребительский спрос в полном объеме и в срок.

Оптовая торговля играет важную роль в движении товаров. Оптовая торговля позволяет ликвидировать разрыв между расстоянием и временем, расширить ассортимент, создать дополнительную стоимость в районах с высоким уровнем урбанизации и концентрации производства.

К основным задачам оптовой торговли относятся:

1. Комплексное исследование оптового и розничного рынков, анализ ситуации на целевых рынках и оценка покупательной способности покупателей.

2. Распределение товарных ресурсов по потребностям, управление движением товаров из зоны производства в зону потребления.

3. С учетом рыночной ситуации посредникам, организациям розничной торговли и конечным потребителям создавать и поддерживать

запасы товаров в необходимом объеме в целях постоянного обеспечения их широким ассортиментом товаров.

4. Обеспечение сбалансированности выпуска и поступления товаров по регионам с учетом потребностей потребителей.

5. Равномерное (ритмичное) обеспечение товарами.

6. Обеспечение надежности и стабильности экономических отношений.

7. Снижение затрат, связанных с перемещением товаров.

8. Оказание услуг деловым партнерам (складирование, разделение крупных партий на мелкие посылки, транспортировка, финансирование, принятие рисков, предоставление информации о рынке, консультационные и рекламно-информационные услуги).

9. Укрепление материально-технической базы и развитие технической политики.

Структурные изменения, процессы модернизации и диверсификации в экономике Узбекистана требуют подойти к сущности и функциям оптовой торговли на основе новых конкретных принципов, пересмотреть требования, критерии и нормы, предъявляемые к ним. Поэтому необходимо систематическое изучение и анализ сущности оптовой торговли и ее функций с научной и практической точки зрения. С этой точки зрения существует необходимость совершенствования методов проектирования, создания и внедрения системы товародвижения на основе концепции современной логистической сервисной стратегии маркетинга. В частности, большинством российских и зарубежных авторов исследованы функции оптовой торговли, разделенные на основные и вспомогательные функции. По существу основные функции оптовой торговли проявляются в ее двусторонней сервисной деятельности, направленной на производственный и потребительский рынки. Большинство российских и зарубежных специалистов к функциям, выполняемым оптовой торговлей на производственном рынке, относят: стимулирование и концентрацию предпринимательской деятельности всех видов, форм и форм, участие в формировании и проектировании ассортимента товаров и услуг, совершенствование общего качества выпускаемой продукции, производства в рамках организации только движения товаров, инвестирования определенной части оборотных средств и создания новых каналов движения товаров, принимая на себя коммерческий риск, постоянно присутствующий в жизненном цикле товаров и услуг на рынке, предотвращение и снижение диаметрально противоположных бизнес-рисков, оптимальное снабжение продукции, формирование концепции логистики, внедрение реальных рыночных принципов, учитывающих взаимовыгодное сотрудничество с другими субъектами рынка.

Оптовая торговля также выполняет ряд основных функций, направленных на удовлетворение потребностей потребительского рынка:

постоянное и систематическое изучение текущей ситуации со спросом конкретных сегментов конкретных целевых рынков, подгонка ассортимента крупносерийной продукции под существующий реальный розничный и мелкосерийный ассортимент. розничных сетей, собственные средства и привлечение торговых организаций формирование инфраструктуры обслуживания за счет вложенных средств, выполнение внутрискладских технологических операций, связанных с процессом поддержания товарных запасов, организация своевременной доставки товаров в розничные торговые сети, обеспечение клиентов -покупатели (предприятия розничной торговли) с товарами и финансовым кредитом, действующие и оказывающие информационное обслуживание потенциальным покупателям.

Помимо своих основных функций, он также выполняет вспомогательные функции, связанные с торговой инфраструктурой. К складским функциям относятся те, которые помогают сохранить материальные ценности при транспортировке, их сезонном и временном хранении в организациях оптовой торговли, упаковке и сортировке, сборке (комплектации) крупных партий товаров в соответствии с требованиями потребительского рынка или мелкооптовых покупателей.

Основная и дополнительная функции оптовой торговли между производственным и потребительским рынками представляют собой функцию физического распределения макросистемного процесса товарооборота. Известно, что воспроизводство — циклический процесс, каждый цикл начинается с предложения и заканчивается распределением или реализацией готовой продукции. То есть в каждом производственном цикле сырье и материальные ресурсы преобразуются в готовую продукцию и продаются. Периодическое повторение циклов обеспечивает непрерывность производственного процесса. Поэтому мы рекомендуем движение товаров в каждом производственном цикле организовывать в следующей строгой последовательности:

1) Доставка и временное хранение сырья и других материальных ресурсов от их источников до складов предприятия, т.е. хранение до момента потребления (производственного потребления).

2) Доставка сырья и материальных ресурсов со складов общезаводского снабжения на внутрипроизводственные склады, а с них в производственные цеха, участки и рабочие места. Детали, детали и полуфабрикаты производятся здесь из сырья и материальных ресурсов.

3) Детали, детали и полуфабрикаты, изготовленные в цехах, участках и рабочих местах, поступают в сборочный цех предприятия. Здесь у них собирается готовая продукция и доставляется на склад готовой продукции предприятия.

4) Продукция на складе готовой продукции распределяется среди потребителей исходя из рыночного спроса (заказа).

В предлагаемом способе организации и управления движением материальных ресурсов функции оптовой торговли действуют в рамках цепочки «снабжение-производство-потребление». При этом оптовая торговля выполняет основные функции по обеспечению непрерывности производства и удовлетворению спроса потребительского рынка. В условиях глубоких структурных изменений и диверсификации экономики страны организация товародвижения приобретает важное значение. Исходя из этого, автор обосновал функциональные характеристики оптовой торговли на основе изучения особенностей звеньев цепочки «поставка-производство-потребление» при доставке товаров (табл. 1).

Таблица 1

Функции оптовой торговли в организации и управлении движением товаров

№	Функции	Содержание функций	
		В поставке	**В распределении**
1.	Формирование ассортимента	Осуществление закупок на основе специализации производства и дифференцированного спроса	Организация предложения товаров исходя из спроса сегмента рынка
2.	Преодоление разрыва во времени	Устранить перебои в поставках сырья и полуфабрикатов для обеспечения регулярности производства	Устранение простоев между производством и потреблением
3.	Преодоление пространственного разрыва	Устранение разрыва между производством и поставками	Устранение разницы в расстоянии между местом производства и местом потребления за счет реализации транспортной функции
4.	Формирование запасов	Иметь резерв поставок для максимального использования производственных мощностей	Добиться стабилизации меняющегося спроса на разные товары в разное время
5.	Гарантирование качества	Контроль качества при транспортировке и хранении сырья и полуфабрикатов	Подготовка товара к будущей продаже. Выполняются такие операции, как сортировка, упаковка, очистка, сортировка по ассортименту
6.	Выравнивание цен	Иметь возможность снизить затраты за счет закупки средств производства, сырья и полуфабрикатов оптом.	Получение скидок при покупке товаров крупными партиями, получение преимуществ с точки зрения таких затрат, как транспортировка, упаковка и возможность предлагать товары по низким ценам.
7.	Финансирование	Создание производства путем инвестирования в средства производства, сырье и полуфабрикаты в условиях	Предлагайте кредит во временных промежутках между покупкой товаров и их оплатой. Если торговая компания

		дефицита финансовых ресурсов	организует доставку в краткосрочный кредит, покупатели получают кредит на товар
8.	Исследование и освоение рынка	Исследование рынка продукции производственно-технического назначения	Оптовый бизнес выполняет важную задачу, например, создание нового рынка для существующего продукта или расширение рынка за счет рекламы
9.	Хранение на складе	Создать достаточный объем запасов для обеспечения непрерывности производства	Хранение товаров необходимо всегда, поскольку циклы производства и потребления не всегда совпадают во времени. Обеспечение совместимости циклов производства и потребления во времени и пространстве

На наш взгляд, функции, выполняемые оптовой торговлей в цепочке «поставка-производство-распределение», важны в комплексном и сбалансированном развитии регионов страны. Поэтому необходимо проектировать функциональную систему оптовой торговли с учетом глубоких структурных изменений в экономике и процесса ее диверсификации.

При этом экономия времени и средств, затрачиваемых на движение товаров, с учетом увеличения спроса на качественные и количественные показатели процессов снабжения и распределения с изменением и усложнением рыночных отношений, с учетом создания гибких систем производства и доставки. в дальнейшем появляется проблема выбора оптимальных каналов из существующей системы товародвижения и проблема проектирования и формирования новой.

Оптовая торговля использует услуги множества различных структур современной рыночной инфраструктуры в процессе реализации функции физического распределения на макроуровне. Они считаются звеньями канала поставок, и для них естественно иметь сложную структуру взаимоотношений. Возникновение столь сложных отношений в сфере доставки требует модернизации и модификации существующих моделей движения материальных ресурсов.

В условиях глубоких структурных изменений и диверсификации экономики для повышения уровня системы доставки товаров и эффективной организации движения готовой продукции на потребительском рынке желательно реализовать: модификацию моделей движения; товаров, оптимизация некоторых вопросов и направлений организации и управления потоками материальных ресурсов; оптимальное размещение распределительных центров; определение функций оптовой торговли по поставкам материальных ресурсов и оптимальной партии (части, количества) материальных ресурсов; определить оптимальное количество заказов; разработка оптимальных маршрутов перевозок.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ СТАНДАРТНОЙ ТЕРАПИИ ИБС ПРИ АТЕРОСКЛЕРОЗЕ

Резюме. Антикоагулянты — это лекарственные средства, снижающие свертываемость крови, угнетая образование фибрина. При различных формах ИБС антикоагулянты используются как для профилактики развития коронарных тромбозов и связанных с ними инфаркта и стенокардии, так и для самого лизирования тромба в острейшей стадии ОИМ.

Ключевые слова: ишемическая болезни сердца, стенокардия, ожирения, атеросклероз, лечения.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STANDARD THERAPY OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE IN ATHEROSCLEROSIS

Resume. Anticoagulants are drugs that reduce blood clotting, inhibiting the formation of fibrin. In various forms of coronary artery disease, anticoagulants are used both to prevent the development of coronary thrombosis and associated infarction and angina, and for the lysis of the thrombus itself in the acute stage of AMI.

Key words: coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, obesity, atherosclerosis, treatment.

Актуальность. Ишемическая болезнь сердца, согласно определению экспертов ВОЗ (1995), представляет собой острую или хроническую дисфункцию миокарда вследствие относительного или абсолютного снижения притока артериальной крови к миокарду, чаще всего связанную с патологическим процессом в системе коронарных артерий [1,3,4].

Несмотря на успехи, достигнутые в последние десятилетия в профилактике и лечении ишемической болезни сердца (ИБС), она по-прежнему представляет собой одну из актуальных проблем современной кардиологии как в мире, так и во многих экономически развитых странах мира, в связи с высокой распространенностью, инвалидизацией и смертностью, главным образом среди молодежи трудоспособный возраст [2,5]. Это связано с важностью адекватной фармакотерапии этого заболевания.

Цель исследования. Изучение противоишемического и антиатеросклеротического эффектов стандартной терапии ИБС с включением препарата никорандил отечественного производства или изосорбида динитрата для длительного применения у пациентов со стабильной стенокардией и ожирением.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для исследования было отобрано 107 пациентов, после скрининга и первоначального сбора анамнеза и жалоб 93 пациента со стенокардией напряжения II-III функционального класса (ФК) были рандомизированы на 3 группы. Информированное согласие на это исследование было получено у всех пациентов. Средний возраст пациентов составил 69,9±8,1 года, из которых 38 были мужчинами и 55 - женщинами. В 1–ю группу вошел 31 человек, во 2-ю - 30 человек, в 3-ю - 32 человека.

Результаты исследования. Эффективность стандартной терапии в сочетании с пролонгированным приемом нитратов была сопоставима и статистически не отличалась от эффективности приема никорандила в сочетании со стандартной терапией. Однако при регулярном приеме изосорбида динитрата в течение 6 месяцев. 4 пациента (13,3% из 2-й группы) прекратили прием препарата из-за развития головной боли, и по показателям антиангинальной эффективности показатели 2-й группы были практически равны показателям 1-й группы, из чего можно сделать вывод о возможной развившейся потере эффективности изосорбида динитрата у некоторых пациентов. пациенты со стабильной стенокардией. По данным холтеровского мониторирования ЭКГ в конце периода наблюдения у пациентов всех 3 групп наблюдалось сопоставимо значимое снижение среднесуточной частоты сердечных сокращений, количества эпизодов ишемии миокарда, продолжительности суточной ишемии миокарда (PSIM) и глубины ишемического смещения сегмента ST (GIS ST). Необходимо отметить более выраженное снижение продолжительности суточной ишемии и GIS ST у пациентов, принимавших никорандил, у которых, согласно однофакторному дисперсионному анализу, была достигнута достоверная разница по сравнению с таковой на фоне стандартной терапии в показателях PSIM (-68,17% против -50,81% соответственно, p=0,026) и на фоне длительного приема нитратов по показателям SMGIS (-59,26% против -35% соответственно; p=0,0259).

Такая же динамика сохранялась и во время нагрузочных тестов. Показатели VEM: максимальная нагрузочная способность (Max power) и общее время нагрузки до появления клинических и ЭКГ-признаков ишемии миокарда значительно увеличились к концу 24-й недели. терапия во всех 3 группах. Увеличение физической работоспособности было более выраженным у пациентов 3-й группы по сравнению с 1-й (ΔМаксимальная мощность 40,25% против 24,86%; p=0,05 и Δобщее время нагрузки 74,57% против 48,14%; p=0,02 соответственно), достоверных различий между 2-й и 3-й группами достигнуто не было.

При сравнении антиангинальной эффективности комбинаций лекарственных средств, использованных в исследовании, у пациентов в подгруппах с ожирением и без него было выявлено снижение эффектов с увеличением ИМТ. Эти результаты были подтверждены достоверной корреляцией между ИМТ и изменениями клинических параметров во всех 3 группах (таблица 2). Полученные данные были сопоставимы с наличием у пациентов с ожирением более высоких уровней липидов и глюкозы, маркеров системного воспаления и, как следствие, большей ригидности сосудистой стенки, распространенности атеросклероза.

Следует также отметить, что дозы препаратов в данном исследовании были умеренными терапевтическими, не учитывалась тяжесть избыточного веса.

После 24 недель наблюдения по данным ультразвукового исследования сонных артерий (табл. 3) у пациентов 3–й группы наблюдалось достоверное снижение TIM правой и левой общих сонных артерий (POSA и LOSA): TIM POSA и LOSA в 1-й группе снизились на 6,9 и 7,53% (p=0,011 и p=0,028 соответственно), во 2-й группе - на 6,79 и 6,63% (p=0,03 и p=0,01 соответственно), в 3–й группе - на 10,4 и 11,84% (p<0,001). Диаметр плечевой артерии при проведении пробы реактивной гиперемии с временной окклюзией, отражающей процессы ЭД, достоверно увеличился во всех группах: PPD PA в 1–й группе – на 46,18% (p=0,002), во 2-й группе - на 44,49% (p=0,02), в 3–й группе - на 62,37% (p= 0,0014). Также наблюдалось уменьшение размеров бляшек, стенозирующих просвет брахиоцефальных артерий; в ходе исследования индекс PSP BCA в 1–й и 2-й группах снизился на 4,52 и 9,41% (p=0,15 и p=0,23 соответственно), а в 3-й группе - на 16,5%, достигнув статистическая значимость (p=0,028).

Следует отметить, что, несмотря на наличие доказанного негативного влияния нитратов на процессы в сосудистом эндотелии, связанные с прооксидантными эффектами, статин, входивший в состав стандартной терапии вместе с изосорбида динитратом, нивелировал эти процессы благодаря своему плейотропному эффекту и значительно снижал параметры TIM POSA и LOSA, а также увеличил PPD ПА во 2-й группе. В 3-й группе при включении никорандила наблюдалось большее ослабление окислительного действия на эндотелий, что выражалось в более значительном снижении TIM POSA и LOSA, увеличении PPD PA. Доказанное влияние статинов на липидный спектр, стабилизация атеросклеротических бляшек, опосредованная маркерами воспаления, и возможное подавление ангиогенеза в бляшках привели к снижению процента стеноза просвета сосудов во всех группах. Этот эффект в 3-й группе в несколько раз превышал таковые в 1-й и 2-й группах. Дополнительное уменьшение размера бляшек в брахиоцефальных артериях, вероятно, было вызвано активностью никорандила в отношении противовоспалительных и антиоксидантных механизмов.

Во всех 3 группах наблюдалось снижение всех показателей липидного спектра (общего холестерина, ЛПНП, ТГ) без существенных различий между группами. Этот результат был обеспечен в значительной степени гиполипидемическим эффектом розувастатина, который также обладает рядом плейотропных эффектов, таких как снижение выраженности свободнорадикального окисления, ЭД, воспалительных процессов сосудистой стенки. Эти "нелипидные" свойства сыграли определенную роль в процессе снижения уровня Hf-CRP и фибриногена, отражая процессы хронического системного воспаления, сопровождающего ишемическую болезнь сердца. Однако в группе никорандила снижение уровня фибриногена более чем в 2 раза превышало показатели группы стандартной терапии (-16,46% против -8,05% соответственно, p=0,042), а концентрация Hf-CRP достоверно снизилась в 3-й группе по сравнению с 1-й (-37,08% против -22,16% соответственно, p=0,003), так и со 2-м (-37,08% против -23,38%, соответственно, p = 0,04), что может быть подтверждением его положительного влияния на процессы уменьшения окислительного повреждения и системного воспаления.

Таким образом, полученные нами данные свидетельствуют о высокой антиангинальной и противоишемической эффективности стандартной терапии ишемической болезни сердца, включающей бисопролол, валсартан, аспирин и статины, у пациентов со стенокардией, которая повышается при добавлении изосорбида динитрата и отечественного препарата никорандил. Эти эффекты были более выражены в подгруппах пациентов с нормальной массой тела и избыточным весом, чем в подгруппах пациентов с ожирением, что было подтверждено значимой корреляцией между ИМТ и клиническими показателями.

Частота приступов стенокардии, продолжительность суточной ишемии миокарда по данным ХМ ЭКГ, максимальная мощность и общее время нагрузки во время ВЭМ значительно улучшились в 3-й группе с добавлением никорандила по сравнению с таковыми в 1-й группе, которые получали только бисопролол, аспирин и статины (стандартная терапия), и были сопоставимы с препаратами группы 2 (с добавлением изосорбида динитрата). Кроме того, прием комбинаций этих препаратов во всех 3 группах продолжался в течение 6 месяцев. привело к снижению ЭД, в 1-й и 2-й группах наблюдалась тенденция к уменьшению размеров атеросклеротических бляшек, которая достигла статистической значимости в 3-й группе. Можно отметить, что никорандил, сочетающий в себе свойства агониста АТФ-зависимых калиевых каналов и нитратоподобный сосудорасширяющий эффект, активирует процессы ишемического прекондиционирования, в составе стандартной терапии способен снижать окислительное повреждение и системное воспаление более активно, чем комбинация стандартной терапии с пролонгированными нитратами, что в конечном итоге приводит к замедлению прогрессирования ЭД и атеросклероза, обеспечивая противоишемический эффект и длительную эндотелиопротекцию. Высокая распространенность ожирения в популяции и его роль в патогенезе ишемической болезни сердца требуют более детального изучения этой проблемы, комплексного подхода к лечению пациентов, страдающих стенокардией в сочетании с избыточной массой тела и ожирением.

Вывод. Таким образом, полученные нами данные свидетельствуют о высокой антиангинальной и противоишемической эффективности стандартной терапии ишемической болезни сердца, включающей бисопролол, валсартан, аспирин и статины, у пациентов со стенокардией, которая повышается при добавлении изосорбида динитрата и отечественного препарата никорандил.

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СПОСОБ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ ЖИДКИХ КОМПЛЕКСНЫХ УДОБРЕНИЙ

Аннотация. В статье изложены материалы работ по азотнокислотной переработке отходов водоочистки производство азотных удобрений. Установлены технологические параметры получения жидких удобрений –NH_3=17-20%, $Ca(NO_3)_2$=39,7-46,5%, $Mg(NO_3)_2$=1,4-2,2%, H_2O=30-37,1%, аммиачный азот=14-17%, нитратный азот =7,3-8,3%, сумма азота =21,4-25,3%, сумма питательных компонентов=59,8-68,7% и др.

Ключевые слова: жидкие удобрение, аммиакат, жидкий аммиак, отходы, ресурс, кальцийсодержащий отход, мель, известняк, доломит, удобрения, нитратные соединение, аммиак, коагулянт.

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METHOD FOR PRODUCING LIQUID COMPLEX FERTILIZERS

Abstract. The article presents the materials of work on nitric acid processing of waste water treatment, production of nitrogen fertilizers. Technological parameters for obtaining liquid fertilizers have been established – NH_3=17-20%, $Ca(NO_3)_2$=39.7-46.5%, $Mg(NO_3)_2$=1.4-2.2%, H_2O=30-37, 1%, ammonia nitrogen = 14-17%, nitrate nitrogen = 7.3-8.3%, amount of nitrogen = 21.4-25.3%, amount of nutrients = 59.8-68.7%, etc.

Key words: liquid fertilizer, ammonia, liquid ammonia, waste, resource, calcium-containing waste, ground, limestone, dolomite, fertilizers, nitrate compound, ammonia, coagulant.

Мировой рынок жидких минеральных удобрений в 2019 году оценивался в $2,5 млрд. Примерно 40% продукции потребляется в Азии, причем около половины приходится на Китай. Второй по величине рынок жидких минеральных удобрений – США и Канада, затем следуют Европа и Латинская Америка. По оценкам исследователей, наибольший рост рынка в ближайшие годы ожидается в Китае, Индии, Японии и Бразилии. В сравнении с твердыми формами удобрений преимуществами жидких являются простота изготовления, меньшие капитальные и эксплуатационные расходы. Их применение позволяет механизировать процессы погрузки и разгрузки, устранять потери при транспортировке, хранении и внесении в почву. Возможность совместного внесения гербицидов, инсектицидов, микроэлементов. ЖКУ взаимодействуют с почвой полнее, чем грану-лированные удобрения. Они не требовательны к низкой влажности почв, универсальны по способам и срокам внесения, просты в обращении, не воспламеняются, не взрывоопасны и не ядовиты.

В Узбекистане АО «Maxam-Chirchiq» и «Farg’onaazot» выпускают жидкие удобрения в виде раствора нитрата кальция (9-10% N) и КАС – карбамидо - аммиачной смеси (28-32% N с добавкой 0,2-0,5% P_2O_5), жидкого аммиака (82% NH_3) и аммиачной воды (20-22% NH_4OH) [1,2,3,4,5].

