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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.

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RATIONAL SOLUTION OF THE ISSUE OF PROCESSING OFF-BALANCE ORE INTO CONCENTRATED NITROGEN-PHOSPHATE FERTILIZERS USING CYCLIC METHOD

Abstract. The technology of highly concentrated nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizers such as monoammonium and diammonium phosphate (MAP and DAP) is produced from concentrated phosphoric acid of standard phosphates such as Khibiny apatite (39.4% P_2O_5), Florida pebble phosphorite (33% P_2O_5) and phosphate concentrates of the Far and Middle East (35% P_2O_5). However, the reserves of these types of raw materials will be depleted, and therefore it is more necessary to deal with low grades of phosphorites. Phosphorites of the Central Kyzylkum are the poorest raw materials in terms of phosphorus, from which it is not possible to obtain standard phosphate fertilizers. Cyclic technology is a method of processing low-grade phosphorites is a promising way.

A study was carried out on the processing of mineralized mass, a waste of the Kyzylkum phosphorite complex, into a concentrated nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizer. Products contain N from 9.31 to 11.41; P_2O_{5tot}. from 54.15 to 57.40; $P_2O_{5assimilabe}$ for citric acid from 52.61 to 57.04; $P_2O_{5assimilable}$ for trilon B from 52.00 to 56.08; P_2O_{5aq}. from 43.34 to 47.21. The static life of fertilizers is in the range of 3.12-4.78 MPa. A product with this content is completely superior to grade A ammophosphate produced at the Balakovo Production Association of the Mineral Fertilizers in Russia, which contains (wt.%): N 9.78; P_2O_{5tot}. 50.25; $P_2O_{5assimilable}$ for trilon B 47.60; P_2O_5assimilable for citric acid 43.2; P_2O_{5aq}. 40.

Keywords: *phosphorites Central Kyzylkum, phosphoric acid, cyclic technology, minerasllized mass, NP-fertilizer.*

It is known that a number of agronomic measures (land cultivation, melioration, selection and collection of seeds) and the use of pepticides significantly affect the development of crops. However, we should not forget the fact that there is not a single crop of agriculture, which would not use mineral fertilizers in one way or another doses of the nutrient element (N, P, K, S, Ca, Mg) for cultivation.

If nitrogen plays a key role on the gain of green mass, the phosphorus and potassium as a fruit element enhances the development of reproductive organs of plants. Sulfur, calcium and magnesium are also important. Sulfur is a component of essential amino acids molecules (cystine, cysteine, methionine), calcium is a building material for stem cells and magnesium is a catalyst of photosynthesis process. In general, crop yields are provided by an average of 50% due to the use of mineral fertilizers [1].

Among these nutrients, phosphorus is a non-renewable nutrient element and the need for it is not covered at the proper level. The fact is that the reserves of the raw material source of phosphorus, both natural phosphorites and apatites are depleted year after year. In addition, their quality is decreasing, their extraction is becoming more difficult and more expensive [2].

Highly concentrated types of fertilizers include those products in which the content of nutrients exceeds 60%. First of all, highly concentrated phosphate fertilizers usually include ammophos, diammophos or MAP and DAP (in foreign literature IDA and DAP). These two-component nitrogen-phosphorus (NP) fertilizers contain nitrogen in ammonium form (NH_4^+ cation) and phosphorus in the form of the PO_4^{-3} anion. They are one- or two-substituted ammonium phosphates in amounts of 2-20% and 10-30% for MAF and DAP, respectively.

According to GOST 18918-85 the granulated MAF must contain 12% N and 52% P_2O_5, and according to the requirements of TU 113-08-537-83 - DAP 18% N and 48% P_2O_5 [3]. Whereas, according to the specifications of the Fertilizer Control System (FCO) MAF must meet the mark 11-52, and DAP 18-46 [4]. Production of both types of fertilizers accounts for 64.1% of the total amount of phosphate-based fertilizers produced in the world. According to the traditional technology MAF and DAP are produced on the basis of concentrated ESP from conditioned phosphates, in particular Khibiny apatite (39.4% P_2O_5), Florida pebble phosphate (33% P_2O_5) and phoconcentrates of the Far and Middle East (35% P_2O_5). Due to low content of impurities (magnesium, iron and aluminophosphates) EPC on their basis can be easily evaporated to 40-55% P_2O_5. However, the reserves of these raw materials will be exhausted without compensation, and sooner or later the industrialists and researchers in this field will face the problem of improving the quality of export-oriented ammonium phosphate from low-grade phosphate rock, the reserves of which are quite large [2, 5]. More and more producers of phosphate industry have to deal with low-grade phosphate (14-16% P_2O_5 and high carbonate content up to 20% CO_2, which accounts for 65% of all phosphate reserves in the world [2].

The phosphorites of Karatau and Kyzylkum can be referred to these types of phosphorites. However, ammophos from phosphorites of Karatau and Kyzylkum contains 44 and 46% assimilable P_2O_5 and nitrogen 10 and 11% respectively. High consumption rates of sulfuric acid per 1 ton of 100% P_2O_5 in them, often amounts to 3.5 and 4.3 tons, whereas for apatite concentrate 2.5 tons.

Phosphate rock of Central Kyzylkum on the origin belong to granular high-carbonate types of raw materials with the content of 16-18% P_2O_5, 46-48% CaO and 16-18% CO_2. All traditional methods of beneficiation such as dry screening, flotation, etc. are not acceptable. In this regard, the Kyzylkum phosphate complex established production of thermal method with a low yield of P_2O_5 58% in the concentrate and with a high release of phosphate waste in the dump with the status of "off-balance ore" in the amount of about 14 million tons.

However, the method of phosphate decomposition by high rate of concentrated phosphoric acid with subsequent separation of calcium-phosphate suspension by filtration, filtrate cooling under isohydric conditions, crystallization of monocalcium phosphate, its neutralization by ground limestone, phosphoric acid, ammonia, etc. is known, and the mother liquor with addition of fresh portion of phosphoric acid is returned to the cycle [6, 7].

Based on the foregoing, this report considers the issue of obtaining highly concentrated nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizers by neutralizing the acidic MCF, from the cycle processing, with ammonia, which in addition to nitrogen and phosphorus will contain calcium - the fifth element in nutritional value.

As an object of research used mineralized mass composition (weight %): 14.33 P_2O_5; 43.02 CaO; 1.19 MgO; 1.38 Fe_2O_3; 1.18 Al_2O_3; 2.22 SO_3; 14.70 CO_2 and clarified evaporated ESP of composition (wt. %): 35.69; 40.76 and 44.98 P_2O_5; 0.1 - 0.035CaO; 0.85-0.74MgO; 0.98-0.81 Fe_2O_3; 0.97-0.84 Al_2O_3; 2.79-3.84 SO3 total. To obtain the latter, the composition (wt.%) was used as the initial EFC: 18.44 P_2O_5; 0.21 CaO; 0.44 MgO; 0.33 Fe_2O_3; 0.79 Al_2O_3; 1.50 SO_3. It was concentrated by evaporation. The rate of EFC depending on the concentration was taken in the range of 200-300%, 400-500 and 400-600% of stoichiometry. Experiments were carried out under laboratory conditions as follows: in a thermostatic reactor with a known amount of evaporated ESP and equipped with a paddle stirrer a load of crushed mineralized mass was loaded in portions. The process of raw material decomposition was carried out at 450% EFC for one hour at 90□C. After cooling of the filtrate and crystallization of $Ca(H_2PO_4)2$ at 40□C for 2 hours the crystals of the latter were separated, neutralized with ammonia gas to pH = 4.5. Granulation of ammoniated mass was carried out by pelletizing. The granules were dried at 90□C. After drying, the fertilizer granules had a rounded shape. The dried products were analyzed for the content of nitrogen and various forms of phosphorus and calcium according to the methods [8-10]. The static strength of granules of products with a particle size of 2-3 mm was determined according to [11] (Table 5.11). Analysis was conducted in accordance with GOST 21560.2-82 on device MIP-10-1 [12].

The results are given in Tables 1 and 2:

Chemical composition of highly concentrated nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizers obtained by decomposition of RFM phosphorites of Central Kyzylkum by evaporated ESP using cyclic method

Table 1.

The norm of EFC from stoichio-metry, %	pH of 10% solution	Chemical composition, mass %								$\frac{P_2O_{5усв}}{P_2O_{5общ}}$, In the 2% lim. sour, %	$\frac{P_2O_{5усв}}{P_2O_{5общ}}$, 0.2M tril,B, %	$\frac{P_2O_{5вод}}{P_2O_{5общ}}$, %	$\frac{CaO_{усв}}{CaO_{общ}}$, In the 2% lim. sour, %	$\frac{CaO_{вод}}{CaO_{общ}}$, %
		$R_2O_{5общ}$,	$R_2O_{5усв}$ in 2% lim, kt	$P_2O_{5усв}$ by 0.2M tril,B	$R_2O_{5вод}$,	$SaO_{общ}$,	$SaO_{усв}$,	$SaO_{вод}$,	N					
EFC-based (P_2O_5 35.69%)														
200	5,12	54,15	52,61	52,00	43,34	7,97	7,84	1,66	9,56	97,16	96,03	80,04	98,37	20,83
250	4,89	54,36	53,40	52,64	44,29	6,48	6,39	1,38	10,03	98,23	96,84	81,47	98,61	21,30
300	4,97	56,53	56,24	55,47	46,47	4,75	4,69	1,07	11,41	99,49	98,12	82,20	98,74	22,53
EFC-based (P_2O_5 40.76%)														
400	4,61	54,49	54,23	53,81	46,69	6,75	6,72	1,43	9,71	99,52	98,75	85,75	99,56	21,19
450	4,96	54,28	53,93	53,66	45,71	6,24	6,19	1,40	9,59	99,36	98,86	84,21	99,20	22,43
500	5,12	55,24	55,16	54,51	47,41	5,43	5,39	1,26	9,86	99,84	98,68	85,83	99,26	23,20
EFC-based (P_2O_5 44.98%)														
400	5,07	54,57	54,31	53,32	44,61	6,22	6,15	1,02	9,91	99,52	97,71	81,75	98,87	16,40
450	5,11	56,81	56,67	55,29	46,23	7,37	7,29	1,26	9,68	99,75	97,32	81,38	98,91	17,09
500	5,30	56,10	55,89	54,58	46,47	6,67	6,58	1,18	9,93	99,63	97,29	80,05	98,65	17,69
550	5,02	57,40	57,04	56,08	47,21	6,91	6,78	1,25	9,31	99,37	97,70	82,25	98,12	18,09
600	5,23	57,27	56,78	55,59	46,20	6,60	6,48	1,24	9,43	99,14	97,07	80,67	98,18	18,79

The norm of EFC from stoichio-metry, %	Initial humidity, %	$P_2O_{5общ.}$, %	N, %	Granule strength		
				kg/granule	kgf/cm^2	MPa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EFC-based (P_2O_5 35.69%)						
200	1,06	53,16	9,89	1,70	34,27	3,36
250	1,03	54,13	9,96	1,97	39,71	3,89
300	0,93	55,60	10,85	2,21	44,55	4,37
EFC-based (P_2O_5 40.76%)						
300	1,52	53,01	9,51	1,58	31,85	3,12
350	1,48	54,43	9,78	2,02	40,72	3,99
400	1,84	55,36	9,89	2,38	47,98	4,71
EFC-based (P_2O_5 44.98%)						
300	1,31	54,17	9,64	1,70	34,27	3,36
400	1,29	55,69	9,81	1,98	39,92	3,92
500	1,43	57,12	9,97	2,42	48,79	4,78

MCF with ammonia water are highly concentrated nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizers with significant nitrogen content. Depending on experimental conditions and the type of phosphorite used the composition of nutrients in fertilizers varies (wt$_{\%}$): N from 9.31 to 11.41; P_2O_5 total from 54.15 to 57.40; P_2O_5usv. by citric acid from 52.61 to 57.04; P_2O_5usv. by trilon B from 52.00 to 56.08; P_2O_5water from 43.34 to 47.21.

The relative content of digestible by citric acid, trilon B and aqueous forms of P_2O_5 ranged from 97.16-99.84%; 96.03-97.71% and 80.04-84.21%, respectively. As the experimental data show, the type of phosphorite has almost no effect on the fertilizer composition.

Static strength of nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizers is 3.12-4.78 MPa, This suggests that this type of fertilizer is acceptable and available for transportation and use in agriculture.

According to the content of nutrient components they surpass the traditional highly concentrated MAF and DAP (more than 60%). In addition, the obtained products contain assimilable and water-soluble CaO. As a bio-element, calcium is among the six most essential plant nutrients.

Such kinds of fertilizers, containing in their composition besides nitrogen and phosphorus also calcium, are called ammophosphates.

Ammophosphate of grade "A" is produced at Balakovsky PO Minudobrenia in Russia and contains ($wt_{\%}$): N 9.78; P_2O_5 total. 50,25; P_2O_{5usv}. by trilon B 47,60; P_2O_5usv. by citric acid 43,2; P_2O_5water. 40 [13]. In our case, depending on the type of CK phosphorites, using EFC concentration of 35.69% P_2O_5 and its rate of 250% yields high-quality ammophosphates of the composition ($wt._{\%}$): N 9.96-10.03; P_2O_5 total. 54,13-54,36; P_2O_{5cv}. by trilon B 52,64-52,75; P_2O_{5cv}. by citric acid 53,40-53,42; P_2O_{5water}. 44,01-44,29.

Thus, based on the research and analysis of the data obtained it can be concluded that the phosphate rock can be rationally and efficiently processed into a highly concentrated nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizer, and the composition and properties of the resulting products are not inferior to ammophosphate production of Balakovsky PO "Minudobreniya".

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INGLIZ VA O’ZBEK NUTQ MADANIYATI. EDMUND SPENSERNING INGLIZ NOTIQLIK SAN’ATIDA TUTGAN O’RNI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada biz sizga ingliz nutqiy madaniyati haqida ma’lumot berish bilan bir qatorda uni o’zbek tili bilan solishtirma tadqiqini olib boramiz. Maqolamiz orqali siz ingliz nutqiy madaniyatini shakllanishiga ulkan hissa qo’shgan, o’z notiqlik san’ati bilan ingliz nutq madaniyatini yuksaltirgan, bir qancha nafis nazmiy asarlar muallifi Edmund Spenser ijodi va qisqacha hayot yo’li bilan tanishib olasiz.
Kalit so'zlar: ingliz nutq madaniyati, nutq odobi, leksik birlik, aloqa vositasi, semantik birlik.

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ENGLISH AND UZBEKI SPEECH CULTURE. THE ROLE OF EDMUND SPENCER IN THE ART OF ENGLISH SPEECH

Abstract: In this article, we will provide you with information about the English speech culture, as well as conduct a comparative study of it with the Uzbek language. Through our article, you will get acquainted with the work and brief life of Edmund Spencer, who made a significant contribution to the formation of the English speech culture, raised the English speech culture with his oratorical art, and was the author of several elegant poetic works.
Key words: English speech culture, speech etiquette, lexicon, means of communication, semantic unit.

Nutq madaniyati avvalo, to`g`ri, adabiy til me`yorlariga amal qilgan holda so`zlashdir. Nutq madaniyatining yuqori darajasi madaniyatli kishining ajralmas xususiyati hisoblanadi. Nutqimizni yaxshilash har birimizning vazifamiz. Buning uchun talaffuzda, so'z shakllaridan foydalanishda, jumlalarni tuzishda xato qilmaslik uchun nutqimizni kuzatib borishimiz kerak.

Nutq madaniyati, nutq odobi — 1) og'zaki va yozma adabiy til me'yorlari (talaffuz, urg'u, so'z qo'llash, grammatika, uslubshunoslik qoidalari) ni egallash, shuningdek, turli aloqa-aralashuv sharoitlarida tilning tasviriy vositalaridan nutqning maqsad va mazmuniga mos ravishda foydalanish mahorati;

2) tilshunoslikning tilni madaniyat quroli sifatida mukammallashtirish maqsadida me'yorlashtirish (tartibga solish) muammolarini o'rganuvchi bo'limi. G'arb tilshunosligida umumiy ma'noda "til madaniyati" termini ham qo'llanadi. 1-ma'nodagi "Nutq madaniyati" tushunchasi adabiy tilni o'zlashtirishdagi ikki bos-qichni qamrab oladi: a) nutqning to'g'riligi va boshqa nutqiy mahorat. Nutqning to'g'riligi muayyan tilda so'zlovchilar va yozuvchilar tomonidan "ideal" yoki umum tomonidan qabul qilingan va an'anaviy saqlanib kelayotgan odatlar, ibrat va namunalar tarzida idrok etiladigan adabiy me'yorlarga amal qilishdir. Nutqiy mahorat esa nafaqat adabiy me'yorlarga amal qilish, balki o'zaro mavjud bo'lgan variantlardan mazmunan eng to'g'ri, eng aniq, uslub va vaziyat nuqtai nazaridan eng makbuli va ifodalisini tanlab olish mahoratidir.

Nutq madaniyati ijtimoiy hodisa bo'lib, u jamiyat, fan va texnika, madaniy va adabiy hayot rivoji bilan chambarchas bog'lik holda taraqqiy etadi. Jamiyat a'zolarining madaniy saviyasi ortgan sari nutqi ham jilolanib, sayqallashib, nutq madaniyati qoidalari va me'yorlariga muvofiq holda takomillashib boradi. Nutq madaniyatining shakllanishi va rivojlanishida adabiyot, san'at, radio, televideniye va davriy matbuotning alohida o'rni bor. Ayniqsa, adabiy tilni me'yorlashtirish va nutq madaniyati nazariyasini rivojlantirishda leksikografiya, xususan, izohli, imlo, talaffuz, o'quv va boshqa maxsus lug'atlar muhim ahamiyatga ega. Madaniyatning keng tushunchasi, shubhasiz, aloqa madaniyati, nutq xulq-atvori madaniyati deb

Nutqiy etiketlar deganda suhbatdoshlar o'rtasida nutq aloqasini o'rnatish va nutq holatiga muvofiq hissiy ijobiy tonallikda aloqani ta'minlash maqsadida hozirgi paytda ushbu jamiyatda qabul qilingan lingvistik belgilar va ulardan foydalanish qoidalari tushuniladi. Masalan, ozbek va ingliz tillaridagi nutqiy etiketlaridagi frazalar: salom / hi, siz yaxshi yashayapsizmi? ishlaringiz qalay / how are you?, mening hurmatim / with my respect, sharafni e'lon qilishga ijozat bering / let me introduce/ it is an honour to introduce; xush kelibsiz / welcome, marhamat / here you are, yoqimli ishtaha / bon appetite, eng yaxshi tilaklar bilan/ with best wishes non va tuz / bread and salt, choy va shakar / tea and sugar, Xudo yordam beradi / God supposes; rahmat / thank you, Masihni qutqaring /Help,please, sizga samimiy minnatdorchiligimni bildirishga ijozat bering/let me express my deepest graitude; sog'-salomat bo'ling/ stay healyhy, yana ko'rishguncha/ see you, xayr/ goodbye va h.k.

Nutq odob-axloqi o'zbek va ingliz tillarigi xos bo'lgan universal til hodisasidir. Shu bilan birga, har bir tilda nutq nazokatining milliy o'ziga xosligini aks ettiruvchi so'z va iboralarning o'ziga xos lug'ati mavjud. Ingliz tili: O' zbek tili:

Salomlashish. Nice to meet you Siz bilan tanishganimdan xursandman

Taklif qilish.Would you like...? Istaysizmi...?

Kechirim sorash.Excuse me Meni kechirasiz

Iltimos qilish Can you do me a favour?

Ijozat bering / Siz menga yordam bera olasizmi?

Nutqiy etiketlar qoidalari nutq odob-axloq qoidalari bilan tartibga solinadi - nutq tilida rivojlangan va aloqani o'rnatish va saqlash holatlarida qo'llaniladigan barqaror iboralar tizimi. Bu murojaat: Hurmatli / Dear Sir or Madame salomlar Good morning et cetera/ Xayrli tong va hakazo, hamdardlik va hamdardlik: accept my condolences, tasdiqlash va iltifot: you are absolutely right/ siz haqsiz, taklifnomalar, takliflar, so'rovlar: I would like to invite you/ sizni taklif qilishga ruxsat bering, maslahatlar: I would like to recommend you/ sizga maslaxat beraman va boshqa narsalar. Nutq odob-axloqi suhbatdoshga do'stona munosabatni bildiradigan, aloqa uchun qulay muhit yaratadigan barcha narsalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Til vositalarining boy to'plami nutqiy vaziyatga mos va adresat uchun qulay bo'lgan narsani tanlashga imkon beradi siz yoki siz muloqot shakli, samimiy, sodda yoki, aksincha, rasmiy suhbat ohangini o'rnatish.

Umuman, o’zbek tilidagi va ingliz tilidagi nutqiy etiketlarga xos ayrim leksik semantik guruhlarini bir-biri bilan solishtirish orqali va qiyosiy tadqiqi, ushbu tillardagi odob-axloqi qoidalarini va madaniyatini aks ettirish uchun katta ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi.

Shunday qilib, yuqoridagilar ayni rivojlangan nutq madanyati edi. Inglz nutq madanyatining rivojida kotta hissa qushgan Edmund Spenser: inglz nazmiy sheriyatni serqira ijodkori. Nutq madanyati bilan bir qatorda notiqlik san;atini o’zida mujassamlashtirgan shoir sifatida tarixga kirgan Edmund Spenser 1551/1552-yili London shaxrida tavvalud topgan. Chorvachilik bilan boylik ortirgan oilaning qarinoshi bo’lgan Spenser oddiy oilada dunyoga kelgan shoir kelajakda o’zining notiqlik sanati va ijoddagi mehnati bilan zodagonlar qatoriga kirib keldi. O’z vaqtida u Cembrij unversitetida sanatdan ta’lim oldi. O’zidan oldin ijod qilgan yozuvchilarnig eglok sheriy san’atini o’rganib, bu yo’nnalishni cho’qisiga chiqdi.

Edmund Spenser she’riyatida o’quvchi o’zgacha nafislik, so’zlardan mohirona foydalanishi bilan ajraldi. O’z navbatida qaxramonimiz notiqlik san’ati bilan o’z she’riy asarlarini o’quvchini qalbiga yetib borishiga imkoniyat yaratdi. Uning ijodining muhum jixati shunda ediki u o’z she’rlari bilan jamiyatning barcha qatlamiga kirib bora oldi.

Uning she’rlari ingliz nutq madanyatini yana bir pog’ona yuoriga olib chiqdi desak hech mubolag’a bo’lmaydi. “Shoirlar shahzodasi” deyilishi ham, ingliz she’riyat san’atida, shu bilan birga nutqiy madaniyatda ham qanchalik yuksak o’ringa egali ekanligini yaqqol namunasi.

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EPISOTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF SHEEP PARAMPHISTOMATOSIS IN DIFFERENT BIOGEOTCENOSES OF SAMARKAND REGION

Abstract. In this article, the spread of gastrointestinal trematodes (paramphistoma) among sheep in the mountainous and irrigated areas of Samarkand region was analyzed according to the results of helmintocoprological examination and complete helminthological examination.

Keywords: paramphistomatosis, helmintocoprologic, biogeocenosis, extent of invasion, intensity of invasion, pathologoanatomical, mollusk, cercaria, mountain-mountain, irrigated zone.

Relevance of the topic. The causative agent of gastrointestinal trematodosis, including sheep paramphistomatosis, causes various pathological changes in the body of the main host during their complex biological development stages, mainly by feeding on blood, and the increase in the extent of their invasion has a significant negative impact on livestock development.

The purpose of the research. The research was conducted in the years 2019-2022 on sheep of different ages in the mountain-mountain zone of Samarkand region, Urgut, Toyloq districts, as well as in the irrigated plain zone, Bulung'ur and Jomboy districts.

Research materials and methods. The research was conducted on a total of 682 sheep of different ages belonging to the irrigated and mountainous biocenoses of Samarkand region, in particular: 164 sheep in Urgut district, 189 sheep in Toyloq district, 145 sheep in Bulungur district, 184 sheep in Jomboy district, helminthocoprological examination of sheep and organs were carried out using complete helminthological (TGH) methods.

Research results. In 2019, in Urgut district, 38 sheep of different ages were subjected to helminthocoprological examination, and paramphistome eggs were found in 11 of them. The extent of infestation was 28.94%. In proportion to the above, the results of the research conducted in 2020-2022 are 41:13:31.7%;

43:13:30.23%; It was 42:13:30.23%. The average indicator for the district was 164:50:30.3%.

In Toyloq district, the same indicators for 2019-2022 were proportionately 45:13:28.88%; 47:14:29.78%; 51:16:31.37%; The percentage was 46:14:30.43%. The average rate was 189:57:30.15%.

The total number of examined sheep in the Urgut and Toyloq, i.e. mountainous areas, was 353. When analyzing their paramphistoma infestation, 107 of the examined 353 sheep were infected with paramphistomatosis, and the average extent of infestation was 30.3%.

When analyzing the spread of paramphistomatosis among the population and sheep of different ages in the irrigated Bulung'ur and Jomboy districts of the region, similar indicators were observed.

The number of animals and the extent of infestation in Bulung'ur district in the period 2019-2022 were shown as follows in accordance with the above: 36:9:25%; 34:10:29.41%; 40:11:27.5%; 35:10:28.57%, the total indicator for the district is 145:40:27.58%, and in Jomboy district it is 184:55:29.89% in the above mentioned years; When we analyzed the irrigated districts of Bulung'ur and Jomboy, the total number of examined animals was 329, of which 95 were infected, and the extent of infestation was 28.87% on average.

The analysis of mountainous and irrigated zones showed similar indicators. In the mountainous zone, the level of invasion was 30.3% on average, and in the irrigated zone it was 28.87%.

The total number of examined sheep in the region was 682, of which 202 were infected, and the extent of infection was 29.61%.

In the above biogeocenoses, 682 sheep from a total of 682 small-horned animals were examined using the "Helmintocoprological serial washing" method, and 256 sheep were examined using the "Complete helminthological dissection and pathanatomical examination" methods.

Analyzing gastrointestinal trematodes (paramphistomatosis), which is spreading widely among the districts of Samarkand region, in the Urgut, Toyloq, Bulung'ur, Jomboy districts of the region, the following indicators were found (in the period of 2019-2022) results of TGI inspection.

In 2019, in Urgut district, 5 out of 16 sheep suspected of having a disease or forcibly slaughtered were infected with the disease, and the extent of infection was 31.25%. The results of the inspection conducted in 2020-2021-2022 in accordance with the above were shown as follows: 10:3:30%; 17:5:29.41%; 19:6:31.58%. This indicator for the district was 62:19:30.64%.

The indicator in Toylok district is 14:4:28.57% in accordance with the above; 19:6:31.58%; 20:6:30%; It was 16:5:31.25%. This indicator for the district was 69:21:30.43%.

The total number of animals examined in two districts was 131, of which 40 were infected, and the average extent of infestation was 30.53%.

In accordance with the analysis of the research carried out in the irrigated Bulung'ur and Jomboy districts of the region, Bulung'ur district is 11:3:27.27%; 13:4:30.77%; 15:4:26.67%; It was 14:4:28.57 percent. This figure for the district was 53:15:28.30%. 10:3:30% in Jomboy district; 17:5:29,415; 22:7:31.82%; It was 23:7:30.43%. This figure for the district was 72:22:30.55%.

When both irrigated zones were analyzed, the total number of examined animals was 125, of which 37 were infected, and the extent of infestation was 29.6%.

When we compared the mountain-mountain zone with the irrigated zone (30.53% - 29.6%), it was found that the IE was slightly higher in the mountain-mountain zone.

Analyzing the results of the regional health inspection, this indicator was revealed, the total number of inspected animals was 256, of which 77 were infected, and the IE was 30.07 percent.

According to coprological examination data, eggs of paramphistomates were found in the dung samples of 204 heads or 29.91 percent of 682 head animals examined.

In the districts of our province, sheep of different ages affected by paramphistomatosis appeared in the form of sheep when we analyzed the results of TGI examination by seasons.

During the years 2019-2022, a total of 256 sheep of different ages died from disease or were forcibly slaughtered were subjected to pathologoanatomical examination, including 17 heads of 62 sheep in the spring season, i.e. 27.42%, 15 heads of 53 sheep in the summer season, 28,30%, we found out that 22 out of 72 sheep, i.e. 31.88%, were infected with paramphistomatosis. Out of 256 examined sheep, 76 were infected with paramphistomatosis, and IE averaged 29.69%. If we analyze the incidence of paramphistomatosis in sheep according to the time of year, the lowest infection occurred in the spring season. Because this period, i.e. in the winter, the activity of molluscs decreases, the infection of sheep with paramphistome parasites developed in the mollusc organism, i.e. juveniles free of cercariae, is greatly reduced. This fully corresponds to the biological development of paramphistomes. The highest level of infection of sheep with larvae of paramphistomes, that is, parthenites, corresponds to the winter season (31.88%). The reason is that optimal (favorable) conditions for the development of molluscs appear in autumn. During this period, sheep are exposed to external fodder, partly through water. Therefore, according to the data of most authors and our personal investigations, it was observed that the incidence of paramphistomatosis in cattle and sheep reaches its maximum level in the winter months.