В зарубежных странах давно изучены проблемы получения жидких удобрений и в настоящее время эта проблема практически решена. Несмотря на это приведем несколько работ по этой теме. В удобрения готовят из водного раствора аммиака с добавкой нитрата аммония, или нитрата кальция, или мочевины[6,7,8,9,10,11].

Эти добавки увеличивают эффективность удобрений и уменьшают газовое давление аммиака. Аммиакаты, применяемые в качестве удобрений, получают в две ступени. В первой ступени растворы NH_4NO_3, $Ca(NO_3)_2$ или их смесь насыщают аммиаком, поступающим со второй ступени, при одновременном косвенном и прямом охлаждении смеси водой. Затем раствор направляют во вторую ступень, где его насыщают и охлаждают жидким аммиаком.

В сельском хозяйстве Республики Узбекистан в качестве фосфорных удобрений, в основном, используются аммофос и простой суперфосфат, полученные из фосфоритов месторождения Центральных Кызылкумов. Известно, что в составе аммофоса отсутствует макроэлемент кальций. В результате длительного применения аммофоса в качестве удобрения содержания в почве подвижного кальция и магния ежегодно снижается, что приводит к недостатку кальция и магния в составе растений и живых организмов. Вследствие этого ухудшается структура почвы, снижается урожайность растений, а также возникают болезни растений и животных [12,13,14,15,16,17].

Развитие производства минеральных удобрений предусматривает не только расширение ассортимента продукции и улучшение её качества, но и разработку новых, экономически и экологически эффективных технологических процессов, рациональное использование местных сырьевых ресурсов.На территории Республики Узбекистан в больших количествах встречаются кальцит, известняк, доломит и другие нерудные материалы, состоящие из карбонатов кальция и магния, которые соответствуют технологическим требованиям промышленного производства [18,19,20]. На государственный баланс республики принято 24 месторождения известняка и доломитизированного известняка, а также 4 месторождения карбонатсодержащего сырья. Их промышленные запасы составляют 1017,8 млн. т и лишь 294 тыс. т известняка используется в производстве строительных материалов. Исходя из вышеизложенного, исследования кальциймагнийсодержащих минералов в качестве кальциевого сырья, а также разработки промышленного производства легко усвояемых растениями фосфорных удобрений, содержащих кальций и магний, и их широкое использование в сельском хозяйстве имеет важное народнохозяйственное значение. До настоящего времени не были изучены возможности налаживания в промышленных масштабах производства фосфорных удобрений из имеющихся в больших количествах запасов мела, известняка и доломита. В связи с этим, в области производства фосфорных удобрений переработка такого вида сырья в целевую продукцию является одной из важных задач[21,22,23,24].

В Республике, в результате реализации конкретных широкомасштабных мер были достигнуты высокие результаты научных исследований в области получения новых видов жидких минеральных удобрений на основе местных сырьевых ресурсов и обеспечению сельского хозяйства качественными жидкими минеральными удобрениями.

Целью исследования является разработка эффективной технологии получения новых видов жидких минеральных удобрений на основе местных сырьевых ресурсов и кальцийсодержащих отходов.

При проведении исследований в качестве исходного сырья использовали азотную кислоту, природные минералы, содержащие карбонаты кальция и магния – мел, известняк и доломит, а также отходы производства водоочистки.

На производствах азотных удобрений, в частности АО «Farg'ona azot» имеется цех тонкой очистки воды, которая используется для получения пара высокого давления. При очистке воды образуется шлам (5-6 тонн в час), который состоит в основном из карбоната кальция, незначительного количества карбоната магния, сульфата кальция, органического вещества – коагулянта (К-9) и др.

Поэтому нами поставлена задача переработки отходов водоочистки - кальцийсодержащего компонента азотной кислотой на раствор нитрата кальция и получение на его основе более концентрированных аммиакатов.

Для проведения исследований использовали шламы следующего солевого состава, в масс. %

Химический и солевой состав шлама

Таблица 1

Основные компоненты шлама	I Содержание компонентов, масс. %	II Содержание компонентов, масс. %	III Содержание компонентов, масс. %
$CaCO_3$	85,95	88,86	90,12
$MgCO_3$	2,91	4,35	4,05
$CaSO_4$	1,52	0,86	0,62
R_2O_3	2,91	1,52	1,45
Н.О.	1,67	2,57	1,24
H_2O	0,72	0,5	0,62
Орг. вещества (К-9)	3,14	2,30	2,15
Прочие	43,22	41,92	42,71

В основе процессов получения кальций и магний нитратных удобрений из мелоподобного сырья лежат реакции взаимодействие компонентов сырья с азотной кислотой, в результате которых могут образовываться различные соединения нитратов кальция и магния.

Лабораторные опыты по разложению кальцийсодержащих отходов проводили в цилиндрическом стеклянном реакторе, снабженном мешалкой, термометром при температуре 35^0C-45^0C и помещенной в водяной термостата. Температура поддерживалась на постоянном уровне с помощью контактного термометра. Нормы азотной кислоты изменяли в пределах 50-60% из расчета на CaO в карбонатном сырье. Расчетное количество карбонатного сырья (мель, известняк, доломит, кальцийсодержащих отходов) дозировали по порциям азотной кислот в течение 30-35 мин. Варьировались значения массовых долей кислот и карбонатного сырья.

Данный процесс протекает в следующей последовательности:

$$CaCO_3 + 2HNO_3 = Ca(NO_3)_2 + H_2O + CO_2$$

$$MgCO_3 + 2HNO_3 = Mg(NO_3)_2 + H_2O + CO_2$$

Получают нитрат кальциевую суспензию, содержащую незначительное количество твёрдой фазы (нерастворимого остатка).

Эту суспензию можно использовать в качестве жидкого удобрения. Через промежуточную емкость подают в аммонизатор, где насыщают газообразным аммиаком при температуре 35-40°С до содержания аммиака в растворе 17-20%. Продукты разложения аммонизировали газообразным аммиаком до pH 7,5.

При этом получают продукт (в масс. %): NH_3=17-20%, $Ca(NO_3)_2$=39,7-46,5%, $Mg(NO_3)_2$=1,4-2,2%, H_2O=30-37,1%, аммиачный азот=14-17%, нитратный азот =7,3-8,3%, сумма азота =21,4-25,3%, сумма питательных компонентов=59,8-68,7% и др.

На основании результатов химического и физико-химического анализов исследуемых образцов был произведен расчет их солевого состава, т.е. установлено количественное содержание основных нитратных соединений. Так продукт содержит, масс.%: ($Ca(NO_3)_2$, $Mg(NO_3)_2$, (NH_3 и др.

Результаты анализов приведены в табл. 2,3,4,5 и 6.

Таблица 2

№ опыта	t ^{0}C	τ, мин	Раствор HNO_3		Колич-во пульпы, г	В газовую фазу выдел., г		H_2O%	pH
			HNO_3,%	вес,гр.		CO_2	H_2O		
1.	45	30	50	232,0	282	39,0	2,2	44,5	5,5

Таблица 3

Химический и солевой состав жидких удобрений в масс. %				
CaO	MgO	N нитр	$Ca(NO_3)_2$	Mg $(NO_3)_2$
16,86	0,46	8,9	49,4	1,7

Таблица 4

№ опыта	t 0C	τ, мин	NH_3,г	H_2Oисп.,г	Количество аммиаката г	H_2O%	pH
1.	40	30	70,1	2,2	349,8	35,7	7,6
2.	40	30	66,2	2,0	346,0	36,1	7,5
3.	35	35	62,2	1,8	342,2	36,6	7,5
4.	35	35	56,3	1,8	336,2	37,1	7,5

Таблица 5

Химический и солевой состав жидких удобрений в масс. %									
№ опыта	CaO	MgO	$N_{амм}$	$N_{нитр}$	$N_{общ}$	NH_3	$Ca(NO_3)_2$	$Mg(NO_3)_2$	примеси
1	13,55	0,38	17,2	7,3	24,3	20,2	39,7	1,40	3,0
2	13,72	0,381	15,7	7,4	23,1	19,1	40,2	1,41	3,1
3	13,93	0,383	14,9	7,5	22,5	18,1	40,8	1,42	3,2
4	14,10	0,38	14,2	7,4	21,4	17,2	41,3	1,40	3,2

Таблица 6

Химический и солевой состав жидких удобрений в масс. %									
№ опыта	CaO	MgO	$N_{амм}$	$N_{нитр}$	$N_{общ}$	NH_3	$Ca(NO_3)_2$	$Mg(NO_3)_2$	примеси
5	14,68	0,54	16,4	7,8	24,8	19,9	43,0	2,0	1,3
6	15,87	0,59	16,5	8,3	25,3	20,0	46,5	2,2	1,3

Проведенные исследования показали возможности получения кальций и магнийсодержащих жидких удобрений путем нейтрализации азотной кислот, с известняком, доломитом, отходами цехов водоподготовки.

Таким образом, на основании лабораторных исследований можно заключить, что:

1. В процессе азотнокислотной (конц. 50-60%, норма 100%) разложении ($t=35-45^0C$, $\tau=30$ мин) отхода водоочистки АО «Farg'ona azot» - карбонат содержащего компонента ($CaCO_3$ =85,85-90,12%, $MgCO_3$=2,91-4,05%). Можно получить водные растворы нитрата кальция, содержащие: 39,7-49,4% $Ca(NO_3)_2$ и 1,7-2,2% $Mg(NO_3)_2$, 8,9-10,3% N и др. pH=5,5.

2. Насыщением данных растворов газообразным аммиаком до содержание его в растворе аммиака 17-20% ($t=35-40^0C$, $\tau=30-35$ мин) и pH=7,5 можно получить аммиакаты, содержащие: NH_3=17-20%, $Ca(NO_3)_2$=39,7-46,5%, $Mg(NO_3)_2$=1,4-2,2%, H_2O=37,1-44,5% и др. (Nамм =14-17%, pH=5,5. Nнитр =7,3-8,3%, $N_{общ.}$ =21,4-25,3%).

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АНАЛИЗ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ КАРАКУЛЕВОДЧЕСКИХ КЛАСТЕРОВ

Аннотация. В статье описано развитие каракулеводческих кластеров. В частности, на примере каракулеводческой сети были высказаны мнения по организационным, экономическим, правовым, социальным и экологическим аспектам деятельности каракулеводческих кластеров. В результате исследования автором приведены результаты SWOT-анализа деятельности каракулеводческих кластеров.

Ключевые слова: пастбища, животноводство, каракулеводство, экосистема, ресурсосберегающее освоение, деградация, биоразнообразие.

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ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITY OF KARAKUL VODKA CLUSTERS

Annotation. The article describes the development of karakul farming clusters. In particular, using the example of the karakul farming network, opinions were expressed on the organizational, economic, legal, social and environmental aspects of the activities of karakul farming clusters. As a result of the research, the author presents the results of a SWOT analysis of the activities of karakul farming clusters.

Key words: pastures, animal husbandry, astrakhan breeding, ecosystem, resource-saving development, degradation, biodiversity.

Введение. Развитие пастбищного животноводства также требует уделить первоочередное внимание повышению социально-экономического уровня жизни населения, проживающего на пустынно-пастбищных территориях.

В нашей стране имеются большие возможности для дальнейшего увеличения доходов сельскохозяйственных предприятий за счет повышения эффективности использования существующих сельскохозяйственных земель, в том числе пустынно-пастбищных угодий, и расширения объемов производства.

Объектом исследования являются племенные каракулеводческие общества с ограниченной ответственностью и фермерские хозяйства, функционирующие в Кашкадарьинской области.

Анализ и результаты. Когда проводятся системные реформы с целью формирования эффективной системы управления в аграрном секторе, в секторе каракулеводства, который считается крупнейшим и наиболее сложная отрасль животноводства.

Анализируя деятельность каракулеводческих кластеров, мы посчитали целесообразным рассматривать их на основе SWOT-анализа (табл. 1).

Сегодня организация организационной структуры каракулеводческих кластеров в предложенном виде, в свою очередь, требует формирования структуры аппарата управления каракулеводческими кластерами в современном виде.

Необходимо организовать деятельность каракулеводческих кластеров по организационным, экономическим, правовым, социальным и экологическим приоритетам.

Организационное направление каракулеводческих кластеров должно состоять из следующего:

- эффективное использование хозяйствующими субъектами кластера природных ресурсов пастбищ, включая флору и фауну, подземные и поверхностные воды, и разработку согласованных планов;

Таблица 1

Результаты SWOT-анализа деятельности каракулеводческих кластеров

(Strengths)	**(Weaknesses)**
имеется нормативно-правовая база для поддержки деятельности кластера; условия создаются руководством сети; приняты финансово-экономические механизмы поддержки деятельности кластера; себестоимость выпускаемой продукции снизится; продукция будет продаваться под национальным брендом; развиваются кооперативные отношения между каракулеводческими фермами; мероприятия осуществляются во взаимодействии с целью предотвращения деградации пастбищных угодий, сохранения и развития биоразнообразия.	нехватка квалифицированных специалистов; большое количество площадей пастбищных угодий, подвергшихся крайней деградации; ограниченные финансовые возможности на уровне кластеров; большое количество населения, занимающегося животноводством на местном уровне;
(Opportunities)	**(Threats)**
поддержка создания кластеров со стороны правительства, отраслевых министерств и местных органов власти;	возникновение хронической засухи и обезвоживания;

создание специализированных кластеров по отраслям, выделение кредитов коммерческими банками; использование стимулирования импорта инновационных технологий и ресурсоэффективного оборудования при организации и работе кластеров.	тот факт, что точное количество скота, принадлежащего населению по видам, не определено; отсутствие полного соблюдения правил посадки и защиты пастбищных растений.; ограниченные финансовые возможности хозяйств;

- крупным каракулеводческим обществам с ограниченной ответственностью, фермерским и крестьянским хозяйствам, а также владельцам сельскохозяйственных угодий, которые занимаются каракулеводством и используют пастбищные угодья вокруг сел, совмещать свою деятельность в области каракулеводства на добровольной и равноправной основе;
- обязанности и обязательства хозяйствующих субъектов-членов по отношению к конечным результатам деятельности кластера, механизмы обеспечения заинтересованности в конечном результате и т.д.

Экономическое направление каракулеводческих кластеров должно включать в себя следующее:

- быть самостоятельными в процессах производства и реализации качественной и конкурентоспособной продукции, объединяя деятельность племенных каракулеводческих ферм, фермерских и крестьянских хозяйств на основе взаимного сотрудничества;
- добиться формирования и развития цепочки добавленной стоимости в отрасли каракулеводства, для этого эффективно наладить «производство – заготовка – сортировка – переработка – реализация» и другие направления;
- уделять внимание восстановлению и развитию внешнеэкономических связей в сотрудничестве как приоритетному и стратегическому устойчивому направлению в ходе деятельности;
- развитие сильной материальной заинтересованности и отношений взаимного сотрудничества для достижения конечных результатов у хозяйствующих субъектов, входящих в кластеры, и другие экономические вопросы.

Правовое направление каракулеводческих кластеров должно включать в себя следующее:

- обеспечить функционирование хозяйствующих субъектов, входящих в кластер, на равных правовых условиях;
- правовая охрана труда рабочих и специалистов хозяйствующих субъектов;

Экологическая направленность каракулеводческих кластеров должна включать в себя:

- совместное восстановление пастбищ и сокращение деградированных площадей, сохранение биоразнообразия и улучшение экосистемы;
- наладить системное и упорядоченное использование природных ресурсов в участниках кластера в соответствии с законодательной базой.

Социальная направленность каракулеводческих кластеров должна включать в себя следующее:
- организация новых подходящих рабочих мест для сельских жителей, имеющих трудоспособность;
- создание современных новых рабочих мест для рабочих и специалистов хозяйствующих субъектов-членов, соответствующих условий для отдыха и оздоровления;
- открытие торговых точек по реализации товаров (продукции), производимых в кластерах и т.п.

Сегодня развитие экономики, развитие отношений сотрудничества в глобальной среде, а также создание прозрачной и справедливой среды для привлечения инвестиций. Устанавливаются прочные и стабильные связи на основе договоров с предприятиями и организациями, научными учреждениями, торговыми точками и т.д., которые обеспечивают практическую поддержку развития кластерной деятельности. В свою очередь, кластеру желательно организовать среды и объекты, «привлекающие потребителей» для реализации произведенной в нем готовой продукции и полуфабрикатов на внутренний и внешний рынки.

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ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В УСЛОВИЯХ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ, ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ И ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ //Экономика и социум. – 2022. – №. 12-1 (103). – С. 895-901.
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МАРКЕТИНГОВЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ В СФЕРЕ ЦИФРОВОГО МАРКЕТИНГА В ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА

Аннотация. В данной статье описано описание основных технологий цифрового маркетинга, результаты маркетинговых исследований по использованию технологий цифрового маркетинга в деятельности субъектов малого бизнеса.

Ключевые слова: цифровой маркетинг, социальные сети, технологии цифрового маркетинга, поисковые сервисы, мобильные технологии, мультимедиа.

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MARKETING RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF DIGITAL MARKETING IN SMALL BUSINESSES

Abstract. This article describes a description of the main digital marketing technologies, the results of marketing research on the use of digital marketing technologies in the activities of small businesses.

Keywords: digital marketing, social networks, digital marketing technologies, search services, mobile technologies, multimedia.

Все мировое сообщество признает, что в XXI веке знания – как ценнейший ресурс – выступают движущей силой экономического и социального развития. Нет возможности запомнить их в эпоху, когда создание, передача и приобретение знаний и информации осуществляется в быстрых картинках. Необходимо иметь инструменты и методы сбора, отбора, обработки, передачи и применения знаний и информации.

В процессе глобализации, вызвавшей серьезные изменения в социальной, экономической, политической, культурной и экологической сферах, особенно в сфере информационно-коммуникационных технологий (ИКТ), бурное развитие привело к развитию информационных ресурсов. Это требует от пользователей эффективного использования информации. Одним из благ XXI века для человечества являются возможности ИКТ, отвечающие именно этому требованию, то есть сегодня человек не только использует возможности ИКТ, но и правильно и эффективно реализует их в своей повседневной деятельности, достигает намеченных целей или целей. необходимо, чтобы помочь ему добиться успеха.

Сегодня растет потребность знать возможности Интернета и уметь ими пользоваться. Изначально Интернет был кладезем различной информации и знаний. Сейчас развиваются и возможности продуктивной совместной работы с помощью Интернета. Интернет привлекает пользователей этими возможностями, и эти возможности, в частности, создают широкий спектр возможностей для предпринимательства. Для этого необходимо эффективно использовать эти возможности. Например, его используют для поиска информации и знаний, необходимых в повседневной деятельности, знакомства с новостями, общения с клиентами, покупки необходимого оборудования и технологий, осуществления платежей.

На современном этапе развития вместе с Интернетом цифровые технологии входят не только в повседневную жизнь людей, но и в бизнес-процессы.

В условиях цифровой экономики использование современных инновационных технологий в деятельности субъектов малого предпринимательства, широкое внедрение онлайн-торговли и аукционов, переход к использованию онлайн-банковских услуг и служб доставки послужат дальнейшему развитию данной отрасли.. Внедрение систем электронной коммерции в малом бизнесе обеспечивает инновации и широкое развитие конкурентоспособности и является одним из основных факторов экономического роста в этой сфере.

В глобальном масштабе глобальные продажи электронной коммерции за последние несколько лет выросли в десять раз. По данным международной исследовательской компании «eMarketer», в 2021 году объем электронной торговли во всем мире составил 5,732 триллиона долларов США, а к 2023 году ожидается, что этот показатель составит 6,542 триллиона долларов США.

Цифровизация сейчас охватывает все субъекты малого бизнеса. На основе следующих показателей можно определить скорость адаптации бизнеса к цифровой трансформации, которая рассчитывается путем анализа индекса цифровизации бизнеса:

широкополосный Интернет;

облачные сервисы;

RFID-технологии;

Уровень использования ERP-систем и ее включение в электронную коммерцию.

Внедрение и развитие цифровых технологий приведет к изменениям на рынках. Это требует от субъектов малого бизнеса пересмотра своих бизнес-моделей и определения новых перспектив развития бизнеса.

Теоретический анализ цифровизации экономики позволяет выделить следующие аспекты данной проблемы:

1) поиск новых возможностей для более эффективного взаимодействия с клиентами, партнерами, поставщиками и другими заинтересованными сторонами предприятий, уже работающих на основе использования цифровых технологий;

2) определять новые направления деятельности субъектов предпринимательства. Решение этих вопросов актуально для малого бизнеса. Потому что он является важным элементом любой экономики и выполняет важные социально-экономические функции.

В настоящее время можно наблюдать внедрение малым бизнесом и субъектами хозяйствования современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий, что обеспечивает повышение эффективности, открывает возможность выхода на новые рынки и позволяет в полной мере реализовать инновационный потенциал. Малый бизнес и предприниматели используют в своей деятельности различные цифровые технологии, снижающие затраты на ведение бизнеса: финансовые инструменты для онлайн-платежей; рекламные инструменты, ориентированные на социальные сети, бухгалтерские программы, CRM-системы (управление взаимоотношениями с клиентами) и т. д.

Стоит отметить, что за счет использования различных цифровых технологий можно повысить общую эффективность, производительность труда и конкурентоспособность предприятий. Например, успешный стартап AirB&B и рекламные платформы Uber позволяют малому бизнесу рекламировать свои услуги большому количеству клиентов. Несомненно, не существует единого алгоритма использования цифровых технологий, который был бы одинаково полезен малому бизнесу для повышения его эффективности и снижения затрат. Цифровая трансформация субъектов малого бизнеса, не располагающих большими средствами, может начаться с модернизации их ИТ-инфраструктуры, повышения их информационной мобильности, использования технологий работы с большими объемами данных и их анализа в режиме реального времени. Еще один способ оцифровать малый бизнес и предпринимательство и вовлечь его в цифровую экономику — производить цифровые продукты и продавать их на рынке.

Сегодня цифровая трансформация недостаточно охватывает бизнес и предпринимательство. К препятствиям на пути цифровизации относятся ограниченность финансовых средств, незнание предпринимателями преимуществ внедрения цифровых технологий и возможностей улучшения бизнес-процессов за счет цифровизации компании, отсутствие достаточных знаний по осуществлению цифровой трансформации своего бизнеса.

Цифровизация экономики открывает новые возможности и перспективы для малого бизнеса и предпринимателей. За счет использования цифровых технологий малый бизнес и субъекты хозяйствования получат возможность сократить затраты, повысить эффективность и конкурентоспособность своих предприятий, а также занять определенные позиции на рынке цифровых товаров и услуг за счет производства новых видов продукции.

Наряду с появлением новых перспектив возникают и новые задачи, связанные не только с поиском инвестиций, но и с созданием новых навыков новых субъектов предпринимательства, позволяющих им успешно адаптироваться к условиям цифровой трансформации. Кроме того, в результате использования цифровых технологий усилится конкуренция на рынке не только со стороны национальных, но и зарубежных игроков.

Одной из основных целей нашего исследования является изучение состояния использования цифровых технологий в деятельности субъектов малого бизнеса. Для этого выявим новейшие цифровые технологии, а затем изучим их использование в деятельности субъектов малого бизнеса (рис. 1).

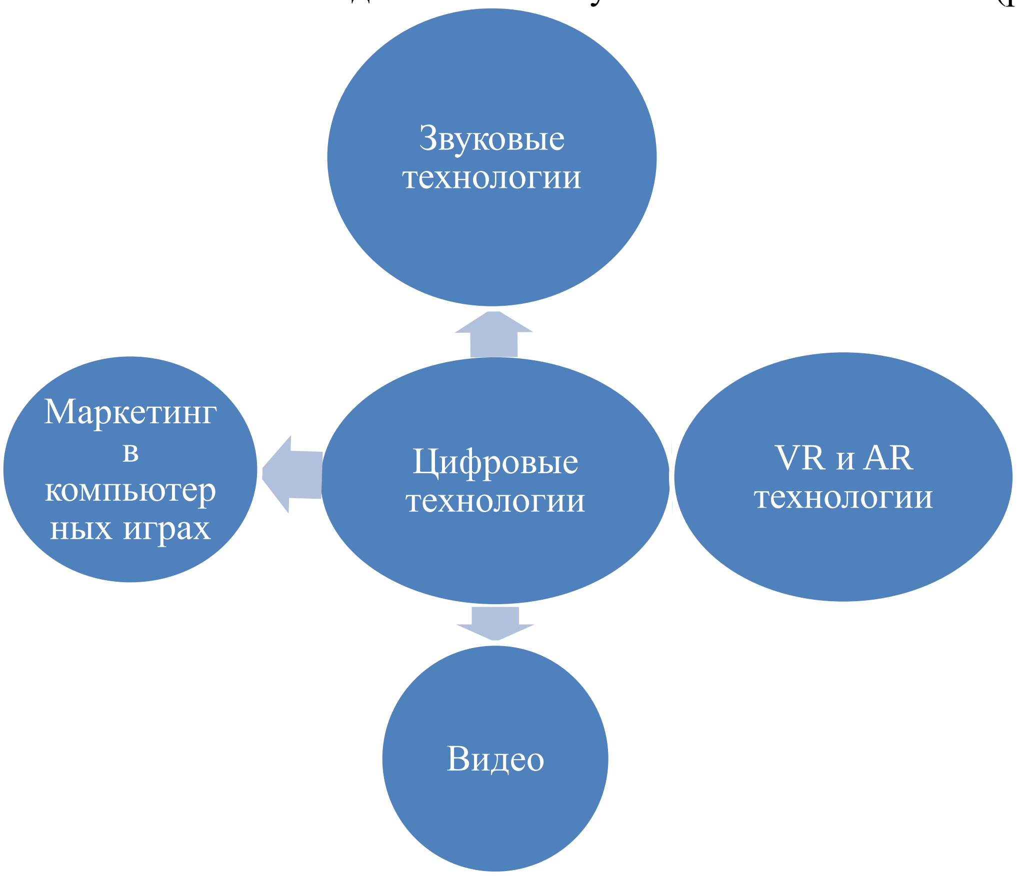


Рисунок 1. Цифровые технологии.

Субъекты малого бизнеса также используют в своих бизнес-процессах ряд цифровых технологий, в том числе технологии цифрового маркетинга.

Изучено состояние использования технологий цифрового маркетинга в деятельности субъектов малого бизнеса ООО «Сам Сифат Плюс», ООО «Камронбек Голд Стар» и ООО «Нурли Замин», выбранных в качестве эксперимента. Субъекты малого предпринимательства ООО «Сам Сифат Плюс», ООО «Камронбек Голд Стар» и ООО «Нурли Замин» занимаются розничной и оптовой торговой деятельностью. По этой причине, чтобы улучшить обращение продукции и сбытовую деятельность, на этих предприятиях начали использовать онлайн-технологию НКМ.

В таблице 1 представлены результаты исследования деятельности субъектов малого предпринимательства ООО «Сам Сифат Плюс», ООО «Камронбек Голд Стар» и ООО «Нурли Замин» по использованию инструментов цифрового маркетинга.

Таблица 1

Анализ использования инструментов цифрового маркетинга в малом бизнесе

№	Инструменты цифрового маркетинга	Статус использования инструментов цифрового маркетинга в малом бизнесе, %		
		ООО «Сам Сифат Плюс»	ООО «Нурли Замин»	ООО «Камронбек Голд Стар»
1.	Поисковые сервисы	18	-	11
2.	Рекламные баннеры	34	37	39
3.	Мобильные технологии	26	22	25
4.	Видео	8	12	12
5.	Объявления	-	11	-
6.	Мультимедиа	-	-	-
7.	Спонсорство	14	18	13

Из анализа использования инструментов цифрового маркетинга в малом бизнесе известно, что более 39 процентов субъектов малого бизнеса используют баннерную рекламу и более 25 процентов используют мобильные технологии. Так, эти два инструмента цифрового маркетинга используются субъектами малого бизнеса более чем на 64 процента. Они также используют поисковые сервисы, видео и спонсируемые технологии. Голосовые технологии и мультимедийные технологии не используются субъектами малого бизнеса.

В ходе исследования анализ использования рекламных инструментов был проведен в каждом из ООО «Сам Сифат Плюс», ООО «Камронбек Голд Стар» и ООО «Нурли Замин».

ООО «Сам Сифат Плюс» имеет наибольший вес прямого маркетинга по использованию рекламных инструментов при продвижении товаров и услуг, составляя 44 процента.

Таблица 2

Состояние использования средств передвижения при перемещении товаров и услуг (продвижении) в ООО «Сам Сифат Плюс»

Виды движения товаров и услуг	Доля средств, %
Прямой маркетинг	44
Телевизионная реклама	-
Цифровой маркетинг	14
Спонсорская реклама	7
Газетная реклама	8
Реклама в журналах	6
Наружная реклама	21
Радиореклама	-

Также было изучено положение субъекта малого предпринимательства ООО «Камронбек Голд Стар» в продвижении товаров и услуг. Результаты исследования представлены в таблице 3.

Таблица 3

Состояние использования средств передвижения при перемещении товаров и услуг (продвижении) в ООО «Камронбек Голд Стар»

Виды движения товаров и услуг	Доля средств, %
Прямой маркетинг	58
Телевизионная реклама	-
Цифровой маркетинг	11
Спонсорская реклама	7
Газетная реклама	5
Реклама в журналах	3
Наружная реклама	16
Радиореклама	-

Результат данного исследования является основой для выводов об использовании традиционных и цифровых инструментов маркетинга. Поскольку деятельностью данного субъекта малого предпринимательства является розничная торговля, то при реализации товаров оно, безусловно, широко использует рекламные инструменты. Кроме того, свое влияние оказывает и конкурентная среда на рынке. Сегодня конкурентная среда на товарных рынках жесткая, и розничным предприятиям приходится конкурировать с крупными супермаркетами и мини-маркетами. В этой ситуации важны инструменты продвижения, особенно цифровой маркетинг. Но есть условие использования инструментов. То есть традиционные инструменты маркетинга не утратили своей значимости. Его используют субъекты малого бизнеса.

Удельный вес прямого маркетинга с точки зрения использования рекламных инструментов при продвижении товаров и услуг СМП ООО «Камронбек Голд Стар» составляет 58 процентов, а наружной рекламы – 16 процентов. Вес рекламы в газетах и журналах снижается. Реклама в газетах

– 5 процентов, реклама в журналах – 3 процента. В этом субъекте малого бизнеса также не используется теле- и радиореклама.

По тем же показателям был исследован и третий объект исследования – ООО «Нурли Замин». Результаты исследования представлены в таблице 4.

Таблица 4

Состояние использования средств передвижения при перемещении товаров и услуг (продвижении) в ООО «Нурли Замин»

Виды движения товаров и услуг	Доля средств, %
Прямой маркетинг	65
Телевизионная реклама	-
Цифровой маркетинг	8
Спонсорская реклама	7
Газетная реклама	4
Реклама в журналах	5
Наружная реклама	11
Радиореклама	-

В ООО «Нурли замин», как и в двух вышеперечисленных субъектах малого предпринимательства, движение товаров с использованием прямого маркетинга составляет 65 процентов. Остальная наружная реклама, цифровой маркетинг, спонсорская реклама, реклама в журналах, реклама в газетах имеют гораздо меньший вес.

По состоянию использования инструментов традиционного и цифрового маркетинга при продвижении товаров и услуг в субъектах малого предпринимательства, осуществляющих торговую деятельность, ООО «Сам Сифат Плюс», ОсОО «Камронбек Голд Стар», ОсОО «Нурли Замин». По результатам исследования были сделаны следующие выводы:

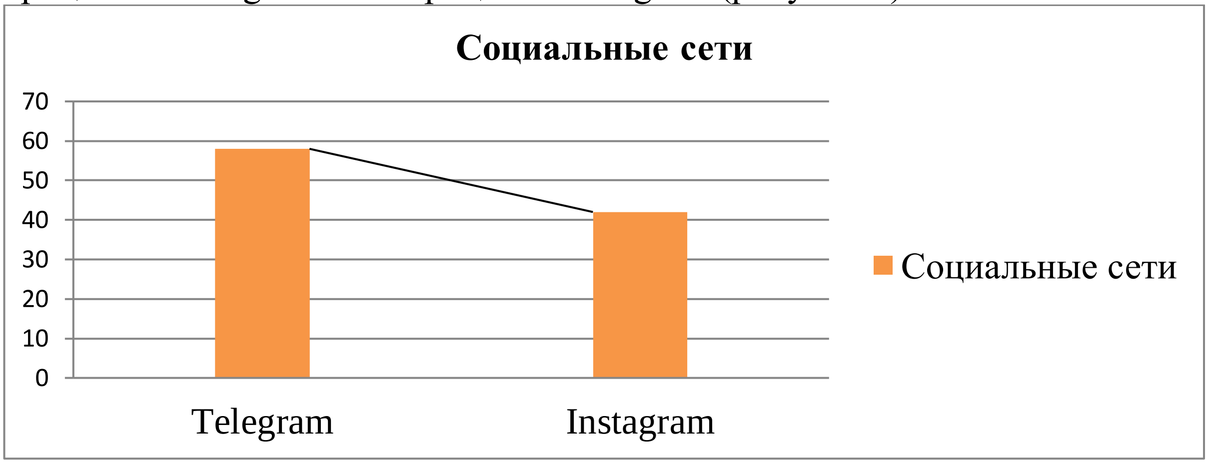
1) Субъекты малого предпринимательства, занимающиеся торговой деятельностью, используют до 50-60% прямого маркетинга для ускорения сбыта товаров и создания спроса. Также около 10-20 процентов от наружной рекламы. Наружная реклама в основном используется снаружи магазина и на участках, считающихся территорией.

2) Журнал, газета и спонсируемая реклама составляет около 5-8%, а доля намного ниже. Кроме того, малые предприятия не использовали телевизионную и радио -рекламу. Основная причина этого - финансовые ресурсы и целевой рынок малых предприятий, то есть, что он находится в области, не усложняет необходимость использования массовых рекламных СМИ.

3) Уровень использования цифрового маркетинга малым бизнесом не является удовлетворительным. Малый бизнес осуществляется с помощью каналов и инструментов цифрового маркетинга 8-12%.

На следующем этапе исследования было исследовано использование каналов и инструментов цифрового маркетинга субъектами малого бизнеса. В ходе исследования основное внимание уделялось использованию социальных сетей. Потому что ООО «Сам Сифат Плюс», ООО «Камронбек Голд Стар» и ООО «Нурли Замин», отобранные в качестве эксперимента для исследования, используют социальные сети.

По результатам проведенного исследования, в ООО «Камронбек Голд Стар» и ООО «Нурли Замин» используются два типа социальных сетей: 58 процентов Telegram и 42 процента Instagram (рисунок 2).



Фигура 2. Использование социальных сетей ООО «Камромбек Голд Стар» и ООО «Нурли Замин»

ООО «Сам Сифат Плюс» использует три типа социальных сетей. 37,3 процента из Telegram, 46,2 процента из Instagram и 16,5 процента из Facebook.

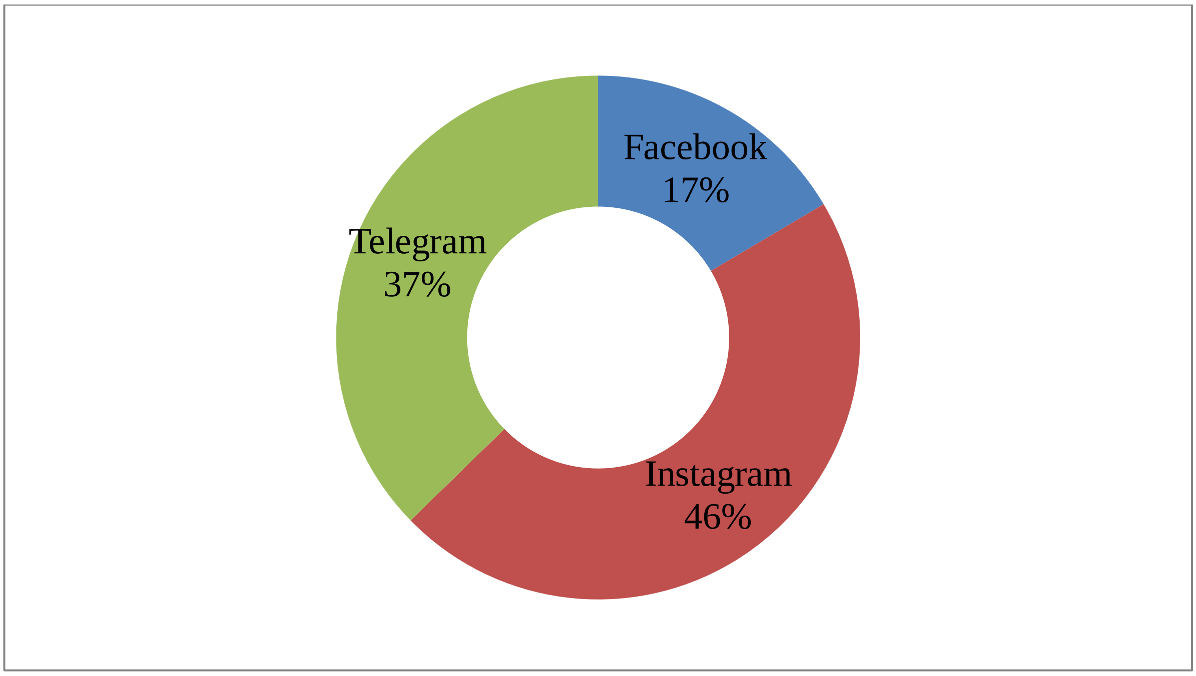


Рисунок 3. Использование социальных сетей ООО «Сам Сифат Плюс»

Исследование использования цифрового маркетинга в деятельности субъектов малого предпринимательства выявило, что субъекты малого предпринимательства широко используют инструменты цифрового маркетинга и цифровые каналы. Субъекты малого бизнеса в основном используют 50-60 процентов прямого маркетинга для продвижения своих товаров и услуг. Около 8-14 процентов субъектов малого бизнеса используют цифровой маркетинг для продвижения своих товаров и услуг. Растет уровень использования инструментов и каналов цифрового маркетинга, главным образом баннерных и мобильных технологий.

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РАННЯЯ ДИАГНОСТИКА СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТЫХ ОСЛОЖНЕНИЙ КОРОНАВИРУСНОЙ ИНФЕКЦИИ

Инфекционное заболевание, вызванное вирусом SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19), зачастую возникает у больных с различными сердечно-сосудистыми факторами риска и сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями (ССЗ), которые могут оказать влияние на течение инфекционного процесса. С другой стороны, при COVID-19, возможно дополнительное повреждение сердца и сосудов, способствующее возникновению сердечно-сосудистых осложнений и утяжелению течения ССЗ. В этом обзоре рассматриваются основные факты, касающиеся этих взаимодействий, а также некоторые практические подходы к ведению больных с одновременным наличием COVID-19 и сердечно-сосудистой патологии.

Ключевые слова: COVID-19, сердечно-сосудистые заболевания.

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EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF CARDIOVASCULAR COMPLICATIONS OF CORONAVIRUS INFECTION

Infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus (COVID-19) often occurs in patients with various cardiovascular risk factors and cardiovascular diseases (CVD), which can affect the course of the infectious process. On the other hand, with COVID-19, additional damage to the heart and blood vessels is possible, contributing to the occurrence of cardiovascular complications and aggravation of the course of CVD. This review examines the main facts concerning these interactions, as well as some practical approaches to the management of patients with the simultaneous presence of COVID-19 and cardiovascular pathology.

Keywords: COVID-19, cardiovascular diseases.

Актуальность. Одним из наиболее актуальных вопросов пандемии новой коронавирусной инфекции (COVID-19) является ее потенциальное влияние на сердечно-сосудистую заболеваемость и смертность. COVID-19 может быть ассоциирована с более частым развитием острых сердечно-сосудистых осложнений, а пациенты с установленными сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями характеризуются повышенным риском тяжелого течения инфекции и внутрибольничных неблагоприятных исходов. Ввиду масштаба распространения вируса не менее важно понимание отдаленных сердечно-сосудистых последствий COVID-19.

Наряду с масштабом распространения и прямыми социально-экономическими потерями особую обеспокоенность вызывает потенциальное влияние пандемии новой коронавирусной инфекции (COVID-19) на сердечно-сосудистую заболеваемость и смертность. Показано, что от 15% до 70% смертельных исходов при COVID-19 регистрируется у пациентов с анамнезом сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний (ССЗ) [1]. У пациентов с факторами риска или установленными ССЗ чаще отмечается тяжелое течение COVID-19, выше потребность в пребывании в условиях отделения интенсивной терапии и реанимации, проведении искусственной вентиляции легких, вазопрессорной или механической поддержки кровообращения [2-9]. COVID-19 может приводить к сердечно-сосудистым осложнениям за счет гипоксии и системных провоспалительных эффектов, но также прямого поражения сердца и эндотелия сосудов [10].

Кроме того, в основном они касаются острых событий, зарегистрированных во время госпитализации пациентов с COVID-19 [9, 12, 13]. Отдаленные сердечно-сосудистые исходы после выписки из стационара остаются малоизученными.

Необходимость оценки и прогнозирования потенциальных медицинских и социально-экономических последствий для популяционного здоровья, а также важность определения оптимальной тактики ведения и обоснования разработки специализированных программ наблюдения пациентов с сочетанием COVID-19 и ССЗ способствовали инициации выборочного многоцентрового исследования (регистра) больных с поражением сердечно-сосудистой системы (ССС) или на фоне тяжелой патологии ССС [8].

COVID-19 и сердечно-сосудистые заболевания. Накапливаются свидетельства, что COVID-19 у больных с ССЗ характеризуется более тяжелым течением и худшим прогнозом. Так, при ретроспективном анализе данных 99 последовательно поступивших больных COVID-19 и пневмонией, для которых были известны исходы в первые 14 суток после госпитализации, в одном из стационаров г.Бресция (Северная Италия), у 53 человек с заболеванием сердца (ХСН, ФП или ИБС) отмечалось более высокие уровни креатинина, NT-proBNP, сердечного тропонина, определенного высокочувствительным методом, а также прокальцитонина [1]. При этом они исходно намного чаще получали блокаторы ренин-ангиотензин-альдостероновой системы (РААС), антикоагулянты и статины. В итоге при сопутствующих заболеваниях сердца летальность и частота септического шока оказались существенно выше (36 % против 15 %, $p = 0,02$ и 11 % против 0, $p = 0,02$, соответственно), и имелась тенденция к более частому возникновению респираторного дистресс синдрома, а также венозных и артериальных тромбозов. Наряду с возрастом, летальность была достоверно выше при наличии ХСН, ИБС, СД, ХБП и более высоком уровне NTproBNP, но не при предшествующем приеме блокаторов РААС и антикоагулянтов.

При ретроспективном анализе данных 187 больных в университетской клинике г. Ухань (Китай) госпитальная летальность у больных без ССЗ и нормальным уровнем сердечного тропонина составляла 13,3 %, при наличии СЗЗ при нормальном уровне сердечного тропонина — 37,5 %, а при сочетании

ССЗ с повышенным уровнем сердечного тропонина — 69,4 %[5]. При этом уровень сердечного тропонина чаще повышался у пожилых и больных с ССЗ (54,5 против 13,2 %) и коррелировал с концентрацией С-реактивного белка (СРБ) и NT-proBNP в крови. Помимо более высокой госпитальной летальности, у больных с повышенным уровнем сердечного тро- понина в крови чаще отмечались злокачественные желудочковые аритмии, и требовалась механическая искусственная вентиляция легких (ИВЛ).

Положительная полимеразно-цепная реакция против COVID-19 и наличие поражения лёгких по данным компьютерной томографии способствуют точной диагностике заболевания, однако в большинстве случаев не дают возможности определения риска тяжелого течения болезни и летального исхода. За время пандемии в проведенных исследованиях было показано, что пожилой возраст, мужской пол, наличие АГ, СД, хронической болезни почек (ХБП) и других анамнестических параметров пациентов являются ФР летального исхода. С этой точки зрения определение уровня сывороточных биомаркеров является апробированным методом стратификации риска пациентов с различными острыми и хроническими ССЗ [8, 9]. Все биомаркеры при COVID-19 можно разделить на несколько групп: иммунновоспалительные (С-реактивный белок, скорость оседания эритроцитов, количество лейкоцитов, лимфоцитов, интерлейкинов (ИЛ-2, ИЛ-6, ИЛ-8, ИЛ-10), ферритина); биомаркеры повреждения (TnT/I, креатинфосфокиназа (КФК) и КФК-МВ, миоглобин, NT-proBNP); коагуляционные (фибриноген, протромбиновое время, тромбоциты), а также патофизиологически обоснованные, но не доказанные к настоящему времени биомаркеры: ангиотензин (АТ)-II, sST2 и аламандин [10]. Многие из них уже получили подтверждение в проспективных и ретроспективных исследованиях. Имеются патофизиологические обоснования возможности их использования при COVID-19, и они ожидают подтверждения своего диагностического значения в клинических исследованиях. Рассмотрим имеющиеся научные данные по каждому из вышеуказанных сердечно-сосудистых маркеров [6].