Conclusion: 1. The epizootological condition of sheep paramphistomatosis is directly related to the bioecological factors of the external environment (that is, the seasons, temperature, humidity, light, the passage of the year with dry spells, drought), and the extent and intensity of the invasion changes. 2. According to the results of the helmintocoprological examination conducted in four districts of

Samarkand region, the extent of invasion in sheep was 29.61% on average, and according to the results of TGI examination, it was 30.07% on average.

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STATE OF THE LEVEL OF DIVERSIFICATION OF THE SECURITIES MARKET IN SOME CIS COUNTRIES

Abstract. The article analyzes the impact of the level of diversification of stock market instruments in attracting capital to the economy, as well as practical recommendations for future diversification of stock market instruments in Uzbekistan by comparing the performance of the Uzbek capital market with the results of some countries developed.

Keywords: Stock market, securities market, financial market, stock, bonds, mortgage bonds, assets, securitization, mortgage savings, credit, integration, economic transformation, diversification.

Introduction.

Today, Uzbekistan's capital market is entering a new stage of development, with a number of economic reforms taking place in the country. As a result, many reforms are underway to actively use the stock market infrastructure to increase capital inflows into the economy. But not all of them are done on time. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 13, 2019 "On additional measures for the development and expansion of the mortgage market" PF-5715 until January 1, 2020 The development of the draft Law on Mortgage Securities [1], which is important in reducing some restrictions on the issuance of securities and regulating this activity, was mentioned, but still task execution was not fully ensured. In addition, in the transformation of the economy, the opportunities for the movement of financial resources through the stock market are not fully used, in particular, "as a source of financial resources for corporate structures - primarily bank loans" [2], the state-owned economy The fact that the subjects increase their charter capital and meet their needs for financial resources, mainly through closed issuance, reflects the relevance of this research topic today.

Research methodology.

Methods such as comparison, induction, deduction, analysis, synthesis were used in the study and analysis of the use of stock market instruments in the attraction of financial resources by corporate structures.

Analysis and results.

Today, in the process of economic transformation in our country, it is expedient to use stock market instruments in the privatization of state-owned enterprises. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the structure of stock market instruments in our country.

The level of diversification of stock market instruments in our country is very low. This can be seen in the table below on the instrument composition of the RSE "Tashkent".

Table 1. [3]

The structure of trades on instruments in RSE "Tashkent".

Indicators	2019 year		2020 year		2021 year		2021 year	
	Size (billion soums)	Stock (%)	Size (billion soums)	Stock (%)	Size (billion soums)	Stock (%)	Size (billion soums)	Stock (%)
Stock market	98,7	295,6	99,0	683,3	1147,1	91,0	4705,8	97,7
Bond market	1,3	3,0	1,0	4,0	113,4	9,0	110,4	2,3
Total	**100**	**298,6**	**100**	**687,3**	**1260,5**	**100**	**4816,2**	**100**

From the data in the table above, it is clear that in our country the attraction of resources through bonds is not sufficiently regulated. As a result of studying the data in the table above, we have seen that in recent years, one commercial bank (SCB "Kapitalbank") has been actively involved in attracting financial resources through bonds in Uzbekistan. It turns out that other large companies provide the necessary financial resources (borrowed funds) mainly through loans from commercial banks. This makes it difficult for us to positively assess the degree of diversification of instruments in the trades of RSE "Tashkent" and shows that "the market for corporate bonds and government securities is underdeveloped" [4]. In order to increase the effectiveness of our analysis by comparing our indicators in this area, we will consider similar indicators of some CIS member states, whose economic indicators and the timing and conditions of economic reforms are close to Uzbekistan.

Table 2. [5]

The volume of trading in stocks and bonds on the stock exchanges of the CIS countries

Indicators	Volume of shares traded (mln. USD)	Volume of bond trades (mln. USD)	Total trading volume of shares and bonds (mln. USD)
KASE (Kazakhstan Stock Exchange)	999,8 (14,9%)	5 690,3 (85,1%)	6690,1 (100%)
BCSE (Belarus Currency and Stock Exchange)	20,1 (3,9%)	489,0 (96,1%)	509,1 (100%)
MICEX (Moscow Stock Exchange Group)	395757,5 (91,9%)	35 051,7 (8,1%)	430809,2 (100%)

BSE (Baku Stock Exchange)	25,9 (5,5%)	4 705,9 (94,5)	4731,5 (100%)

According to the data of 2021, bonds are valued at around 0.5% of the total volume on the stock market of Uzbekistan, and the stock market occupies a share of about 99.5% (according to the results of the Central Securities Depository's activities in 2021, 153 047.9 billion securities).sum total volume of shares, 783.3 billion.sum total volume of bonds) it can be seen that it has significantly higher indicators than the trading volume of stocks. First of all, in our opinion, there is a well-established system of using debt instruments of the stock market as a source of financing for companies participating in these exchanges or representing the relevant economy. But this is not always the case. In particular, when we analyzed the situation on the Belarusian Currency Exchange, where the bond market had the largest share during our research, we were convinced that the main issuers of bonds on this stock market are the state (republican and local) and the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus ("central bank"). According to the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Belarus, "in 2021, 33 percent of bonds issued by issuers were government securities, and about 10 percent were bonds of local governments. In addition, given that more than 70 percent of trade turnover is accounted for over-the-counter transactions" [7] and given that the main share of economic entities that are issuers of bonds belongs to the state, it can be concluded that the securities market in the Republic of Belarus was also traded in the form of bonds of debt relations between the state and enterprises, not a market mechanism.

In order to improve indicators in this regard and increase the level of diversification of financial sources of financing of enterprises, Uzbekistan is introducing the practice of reducing restrictions on the issuance of corporate bonds, which are considered an alternative to bank loans, in particular, limited liability companies, etc. A striking example of this is the creation of opportunities for issuing corporate bonds for limited liability companies. We believe that this, in turn, will have a positive impact on the effectiveness of economic reforms and increase the movement of financial resources through the stock market. This is because Uzbekistan, which has a developing economy, the stock market is in need of reform, the stock market is below the potential of the economy, and finally "prefers the credit market" in attracting foreign and domestic capital [8] Attracting financial resources through the stock market to corporate structures, which is an alternative to, has a positive impact on the country’s capital inflows.

Conclusions and suggestions.

In view of the above, there is an opportunity to accelerate trading in the stock market through the issuance of mortgage bonds in the field of commercial banks and government securities. At the same time, the two core models of mortgage bonds for Uzbekistan are the "European traditional (single-stage) model and the American two-stage model" [9]. Under the first model, commercial banks can independently issue mortgage-backed bonds and lend to real estate, while in the second model, commercial banks use the American model to sell mortgage-backed bonds to the market and distribute risks. In addition, the introduction of green bonds and Islamic securities in Uzbekistan, which have become widespread in international practice, has a positive impact on the securities market. In Uzbekistan, the issue of such bonds will not only increase the level of securities conversion and increase the liquid assets of commercial banks, but also solve some of the problems of housing. Therefore, the introduction of two-tier mortgage bonds in our country will give positive results.

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METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING LANGUAGE IN UNIVERSITY AND PSYCHOLOGY

Annotation. In this article the knowledge about the properties of the personality psyche (attention, memory, thinking, will, emotions), which psychology has as a science about the patterns of development and formation of human mental activity, helps the teacher to increase the effectiveness of the language learning process that is explained.

Key words. Knowledge, activity, skillful, reputation, learning process, mental activity, memorization, verbal, logical, mental processes.

We intend the didactic goal during classes, we can be achieved If we skillfully support the voluntary and involuntary attention of students:

-to intensify their mental activity by offering acute problematic questions and setting problematic tasks;

-involve relevant linguistic jokes and facts from the life of famous people and the teacher himself;

-speak clearly, but not too loudly, preferring an even, relaxed, calm tone without excessive expressiveness;

-take care of the expressiveness of speech, its figurativeness; do not allow yourself to make distracting gestures.

It is important for a teacher who strives to optimize the learning activities of students to know about the types of memory, primarily distinguished by the time of storing information (instant, short-term, operational, long-term and genetic) and by the participation of certain analyzers in memorization (visual, auditory, emotional, motor, speech-motor).

The most reliable, tested and universal means of retaining learned educational information are different types of repetition:

-current, thematic (before the lecture, questions are asked about the content of the previous lecture; repetition is organized before practical, seminar, laboratory classes; written tests are carried out on the studied topic);

-final (students receive questions on the entire course studied for credit or exam).

Verbal-logical memorization of linguistic information is the result of mental processes that require activation in the learning process. Therefore, in language classes, it is necessary to show students (M. B. Uspensky):

-how to analyze the phenomena of language;

-how to move from observations of facts to their generalizations (induction) and, vice versa, - from linguistic generalizations, from the laws of language - to concretization of generalizations, laws, conclusions (deduction);

-what are the grounds for classifying linguistic phenomena and how do they relate to the laws of logic.

It is equally important for the philologist to understand what type, communicative or non-communicative, the language learner belongs to. Representatives of the communicative type (extroverts) communicate with pleasure, take game forms of study with interest and willingly take on the proposed roles, fearlessly formulate their own point of view based on a linguistic guess. Representatives of the non-communicative type (introverts, in which the left hemisphere of the brain dominates) thoroughly analyze the language material, memorize the necessary information, enter into communication with difficulty, being afraid of language errors and communication failures, prefer speech practice forms of classes in which the teacher explains the educational material.

Modeling the “teacher-student” relationship, one must remember one important feature of boys and girls: in early youth, a person seeks to build his life in accordance with his own ideas about it and considers the most valuable position of non-interference on the part of other people when solving vital tasks.

To the aid of a university teacher who cares about the effectiveness of language learning, pedagogical psychology can come, the subject of which is the patterns of human development in the conditions of training and education. The achievements of this branch of psychology are associated with the names of prominent scientists:

-L. S. Vygotsky, V. V. Davydov, D. B. Elkonin, L. V. Zankov (concepts of the psychological foundations of developmental education);

-D. B. Bogoyavlensky, N. A. Menchinskaya, V. N. Kabanova-Meller and others (planning mental work and self-control of students);

-V. V. Davydova, P. Ya. Galperin, N. F. Talyzina (activation of educational work on the basis of indicative actions).

Involving active methods in language classes, the teacher inevitably faces the problem of interpersonal relations in the educational team, which can be solved by the research of social psychologists, especially those who develop the foundations of verbal communication. A guide to action for a language teacher at a university should be the types of psychological influence on students identified by scientists: persuasion, infection, awakening the impulse to imitate, suggestion.

There are three types of persuasion based on such methods:

deployment of argumentation (clear, precise arguments are presented at an optimal pace using familiar terms);

-bilateral argumentation (used when introducing students to different points of view on the same linguistic phenomenon);

-"step-by-step" argumentation technology.

In our conclusion, it is useful for a language teacher at a university to remember such a communicative means of influencing students as transferring one's state to other people and the desire of a person to imitate someone, to become like someone, to be like someone (awakening the impulse to imitate).

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RULES FOR CREATING PROBLEM SITUATIONS

Annotation. In this article rules are analyzed that creating problematic situation during the lesson and to solve the problems by doing the practical and theoretical tasks.

Key words. Problematic situation, solution practical tasks, intellectual capabilities, general patters, assimilation.

In order to create a problematic situation, students should be given a practical or theoretical task, the implementation of which requires the discovery of new knowledge and the acquisition of new skills; here we can talk about a general pattern, a general mode of activity, or general conditions for the implementation of an activity.

The task must correspond to the intellectual capabilities of the student. The degree of difficulty of the problem task depends on the level of novelty of the teaching material and on the degree of its generalization.

The problematic task is given before the explanation of the material to be learned.

4. Problem tasks can be:

1) assimilation;

2) wording of the question;

3) practical buildings.

A problem task can lead to a problem situation only if the above rules are taken into account.

The same problem situation can be caused by different types of tasks.

The teacher directs a very difficult problematic situation by indicating to the student the reasons for not fulfilling the practical task given to him or the impossibility of explaining certain facts to him.

The student's readiness for problematic teaching is determined primarily by his ability to see the problem put forward by the teacher (or that arose during the lesson), formulate it, find solutions and solve it with effective methods.

Does the student always get out of the cognitive difficulty that has been created? As practice shows, there can be 4 ways out of a problem situation:

1) The teacher himself poses and solves the problem;

2) The teacher himself poses and solves the problem, involving students in formulating the problem, making assumptions, proving the hypothesis and checking the solution;

3) Students independently pose and solve the problem, but with the participation and (partial or complete) help of the teacher;

4) Students independently pose a problem and solve it without the help of a teacher (but, as a rule, under his guidance).

Based on a linguistic definition: a problem is a task to be solved, researched. What is the nature of the problem that arises in the learning process? Many teachers identify the concept of "problem" with the concept of "question" and "task", the problem in teaching is confused with the problem in its commonly used meaning.

A learning problem is not the same as a task. Both in life and at school there are many problems, the solution of which requires only mechanical activity, which not only does not contribute to the development of independent thinking, but also hinders this development.

Educational problem is a form of implementation of the problem principle in education. An educational problem is a subjective phenomenon and exists in the student's mind in an ideal form, in thought, just like any judgment, until it becomes logically complete. The task is an objective phenomenon, for the student it exists from the very beginning in a material form, and the task turns into a subjective phenomenon only after its perception and awareness.

The main elements of the learning problem are "known" and "unknown" (you need to find a "connection", "relationship" between the known and the unknown). The conditions of the task necessarily contain such elements as "given" and "requirements".

An educational problem is a form of manifestation of the logical and psychological contradiction of the assimilation process, which determines the direction of mental search, arouses interest in the study (explanation) of the essence of the unknown and leads to the assimilation of a new concept or a new mode of action.

The main functions of the learning problem:

1) Determination of the direction of mental search, that is, the student's activity to find a way to solve the problem.

2) The formation of cognitive abilities, interest, motives for the student's activity in assimilating new knowledge.

There are several requirements for this problem. If at least one of them is not fulfilled, the problem situation will not be created.

1. The problem should be understandable to students. If the meaning of the problem has not reached the students, further work on it is useless. Therefore, the problem must be formulated in terms known to the student so that all, or at least most of the students, understand the essence of the problem posed and the means for solving it.

2. The second requirement is the feasibility of the proposed problem. If the problem put forward by the majority of students cannot be solved, the teacher will have to spend too much time or solve it himself; neither will give the desired effect.

3. The formulation of the problem should interest students. Of course, the main thing in creating interest is the mathematical side of things, but it is very important to choose the proper wording. Entertaining form often contributes to the success of problem solving.

4. The naturalness of the problem statement plays a significant role. If students are specifically warned that a problematic task will be solved, this may not arouse their interest at the thought that a transition to a more difficult one is ahead.

The teacher's knowledge of the basic requirements for the curriculum is one of the most important conditions for the successful formulation of the problem and the organization of independent cognitive activity of students.

The formulation of the educational problem is carried out in several stages:

a) analysis of the problem situation;

b) awareness of the essence of the difficulty - vision of the problem;

c) verbal formulation of the problem.

The learning problem is not a problem for the teacher. The teacher poses a problematic question or problematic task to the students. Such a statement leads to the emergence of a problem situation - the student's acceptance of the problem formulated and posed by the teacher.

Sum up, the process of setting an educational problem should be carried out taking into account the basic logical and didactic rules:

1) separation (limitation) of the known from the unknown,

2) localization (limitation) of the unknown,

3) identification of possible conditions for a successful solution,

4) the presence in the formulation of the problem of uncertainty.

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SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR ENSURING ECONOMIC POTENTIAL AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE REGION

Abstract. This article presents the scientific and theoretical definitions given by economists to the concepts of “economic growth” and “economic potential” and their comparative analysis, as well as the importance of regional potential in ensuring sustainable economic development and economic growth. It highlights the main elements of economics growth and the categorization of the economic potential and the possibility of its use. The directions of strategic management are explained.
Keywords: economic growth, economic potential, economic development, potential elements.

When carrying out economic reforms in our country, much attention is paid to ensuring the economic growth of the country through the effective use of the existing potential in the regions. In the priorities for the development and liberalization of the economy of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017, the priority areas for economic development and liberalization are the further strengthening of macroeconomic stability and the maintenance of high rates of economic growth, as well as the comprehensive and proportional socio-economic development of regions, districts and cities, their areas of integrated and effective use of the natural, mineral, industrial, agricultural, tourism and labor potential of each region in order to effectively use the existing potential, accelerate direct socio-economic development, to improve the standard of living and incomes of the population [1].

The main economic problem of any country is to ensure stable economic growth and its high rates. Sustainable economic growth is about ensuring that the economy grows at a high rate for a long time, and high rates of economic growth are achieved as a result of a prudent macroeconomic policy, economic liberalization, modernization and diversification of production, as well as the acceleration and deepening of structural reforms aimed at technical rearmament.

Literature review

The problems of economic growth now occupy a central place in economic discussions, in the dialogues of various politicians, members of the government, representatives of different nationalities. Because the growth of real production allows, to one degree or another, to solve the problem, typical for any economic system, of satisfying unlimited needs in conditions of limited resources.

One of the early concepts of economic development, associated with the name of A. Smith and T. Malthus, was based on the assumption that labor, capital and population are the primary factors of its growth or slowdown. But they, like many supporters of classical political economy, did not take into account the importance of such an important factor as the development of human knowledge, the development of science and the application of its achievements to improve the organization of technology and production. [3].

In particular, of particular interest for theories of economic growth is W. Rostow's stage theory, according to which sustainable economic growth after a certain period of time leads to significant qualitative changes in the country's economic structure, and the economy naturally passes "from one stage to another", or from one state to another [4].

J. A. Schumpeter made a major contribution to growth theory with his work The Theory of Economic Development, published in 1934. It was Schumpeter who introduced the concept of "innovation" into economics and considered the nature of the entrepreneur in a completely new way from the point of view of economic growth.

Theoretically, an entrepreneur, an innovative entrepreneur, a creative person is involved as a driving force for development. [5].

The modern concept of economic growth was introduced into scientific circulation by the American economist Simon Kuznets. According to him, economic growth is economic development in which the long-term growth rate of production is higher than the population growth rate [6].

The main factors of economic growth, according to P. Samuelson and V. Nordhaus, are capital, technology, natural and human resources. The above scientists understand economic growth as “growth in the potential GDP or output of the country”, which occurs when the limits of production possibilities expand [7].

C. R. McConnell and S. L. Brew in their classic works also emphasize the fact that economic growth is determined by the following factors:

a) the quantity and quality of natural resources;

b) the quantity and quality of labor resources;

c) capital resources;

d) technology [8].

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Research methodology

When preparing a scientific article, methods such as scientific abstraction, induction and deduction, system analysis of socio-economic phenomena, comparative analysis are widely used.

Analysis and results

Since economic growth is studied from different perspectives, it can be divided into intensive and extensive types. Their quality and technical level will remain unchanged. Intensive economic growth is ensured by improving the scientific and technical base, the effective use of all factors of production and increasing labor productivity. The intensive method is expressed in the productivity of each unit of resources involved in the production, ultimately in increasing the quantity of the product, in improving the quality of the product [9].

Ability (potential) - (*lat. potentia* - *strength*), can be used to perform any task, to achieve a specific goal, the available resources, capabilities, tools, reserves; the possibilities of a person, society, state in a certain area [10].

The term “competence” means that the subject has hidden, not yet fully manifested capabilities that have not manifested themselves in the field of his activity due to objective or subjective conditions [11]. In economic theory, potential is defined as a set of available tools and opportunities in any area, but at the same time, the term "competent" means "capable of implementation", its presence and use is a probable factor [12].

In the economic literature, there are disagreements about what is meant by the potential of the socio-economic system, including the regional economy. For example, in the Oxford Dictionary, economic potential is defined as the level of power and capabilities that ensure competitiveness [13], and in another source, economic potential is defined as “the totality of the ability of the national economy to carry out capital construction, transport goods and provide services to the population over a certain period of time.” Even in a number of scientific publications there is no consensus of authors about the economic potential. In particular, A. Yu. Chalenko characterized the economic potential as a set of available resources, as well as the result of production and economic relations of economic entities [14]. Another source says that “the value of the economic potential shows the development of productive forces, the competitiveness of the country, the level of capitalization of enterprises” [15].

At the same time, the geopolitical potential is highlighted, reflecting the position of the territory and the region in interregional, interstate and world relations and communication systems.

Conclusions and recommendations

In a number of definitions of economic potential, only the economic sphere is considered, that is, resources are put forward in the first place, and the main goal of the economy - meeting the needs of people is not reflected. Therefore, "economic potential should be understood as the ability of the economy to produce goods and services in a certain volume and quality and deliver them to consumers" [20]. However, this definition also excludes benefits generated by economic activities that are not goods or services, such as benefits produced by the family. Taking this into account, we can define economic potential as the ability of an economy to produce and deliver goods to consumers in a certain quantity and quality over a given period of time [21].

Economic potential is a set of opportunities for the organization of economic activity and marginal indicators of economic activity of the territory within the existing or possible conditions and restrictions of a financial, organizational, technical, regional and sectoral nature.

It is possible to define the potential of the region as follows: the totality of economic relations between the subjects of the region, if possible, the assessment, use and development of resources and processes.

From the point of view of managing the possibilities of using the potential of the region, each of the categories has its own economic and non-economic components.

The basic resource potential includes natural-resource, natural-climatic, economic-geographical, demographic potential.

The functional potential includes labor, production, financial, infrastructural, entrepreneurial, foreign economic, regulatory and methodological potential.

Reserve potential includes scientific, technical, intellectual potential, social, investment, innovation, digital potential, organizational and managerial potential, informal economy.

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UZBEKISTAN LABOR CAPITAL AND WAYS OF THEIR EFFECTIVE USE

Annotation. The article discusses the importance of labor capital in the country's economy, the current state of the country's labor capital potential and ways of its effective use. The article also reveals the essence of the education system in the formation of modern labor capital.

Key words: Labor capital, science, knowledge, labor potential, labor resources, income, attestation, qualification, dismissal, education system.

INTRODUCTION. In his address to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke about the construction of New Uzbekistan based on the principle of a "social state" and said, "A social state means, first of all, equal opportunities for the realization of human potential, creation of necessary conditions for people to live a decent life, and reduction of poverty." he noted.

Also, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev emphasized in the Address that "...progress can be achieved only through hard and courageous work."

Indeed, any result is a product of human labor. With the development of human society, work changes from simplicity to complexity. The more complex the work, the higher the requirements for the employee's skills, knowledge, experience and responsibility.

MAIN PART. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, man-man, human, capital-derived from the German words "capital" and Latin "capitalis" and means "a set of wealth, funds, assets, tools used for self-proliferation, which brings profit and income to its owner." means

Academician K.Kh. Abdurahmonov believes that "human capital is more important than natural resources, material wealth and tools, human capital consists of the stock of knowledge, skills, and abilities formed as a result of investments, and it reflects the physical, mental, and psychological qualities and abilities of a person.".

Economists A. Olmasov and A. V. Vahabov say, "If the term "capital" means the value that brings additional value to its owner, then "human capital" is human abilities that bring income. Human abilities are the basis of human capital.

As P. Druker noted: "Business is an organization, and the decisive factor in its existence or non-existence is the competence of its employees. But knowledge is a unique human resource. Science cannot be found in books. Only information can be found there; but knowledge is the ability to apply information in a specific field of activity."

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.Academician S.G. According to Strumilin's calculations, skilled labor is 2-3 times more productive than ordinary labor and, accordingly, is paid 2-3 times higher on the tariff scale. Investments in improving and maintaining the skills and abilities of a person bring direct income to both the worker and the enterprise. The problem of labor and human capital limitation remains.

In our opinion, additional productive power and skill growth of skilled labor can become labor capital as a separate type of human capital. At the same time, observations show a decrease in the share of skilled labor in manual work and an increase in the share of workers in mechanized work.

Labor capital in enterprises is embodied in the labor of skilled workers, and their share depends on the technology used. The higher the percentage of labor technology, the higher the requirements for working capital. Improvement of technology, transition to new technologies requires investments in training and retraining. In the US, firms invest more than $30 billion a year in employee development. General Electric alone invests more than 100 million dollars in working capital every year.

Most businesses try to save costs for everyone. Many enterprises limit themselves to on-the-job training rather than vocational schools and industrial training centers. However, narrowly focused specialized training does not provide adequate skills, which leads to increased production waste, rework, increased wear and tear of equipment, accidents, downtime, and repair costs.

it can be noted that the number of labor resources in the country increased by one and a half times during the period of analysis, the change of indicators increased by 203.57% in the city, and by 120.37% in the rural areas. It can be noted that the economically active population increased by 166.11% in the country, by 201.04% in the city, and by 135.92% in the rural areas, while the economically inactive population increased by 126.48% in the country, by 213.82% in the urban areas, and by 89.29% in the rural areas.. The analysis shows that the situation with labor resources is more active in urban areas than in rural areas.

The analysis of the data in Table 2 shows that during the period of analysis, the number of labor resources in the country increased by one and a half times, and it can be noted that the change of indicators increased by 203.57% in urban areas and by 120.37% in rural areas. It can be noted that the economically active population increased by 166.11% in the country, by 201.04% in the city, and by 135.92% in the rural areas, while the economically inactive population increased by 126.48% in the country, by 213.82% in the urban areas, and by 89.29% in the rural areas.. The analysis shows that the situation with labor resources is more active in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table 1

Economic analysis of components of labor resources of Uzbekistan

Indicators	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2021**	**Change in 2021 compared to 2000, (%, +,-) at**
Labor resources	12469,0	14453,2	16726,0	18276,1	19158,2	19334,9	155,06
relative to the permanent population, in percent	50,6	55,2	58,6	58,4	56,0	55,4	+4,80
including:							x
able-bodied population of working age	12245,4	14263,7	16533,9	18167,7	19075,7	19237,6	157,10
relative to the permanent population, in percent	49,7	54,5	57,9	58,0	55,7	55,1	+5,40
in relation to labor resources, in percent	98,2	98,7	98,9	99,4	99,6	99,5	+1,30
workers under and over the working age	223,6	189,5	192,1	108,4	82,5	97,3	43,52
workers under and over the working age	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,4	0,2	0,3	-0,60
in relation to labor resources, in percent	1,8	1,3	1,1	0,6	0,4	0,5	-1,30

This is primarily due to the fact that there are more jobs in the city than in the rural areas, and subsequently, the urbanization processes are becoming more active. The number of people employed in the economy during the analysis period in the country is 150.71 percent. The growth of employment in the economy lags behind the growth of labor resources (155.14-150.71)=4.43 percent. This, in turn, requires further acceleration of the creation of new jobs in the country.

When we make an economic analysis of the components of labor resources in the labor market of Uzbekistan based on the, the number of labor resources in the analysis period is 4.8% compared to the total population, the number of able-bodied population of working age is compared to the total number of labor resources (157.10-155.06) =2.04 percent increase can be positively evaluated. It can be noted that during the analysis period, the number of workers under and over the working age decreased by 43.52%, by -0.6 coefficient compared to the permanent population, and by -1.30 coefficient compared to the total number of labor resources. This situation indicates that the level of socio-economic well-being of the population in the country has increased.

Also, when we analyze the changes in the volume of the country's gross domestic product at current prices, it can be noted that the share of the employed in the economy has increased significantly compared to the economically active population.74.1% of the population of Uzbekistan (2021) is an economically active population, and 8-9% of it belongs to the category of highly qualified specialists. (In Germany this indicator is 56%, in the USA - 43%).

At the same time, there are vacancies in some sectors of the economy, and overemployment in others. One of the reasons for the uneven distribution of labor resources is that the personnel training system in universities and vocational schools does not meet the requirements of the economy.

According to the research, there is a disproportion between the specialization of highly educated personnel being trained around the world and the labor market's demand for specialized personnel, and more than 30 percent of the personnel being trained today are considered to have specialties that are not needed for the market. By 2050, this figure is expected to increase by 70 percent.

Another reason: the great differentiation of wages contributes to the outflow of personnel from low-paid sectors of the economy. If the country does not create an effective system of training and retraining based on the needs of the economy, there is a high probability that structural unemployment will remain in the labor market for a long time.

CONCLUSION. Labor capital is formed as a result of the accumulation of experience, work skills, abilities and, most importantly, education. Education is the main condition for the reproduction of skilled workers.

Assessment of labor potential is traditionally carried out by employees according to skill categories. Today, a single tariff set consisting of 22 levels has been developed in Uzbekistan. When certifying the production of workers, the complexity and quality of the work performed, experience (term of service), equipment and responsibility for other workers (masters) are taken into account.

By itself, qualification is an integral part of labor capital, which represents the level and type of professional fitness of an employee. It is clear from the experience of not only local but also foreign countries that people with a high level of education are employed in complex work and have a high income. The relationship between a person's level of education and income is observed in the same way in all countries. This shows that it is not only useful to get an education, but it is also useful to invest in it, because education has a direct impact on labor productivity and production efficiency in general.

In any modern society, special attention is paid to education. When investing in the formation of labor resources, it should be remembered that these investments are several times more effective than investments in any other factors of production. For example, in the United States, the increase in public education provides 15% of the increase in national income. Considering that 6-7% of the GDP is allocated to the education sector, it can be seen that the investment in education is highly effective.

Uzbekistan is a potential country in Central Asia in terms of population, and 40 percent of the continent's labor resources are citizens of Uzbekistan. The main task before us is to improve the quality indicators of labor resources in the "year of attention to people and quality education". Increasing funding for education as an investment in working capital should remain a state priority.