Тропонин I/T. ВчTnI является золотым стандартом среди биомаркеров некроза миокарда [7]. По данным Yang C и Jin Z, пациенты с COVID-19 с установленными ССЗ в анамнезе чаще имеют осложнения и поражение миокарда, что проявляется в виде повышенного уровня вчTnI в сыворотке крови [11]. Повышенный уровень тропонинов у больных с COVID-19, свидетельствующий об остром повреждении миокарда, был связан с более тяжелым течением заболевания и повышением смертности от вирусного заболевания в 4 раза [12].

КФК-МВ и миоглобин. Классический кардиоспецифический биомаркер — КФК-МВ, может также иметь прогностическое значение при COVID-19. Уровни КФК были значительно выше только у умерших по сравнению с выжившими (p=0,004) [16]. В исследовании Wang D, et al. у 36 из 138 (26,1%) пациентов с COVID-19, поступивших в ОИТ, были значительно повышены уровни КФК-МВ (p<0,001) по сравнению с пациентами контрольной группы [15]. Это свидетельствует о том, что пациенты с более тяжелым течением COVID-19 чаще имели острое повреждение миокарда, что отразилось в повышении уровня КФК-МВ. В исследовании Zhou F, et al. была показана значимая связь между повышенным уровнем КФК-МВ с внутрибольничной смертностью (p=0,043) [3]. Wan S, et al. обнаружили, что уровень КФК был значительно выше у пациентов с COVID-19 с тяжелым течением по сравнению с легким (p=0,0016) [17].

NT-proBNP. NT-proBNP является известным биомаркером миокардиального стресса, используется как при острой и ХСН, так и при остром коронарном синдроме [9]. Кроме того, имеются данные о его повышении у пациентов с выраженными респираторными заболеваниями. В частности, у тяжелых пациентов с COVID-19 уровни NT-proBNP были выше нормальных значений [5]. Shi S, et al. Сообщили о значительном повышении уровня NT-proBNP у пациентов с COVID-19 с повреждением миокарда по сравнению с пациентами без него (1689 пг/мл vs 139 пг/мл, p<0,001), и эти пациенты (с поражением миокарда) имели более высокую смертность — 51,2% [4].

D-димер. Ещё в начале пандемии было замечено, что аномальные параметры свертывания крови у пациентов с COVID-19 связаны с худшим прогнозом заболевания. Однако не совсем ясно, можно ли использовать параметры коагуляции для стратификации риска смерти пациентов при поступлении в стационар. Основной механизм коагулопатии у пациентов с COVID-19 окончательно не установлен, но предполагается, что гипервоспаление приводит к дисфункции эндотелия и к переходу системы гемостаза в протромботическое состояние [20]. Развивающийся васкулит приводит не только к поражению артерий и вен, но также всей системы микроциркуляции.

Протромбиновое время. Протромбиновое время (ПВ) также может иметь определённое прогностическое значение у пациентов с COVID-19. В ретроспективном когортном исследование было показано, что пациенты, госпитализированные в ОИТ, по сравнению с терапевтическими отделениями имели увеличенное ПВ [15, 18]. В частности, по данным Wang D, et al., у 58% пациентов с COVID-19 выявили удлинённое ПВ [15]. Как и D-димер, повышенное ПВ также было связано с острым миокардиальным повреждением [5]. В некоторых крупномасштабных исследованиях было показано, что ПВ коррелирует с тяжестью заболевания, в частности, в ретроспективном исследовании у 296 пациентов, у умерших от COVID-19 имелись более высокие значения ПВ, чем в группе выживших [2, 5].

Тромбоциты. Кровоизлияния, индуцированные снижением тромбоцитов в крови, часто наблюдаются у пациентов с тяжелым течением COVID-19 [26], и у них заболевание протекает более злокачественно. В то же время разница в концентрации тромбоцитов между пациентами, поступившими в ОИТ и в терапевтические отделения, отсутствовала [15, 18]. Снижение количества тромбоцитов корригировало с госпитальной смертью и повреждением миокарда. В частности, Zhou F, et al. сообщили о гораздо более низком количестве тромбоцитов у умерших ($p<0,001$), при этом у 20% умерших количество тромбоцитов было $<100\times109$/л по сравнению с 1% — у выживших [3].

Фибриноген. В исследовании на 183 пациента было показало, что уровень фибриногена при поступлении в стацио- нар был значительно повышен у умерших пациентов ($p<0,001$) [24]. В то время, как уровни фибриногена не показывали значимую разницу при поступлении в стационар, при этом они были значительно ниже у выживших, чем у умерших [2, 4]. Эти данные подтверждают роль аномальной коагуляции при ухудшении состояния пациентов с COVID-19, и факт того, что некоторые показатели коагуляции могут иметь прогностическое значение в отношении смертности от COVID-19.

Заключение. Помимо вышеуказанных биомаркеров, в настоящее время исследуются несколько биомаркеров, которые имеют определённое патофизиологическое обоснование и показали свою значимость при ССЗ.

В частности, учитывая взаимодействие вируса SARSCoV-2 с рецепторами AT-II, концентрация данного маркера в сыворотке, а также аламантадина теоретически могут прогнозировать тяжесть течения болезни. Также известные сердечно-сосудистые биомаркеры — гомоцистеин и sST2, могут найти свою нишу при оценке тяжести и стратификации риска тяжести болезни и/или летальности.

Следует подчеркнуть необходимость проведения крупных многоцентровых исследований для оценки прогностической значимости биомаркеров.Возможно, комбинация вышеуказанных или других биомаркеров и мультимаркерная шкала могут иметь лучший предикторный эффект по аналогии с острым коронарным синдромом, ХСН и другими ССЗ.

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БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ АУТСОРСИНГ В ШКОЛЬНЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. Проанализировав состояние, правовое обеспечение, преимущества и риски аутсорсинга бухгалтерский аутсорсинг в школьных образовательных организациях Узбекистана, выявлена причины неразвитости бухгалтерского аутсорсинга и разработано предложения по его дальнейшему развитию.

Ключевые слова аутсорсинг, бухгалтерские услуги, аутсорсер, риски бухгалтерского аутсорсинга.

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ACCOUNTING OUTSOURCING IN SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. Having analyzed the state, legal support, advantages and risks of accounting outsourcing in school educational organizations of Uzbekistan, the reasons for the underdevelopment of accounting outsourcing have been identified and proposals have been developed for its further development.

Keywords. Outsourcing, accounting services, outsourcer, risks of accounting outsourcing.

Введение. В настоящее время в развитых странах мира активно развивается аутсорсинг бухгалтерских услуг [1, 2]. Достаточно сказать, что в США около 90% компаний передают бухгалтерию сторонней организации, в европейских странах — около 85%, лидером аутсорсинговых услуг на одну компанию является Израиль — около 96% [3]. В значительной мере столь широкое распространение бухгалтерского аутсорсинга обусловлено тем, что в США и Евросоюзе техническая часть бухучета сведена до минимума и может выполняться секретарем, а для расчета налогов, составления налоговых деклараций и финансовой отчетности один раз в год приглашаются специалисты из бухгалтерских компаний. В Республике Узбекистан рынок услуг по ведению бухгалтерского учета силами сторонних субъектов хозяйствования появился относительно недавно - около 20 лет назад. По оценкам некоторых специалистов [4] количество бухгалтерских компаний со штатом более 10 человек, оказывающих аутсорсинговые услуги, превысило в 2016 году 240. По нашей оценке, основывающейся на изучении рекламных интернет-предложений аутсорсеров, число аутсорсинговых бухгалтерских компаний в Республике Узбекистане существенно меньше - около 100. При этом следует отметить, что часть аутсорсинговых услуг оказывается индивидуальными предпринимателями, а также некоторыми аудиторскими компаниями.

Основная часть. Аутсорсинг (от англ. outsourcing (outer-source-using) - использование внешнего источника / ресурса) - передача организацией на основании договора определенных видов или функций производственной предпринимательской деятельности другой компании, действующей в нужной области. В Республике Узбекистане, других странах постсоветского пространства на аутсорсинг чаще всего передают такие функции, как ведение бухгалтерского учета, расчет заработной платы, обслуживание офиса, администрирование компьютерной информационной инфраструктуры и т.д. Бухгалтерский аутсорсинг в школьных образовательных организациях - один из вариантов бухгалтерского обеспечения функций учета и отчетности на предприятии. Бухгалтерский аутсорсинг в школьных образовательных организациях может полностью выполнять все функции бухгалтерии предприятия вплоть до исполнения банковских платежей и выставления первичных документов контрагентам. По сути, аутсорсер продает свои процедуры, свою эффективность и постоянную готовность на профессиональном уровне выполнить за клиента часть его функций, связанных с ведением бизнеса. Понятие «аутсорсинг бухгалтерских услуг» национальным законодательством Республике Узбекистане не определяется. С учетом содержания понятия «аутсорсинг» под «аутсорсингом бухгалтерских услуг» следует понимать выполнение функций, связанных с ведением бухгалтерского учета и составлением финансовой и налоговой отчетности субъекта хозяйствования, силами сторонней организации или индивидуальным предпринимателем, специализирующихся на оказании подобного вида услуг по договорам с заказчиком таких услуг.

По нашему мнению, независимо от того, кем осуществляется бухгалтерский учет организации - собственным штатом бухгалтеров организации или же внешней организацией (индивидуальным предпринимателем), руководство бухгалтерским учетом в любом случае должен осуществлять руководитель организации. В противном случае руководитель организации будет ограничиваться передачей по договору ведения учета и составления отчетности соответствующей информации аутсорсеру - без какой-либо ответственности за правильность этого учета. Следует также иметь в виду, что на аутсорсинг может передаваться не вся система бухгалтерского учета, а отдельные ее блоки (составление налоговых деклараций, расчет заработной платы и т.п.).

Преимущества, ббухгалтерский аутсорсинг в школьных образовательных организациях хорошо известны и подробно описаны в работах многих, в том числе узбекских специалистов:

- меньшие затраты на ведение бухгалтерского учета в связи с тем, что оплата аутсорсинговых услуг меньше (в ряде случаев в разы), чем расходы на содержание штатного бухгалтера;
- отсутствие финансовых затрат на поддержание и повышение профессионального уровня бухгалтера, на приобретение и содержание бухгалтерской информационно-правовой базы, поскольку такие затраты несет аутсорсинговая компания или непосредственно аутсорсер;
- отсутствие финансовых затрат на создание рабочего места бухгалтера (оборудование, компьютерная техника, программное обеспечение и т.д.);
- высвобождение площадей офиса, которые были бы задействованы для рабочего места штатного бухгалтера, для хранения бухгалтерской документации;
- постоянное бухгалтерское сопровождение финансово-хозяйственной деятельности организации, в то время как при работе штатного бухгалтера этот бухгалтер может болеть, находиться в отпуске, на курсах повышения квалификации и т.д.;
- ответственность за качество аутсорсинговых услуг (достоверность отчетности, правильность исчисления налогов и т.д.) несет, как правило, аутсорсинговая компания.

Несмотря на обозначенные выше преимущества, в постсоветских странах, в том числе в Республике Узбекистане, бухгалтерский аутсорсинг в школьных образовательных организациях аутсорсинг находится в начальной стадии становления, его услугами пользуется очень ограниченное количество субъектов хозяйствования. Основными причинами такого положения являются, по нашему мнению, следующие:

- наличие значительного количества крупных предприятий с превалирующей долей государства в их уставном капитале;
- отсутствие необходимой законодательной базы, которая бы регламентировала вопросы организации и осуществления аутсорсинга бухгалтерских услуг;
- в ряде случаев деятельность субъектов хозяйствования имеет глубоко выраженный отраслевой характер с множеством нюансов в организации и ведении учета, в связи с чем не каждая аутсорсинговая компания может справиться с ведением учета таких организаций;

- учредители и руководство школьных образовательных организациях в стремлении минимизировать свои расходы, в частности в части уплаты налогов, нередко используют незаконные или сомнительные способы учета, в то время как при ведении учета аутсорсинговой компанией такие способы будут исключены;

- работа «со своей бухгалтерией», находящейся в прямом подчинении руководителя позволяет, как правило, обеспечить большую оперативность в работе, чем в случае, когда учет ведется сторонней организацией;

- у многих субъектов бизнеса сформирован собственный штат специалистов по автоматизации ведения бухгалтерского учета, и для них крайне сложно перейти к новому для них типу управления технологиями дистанционной обработки данных силами сторонних (аутсорсинговых) компаний;

- руководство компании при оценке возможности работы с аутсорсинговой компанией испытывает опасения в части:

- потери оперативного финансового контроля за денежными потоками, - возможности оперативного получения от аутсорсера информации для проведения анализа результативности работы организации с целью принятия эффективных управленческих решений;

- соблюдения со стороны аутсорсера конфиденциальности, коммерческой тайны, сохранности передаваемой документации;

- возможности возмещения аутсорсером финансовых потерь, обусловленных его непрофессиональными действиями;

- возможности банкротства аутсорсера и потери всей информационной базы по организации, имеющейся у аутсорсера;

- передача ведения учета и составления финансовой отчетности аутсорсеру требует от заказчика услуг соблюдения определенных процедур передачи первичных учетных документов, что обуславливает необходимость содержать штат, который бы обеспечивал необходимое взаимодействие с аутсорсером. Нередко это может нивелировать тот финансовый эффект, который обеспечивается отказом от бухгалтерской службы на предприятии. Следует отметить, что опасения руководства коммерческих организаций передать свою бухгалтерию на аутсорсинг небеспочвенны.

Нередко бухгалтерский аутсорсинг в школьных образовательных организациях страдают недостатком профессиональных бухгалтеров, что обусловлено, как правило, низким уровнем оплаты персонала таких компаний. Чтобы привлечь профессионалов, которым можно было бы платить больше, аутсорсинговые компании идут на то, чтобы их специалисты обслуживали как можно больше клиентов. Нередки случаи, когда один специалист обслуживает больше десятка клиентов. Говорить о качестве услуг в таком случае достаточно сложно. В итоге - отказ от услуг аутсорсера и поиск нового либо возврат к ведению учета собственными силами. В договорах клиентов с аутсорсером, как правило, оговаривается, что последний берет на себя обязательства по возмещению ущерба, обусловленного неуплатой налогов и неналоговых платежей, некачественным оказанием аутсорсинговых услуг. Вместе с тем постановка аутсорсинговых услуг «на поток», отсутствие профессиональных кадров, постоянные изменения законодательства по учету и налогообложению делают аутсорсинговую деятельность рисковой, с реальными перспективами банкротства аутсорсеров.

Заключение. Выполненный в ходе исследования анализ показал, что: - применение ббухгалтерский аутсорсинг в школьных образовательных организациях наиболее эффективно для вновь создаваемых организаций, поскольку передача на аутсорсинг бухгалтерии уже функционирующего предприятия может привести к таким финансовым потерям (в части ранее произведенных расходов на организацию ведения учета - закупка техники, приобретение (разработка) программного обеспечения, подготовка бухгалтерских кадров и т.д.), которые нивелируют весь эффект от перехода на внешнее бухгалтерское обслуживание; - в настоящее время для Республике Узбекистане бухгалтерский аутсорсинг в школьных образовательных организациях может использоваться в качестве действенного инструмента организации и ведения бухгалтерского учета только в отношении микро организаций, а также малых и в отдельных случаях средних предприятий. Для бухгалтерский аутсорсинг в школьных образовательных организациях аутсорсинг еще в течение длительного времени применяться, по нашему мнению, не будет, поскольку для таких компаний характерны сложные бизнес-процессы, многопрофильная деятельность, большие документопотоки; - полагаем, что в Республике Узбекистане, как и в развитых странах, наибольшее распространение получит аутсорсинг торговых организаций, составляющих основу малого бизнеса с относительно однородными хозяйственными операциями, а также предприятий с иностранными участниками, для которых аутсорсинг - это уже традиционная для запада система удаленной организации ведения бухгалтерского учета и составления отчетности; - с учетом необходимости обеспечения высокого качества аутсорсинговых услуг их концентрация, по нашему мнению, будет не в специализированных аутсорсинговых фирмах, а прежде всего в аудиторских компаниях.

Предложения по развитию бухгалтерский аутсорсинг в школьных образовательных организациях в Республике Узбекистане.

Для повышения качества аутсорсинговых бухгалтерских услуг установить, что ведение бухгалтерского учета клиентов на условиях аутсорсинга может осуществляться только бухгалтерами, получившими сертификат профессионального бухгалтера; - предусмотреть обязательное страхование деятельности, связанной с осуществлением аутсорсинга бухгалтерских услуг; - учитывая значимость аутсорсинга и перспективы его дальнейшего развития проработать вопрос о создании в Республике Узбекистане общественного объединения аутсорсеров, которое бы было ориентировано на обеспечение высокого качества бухгалтерских аутсорсинговых услуг, создание общих правил оказания таких услуг, защиту прав и интересов членов своего профессионального сообщества. Осуществление таких мероприятий способствовало бы повышению доверия бухгалтерский аутсорсинг в школьных образовательных организациях со стороны потенциальных клиентов и, как результат, развитию аутсорсинга бухгалтерских услуг в Республике Узбекистане.

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МОДЕЛЬ, ФОРМЫ И ПРИНЦИПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ФУНКЦИЙ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ ПОДГОТОВКОЙ В ВЫСШЕМ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ УЧРЕЖДЕНИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается порядок дальнейшего повышения качества образования в высших учебных заведениях, особый акцент делается на необходимости уделить внимание управлению образовательной деятельностью. Даны предложения и рекомендации по совершенствованию деятельности образовательных учреждений, полному использованию имеющихся возможностей в обеспечении обучающихся качественными знаниями, организации инновационной деятельности, организации ее управления в научной организации.

Ключевые слова. Качество образования, качественные знания, обучение, технологический подход, постановка цели, прогнозирование, планирование, стандартизация, педагогическая технология.

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MODEL, FORMS AND DESIGN PRINCIPLES OF INNOVATIVE TRAINING MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract. This article discusses the order to further improve the quality of education in higher education institutions, special emphasis is placed on the need to pay attention to the management of educational activities. Proposals and recommendations are given for improving the activities of educational institutions, making full use of the available opportunities in providing students *with quality knowledge, organizing innovative activities, and organizing their management in a scientific organization.*

Keywords. Quality Of Education, Qualitative Knowledge, Training, Technological Approach, Setting The Goal, Forecasting, Planning, Standardization, Pedagogical Technology.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В целях дальнейшего повышения качества образования в высших учебных заведениях необходимо уделить внимание управлению образовательной деятельностью. Ряд вопросов, таких как создание национальной системы знающих, высококвалифицированных, конкурентоспособных, предприимчивых кадров на уровне развитых стран, глубокое понимание психологических аспектов образования, поиск новых форм и последовательных путей обучения учащихся Приобретение самостоятельных знаний, а создание психологической системы управления учебной деятельностью обучающихся требует разработки новых методов организации учебной подготовки, дальнейшего совершенствования используемых методов. В связи с этим была разработана модель инновационных функций управления обучением.

ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЙ ОБЗОР

Модель, формы и принципы построения функций управления инновационным обучением в вузах в своих исследованиях рассмотрели: Авлиякулов Н.Х. [1], Аллан Кэррингтон [2], [4], Кларин М.В. [3], [5], Коростылёва Н.Я. [6], Кузьмина Н.В. [7], Лебедев О.Е. [8], Левитс Д.Г. [9], Лутфиллаев М.Х. [10], Мавлянов А., Абдалова С., Эрназаров А. [11], Эрназаров А.Е. [12], [13], [14], [15].

АНАЛИЗ И РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

В современных социально-экономических условиях отношение к системе образования, средствам, создаваемым в образовательных учреждениях, вся положительная работа, проводимая в направлении развития материально-технического и научно-образовательного обеспечения, направлена на их развитие, что, в свою очередь, направлено на их развитие. В свою очередь, создает необходимость совершенствования управления образовательной подготовкой в соответствии с современными подходами.

Важно совершенствовать деятельность образовательных учреждений, в полной мере использовать имеющиеся возможности в обеспечении качественных знаний обучающихся, организовать инновационную деятельность, организовать ее управление в научной организации.

Динамика процессов деятельности учитывается при определении структуры и компонентов, направленных на эффективную реализацию образовательных процессов. Эти процессы можно разделить на следующие виды. Образовательный процесс направлен на образовательные цели, достижение намеченных результатов, а поддерживающий процесс оказывает непосредственное влияние на их результаты, создает и обеспечивает необходимые условия для выполнения своих образовательных задач.

С этой точки зрения в рассмотренной модели функций управления инновационным обучением основное внимание уделяется разработке стратегий подготовки к инновационному обучению (постановка целей, прогнозирование, планирование и стандартизация), оперативному управлению этим обучением (организация, руководство, обеспечение и мотивация) и ориентирован на обратные отношения со студентами в области управления (анализ, расчет, контроль и контроль качества). Это, в свою очередь, способствует повышению качества и духа обучения.

Педагог, работающий в системе образования, должен уметь использовать передовые педагогические технологии, способы активизации учебного процесса, педагогические способы формирования качественных знаний, умений и навыков по преподаваемым предметам. Он должен уметь изучать сущность, цель и задачи педагогических технологий, разрабатывать научно обоснованную информацию, практические рекомендации и внедрять их в процесс обучения.

Внедрение этих технологий в этот процесс требует от педагога творческого поиска. Обладая знаниями, навыками, средствами обучения, умением направлять возможности данной технологии в соответствии с целью, он может поставить перед обучающимися четкую цель в соответствии с государственными образовательными стандартами. Формы организации образовательной деятельности создавались с учетом указанных целей и задач. Разработка форм осуществлялась по системному подходу, в соответствии с последовательностью создания системы целей и ее достижения.

Сегодня в нашем обществе формирование новых общественных отношений, интеграция образования в мировую систему образования, развитие процессов демократизации требуют нового подхода к педагогическим технологиям в процессе обучения.

Необходимость внедрения и освоения этих технологий, а также внедрения их в образовательную среду подчеркивается в национальной учебной программе.

Педагогическая технология представляет собой процесс планового обучения и учебной деятельности, направленный на конкретную цель, то есть данная технология предназначена для процесса учебной деятельности и ориентирована на решение указанной цели. Проектирование заключается в определении набора целей и средств их реализации.

В этом случае работа проводится в следующей последовательности: определение времени реализации образовательной технологии; анализ учебных материалов; разделение целей и задач; приведение учебных материалов к определенной структуре и разделение их по времени; определение этапов овладения знаниями, умениями и навыками, а также развития качеств и качеств человека; определить точки и темы, представляющие интерес для учащихся.

Работа образовательного технолога состоит из двух частей: подготовка образовательного дизайнера и реализация проекта. В подготовке образовательного дизайнера проект является частью деятельности педагога или эксперта и обладает рядом общих полномочий. Проект акоцида – это совместная деятельность педагогов и учащихся в будущем. Образовательный проектировщик начинает с анализа содержания информации согласно требованиям ГОСТов.

Анализ сосредоточен на том, как элементы информационного содержания (знания, умения и навыки, опыт творческой деятельности, взаимоотношения) подаются на лекциях, как они отражаются в обучении. Затем изучаются содержание образования, цель изучения того или иного предмета, дидактическая цель обучения, цель педагогов и обучающихся, реализация цели и анкеты, объем домашнего задания, тесты, проводимые по предметы, этапы рейтингового контроля, освоение на контрольном уровне. uculi предопределена. В процессе обработки изученных знаний в проект вносятся новые изменения, дополнения и корректировки по результатам текущего контроля. Делать общие выводы по кафедре или теме, применять выводы к сложным учебным ситуациям, собирать информацию по теме или кафедре по результатам промежуточного контроля, анализировать успехи обучающихся в процессах обработки собранной информации, показывать недостатки своих знаний и умений, опыта творческой деятельности, давая каждому учащемуся в группе дополнительные задания, которые необходимо выполнить до итогового контроля, стимулируя более комплексно осваивать учебный материал, основная задача итогового контроля – определить, являются ли учащиеся освоили элементы информационно-образовательного содержания на стандартном уровне, предупредить учащихся, освоивших пакт со стандартного уровня, дать дополнительные задания и т. д.

Современные педагогические технологии требуют творческой активности на каждом из этапов: от четкой постановки образовательной цели до оценки ее результатов.

Приведенные выше показатели в полной мере отражают технологический уровень проектируемого образовательного процесса, его реализация на практике превратит педагога в высококвалифицированного студента, повысит репутацию обучающегося и откроет новые аспекты развития творческой деятельности.

ВЫВОДЫ/РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

Проектирование осуществляется непосредственно в рамках учебных занятий. В этом процессе необходимо уделять особое внимание следующим видам деятельности: предварительному ознакомлению обучающихся с целью и задачами изучаемого предмета; объявление задач, заданий, а также домашних, самостоятельных работ и порядка их выполнения; дать указания по полному овладению предметом, рассказать стандарты владения; побуждать учащихся к активной, самостоятельной деятельности, обращать их внимание на содержание предмета, рассказывать, как необходимо его изучать; интерес к обучению и потребность в решении проблем; сбор информации по предмету, организация текущего контроля за ней; изменения, связанные с полным освоением темы, установка дополнений; обработка накопленных знаний по теме, внесение новых изменений и дополнений в проект по результатам текущего контроля: формирование общих выводов по теме; сбор информации по предмету по результатам промежуточного контроля; анализировать достижения обучающихся в процессе их обработки; показать свои недостатки в знаниях и умениях, опыте творческой деятельности; выдача дополнительных заданий каждому обучающемуся в группе для выполнения до итогового контроля, ориентируя его на более комплексное освоение учебного материала; определение усвоения учащимися содержания предмета, предупреждение освоившим пакт, предоставление дополнительных заданий и т. д.

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АНАЛИЗ ПРОГНОЗОВ ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА И ЕГО ВЛИЯНИЯ НА ОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ ВОЗРАСТНЫЕ ГРУППЫ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. В последние годы в Узбекистане постоянно увеличивается численность и темпы роста населения. Высокие уровни рождаемости и смертности, а также "сдвиги" возрастных групп населения определяют демографическое развитие и перспективу.

В связи с этим в статье разработаны и анализированы прогнозы демографических процессов в стране до 2035 года.

Ключевые слова: демографический прогноз, когортная составляющая, возрастная смена, дошкольный возраст, трудоспособный возраст, темпы прироста населения.

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ANALYSIS OF FORECASTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH AND ITS IMPACT ON CERTAIN AGE GROUPS OF THE POPULATION OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. Annotation. In recent years, the size and growth rate of the population in Uzbekistan has been constantly increasing. A high birth rate and a decrease in mortality, as well as a "shift" in age groups of the population, determine demographic development in the future.

In this regard, this article develops and analyzes forecasts of demographic processes in the country until 2035.

Key words: demographic forecast, cohort component, age shift, preschool age, working age, population growth rate.

Следует иметь в виду, что население обладает свойством воспроизводства, увеличения или уменьшения, не отрицая того, что оно является основным производителем и действующим потребителем в обществе. В государствах с быстро растущим или сокращающимся населением обычно наблюдаются демографические и социально-экономические проблемы.

Узбекистан также может подвергнуть сомнению вывод о том, что в последние годы преобладает стабильная демографическая ситуация, когда численность населения и число родившихся людей высоки. Потому что, в соответствии с рекомендацией экспертов ООН и зарубежных стран, ежегодный темп прироста населения должен составлять 1,3-1,4%, чтобы наблюдался стабильный демографический рост. С другой стороны, в последние годы ежегодные темпы роста в стране составляют более 2,0%.

В таких условиях необходимо учитывать изменения ряда демографических показателей в первой цели реформ, которые, как ожидается, будут проведены в социально-экономической сфере Узбекистана, преследуемые цели, достигнутые результаты. Потому что изменения в численности населения, темпах роста и возрастных группах являются специфической основой для развития таких областей, как образование, здравоохранение, социальная защита, пенсии, жилье и рынок труда.

В статье использован когортно-компонентный метод демографического прогноза для анализа состояния демографических показателей в Узбекистане, и были рассчитаны ожидаемые численности населения, состав и темпы роста до 2035 года.

Прежде всего, ориентируясь на прогнозах основных демографических показателей населения Узбекистана, можно увидеть ряд особенностей (таблица-1).

Во-первых, в результате изменений в демографических процессах и социально-экономических реформах, составление численности населения в стране ожидается 41,7 млн человек в 2030 году, а к 2035 году 45,0 млн.

Во-вторых, уровень рождаемости в стране в настоящее время является самым высоким: число рождений составляет более 900 тысяч в год, а коэффициент рождаемости - 26,0‰. Ожидается, что этот показатель сохранится на высоком уровне в ближайшие 2-3 года, затем последует небольшое снижение темпов роста, хотя общее число рождений в год выше. Подсчитано, что после 2030-х годов начнется следующая восходящая фаза "демографической волны", в ходе которой может наблюдаться снижение общего коэффициента рождаемости, увеличение числа умирающих людей и уровня смертности.

Причиной этого процесса является высокий демографический рост, наблюдаемый во всем мире в 1960-70-е годы, то есть большое число и процент рождаемости в период “бэби-бума” и переход к периоду их естественной смерти. Наблюдаемое в конце 1990-х и начале 2000-х годов снижение числа рождений (около 500 000 рождений в год в этом периоде) принято считать переходом поколения, рожденного к возрасту создания семьи и рождения детей.

Таблица-1

Прогнозы изменения основных демографических показателей Узбекистана* *(на конец года)*

Показатели	**2022**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
Численность постоянного населения, тыс. чел.	36024,9	38219,0	41742,0	45265,9
Число родившихся, тыс. человек	932,2	903,6	926,0	987,7
Коэффициент рождаемости, ‰	25,9	23,6	22,2	21,8
Число умерших, тыс. человек	172,0	191,2	233,7	285,6
Коэффициент смертности, ‰	4,8	5,0	5,6	6,3
Естественный прирост населения, тыс. чел.	760,1	719,1	700,7	712,5
Коэффицииент естественного роста, ‰	21,1	18,8	16,8	15,7
Уровень ежегодного прироста населения%	102,1	101,9	101,7	101,6

**Авторские расчеты.*

В-третьих, в качестве причины сохранения наблюдаемых высоких демографических показателей в ближайшие годы можно назвать ряд реализуемых в Узбекистане социально-экономических реформ и улучшение благосостояния населения. Особенно в последние годы существенно выросли доходы на душу населения, увеличилось количество жилищных построек и другие факторы побудили население создавать семьи и рожать детей.

При расчете и анализе прогнозных параметров численности и структуры населения необходимо в первую очередь учитывать перспективы его давления на систему дошкольного и школьного образования. Поскольку согласно решению Президента Республики Узбекистан №4312 от 2019 года “Об утверждении концепции развития системы дошкольного образования Республики Узбекистан до 2030 года”, планируется увеличить охват детей системы дошкольного образования в стране до 80,0 процента к 2030 году.

Таблица-2

Прогнозы численности детей дошкольного возраста*

(на тыс.чел, на конец года)

Возрастные группы	2022 год		2025 год		2030 год		2035 год	
	итого	девочки	итого	девочки	итого	девочки	итого	девочки
1 год	885,1	427,8	904,1	441,5	911,7	445,3	964,7	471,2
2 года	834,3	402,0	912,4	445,7	902,6	441,0	947,7	463,0
3 года	791,3	380,6	902,7	436,1	895,2	437,4	934,1	456,4
4 года	739,4	351,2	882,0	426,5	891,8	435,7	923,7	451,3
5 лет	689,0	330,8	832,9	401,4	893,6	436,6	915,7	447,4
6 лет	712,2	342,3	790,4	380,3	900,4	439,9	908,0	443,6
Итого	***4651,3***	***2234,8***	***5224,4***	***2531,5***	***5395,4***	***2635,8***	***5594,0***	***2732,9***

**Авторские расчеты.*

В законе Республики Узбекистан №595 от 16 декабря 2019 года “О дошкольном образовании и воспитании” установлено, что дошкольным образованием считается возраст ребенка от рождения до 7 лет, а дети до 3 лет считаются “младшим дошкольным возрастом”. В результате рождаемости и других демографических процессов в текущий период количество детей, достигших 3-летнего возраста в населении, в ближайшие годы будет отражать специфические “колебания”. То есть в настоящее время в эту систему поступают около 800 тысяч детей, а в конце прогнозного периода в систему дошкольного образования придется охватить 940-950 тысяч детей в каждому году.

Правительству Узбекистана и соответствующим министерствам и ведомствам рекомендуется учитывать столь высокое демографическое давление при формировании материально-технической базы системы дошкольного образования, в том числе количества мест и подготовка специалистов-педагогов.

Аналогичные тенденции можно наблюдать у детей школьного возраста и подростков. То есть в 2022 году общее число детей школьного возраста составляло около 7 миллионов, а к 2035 году ожидается, что эта цифра превысит больше 9,5 миллионов. На начало анализируемого периода в
1 класс поступило более 700 000 детей, и в результате изменений в этих возрастных группах ожидается, что к конце прогнозного периода начальное школьное образование получат более 900 000 детей в год. Аналогичным образом, если в настоящее время средние школы оканчивают более 500 000 детей, то к концу прогнозируемого периода ежегодно в трудовому рынку могут вступить 730-740 000 выпускники школы.

Таблица 3

Прогноз изменения численности населения по возрастам в школьных классах* *(на тысячу человек, в среднем за год)*

Школьный возраст	2022 год		2026 год		2030 год		2035 год	
	общий	девочки	общий	девочки	общий	девочки	общий	девочки
1-й класс	719,9	345,2	738,6	350,9	910,2	444,8	900,5	440,0
2-й класс	703,2	338,0	688,3	330,6	901,1	435,4	893,7	436,7
3-й класс	663,1	319,5	711,4	342,0	880,5	425,8	890,4	435,1
4-й класс	634,9	305,9	719,1	344,9	831,5	400,8	892,1	436,0
5-й класс	622,5	300,1	702,3	337,7	789,0	379,7	898,8	439,3
6-й класс	636,6	307,9	662,4	319,2	737,3	350,4	908,6	444,0
7-й класс	649,8	314,8	634,1	305,6	687,0	330,0	899,4	434,7
8-й класс	642,1	312,4	621,8	299,8	710,0	341,4	878,9	425,1
9-й класс	601,9	292,8	635,8	307,5	717,6	344,2	829,7	400,1
10-й класс	547,0	265,9	648,8	314,4	700,7	337,1	787,2	378,9
11-й класс	522,6	254,0	640,9	311,9	660,7	318,5	735,4	349,6
Итого	***6943,6***	***3356,5***	***7403,5***	***3564,4***	***8525,7***	***4108.1***	***9514,8***	***4619,5***

**Авторские расчеты.*

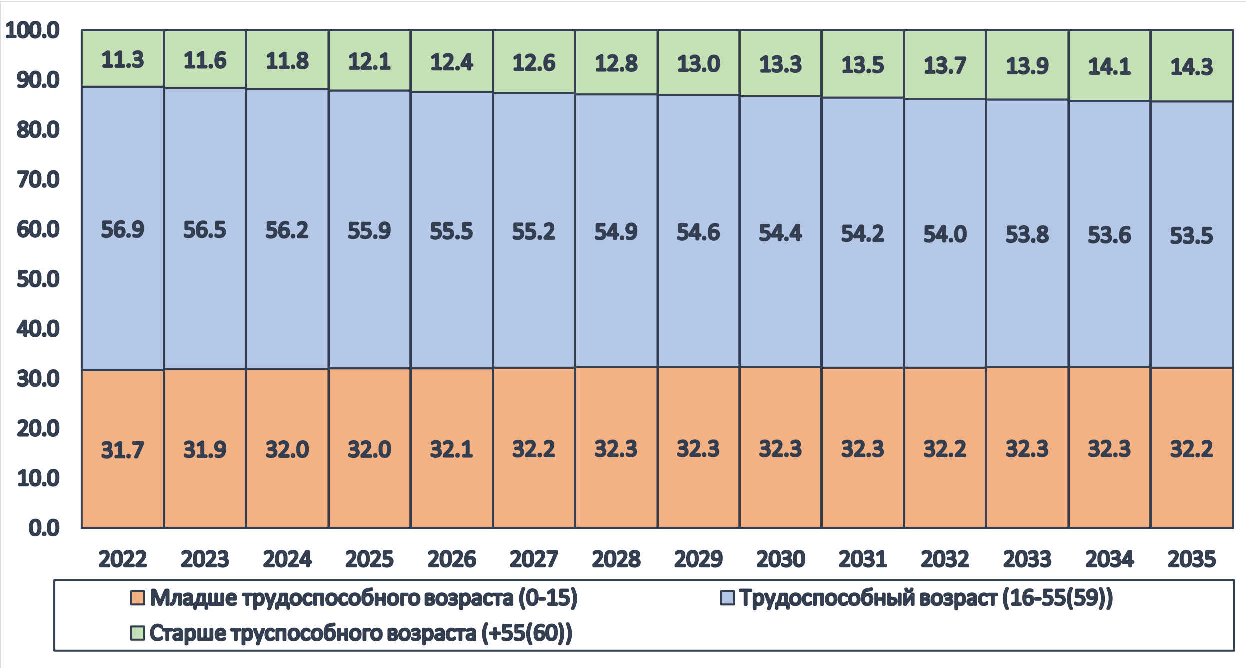
Эти тенденции, в свою очередь, оказывают давление на систему высшего образования и рынок труда. Правительству и профильным учреждениям целесообразно учитывать цифры, представленные в результатах прогноза, при формулировании целевых показателей, а также при формировании проектов инфраструктур.

Здесь следует отметить, что важен один аспект прогнозных показателей. К 2035 году ожидаются существенные изменения в основных демографических возрастных группах населения. Прежде всего, хотя численность трудоспособного населения в составе населения будет увеличиваться количественно, ожидается, что его доля снизится с 57,0% до 53,5%. Кроме того, в результате смещения возрастных групп в структуре населения, позитивных реформ, ориентированных на социальную сферу, в том числе достижений в сфере здравоохранения, ожидается увеличение доли людей трудоспособного возраста (старше пенсионного возраста) с нынешние 11,3% до 14,3%.

Хотя наблюдаются высокие темпы рождаемости и демографического роста, ожидается, что доля населения до трудоспособного возраста (детей) в общей численности будет увеличиваться относительно медленно по сравнению с двумя вышеуказанными возрастными группами: в 2022 году эта категория составит 31,7%, а к концу прогнозного периода она достигнет 32,2%. Это указывает на то, что в трех возрастных группах наблюдаются разные темпы роста.

Рис 1

Прогнозные показатели возрастной структуры населения Узбекистана**(на конец года, в %)*



**Авторские расчеты.*

Еще один момент, на который следует обратить внимание при разработке прогнозов половозрастной структуры населения: половозрастная пирамида на 2022-2035 годы выглядит практически аналогичной. Однако если пирамида 2022 года показывает немного более высокую численность населения в возрастной группе 0–5 лет и возрастной группе 25–35 лет, то к 2035 году можно увидеть, что количество и доля детей в возрастной группе 0–15 лет и детей среднего возраста людей в возрастной группе 45-50 лет будет больше.

Из приведенного выше анализов можно сделать следующий вывод.

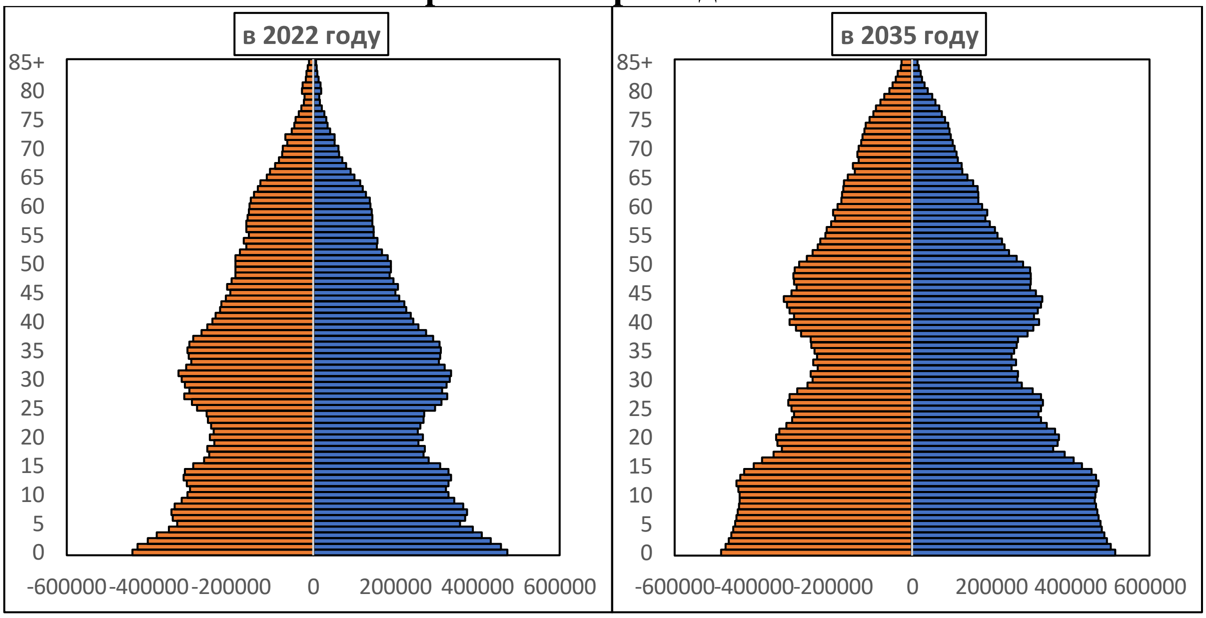
1. Ожидается, что текущая демографическая ситуация в Узбекистане и демографическая стабильность в период следующих 10-15 лет останутся стабильными и можно сказать, что “положительные”, однако, эти процессы будут оказывать высокое давление на экономику, инфраструктуру и социальную сферу страны.

2. Становится все более очевидным, что демографическая ситуация сильно влияет на систему образования, здравоохранения и обеспечения жильем в стране. Необходимо учитывать показатели демографического роста в стране и ее регионах при разработке показателей образования, здравоохранения, социальной защиты, жилищного строительства и других целевых параметров. Рекомендуется снизить давление путем перевода ряда социальных отраслей на систему частного или государственно-частного партнерства.

3. В политике занятости и создания новых рабочих мест рекомендуется обратить внимание на демографическую ситуацию 10-15-летней давности, а также на проводимые в стране реформы пенсионной системы, в том числе на изменения возрастной структуры населения при разработке параметров прогноза.

Рис 2

Изменения в половозрастной пирамиде населения Узбекистана



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КЛИНИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ БЕРЕМЕННОСТИ МАТЕРЕЙ ДЕТЕЙ С РАХИТОМ ИЗ АНАМНЕЗА

Резюме. Рахит у детей первых двух лет жизни является распространенным заболеванием, связанным с нарушением фосфорно-кальциевого обмена. При рахите поражается преимущественно костная система, наблюдаются нарушения со стороны центральной нервной системы, многих внутренних органов, снижается сопротивляемость организма ребенка к инфекциям.

В основе рахита лежит дефицит витамина Д, необходимого для усвоения кальция, фосфора, других микроэлементов и витаминов, которые нужны для роста костной ткани ребенка. Проблема нарушения фосфорно-кальциевого обмена у детей в последние годы приобретает важное значение в связи со снижением социально-экономических условий жизни, ухудшением состояния здоровья матерей.

Ключевые слова: рахит, ранный детской возрасть, деформация, гиповитаминоз.

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CLINICAL FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF PREGNANCY OF MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH RICKETS FROM THE ANAMNESIS

Resume. Rickets in children of the first two years of life is a common disease associated with a violation of calcium-phosphorus metabolism. With rickets, the skeletal system is affected mainly, disorders of the central nervous system, many internal organs are observed, and the child's resistance to infections decreases.

The basis of rickets is a deficiency of vitamin D, which is necessary for the absorption of calcium, phosphorus, other trace elements and vitamins, which are necessary for the growth of the child’s bone tissue. The problem of violation of phosphorus-calcium metabolism in children in recent years is gaining importance

in connection with a decrease in socio-economic living conditions, worsening maternal health.

Key words: rickets, early childhood age, deformation, hypovitaminosis.