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THE EMERGENCE OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES

Annotation: this article presents ideas about technological processes that are currently very important. There has also been a debate about the processes of formation and development of technological processes.
Keywords: technological progress, social process, the principle of Science and systematicity, specificity.

The didactic principles of teaching technology and knowledge of their essence make it possible for us to have a clear idea of this process. Therefore, we want to talk below about the main didactic principles of Science and their essence. In general secondary institutions, the subject of technology is taught based on the following principles. Teaching technology lessons in AoS of the principle of mindfulness and activity - students will consciously and actively acquire scientific knowledge and methods of their application, in which they will develop independence, thinking, speech in creative initiative and educational activities. The principle of awareness in teaching refers to such norms in students as understanding the specific goals of the educational process, mastering the studied evidence, phenomenon, processes and the connection between them with understanding, being able to apply the acquired knowledge in practical activities:

- The rule of revealing the literal meaning of each word and sentence, using the method of figurative comparison, relying on the existing knowledge and skills of the reader;
- The rule of finding a collective answer to the questions posed, using the power of the students ' mutual teaching effectively. The rule of educational influence on the student, knowing that the student is always standing in the center of the lesson, his personality is being formed, never placing the subject in the center of the lesson;
- In order for the process of teaching to be more successful, the rule is to strengthen it with a few examples, after each understanding is given;
- The rule of teaching student students to think and act independently, never letting the teacher return what they say, move and tell from someone;
- The rule for the development of creative thinking in children by giving a comprehensive analysis of the knowledge given in a moment.

In technology classes, the principle of Science and systemativeness requires that scientifically based, practically tested data be provided to teach students. When choosing them, it is necessary to use the latest achievements and discoveries of Science and technology. In the process of acquiring scientific knowledge, students develop a scientific worldview, thinking. The fact that the scientific content of the educational material taught in each lesson is broad and deep should create in the student not only knowledge, but also thinking, and form his creative abilities. To do this, the teacher must be aware of modern pedogogical technologies, discoveries and scientific innovations that consistently increase his scientific level. The knowledge that the student is studying must necessarily be theoretically verified and tested in practice. Teaching on the principle of systematicity and consistency requires the organization of teaching in such a way that the teaching of educational subjects is carried out in a strictly logical order. Students consistently master cognitive skills and competencies and at the same time learn to use them to solve practical tasks. The principle of systematicity and consistency is implemented in all branches of the pedogogical process. Its requirements are reflected in the composition of textbooks and programs. Proper distribution of training material requires the transition from simple to complex, from simple operations to more difficult operations.

The principle of consistency - requires following the rules of elementary didactics: from simple to complex, from certain to non-formal. When passing topics or solving technological problems, the teacher should plan the lesson in such a way that it is understandable to students. This should take into account the age and individual characteristics of students.

Organization of technology lessons on the principle of unity of practice with theory - since scientific knowledge appears on the basis of the needs of people's productive activities and serves this activity and is connected with life, in order to acquire this knowledge, it is necessary to master and practice them in content. Preparing students for practical activities begins with the process of acquiring theoretical knowledge. It is then continued in experimental and practical training. In these activities, students, under the guidance of a teacher, examine, strengthen, deepen the knowledge gained in the conditions of experience. Putting them into practice produces skills and competencies. There are different forms of associating a unit of practice with a theory:

- ❖ the correctness of any knowledge is tested and confirmed in practice;
- ❖ practice-criterion of truth, source of knowledge and scope of application of research results;
- ❖ properly organized education comes from life;
- ❖ the effectiveness of education is determined by how much it relates to practice;
- ❖ the effectiveness of knowledge giving. it is defined by its association with polytechnic education;
- ❖ the more knowledge given connects with life, the more conscious it is to acquire knowledge in children.

The application of these in practice goes through the following rules:

1. When giving knowledge and upbringing, you need to connect a child, to find out how much it is necessary for his life;
2. Boorish from life to knowledge or from knowledge to life when giving knowledge;
3. In giving knowledge, noting that this knowledge was discovered because it was necessary in life;
4. Boorish by introducing readers to the latest labor weapons and Labor Relations;
5. Requiring students to definitely test the knowledge they have acquired in practice;
6. To show in practice the school's connection with production.

Organization of technology lessons on the principle of directness - the directness of teaching confirms that only if students have a certain emotional practical experience associated with the direct perception of things and phenomena of the processes being studied, they consciously acquire knowledge, and it is possible to form scientific ideas and concepts in them. This principle requires the use of various senses in the training process: vision, hearing, bodily perception, etc. In the process of training, it is widely used to indicate the method of work and operations in order to generate skills and skills in students. The instruction will interest and interest the students, help to remember the lesson in progress well (poster, diafilm).

Organization on the principle of solid and thorough mastering - the principle of solid and thorough mastering is reflected in the many years of research of all advanced teachers and pedagogical scientists. In it, empirical knowledge is consolidated with theoretical knowledge. The process of solid acquisition of knowledge is very complex, and research in subsequent years has made changes to this process.

In the process of modeling, unlimited opportunities arise for students to again apply the knowledge gained in the lower classes on this work, etc. The principle of teaching technology lessons on the basis of productive labor has put forward the idea that some pedagogical theorists cannot combine teaching with productive labor. They had put forward the misconception that work done in technology education classes would be sufficient if done on an exercise basis. But life has shown that this opinion is wrong, that is, only when the reader sees the end of his work has it been proven that interest in labor as well as respect for the person of labor increases. Therefore, it is advisable to conduct technology classes on the basis of productive labor.

In the educational process, didactic game technologies are used in the form of a didactic game lesson. In these classes, the learning process of students is harmonized through the activities of the game. For this reason, classes in which the educational activities of students are harmonized with the activities of the game are called didactic play classes.

The teacher-educator must first prepare the students for individual (individual), then group games and conduct them, and after the game is successfully released, prepare them for Public games. Because in order for students to actively participate in didactic play classes, it is necessary to have the necessary knowledge, skills and qualifications, in addition, cooperation, mutual assistance should arise between the team of the group.

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INGLIZ VA OZBEK TILLARIDA ANAFORANI IFODALOVCHI VOSITALARNING LINGVOPRAGMATIK VA LINGVOKULTURAL TADQIQI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola anafora haqida keng fikr yuritib, batafsil ma'lumot beradi. Maqola anafora so'zini aniq va ixcham shalda tushuntirib, o'zbek she'riyatodand namunalar keltiradi. Shuningdek, ushbu namunalarni lingvokulturologiya va lingvopragmatikaga moslaydi. Nazariyalar misollar orqali yoritiladi.
Kalit so'zlar: anafora, adabiyot, badiiy san'at turi, lingvokulturologiya, lingvopragmatika.

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LINGUOPRAGMATIC AND LINGUOCULTURAL STUDY OF ANAPHORA IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Abstract: This article gives detailed information about anaphora. The article clearly and concisely explains the word anaphora and gives examples from Uzbek poetry. It also adapts these samples to linguocultural studies and linguopragmatics. Theories are illustrated through examples.
Key words: anaphora, literature, type of artistic art, linguoculturalism, linguopragmatics.

Kishilar o'zaro aloqa-munosabat jarayonida tilning fonetik, leksik, frazeologik va grammatik vositalaridan tanlab foydalanadilar.

≪... Maftun etishning asosiy vositasi sifatida yozuvchi birinchi o'ringa uslubni qo'yadi≫ [1]. Umumxalq tili vositalarining bunday tanlab ishlatilishi nutqning turlicha ko'rinishlarining paydo bo'lishiga olib keladiki, bu ≪nutq uslublari≫ deb yuritiladi.

[1] Alimuhamedov A. Antik adabiyot tarixi. - Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1969, 199-bet.

Nutq uslublari leksik-grammatik jihatdan farqlanib turadi. Masalan, so’zlashuv uslubida odatdagi tartib turlicha o’zgarib tursa, terminlar, murakkab tuzilgan qo’shma gaplar kam ishlatilsa, ilmiy uslubda buning aksi kuzatiladi.

Nutq uslublarining har biri tilning bir butun yaxlit tizimi doirasida ish ko’radi va ifoda maqsadiga ko’ra til vositalarining uyushishi, takrorlanishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Masalan, ot, kelishik, egalik, sifat, asliy, nisbiy, ega, kesim, ikkinchi darajali bo’lak va hokazo terminlarning tilshunoslikka oid ilmiy ishlarda qo’llanishi, uyushishi va takrorlanishi ilmiy uslubning o’ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biridir.

Nutq uslublarini belgilashda so’z, grammatik shakl va Grammatik qurilishning uslubiy bo’yog’i jiddiy hisobga olinadi. Masalan, kichraytirish-erkalash jilosini beruvchi grammatik kategoriyalar, shamol, kuldi, aytdi, gapirdi kabi so’zlar so’zlashuv uslubiga xos bo’lsa; tabassum qildi, so’zladi, sabo, boda kabilar badiiy nutqqa xos. Shuningdek, jilmaydi kabi so’zlar ijobiy; tirjaydi, ishshaydi kabilar salbiy munosabat bildiradiki, nutq jarayonida bu xususiyatlar hisobga olinadi.

Albatta, so’zning ijobiy yoki salbiy munosabat ifoda etishi hamisha nutq uslubini belgilashga asos bo’la olmaydi. Biroq sinonimik qatorni hosil qiluvchi bunday so’zlarning ko’pchiligi so’zlashuv va badiiy uslubda ishlatilishi, rasmiy ish va ilmiy uslubda esa sanoqli hollardagina saylab olinishi mumkinligi bilan xarakterlanadi.

Dialektizm, jargon, argo, varvar va vulgar so’zlar badiiy uslubda obraz yaratish maqsadida ishlatiladi. Ular boshqa nutq uslubi uchun xarakterli emas. Garchi sotsiolingvistika nuqtai nazaridan ayrim guruhlarga, shevaga xos so’z va formalar tilning arashash formalaridan biri bo’lsa-da, umumxalq tili doirasidan chetdadir.

Demak, nutq uslublari, umumxalq tili materiallari zaminida yaratiladi va shu nuqtai nazardan talqin qilinadi. Bu jihatdan terminlar o’ziga xoslikni tashkil etadi: ular, asosan, ilm ahli nutqida ishlatiladi. Biroq, ilm-fan muayyan millat, muayyan xalqning ma’naviy mulki, shu xalqning taraqqiyot darajasini ko’rsatuvchi muhim belgi ekanidan, terminlarga umumxalq tili vositasi sifatida qaraladi.

Nutq uslublari davr o’tishi bilan mukammallashadi, o’zining barqaror vositalariga ega bo’ladi, yangidan paydo bo’ladi. Masalan, uslublarning ko’rki hisoblangan va tilimizda, adabiyotda eng ko’p ishlatiladigan, badiiy uslub o’tgan asrning 50-yillaridan so’ng boyidi, rivojlandi.

Aslida, badiiy uslub nima? U nimalarni o’z ichiga qamrab oladi?

Badiiy uslub — tilning kommunikativ va estetik vazifalari birligi bilan boshqa uslublardan keskin ajralib turadi. Shuningdek, u badiiy uslubga xos unsurlardan keng foydalanishi, ekspressiv va tasviriy vositalarning ko‘p ishlatilishi, so‘zlarning obrazli, ko‘chma metaforik qo‘llanishi va boshqa belgilari bilan ajralib turadi. Til materialini qamrab olish imkoniyatining kengligi, umumxalq tilida mavjud bo‘lgan barcha lug‘aviy birliklarning ishtirok etaverishi va ularning muhim bir vazifaga — estetik vazifani bajarishga xizmat qilishini badiiy nutq uslub ining o‘ziga xos xususiyati deb qarash kerak bo‘ladi. Chunki ana shunday imkoniyat boshqa vazifaviy Uslubda chegaralangandir. Adabiy tilda dialektizmlar, jargonlar, varvarizmlardan, dag‘al so‘zlardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq bo‘lmagani holda ularni badiiy Uslubda o‘rni bilan qo‘llash mumkin. Vazifaviy uslubning hech birida til o‘zining tuzilish jihatlari, lug‘at tarkibi, ya’ni so‘zning ma’no boyligi va rang-barangligini, to‘g‘ri va ko‘chma ma’nolarni badiiy nutq uslub idagichalik namoyish qila olmaydi, grammatik qurilishi, ya’ni gaplarning barcha tiplari bilan ishtirok eta olmaydi. Badiiy adabiyotning barcha janrlarida so‘z ishlatish va so‘z tanlash imkoniyatlariga bir mezon bilan yondashib bo‘lmaydi. Har qaysi adabiy janrning tasvir usuli, so‘z tanlash yo‘sini shu janrdagi asarning umumiy mavzusiga, janr turiga boglik bo‘ladi. Masalan: bayon shaklida yozilgan roman, hikoyaning til vositalari bilan satirik yoki yumoristik asarning til vositalari bir xil emas. Bulardan tashqari, sinonim so‘zlarning u yoki bunisidan foydalanish ham badiiy asar janriga bog‘liq. Masalan, bashar, samo, oraz, mujda so‘zlari, asosan, nazmda qo‘llanadi. Nasrda yoki so‘zlashuv nutqida esa bularning sinonimlari — odam, osmon, yuz, shamol, xushxabar so‘zlari keng qo‘llanadi. Badiiy nutq Uslub ida yozilgan asarlarni tasviriy vositalarsiz tasavvur qilib bo‘lmaydi. Ularni ko’pincha badiiy tasvir vositalari deb ataymiz.

Adabiyotdagi badiiy tasvir, ifodalilik va xushohanglik vositalari badiiy san’atlar deyiladi. Buni o’rganadigan fanni «Ilmi sanoye’» yoki «Ilmi bade’» deganlar. Sharqda she’riyat asosiy janr bo’lganidan ko’pincha she’r san’atlari tushunchasi ham badiiy san’atlar ma’nosida qo’llaniladi. Matnda ma’noni teranlashtiradigan, ko’p ma’nolilikni yuzaga chiqaradigan, ta’sirchanlik yaratadigan xilma-xil badiiy vositalar bo’ladiki, ularni ko’pincha matn ma’no-mazmuniga ko’ra idrok etamiz. Bular – ma’naviy san’atlardir. Matnda xushohanglik yaratadigan, ifodalilikni kuchaytiradigan, tovush mushtarakligi yoki uyqashligini yuzaga chiqaradigan, asosiy holatlarda so’z takroriga asoslangan badiiy san’atlar bo’ladiki, ularni ko’z bilan ko’rib kuzatish va eshitish imkoni bor. Bu – lafziy san’atlardir. Deyarli o’n asrlik o’zbek mumtoz adabiyoti namunalari arab yozuvida bitildi. Eski yozuv – arab alifbosi bilan bog’liq, harflar shakliga aloqador yoki harf daxli tufayli so’z o’zgartirish san’atlari ham birmuncha uchraydiki, biz ularni harfiy san’atlar deb atadik. Badiiy san’atlar – o’quvchi uchun adabiyot nafosati va sehrlarini idrok etish maktabi bo’lsa, havaskor shoir uchun mahorat saboqlaridir. Bularni bilgan kitobxon she’riyatimizdan chinakam boy badiiy-hissiy lazzat oladi; shoirlar yuqori mahoratli so’z san’atkorlari bo’lib yetishadilar. Uslubiy figuralar deb ataluvchi tasvir vositalariga asosan quyidagikar kiradi — inversiya, takror, o‘xshatish, sifatlash, metafora, jonlantirish, antiteza, gradatsiya, ellipsis, ritorik so‘roq va anafora. Ularning badiiy Uslubda faol qo‘llanishi bu Uslubning o‘ziga xos tarkibi mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi. Til vositalarining vazifaviy chegaralanishi ularning nutq jarayonida ham farqlash zaruriyatini keltirib chiqaradi. Keling hozir ulardan biri, adabiyotda eng ko'p foydalaniladigan va shoir va yozuvchilarning eng ssvimli badiiy tasvir vositasi bo'lmish anafora tasviriy san'ati bilan tanishamiz.

Anafora asli grekcha anaphora – yuqoriga chiqarish yoki takrorlash so`zidan olingan bo'lib, sitilistik figuralar, ya'ni badiiy san'atlar tarkibiga kiradi.

Badiiy tilning boshqa uslubiy badiiy vositalaridan farqli o'laroq, bu badiiy san'at o'zining qat'iy joylashuviga ega - ya'ni u hamisha gapning, she'rning yoki badiiy jumlaning boshlang'ich pozitsiyasida joylashadi. Aniqroq qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, misralarning boshida yoki prozaik badiiy asardagi gaplarning oldida bir xil jaranglagan tovush, ohangdosh so`z yoki iboralarning takrorlanib kelishi ham anafora jarayoni hisoblanadi.

Anafora badiiy san'atining qo'llanilishining asosiy sababi agar nazmda bo'lsa, ya'niki she'rda qo'llaniladigan bo'lsa, u quyidagi vazifalarni bajarishi mumkin.

- she'riy nutqning aniqligi va ritmini ko'taradi
- ohangdorligi va ifodaliligini oshiradi
- she'rni yanada ta'sirchan qiladi
- she'rni yod olishga oson qiladi.

Agar anafora badiiy asarda qo'llanilsa, u asarga quyidagicha mazmun bag'ishlaydi:

- asarning leytmotivi bo'lib xizmat qiladi;
- muallifning o'ziga xos ehtirosli ovozini yaratadi;
- yozuvchi uchun eng mazmunli ko'rinadigan fikrlar ta'kidlanadi.

Demak, anafora nafaqat she'riy nutqda, balki jumlalarning qismlari paragraflar boshida takrorlanganda, uslubiy vositani nasrda ham topish mumkin ekan.

Quyidagi she'riy parchani bir tahlil qilib ko'raylik:

Seni ko'rsa *ochilsin gullar,*
Seni ko'rsa *yonsin bulbullar,*
Seni *ko'rgan bari topsin jon,*
Sen *yurgan yo'l ko'rmasin xazon.*

Hamid Olimjon yuqorida keltirib o'tgan bandda leksik takrorning anafora usulidan mohirona foydalangan. Shoir so'zlarni takrori yoradamida lirik qahramon timsolida bahor faslini madh etgan. Chunki bahor fasli kelishi bilan gullar ochiladi, qushlar uchub keladi. Yer yuzi jonlanadi. "Seni ko'rsa" takrori orqali shoir bahor faslini nazarda tutgan. Bahor kirib kelgan har bir qarich yerda xazonlarning o'rnini gullar egallaydi. Takrorlarning bu turi, she'riy misralarning boshida oxangdosh so'zning takrorlanib kelishidir.

Ushbu jumlaning lingvokulturologiya bilan bog'liqligi esa quyidagicha talqin etiladi: ma'lumki, hech qaysi millat bahorni o'zbeklar kabi intiq kutmaydi, o'zbek shoiri kabi yonib madh etolmaydi. Chunonchi, bahorga oshnolik, har bir o'zbek shoir va yozuvchisining qalamida mavjud.

Qani o'sha kuychi, xayolchan yigit?
Nechun *ko'zingda yosh, turib qolding lol.*

***Nechun** qora libos, sochlaringda oq,*
***Nechun** bu ko'klamda sen parishonhol?»*[2]

O'zbekning mashhur shoirasi Zulfiya tomonidan bitilgan ushbu she'riy parchada ham bahor timsoli aks etgan. Ushbu she'r aslida Hamid Olimjonning

***Har bahorda** shu bo'lar takror,*
***Har bahor** ham shunday o'tadi.*
Qancha tirishsam ham u beor
Yellar meni aldab ketadi.[3]

Yoki:

Yuzlarimni silab-siypalab,
***Baxting bor**, deb esadi yellar.*
Etgan kabi go'yo bir talab,
***Baxting bor**, deb qushlar chiyillar.*[4]

O'zbek she'riyatida bahor "Baxt" ramzi. Ushbu she'rni pragmatik jihatdan tahlil qilsak, shoir qushlar, yellar so'zlarini bekorga qo'llamagan. Ushbu so'zlar ham xushyor o'quvchiga ko'klamdan darak beradi va anafora badiiy san'ati bilan uyg'unlashib ketadi.

Hozirgi kunda lingvokulturologiyani chetlab o`tgan holda tilshunoslikda biror ishni amalga oshirish qiyin. Uni rad qilish ilmiy jamiyat etosiga mos kelmaydi.

Lingvokulturologik tadqiqotning obyekti va predmetini tushuntirishga harakat qilamiz. Barcha ijtimoiy fanlarning umumiy obyekti inson hisoblanadi. Biroq har bir fanning alohida predmeti bor – inson va uning faoliyatiga tegishli biror jihatdir.

Lingvokulturologik tadqiqotning obyekti madaniy axborotning tarjimoni bo`lgan tilning o`zaro aloqalarini o`rganishdir. Bu obyekt bir qancha fundamental fan – tilshunoslik va Madaniyatshunoslik, etnografiya va pragmalingvistikaning tutashgan nuqtasida paydo bo`lgan.

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ISSUES OF IMPROVING HOTEL AND TOUR GUIDE SERVICES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Abstract. In Uzbekistan, especially in Karakalpakstan, tourism activity has been considered at the level of state policy since the first days of independence. All the necessary organizational and legal mechanisms for the development of the tourism sector were created, important regulatory documents were adopted, and this work is still ongoing. For the development of tourism in our country, it is necessary to create the basis for the formation of the tourism service market to raise it to new levels, to make our country one of the world tourism centers. It should be emphasized that the tourism sector is important for the development of the economy of countries and regions, and that it is one of the priority sectors of the world economy of the twenty-first century. Therefore, the purpose of this article is related to considering the development of tourism in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In addition, the article focuses on the issues of improving hotel and tour guide services in tourism.

Keywords: tourism, tourist, activity, service, Republic of Karakalpakstan, hotel, excursion, tour.

Tourism activity in our country has been interpreted as a priority direction of economic development since the first days of independence, and attention to it has risen to the level of state policy. Necessary organizational and legal mechanisms for the development of the tourism industry have been created, relevant regulatory documents have been adopted by the government, and work in this regard is still ongoing [4, 20-23].

Tourist services are a set of actions aimed at satisfying and providing tourist needs, in the field of service, they should respond to the goals of tourism, the nature and direction of the tourist service. According to the requirements of the state standard, tourist services are the product of tourism organizations that are engaged in the activities of meeting the needs of tourists.

In general, tourist services are a kind of invisible goods. The service occurs directly in the process of consumption and does not exist separately, this is the main difference between the service and the material goods. In addition, the goods are brought to the consumer, and in the case of tourist services, the consumer is taken directly to the place where the service is performed. Therefore, the preparation and sale of tourist services is governed by a set of other laws, not on the basis of the laws related to the sale of material goods [3, 6-8].

According to Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism": "A tour is a set of tourist services in a specific direction (booking, accommodation, meals, transport, recreation, excursion services and other services) provided for specific periods [1].

Furthermore, decision on the approval of the regulation on licensing of tourism activities was adopted by the Court of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In accordance with this decision, tourism activities are carried out by providing the following types of tourism services:[2].

hotel services — accommodation facilities (hotels, tourist complexes, tourist bases, recreation areas, boarding houses, camping sites, motels, hostels, national guest houses and other objects where tourists stay for at least one night) of consumers (renters) services related to providing temporary accommodation and food;

Excursion services - services of organization of excursions accompanied by a guide (guide) on prearranged routes in order to get acquainted with objects capable of meeting the spiritual, intellectual, business and other needs of tourists.

Tourist services include excursions and pokhods. In the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism": "excursion activity - tourist activity with the help of an excursion leader (guide) on prearranged routes for the purpose of familiarizing with historical monuments, places of interest and other objects" the part regarding the organization of excursions" - it is said. It is said about the guide: "guide (excursion leader) is a physical person who provides excursion - informational, organizational services and qualified assistance to the participants of the tour within the framework of the contract for providing tourist services." Excursion (excursion) can be offered to tourists and excursionists (one-day visitors). An excursion is a tourist service that serves to satisfy the tourist's aesthetic, spiritual, informational and other curiosity needs [1].

Tourism is closely related to excursions. Because the excursion is the intellectual expression of every tourist trip. Usually, when we say excursion, we mean visiting interesting places, visiting historical museums, seeing archeological treasures, etc. Excursions are different and are divided into: [7, 46-53]

1. Excursion tours can be divided into the following classes according to their content: overview, general, multi-plan, thematic, historical, cultural studies, etc.

2. According to the composition of the participants.

3. Venues.

4. Mode of movement.

5. It is divided according to the form of transfer.

The main narrative forms in the excursion are images, sequences, counting and explaining information about objects, revealing the content of interrelationships and connections, interpretation, focusing on the object during the process. ekt features include guidance, guidance, and guidance on proper object observation. An excursion is an informal form of intercity travel.

Relationships are formed during the journey and develop along with its stages. In the process of the excursion, it is important to expand the scope of the relations, the absence of social classes, the attitude of each tourist, and the excursion ensures that these characteristics are conveyed using specific means. Thus, the audience constantly interacts with the guide and objects. And the trip is the result of the relationship between the tour guide, objects and tourists [9, 48-50].

During the tour, there will be signs that separate and unite the audience. The unifying signs are the presence of the relationship between the tourist and the tour guide, seeing, hearing, feeling of commonness, influencing each other (emotion), attraction of common attention, tourists gathered before the trip do not form an audience. Only after attention is drawn to one place, the harmony of the tour audience, good mood in the conditions of their psycho-physiological and social harmony, all of them create the basis for a good excursion. It is known that the concept of excursionists is different. Typological groups are used to determine the level of understanding of tourists: actually tourists are interested in the topic of travel and seek to get the necessary information.

Tourists who not only wait and hear about the trip, but also want to actively participate in it, but for some reason, they come to the trip in a bad mood and are capable of ruining the trip. They came on the trip against their will. These tourists can be called incompetent because they are not very interested in travel. These are the enemies of guided tours. The composition of the tour audience may be the same depending on the profession, age or education. It is determined in psychological processes of thinking, receiving or understanding, memory, meaning and processing and assimilation of information coming from the tour guide to attract the attention of tourists to the trip. Three types of attention are known: with desire, without desire and after desire. Unwilling attention is focused on thinking about an object, arising without any effort (movement). Attention with desire is the opposite.

A hotel is a building (or complex of buildings) in which a complex technological process takes place throughout the day, where customers are given rooms (or places in rooms), as well as additional services aimed at comfortable, convenient and safe use of hotel products. guaranteed to be displayed.

Factors negatively affecting the development of the hotel system in Karakalpakstan:

- Expensive accommodation prices;
- Lack of qualified staff;
- Inability to fully meet world standards;
- Incompleteness of the hotel's website on the Internet;
- Low employee culture;
- Inability to fully satisfy the needs of customers;
- Services provided in the republican hotel industry are much lower than world standards;

• Infrastructure is not well developed, in particular, the hotel's occupancy rate is low in the regions and lack of modern telecommunication equipment;

• Optimal management and control

• lack of professional services, such as a lack of measures for decision-making.

It is good that the number of hotels operating in our country is increasing. However, it is also important to build these hotels in a modern style and unusual design, to decorate the interior to the extent that visitors will be surprised, and to increase the range of services that satisfy the interest and needs of experienced tourists. For this purpose, it is appropriate to work using foreign experience. For example, the Spanish hotel "Cabanes Als Arbres" fulfills the childhood dream of tourists, that is, this hotel is built in the form of a "hut" on tree branches. Such huts give people the opportunity to rest and relax in nature [8, 339-345].

The following can be suggested regarding the use of hotels from around the world in our country:

• achieving that the existing hotels fully meet world standards;

• careful development of marketing strategy;

• improvement of advertising and promotion work;

• development of constantly updated hotel websites on the Internet and integration into a single network;

• improving the qualifications of hotel staff based on world standards;

• maximum satisfaction of clients' needs, formation of high-level services;

• improvement of the pricing system and so on.

Conclusion. Based on the above information related to the organization of tourism activities, especially hotel and tour guide services, it is possible to come to the following conclusion: the development of tourism activities in Karakalpakstan has an important place in the country's economy. Therefore, it is important to improve this type of activity. It is especially important to improve hotel service in Karakalpakstan, because hotel service includes other types of services. Also, the role of tour guides in showing the nationality of our people to tourists and showing them interesting places in our country is incomparable. Therefore, it is important to improve the service of the line. In general, tourism activity is considered as the main type of activity in introducing the country to the whole world and establishing harmony between nations.

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GEODEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN KASHKADARYA REGION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. This article describes the demographic situation in Kashkadarya region, which has a unique natural increase in the geographical location of the population of Uzbekistan. The geodemographic aspects of the region are analyzed at the district level, the location of the population and the factors influencing it are described.

Key words: population, demography, the Great Silk Road, national composition, population density, labor resources.

The Republic of Uzbekistan was proclaimed as an independent country on 1 st September 1991. Its area is 448.9 thousand square kilometers and its population is 36.2 million people (in 2023.01.01). The urban population rate 51%. It consists of the autonomous republic of Karakalpakhistan and twelve regions: Andijan, Bukhara, Navoi, Namangan, Samarkand, Syrdarya, Surkhandarya, Tashkent, Khorezm, Fergana and Kashkadarya. The Great Silk Road period of the world culture influence our country's science and economy.

Uzbekistan is a multinational country. Over 100 nations live there. They have equal rights. 83 percent of the population is local Uzbek people. There are many other nations in industrial regions and cities.

Kashkadarya region is located in the south of Uzbekistan, in the basin of the river of the same name. It was first created in the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 20, 1943, in 1960-1964 it was merged with the Surkhandarya region, and the current Kashkadarya region was transformed on February 7, 1964 into a separate region. The area ofthe region is 28.6 thousand square kilometers and occupies 6.4% of the country's territory. According to this indicator, Kashkadarya occupies the 4th place after the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Navoi and Bukhara regions.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is the most densely populated country in the world with an average demographic potential. In recent years, the population of Uzbekistan and its regions, as well as the rest of the world, continues to grow, but the growth rate is declining. According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the permanent population of the country as of January 1, 2023 was 36,024,9 thousand people, which is 753.6 thousand people or 2.0% more than at the beginning of 2022. By region, the largest population is in Samarkand region (11.4% of the country's population), followed by Fergana (11.1%) and Andijan (9.2%). In terms of its demographic potential, the region ranks third among the regions of Uzbekistan after Samarkand and Fergana. Kashkadarya region ranks 3rd in the republic in terms of population, and 9.6% of the population of Uzbekistan lives in the region.

The permanent population of the region as of January 1, 2023 is 3482.6 thousand people. The urban population is 1492.3 thousand people (43%), rural - 1990.3 thousand people (57%). The population is mainly Uzbeks (92%), but also Tajiks, Turkmens, Russians, Kazakhs, Ukrainians, Azerbaijanis, Koreans, Kyrgyz, Turks, Ukrainians, Belarusians and others.

The region has a relatively high demographic potential and is growing due to natural reproduction. In this regard, the Kashkadarya region belongs to the group of regions with high natural population growth (Surkhandarya, Samarkand, Jizzakh, Khorezm), where the natural population growth is more than 20 ‰. In geodemographic studies, fertility is studied as a separate demographic basis for population reproduction. In the demographic situation of the Kashkadarya region, natural reproduction has been growing in recent years. In particular, in 2022, 98.3 thousand births were registered, respectively, the birth rate per 1000 population was 28.5 per thousand. By districts, the highest birth rates are in the Chirakchi, Kamashinsky and Dehkanabad districts:

Table 1. Geodemographic situation in Kashkadarya region (01.01.2023)

o:	Administra-tive units	Population (thous. people)	Area (thous. sq. Km)	Birth	Death	Natural reproduction
				In numeric units / promille		
including countryside::						
1	Guzar	217.2	2.65	6202 / 28.5	1009 / 4.6	5193 / 23.9
2	Dehkonabad	156.3	4.00	4602 / 29.4	890 / 5.6	3712 / 23.8
3	Kamashi	286.8	2.66	8374 / 29.1	1154 / 4	8220 / 25.1
4	Karshi	265.4	0.91	6917 / 26	1729 / 6.5	5190 / 19.5
5	Kasan	304.6	1.88	8729 / 28.6	1125 / 3.6	7604 / 25
6	Kitab	276.3	1.75	7295 / 26.4	1353 / 4.8	5942 / 21.6
7	Mirishkor	126.8	3.21	3492 / 27.5	593 / 4.6	2899 / 22.9
8	Muborak	91.8	3.07	2122 / 23.1	533 / 5.8	1589 / 17.3
9	Nishan	162.7	2.11	4557 / 28	851 / 5.2	3706 / 22.8
10	Kasbi	208.3	0.65	5845 / 28	1391 / 6.6	4454 / 21.4
11	Chirakchi	265.5	1.13	10462/ 39.4	1037 / 3.9	9425 / 35.5
12	Shakhrisabz	231.1	1.66	5528 / 23.9	1261 / 5.4	4267 / 18.5
13	Yakkabag	276.7	1.10	8040 / 29	1251/ 4.5	6789 / 24.5
14	Kokdala	181.6	1.71	4263 / 23.4	613 / 3.3	3650 / 20.1
cities:						
14	Karshi c	289.6	0.1	8507 / 29.3	1476 / 5	7031 / 24.3
15	Shakhrisabz c	144.9	0.048	3404 / 23.4	747 / 5.1	2657 / 18.3

The table is compiled on the basis of data from the Kashkadarya regional statistics department.

As the population grows, so does its geographic distribution and density. The problem of territorial distribution of the population is even more important than the problem of natural population growth and fertility. In 2023, the population density in the region will increase by one square km up to 121 people. In accordance with the natural and geographical environment of the region, the population is unevenly distributed over its territory. Karshi, Kasbi, Shakhrisabz, Yakkabag and Kitab districts, which were traditionally irrigated, are relatively densely populated and sparsely populated in mountainous and desert regions. Since the 1970s, due to the development of new lands in the Nishan, Mirishkor, Kasan, Kasbi districts of the region, the population density has increased significantly due to migrants.

Currently, a small population lives in the Mubarak, Mirishkor, Nishan, Dehkanabad districts of the region, as well as in the pastures of the Kamashi, Chirakchi, Guzar districts. The low population density in areas with a large area is due to the presence of the Karshi Desert in the region. If most of the demographic “load” in Karshi region is associated with the fact that it is located directly around the regional center, then in Shakhrisabz region this situation is associated with the city of Shakhrisabz, which is home to almost 139 thousand people.

The demographic situation in Kashkadarya region is characterized by high birth rate and natural growth, negative migration balance, large number of young people and labor resources (59% of the total population), uneven distribution of territorial location.

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SOCIAL AND LEGAL RULES OF ETIQUETTE IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM CULTURE

Abstract. In the article, in the conditions of today's globalization, to free them from any ideological threats, to form ideological immunity in their thinking on the basis of the principle of "opinion against thought, idea against idea, enlightenment against ignorance", cultural skills of young people to the extent that they can freely express their opinion on the events that happened, and if necessary, analyze them. the importance of formation is taken into account.

Key words. Legal knowledge, spirituality, culture, manners, education, legal consciousness, ideology.

Enter. One of the main foundations of the large-scale reforms carried out in our republic in recent years is to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work, which aims to ensure that our population, especially the fourth generation, will become mature and well-rounded people in all respects. Of course, educational institutions, along with all other fields, are of special importance in making the people of today, who are the foundation of our future, well-educated, highly professional, and intellectually capable. Also, in the conditions of today's globalization, it is necessary to free them from any ideological threats, to form ideological immunity in their thinking based on the principle of "opinion against thought, idea against idea, enlightenment against ignorance", and to reach the level where they can freely express their opinion on the events that have happened, and if necessary, analyze them.

As our President Sh.M. Mirziev stated in his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "We consider it our primary duty to improve the activities of all links of the education and training system based on the requirements of today's times. When talking about the upbringing of the young generation, I would very much like that each of us, especially our sons who have just come into life, follow these thoughts of our grandfather Abdurauf Fitrat.[1] Here is what our great ancestors said: "It is up to the people to move towards a specific goal, to become statesmen, to be happy and gain respect, to be worldly, or to be weak and humiliated, to bear the burden of misfortune, to be neglected, to be subordinated to others, and to be slaves and captives. it depends on the education received from their parents in childhood." In fact, the culture, intelligence, behavior, and characteristics of the children in the educational institutions are an expression of the upbringing they received in the family. The educational system helps to improve these qualities.

Raising legal consciousness and legal culture in society is one of the most important conditions for ensuring the rule of law and strengthening legitimacy. In recent years, significant work has been done on the fundamental reform of the national legal system, the formation of legal culture in society, and the training of qualified legal personnel. At the same time, a number of problems and shortcomings that prevent the formation of respect for human rights and freedoms, raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, and increasing the level of legal literacy of citizens in society remain.

In particular, legal education and upbringing work is not being carried out systematically and organically in order to raise the legal culture. For many years, this issue has been viewed as the work of law enforcement bodies and some state bodies, and the participation of the family, neighborhood and other institutions of civil society has not been sufficiently ensured. There are such professions whose history goes back to ancient times. For example, pottery, blacksmithing, jewelry, weaving, tailoring, goldsmithing, architecture, medicine, etc. But there are relatively new professions, the emergence of which is connected with the development of science and technology in later periods.

Such professions include driving, piloting, engineers, engineering, aerospace and many other professions. As many professions exist in Dunè, they have as many professional ethics. In ―Timur's Laws‖, society was divided into 12 categories, including Sayyids, Amirs, Sipohs, Raiyats, Ministers, Doctors, Hakims, Astrologers and Engineers, Muhaddis, Craftsmen and Art Owners, etc.57. Alisher Navoi divides the society into 34 categories depending on the occupations and occupations they are engaged in. People are required to pay special attention to the issue of professional ethics along with their profession. The use of examples of spiritual heritage expressed by eastern thinkers about professional ethics in educational classes on topics such as ―My profession is my pride‖, ―My favorite profession‖ and other educational events, which are held in order to interest students of general secondary schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges in learning a profession. it works well.

Because Eastern thinkers analyzed knowledge, morality and profession as closely related to each other. "As far as I know," says Koshifi, "there is a brief rule that applies equally to all professions - etiquette, and there is also a separate etiquette for each profession"58. Therefore, a person who wants to take up a profession should, first of all, be engaged in an honest profession, not to accumulate wealth through it, but to strive to gain the reputation of the people, to be honest and religious, not to deal with religious people, to be considerate of other people's rights. formation of legal immunity against negative influencing factors, respect for laws and rules of etiquette in every person, loyalty to national values, instilling a sense of intolerance towards violations was not comprehensively approached. There will be many applicants for hiring graduates who have a thorough understanding of their profession as well as an adequate culture of professional ethics.

Inadequate efforts to inculcate the ideas of maintaining a balance between personal interests and the interests of society in raising legal awareness and legal culture in the minds of the population also have a serious negative impact on ensuring the rule of law. In addition, in the current era of globalization and scientific and technical development, innovative methods of raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, advanced and effective means of propaganda, and the positive experiences of foreign countries in this regard are not sufficiently used. he can also attract the attention of employers with the fact that he has sufficient professional ethics. For this purpose, the rules of professional ethics for the specialties prepared in each vocational college will have a good effect.

For example, if the graduates of the vocational colleges of Economics have extensive knowledge of the rules of professional ethics of farmers, managers, merchants, brokers, auditors, entrepreneurs, bankers, tax collectors and other owners, it will be easier for them to achieve their goals in the future. In the planning of spiritual and educational work in the Vocational College of Economics in Olot district, along with teaching the students the sciences for their chosen professions, in order to introduce them to the rules of professional ethics, the hadiths, various propaganda pamphlets, and the ideas presented in the spiritual-ethical, religious-mystical views of eastern thinkers are used..

For example, at the moment, the issue of ethics, rules of conduct of a businessman, economist, banker, manager, broker, auditor, entrepreneur is taught as factors of great importance in further deepening of socio-economic reforms in our country. We believe that it is appropriate to hold an event on the topic of "Alisher Navoi - the behavior of merchants and commercialists" with graduates of economics-oriented vocational colleges of general secondary schools. At this event, Alisher Naoi's thoughts on the behavior, behavior, and moral character of merchants and commercialists, which have not lost their value even now, will be revealed.

2020 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev

In this Decree, it was listed that the following problems and shortcomings that prevent the improvement of the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population and increase the level of legal literacy of citizens in the society are preserved. In particular, legal education and upbringing work is not carried out systematically and organically in order to raise the legal culture. For many years, this issue has been viewed as the work of law enforcement bodies and some state bodies, and the participation of the family, neighborhood and other institutions of civil society has not been sufficiently ensured. respect for the rules of ethics, loyalty to national values, instilling a sense of intolerance towards violations was not comprehensively approached, the fact that the tasks of increasing the legal knowledge of the population are defined in general terms and there is no clear and effective mechanism for their implementation indicates that the work on raising the legal culture in society is carried out inefficiently, legal awareness and Inadequate efforts to inculcate in the minds of the population the idea of maintaining a balance between personal interests and the interests of the society in raising the legal culture has a serious negative impact on ensuring the rule of law.

In his many speeches and speeches, the head of our state emphasizes that the development of the state and society should become the work of the whole society, for this every citizen should show his firm civil position in this regard, and the personal interest of the citizen should never prevail over the interest of the society.

Starting from the 2020/2021 academic year, introducing a mechanism to ensure continuous and systematic improvement of the legal knowledge of pupils and students in educational institutions, as well as ensuring a fundamental revision of educational programs aimed at increasing the legal literacy of pupils and students, education on raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of the young generation serious tasks, such as taking measures to expand effective mechanisms of cooperation of institutions with law enforcement agencies, were assigned. One of the most important aspects of the concept of raising legal culture in society is that the formation of legal education and the raising of legal culture should start from the family. The concept shows that it was developed in close connection with our national mentality and way of life.. It is known that, in the opinion of Alisher Navoi, a merchant should not only pursue profit, should not risk his life for wealth and money, should not put himself in danger to find pearls, should not be greedy and greedy. Alisher Navoi criticizes rogue merchants and smugglers. "If he cherishes his wealth and humbles himself, hides his wealth from the government tax (stamp) and humiliates himself, or hoards it for the heir's hair, or saves to cause an event, then such a person is not a merchant, but a laborer, and he is always tormented by his greed and lowliness."59 Navoi says about them.

Alisher Navoi doesn't include cheaters in the number of people, because they harm the people, they are traitors, frauds and dishonest people. These words of Navoi seem to be spoken in our time. The opinions of thinkers about professional ethics and spiritual-educational events have strengthened the desire of graduates of general secondary schools, students of academic lyceums and vocational colleges to become real owners of the profession they aspire to acquire, to become real craftsmen. In addition to professional skills, it is important to teach the new professions - dealers, brokers, managers, managers, etc., that have emerged in the conditions of the market economy, as well as Eastern market relations and the rules of conduct related to a certain profession. In our opinion, providing comprehensive information about professional ethics and professional behavior to graduates of general secondary schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges is necessary for the implementation of the activities put forward in the Law on Education and the National Program of Personnel Training, our motherland is fully and there is no doubt that it will help to prepare highly qualified, morally mature specialists.

Conclusions and suggestions. In particular, in recent years, a new era of reforms has begun in the national legal system in terms of scope and essence. Fundamentally changing the attitude towards the practical provision of human rights and freedoms and legal interests has become the main idea of system reforms. When it comes to legal consciousness, legal culture, legal literacy, most of us understand only the level of knowledge or ignorance of laws. In fact, this is a very broad concept and includes three important factors that determine the development of the state and society. A person with a high legal culture obeys the law, always obeys it and respects the law. Such people do not act contrary to the rules established by law, on the contrary, they encourage others to do the same. A socially and politically active citizen has a conscious attitude to the events taking place in society, feels his involvement in reforms, and lives with a sense of civic responsibility before the state and society. Above all, he tries to make a practical contribution to the development of the country.

The fact that the tasks of increasing the legal knowledge of the population are defined in a general way and that there is no clear and effective mechanism for their implementation shows that the work on improving the legal culture in the society is being carried out inefficiently. It is appropriate to further improve the effectiveness of work on raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, to introduce modern methods of increasing the legal knowledge of citizens in harmony with social and political changes, and also to form a strong legal immunity to protect the population, especially young people, from harmful information.

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CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD COMPONENTS AND FOOD ADDITIVES

Abstract. In this article, we will describe the classification of food components, food additives, animal natural components of food, fish, meat, bone, blood, and of course, we will emphasize its importance and role in human life.
Key words: food components, additives, bone, food products, heat treatment, production, food raw materials.

Introduction: Food products - from animals intended for human consumption, plant, microbiological, mineral, artificial or biotechnological natural or processed products obtained by various means. In the preparation of food products - processing (processing), heat treatment (from freezing and cooling), canning, cooking, fermentation, salting, drying, combination of processes including pickling, concentration, extraction. For food products and other food products: all drinks - alcoholic, non-alcoholic (including bottled water); Bread, dairy products; any substances used in food preparation and processing (food raw materials, nutritional and biologically active additives, etc.).

Materials and discussion: Food (food) raw materials - for production (preparation) of food products raw materials used are animal, plant, microbiological, mineral, plant or products of biotechnological origin and liquid food. Certain organoleptic and (or) technological effects on food products food additives with or without their own nutritional value, usually not used directly for food, to give properties, as well as to improve their preservation; intentionally to the food product for technological purposes during its production, transportation and storage any substances (or mixtures of substances) that are administered are used. These things or their modified products can become food ingredients. A food additive can perform one or more technological functions. Depending on the functions performed: Dyes; Preservatives; Antioxidants; Consistency stabilizers, Emulsifiers; Acidity regulators and thickeners: Flavor and aroma enhancers. [1.76]

To enrich food ration with biologically active substances biologically active additives (BAD) - natural and (or) natural biological active substances, as well as for simultaneous use with food or food products probiotic microorganisms are used for inclusion. Probiotic microorganisms are the protector of the human intestine improvement (optimization) of composition and biological activity of microflora for live non-pathogenic and non-toxic food products microorganisms. If food products are intended for specific categories of consumers, then, taking into account its special composition and properties, it is specialized refers to food products. The problem of food safety is a complex complex problem because biochemists, microbiologists, toxicologists to solve it on the part of producers, sanitary-epidemiological services, state requires a lot of effort on the part of authorities and consumers. A high level of food safety minimizes risks can be provided as a result of creating an advanced system. Of his service taking into account the specifics, the responsible parties of this system are agriculture, food and the processing industry, commercial enterprises, regulatory bodies, science and is politics, in addition, as in other areas of life, food. It is practically impossible to provide a hundred percent guarantee of safety, because food production of products is developing every day. Safety of food products means human health during their use from the point of view of danger to the body, it has a severe adverse effect (food poisoning and food poisoning, infections), various things, after-effects (carcinogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic effect) should be understood as absence of danger. Otherwise in other words, it does not have harmful or adverse effects on the health of current and future generations, food products can be considered safe. Along with food, the human body contains a lot of dangerous substances size may come. [2.45]

Therefore, for the health of consumers, theirs effectiveness of quality control of food products guaranteeing safety, there are actual problems related to increasing responsibility for objectivity. Safety of food products biological objects, dangerous chemicals hygienic, containing compounds, radionuclides and harmful plant compounds evaluated according to standards. Their presence in food products was studied the specified weight (volume) of the product should not exceed the permissible level. Indicators of safety and nutritional value of food products with sanitary rules and norms (SanPin), GOST and others with existing regulatory documents for specific types of products must comply with established hygiene standards. At the same time, food compliance of products with safety and food value requirements control should be carried out by manufacturing enterprises. Currently, the composition of food products in the developed countries of the West, which is a complex of legislative acts on properties and quality alimentarius code works. Guaranteed safety of food products in recycling enterprises of industrialized countries to provide quality during food production according to the level of risk criteria analysis of threats on dangerous control points, involving a control system is created and works. Development, creation and analysis of new criteria, create sensitive methods with a high degree of probability and reliability to determine the ingredient composition of chemically complex mixtures and made it possible to establish their authenticity. However, the food, product safety assessment methods require constant improvement.

Toxicity of an agent that is a food source or carrier, it is dangerous for human health due to the simple identification of its properties, it is necessary to proceed to a precise assessment of the quantity of risk. [3.107]

One of the most important issues in solving the problem of product quality ecologically it is a question of longevity. In this context, food the quality of raw materials and food products becomes relevant, it is often theirs due to environmental cleanliness. Formation of the quality of food products, one of the main principles is their safety. Public control is a mechanism of consumer influence on product quality, the relationship between the consumer, the manufacturer, the seller and the executor helps to implement the practical scheme. "Consumer rights, adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection of consumer rights provides the opportunity to create a wide network of public organizations. Labeling of food products - to a certain extent their quality is a means of ensuring control, their identification and used by control organizations for evaluation. Based on and (or) the recipe of the food product and the composition of raw materials based on the data, using the calculation method. At the same time, food organoleptic properties of the products and the traditional taste of the people should satisfy their habits and not cause complaints from consumers. Food the absence of foreign smells, tastes, compounds,the color characteristic of this type of product should not differ in consistency. Criteria of biological value of food product - food product amino acid composition of protein for the human body to synthesize its own protein, it is the degree of compliance with the requirements of amino acids and the composition of phytosanitary compounds of minor components in the product.

Conclusion: Nutritional value - carbohydrates, proteins, evaluates the composition of vitamins, macro- and micronutrients integral index. The nutritional value of the product is a food product determined by a set of properties, if they exist, physiological needs for essential substances and energy is satisfied. During the consumption and absorption of nutrients Energy provided by the body to the life of the body used to implement three main related functions. They are the main ones metabolism, digestion, muscle function.

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TECHNICAL TRANSLATION: FEATURES, DIFFICULTIES, IMPORTANCE OF THE CORRECT TRANSFER OF TERMINOLOGY

Annotation: in this article we will consider the main, in our opinion, feature of scientific and technical text – terminology. Terms are used in large numbers in these materials.

Key words: technical translation, terminology, scientific and technical texts.

Today it is impossible to imagine our life without technology, and with the expansion of contacts between countries and without the exchange of technology. In this regard, the need for high-quality technical translation is increasing.

Technical translation is understood as the translation of a technical and scientific text, that is, the translation of texts containing terms from the fields of science and technology [8].

There is no doubt that the translation of such materials should be of high quality, because errors can cost the user dearly. The difficulties of technical translation are related to the peculiarities of scientific and technical texts. Such texts include:

1. operation manuals for complex appliances, equipment, household appliances,
cars, agricultural machinery, industrial equipment;
2. technical specifications, drawings and construction projects;
3. project documentation for tenders and international competitions;
4. contracts, contracts, agreements with foreign sponsors, partners at
cooperation related to machinery or special equipment;
5. methodical manuals with recommendations on maintenance, repair of machines and mechanisms;
6. theses, dissertations, other scientific works;
7. patents, certificates, licenses, permits;
8. computer software and programming [6].

When translating, it is important to know the features of a scientific and technical text. This will help predict possible difficulties and avoid them.

According to the research of P. Newmore, the terms occupy 5-10% of the total volume of the technical text [7].

Another definition is given by M. A. Marusenko: "a term is a nominative group (noun or substantive phrase) associated with a certain scientific and technical concept, belonging to a certain set of texts and expressing a stable set of features of the concept" [5].

In the definition of I. S. Kvitko, the characteristics of the term are expressed: the term is "a word or a verbal complex that enters into systemic relations with other words and verbal complexes and forms together with them in each individual case and at a certain time a closed system characterized by high awareness, unambiguity, accuracy and expressive neutrality"[3].

Finding the right equivalent to the term is not an easy task. The terms (and with them the entire text) should be understandable to the specialist or the recipient of the translation.

Very often terms can have several equivalents depending on the sphere of use:

1. specifications – technical characteristics (automatic), indictment (military), task
(technical);
2. current – signal value (atom. en), current (hydro), alternating current (oil), current record;
3. output – productivity, smelting (technical), output ends (electronic), consumption side (automatic).

Thus, even the equivalent found in the dictionary will not always be correct. Note that in addition to the translation itself, the difficulty may be related to the identification of the term itself. In some texts, the terms that occur may be used by a specific company or only for a specific project.

A. O. Ivanov distinguishes the following ways of translating terminology:
- borrowing;
- costing;
- descriptive translation [2].

When borrowing, the brevity and unambiguity of the term is preserved. At the same time, this ensures unification at the interlanguage level, which is important for science. One example of borrowing is the units of measurement: ampere, volt, hertz, degree.

Calcification – reproduction of the semantic structure of a language unit – is especially often used when translating phrases:

1. normal operating condition – normal operating mode;
2. squeeze time – compression time;
3. primary-current range – primary current range;
4. power supply – power consumption.

The use of descriptive translation is valuable when the term has no equivalent in the target language and it is important for the recipient of the translation to convey the meaning, even if the translation seems cumbersome.

For example, "current is a parachutist who jumps constantly to maintain and improve his level in parachuting (aviation). "As you can see, each of the translation methods has its advantages and disadvantages. The choice of reception depends on the specific term or terminological phrase.

Translation of scientific and technical texts is a painstaking and difficult job. Technical extremely important documents, instructions for complex equipment, etc. are being translated.

Terminology is, in our opinion, the main feature of scientific and technical texts.

The terms are characterized by unambiguity, accuracy, and lack of expression. When translating, such words and phrases can cause certain difficulties. To overcome these difficulties, a translator needs, firstly, to know the features of a scientific and technical text, to master translation transformations; secondly, to know the terminology of a particular field in the source and translating languages and be able to use various sources of information.

All this is necessary to achieve an accurate and correct translation, as discrepancies can lead to improper use of equipment, which may be unsafe for the environment and people's lives.

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SUV CHIQARSH QURILMASININGZO'RIQMASI, KO'RSATKICHLARI O'ZGARISHIGA, QUVUR DIAMETRINING BOG'LIQLIGI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Suv chiqarish qurilmalarida, elektr energiyasini iqtisod qilish maqsadida va nasos unumdorligini boshqarish maqsadida ikki tezlikli elektr yuritmalari qo'llanilmoqda va qo'llash bilan binobarin nasos zo'riqmasining hamda unumdorligini pasayishiga olib kelmoqda nasos zo'riqmasini oshirish quvur diametrini o'zgartirishimiz lozim bo'lmoqda nasos unumdorligini birxil deb qabul qilamiz zo'riqmani oshirish maqsadida quvur diametrini birnechta quvur diametrida ko'rib chiqamiz hamda quvurning yerlik isrof koeffetsientlarini inobatga olgan holda qanchalik o'zgarishini o'rganiladi hamda suv chiqarish qurilmalarida ikki tezlikli elektr yuritmalar qo'llanilgan joylarda ikki muammodan biri hal qilish mumkin bo'ladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Suv chiqarish qurilmalari, elektr yuritma, zo'riqma, quvur diametri.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE HEAD OF THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM AND THE DIAMETER OF THE PIPELINE

Abstract. In this article, two-speed electric motors are used in water extraction devices, in order to save electricity and control the pump efficiency, which leads to a decrease in the pump voltage and efficiency. In order to increase the pressure, we consider the pump efficiency in the network as the same, we consider the pipe diameter in several pipe diameters, and we study how much the pipe changes, taking into account the coefficients of ground loss, and two problems in places where two-speed electric drives are used in water discharge devices. one will be able to solve.

Keywords: Water supply devices, electrical wiring, voltage, pipe diameter.