Актуальность. Рахит – заболевание, обусловленное временным несоответствием между потребностями растущего организма в кальции и фосфоре и недостаточностью систем, обеспечивающих их доставку в организм ребенка, ведущим патогенетическим звеном которого является дефицит витамина D и его активных метаболитов в период наиболее интенсивного роста организма [2,6]. Рахит широко распространен у детей первых двух лет жизни. В раннем детском возрасте (особенно на первом году жизни) заболевания (или состояния), связанные с нарушением фосфорно-кальциевого обмена, занимают ведущее место. Это обусловлено чрезвычайно высокими темпами развития ребенка: за первые 12 месяцев жизни масса тела увеличивается в среднем в 3 раза, длина – в 1,5. Такое интенсивное увеличение размеров тела очень часто сопровождается абсолютным или относительным дефицитом кальция и фосфора в организме[1,4]. К развитию кальций- и фосфопенических состояний приводят разнообразные факторы: дефицит витаминов (главным образом витамина D), нарушения метаболизма витамина D в связи с незрелостью ряда ферментных систем, снижение абсорбции фосфора и кальция в кишечнике, а также реабсорбции их в почках, нарушения эндокринной системы, регулирующей фосфорнокальциевый обмен, отклонения в микроэлементном статусе и многое другое. Существенно реже встречаются гиперкальциемические состояния. Они носят, как правило, иатрогенный характер, но представляют не меньшую угрозу организму, чем гипокальциемии[1,3]. Витамин D-дефицитные состояния достаточно нередки не только в младенческом возрасте, но и у более старших детей, в частности, подростков и даже у взрослых (особенно пожилых). У подростков и взрослых при выявлении дефицита витамина D используют термины «остеопения», «остеопороз», «остеомаляция».

Профилактику рахита нужно проводить ещё в период беременности. Беременная должна не менее 2-4 часов ежедневно, в любую погоду совершать прогулки на свежем воздухе. Необходимо соблюдение режима дня беременной женщины, в том числе достаточно продолжительный сон днем и ночью. Чрезвычайно важно организовать рациональное питание беременной (ежедневно употреблять не менее 180 г мяса, 100 г рыбы — 3 раза в неделю, 100—150 г творога, 30—50 г сыра, 300 г хлеба, 500 г овощей, 0,5 л молока или кисломолочных продуктов). Вместо молока можно применять специальные молочные напитки, предназначенные для беременных и кормящих женщин («Думил мама плюс», «Энфамама», «Фемилак») и способные предупредить нарушения фосфорно-кальциевого обмена у плода и матери во время беременности и в период лактации.

«Думил мама плюс» содержит высококачественные сывороточные белки, обладающие высокой питательной ценностью, углеводы, стимулирующие рост нормальной микрофлоры кишечника, а также всасывание кальция и магния в кишечнике.

При отсутствии этих специальных молочных напитков можно рекомендовать прием поливитаминных препаратов на протяжении всего периода лактации. Регулярный прием поливитаминных препаратов может предупредить нарушение фосфорно-кальциевого обмена в организме беременной и тем самым обеспечить развивающийся плод кальцием, фосфором, витамином D.

Беременным женщинам из группы риска (нефропатии, сахарный диабет, гипертоническая болезнь, ревматизм и др.) начиная с 28–32-й недели беременности необходимо дополнительно назначать витамин D в дозе 500—1000 МЕ в течение 8 недель вне зависимости от времени года[5]. Вместо препаратов витамина D3 в зимний и весенний периоды года, и особенно в северных районах, можно применять ультрафиолетовое облучение, способствующее эндогенному синтезу холекальциферола. Начинать облучение необходимо с 1/4 биодозы, постепенно увеличивая ее до 2 биодоз. Минимальное расстояние - 1 метр. Курс — 20—30 сеансов ежедневно или через день.

Цель исследования: Изучить особенности течения беременности и родов матерей больных детей рахитом.

Материалы и методы исследования: Объектом исследования явились 40 детей с разными проявлениями рахита (начало, разгар) и 20 детей без проявления рахита. Критериями включения в исследование явилось наличие у пациентов в анамнезе или при клиническом обследовании симптомов рахита.

Диагностика заболевания основывалась на выявлении при клиническом обследовании характерных для рахита вегетативных симптомов (потливость волосистой части головы, разлитой красный дермографизм), мышечной гипотонии или признаков остеомаляции и остеоидной гиперплазии со стороны костной системы. Указанные вегетативные симптомы нами относились к проявлениям рахита в том случае, если они отсутствовали у ребенка с рождения, появлялись к возрасту 2-4 месяцев на фоне активного роста и предшествовали или сочетались с характерными костными изменениями. Дополнительным критерием, позволившим относить симптомы вегетативной дисфункции к проявлениям рахита у младенцев, явилось уменьшение их выраженности или исчезновение при дополнительном назначении ребенку витамина D. Составлены анкеты для матерей больных детей рахитом, изучены объективные и лабораторные показатели минерального обмена (Ca, P, щелочной фосфатазы). Материал обработан статистически (вычислены критерии t и оценены по таблице Стьюдента-Фишера).

Результаты исследования: При изучении анамнеза матерей больных детей рахитом, выяснено, что у них беременность протекала более осложнено, на фоне различных заболеваний: грипп (43,3%), что намного выше показателя у матерей здоровых детей (10%), разница статистически существенна (p<0,05), что изображено на рис.1.

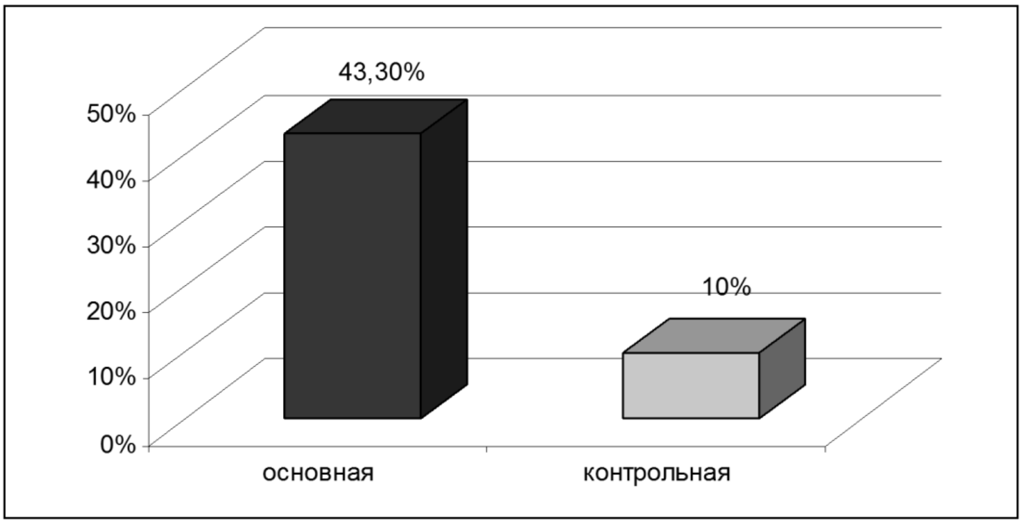

Рис.1. Частота гриппа у беременных основной и контрольной групп

Анемия также встречается у беременных основной группы (90%), нежели у беременных контрольной группы (20%), разница статистически существенны (p<0,01) (рис.2). При сравнении беременных основной и контрольной групп также обнаружено, что пиелонефрит (36,7%), преэклампсия (23,3% против 20%) встречается чаще у матерей детей с рахитом. При сравнении угрозы у беременных матерей сравниваемых групп разница не выявлена, т.е. показатели у обеих групп равны 10%.

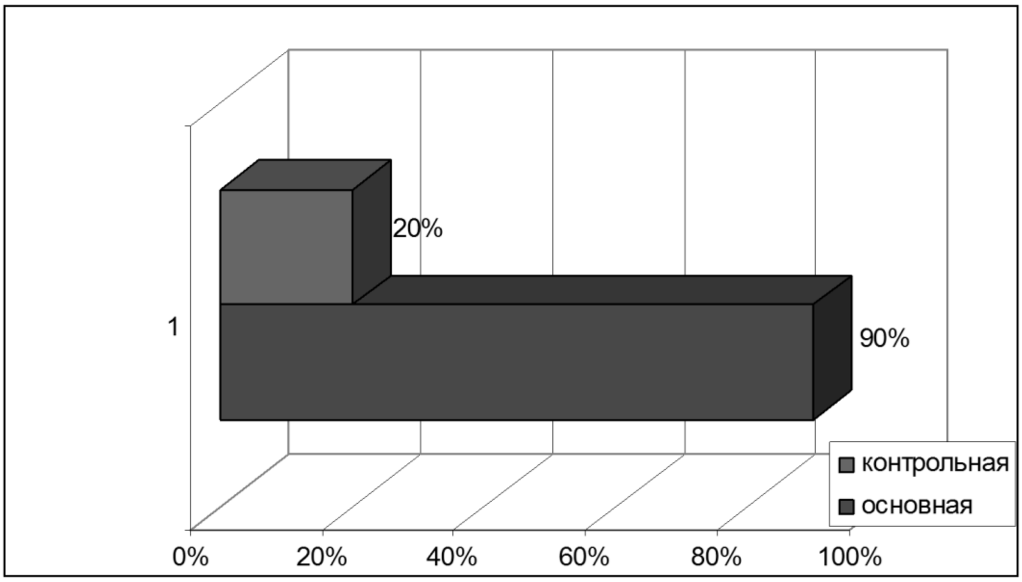

Рис.2. Частота анемии у беременных основной и контрольной групп

Выяснено также, что роды матерей больных детей рахитом протекали тяжелее, чем у контрольной группы. Так в первой группе роды с осложнениями составили 26,7%, а у второй – 10%; роды без осложнений матерей первой группы на 16,7% выше, чем у матерей контрольной второй группы. У остальных матерей больных детей рахитом роды протекали нормально (56,7%), а у матерей здоровых детей нормальные роды составили 90%, разница статистически существенна (p<0,05).

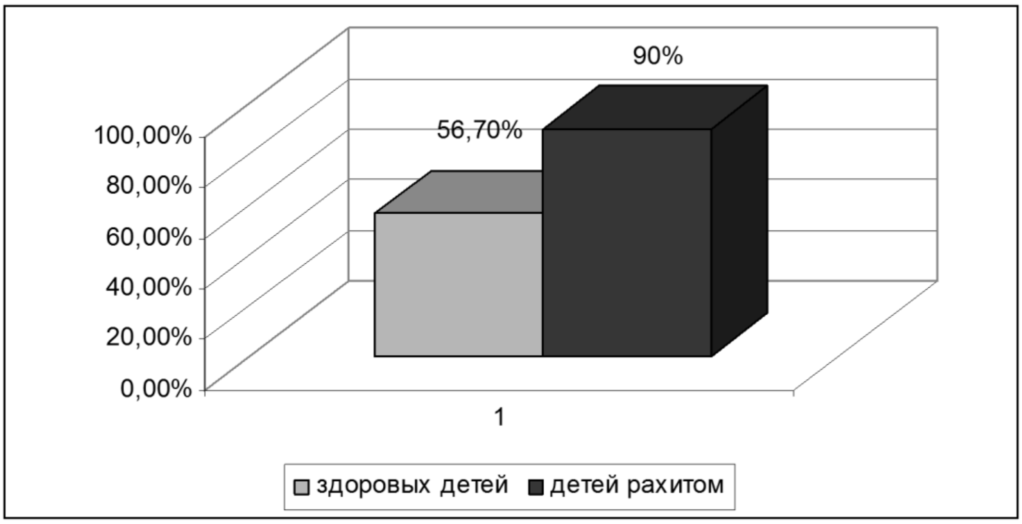

Рис.3. Частота нормальных родов у матерей здоровых детей и у матерей больных детей рахитом

Установлена большая заболеваемость рахитом детей, родившихся от матерей с экстрагенитальной патологией (21,4%), имеющих вредные привычки (23,1%) или проживающих в неблагополучных социально-экономических условиях (25,6%).

Выводы: Беременность и роды матерей больных детей рахитом протекали более тяжело, с осложнениями, что видимо сказывается в недостатке у их детей витамина Д и минералов. Специфическая профилактика рахита в современных условиях должна проводиться с учетом факторов риска, среди которых особое значение имеют сопутствующая патология ЖКТ и почек, ускоренные темпы прибавки в массе и росте на первом году жизни, а также недоношенность, внутриутробная гипотрофия и патология раннего неонатального периода.

Необходимо дифференцированно подходить к течению беременности, характеру питания беременных женщин с целью первичной профилактики Беременным целесообразно проведение профилактики дефицита кальция путем назначения творога. Правильное питание, употребление в пищу мясных, молочных продуктов беременной женщиной.

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РОЛЬ ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ РЕСУРСОВ ЖКХ В ПОВЫШЕНИИ КАЧЕСТВА ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье описаны деятельность жилищно-коммунальных предприятий, роль служб, виды услуг, повышение эффективности в коммунальных предприятиях, экономические показатели, их основные направления.

Ключевые слова: жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство, оказание услуг, эффективность, реформы, социальная служба, сервисные услуги, формирование услуг, механизмы, экономические показатели.

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THE ROLE OF EFFECTIVE USE OF HOUSING AND UTILITIES RESOURCES IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SERVICE

Abstract. This article describes the activities of housing and communal enterprises, the role of services, types of services, improving efficiency in public utilities, economic indicators, their main directions.

Key words: housing and communal services, provision of services, efficiency, reforms, social service, services, formation of services, mechanisms, economic indicators.

Эффективное использование ресурсов объективно необходимо для повышения качества услуг в сфере жилищно-коммунального хозяйства. Поэтому еще одним важным фактором, влияющим на развитие качества обслуживания в предприятиях жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, является изменение темпов роста валового внутреннего продукта. Если валовой внутренний продукт будет иметь темпы роста, это увеличит доходы населения и, следовательно, повысит его способность приобретать услуги, а соответственно, будет стимулировать развитие предприятий, оказывающих услуги в жилищно-коммунальном хозяйстве.

Еще одним фактором, влияющим на развитие качества услуг в сфере ЖКХ, являются инвестиции. Инвестиции в основной капитал приводят к развитию сферы услуг на предприятиях жилищно-коммунального хозяйства. Инвестиции, осуществляемые в конкретную отрасль, развивают предприятия этой отрасли, оснащая их современным оборудованием и технологиями, создавая и реконструируя новые предприятия.

Объем капитальных вложений в Кашкадарьинской области увеличивается из года в год, а доля инвестиций в жилищно-коммунальный сектор достаточно высока. В частности, в 2021 году 53,8% инвестиций в основной капитал было направлено на развитие жилищно-коммунального сектора, а 46,7% - на производственный сектор. При анализе распределения инвестиций по отраслям жилищно-коммунального хозяйства можно заметить, что в 2021 году по сравнению с 2017 годом увеличилась доля инвестиций, направленных на отрасли торговли, общественного питания, материально-технического обеспечения и подготовки. В частности, в 2021 году в данную отрасль инвестировано 3 миллиарда 568,3 миллиарда сумов, что составляет 5,1% от общего объема инвестиций. Это на 0,45 пункта больше инвестиций, потраченных в 2017 году. Доходы населения также являются одним из важных внешних факторов, влияющих на развитие качества услуг в сфере жилищно-коммунального хозяйства. Доход на душу населения является макроэкономическим показателем, определяющим уровень жизни и благосостояния граждан страны. Увеличение доходов населения расширяет возможности потребления. Формирует спрос на материальные и духовные блага и услуги, создаваемые в стране. Удовлетворение спроса населения осуществляется за счет создания материальных благ и развития жилищно-коммунального сектора. По этой причине доходы населения оказывают прямое влияние на развитие жилищно-коммунального сектора. В Кашкадарьинской области в 2017-2021 годах структура доходов населения выглядела следующим образом.

В Узбекистане в 2021 году этот показатель составил 41,2 процента. В развитых странах этот показатель составляет около 70-80 процентов. В частности, в РФ доходы населения составляют 66,9 процента. Планируется увеличить этот показатель и в Узбекистане. Важной составляющей доходов населения являются трансфертные доходы, которые в 2021 году составили 22,8% от общего объема доходов в Узбекистане и увеличились на 4,4 пункта по сравнению с 2010 годом. Данный показатель показывает, что объем социальной защиты малообеспеченных слоев населения в стране расширяется.

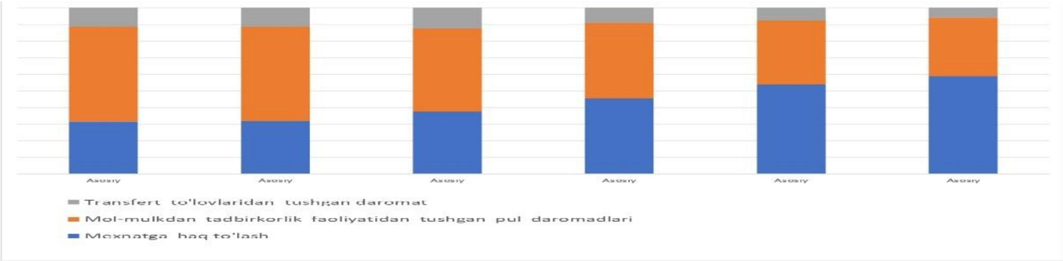

Рисунок 1. Структура доходов населения

Доля доходов от собственности и предпринимательской деятельности в доходах населения составляет около 60 процентов. В 2000 году этот показатель составлял 58 процентов. Рыночная экономика создает возможность повышения класса собственников, побуждает каждого получать дополнительный доход, заниматься предпринимательством. Это приводит к увеличению доходов населения, повышению уровня жизни и, как следствие, увеличению спроса на услуги. По этой причине в Узбекистане широко поддерживается предпринимательство.

Большое влияние на развитие жилищно-коммунального сектора оказывают и денежные расходы населения. Увеличение доходов населения меняет структуру потребительских расходов населения, возрастает желание удовлетворять духовные потребности и пользоваться различными услугами. В результате увеличения доходов населения в стране доля продуктов питания в потребительских расходах населения с каждым годом снижается. Если в 2017 г. расходы на питание составляли 70,4% потребительских расходов населения, то в 2021 г. они снизились до 47,3% (табл. 1).

Таблица 1

Структура потребительских расходов населения Кашкадарьинской области (в процентах)[56]

№	Продукты название	Годы					Изменение 2021года по сравнению с 2017 годом, (+;-)
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
1	Потребление	100	100	100	100	100	X
2	затраты	70,4	58,2	49,8	38,3	47,3	-23,1
3	Продукты питания	19,3	25,7	33,7	33,9	32,3	13,0

56Разработано автором на основе данных Главного управления статистики Кашкадарьинской области.

4	Непродовольственные товары	10,3	16,1	16,5	27,8	20,4	10,1

Зато увеличились расходы населения на непродовольственные товары и услуги. В результате увеличения денежных доходов населения доля услуг в потребительских расходах населения в 2017 году составила 10,3%, а к 2021 году достигнет 20,4%. В развитых странах этот показатель составляет 50-60 процентов. Исходя из этого, в нашей стране планируется бурное развитие этой сферы.

Сбережения населения – еще один внешний фактор, влияющий на развитие жилищно-коммунального сектора. Увеличение сбережений населения означает покупку товаров и услуг в будущем и будет способствовать развитию этого сектора в будущем. Увеличение объема потребления будет также зависеть от накоплений в текущем периоде57.

К внутренним факторам, влияющим на развитие качества обслуживания на предприятиях жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, мы считаем целесообразным отнести следующие:

уровень профессиональной подготовки работников (трудовых ресурсов);

материально-техническая база (производственные ресурсы);

финансовое положение (финансовые ресурсы);

производительность труда (эффективность труда).

Одним из основных внутренних факторов, влияющих на развитие качества обслуживания на предприятиях жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, является уровень профессиональной подготовки сотрудников. Достижение быстрого экономического роста с учетом современных теорий эффективного использования трудовых ресурсов ставит повышение качества и уровня занятости в качестве важнейшей задачи на повестку дня. Потому что в настоящее время главным субъектом рынка труда является не рядовая рабочая сила, а работник, выполняющий своим интеллектом и умом функцию получения прибыли в экономике посредством научно-технического прогресса.58.

По подсчетам экспертов, для обеспечения эффективного социально-экономического развития 40-60 процентов взрослого населения страны должны иметь высшее образование, из них 2,5-5,0 процента должны быть научными работниками. В странах ЕС на каждые 1000 сотрудников приходится 5 ученых. Этот показатель соответствует 8 учёным в США и 9 учёным в Японии. Уровень грамотности населения в Узбекистане является одним из самых высоких в мире и составляет 99,3 процента. Однако доля высокообразованных специалистов среди занятых в экономике Узбекистана по-прежнему очень низка. По данным 2016 года, доля высокообразованных

57Ахунова Г.Н., Шодмонов Ш.Ш., Ғафуров У.В. Основы экономики. Т-2008 г.-132-стр.
58Нусратулин В.К. Неравновесная экономика. 2-е изд.доп.-М. 2006. С. 361.

специалистов в составе занятых в экономике составляет 34,3 процента, со средним специальным образованием - 44,7 процента, с незаконченным средним образованием - 21,0 процента59.

Следующим внутренним фактором, влияющим на развитие качества обслуживания в предприятиях жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, является финансовое состояние отрасли. К показателям, выражающим основное финансовое состояние качества услуг в жилищно-коммунальных предприятиях, относятся оборотный капитал и резервы материальных благ. Оборотный капитал сферы услуг на предприятиях жилищно-коммунального хозяйства составляет 51,3% от общего оборотного капитала в экономике. Этот показатель на 1,4 пункта ниже, чем в материальном секторе.

В заключении определено влияние таких факторов, как ВВП, денежные доходы населения, занятое население в отрасли, вложенные в нее инвестиции, его оборотный капитал и запасы материальных благ, на развитие сферы услуг на предприятиях жилищно-коммунального хозяйства.

В целях повышения качества и эффективности оказания услуг на предприятиях жилищно-коммунального хозяйства основной упор делается на цифровизацию в повышении эффективности современного управления предприятиями сферы услуг в жилищно-коммунальных предприятиях, а также в целях увеличения занятости населения в сфере ЖКХ. в сфере услуг, путем разработки системы влияющих на нее факторов и определения их влияния на занятость.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ УСИЛЕНИЕ ТЯГОВОГО ЭЛЕКТРОСНАБЖЕНИЯ

Аннотация. Статья исследует методы и технологии, направленные на повышение эффективности систем электроснабжения для средств тягового транспорта, таких как поезда и электрические автобусы. Статья рассматривает различные подходы к усилению мощности и надежности электроснабжения с учетом современных требований к экологичности и энергоэффективности в транспортной инфраструктуре. В результате исследования предлагаются практические рекомендации и решения для оптимизации систем электроснабжения, что способствует уменьшению энергопотребления и снижению негативного воздействия на окружающую среду.
Ключевые слова. Тяговое электроснабжение, эффективность, мощность.

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EFFECTIVE STRENGTHENING OF TRACTION POWER SUPPLY

Abstract. The article explores methods and technologies aimed at improving the efficiency of power supply systems for traction vehicles such as trains and electric buses. The article examines various approaches to enhancing the power and reliability of power supply, taking into account modern requirements for environmental friendliness and energy efficiency in transport infrastructure. As a result of the study, practical recommendations and solutions are offered for optimizing power supply systems, which helps reduce energy consumption and reduce the negative impact on the environment.
Keywords. Traction power supply, efficiency, power.