Suv chiqarish qurilmalari, konchilik korxonalarida, turli xil zavod va fabrikalarda keng ko'lamda ishlatilib kelinmoqda. Suv chiqarish qurilmalari tarixiga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak birqancha davlatlarda turlixil usullar bilan suv chiqarish ishlarini olib borishgan 1835-yilga kelib birinchi markazdan qochma nasos yaratildi hozirgi kunga qadar rivojlanishda davom etmoqda shu bilan bir qatorda elektr yuritmalarni takomillashtirilib borilmoqda. Konchilik korxonalarida suv chiqarish qurilmalari bir sutga davomidaQ_n suv oqimi davomida kamroq ishlashi Q_m suv oqimi davomida ko'proq muddatda ishlaydi ishlash mobaynida elektr energiya sarfi yuqori bo'lib qazib olingan foydali qazilma tannarxiga sezilarli darajada tasir qiladi. Boyitish fabrikalarida suvning miqdori bir maromda bo'lishi shart va lozim suvning unumdorligi tushsa zaheradagi nasos ishga tushiriladi bu esa yana qo'shimcha elektr energiya degani. Energetika tizimida energiya sifati va uning iqtisodiy sarfi bo'yicha keltirilgan ma'lumotlarga tayangan holda barcha sohalarda kundan kunga yangi loyihalar hayotga tadbiq etilmoqda, ular orasida energiya resurslaridan tejamkorona foydalanish, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlariga energiya tejamkor uskunalarni tadbiq etish loyihalari katta ahamiyat kasb etgani holda, mamlakat iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda hamda ishlab chiqarish sifatini oshirib, yangi bosqichga olib chiqishda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Energiya tejamkor uskunalardan foydalanish energiyani tejash bilan bir qatorda ishlab chiqarish hajmini oshirish hamda ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulot sifatini oshirib uning tannarxining arzon bo'lishiga ham asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Energiya tejamkor uskunalarni tadbiq etish loyihasini eng katta ishlab chiqarish tarmog'i hisoblangan sanoat korxonalariga tadbiq etish hamda u yerda qo'llaniladigan katta quvvatli uskuna va mexanizmlarni energiya tejamkor elektr qurilmalari bilan jihozlash juda katta iqtisodiy samaradorlikka erishishga xizmat qiladi. Jumladan hozirgi kunda juda jadallik bilan kengayib borayotgan energiya tejamkor ko'p tezlikli elektr yuritmalarini qo'llash bilan energiya tejamkorligiga hamda ishlash samaradorligini va sifatini sezilarli oshirishga erishish mumkin.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida energiya resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish borasida hozirgi kunda amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarning qay darajada muhim iqtisodiy asosga ega ekanligini ushbu sohaga doir chiqarilgan prezident farmonlari orqali ham bilish mumkin. Jumladan O'zbekiston Respublikasi prezidenti tomonidan 2020-yildagi 19-iyunda imzolangan "Energiyadan oqilona foydalanish to'g'risida"gi O'RQ-628 sonli qarori bunga yaqqol misol bo'la oladi.[1]

Hozirgi kunda konchilik sanoatida va ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida qo'llaniladigan suv chiqarish qurilmalari kon ishlarini olib borish jarayonida yer osti suvlari, yer osti konlarida va ochiq konlarda mavsumiy yog'ingarchilik davrida suv miqdori ortadi, natijada suv chiqarish qurilmasiga bo'lgan talab ortib boradi. Konda ishlayotgan nasosning ish davomiyligi ortib ketadi natijada qushimcha zaheradagi nasosni ishga tushirishga to'g'ri keladi bir vaqtning o'zida 2 dona elektr yuritma ishlashiga olib keladi.Ikki tezlikli elektr yuritmalarni suv chiqarish qurilmalarida qo'llash natijasida elektr energiyasidan 2 chi elektr yuritmani ishlatish mumkin bo'lmaydi elektr energiyaning 50% ni tejashimiz mumkin bo'ladi.Ushbu ikki tezlikli qutiblari o'zgaruvchan chulg'amli elektr yuritmani konchilik korxonalarida, suv va qishloq xo'jaliklarida, suv chiqarish qurilmalarida markazdan qochma turdagi o'rta quvvatli (30-110 kvt, 380/660 v) hamda kata quvvatli (400kvt va undan yuqori,6000V) nasos mexanizimlari elektr yuritmalari tezligini texnologik jarayonlarda rostlash talab qilinganida qo'llash mumkin. Ishga tushirish davomida o'zining nominal quvvatida bir necha barobar ishga tushish toki katta bo'lishi oldini olish ham mumkin. [2]

Suv chiqarish qurilmalarini ishlatish va ekspluatatsiya qilish qoidalariga amal qilishimiz lozim. Konchilik korxonalari suv chiqarish qurilmalari ko'p miqdorda elektr energiya iste'mol qiladigan qurilmalar qatoriga kiradi. Shuning uchun ularning ishini iqtisodiy samarador va shu bilan bir qatorda ishonchli tashkil qilish ularni zamon talablariga ko'ra to'g'ri loyihalash, o'rnatish va ishlatishga bog'liq. Markazlashtirilgan, asosiy va yordamchi suvchiqarish qurilmalari ilm-fan texnka tehnalogiyaning yutuqlari asosida ishlab chiqilgan loyiha asosida ishlab chiqilgan loyiha asosida o'rnatiladi. Ularni o'rnatish malakali mutaxasislar tomonidan bajariladi. Ular suv chiqarish qurilmaning barcha qismlari (nasos elektr yuritgich, suv so'rilish va haydalish quvurlari, o'lchov asboblari va boshqalar) ni o'rnatish, ularni yig'ish va sozlash dastlabki ishga tushurish, korxona sharoitida sinov ishlarini bajaradilar. Suv chiqarish qurilmasini loyihalashda ikki tezlikli qutiblari o'zgaruvchan chulg'amli elektr yuritmani qo'llashimiz mobaynida birinchi tezlikda nasosning zo'riqmasi tushishiga olib keladi birinchi va ikkinchi tezlikda ham belgilangan balandlikga suvni ko'tara olishi lozim bo'ladi buning uchun ikki tezlikni ham qanoatlantitaridan tashqi tarmoqni tanlab olishimiz kerak bo'ladi tanlash uchun quyidagi ishlarni amalga oshirishimiz lozim bo'ladi. Nasos H=9m ga suvni ko'tarishi uchun kerakli bo'lgan suv chiqarish qurilmasining quvur diametrini hisoblab chiqdik. Quvur diametriga bog'liq ravishda quvur anjomlarini tanlab qarshilik koeffitsientlarini gidravlik sxemaga bog'liq ravishda hisobladik va olingan natijalarni nasos xarakteristikasi grafigiga qo'yganimizda shartni quvur diametri d_n=1200 mm bo'lganda nasosga qo'yiladigan shartlarni qanoatlantiradi. [3]

$$R = (\lambda \cdot \frac{L}{d} + \sum \xi + 1) \cdot \frac{8}{g \cdot \pi^2 \cdot d^4 \cdot 3600^2} \quad (1.1)$$

R- tashqi tarmoqning umumlashtirilgan (quvur uzunligi bo'yicha va yerli qarshilik koeffitsientlar summasi);

Umumlashtirilgan qarshilik koeffitsientlar yig'indisi asosida:

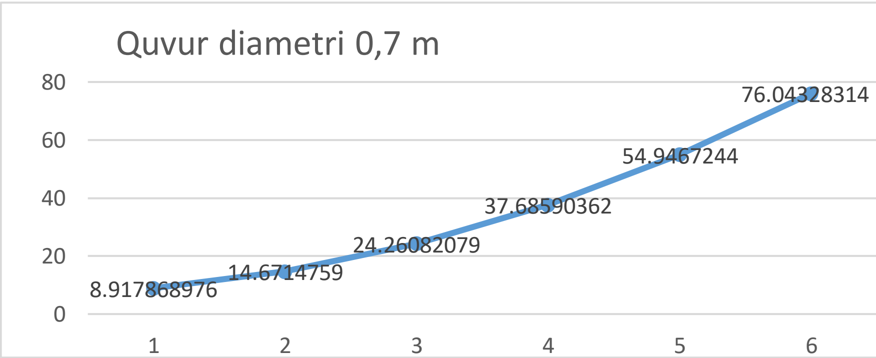
$$\Delta H = H_g + R \cdot Q^2 \quad (1,2)$$

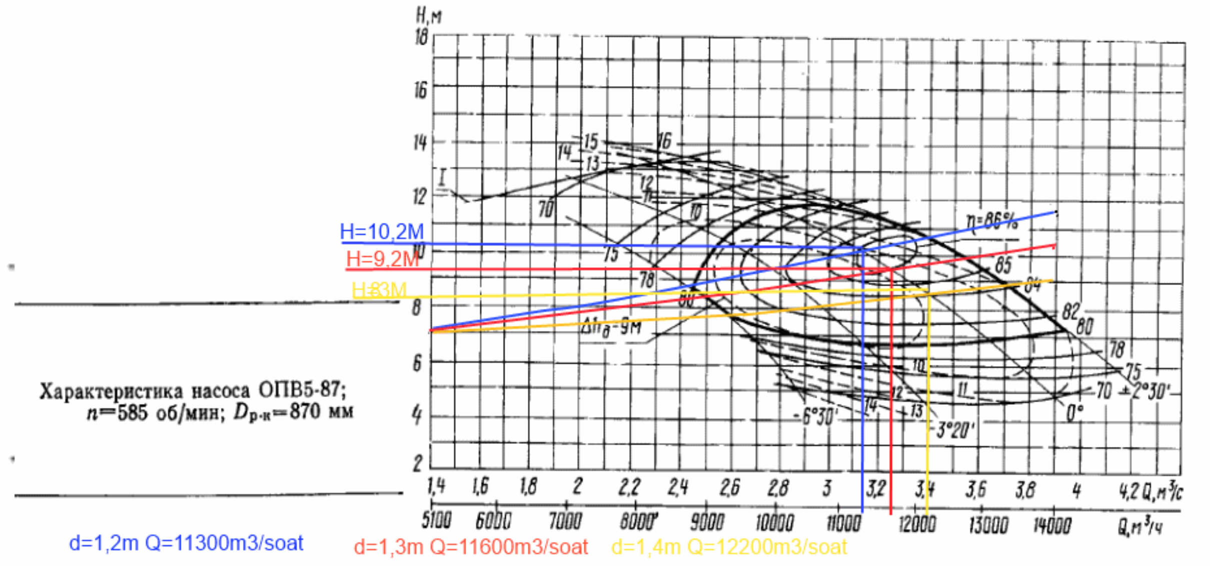
Suv chiqarish qurilmaning tashqi tarmoq xarakteristikasi yuqorida ko'rsatilgan (1.1) tenglik asosida topiladi. Buning uchun avval qurilmaning gidravlik sxemasi va tashqi tarmoqning tuzilishiga ko'ra tengliklar bilan umumlashtirilgan qarshilik koeffitsienti *R*- hisoblanadi. So‘ngra (1,2) tenglikdagi oqim sarfi –Q ga qator ($Q=0$ –dan $Q=1.5\cdot Q_p$ – gacha) qiymatlar berildi va bu qiymatlarga mos keluvchi qarshi bosim -ΔH hisoblanadi hisoblangan natija. Suv chiqarish qurilma suv quvurlarining tashqitarmoq xarakteristikalari quriladi, suv chiqarish qurilma ish rejimini grafik usul bilan topiladi va eng maqbo’li tanlab olinadi quvur diametri, balandligi, unumdorligi va suv surish balandligi.

Quvur diametrini unumdorlikga bog’liq holdagi H_g ga bog’liq holda usish jadvali-1

Dn	Hg	0,25	0,5	0,75	1	1,25	1,5
	0	2408	4816	7224	9632	12040	14448
0,7	7	8,917869	14,67148	24,26082079	37,6859036	54,9467244	76,0432831
0,8	7	8,058712	11,23485	16,52841199	23,9393991	26,46781108	45,113648
0,9	7	7,549963	9,199852	11,94966637	15,7994069	20,74907324	26,7986655
1	7	7,319915	8,27966	9,879235273	12,1186405	14,99787576	18,5169411
1,1	7	7,196135	7,784541	8,765217525	10,1381645	11,90338201	14,0608701
1,2	7	7,131487	7,525947	8,183380717	9,10378794	10,28716866	11,7335229
1,3	7	7,091131	7,364524	7,820180087	8,45809793	9,278278019	10,2807203
1,4	7	7,055446	7,221784	7,499014693	7,88713723	8,386151926	8,99605877

H_g balandlikning usish diagrammasi diagramma-1





1-rasm. Suv chiqarish qurilmasining ish rejimini grafik usul bilan topish.

Ish rejimi qurilgan grafikdan ko'rinib turibdiki quvir diametri 1,2 m bo'lganda H zo'riqmamiz 10,2 metrni tashkil etmoqda Q unimdorligimiz esa 11300 m^3/soatni tashkil etmoqda foydali ish kaeffetsientimiz η =0,86 tashkil etmoqda, d=1,3m bo'lganda H=9,2m Q=11600m^3/soat η =0,85, d=1,4m bo'lganda H=8,3m Q=12200m^3/soat η=0,84 ko'rsatkichlarni qayt etdi. [4]

Suv chiqarish qurilmasini loyihalash davomida birnechta usullar yordamida kerakli bo'lgan ko'rsatkichlarga erishish suv chiqarish qurilmasini normal ishlashi uchun kerakli bo'lgan tashqitarmoq, quvur jihozlari bir necha diametlarda ishlab qurilma ish rejimini grafik usilida toppish va uni grafikta qurish shart bo'ladi grafikda qurilmaning tashqi tarmoq bilan birgalikda ishlashi, ish jarayoni namoyon bo'ladi. Ish jarayonini tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak 9 metrga ko'tarishi kerak bo'lar edi, quvur deametri 1,2 metr bo'lgan tashqitarmoq 10,2 mertrga ko'tarmoqda unimdorligimiz esa 11300m^3/soatni tashkil etmoqda, ikkinchi tashqitarmog'imizning quvur deametri 1,3metr bo'lgani esa 9,2metrni tashkil etmoqda unimdorlik 11600 m^3/soatni tashkil etmoqda shart bajarildi. Shartning bajarilishiga keladigan bo'lsak birinchi holatdagi tashqi tarmoq nasos zo'riqmasi baland bo'lgani bilan unimdorlik past ko'rsatkichni qayt etmoqda ikkinchi holatdagi nasos zo'riqmasini 0,2metr zahira bilan unimdorligimiz esa 11600 m^3/soatni tashkil etmoqda o'z-o'zidan ko'rinib turibdiki quvur diametrini 1,2 metr deb qabo'l qilamiz qolaversa tashqi tarmoqning quvur anjomlarini ham 1,2 metr bo'lganlarini qabo'l qilamiz va tashkil etamiz. Tashqi tarmoqni tanlashda nasos unumdorligi ham muhim ro'l o'ynaydi.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki zamonaviy kon korxonalarida suv va qishloq xo'jaliklarida, suv chiqarish qurilmalarida markazdan qochma nasoslarni ishlatishda tashqi tarmoqni tanlash va ularni yig;ish ishlariga nasosning texnologik ko'rsatkichlariga tasir qilish omillariga etibor qaratish kerakligi ishlab chiqarish jarayonlariga tadbiq qilish orqali nafaqat katta samaradorlik va energiya tejamkorligiga qolaversa elektr yuritmani birinchi tezlikda ishga tushirib ikkinchi tezlikga o'tkazib ishlatishimiz ham mumkin bo'ladi bunda elektr yuritmani ishga tushish tokidan ham yutishimiz mumkin bo'ladi.

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ORGANIZATION OF RUSSIAN LESSONS WITH ELEMENTS OF PROBLEM LEARNING

Annotation. In this article organizing excellent lesson and teaching students with the different methodical teaching ways creating problematic situations in class had been analyzed.

Key words. Problematic, teaching way, situation, education system, fundamental elements, activity, scientific, actualization.

If we pay attention to the history of organizing lesson that it was organized to many years ago. L A. Kamensky had already been its father and founder. Having existed for several centuries, the lesson could not but be transformed. It undergoes changes, but they occur smoothly, without sudden movements. The lesson has always been and is a fundamental element of the educational system. The didactic core of the lesson should be the activity of students in observing, comparing, classifying, and identifying patterns. In other words, actions with educational material should be transformative, captivating the individual.

Teachers are constantly concerned about the question: how to build a lesson in the most rational way for the development of general educational and subject skills.

At present, teachers and scientists agree that traditional forms of education are outdated, in order to capture the attention of modern students, they must first of all surprise and interest them. It is not at all easy to do this. To do this, the teacher must help each student to feel their involvement in the subject.

Recent years have been marked by active searches and the widespread use of methods that can significantly increase the effectiveness of training. Problem-based learning technology plays a significant role in this.

The learning problem exists in two main forms:

• As the topic of the lesson.

• As a question that does not coincide with the topic of the lesson, the answer to which will be new knowledge, which is the topic of the lesson.

Methods of problematic presentation of knowledge occur at three stages of lessons:

• Actualization of knowledge.

•Formulation of the problem.

• "Discovery" of new knowledge by children.

The "discovery" of new knowledge by children is built on the basis of some mental operation, therefore, tasks that train this mental operation should be included in the stage of updating knowledge. Thinking must be brought into "form". Therefore, in the actualization of knowledge, it is necessary to include tasks of the type: find the superfluous, divide into groups, compare and indicate the difference, tasks for the development of variant thinking, attention, memory, etc.

In the last task, a "complexity" is planned. Completion of the stage of updating knowledge is associated with the fixation of "difficulties" in the activity. There are three ways to pose a problem in class:

• Creation of a problem situation

• Lead-in dialogue

• Message by the teacher of the topic of the lesson in finished form, but with the use of a motivating technique

The first way to create a problem situation.

The most characteristic is the problem situation with "difficulty". It is based on the contradiction between the need to complete the practical task of the teacher and the impossibility of doing this without today's new material.

To bring students out of a problem situation, the teacher develops a dialogue that encourages them to recognize the contradiction and formulate the problem.

The second way of posing a learning problem in a lesson is a lead-in dialogue.

The structure of the introductory dialogue can also include reproductive tasks (remember, do the usual ones) and mental tasks (analyze and compare). The answer to the last question will be the wording of the topic of the lesson.

The third way of setting a learning problem

The message of the topic of the lesson is ready-made, but with a motivating spot. There are two techniques: "bright spot" and "relevance". The first one is to communicate intriguing material to students (fairy tales, fragments of fiction). The second is to discover the meaning of the relevance of the topic for the students themselves.

The main psychological meaning of the link in the formulation of the educational problem is the generation of students' motivation to assimilate new knowledge. In addition, the first two ways provide a certain effect: the encouraging dialogue forms the creative abilities of students, the leading one - logical thinking, and both actively develop speech.

At the lessons of the Russian language, the methods we have considered for creating a problem situation with "difficulty" are used. Typical for these lessons is also the technique of creating a problem situation with “surprise”, where:

1) different opinions of students collide with a question or a practical task;

2) the students' everyday idea is exposed by a question or a practical task for a "mistake", then a scientific fact is presented by a message, experiment or visualization.

The first thing the teacher needs to decide is what is the topic of the lesson (in some cases it can become a learning problem) and what exactly is the new knowledge (which is to be discovered).

It is also desirable for oneself to understand the type of knowledge being introduced - a fact, a rule, a concept, a pattern. The search for a solution can go by the classical method through hypotheses and a dialogue that encourages hypotheses. The search for a solution ends with the formulation of the topic of the lesson or question.

The task of the modern school is not only to equip students with knowledge, but also to teach them to make observations, think creatively, reason, draw conclusions and generalizations themselves. Modern teaching methods should contribute to the implementation of cognitive activity. Among the methods of teaching the Russian language, the following can be used in Russian language lessons: analysis and synthesis, comparison and comparison, classification and differentiation, a linguistic experiment, creating a problem situation and using visualization. They, I think, play a certain role in the acquisition of knowledge by students.

Analysis and synthesis. When studying the course of the Russian language, analysis and synthesis are essential elements of any action aimed at considering any linguistic phenomenon. For example, to give students an idea of the lexical meaning of the numeral eleven, work can begin with morphemic analysis. Then the analyzed parts of the word are combined and it is concluded that in this case the lexical meaning of the word is made up of the meanings of its constituent morphemes. This is an inductive way of cognition, which provides a great activity of the class and therefore is most often used in practice.

Comparison and comparison. “The juxtaposition technique,” A.V. Pikuchev notes, “literally permeates all work on the Russian language, all its methodology.” When studying the topic “Numeral Name”, students can be offered to compare, contrast, draw conclusions about quantitative and ordinal numbers, their declension.

Classification and differentiation. Highlighting the general in linguistic facts and phenomena, and at the same time revealing the difference between them, the student gets the opportunity to distribute them into groups, combine them into separate classes. Usually already known information is brought into the system. For example, you can give the task to students: distribute numbers and words with a numerical value into groups; distribute the categories of numerals into groups.

Sum up, by creating problem situation we have to achieve active mental work of students, it is necessary to arouse in them the need for knowledge. The need for knowledge arises in those cases when obstacles, difficulties appear on the path of the student, which he cannot overcome without the necessary information for this.

A problematic situation is created even by such seemingly simple tasks as, for example:

1) disassemble the composition of the numerals two, five, two thousandth;
2) Is the use of the combination “two students” correct?

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SURXONDARYO VILOYATIDA DEMOGRAFIK JARAYONLAR RIVOJLANISHINING O‘ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada viloyat aholisining mutloq va nisbiy ko‘payishi, tug‘ulish va o‘lim ko‘rsatkichlari tumanlar miqyosida o‘rganilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: demografik jarayon, doimiy aholi, tug‘ulish, o‘lim, migratsiya, iqtisodiy rivojlanish, tabiiy o‘sish, promille.

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SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES IN SURKHANDARYA REGION

Annotation: in this article, the population of the region, absolute and relative the incidence, birth rate, and mortality rates have been studied on a district scale.

Keywords: demographic process, permanent population, birth, death, migration, economic development, natural growth, promille.

O‘zbekistonda demografik jarayonlar ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy omillar natijasida dinamik xarakterga ega. Respublika va uning viloyatlarida demografik jarayonlar tahlil qilinganda hududlarning tabiiy sharoiti, xo’jalik ixtisoslashuvi xizmat ko‘rsatish sohalarining rivojlanish darajasidagi farqlari bevosita aholi sonining o‘sishiga, tabiiy va mexanik xarakterdagi o‘zgarishlarga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi [1]. Janubiy O‘zbekistonning ko‘plab hududlari o‘zlashtirilib, vohalarga aylantirilishi oqibatida demografik vaziyat aholi yosh tarkibidagi holatga mos ravishda rivojlanib kelmoqda. Shuningdek, sanoat korxonalarining ko‘payishi va buning oqibatida mahsulot xilma-xilligining ortishi, ko‘plab yangi foydali qazilma konlarining ochilishi va reproduktiv salomatlikni saqlash borasida qilingan ishlar demografik vaziyatga o‘z ta’sirini ko‘rsatadi [3]. Bundan tashqari, demografik vaziyatning shakllanishida aholining sotsial, yosh, jinsiy va oilaviy tarkibi, muhim omil hisoblanadi. Bu o‘z o‘rnida mazkur hududlarda yosh oilalar sonining ko‘payishiga va demografik jarayonlarning izchil rivojlanishiga o‘z ta’sirini ko‘rsatadi.

Davlat statistika qo‘mitasi ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, respublikamiz aholisi 2023 yil 1-yanvar holatiga ko’ra 36 024,9 ming kishini tashkil etmoqda [4]. Mazkur aholi viloyatlar miqyosida turlicha taqsimlangan. Jumladan, Surxondaryo viloyatida mamlakatimiz aholisining 7,8 foizi yoki 2 809,9 ming kishi istiqomat qilmoqda. Shundan shahar aholisi 1020,1 ming kishini (jami aholi sonidagi ulushi 36,3 %), qishloq aholisi soni 1789,8 ming kishi (63,7 %)ni tashkil etdi.

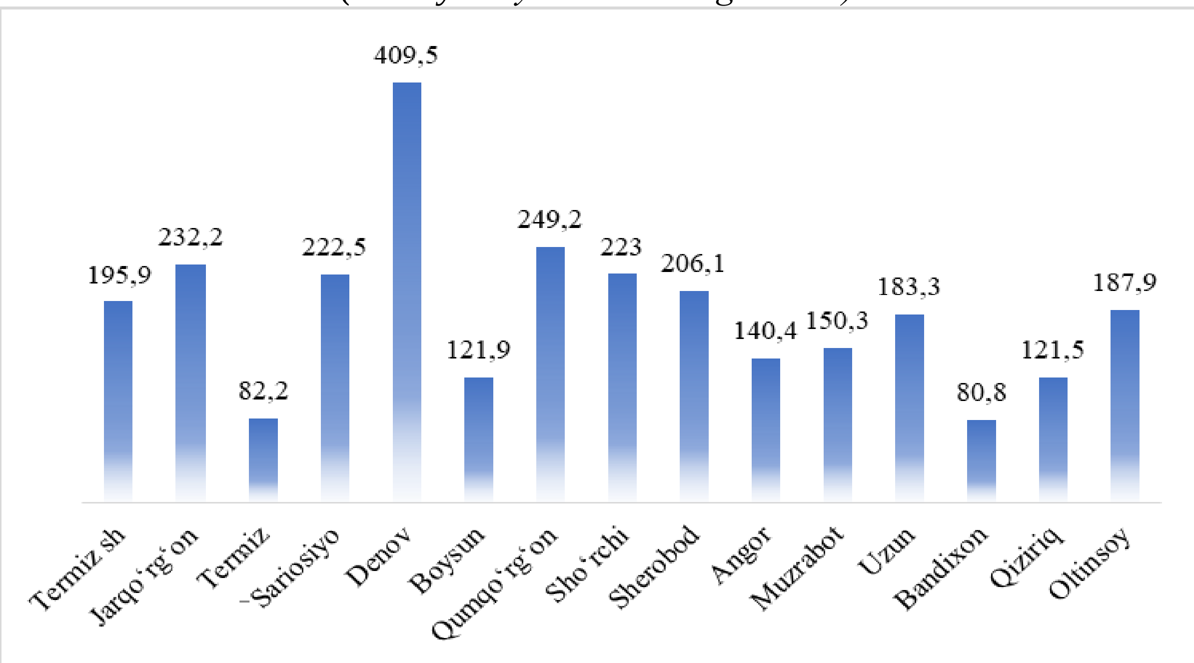
Viloyat aholisi hududlar kesimida tahlil qilinganda ma’lum darajada tafovutlar borligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Unga ko‘ra eng ko‘p aholi Denov (409,5 ming kishi), Qumqo‘rg‘on (249,2 ming kishi) hamda Jarqo‘rg‘on (232,2 ming kishi), tumanlariga, aksincha eng kam aholi esa Bandixon tumaniga (80,8 ming kishi) to‘g‘ri kelganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin (1-rasm).

Statistik ma’lumotlar yilma-yil tahlil qilinganda, aholi sonining stabil holatda o‘sganligini ko’rishimiz mumkin. Xususan, 2010 yil viloyat aholisi soni bir yilda 4,8 foizga (100,1 ming kishiga) o‘sgan. Bu ko‘rsatgich tumanlar miqyosida turlicha bo’lib, xususan, Qumqo‘rg‘on (8,2 %), Jarqo‘rg‘on (6,8 %), Sherobod (6,3%) Oltinsoy (6,9%) tumanlarida aholi ko‘payishi viloyat ko‘payishidan yuqori.

1-rasm

Tumanlar kesimida doimiy aholi sonining taqsimlanishi [4]

(2023-yil 1-yanvar holatiga ko‘ra)



Aholining bu tumanlarda ko‘p bo‘lishining asosiy sabablaridan biri sifatida mazkur hududlardagi iqtisodiy rivojlanishni yuksaltirish uchun amalga oshirilgan loyihalar keltirish mumkin. Chunki kasb-hunar, qurilish, transport va boshqa sohalarda ish o‘rinlarning yaratilishi va yangi sohalarning yo‘lga qo‘yilishi, aholining o’sish ko‘rsatkichlariga o‘z ta’sirini ko‘rsatgan.

Bandixon, Boysun, Muzrabot va Termiz tumanlarida aholi o‘sishi biroz pastroq. Chunki mazkur tumanlar bir necha yillardan buyon o‘zgartirilgan iqtisodiy holatlarga duch kelmoqda. Bu esa o‘z navbatida aholining yashash sharoitlarini ham o‘zgartirishi mumkin. Mazkur tumanlarda ish o‘rinlarning cheklanganligi aholining boshqa hududlarga ko‘chib ketishiga sabab bo‘lgan [2].

So‘nggi yillarda ham aholi muttasil o‘sib bordi. Jumladan, 2022-2023 yillar oralig’ida ya’ni o’tgan bir yilga nisbatan viloyat aholisi soni 63,5 ming kishiga yoki 2,2 foizga o‘sgan. Bu ko‘rsatkich hududlar darajasida ko‘rilganda quyidagi holatni ko‘rish mumkin: Denov 9,5 ming kishi (2,3%), Qumqo‘rg‘on 5,5 ming kishi (2,2%), Jarqo‘rg‘on 6,3 ming kishi (2,7 %), Sho‘rchi 5,1 ming kishi (2,3%) tumanlari viloyat o‘rtacha ko‘rsatkichidan yuqori. Boysun 2,2 ming kishi (1,8%), Sherobod 4,1 ming kishi (2%), Angor 3 ming kishi (2,1%) tumanlarida aholi o‘sishi nisbatan sekin kechmoqda.

Viloyat aholisining mutloq ko‘payishi tumanlar darajasida tahlil qilinganda, 2011-yildan keyin raqamlar o‘sganligini ko‘ramiz. Ya’ni ushbu yilda viloyat aholisi 44,5 ming kishiga o‘sgan, 2022 yilga kelib esa mazkur ko‘rsatkich 63,3 ming kishini tashkil etmoqda yoki viloyat aholisi 11 yil ichida 18,7 ming kishiga ko‘paygan.

Surxondaryo viloyati va uning tumanlarida aholining tug‘ulish darajasi tahlil qilinganda, ma’lum darajadagi tebranishni ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Xususan viloyatda 2014 yil tug’ulish ko‘rsatkichi 26 promillega yetgan bo‘lsa, 2021 yilga kelib bu ko‘rsatkich 29.9 promilleni tashkil etdi.

O‘rganilayotgan davr mobaynida 2015 yil tug‘ulish darajasining eng past ko‘rsatkichi qayt etilgan (25,7 ‰). Unga ko‘ra mazkur yilda Boysun (28,1 ‰), Denov (26,4 ‰), Qiziriq (28,7 ‰), Sariosiyo (27,5 ‰), Uzun (27,9 ‰), Sho‘rchi (27,2 ‰), tumanlarida tug‘ulish darajasi viloyat ko‘rsatkichidan yuqori (26,0 ‰). Aksincha eng past ko‘rsatkich esa Bandixon (0,00 ‰), Termiz shahri (23,3 ‰) hamda Sherobod (23,5 ‰) tumanlariga to‘g‘ri kelgan. Mazkur holat 2021 yil holatiga (29,9 ‰), ko‘ra tahlil qilinganda esa, Oltinsoy (30,3 ‰), Bandixon (30,3 ‰), Denov (31,4 ‰), Jarqo‘rg‘on (30,9 ‰), Qiziriq (30,8 ‰), Sho‘rchi (31,3 ‰), tumanlari viloyat o‘rtacha ko‘rsatkichidan yuqori, eng past ko’rsatkich esa Boysun (27,8 ‰), Muzrabot (28,0 ‰), Angor (28,6 ‰), tumanlariga to‘g‘ri kelganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

Demografik vaziyatning shakllanishida o‘lim ham asosiy jarayonlardandir. Surxondaryo viloyati va uning tumanlarida aholi 2014-2021 yillarda o‘lim ko‘rsatkichlarini tahlil qilib quyidagilarni ko’rishimiz mumkin. Jumladan 2014 yil viloyatda o‘lim ko’rsatkichi 4,2 promillega yetgan bo‘lsa, bu ko‘rsatgich 2021 yilda 4,7 promillega yetdi. O‘rganilayotgan yillar orasidagi tafovut 0,5 promillega oshgan. 2014 yilda Termiz shahri (4,7 ‰), Angor (4,4 ‰), Boysun(4,8 ‰), Sho‘rchi(4,5 ‰), kabi tumanlarida o’lim ko‘rsatkichi viloyatning ko‘rsatkichidan yuqori. Eng past ko‘rsatkich Bandixonga (0,00 ‰), Uzun (3,8 ‰), Sherobod

(3,8 ‰), tumanlariga mos kelgan. Jarayonni davom ettirib, 2021 yil holatiga ko‘ra(4,4 ‰) tahlil qilsak, Termiz (5,8 ‰), Angor (5,2 ‰), Jarqo‘rg‘on (5,4 ‰), Sho‘rchi (5,0 ‰) kabi tumanlarida o‘lim ko‘rsatkichi viloyatning ko‘rsatkichidan yuqori. Aksincha, past ko‘rsatkichlar, Bandixon (3,6 ‰), Sariosiyo (4,1 ‰) tumanlariga to‘g‘ri keldi.

Aholi o‘limiga sabab bo‘lgan kasalliklar 2020-yil holatiga ko‘ra tahlil qilinganda, quyidagilar ma’lum bo‘ldi. Xususan, viloyatda mazkur yilda 11,9 ming nafar o‘lim qayd etilgan bo‘lib, vafot etganlarning 62,3 % i qon aylanish tizimi kasalliklaridan, 5,9 % i o‘simtalardan, 4,0 % i baxtsiz hodisa, zaharlanish va jarohatlanishlardan, 4,5 % i ovqat hazm qilish a’zolari kasalliklaridan, 7,4 % i nafas olish a’zolari kasalliklaridan 1,5 % i yuqumli va parazitar kasalliklardan hamda 14,4 % i boshqa kasalliklardan vafot etgan. Mazkur holat sabablari sifatida oilalardagi o‘zaro notinch holatlar, tibbiyot xizmatlarining kamligi, noqulay ekologik holat va boshqa shu kabi omillarni keltirish mumkin.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni ta’kidlash joizki, viloyatda aholi soning o‘sishi yuqori ko‘rsatkichga ega. Migratsiya jarayonining nisbatan barqarorlashgani (ya’ni migratsiya saldosidagi farqlarning kamayib borayotganligi) va tug‘ulish darajasining biroz ko‘payishi xarakterli xususiyatga ega. Demak, hozirgi vaqtda viloyatda aholi tabiiy ko’payishini asosan tug‘ulish jarayoni belgilaydi.

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TALABALARNI VATANPARVARLIK RUHIDA TARBIYALASHDA JAMOAT TASHKILOTLARI FAOLIYATINI MUVOFIQLASHTIRISHNING AMALDAGI HOLATI VA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH YO‘LLARI

Annotatsiya. Maskur maqolada Talabalarni vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalashda jamoat tashkilotlari faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirishning amaldagi holati va takomillashtirish yo‘llari, milliy qadriyatlar asosida tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, talabalarni ajdodlar qoldirgan boy ma’naviy meros bilan vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash haqida so‘z yuritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Oliy ta’lim, jamoat tashkilotlari, yoshlar ittifoqi, vatanparvarlik, milliy g‘oya, milliy qadriyatlar talaba, ta’lim-tarbiya, ma’naviyat, madaniyat, ma’rifat.

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CURRENT STATUS AND WAYS OF IMPROVEMENT OF THE COORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF STUDENTS

Abstract. In this article, the actual state of coordinating the activities of public organizations in educating students in the spirit of patriotism and ways of improvement are analyzed based on national values. They also talked about educating students in the spirit of patriotism with the rich spiritual heritage left by their ancestors.

Key words: higher education, public organizations, youth union, patriotism, national idea, national values, student, education, spirituality, culture, enlightenment.

Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimizni yangilash va modernizatsiya qilish jarayonida fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarining mavqei tobora yuksalib bormoqda. Yosh avlod ongiga Vatanga muhabbat, istiqlolga sadoqat tuyg‘ularini singdirishda milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar hamda an’ana va urf-odatlarimizdan yoshlar tarbiyasida foydalanish hozirgi davrning muhim masalalaridan hisoblanib, bu o‘rinda tarbiya muhim rol egallaydi. Talabalarni haqiqiy fuqaro etib tarbiyalash, ularda vatanparvarlik tuyg‘usini qaror toptirish, fidoiy, vatanparvar fuqaro sifatida tarbiyalash evaziga ta’minlanadi. Yosh avlodda vatanparvarlik hissi va e’tiqodini tarbiyalamay turib, ularda axloqiy, xulqiy odatlar va ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirib bo‘lmaydi.

Shu bilan birga, sohadagi vaziyat va amalga oshirilgan tadbirlar tahlili yoshlarning keng qatlamlariga daxldor bo‘lgan dolzarb masalalar, ayniqsa, uyushmagan yoshlarning hayotda o‘z o‘rnini topishi uchun munosib sharoit yaratish, ularni har tomonlama qo‘llab-quvvatlash, kasbga yo‘naltirish va bandligini ta’minlash, tashabbuslarini rag‘batlantirish borasidagi ishlar talab darajasida tashkil etilmaganidan dalolat bermoqda. Joylarda, avvalambor chekka hududlarda istiqomat qilayotgan ko‘p sonli yoshlarning o‘z iqtidor va iste’dodini ro‘yobga chiqarishlari, tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug‘ullanishlari uchun keng sharoitlar yaratish, ularni turli zararli illat va yot g‘oyalar ta’siridan himoya qilish, yoshlar o‘rtasida huquqbuzarliklarning barvaqt oldini olish kabi muhim vazifalarni hal etishda “Kamolot” yoshlar ijtimoiy harakati O‘zbekiston yoshlarini buyuk maqsadlar sari birlashtiradigan va safarbar etadigan ommaviy harakatga aylana olmaganini hayotning o‘zi ko‘rsatmoqda.

Prezident Sh.M.Mirziyoev 2017 yil 30 iyun kuni “Kamolot” yoshlar ijtimoiy harakatining IV Qurultoyida “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” degan jumlalari, shuningdek, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Yoshlar Ittifoqi” tashkilotini qayta tashkil etib, yoshlar tarbiyasini yo‘lga qo‘yishga alohida e’tibor berar ekan, “Yoshlar bizning kelajagimiz”- degan fikrlari bejiz emas.

2017-2021 yillarda O‘zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi demokratik davlat qurish va fuqarolik jamiyatini rivojlantirish borasidagi islohotlarda yoshlar faolligini oshirish bilan bog‘liq bir qator yangi va muhim vazifalarni belgilab berganini alohida qayd etish joiz. Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatini izchil va samarali amalga oshirish, yoshlarni har tomonlama qo‘llab-quvvatlash, huquq va qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilish tizimini tubdan isloh etish maqsadida hamda bu borada keng jamoatchilik, avvalo, yoshlar vakillarining taklif va mulohazalarini e’tiborga olgan holda:

1.O‘zbekiston “Kamolot” yoshlar ijtimoiy harakatining 2017 yil 30 iyun kuni bo‘lib o‘tgan IV qurultoyi qaroriga muvofiq, O‘zbekiston “Yoshlar Ittifoqi” tashkil etilgani ma’lumot uchun qabul qilindi.

2.O‘zbekiston **“Yoshlar Ittifoqi”** tashkil topgan kun – 30 iyun 2017 yil sanasi mamlakatimizda **“Yoshlar kuni”**, deb e’lon qilindi.

3.O‘zbekiston Yoshlar Ittifoqi faoliyatining ustuvor yo‘nalishlari sifatida quyidagilar belgilandi:

- birinchidan, O‘zbekiston **“Yoshlar Ittifoqi”**ini Respublikada yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatining amalga oshirilishida davlat organlari, nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari va fuqarolik jamiyatining boshqa institutlari bilan samarali hamkorlikni ta’minlovchi, **“Yoshlar - kelajak bunyodkori”** shiori ostida professional faoliyatni amalga oshiruvchi tuzilmaga aylantirish;

- ikkinchidan, yoshlarning huquqlari, erkinliklari va qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilish, ularni milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga hurmat ruhida tarbiyalash, ongi va qalbida mustaqillik g‘oyalariga sodiqlik, milliy o‘zlikni anglash, Vatanga muhabbat va uning taqdiriga daxldorlik, fidoyilik hissini qaror toptirish va rivojlantirish, turli mafkuraviy tahdidlardan asrash;

- uchinchidan, demokratik davlat qurish va fuqarolik jamiyatini rivojlantirish borasidagi islohotlarda yoshlar faolligini oshirish, yuksak ma’naviyatli, mustaqil fikrlaydigan, qat’iy hayotiy pozitsiya, keng dunyoqarash va chuqur bilimlarga ega tashabbuskor, shijoatli, el-yurt manfaati yo‘lida bor kuch-g‘ayrati, bilim va salohiyatini safarbar qiladigan, mamlakat istiqboli uchun mas’uliyatni o‘z zimmasiga olishga qodir yoshlar safini kengaytirish;

- to‘rtinchidan, yoshlarning zamonaviy kasb-hunarlarni puxta egallashi uchun munosib sharoitlar yaratish, bandligini ta’minlash, ishbilarmonlik qobiliyatini rivojlantirish, ularni kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikka keng jalb etish, tashabbuslarini rag‘batlantirish, intellektual va ijodiy salohiyatini ro‘yobga chiqarishiga ko‘maklashish;

- beshinchidan, yoshlarning ilmiy va badiiy kitoblar, jumladan, elektron asarlarni o‘qishga bo‘lgan qiziqishini yanada oshirish, huquqiy, ekologik, tibbiy va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish madaniyatini yuksaltirish orqali ularda turli mafkuraviy tahdidlarga, xususan, diniy ekstremizm, terrorizm, “Ommaviy madaniyat” va boshqa yot g‘oyalarga qarshi mustahkam immunitetni shakllantirish;

- oltinchidan, yoshlar o‘rtasida sog‘lom turmush tarzi va oila muqaddasligi g‘oyalarini keng targ‘ib qilish, erta turmush qurish va yosh oilalar ajralishining oldini olishga qaratilgan samarali tadbirlarni amalga oshirish;

- yettinchidan, yoshlarni, ayniqsa, ular uyushmagan qismining bo‘sh vaqtini mazmunli tashkil etish maqsadida sport va jismoniy tarbiya bilan shug‘ullanishga, ijodiy to‘garaklar va turli, jumladan, xorijiy tillarni o‘rgatish o‘quv kurslariga keng jalb etish;

- sakkizinchidan, yosh oilalar, xususan, imkoniyati cheklangan va ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj yoshlarni ma’naviy va moddiy jihatdan qo‘llab-quvvatlash, ular uchun munosib uy-joy va ijtimoiy-maishiy sharoitlar yaratishga qaratilgan maqsadli ishlarni tashkil etish;

- to‘qqizinchidan, yoshlar o‘rtasida huquqbuzarlik va jinoyatchilikning barvaqt oldini olish va profilaktika qilish ishlarida faol ishtirok etish; **- o‘ninchidan,** mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarda faol ishtirok etadigan, xalq manfaatlariga sadoqat bilan xizmat qiladigan bilimli, tashabbuskor, ishbilarmon, halol va fidoyi yosh rahbar kadrlarni tarbiyalash, zaxirasini yaratish va ularni davlat va xo‘jalik boshqaruvi organlarining mas’ul lavozimlariga tavsiya etish;

Xulosa qilib aytganda vatanparvarlik tuyg‘usini qaror toptirish murakkab jarayon bo‘lib, bunda dastlab o‘quvchilarga vatanparvarlikning mohiyati va me’yoriy qoidalar mazmuniga oid bilimlar beriladi, avvalo, fuqarolik odobi va madaniyati haqida tushunchalar, bu xildagi hatti-harakatlarga oid namunalar keltiriladi, so‘ngra faoliyat uyushtiriladi. Ana shu asosida ularda vatanparvarlik tushunchasi shakllanadi va fuqarolik xulqiy odatlari hosil qilinadi. Vatanparvarlik tarbiyasining bosh maqsadi – yosh avlodni ma’naviy-axloqiy tarbiyalashda xalqning boy milliy, ma’naviy-tarixiy an’analarga, urf-odatlari hamda umumbashariy qadriyatlarga asoslangan samarali tashkiliy, pedagogik shakl va vositalarni ishlab chiqib amalga joriy etishdir. Vatanparvarlik tarbiyasining asosiy vazifasi – shaxsning aqliy, axloqiy, erkin fikrlovchi va jismoniy rivojlanishi, uning qobiliyatlarini har tomonlama ochish uchun imkoniyat yaratishdir.

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PROBLEMS OF MANAGERS IN MANAGEMENTAND CREATIVE EMPLOYEES IN THE NEW STRATEGY

Abstract. The article analyzes the problems of talent management and creative personnel in the conditions of the new normality. The emphasis is on the competence approach, not so much eichars and HR specialists, as linear andfunctional managers responsible for the development of personnel. The author highlights the problems that prevent the preservation of talents and creative personnel in the organization and prescribes the need for the development of social and emotional intelligence, special competent Activities that need to be trained by modern managers to eff ectively manage intellectual resource.

Keywords: Talent management, intellectual resource, social intelligence, supportive relationships, eichar, exclusive and inclusive approaches.

The country has experienced a sharp jump in the economic sphere and is undergoing a transition from the industrial age to the information age, to the digital economy, to human resource management, which, in turn, has necessitated intellectual capital management, paying special attention to talented employees. As is known, specialists understand human capital as a set of intellectual abilities, knowledge, professional competencies, motivations and value systems acquired by a person in the process of education and in practice. The concept of human capital in the literature is also defined as the most important social resource: "... the most valuable resource, much more important than natural resources or accumulated wealth... it is the cornerstone of competitiveness, economic growth and efficiency" [1]. A great contribution to the development of the concept of human capital was made by the American scientist T. Schultz, who was among the first to consider education as a factor in economic growth, and investments in the education and development of specialists as investments that improve the quality of work, the development of innovations that stimulate change and productivity

As trend analysis shows, in the 21st century, enterprises and organizations are faced with fierce competition in the market. In connection with this, the managers of many enterprises have realized that the main thing, thanks to which they will be able to win or even simply survive in a new normal situation, is talented specialists with non-standard ideas who can find innovative solutions in difficult situations. It was during these years that the struggle began for specialists capable of generating new ideas for the development and improvement of the company. New goals caused the emergence in management of such a thing as "talent management". Business practice shows that it is they who create a unique brand and image of the organization, their creative activity significantly affects the growth of its profits and competitiveness. In addition, in Uzbek management this is practically a new, non-formalized way of organizing professional activities. Talent and creative people management is today a focused management approach for hiring, developing and retaining people with the necessary abilities and skills to meet the present and strategic goals and needs of an organization. Moreover, it can be noted that the importance of talent management has already been proven in modern organizations. If an organization does not have or not enough creative employees, then it will not be able to achieve its goal, even if it has other factors, such as natural resources, modern infrastructure and technology. Practice has proven that it is talented and (or) creatively capable personnel that leads the organization to success.

In the era of the new normal, the activities of HR professionals do not become less important. Despite the fact that many positions will be automated in the coming years, artificial intelligence, machine learning and robotization are being updated. All this will certainly require the development of new or additional competencies for personnel management. In connection with what has been said, new opportunities open up for HRs. Thanks to the emergence of innovative technologies and tools, such specialists will be able to play new roles in the organization related to the creation of human capital, namely: trainers, marketers, storytellers, analysts, design thinkers. It seems that recruiting will gradually move into talent management, that is, it will rise to a higher level and begin to really influence the development of the organization.

As evidenced by the analysis of the literature, the professional term “talent management” has become popular in HR since the late 90s, when high-tech companies began to wage a “war for talent”. However, it is important to note that the managers of such companies, according to experts, attributed too much value to individual talents and thereby belittled the abilities of people working in a company with creative potential and a willingness to creative cooperation. In addition, many noted that it is actually more expedient to effectively use the creative potential of each employee and create conditions for self-realization for them. For example, Pfeffer (2001) also warned that “a war for talent is a fundamentally misleading metaphor because it overlooks the fact that teams often work much more efficiently than simple groups of people, including talented people.”

This vision of managing the intellectual potential of an organization coincides with the opinion of the author, also because it sets tasks not only for the HR department and HR departments in companies that support talent management strategies, but also the responsibility for intellectual resources now lies with almost all linear and functional leaders of the organization. The need to engage in staff development, team building and retention of the most capable employees forces managers, in addition to having managerial functions for goal setting and decision making, planning and organizing activities, to master new socio-psychological competencies for managing such specialists, their motivation and career growth. This work involves not only the selection and placement of personnel, but also the constant training and development of personnel, the assessment of their creative potential and remuneration, the planning of individual routes, the creation of an atmosphere for creativity and recreation.

Managers responsible for the development and retention of creative professionals have real managerial difficulties such as: the inability to openly admit problems in continuous innovation; lack of a strategic vision for the future; inability to manage meaning; the skills of creating and managing team activities are not developed; an inability to form supportive and partnership relationships with subordinates; lack of possession of techniques and tools for adequate motivation and evaluation of creative work. In addition, in the country, in the system of training and retraining of managers, social and emotional intelligence is still not sufficiently developed. Over the years of study, many have not mastered the “4K” competencies that are in demand for managing creative specialists: creativity, communication, critical thinking and team interaction, which sometimes does not allow effective leadership and leads to the loss of talents and creative employees.

In addition, many managers whose competence includes the differentiated management of creative and talented employees are still the most critical problems and personal characteristics such as:

• lack of support from the leading forces due to lack of funds and time; • rejection of innovation and endless change;

• lack of attention to the organization of the creative environment, atmosphere;

• external factors: the state of the economy, the pursuit of profit, competition;

• low and inadequate motivation of specialists' innovative activity;

• lack of creativity among the managers themselves; • weak marketing mentality.

From what has been said, it is clear that modern managers need to develop tolerance for non-standard. It is also important that managers understand the significance of creative initiatives and proposals, be able to adequately evaluate them and create a precedent for the satisfaction of people with a high intellectual resource by assessing their contribution to the competitiveness of the organization, thereby actualizing their commitment to the company.

Thus, all of the above indicates not only the changes associated with the new normal, but also the need for new investments in the training system for managers themselves, especially technical universities, including project-based learning, interactive, heuristic and intensive technologies that develop new competencies in the curricula. social and emotional intelligence, team skills.

In order to master new competencies and develop them in trainees, it is necessary for the trainees themselves to learn in the new paradigm of “lifelong learning", constantly mastering new competencies, knowledge, technologies, tools and diverse information resources. To this end, it is necessary to attract the best specialists, scientists and practitioners to the system of higher educational institutions; increase the level of their involvement and motivation to master new, innovative knowledge and technologies; retain key talented teachers and scientists who own innovative techniques, techniques and tools.

And, finally, psychological retraining of top managers of firms and organizations is needed, since most Uzbek companies do not yet understand that spending large amounts of money on investing in the development of their own creative employees and introducing innovative programs to form, manage and retain talented and creatively capable specialists By positioning and promoting its own employees, the company will reduce costs, increase the level of motivation of employees, as well as increase the efficiency of their activities.

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USE OF DIGITAL POTENTIAL IN THE ECONOMY OF THE STATE

Abstract. The paper aims to analyze the features of adaptive governance. Digitalization significantly changes the object of public governance, creates opportunities for distributed management and decision-making. Adaptive governance is aimed at using the capabilities of digital technologies and changing political institutions to increase the adaptive abilities of the political and administrative system in order to maintain stability in critical situations.
Keywords: digitalization, adaptive governance, resilience, deliberation.

The digitalization of public administration has a diverse impact on the sustainability potential of socio-technical systems, the ability of its structure, processes, institutions to be rebuilt as a result of external influences, new risks and changing conditions. Political subjects in the space of digital governance act as deliberate actors, the stability of goals and behavior patterns is predetermined by their ability to introspect / reflect, reassess their own trajectories, including through involvement in public analysis and discussion. The active use of technology in modern public administration has two important goals: 1) activating the capacity of the management system to prevent and respond early to possible changes in the socio-political and economic context; 2) through the involvement of diverse social groups, facilitation of the deliberative process in order to find solutions to systemic problems, overcoming which only through the efforts of the state is not effective enough. The resolution of these two goals is provided by a special methodology of adaptive governance, which has been developed in the practice of public administration in Russia and foreign countries. The ability of political and administrative systems to maintain stability in the face of growing critical risks is a significant result of the implementation of adaptive management. Of research interest are the possibilities and limits of its use in the context of digitalization.

Adaptive management (a term that has been developed in studies of socio-techno-ecological systems (Dietz, Ostrom & Stern, 2003)) in the context of digitalization is considered by researchers as a decentralized decision-making principle based on deliberation (bottom-up management) and public involvement with the goal of mobilization of internal and external parameters of the controlled system and uncertainty reduction (Janssen & van der Voort, 2014). The managed system, therefore, must be able to develop adaptive capabilities and respond to changes in the external environment at the grassroots, organizational level. At the same time, at the highest levels of government, it must maintain internal stability and accountability, properties that are so important for public administration.

Digitalization is changing the speed and pace of functioning of the political and management system, for which adaptive capacities and resources are needed for various levels (less time for operational, project and program adaptation and much more time for adaptation of organizational, institutional and social components). From hierarchical centrally controlled management models, through the active use of digital technologies, there is a transition to distributed management, when the number of inputs and outputs to the system of data entry points increases significantly. There is a decentralization of the data processing process by various subjects and distributed decision making, which requires the coordination of many strategies of the system participants and the search for optimal procedures for the interaction of decision makers (Gilev et al., 2002).

The complexity of the control object goes in three directions. Firstly, digital public administration, implemented on state electronic platforms, provides each participant with the property of activity - platform algorithms create the opportunity for him to independently make decisions, enter information into the system, and together with other participants adjust interaction procedures, including with decision makers.

Deliberative coordination becomes an internal engine, a coordinator of active participants, solving the problem of coordinating the opinions of citizens, experts, interest groups, politicians, and decision makers. It involves the following three interrelated processes:

1) organizing the exchange of knowledge and competencies between participants in the public discussion, interaction on the platform;

2) "weighing", "visualization" and prioritization of competing points of view;

3) legitimation of the mechanism of division of epistemic labor (authority).

Secondly, a new stage of institutional evolution. Political actors implement the above processes, interact with electronic platforms, directly and indirectly using digital technologies. Institutions change, as Philippe Agre rightly points out, not because of the use of digital technologies (Agre, 2002), but as a result of the opportunities or limitations that technologies provide.

Secondly, a new stage of institutional evolution. Political actors implement the above processes, interact with electronic platforms, directly and indirectly using digital technologies. Institutions change, as Philippe Agre rightly points out, not because of the use of digital technologies (Agre, 2002), but as a result of the opportunities or limitations that technologies provide. with institutions: the technical system must have signal modules capable of producing signals, and the social subsystem must have mechanisms for capturing and interpreting these signals. There are four formats of interaction between the technical and social subsystems.

1. Delegation: the technical system functions autonomously from the social one, key operations are controlled by artificial intelligence, sensors register the stability of the system (for example, monitoring systems, heat maps, schedules,

most smart city technologies, etc.). Delegation allows you to free a person from repeated repetition of routine actions, reduce the number of algorithm steps, and simplify the use of digital infrastructure.

2. Programming - the social subsystem sets the parameters for the technical through administration. Artificial intelligence resolves emerging contradictions, errors associated with programmable systems or modules and delegates to them centrally or collectively agreed parameters. Programming allows you to define a framework of rules that coordinate the functioning of the digital infrastructure and social groups that are users (for example, the provision of personal data for profiles, user agreements, permission to use personal data, etc.).

3. Interaction - the social subsystem formats the space of deliberation through direct contacts and participation. Artificial intelligence identifies problem situations and initiates active interventions that must be taken by the participants in the public dialogue (for example, the “We Solve Together” module on the State Services portal, an application / message about a problem from a citizen must be processed within a certain period of time, according to its results, those responsible individuals must publish a report, and a citizen must leave a review - the algorithm informs about the need for certain actions for the participants in the process of “discussing the problem”).

4. Attention - the social subsystem itself becomes a process in which each stakeholder can realize a set of roles - participant, initiator, controller, observer - artificial intelligence fixes the role, creates conditions for interaction (for example, forms a separate "thread" for dialogue), "recognizes » sources of dispute/conflict and helps to resolve them.

It is very important that the technology and algorithms are understandable, the effects of using technologies are visible, and that technology users can re-evaluate their participation and their own goals through the prism of new digital opportunities.

Thirdly, digitalization modifies the decision-making system, which, in addition to being distributed, is characterized by multilevelness: a horizontal plane (distribution) arises - a set of subjects located at the same level of the hierarchy that make a decision (for example, participate in a public discussion of a project on the Active Portal). citizen" (Moscow) and vote for him. And a vertical plane built on several levels of the hierarchy, on which decision-making subjects are located.

The ratio of vertical and horizontal coordination (hierarchical or polycentric) is set by political factors, the balance of political and administrative components in the digital environment, the desire of political leaders to “rationalize, professionalize and to some extent depoliticize some functions of the state” with the help of technologies, which, according to researchers, reflects tendencies of "managerial democracy".

Digital technologies and political institutions evolving under their influence provide polycentric deliberation or polarized, centralized management (hierarchical organization). In the case of a polycentric deliberative process, the state aims to strengthen the adaptive abilities of the political and administrative system by redistributing responsibility and participation among all political actors, while maintaining sole, centralized control on the one hand. This approach increases organizational flexibility and the ability to apply tactical changes in policy, taking into account public opinion. In the case when the state provides support for distributed decision-making (many agents and decision-making centers), while maintaining responsibility and accountability in a centralized manner, it increases the adaptive capacity of the administrative system through organizational learning and increasing the competence of local authorities and the development of local policies taking into account local features.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TRANSFORMATION PARAMETERS IN PROJECTING THE DIGITAL MODEL OF GEOSPATIAL OBJECTS

Abstract. The article describes the digital model of geospatial objects, provides various services through geodata by transforming it from local coordinates to international coordinates, the importance of the mathematical basis that provides a qualitative description of their geographic location, the analysis of existing problems, and the use of relevant models.

Key words: NSDI, Geodetic grid, Transformation, geospatial objects, satellite, Gelmert method, SK-42 and WGS-84 coordinate system, geocentric and geodetic coordinate system.

Introduction

In recent years, the rapid development of geodetic technologies using satellites and communication tools has expanded the scope of modern means of location tracking with geospatial objects at the local, regional and global levels. The development of geodetic coordinate system at the national level and the parameters of transformation to other systems in determining the location information of geospatial objects as the basic spatial information of NSDI and its application in the field of services to citizens and entrepreneurs are becoming more and more important.

The large amount of spatial data produced by state enterprises, including aerial and space photographs, their derivative materials, including the formation of basic thematic layers on the state cadastre objects, their small size, the geodetic control points and densification networks that are used in practice for this purpose at the national level of the country requires recalculation based on parameters.

If we pay attention to international experiences, NSDI mainly has key components such as geospatial data (metadata), standards, spatial data clearing center (access network - Clearinghouse), institutional structure (Framework), cooperation (Fig. 1). [7,9,10,11].

As for geospatial information, which is one of these main components, according to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Spatial Information" (LSI), Spatial data is divided into basic and sector-specific spatial data [LSI, Article 19], geodetic network points and cartographic bases are important for basic data. [5]

[5] Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Spatial Data (No. 702 of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 23.07.2020)

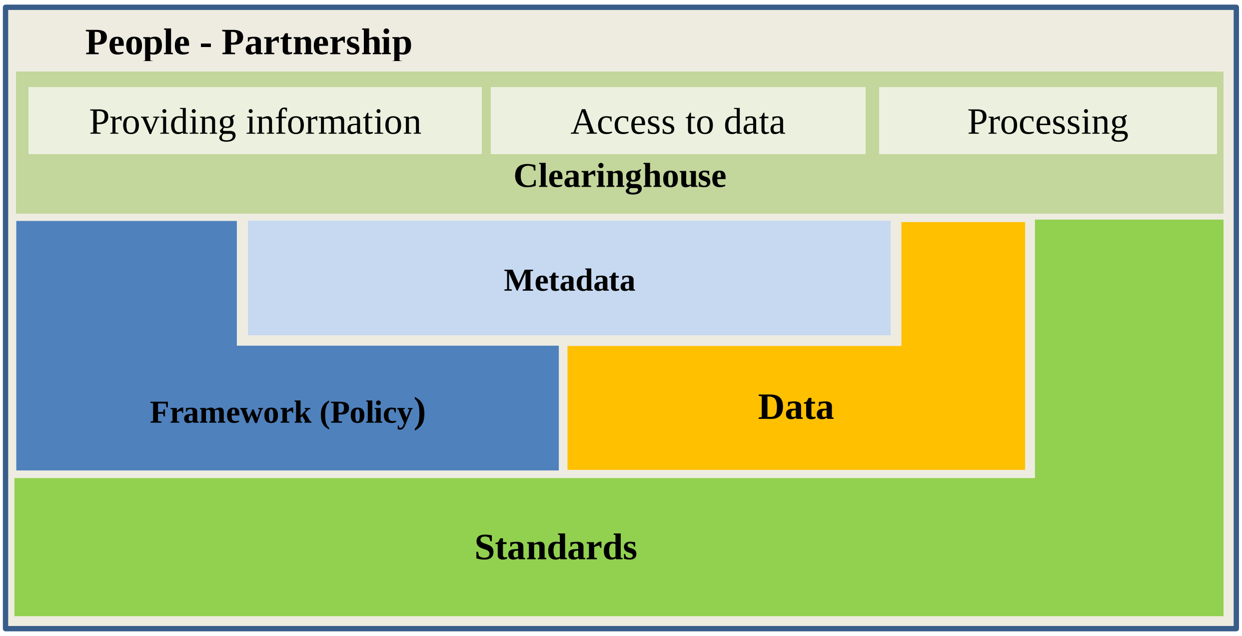


Figure 1. Main components of NSDI.