Современное развитие транспортных систем и стремительный рост городской и междугородней мобильности ставят перед нами непрерывные вызовы, связанные с повышением эффективности, экологичностью и устойчивостью систем тягового электроснабжения. Все большее число стран и регионов всего мира признают неотложную необходимость перехода к устойчивым и экологически дружелюбным видам транспорта для снижения выбросов парниковых газов и обеспечения чистой, эффективной мобильности. В этом контексте, электрические поезда и автобусы представляют собой одно из наиболее перспективных и экологически устойчивых решений. Основой для бесшумных и экологически чистых тяговых средств является их электроснабжение, которое должно обеспечивать не только высокую мощность, но и максимальную эффективность, надежность и устойчивость. Системы электроснабжения сегодня сталкиваются с рядом сложных задач, таких как увеличение мощности, уменьшение энергопотребления, повышение надежности и обеспечение устойчивости в условиях перепадов напряжения и неблагоприятных климатических условий.

Повышение эффективности систем электроснабжения для средств тягового транспорта, таких как поезда, является ключевой задачей в современной железнодорожной индустрии. Системы электроснабжения играют важную роль в обеспечении надежности и эффективности работы железнодорожных сетей. В данном тексте мы рассмотрим различные методы и технологии, направленные на увеличение производительности и снижение нагрузки на существующие системы электроснабжения.

Использование тяговых подстанций с преобразователями частоты представляет собой современное и эффективное решение для оптимизации работы электрических моторов в системах железнодорожного транспорта, эти устройства играют ключевую роль в современных железнодорожных системах, позволяя добиться высокой эффективности использования электроэнергии и повышения качества тягового усилия. Давайте рассмотрим более подробно, какие преимущества и возможности предоставляют тяговые подстанции с преобразователями частоты. Прежде всего, следует отметить, что электрические моторы являются важнейшей частью электрической тяги в железнодорожном транспорте. Эффективность и надежность их работы имеют прямое воздействие на производительность и комфорт пассажиров. Преобразователи частоты позволяют значительно улучшить работу этих моторов. Одним из ключевых преимуществ преобразователей частоты является возможность регулирования скорости и частоты вращения электрического двигателя, это позволяет адаптировать тяговое усилие под конкретные условия на пути движения поезда, к примерупри подъеме по крутому склону поезду может потребоваться больше усилий, и преобразователи частоты позволяют автоматически увеличивать мощность моторов. Собственно вот так достигается оптимальное соотношение между энергопотреблением и производительностью. Кроме прочего использование тяговых подстанций с преобразователями частоты снижает износ и повышает срок службы электромеханического оборудования на поездах. Благодаря более плавному и точному управлению моторами, они меньше подвергаются механическим нагрузкам и износу, это увеличивает интервалы между техническими обслуживаниями и снижает операционные расходы. Другим важным аспектом является экономия электроэнергии. Преобразователи частоты способствуют снижению потребления электроэнергии поездами, что имеет важное значение с точки зрения экологии и экономии ресурсов. Благодаря оптимизации работы моторов, системы железнодорожного транспорта становятся более эффективными и экологически дружественными. Еще одним важным преимуществом тяговых подстанций с преобразователями частоты является возможность регулирования напряжения и частоты питания моторов в зависимости от источника электроэнергии, это особенно актуально в многопутевых системах, где могут использоваться различные источники энергии. Преобразователи частоты могут адаптировать электропитание под требования системы и обеспечивать надежную и стабильную работу моторов.

Подходы к оптимизации энергопотребления охватывают различные аспекты, и их успешная реализация может принести значительные выгоды как для операторов железнодорожных систем, так и для конечных пользователей.

Первым и одним из наиболее важных этапов оптимизации энергопотребления является разработка и внедрение эффективных систем управления, эти системы позволяют контролировать и регулировать потребление электроэнергии в зависимости от различных факторов, таких как скорость движения поезда, нагрузка, рельеф маршрута и другие. Современные технологии автоматизации и управления позволяют поездам моментально адаптировать свое энергопотребление, что снижает потери и повышает общую эффективность.

Мониторинг энергопотребления - еще один важный аспект оптимизации. Путем установки датчиков и средств связи на поездах можно непрерывно отслеживать и анализировать их потребление электроэнергии, это предоставляет операторам важную информацию о производительности и эффективности системы, а также обнаруживать любые неисправности или неэффективности в работе поезда или инфраструктуры. Одним из конкретных методов оптимизации является регенеративное торможение, это технологическое решение, позволяющее поездам преобразовывать кинетическую энергию, выделяющуюся в процессе торможения, обратно в электроэнергию, которая может быть использована для других нужд, это существенно снижает потребление энергии и помогает сэкономить ресурсы. Другим важным аспектом оптимизации является использование более эффективных тяговых систем и двигателей, что позволяет сократить потребление энергии при движении поезда. Технологии, такие как синхронные двигатели и постоянные магниты, предоставляют более высокую производительность и лучшую эффективность по сравнению с более традиционными методами. Снижение аэродинамического сопротивления также играет важную роль в оптимизации энергопотребления. Дизайн поезда и инфраструктуры должен учитывать факторы, влияющие на сопротивление воздуха, и стремиться к его минимизации, это может включать в себя лучшую аэродинамику поездов, прокладку маршрутов, уменьшение острых углов и многие другие аспекты, которые способствуют уменьшению энергозатрат. Важным аспектом оптимизации энергопотребления для поездов является также использование более чистых и эффективных источников энергии, таких как возобновляемые источники. Переход к электрической энергии, произведенной из солнечных панелей, ветряных турбин и других возобновляемых источников, может существенно снизить воздействие железнодорожного транспорта на окружающую среду и сэкономить ресурсы. В современном мире, где изменение климата и устойчивое развитие становятся все более важными проблемами, поиск альтернативных источников энергии становится неотъемлемой частью нашей жизни.

Современное человечество сталкивается с неотвратимой потребностью в поиске более экологически чистых и устойчивых способов производства и потребления энергии. В этом контексте, солнечные и ветряные источники энергии становятся ключевыми составляющими нашего перехода к устойчивой энергетике, они уже нашли широкое применение в производстве электроэнергии, но с каждым днем становятся все более значимыми и в сфере транспорта, включая железнодорожный транспорт.

Солнечная и ветряная энергия являются бесплатными и неперерабатываемыми источниками энергии, доступными в большинстве регионов мира. Солнечные батареи на поездах и железных дорогах могут собирать солнечную энергию в течение дня, а ветряные установки вблизи железнодорожных путей могут обеспечивать электроэнергией поезда даже при недостатке солнечного света. Это делает их идеальными дополнительными источниками питания для железнодорожного транспорта, особенно в регионах, где подключение к сети может быть сложным или дорогостоящим. Одним из наиболее перспективных способов использования солнечной энергии в железнодорожном транспорте является установка солнечных панелей на крыше поездов. Эти панели могут преобразовывать солнечный свет в электроэнергию, которая затем используется для питания различных систем на поезде, включая освещение, кондиционирование воздуха и системы безопасности. Такой подход позволяет снизить зависимость от традиционных источников энергии, уменьшить выбросы парниковых газов и снизить операционные расходы. Ветряные электростанции также могут сыграть важную роль в обеспечении энергией железнодорожного транспорта, они могут быть установлены вдоль железнодорожных путей и использовать ветер для генерации электроэнергии, эта энергия может затем быть передана поездам через провода или беспроводные системы передачи энергии. Такие инновации позволяют сократить зависимость от традиционных источников энергии, а также уменьшить экологический след железнодорожного транспорта.

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ КАК СРЕДСТВО КОММУНИКАТИВНОСТИ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Аннотация. Эта статья посвящена современным технологиям как средству коммуникации в процессе обучения иностранному языку. Актуальность обусловлена тем, что для повышения качества образования обязательным критерием является использование активных инновационных технологий обучения. Они позволяют дать студентам необходимый объем знаний и умений. Инновационные методы не могут полностью заменить традиционные, но они повышают интерес учащихся к обучению, а также увеличивают объем информации, которую они запоминают. Практическая значимость заключается в том, что в нем рассматриваются современные технологии обучения студентов, которые дают наиболее выраженный эффект и коэффициент усвоения нового материала студентами, а также формируют профессиональные навыки. Целью данной статьи является анализ коммуникации, которая зарекомендовала себя в педагогической практике.

Ключевые слова: инновационные технологии, коммуникация, информация, профессиональные навыки, интерактивность.

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INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Abstract. This article is devoted to modern technologies as a means of communication in the process of teaching a foreign language. The relevance is due to the fact that to improve the quality of education, a mandatory criterion is the use of active innovative teaching technologies. They allow students to be given the necessary amount of knowledge and skills. Innovative methods cannot completely replace traditional ones, but they increase students' interest in learning and also increase the amount of information they remember. The practical significance lies in the fact that it examines modern technologies for teaching students, which give the most pronounced effect and the rate of students *learning new material, and also form professional skills. The purpose of this article is to analyze communication, which has proven itself in pedagogical practice.*

Key words: innovative technologies, communication, information, professional skills, interactivity.

Сегодня при обучении иностранному языку большое внимание уделяется разговорной речи, интерактивности, достоверности диалога, рассмотрению языка в поликультурном контексте, независимости и гуманизации. Все это позволяет развивать межкультурные компетенции как составляющие коммуникативных умений. Используя инновационные технологии, можно расширить спектр применяемых методов обучения.

В статье поставлена задача, показать значимость возможностей цифровых коммуникаций при преподавании английского языка, формированию коммуникативности. Сейчас новые способы с применением цифровых коммуникаций сравниваются с классическим методом преподавания английского языка. Понятие «классический» здесь означает: осваивать правила и писать упражнения, то есть говорить о языке вместо диалога на языке.

Некоторые преподаватели по сей день думают, что запоминание лексики и заучивание некоторых правил является знанием языка. Для них это является основным принципом обучения [4]. Но знание языка - это не знание математики, несмотря на то, что языковые структуры являются не чем иным, как формулировками, которые надо выучить [2]. Умственные способности не будут функционировать без мотивации и почти не работают без эмоционального компонента. А эти компоненты почти всегда отсутствуют в методике преподавания иностранных языков. Для обучения коммуникации на незнакомом языке, необходимо организовать действительные, подлинные злободневные условия. Это и есть основное правило аутентичности диалога. Оно будет способствовать усвоению темы. На помощь пришли цифровые технологии. Как известно, полученные знания человек старается применять в своей профессии.

Коммуникативный способ помогает составлять диалог. Его задача-организация психологической и лексической готовности к диалогу, осознанное постижение содержания и методов работы с ним, а также осмысление требований, повышающих эффективность высказывания.

Осуществление коммуникативного метода работы в Интернете не требует особого труда. На коммуникативном уроке должна быть поставлена проблема для диспута. При этом обучающиеся не только обмениваются данными, но и дают им оценку. Подобное упражнение должно давать возможность применять весь багаж знаний обучающихся [2].

Этот способ отличается от иных форм занятий тем, что обучающиеся самостоятельно находят термины для выражения собственных размышлений. Они могут развивать свои знания, используя изучаемый язык. Основной целью коммуникативного способа является эффективная работа с обучающимися. Она соответствует главному мерилу сегодняшней педагогики.

Применение инновационных технологий при коммуникативном способе обучения отлично мотивировано. Его задачей является стимулирование обучаемых, накапливая и увеличивая их познания и опыт. В итоге обучаемым надо научиться использовать язык для живого диалога вне уроков. Например, при поездке в страну, где государственным языком является английский, при обмене аудио- и видеокассетами, итогами уроков и т.п. с учебными заведениями или приятелями по переписке из англоязычной страны [3].

Но не надо воспринимать слово коммуникативность односторонне, только прагматически. Использование цифровых технологий при коммуникативном обучении языку доказывает значимость формирования возможности обучающихся и их намерение применить иностранный язык в диалоге. Главное внимание обращается на осмысление, пересказ и формулировку значения. Для этого и требуется исследование строения и вокабу-ляра незнакомого языка.

Вместе с коммуникативностью, обучающимся надо владеть способами использования Интернета. Это повысит их информативную компетентность.

Обучаемым надо развить способность выходить из затруднительного положения при недостатке словарного запаса. Надо научиться давать оценку своей собственной речи и достижениям, владеть умением ставить и находить решение учебным проблемам [4].

Формирование независимости обучающегося посредством использования сети Интернет является поэтапным процессом, требующим регулярного стимулирования. Может быть, более существенной задачей, стоящей перед преподавателем английского языка, является поиск наилучших способов для направления обучаемых к самостоятельной работе [2]. Для формирования коммуникативной деятельности в Интернете нужно время. Нужна обстановка общественно-психологической поддержки учащегося. Он должен быть уверен, что его воспринимают как человека с индивидуальными принципами, увлечениями, качествами и желательным для него способом учебы. Такая обстановка называется взаимопомощью, при которой усвоение иностранного языка с использованием Интернет-ресурсов является общественно-определенным опытом.

Одним из последних требований, предъявляемых к занятиям по иностранным языкам с применением цифровых технологий, является создание атмосферы согласованности на занятии. В методике это называется интерактивностью. Этот принцип не является инновацией. Однако до сих пор нет единого определения для данного принципа.

При изучении иностранного языка Интернет содействует развитию умений и навыков вербальной речи и грамматики. Это мотивирует обучающихся, обеспечивает их неподдельной заинтересованностью и эффективностью обучения.

Кроме того, Интернет содействует выработке навыков, необходимых для изучения не только иностранного языка. Использование Интернет-ресурсов способствует развитию мыслительной деятельности: разбору, синтезу, конкретизации, идентификации, соотнесению, сопоставлению, вербальному и смысловому прогнозированию и так далее.

Таким образом, навыки и умения, приобретаемые при помощи Интернет-технологий, выходят за рамки иноязычной сферы даже в контексте "языкового" аспекта.

Интернет формирует общественные и психологические данные обучающихся: их веру в себя, свои силы и их способность работать в коллективе; образовывает подходящую для учебы атмосферу, являясь методом интерактивного обучения. [1]

Интерактивность не просто создает реальные жизненные ситуации, но и побуждает обучаемых правильно оценивать их при помощи иностранного языка. И когда это получается, можно говорить о языковой компетенции. Даже при наличии ошибок. Главное умение спонтанно, гармонично реагировать на высказывания других, показывая свои ощущения и эмоции, подстраиваясь и перестраиваясь на ходу [4].

Таким образом, мы можем рассматривать интерактивность как метод самообразования через Интернет: возможность следить и имитировать применение языка, умения, манеры партнеров; находить новые значения проблем во время их коллективного анализа.

Результатом проведенного исследования, в ходе которого рассматривались инновационные технологии как средство коммуникативности в обучении иностранному языку, явилось проведение его анализа, установление значимости использования Интернет-ресурсов для мотивации обучающихся к изучению иностранного языка.

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

Инновационные технологии как средство коммуникативности в обучении иностранному языку основываются на использовании Интернет-ресурсов. Для того, чтобы выработать у обучающихся необходимые умения и навыки в любом виде вербальной деятельности, требуется активное использование инновационных технологий, Интернет-ресурсов как средства коммуникативности в обучении иностранному языку.

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ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS – INDIVIDUALIZED CHOICE HYPOTENSIVE DRUGS

Abstract. Patients with arterial hypertension and diabetes mellitus are at high risk of developing cardiovascular complications. The modern possibilities of pharmacotherapy for patients with hypertension and diabetes mellitus are considered. The evidence base for the use of various classes of antihypertensive drugs in patients of this group for the prevention of cardiovascular complications is presented.

Keywords: arterial hypertension, diabetes mellitus, prevention of cardiovascular complications, beta-blockers.

The prevalence of diabetes mellitus (DM) is steadily increasing in both developed and developing countries, primarily due to type 2 diabetes, which accounts for up to 90% of all cases of the disease. The World Health Organization estimates that more than 180 million people worldwide have diabetes, and these numbers are likely to double by 2025. Most patients with diabetes die or become disabled due to cardiovascular complications (CVC). The presence of various variants of carbohydrate metabolism disorders, such as metabolic syndrome (MS) and diabetes, increases the relative risk of cardiovascular mortality, which increases significantly with the combination of metabolic syndrome and diabetes (Fig. 1) [9,11,20].

The leading cause of death in patients with type 2 diabetes are macrovascular complications, the development of which is based on atherosclerotic damage to the main arterial basins, leading to the development of coronary heart disease (CHD) and its complications, cerebrovascular disease and damage to the arteries of the lower extremities. Microvascular complications (retinopathy, nephropathy) are also characteristic of patients with diabetes due to diabetes-specific damage to microvasculature vessels associated with thickening of the basement membranes of capillaries.

The most important factors influencing the risk of cardiovascular complications in patients with type 2 diabetes are the level of blood pressure, the state of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism [7,14,19,20]. The results of a large clinical study UKPDS (U.K. Prospective Diabetes Study) made it possible to identify the most significant risk factors and arrange them in descending order of importance: increased levels of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL);

increased blood pressure (BP); smoking; low levels of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL); increased levels of glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) [24].

The main goals of treatment for patients with diabetes are to reduce cardiovascular mortality and the risk of developing macro- and microvascular complications. Prevention of cardiovascular complications in patients with diabetes should be aimed at the entire range of risk factors for cardiovascular complications, including lifestyle changes (smoking cessation, regular exercise, weight control, adherence to dietary recommendations), glycemic control with minimal risk of hypoglycemia (level glycated hemoglobin < 6.5%, fasting plasma glucose less than 6.0 mmol/L (108 mg/dL), postprandial plasma glucose less than 7.5 mmol/L (135 mg/dL)), blood pressure and level control blood lipids [1,16,21].

In this regard, the issues of rational choice of medicines, which allow not only to improve the clinical condition of patients, but also to reduce cardiovascular risk, are of particular relevance.

Features of hypertension in patients with diabetes. The risk of developing cardiovascular complications increases by 2 times in patients with diabetes who have hypertension, compared with patients with diabetes who have normal blood pressure levels. In patients with type 1 diabetes, the development of hypertension is directly related to the progression of nephropathy. In type 2 diabetes, the development of hypertension in 80% of cases precedes the development of the disease. Most often, these patients exhibit “essential” hypertension, which is a manifestation of peripheral insulin resistance syndrome.

Elevated blood pressure is associated with a 2–3-fold increase in the absolute risk of cardiovascular mortality in patients with type 2 diabetes compared with individuals without diabetes [7,14,19]. This is evidenced by the results of the MRFIT (Multiple Risk Factor Intervention Trial) study [20]. Another study reported that 35 to 75% of cardiovascular and renal complications in patients with diabetes may be associated with hypertension [9]. All this has led to the fact that patients with diabetes, even without clinical manifestations of atherosclerosis, are equal in risk of developing cardiovascular complications to patients with an established diagnosis of coronary artery disease [19].

The course of hypertension in patients with type 2 diabetes has a number of distinctive features. These patients are more likely to exhibit an increase in pulse pressure, which is associated with a higher risk of developing cardiovascular complications. They are more likely to experience hypertension at night. The absence of a decrease in blood pressure at night is a phenomenon associated with more frequent target organ damage, in particular the heart and kidneys. Patients with diabetes are more prone to orthostatic hypotension, which complicates adequate control of blood pressure levels. They often experience an inadequate increase in blood pressure during physical activity and impaired autoregulation of blood pressure. These differences, in particular, largely determine the higher risk of developing cardiovascular complications in patients with diabetes and hypertension [7,14].

Since the presence of hypertension increases the already initially increased risk of developing cardiovascular complications in diabetes, this category of patients requires strict control of blood pressure levels and achievement of its target values. In accordance with the recommendations of the Russian Medical Society of Arterial Hypertension and the All-Russian Scientific Society of Cardiology (RMOAG/VNOK), the target blood pressure level for patients with diabetes is <130/80 mmHg. [3]. European recommendations set lower blood pressure values - less than 125/75 mmHg. for patients with signs of renal failure or with proteinuria more than 1 g/day [16]. The estimated benefit of reducing SBP below 120 mmHg. Art. in patients with diabetes was not confirmed. According to the results of the ACCORD Blood Pressure Clinical Trial (Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes - 4733 patients, follow-up duration - 4.7 years), intensive blood pressure control (target SBP less than 120 mm Hg) in patients with type 2 diabetes does not have prognostic benefit compared with SBP less than 140 mm Hg. [22]

The choice of antihypertensive drugs is of particular importance, since the presence of diabetes in a patient imposes a number of restrictions on the use of a particular drug. It is necessary to take into account the range of its side effects, possible effects on carbohydrate and lipid metabolism, as well as the presence of concomitant vascular complications in the patient. Therefore, antihypertensive drugs in the treatment of patients with diabetes must meet increased requirements, namely:

• have high antihypertensive activity with a minimum of side effects;
• do not disrupt carbohydrate and lipid metabolism;
• have cardioprotective and nephroprotective effects;
• do not worsen the course of other (non-vascular) complications of diabetes.

In accordance with the recommendations of the RMOAG/VNOK, five classes of antihypertensive drugs with a proven effect on the degree of cardiovascular risk and do not have significant differences in the severity of the antihypertensive effect are currently recommended for the treatment of patients with hypertension - these are ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists (ARBs), beta-blockers (BAB), calcium antagonists (CA) and thiazide diuretics (Table 1). Each class has its own application features, advantages and limitations associated with the possibility of developing undesirable reactions [3].

According to modern international recommendations, drug therapy for patients with diabetes and hypertension should include angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEIs) or angiotensin II receptor antagonists (ARBs) [6,9,13,16,21].

Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and angiotensin II receptor blockers.

The advisability of using ACE inhibitors (captopril, enalapril, lisinopril, perindopril, ramipril, etc.) or ARAs (losartan, valsartan, telmisartan, etc.) in patients with diabetes with hypertension is beyond doubt. There is both theoretical and practical justification for this, since blockade of the renin-angiotensin aldosterone system (RAAS) not only provides control of blood pressure levels, but also explains the whole range of non-hemodynamic effects inherent in ACEIs and ARAs, in particular, their organoprotective properties (Fig. 2) [20].

Evidence of organoprotective properties and reduced mortality as a result of treatment with various ACEIs and ARAs was obtained in a number of international multicenter randomized clinical trials, such as ALLHAT, ANBP2, CAPPP, EWPHE, HOPE, SCAT, STOP-2, UKPDS and many others (Fig. 2) [20].

A contraindication for the use of ACE inhibitors in patients with diabetes is bilateral renal artery stenosis. This complication must be kept in mind in patients with type 2 diabetes with generalized atherosclerosis.