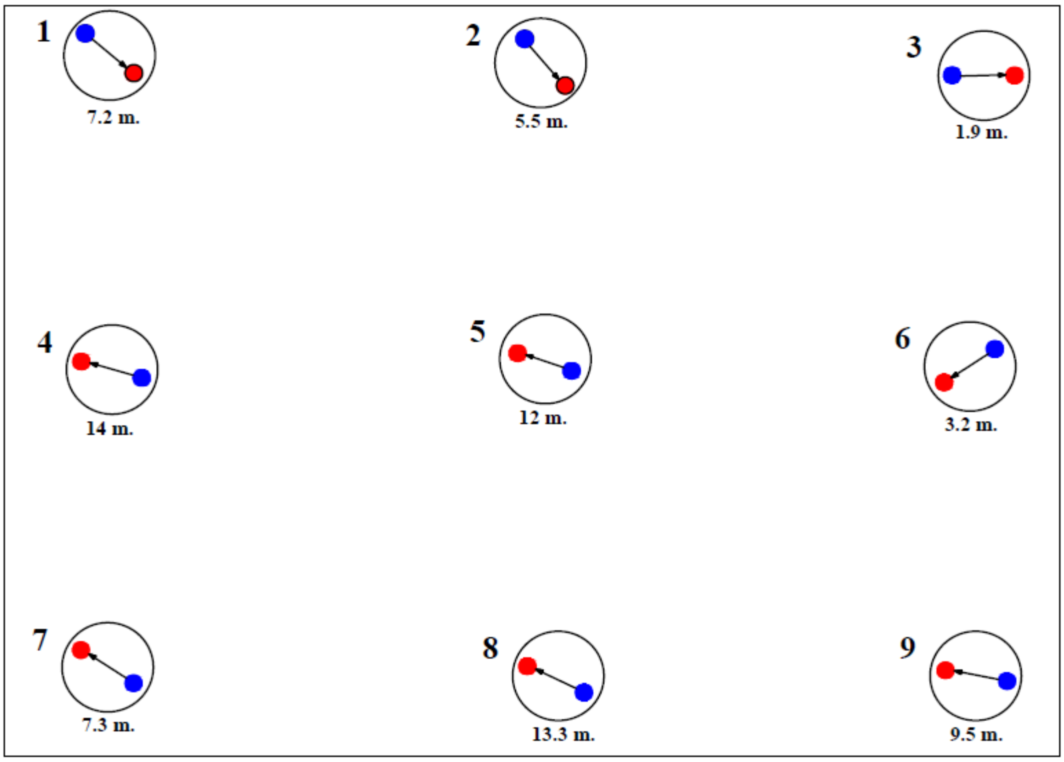
Processing of geospatial data in coordinate systems adopted in accordance with Article 18 of LSI is defined. Also, the use of open digital maps, thematic layers of the geo-information system, which provide the opportunity to view and use spatial data on web portals on the Internet, is regulated by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers[6]. Currently, map.geoportal.uz, gis.kadastr.uz, dshk.uz, digitaltashkent.uz, age.tashkent.uz, etc. are open spatial data systems can be seen.

In addition to the above practical measures, the existing geodetic grid is based on the parameters of the CK-42 coordinate system on the Krasovsky ellipsoid and the parameters of the Baltic height system of 1977 during the Soviet Union period, due to the fact that its territory is covered and the fact that the transformation parameters to the international coordinate system have not been developed leads to differences in the location of geographical objects.

In order to study its practical aspect, 2,500 hectares of experimental areas were selected from Gulistan district of Syrdarya region and Sh.Rashidov district of Jizzakh region. Transformation from the CK-42 coordinate system to the WGS-84 international coordinate system was carried out. On the basis of the obtained results, differences in the geographical location of the object from 2.1 to 14 meters were determined

[6] Permit of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 14.01.2020 "Determining the limits of cartographic and geodetic materials (data), creating maps that are open for use, issuing, accounting and storing confidential cartographic and geodetic materials and ensuring the preservation of state secrets in the field of geodetic and cartographic Decision No. 22 "On Approval of the Regulations on the Procedures of Giving" Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 22.11.2016 No. 391 "On the establishment of state geodetic coordinates and height systems in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan"

(Fig. 2).



Experimental area selected from Sh.Rashidov district of Jizzakh region

● **map *datum*: *СК-42***
● **map *datum*: *WGS-84***

Figure 2. Differences between coordinate systems

Solution to the problem:

It shows that it is important to solve the problem, to develop parameters for the transition to the necessary coordinate system and to implement the use of geospatial data with the required accuracy, including the development of a new national coordinate system in the future, in the integration of NSDI with local or global spatial information infrastructures (GSII).

In finding a solution, the government adopted a decision on December 26, 2017 as a legal basis for the application of international geodetic coordinate systems and their wide use in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In terms of practical implementation, it is required to improve the geodetic coordinate system and introduce the national coordinate system, as well as develop the parameters for the transition to international systems.

In this regard, like advanced countries, it is possible to use methods of transformation of coordinates from one coordinate system to another, using mathematical models of Bursa-Wolf, Molodensky-Badekas.

The Molodensky method of transformation is aimed at providing transformation from one coordinate system to another without changing to rectangular geocentric coordinates by five parameters [5].

When calculating the parameters of the transition from the 1942 state reference coordinate system (RCS) to the WGS-84 system for Uzbekistan, the displacement of the center of the actual ellipsoid relative to the other three coordinates located on the X, Y, Z axes and the coefficient of linear scale change are taken into account, and the Gelmert method is based on turning the axes by angles. was used. That is, DX, DY, DZ, Rx, Ry, Rz, M are based on seven parameters.

In this:

DX, DY, DZ - values indicating a linear shift from one coordinate axis to the other coordinate axis, relative to their centers;

Rx, Ry, Rz – turning angles of initial ellipsoid axes;

M is a scale factor that indicates a linear scale change.

During the transformation, the transition from one geographic coordinate system to another geographic system is ensured by the following scheme:

In this method, the transformation was carried out using the following Bursa-Wolf formula, based on the seven-parameter Gelmert method, based on changing the location of the vectors and turning the axes at an angle, on the coordinate axis:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_t \\ Y_t \\ Z_t \end{bmatrix} = M \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -R_z & -R_y \\ +R_z & 1 & R_x \\ -R_y & R_x & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_s \\ Y_s \\ Z_s \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Delta X \\ \Delta Y \\ \Delta Z \end{bmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

DX, DY, DZ, Rx, Ry, Rz and scale factor M in formula 1 are transformation parameters. Based on this formula, the values of the transformation elements determined for the transition from the SK-42 spatial rectangular coordinate system to the WGS-84 spatial rectangular coordinate. The data of a total of 598 geodetic control points participated in the determination of these calculated parameters [6].

Conclusion:

Using these obtained results, as in Figure 2, errors can be reduced to 1.04 m and high accuracy is achieved. Also, in order to further improve and increase the accuracy of these results, it is necessary to carry out additional high-precision geodetic measurements in the regions of the Republic that are not sufficiently provided with geodetic points.

The above results will be achieved through the formation of geospatial data such as the results of topography-geodesic measurement works, cartographic data, and the provision of services to state enterprises, institutions, especially citizens and entrepreneurs, and the establishment of cooperation on the Internet through web and mobile geoportals or platforms.

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SHADOWING AS A CRUCIAL TOOL IN BUILDING FLUENCY IN INTERPRETATION

Abstract: shadowing was used in classrooms in order to teach EFL students to improve interpreting performance. Although, a research has not been conducted to show an influence of this technique in the fluency in Russian-English interpretation yet. Therefore, the research was conducted among sophomores of Foreign languages Faculty (FLF) at Bukhara State University. Through, it was shown that shadowing has much more influence in improving fluency. The data was collected from the observations and interviews with students and results came out from these interviews. Research findings revealed positive students' interests and attitudes towards the application of shadowing technique to use it in their fluency. This paper, hopefully will provide useful data for teachers and researchers in means of interpretation, in general, and interpreting teaching activities at tertiary education, in particular.

Keywords: shadowing, interpretation, interpreting performance, fluency.

1. Introduction

Since communication within only one speech community is hardly self-sustained, and no individual in the world can know all the languages in use, there is a demand for more qualified interpreters and translators, especially in the context oawareecially in the context of increased trade globalization. To meet the increasing need in the interpreting market, there have been an ever-growing number of tertiary education institutions becoming involved in the training of interpreting and translation professionals. Faculty of Foreign Languages (FFL), Bukhara State University can not be an exception.

Bukhara State University is no exception of problems with the students' learning methods and being motivated by previous findings on shadowing, the author conducted the investigation into a possible link between shadowing practices and FFL students' fluency in interpreting performances. This paper is hoped to be of great significance for teachers and students in the field of interpretation.

2. Literature review

2.1. Definition of shadowing

Shadowing (from French chuchotage – whispering) – a variety simultaneous translation, which is carried out by an interpreter in an undertone for one client (or several, but usually no more three or four). This type of translation is common translation practice, since interpretation is becoming more and more and more in demand in the modern world, and the use of special equipment for simultaneous translation in some cases is not appropriate.

2.2. Criteria of interpreting assessment

This study contends that interpreting requires from learners to master several aspects, such as: background know-how, language competence and cultures. Although, it is complicated to evaluate the interpreting performances of students and decide whether an Interpreting version is acceptable or not. Therefore, it was suggested to use three main criteria for assessment, which was introduced by Zwischenberger (2010)

Criteria for Interpreting assessment

Content-related criteria	Form-related criteria	Delivery-related criteria
Sense consistency with the original	Correct terminology	Fluency of delivery
Logical cohesion	Correct grammar	Lively intonation
Completeness	Appropriate style	Pleasant voice
		Synchronicity

3. Methodology

3.1. Research site and participant selection

The research was conducted among second-year students of Bukhara State University. These English students mahor translation activities and trained to become professional interpretors in the future. Since, the students had a little practice and experience in the oral translation, especially in shadowing technique, their knowledge was a little bit limitless. Furthermore, their fluency in the Russian-English was undesirable. Thus, in order to overcome these challenges and stimulate their awareness about shadowing technique, they were selected as a participant group. They were equipped with 10 computers. They were randomly selected and then separated into two groups, group A and group B

3.2 Data collection

For these students were given Barack Obama's speech, ex-president of the United States of America, which he performed in an interview with Bill Gates and Melinda Gates. This speech was 30-minutes speech was selected because as Barack Obama talked there about an economy, education, history, relationship and etc, which are the most integral part of our life. It is not just an interview, it is a speech, which is a motivation to youngsters and promotes the feeling of their well-being.

4. Findings and results.

The research was proposed to determine the students'fluency in shadowing technique, whether participates can perform themselves fluently or not.

It was found out that the sophomores could deal with the shadowing very well, much more than it was expected to be in the start point of research. All of them regardless of some tiny mistakes, whispered with fluency and had an acceptable pronounciation, they did not mix British accent with American.

After, the experiment it is noticed that the students were truly engaged and interested in shadowing technique. 100% of the students paid much more attention to the audio and began to shadow it for the first time of listening. They were also fascinated even to listen without scripts than those with scripts. And after, finishing the task, they compared their shadowing with script and were sure, that they could deal with the given task and did not do major mistakes.

Besides the results, from the interviews with the students showed that all interviewees followed procedure suggested by the author. Also, 95% of the students in the interviews said that their fluency much more improved through shadowing. Four out five said that it was useful for them. More surprisingly, three out of five students believed that shadowing practices can assist them to enhance their concentration, memory and listening comprehension. And, it was suggested to implement this technique in classrooms in order to evaluate students fluency

5. Conclusion and implication

As an improvement of interpreting skills is nearly impossible if the process of learning is implemented without any techniques, second-year English majors are supposed to fiercely stick to their own suitable methods. Therefore, shadowing was presented to them as the subject of the study in hope of suggesting a new learning tactic to ultimately strengthen their Russian -English interpreting performances in general and their fluency in particular.

The results of the experiment demonstrated the level of impact of shadowing on Russian-English interpreting performances, especially in their fluency.

The data was collected from observations and interviews show that the students had positive interests and attitudes towards the application of shadowing practices in interpreting and its impact on their interpreting fluency. And, therefore it can be used in further classes to teach oral translation and improve fluency in interpreting performance.

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LINGUACULTURAL FEATURES OF THE CONCEPT OF PHRASEOLOGY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

Annotation: this article covers the topic linguacultural features of the concept of phraseology in Uzbek and English. Moreover, the article deals with the latest linguistic researches on the theme.
Key words: multi-system, axiological phraseological units, extralinguistic, interlanguage correspondences, comparative typology.

Problems with the study of the national-cultural distinctiveness of a given linguistic subsystem in a typological sense are particularly pertinent in current linguistics. The requirement for theoretical inquiry places these themes in a number of difficulties given the growing economic, political, cultural, and scientific connections between people. Any language's vocabulary is always an interesting subject to study. Increasing your vocabulary in English can be exciting or boring. Simply teaching someone how to write a poem using words from a dictionary can be boring, but if you teach someone how to write a poem using words you learn with friends, it will seem like a very interesting and manageable process. In the context of interactive learning, knowledge takes on different forms. On the one hand, they represent certain information about the world around them. The peculiarity of this information is that the student receives it not in the form of a ready-made system from the teacher, but in the process of their own activity. The teacher must create situations in which the student is active, in which he asks, acts.

Many linguists are interested in the linguistic properties of phraseological units. This issue has been discussed by several scientists in their writings. Scientists did not conduct any research on multi-system axiological phraseological units, particularly Uzbek phraseological units[1]. Through each nation's stable units, axiological linguistics establishes its spiritual nature and national-cultural worldview. These ideals have been set in the populace's language for generations, each one separately, and are currently reflected in the national tongue.

We comprehend value as rules of conduct for living. This method is also crucial in phraseology since it allows for the consideration of these specific factors when studying the value side of phraseological units. Each and every nation values certain types of universal evaluation criteria. These values include loyalty, love of country, friendship, romance, hospitality, and kindness, among others. Even though these moral guidelines are universal in nature, they also have unique characteristics in various languages. For instance, the Russian people are characterized by "open patriotism, verbally expressed love for the homeland," which is a component of the national character, under the area of value motherland. The Russian people, speaking about the Motherland, use emotionally colored vocabulary and phraseology. And very often in Russian vocabulary we meet words such as: mother Russia, Motherland — mother, native birches, fatherland.

You can observe how expressive and emotive the Russian language is in these examples. Famous lexicographer and phraseologist A. Vezhbitskaya writes in her works: "In the study of the Russian language in its relationship with people's culture, I came to the conclusion about the importance of emotions and their free expression, high emotional intensity, Russian communication, and the wealth of linguistic means for transmitting emotions and their shades. It is well known that linguistic and extralinguistic elements that affect the creation of imagery and its national-cultural specificity determine the national-cultural specificity in the semantics of the investigated phraseological units with animal names. Each language is characterized by national-cultural characteristics, due to the life and development of a particular society, i.e. what makes up its national-cultural specificity[2]. It is comparativetypological research that is an effective means of identifying the national-cultural specifics of phraseological units with animal names their semantics, since the task of the comparative typology is to “compare systems of different genetically related and unrelated languages, identify common and specific features, establish interlanguage correspondences within specific, quantitatively limited languages, taking into account their typical or systemic features.

Right now, a lot of smart people are studying how humans talk to each other. They want to understand it better. Language is very important for humans to communicate with each other. It's important to understand how language is connected to culture and how they affect each other. Since the 1990s, many people studying language have been focusing more on how language is connected to culture. This includes things like how different cultures communicate with language, how people learn new languages, and how to teach languages. Scientists are now studying how our use of language can show our cultural differences and how these differences are formed. They are also looking at how different languages contain distinct ways of thinking and understanding the world. Lastly, they are investigating how language helps to shape cultural identities and beliefs about the world. [3]. The relevance of the problem “language and culture” was initially put forward by V. Humboldt, who claims that language expresses “the objective reality of the nation” and “cultural spirit”. He outlined the following basic concepts: 1) the material and spiritual cultures are embodied in language; 2) any culture has its national character presented in language; 3) language of one specific culture is an expression of “national spirit”; 4) the subject of “language and culture” is studied an individual or community.

To sum up all given facts above, it should be noted that dialect reflects the social reality of social groupings, i.e., words reflect the writers' states of mind and sees, as well as those of others. Individuals of community social bunches, for case, not as it were express, but too produce involvement through language[4]. They allow it meaning through the utilize of the way they communicate with one another, such as talking on the phone or in individual, composing letters or sending e-mails, perusing the daily paper, and so on. Through a speaker's tone of voice, emphasize, discussion fashion, motions, and facial expressions, the way individuals talk, type in, or utilize visual media creates implications that are reasonable to the bunch they have a place to. Dialect speaks to social reality in all of its verbal and nonverbal components.

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TEACHING GRAMMAR THROUGH READING SHORT STORIES

Abstract. The goal of this article is to analyze the role of reading short stories in teaching grammar for EFL students. This article will cover: advantages of using literary texts to teach grammar, teaching grammar structures through short stories.

Key words: grammar, learner's age, role, motivation, tasks, methods, approaches, context, contextualized materials, argument, participants.

Many students find learning grammar a strong and difficult battle. Every teacher can use a short story in order to spice up grammar lessons and beat boredom. The two highlighted causes of ineffectual grammar teaching are: inappropriate grammar teaching approach and lack of authentic and contextualized learning materials.

The article demonstrates that some grammar teaching approaches, such as Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), positively impact grammar instruction and learning. But traditional teaching methods that teach grammar in isolation through decontextualized forms are still very popular in many countries. To solve this problem, teachers should understand the benefits of materials and curriculum that help them create interesting authentic and contextualized grammar learning opportunities. The new national curriculum in Uzbekistan requires teachers to teach English grammar, starting in primary school. We pay much attention to reach different levels of the Common European Framework of References for languages (CERF). Under the influence of that project, curriculum and methods in teaching English have undergone changes. Still, most of our people cannot speak or write English properly because of poor grammar. Grammar in our country and the purpose of learning grammar is very much exam-oriented. So, we can perceive that there are some problems in the procedure of the English language teaching and learning, particularly in the method of grammar teaching, in our country.

The recommendations given in this article will help to demystify teaching English grammar and ensure it plays a creative and rewarding role in our English classroom teaching. Among literary genres, short stories seem to be the most suitable choice for this due to its potential to help students enhance the four skills—listening, speaking, reading and writing—more effectively because of the motivational benefit embedded in the stories.

The article will familiarize EFL instructors with the effectiveness of using short stories in EFL instruction. We can point different ways in which stories help students to learn grammar: they enhance the memory through the identification of patterns, they develop the imagination. Stories can be used for both eliciting and illustrating grammar points. In addition, a well told story is the perfect context for a structure-discourse match, but the technique can also be used effectively for a structure-social factor match. A short story can in many ways expand the process of language learning. We paid attention to the two well-known stories: “A Cup of Tea” by Katherine Mansfield and “The Luncheon” by W. Somerset Maugham. They are often used in different grammar books to set exercises. They are worthy enough to interest the students who took part in the survey. We focused more on the following aspects of the target students as well as of the content itself: language level of the target students, needs and interests of the learners, cultural appropriateness of the text.

Methods

Our research-work consisted of both qualitative and quantitative statistics to help us to prove the correctness of our study. The following sources for research questions were used in the study: books, journals, web pages, conducting and observing classes of another teacher.

Participants

We have chosen two groups of students from Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology.

Results and Discussion

We collected the data through questionnaires and got the results of the quiz test at the end of the classes in the two groups. After that we were confident in the fact that we must rise the interest of the students through the usage of short stories as authentic texts in our grammar classes. We had a discussion with our English teachers and they agreed that literature and short story in particular could be a great tool to be used in teaching grammar. But we should pay attention to some limitations prevalent in an institution like ours: students are required to finish a board prescribed syllabus within a certain period of time and they mostly think about getting good marks in the exam than about learning something with interest for better understanding. Carefully analyzing data and other, we have reached the following findings: for most of the students, texts that are given to them during the lessons are not interesting and comfortable. Students are waiting for the introduction of interesting and not dull contextual materials. They want innovations. Those students who like reading short stories found it easier to elicit grammar points from a story which are elaborately discussed in the class. Students are ready to accept creative changes in the materials if it is done by their teachers meaningfully. Short stories provide the learners with enough language input to help them derive the underlined grammar items used in it. The students who learned only grammar rules without learning them in context often cannot solve exercises given in full contexts. Though they can easily solve exercises given in single sentences based on the individual grammar rules, but those students who are taught through contexts by using short stories become able to solve both exercises given in contexts and the single sentence ones.

Teachers in this research use different methods of grammar presentation, they attach different value to grammar, they work with different aids and textbooks and they have also different opinions about these books. There is only one thing that seems to connect them. All of them realize that funny and interesting activities and materials should be a part of grammar presentation and practicing. And in our opinion this is a very positive finding out.

Conclusion

Most of pupils seem to be satisfied with English lessons. They appreciate their teachers and understand the importance of learning English as well as the importance of grammar in the learning process. The conditions at college and institute also seem to be good. The only big negative aspect is the number of students in one language class but this thing can be influenced neither by teachers nor by pupils.

We have mentioned some of the limitations that we faced during the research. Teachers can take them as cautions if they want to proceed further. As we have got a positive result though not excellent, teachers can try for a comparative study between a traditional rule-based grammar class and a class in which grammar is taught contextually through a short story.

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HAYOTNI SUG'URTASH JARAYONLARIDA SUG'URTA RENTASI TUSHUNCHASI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada inson hayotini sug'urtalash jarayonlarida keng qo'llaniladigan renta sug'urtasi tushunchasi o'rganilgan bo'lib, uning turlari va qiymatlarini hisoblash formulalari keltirilgan.

Калит сўзлар. Hayot sug'urtasi, sug'urta rentasi, sug'urta jamg'armasi, oddiy umrbod renta, postnumerando, sug'urta shartnomasi, sug'urta to'lovlari, sug'urta muddati, badal miqdori.

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CONCEPT OF INSURANCE ANNUITY IN LIFE INSURANCE PROCESSES

Abstract: this article explores the concept of annuity insurance, which is widely used in life insurance processes, and provides formulas for calculating its types and values.

Key words: life insurance, insurance rent, insurance fund, ordinary life annuity, postnumerando, insurance contract, insurance payments, insurance period, premium amount.

Hayot sug'urtasi sug'urta sohalaridan biri bo'lib, hayotni sug'urta qilish (jismoniy shaxslaming hayoti, sog'lig'i, mehnat qobiliyati va pul ta'minoti bilan bog'liq manfaatlarini sug'urta qilish, bunda shartnoma bo'yicha sug'urtaning eng kam muddati bir yilni tashkil etadi hamda sug'urta pullarining sug'urta shartnomasida ko'rsatib o'tilgan oshirilgan foizni o'z ichiga oluvchi bir martalik yoki davriy to'lovlarini(annuitetlarni) qamrab oladi.

Ko'p hollarda sug'urtachilar uchun bir vaqtda to'lanadigan to'lovni olish emas, balki ma'lum davr mobaynida yoki umrbod muntazam daromad olish afzal hisoblanadi. Teng vaqt oraliqlarida muntazam to'lovlar - **sug'urta rentasi** yoki **annuitet** deb ataladi. Ko'pincha "annuitet" atamasini faqat muddati chegaralangan to'lovlar ketma-ketligiga taaluqli deb e'tirof etishadi. Sug'urta rentasi odatdagi moliya rentasidan to'lov uni oluvchisi tirik bo'lgan shartda to'lanishi bilan farq qiladi, ya'ni shartli renta hisoblanadi.

Oddiy umrbod renta.

Sug‘urta rentasining keng tarqalgan turi oddiy umrbod renta bo‘lib, sug‘urtachining butun hayoti davomida har bir yashab o‘tilgan yil uchun to‘lanadi. To‘lovlar har bir vaqt davri oxirida amalga oshirilgan uchun uni yana *postnumerando* rentasi deb ham ataladi. Biror $t_0 = 0$ momentdan boshlab kishi yilda bir marta yil oxirida ma’lum mablag‘ni olishni boshlaydi (u odatda shartli pul birligi sifatida qabul qilinadi). To‘lovlar faqat insonning hayotlik davrida to‘lanadi.

Shartnoma boshlanishida hamda shartnoma amal qilish muddati davomida har bir yil boshidagi kutilayotgan joriy qiymatni aniqlaymiz.

x yoshdagi l_x nafar shaxs umrbod har bir yil oxirida bir birlik miqdorda muntazam to‘lovlari ko‘zda tutilgan sug‘urta shartnomasini tuzsin. U holda birinchi yil oxirida sug‘urtachi l_{x+1} mablag‘ni, ikkinchi yil oxirida – l_{x+2} mablag‘ni va h.k. mablag‘ni hech bo‘lmaganda bitta sug‘urtalanuvchi hayot bo‘lguncha to‘lab boradi. Oxirgi to‘lov ω yoshdagi shaxslarga to‘lanadi. Shartnoma tuzilgan paytdagi sug‘urta to‘lovlar joriy qiymati mos ravishda $vl_{x+1}, v^2 l_{x+2}, \ldots, v^{\omega-x} l_\omega$ lardan iborat bo‘ladi.

Rentaning barcha to‘lovlarining jamg‘arma joriy qiymati

$$vl_{x+1} + v^2 l_{x+2} + \ldots + v^{\omega-x} l_\omega = \sum_{k=1}^{\omega-x} v^k l_{x+k} \ (1)$$

dan iborat bo‘ladi. Shartnoma tuzgan x yoshdagi har bir sug‘urtalanuvchi hisobiga bu

$$a_x = \sum_{k=1}^{\omega-x} v^k \frac{l_{x+k}}{l_x} = \sum_{k=1}^{\omega-x} v^k \, {}_k p_x \ (2)$$

ni tashkil etadi. (2) formula x yoshdagi sug‘urtalanuvchi uchun bir birlikka teng har bir yil oxiridagi to‘lovlar bilan umrbod rentaning kutilayotgan joriy qiymatini aniqlaydi. Ravshanki, shartnoma tuzishda har bir sug‘urtalanuvchi to‘lashi lozim bo‘lgan bir vaqtning o‘zidagi badal miqdori a_x ga teng. Sug‘urta rentasi bo‘yicha badallar hammadan teriladi, to‘lovlar esa uni to‘lash muddatigacha yashaganlarga beriladi, buni ${}_k p_x$ ko‘paytuvchi ko‘rsatadi. Olamdan o‘tganlar badallari hayot bo‘lib turganlar foydasiga qayta taqsimlangani uchun to‘lovlarning teng miqdorida sug‘urta rentasi hamma vaqt moliya rentasidan past bo‘ladi.

(2) formulani rentani sug‘urtalash bo‘yicha shartnomani 1, 2, 3 va h.k. yil muddatga birlik sug‘urta mablag‘li yashab qolishga tuzilgan shartnomalar jamlanmasi kabi ifodalab ham olish mumkin. U holda rentalarni to‘lovlari kutilayotgan joriy qiymati mos yashab qolish shartnomalari bo‘yicha to‘lovlar kutilayotgan joriy qiymatlari yig‘indisiga teng.

$$a_x = \sum_{k=1}^{\omega-x} A_{x:\frac{1}{k|}} = \sum_{k=1}^{\omega-x} v^k \frac{l_{x+k}}{l_x} .(3)$$

Keltirilgan umrbod renta

Oddiy renta bilan birga ko‘pincha keltirilgan renta *prenumerandodan* foydalaniladi, bunda to‘lovlar har bir vaqt davri boshida amalga oshiriladi. Biror $t_0 = 0$ momentdan boshlab kishi bir yilda bir marta ma’lum mablag‘ni olishni boshlaydi (uni shartli pul birligi sifatida qabul qilinadi). To‘lovlar faqat kishining hayotlik davrida to‘lanadi.

Prenumerando rentasining kutilayotgan joriy qiymati postnumerando rentasi kutilayotgan joriy qiymati kabi hisoblanadi:

$$\ddot{a}_x = \sum_{k=0}^{\omega-x} A_{x:\frac{1}{k|}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\omega-x} \nu^k \frac{l_{x+k}}{l_x} = \sum_{k=0}^{\omega-x} \nu^k {}_k p_x \,. \quad (4)$$

Keltirilgan rentalar muddati uzaytirilgan sug‘urta badallarini hisoblashda keng qo‘llaniladi. (3) va (4) formulalarni taqqoslab

$$\ddot{a}_x = a_x + 1 \quad (5)$$

ga ega bo‘lamiz.

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IQTISODDA KO‘P QO‘LLANILADIGAN BA’ZI FUNKSIYALAR

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada funksiyalarning iqtisodda qo‘llanilishi haqida qisqacha to‘xtalib o‘tilgan va iqtisodda keng qo‘llaniladigan talab va taklif funksiyalariga oid amaliy masalalar yechib ko‘rsatilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: funksiya, funksiya grafigi, talab, taklif, mahsulot, narx, daromad.