Calcium antagonists do not have an adverse effect on carbohydrate and lipid metabolism and are widely used in patients with diabetes and hypertension. Preference should be given to the AK groups of verapamil and diltiazem, which have the ability to reduce proteinuria. Long-acting dihydropyridine antigens (amlodipine, felodipine, isradipine, etc.) can also be prescribed. Short-acting nifedipine may have adverse effects on the heart (steal syndrome and arrhythmogenic effects) and the kidneys, increasing proteinuria.

Centrally acting drugs. Central sympatholytics cause a hypotensive effect, mainly by reducing the activity of the sympathetic nervous system. Currently, drugs of the first (reserpine, methyldopa) and second (clonidine, guanfacine) generations have limited use, due to the development of adverse reactions such as dizziness, drowsiness, dry mouth.

It should be noted that methyldopa remains a first-line drug for the treatment of hypertension in pregnant women, since its safety for the embryo and fetus has been proven by many years of observations of children whose mothers received the drug during pregnancy [3,21].

he third generation of centrally acting drugs are selective imidazoline receptor agonists moxonidine (Moxogamma®) in tablets of 0.2 mg; 0.3 mg; 0.4 mg and rilmenidine 1 mg tablets.

The antihypertensive action of moxonidine and rilmenidine is based on specificity for imidazoline receptors of neurons located in the ventrolateral nuclei of the medulla oblongata. By reducing the activity of the sympathetic nervous system, imidazoline receptor agonists lower blood pressure and reduce heart rate. The antihypertensive effect of these drugs is also accompanied by additional effects associated with stimulation of imidazoline receptors in the tissues of the kidneys, adrenal glands, pancreas, adipose tissue and carotid glomeruli.

The beneficial pharmacological effects of moxonidine and rilmenidine make them useful both in monotherapy and as part of combination therapy for hypertension in patients with metabolic syndrome and diabetes mellitus. This is due to the fact that the basis of the action of these drugs is a decrease in the activity of the sympathetic nervous system, which plays an important role in the pathogenesis of hypertension, especially in patients with type 2 diabetes with severe insulin resistance, since hyperinsulinemia itself is accompanied by sympathetic activation. On the other hand, the favorable metabolic profile of imidazoline receptor agonists and their ability to positively influence glucose and lipid metabolism are important. Of important clinical significance is the fact that imidazoline receptor agonists have a beneficial effect on the metabolism of carbohydrates and lipids, weaken insulin resistance and improve glucose tolerance, and also reduce plasma levels of triglycerides and cholesterol [4,15,18].

Moxonidine in a daily dose of 0.2 to 0.6 mg and rilmenidine in a daily dose of 1 mg have high antihypertensive efficacy and good tolerability. The antihypertensive effect lasts up to 24 hours, which allows them to be prescribed once a day. The antihypertensive effect is enhanced when combined with small doses of thiazide diuretics and RAAS blockers [15].

Moxonidine and rilmenidine, unlike clonidine and other α2-adrenergic receptor agonists, have a good spectrum of tolerability. They have a weak affinity for α2-adrenergic receptors, the stimulation of which causes such side effects as sedation and dry mouth.

In accordance with the RMOAG/VNOK recommendations, imidazoline receptor agonists are recommended as one of the components of combination therapy for long-term treatment of hypertension in patients with obesity, diabetes mellitus and metabolic syndrome [3].

Thiazide diuretics (hydrochlorothiazide) have a range of undesirable metabolic effects: they impair carbohydrate tolerance, increase insulin resistance, and have a hyperlipidemic effect. Impaired carbohydrate tolerance appears 2-3 years after the start of continuous treatment with these drugs. When prescribing these drugs to patients with diabetes, it may be necessary to adjust the dose of sugar-lowering drugs. In addition, thiazide diuretics worsen the filtration function of the kidneys, reducing the glomerular filtration rate. Small doses of hydrochlorothiazide (6.25-25 mg) do not affect carbohydrate, lipid and purine metabolism, which allows them to be safely combined with other antihypertensive drugs in patients with diabetes, including as part of fixed combinations [15,21].

Thiazide-like diuretics (indapamide, indapamide retard) do not affect carbohydrate and lipid metabolism, which makes them safe to take in patients with diabetes. Indapamide at an average therapeutic dose acts as an antihypertensive drug due to its vasodilatory effect and does not have a diuretic effect. With long-term therapy, it does not affect carbohydrate and lipid metabolism, does not worsen renal function, and is even able to reduce microalbuminuria, which makes it safe for the treatment of hypertension in patients with diabetes.

Beta-blockers (BAB). The high effectiveness of using this group in patients with hypertension to reduce the risk of cardiovascular diseases is limited by their unfavorable metabolic effect on carbohydrate and lipid metabolism.

Current recommendations for the management of patients with hypertension limit the use of beta blockers as first-line drugs in patients with hypertension with multiple metabolic risk factors, including abdominal obesity and impaired glucose tolerance. Adverse metabolic effects are associated with β2-adrenergic receptor blockade. In this regard, patients with diabetes can be prescribed only beta blockers with high cardioselectivity.

Theoretical assumptions about the potential benefits of cardioselective blockers in patients with metabolic syndrome, made on the basis of experimental data, have been confirmed by clinical studies [10,12]. In particular, in the largest study UKPDS (U.K. Prospective Diabetes Study Group), which included 1148 patients with diabetes mellitus, it was shown that in patients with type 2 diabetes suffering from hypertension, the cardioselective beta blocker atenolol significantly improves life prognosis, not being inferior in this regard to an ACE inhibitor – captopril [24].

BBs are a very heterogeneous group of drugs in their pharmacological effects, within which there are significant differences in pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics regarding two main indicators - cardioselectivity and lipophilicity.

A common property of all beta blockers is competitive antagonism of β1-adrenergic receptors. Along with the blockade of β1-adrenergic receptors, beta-blockers can also block β2-adrenergic receptors. Drugs used for long-term therapy of hypertension can be conveniently divided into the following groups depending on β1-adrenoselectivity, as well as the presence or absence of additional vasodilating properties:

1. Beta blockers without vasodilating properties:

a) non-selective (propranolol, nadolol, oxprenolol, sotalol, timolol, etc.);

b) β1-selective (atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, metoprolol, etc.).

2. Beta blockers with vasodilating properties:

a) non-selective (carvedilol, bucindolol, pindolol, labetolol, etc.);

b) β1-selective (nebivolol, celiprolol, etc.)

A special place among beta blockers is occupied by bisoprolol (Bisogamma®), which has high cardioselectivity, superior to metoprolol, as was shown in the work of K. Brixius et al. If we take the ability to block β1 receptors in carvedilol as 1, then for metoprolol this figure will be 6, for bisoprolol – 21 [5]. Also, being amphophilic, that is, soluble in both fats and water, bisoprolol has two elimination routes - renal excretion and hepatic metabolism. This ensures greater safety of use in patients with concomitant liver and kidney damage, elderly patients, as well as a low likelihood of drug interactions.

In terms of antihypertensive effect, bisoprolol is not only not inferior to other beta blockers, but is superior to them in a number of indicators. Thus, in the BISOMET study, it was shown that bisoprolol is comparable to metoprolol in terms of the degree of reduction in blood pressure at rest, but significantly exceeds it in its effect on the level of systolic blood pressure and heart rate during physical activity [8]. The effectiveness of bisoprolol in reducing cardiovascular risk in combination with the absence of negative effects on carbohydrate metabolism has been proven in large randomized clinical studies, including the well-known CIBIS-II (Cardiac Insufficiency Bisoprolol Study II), TIBBS (Total Ischemic Burden Bisoprolol Study), DECREASE-IV, etc. [2,6,17,25].

It is important to note that bisoprolol has a good safety profile. Almost all researchers note good tolerability of bisoprolol, incl. with a combination of arterial hypertension and diabetes mellitus. It has virtually no effect on indicators such as the level of glycosylated hemoglobin, fasting glucose levels, does not cause changes in the blood lipid spectrum in patients with diabetes, and does not require dose adjustment of hypoglycemic agents [6].

The ability to take the drug once a day contributes to higher patient adherence to treatment. For hypertension, bisoprolol can be used not only as monotherapy, but also in combination with other antihypertensive drugs.

Due to the importance of achieving rapid and sustained BP control, most patients with hypertension and diabetes require combination therapy to achieve target BP, and guidelines based on risk stratification approaches consider combination therapy as a first-line pharmacological treatment option. In many patients, monotherapy has shown to be ineffective or delayed in achieving blood pressure control, which significantly increases the incidence of heart attacks, strokes and deaths.

Taking into account two circumstances - the high tissue activity of the renin-angiotensin system and the high salt sensitivity of patients with diabetes, the most effective antihypertensive therapy is a combination of an ACE inhibitor and a thiazide-like diuretic. The results of the ADVANCE study showed that additional administration of a combination of perindopril and indapamide to patients with type 2 diabetes leads to a reduction in overall mortality by 14%, cardiovascular mortality by 18%, cardiovascular complications by 14%, and renal complications by 21% [23].

The presence of microalbuminuria in patients with type 1 and 2 diabetes is an indication for antihypertensive therapy that causes blockade of the RAAS regardless of blood pressure level, i.e., the appointment of ARB II or ACE inhibitors, including in combination with thiazide-like diuretics in small doses [21].

If monotherapy with ACE inhibitors (or ARBs) is insufficiently effective, a diuretic should be added to therapy, taking into account the glomerular filtration rate (GFR):

– with EF more than 30 ml/min per 1.73 m2 – thiazide,

– with EF less than 30 ml/min – loop.

Combined antihypertensive therapy for patients with diabetes, including an ACEI or ARB and a thiazide/thiazide-like diuretic, requires regular monitoring of CP and serum potassium levels.

Conclusion

Thus, hypertensive patients with diabetes are at high risk of developing cardiovascular complications. Prevention of the development of cardiovascular complications in this group of patients requires complex pharmacotherapy, including drugs that have proven their effectiveness in relation to cardiovascular risk and do not worsen the course of diabetes mellitus. An important place among them is occupied by biologically active substances, one of which is bisoprolol (Bisogamma®), a highly selective drug that has unique hydro-lipophilic properties, a long half-life and an associated convenient single dosage regimen. A favorable safety profile and the absence of negative metabolic effects allow its use in the treatment of patients with hypertension in combination with diabetes mellitus to reduce the risk of cardiovascular complications.

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FEATURES OF MEDICAL CORRECTION OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN METABOLIC SYNDROME

Abstract. In article the literature review of an arterial hypertension in metabolic syndrome is presented. Antihypertensive and metabolic effects, positive influence on organs-targets (heart, vessels, kidneys) of inhibitors angiotensin-converting enzyme and antagonists of calcium are surveyed in metabolic syndrome.
Keywords: arterial hypertension, metabolic syndrome, inhibitors ACE, metabolic effects, organoprotection.

Currently, cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are actual problem of world and national medicine. Leading place among this pathology belongs to arterial hypertension (AH) [1, 2], the prevalence of which in the world among the adult population is from 450 to 900 million (30-40%), and in Russia - more than 40 million people (39% of men and 41% of women) [2]. Every year, more than 3 million people worldwide die from its associated diseases and complications [2].

The prognosis becomes even more unfavorable with the combination of hypertension with metabolic disorders, which are based on insulin resistance (IR) [3]. Over the past decades, metabolic syndrome (MS) has been called the "epidemic of highly developed countries" due to the large prevalence. In the world, among the population over 30 years old, its frequency reaches 15–25% [4]; in Russia, about 20 million adults suffer from MS [5], and its prognostic significance is reflected in the name "deadly quartet" [6]. According to epidemiological studies, more than 50-70% patients with AH is combined with metabolic syndrome [7, 8].

In the classical sense, according to the International Diabetes Federation, MS implies a combination of abdominal obesity (AO), IR, hyperglycemia, dyslipidemia, hypertension, impaired hemostatic system and chronic subclinical inflammation, which are based on complex neurohumoral and hormonal disorders. De Fronzo [9] compared this condition with an iceberg, on the surface of which lie clinical manifestations -IHD, hypertension, obesity, diabetes mellitus (DM), etc.

Target organ damage and complications on their part dictate the need for early diagnosis and tighter control of arterial blood pressure in patients with metabolic syndrome. However, despite the urgency of the problem, adequate control of blood pressure can be achieved only in a small number of patients with hypertension [2]. Issues related to the diagnosis and treatment of patients with

MS, including antihypertensive therapy, are even more are complex and require changes in standard treatment regimens. Therefore, in the latest European guidelines for the control of hypertension, an important clinical significance of metabolic disorders and their correction during antihypertensive therapy [12].

The main objectives of the treatment of hypertension is not only to achieve the target level of blood pressure, but also to prevent damage. target organs, reducing the risk of associated clinical conditions and mortality [1]. Despite a wide range of drugs, effective control of blood pressure remains an urgent problem. In Russia, the real the effectiveness of treatment of arterial hypertension does not exceed 12% [2]. The multicomponent manifestations of MS complicates the choice of tactics for the medical correction of arterial hypertension. Antihypertensive drugs should have a prolonged effect during the day, normalize the daily blood pressure profile, promote the regression of target organ damage and have a metabolically positive and / or neutral effect. These requirements are fully met by angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors) and calcium antagonists (CA) [3].

These classes of drugs effectively reduce blood pressure [13-15] and the risk of cardiovascular complications (CVS) [13, 16-20], positively affect carbohydrate and lipid metabolism [17, 20], as well as target organs [15, 21, 22].

Treatment of hypertension refers to the pathogenetic therapy of metabolic syndrome, because, as mentioned earlier, it can make a certain contribution to the formation and progression of this syndrome, being one of its main symptoms along with hyperinsulinemia and insulin resistance [23].

The goal of antihypertensive therapy is to achieve target blood pressure levels - less than 140/90 mm Hg. (and in patients with MS and diabetes mellitus - less than 130/80 mm Hg), especially DBP, since under this condition the smallest number of CCOs is observed [19, 23]. It has been established that the DBP level, at which CVD mortality is minimal, is 77–82 mm Hg. As DBP decreases further, CAD mortality increases again due to impaired myocardial perfusion [24]. The choice of the most effective drug depends on the leading pathogenetic mechanism of hypertension. The pathogenesis of arterial hypertension is complex, and various pressor systems are involved in maintaining a high level of blood pressure [25]. With metabolic syndrome along with activation of the sympathetic-adrenal system (SAS), the leading mechanisms of AH formation are activation of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) [26] and an increase in intracellular calcium concentration as a result of membrane pathology [26] and insulin resistance [3]. In addition, drugs should have a positive effect on target organs (heart, blood vessels, kidneys).

In the metabolic syndrome, it is necessary to take into account the effect of the antihypertensive drug on insulin sensitivity, carbohydrate and lipid metabolism. Medications that are neutral to metabolic processes are preferred, even better if they will reduce IR and improve indicators of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism [23].

Thus, antihypertensive therapy in MS should be multipurpose and not only “break” the pathogenetic chain of hypertension, but also compensate for metabolic disorders, prevent early damage or contribute to the regression of target organ damage and reduce the overall CVD risk and mortality [12], as demonstrated in studies CAPPR and HOPE [17, 20]. From this point of view, ACE inhibitors and AKs can be considered drugs of choice for the treatment of arterial hypertension in MS. due to pronounced antihypertensive and organoprotective properties, metabolic neutrality, which has been proven in studies ALLHAT, CAPPR, HOPE, UKPDS, ABCD, FACET, ELSA and PREVENT, AASK, ELVERA [15–22, 27–29].

ACE inhibitors in the treatment of patients with metabolic syndrome

The effectiveness of ACE inhibitors in the treatment of arterial hypertension in the framework of MS is undeniable. There are two possible mechanisms of influence ACE inhibitors for metabolic disorders:

1) blockade of the formation of angiotensin II (AT II), leading to the elimination of the vasoconstrictor action, a decrease in the production of aldosterone and antidiuretic hormone and sodium and water retention in the body and vascular wall, suppression of the direct mitogenic effect of AT II, prevention and reduction of the degree of already existing hypertrophy and hyperplasia smooth muscle layer in the vessels and myocardium;

2) an increase in the level of bradykinin, a powerful endogenous vasodilator factor, leading to the formation of nitric oxide in the vascular wall, an endothelial relaxing factor, which enhances the vasodilating effect of ACE inhibitors and improves tissue sensitivity to insulin [30].

3) With monotherapy with ACE inhibitors, normalization or decrease in blood pressure were observed in 60–80% of patients with hypertension, including those associated with MS [3, 31]. In the metabolic syndrome, the antihypertensive effect of ACE inhibitors is reinforced by an improvement in glucose metabolism. Regarding the effect of ACE inhibitors on the sensitivity of tissues to insulin, the literature data are contradictory. Most studies show a positive their influence on IR. T. Pollare et al. against the background of 16 weeks of treatment with captopril, an improvement in stimulated glucose uptake was noted in patients with hypertension [32]. An increase in tissue sensitivity to insulin was also found during therapy with enalapril [31], fosinopril [33], cisalapril [34]. Other studies have proven their neutral effect on IR [35, 36]. In any case, none of the literature sources studied indications of the negative effect of ACE inhibitors on carbohydrate metabolism, which is important in the treatment of MS patients.

The hemodynamic basis of the action of ACE inhibitors is a decrease in total peripheral vascular resistance (OPVR) through the blockade RAAS, and the positive effect on carbohydrate metabolism can be explained by vasodilation leading to improved blood supply to skeletal muscles and, as a result, improved insulin-stimulated glucose transport in the muscles. Moreover, by indirectly reducing the production of norepinephrine and entry into the cell of calcium (the main intracellular "transmitter" constrictor signals), the mechanism of action of ACE inhibitors to some extent repeats the mechanism of action of AK [25]. Possibly decreased concentration calcium ions in the blood and an increase in magnesium ions during ACE inhibitor therapy is the reason for the decrease in IR, which is consistent with the theory of L. Resnik [37].

Along with such risk factors for CVD as arterial hypertension and violation of carbohydrate metabolism, in patients with MS, as a rule, dyslipidemia leading to rapid progression of atherosclerosis. Therefore, it is important that the drugs have no negative effects on lipid metabolism [3, 33, 36].

Initially, it was thought that ACE inhibitors reduce the level of AT II only in blood plasma. Later, the existence of so-called tissue RAAS was proved in the vascular endothelium, in the heart, kidneys, and adrenal glands [25]. It is the effect of ACE inhibitors on tissue RAAS that is associated with their organoprotective effects, which manifest themselves during their long-term use (starting from the 3rd–4th week of treatment) [25], cardio-, vaso- and nephroprotective, as well as metabolic.

The choice in favor of an ACE inhibitor should be made in the presence of hypertrophy left ventricular (LVH), since these drugs are the most effective in terms of LVH regression [34] due to the suppression of local RAAS activity. From literary sources it is known that in patients with AH the degree of reduction in the mass of the left ventricular myocardium (LVML) is determined by three main factors - the degree of reduction in SBP, the duration therapy and initial values of LVMM (Schmieder R., 1998). The VACS study (Gottdiener J., 1997) found that a decrease in LVMM was observed during treatment with captopril in subgroups of patients with severe LVH (with MMLV more than 350 g). In less severe LVH, antihypertensive drugs had no significant effect on LVMM. The literature provides different data on the degree of regression of LVH on during treatment with ACE inhibitors - from 12 to 38.6% [38, 39].

A number of works demonstrate the contribution of remodeling and increased arterial stiffness in the progression of CVD and their significance as independent predictors of cardiovascular mortality [40]. Arterial hypertension and especially MS increase the stiffness of large arteries, which is obviously due to the direct and indirect effect of GI on the vascular system. wall [3, 41].

The ability of ACE inhibitors to cause regression of vascular remodeling is discussed in a number of publications [33, 41, 42]. In some works, it is noted that the improvement in arterial compliance may be due not only to a decrease in systemic blood pressure, but also an improvement in the structural properties of blood vessels [41]. There is evidence of a positive effect of ACE inhibitors on the vascular wall (through normalization of endothelial function) [33, 42]. The largest number information has been accumulated regarding the positive effects on stiffness arteries [43]. The COMPLIOR study [41] deserves special attention. the results of which showed that a three-month intake of perindopril led to the normalization of the compliance of large muscle-type arteries (the stiffness of the arteries decreased and the rate of propagation of pulse wave (PWV). at the Research Institute of Cardiology. A. L. Myasnikov in the background 6-month treatment with enalapril revealed a trend towards a decrease in stiffness and an increase in vascular compliance [44].

ACE inhibitors reduce proteinuria without changing systemic AD, blocking the formation of AT II and expanding predominantly efferent arterioles. Thus, they reduce intraglomerular pressure and glomerular permeability to protein. The positive effect of ACE inhibitors on microalbuminuria (MAU) has been shown in the Micro-HOPE, ABCD, CAPPP, FACET [16, 17, 18, 45] and in other studies [46].

Most of the research is devoted to the study of enalapril and captopril. They are often compared to each other and to others. groups of antihypertensive drugs, in particular with amlodipine. However the most promising for the treatment of hypertension in metabolic syndrome are prolonged forms of ACE inhibitors, which include spirapril (Quadropril®, Pliva, Croatia). Spirapril is a prodrug of an ACE inhibitor. without a sulfhydryl group, a carboxyl-containing drug. Biotransformation takes place in the liver to the active metabolite - spiraprilat with the help of specific esterases, which allows for the gradual development of the hypotensive effect without a sharp decrease in blood pressure. The maximum concentration of spirapril in the blood occurs within an hour. Plasma protein binding is 86-91%, the half-life is about 40 hours, what causes a 24-hour action with a single dose; excreted from the body by the kidneys and liver (50/50). Spiraprilat binds strongly to ACE, which determines the long half-life. Main pharmacological effects are a decrease in OPSS, suppression RAAS and SAS.

The high antihypertensive efficacy of spirapril has been documented in many clinical studies [13, 47, 48]. According to I. Schmidt et al., the effectiveness was 89.4% for SAD and 85.4% for DBP [49]. Some studies have shown a smooth (biphasic) decrease in SBP and DBP [47, 49, 51], others have shown a more significant decrease in DBP. [49]. In a comparative study of spirapril and amlodipine in patients with hypertension a comparable antihypertensive effect on SBP and DBP was obtained, with a stable effect of spirapril and a weakening of the effect of amlodipine by the eighth week of treatment [50]. In addition, spirapril is positive [48] or neutrally [51] influenced carbohydrate and lipid metabolism, had proven cardioprotective, nephroprotective [48, 51] and vasoprotective [104] effects, reduced the risk of CVD by 50% (PROLOG study) [13].

Thus, all of the above allows you to successfully apply ACE inhibitors for the treatment of hypertension with metabolic disorders.

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Оглавление

ОСНОВНОЙ РАЗДЕЛ

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