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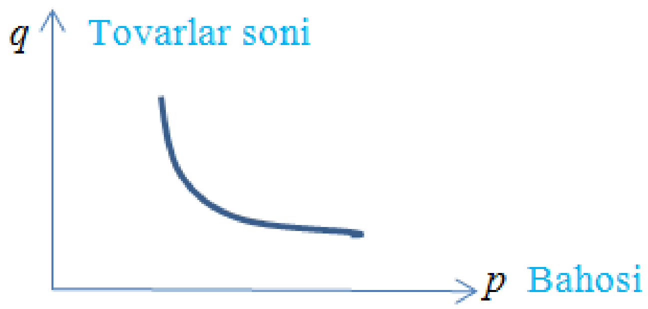
SOME FUNCTIONS WHICH ARE COMMONLY USED IN ECONOMICS

Abstract. This article briefly discusses the use of functions in the economy and solves practical issues related to the supply and demand functions that are widely used in the economy.

Key words: function, function graph, demand, supply, product, price, income.

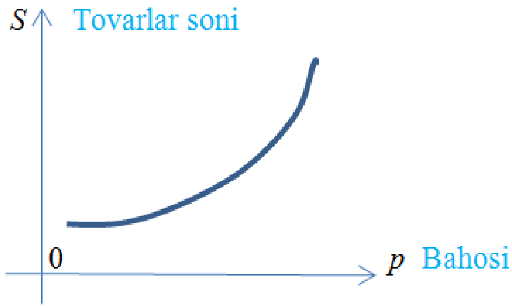
Iqtisod nazariyasida har xil ko‘rinishdagi funksiyalar keng qo‘llaniladi. Shulardan juda ko‘p ishlatiladiganlarini qayd qilib o‘tamiz:

1. Talab funksiyasi $q = q(p)$ - q mahsulotning uning narxi p dan bog‘lanishini ifodalaydi. Mahsulot narxi qancha past bo‘lsa, unga talab shuncha ko‘p bo‘ladi. Bu albatta, aholining sotib olish qobiliyati doimo bor bo‘lganda bajariladi. Talab funksiyasi $q = q(p)$ ning grafigi ***talab egri chizig’i*** deyiladi (1-chizma).



1-chizma.

2. Taklif funksiyasi $S = S(p)$ mahsulotga takliflar hajmi S ning uning narxi p dan bog‘lanishini ko‘rsatadi. Taklif funksiyasining grafigi $S = S(p)$ ***taklif egri chizig’i*** deyiladi. (2-chizma).



2-chizma.

Talab va taklif egri chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtasi ***muvozanat nuqtasi*** (muvozanat narx) deyiladi va q tenglama orqali aniqlanadi.

1-masala. Tajribalar asosida talab q (sotib olinadigan mahsulot miqdori) va taklif S (sotuvga taklif etilayotgan mahsulot miqdori) larning mahsulot narxi p dan bog‘lanishi

$q = 1 + \frac{4}{2^p}$ va $S = 2^{p-1}$ lar orqali ifodalanishi aniqlangan bo‘lsa, quyidagilarni toping.

a) muvozanat narxni;

b) narxni muvozanat narxdan 5 % ga orttirilganga talabning (% ga) o‘zgarishini;

Yechilishi. a) muvozanat narx $1 + \frac{4}{2^p} = 2^{p-1}$ tenglik orqali aniqlanadi.

$x = 2^{p-1} > 0$ ni belgilab, $1 + \frac{4}{2^p} = x$ tenglamani hosil qilamiz.Bundan *x=-1* va *x=2* ni hosil qilamiz. $x \geq 0$ bo‘lganligidan $x = 2^{p-1} = 2$ ya’ni *p=2* ekanligini aniqlaymiz.

b)Yangi baho $\tilde{p} = 1.05 \cdot 2 = 2.1$ muvozanatli baho bo‘yicha talab $q(2) = 2$.

Yangi baho bo‘yicha $q(2.1) \approx 1.93$ ga teng bo‘ladi. Natijada muvozanat bahodan 5 % ga oshirganda talab $\frac{2 - 1.93}{2} \cdot 100\% = 3.35\%$ miqdorga kamayadi.

2-masala. Konkurent firma mahsulot narxini kamaytirdi.Natijada bizning narximiz va sotuv hajmimiz 20% ga o‘zgardi. Daromad haqida nima deyish mumkin?

Yechilishi. Konkurent narxni kamaytirib, bizning xaridorlarning bir qismini o‘ziga jalb qildi. Natijada muvozanat baho va muvozanat hajmi 20% ga qisqardi:

$p_2 = 0.8 p_1$

$q_2 = 0.8 q_1$ daromad bo‘lsa,

$TR_2 = 0.8p_1 \cdot 0.8q_1 = 0.64p_1q_1 = 0.6447R_1$ bo‘ladi, demak 36% ga kamayadi.

3-masala. p- narx (ming so‘mlarda), q-sotuv hajmi (ming donalarda). Quyidagi munosabatlardan qaysi birlari talab va taklif funksiyalari bo‘ladi?

1. *q=20-2p*.
2. *q=-5-2p*.
3. $q = p^2 - 2p$.
4. $q = \sqrt{q+25}$.

Yechilishi. Talab funksiyasi kamayuvchi (chunki narx kamaytirilganda miqdor qisqaradi), taklif funksiyasi o‘suvchi (chunki narx oshganda miqdor ham oshadi). Bundan tashqari sotuv hajmi musbat bo‘ladigan narxning qiymatlari ham musbat bo‘lishi kerak.

1. *q=20-2p*. –chiziqli kamayuvchi talab funksiyasi
2. *q=-5-2p* –ixtiyoriy musbat narxlar uchun sotuv hajmlari doim noldan kichik, demak, bu funksiya talab ham, taklif ham bo‘lmaydi.
3. $q = p^2 - 2p$ - *p>2* da o‘suvchi taklif funksiyasi
4. $p = \sqrt{q+25}$, $q = p^2 - 25$, *p>5* da o‘suvchi taklif funksiyasi.

Mikroiqtisodning talab va taklifga doir masalalarida muvozanat narx bozor muvozanat holatida bo‘lganda mahsulot hajmini aniqlashni talab etadi. Bozor muvozanat holatda bo‘lishi uchun talab taklifga teng bo‘lishi kerak. Demak, masala shartiga ko‘ra berilan talab va taklif tenglamalaridan foydalanib muvozanat nuqtani aniqlash kerak bo‘ladi.

Masalan, talab tenglamasi: *QD=100-20P*, taklif tenglamasi: *QS=10P+10,* bunda *P*-mahsulot narxi (xizmati) *Q* – mahsulot soni (xizmati), bozor ma’lum bir narxda sotishga tayyor yoki xaridor shu narxda sotib olishga tayyor.

Muvozanat narxini va mahsulot hajmini aniqlash uchun tenglamalarni tenglashtiramiz va uni yechimini topamiz:

$$100 - 20P = 10P + 10$$
$$30P = 90$$
$$P = 90 / 30 = 3.$$

Bundan *Q = 100 - 203 = 103 + 10 = 40.*

Bu yechimni tenglamani yechib topganimiz uchun algebraik yechim deyiladi.

Bu masala yechimini jadval usuli yordamida ham aniqlash mumkin. Buning uchun (*p*) narxga ixtiyoriy qiymatlar berib talab va taklif tenglamalaridan mos qiymatlarni topib ularni jadvalga joylashtiradi. Tuzilgan jadvalni tahlil qilib, talab va taklif bir biriga teng bo‘lgan qiymatni topadi

Masala yechimini grafik usulida ham topish mumkin. Buning uchun talab va taklif chiziqlarning grafiklarini chizib bu chiziqlar kesishish nuqtasi topiladi. Bu nuqta muvozanat nuqtasi bo‘ladi.

Davlat bozor munosabatlariga aralasha boshlagan sharoitda shartlarning murakkablashishi va bu holatda bozorda yangi muvozanat nuqtasini hisoblash kerak bo‘ladi. Masalan, u ishlab chiqaruvchilarni soliqqa tortishi yoki subsidiyalashi mumkin. Shuni eslatish kerakki ishlab chiqaruvchilarni soliqqa tortishi mahsulot narxini oshishiga va muvozanat nuqtasi o‘zgarishishiga olib keladi. Agar davlat subsidiya kiritsa bu holda mahsulot narxi pasayadi.

Soliqqa tortish holida yangi muvozanat narx quyidagicha aniqlanadi.

Aytaylik, davlat tovar birligiga 3 so‘m miqdorida soliq joriy qildi, bu holda ishlab chiqaruvchi har bir tovar birligidan 3 so‘m miqdorida kam daromad oladi. Natijada, taklif tenglamasi quyidagi ko‘rinishda bo‘ladi:

$$QS=10(P-3)+10$$

Muvozanat narxni topamiz: $100-20P=10(P-3)+10$

$$120=30P,\ P=120/30=4 \text{ va } Q=100–20\cdot 4=20.$$

Natijada, muvozanat narx o‘sdi, muvozanat hajm kamaydi. Taklif chiziq past va o‘ng tomonga siljidi.

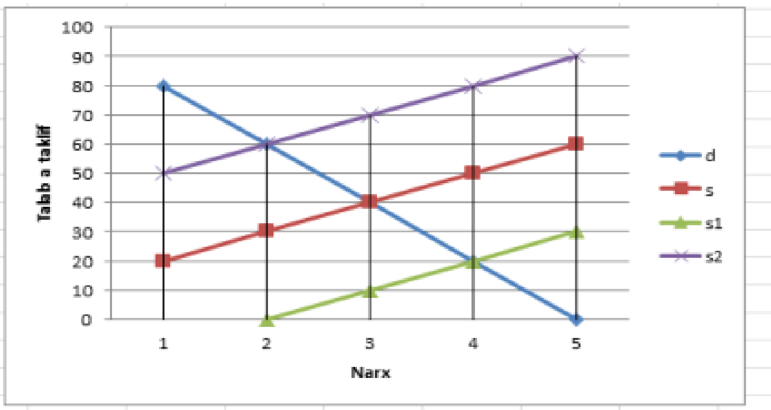
Subsidiya holida vaziyat qarama-qarshi bo‘ladi. Aytaylik, davlat tovar birligiga 3 so‘m miqdorida subsidia berdi, bu holda ishlab chiqaruvchi har bir tovar birligidan 3 so‘m miqdorida ko‘p daromad oladi. Natijada, taklif tenglamasi quyidagi ko‘rinishda bo‘ladi:

$$QS=10(P+3)+10$$

Muvozanat narxni topamiz: $100-20P=10(P+3)+10$

$$60=30P,\ P=60/30=2 \text{ va } Q=100–20\cdot 2=60.$$

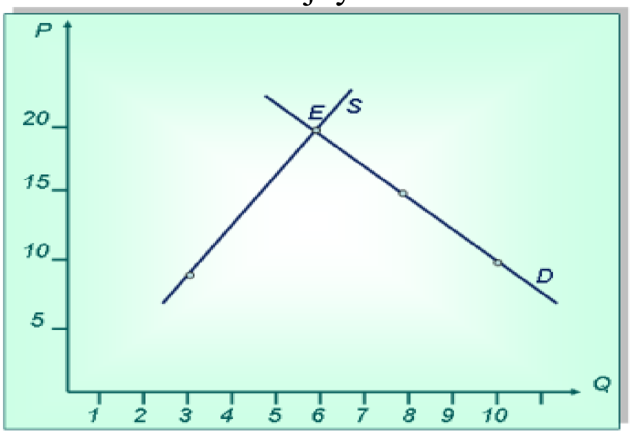
Natijada, muvozanat narx pasaydi, muvozanat hajm o‘sdi. Taklif chizig‘i yuqori va chap tomonga siljidi.



4 -masala. Jadvaldagi berilganlarga ko‘ra talab va taklif chiziqlarini chizing va muvozanat nuqtasini aniqlang

Narx(P) (dollar)	Talab hajmi (Qd) (dona)	Taklif hajmi (Qs) (dona)
10	10	2
12	9	3
14	8	4
16	7	5
18	6	6
20	5	7

Yechilishi. Koordinatalar sistemasining *x* o‘qida talab va taklif hajmi miqdorlarini, *y* o‘qida mahsulot narxini joylashtiramiz.



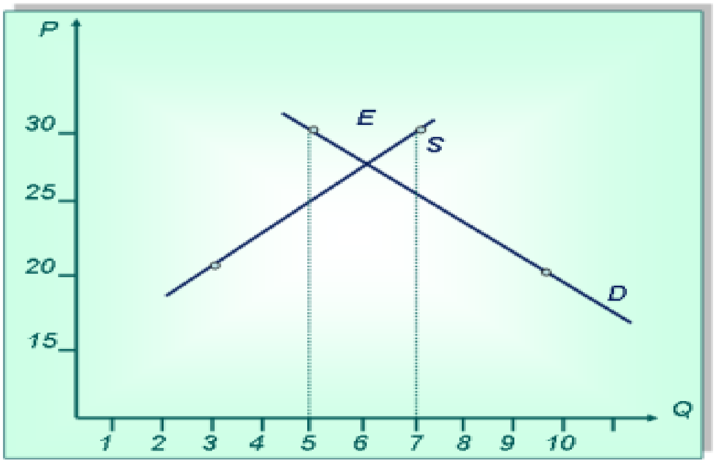
(E) muvozanat nuqtada muvozanat narx 18 dollar va muvozanat sotish hajmi 16 donani tashkil etadi. Narx 14 dollar darajasida belgilanganligi sababli muvozanat buziladi. Talab hajmi 15, taklif hajmi 18 birlikni tashkil etadi. 3 birlikni tashkil etgan ayirma mahsulotning defisitini(kamomadini) bildiradi.

Javob. Narx 18 dollar, sotish hajmi 6 dona.

5-masala. Jadvalda berilganlarga ko‘ra talab va taklif chiziqlarini chizing va agar narx 14 dollar darajasida belgilansa,bozorda nima bo‘ladi?

Narx (P) (dollar)	Talab hajmi (Qd) (dona)	Taklif hajmi (Qs) (dona)
20	10	2
22	9	3
24	8	4
26	7	5
28	6	6
30	5	7

Yechilishi. Koordinatalar sistemasida x o‘qida talab va taklif hajmi miqdorlarini, y – o‘qida mahsulot narxini joylashtiramiz.



Muvozanat nuqtasi (E) da muvozanat narx 28 dollar va muvozanat sotish hajmi 6 donani tashkil etadi. Narx 30 dollar darajasida belgilanganligi sababli muvozanat buziladi. Talab hajmi 5, taklif hajmi 7 birlikni tashkil etadi. 2 birlikni tashkil etgan ayirma mahsulotning ortiqcha bo‘lishini bildiradi.

Javob. Mahsulot 2 dona ortiq.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Annotation. The term "parts of speech", though firmly established, is not a very happy one. What is meant by a "part of speech" is a type of word differing from other types in some grammatical point or points. There is the question about the mutual relation of the criteria. One cannot be sure in advance that all three criteria will always point the same way. This article interprets similar aspects of words in modern Uzbek and English, in particular, similar and similar aspects of word categories in Uzbek and English, giving information about their importance in the study of a foreign language.

Keywords: parts of speech, theory, word category, independent, auxiliary, similar, non-verbal, definition, classification, system, the functions of subject, predicate, attribute, object or adverbial modifier.

The problem of parts of speech is one that causes great controversies both in general linguistic theory and in the analysis of separate languages. The term "parts of speech", though firmly established, is not a very happy one. What is meant by a "part of speech" is a type of word differing from other types in some grammatical point or points. There is the question about the mutual relation of the criteria. One cannot be sure in advance that all three criteria will always point the same way. Then, again, in some cases, one of them may fail (this especially applies to the criterion of form). Under such circumstances, it may prove necessary to choose between them, i.e. to attach to one of them greater value than to another. It will also be seen that the theory of parts of speech, though considered by most scholars to be a part of morphology, cannot do without touching on some syntactical problems, namely on phrases and on syntactical functions of words.

The problem of parts of speech caused much difficulty both in general linguistics and in the analysis of separate languages. Though it has been studied for more than two hundred years, the criteria for defining parts of speech have not been worked out yet. Traditionally grammar gave a semantic definition of parts of speech, taking into account only meaning. However, only meaning cannot be a reliable criterion for defining parts of speech because different parts of speech may have the same meaning and vice versa.

According to their meaning, morphological characteristics and syntactical functions, words fall under certain classes called parts of speech.

In English we distinguish between notional and structural parts of speech. The notional parts of speech perform certain functions in the sentences: the functions of subject, predicate, attribute, object or adverbial modifier.

The notional parts of speech are:

1. the noun:peace, love, uncle, color, patient;

2. the adjective: beautiful, strict, handsome, delicious, big;

3. the pronoun: each other, nobody, everyone, me, you, they;

4. the numeral: first, second, half, twenty, four;

5. the verb: to think, to write, to go, to read, to establish; 6. the adverb: hard, quite, lazily, sidelong, slowly;

7. the words of category of state;

8. the modal words: certainly, surely, probably, possibly;

9. the interjections: hurrah, alas, oh, psha, hushsh, well, come, now.

The structural parts of speech either express relations between words or sentences or emphasize the meaning of words or sentences. They never perform any independent function in the sentences. Here belong:

1. the preposition: before, after, on, under, inside, outside, in, through;

2. the conjunction: and, but, because, also, so;

3. the particle: just, barely, merely, solely, only, alone;

4. the article: a, an, the.

But according to other linguists Postpositions, response words, requestives (please) are also parts of speech, but in general Modern English never analyze them as parts of speech.

In Uzbek language parts of speech is divided into three parts:

1. primary parts of speech are classified:

1) noun (Ot):gul, kitob, do’st, hayol, nafas, mehr, qayg’u, non, oila, ota,ona;

2) pronoun (olmosh): hechkim, harbir, biz, u, allakim, barcha, bari;

3) adjective (sifat): nafis, soda, go’zal, katta, ulkan, qaynoq, sovuq;

4) adverb (ravish): asta, sekin, tez, mardlarcha, vijdonan;

5) numeral (son): bir, ikkinchi, yarim, chorak;

6) verb (fe’l): ishlamoq, suzmoq, kuylamoq, bormoq, kelmoq.

Secondary parts of speech are:

1) Conjunction (bog’lovchi): va, bilan,ammo, biroq, goh…goh, dam…dam;

2) Ko’makchi: bilan, ost, ust, bo’ylab, tomon;

3) Particle (yuklama): -mi, -chi, -u,-yu,-ku,-da.

And the third part is called “separately taken words / alohida olingan so’zlar” which consists of them:

1) Exhortations (Undov so’zlar): eh, uh, voh, oh

2) Modal words (Modal so’zlar): balki, ehtimol, masalan, avvalo

3) Imitation words (Taqlid so’zlar): taq-tuq, milt-milt, yalt-yult, qasir-qusir.

But in English analytical grammar we can compare these types of parts of speech. Because it has such terms of those types which can be used instead of them.

Both Modern English and Uzbek language parts of speech can be classified similar in such ways quantitatively. For example, nouns fall under two classes in both language according to their meaning: proper nouns (atoqli otlar) for example, Mr Black or Andijon; and common nouns (turdosh otlar) for example, school, paper, love, doctor like an Uzbek words tinchlik, murabbiy, qalb, daftar.

According to their meaning and grammatical characteristics adjectives fall under two classes in Modern English and also Uzbek:

1) qualitative adjectives (tubsifatlar) little-kichkina, hard-qattiq, white-Oq;

2) relative adjectives (yasamasifatlar) Italian-Italiyalik, monthly- oylik and so on.

These are shown similarities of two languages' parts of speech quantitatively. But each language has own different classifying in some parts of speech quantitatively, for example pronouns. There are 11 types of pronouns in English, but in Uzbek there are 7 forms of pronouns according to their meaning.

English pronouns and Uzbek forms:

1) Personal: I, you, he, she, it, they, we - Kishilik olmosh;
2) Possessive pronouns: my, his, your;
3) Reflexive pr: myself, themselves- O'zlik olmosh;
4) Reciprocal pr: each other, one another;
5) Demonstrative: this, that, those- Ko'rsatish olmosh;
6) Interrogative: who, what, how- So'roqolmosh;
7) Relative pronoun: who, whose, which;
8) Conjunctive pronoun: whose, which, what;
9) Defining pronouns: each, every, everybody- Belgilash;
10) Indefinite pronouns: somebody, something- Gumon olmoshi;
11) Negative pronouns: no, none, nobody- Bo'lishsizlik olmoshlari.

Numerals are divided into cardinals and ordinals in English, as Uzbek has two forms sanoq va tartib sonlar.

But quantitatively there much more numerals forms of English language according to their classifying.

And according to statistics, the English verbs are the most quantitatively in all word language.

Adverbs, according to their meaning they divided into 6 parts in English, but in Uzbek they have 4 types:

1) adverbs of place and direction (o'rin ravishlari): inside, outside, here, there, olg'a, ichkari, tashqari;

2) adverbs of cause and consequence: therefore, consequently, accordingly;

3) adverbs of manner (holat ravishlari): kindly, quickly, slowly, to'satdan, bafurja, arang;

4) adverbs of degree, measure or quantitaty (miqdor-darajaravishlari): very, enough, half, too, ko'p, kam, xiyol, oz.

Those are quantitatively difference in primary parts of speech between Modern English and Uzbek language. Except that we can see quantitatively difference secondary parts of speech in such ways, for example, modal words in Uzbek we can come across more modal words than English.

1) Ishonch: albatta, shaksiz;
2) Gumon: ehtimol, balki;
3) Tasdiq: darhaqiqat, haqiqatan;
4) Fikrnixulosalash: xullas, demak, umuman;
5) Fikrningtartibi: avvalo, avvalambor;
6) Fikrningdallillanishi: masalan, jumladan;
7) Achinish: attang,afsus.
8) Quvonch: xayriyat.

According to their meaning modal words fall under three main groups in Modern English:

1) Words expressing certainty: certainly, surely, of course;
2) Words expression supposition: perhaps, maybe, probably;
3) Words shows weather the speaker considers the action he speaks about desirable or undesirable: happily- unhappily, luckily- unluckily.

But theoretical grammar compare the meaning of them between two languages and in modal words are very similar with in meaning and somehow structure. For example: Perhaps, he will come tomorrow. Balki, u ertaga kelar.

Every language contains thousands upon thousands of lexemes. When describing the possible either to analyze every lexeme separately or to unite them in to classes with more or less common features. Linguists make use of both approaches. A dictionary usually describes individual lexemes, a grammar book mostly deals with classes of lexemes, parts of speech.

Though grammarians have been studying parts of speech for over two thousand years, the criteria used for classifying lexemes are not yet agreed upon.

The above comparison of the languages subjected to the analysis shows that English and Uzbek have both isomorphic and allomorphic features in their parts

of speech systems in principle: 1.The isomorphic features:

a. notional parts of speech (*noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, numeral, interjection, modal words, response words, requestive, approximitive, words of category of state);*

b. semi-notional parts of speech conjunctions, particles, prepositions/postpositions)

2. Allomorphic features:

a. article(only English has it, Uzbek and Russian have not)
b. postposition (only Uzbek has it)
c. preposition (English and Russian have it, Uzbek has not)

If we speak of the isomorphic and allomorphic features of the nouns and pronouns in Modern English and Uzbek /Russian particularly, we can observe the following:

1.The Isomorphic features of the nouns:

a. structural types are the same(but the subtypes differ)

b. semantic types are the same(but the subtypes differ)

c. English, Russian and Uzbek may have compound nouns called reduplicative compounds, for instance: шара-бара, *helter-skelter, osh-posh, non-pon*, uy-puy, pul-mul", in Uzbek, unlike English and Russian, every noun may have its reduplicative compound.

2. The allomorphic features of the nouns:

a. The English and Russian languages have the nouns of the singularia tantum and of the pluralia tantum

b. Uzbek as no such nouns, all nouns can have both singular(bola) and plural forms(bola-lar) including forms expressing stylistic semantics and colouring)

c. English has about many morphemes(-s, -en, -ee-,-a, -i-, -ae, -i, etc. of plurality and "zero" morpheme(of singularity(book -), zero morpheme of plurality(deer, sheep, etc.)

d. Russian has such morpemes of plurality as "–ы, -а, -ена, -и," and "zero" morpheme of both singularity and plurality(радио, метро, кофе, etc.)

e. English and Uzbek nouns have such grammatical categories as "number and case".

f. Russian nouns have such grammatical categories as "number, case, gender, and animateness / inanimateness.

All the above mentioned comparative typological data should be taken into consideration while teaching English at Uzbek schools or visa versa and while translating.

1.The isomorphic features of the pronouns in the compared languages:

a. The structural and semantic types of the pronouns are the same in principle (but their subtypes differ).

b. In the English, Russian and Uzbek languages the pronouns have the grammatical category of number, person and case(Russian pronouns have also the grammatical category of gender);

c. The syntactical functions of the pronouns are the same;

2. The allomorphic features of the pronouns in the compared languages:

a. The English and Uzbek possessive pronouns have the two forms:

1) conjoint(my, your, his, her, our, your, their, mening, sening/sizning, uning(qiz va o'g'il bola uchun), bizning, sizlarning, ularning);

2) absolute(mine-meniki, yours-seniki, his- uniki (for both genders), hers-uniki(for both genders), ours-bizniki, yours- sizlarniki, theirs-ularniki), whereas their Russian counterparts have not);

b. Russian pronouns have the grammatical category of gender, whereas English and Uzbek pronouns have not);

c. In Uzbek and Russian the possessive pronouns have two forms «твой-сенинг» and «ваш – сизнинг»(уважительная форма) in singular, and two special forms in plural: " твои –сенларнинг» and « ваши – сизларнинг» (уважительная форма), whereas English has not such forms);

d. The English personal pronouns have only two cases (nominative, objective), whereas their Uzbek and Russian counterparts have six (nominative, possessive, dative, accusative, locative, exit) cases.

e. The English indefinite pronouns(somebody, anybody) and negative pronouns have only two cases like nouns(common and possessive cases), whereas their Uzbek and Russian counterparts have six cases;

All these isomorphic and allomorphic features of the pronouns mentioned above should be taken into account while working out effective methods of teaching English at Uzbek or Russian Schools or visa versa.

The isomorphic and allomorphic features of the adjectives in Modern English, Uzbek and Russian: The isomorphic features: structural and semantic types are similar (but their subtypes are dissimilar substantivization of adjectives is a universal process in the compared languages.

The allomorphic features:

1. English and Russian have derivative adjectives formed by the help of prefixes, infixes, postfixes, preinfixes, prepostfixes, inpostfixes, preinpostfixes, whereas Uzbek has only postfixes, (prefixes and infixes in Uzbek being of Persian origin);

2. Russian has a developed system of grammatical categories, mainly categories of number, gender, case, degree and animateness/inanimiteness, whereas English and Uzbek have only one category, that of the degree of comparison.

English has substantivized adjectives of the pluralia tantum which agree with the subject either in singular or in plural**.**

The similarities of the parts of speech in the two languages being compared are related to the process of universal development in the language. The dissimilarities indicate that the parts of speech in these languages have their own structural-semantic aspects and are in accordance with the existing laws of the language.

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OLIY TA’LIM MUASSASALARI BITIRUVCHI YOSHLARNING ISH BILAN TA’MINLASH BO‘YICHA YARATILYOTGAN IMKONIYATLAR

Annotatsiya. Ma`lumki, ishsizlarning ish bilan ta’minlash har bir davrda dolzarb mavzu bo`lib kelgan. Ushbu maqolada Oliy ta’lim muassasalari bitiruvchi yoshlarning ish bilan ta’minlash bo‘yicha yaratilyotgan imkoniyatlar haqida so`z yuritilgan.

Kalit so`zlar: daromad topish, bandlik, mehnat munosabatlari, yoshlar ittifoqi, kollej bitiruvchilari, iqtisodiy chora-tadbirlar, kredit, yosh hunarmandlar, hokimlarining yoshlar siyosati.

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EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES CREATED BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR GRADUATES

Abstract. It is known that employment of the unemployed has been a topical issue in every period. This article talks about the employment opportunities created by graduates of higher educational institutions.

Key words: earning, employment, labor relations, youth union, college graduates, economic measures, credit, young craftsmen, youth policy of governors.

So`ngi yillarda yoshlarimizning ta’lim olishi uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda.. Bugungi kunda yoshlar uchun yangi ish o‘rinlari ochish, ularning halol mehnat qilib, daromad topishi maqsadida ko‘p ishlar qilinmoqda. Shunga qaramasdan, bu borada muammolar ham oz emas. O‘zbekiston Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev 30 iyun kuni bo‘lib o‘tgan "Kamolot" qurultoyida shu mavzuga to‘xtaldi.

"Yurtimizda ishsizlarning aksariyat ko‘pchilik qismini kollej bitiruvchilari tashkil etmoqda. Masalan, 2016 yili 477 ming 743nafar yosh yigit-qiz kollejlarni bitirib chiqqan va ularning 438 ming 503 nafari yoki 91,8 foizi ish bilan ta'minlangani to‘g‘risida ma'lumot berilgan.

Yoshlarni ish bilan ta'minlash uchun avvalo ular o‘rtasida tadbirkorlikni keng rivojlantirish, bu borada yangi imkoniyatlar yaratish maqsadida biz bir qator chora-tadbirlarni ko‘zda tutmoqdamiz.

Bu borada Iqtisodiyot vazirligi, Bandlik va mehnat munosabatlari vazirligi, Davlat raqobat qo‘mitasi, Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi Vazirlar Kengashi, viloyatlar va Toshkent shahar hokimlariga har bir tuman (shahar) markazida Yoshlar tadbirkorlik klasterlarini tashkil etish vazifasi topshiriladi. Ana shu klasterlar faoliyatini yo‘lga qo‘yish uchun elektr energiyasi, tabiiy gaz, suv va transport kommunikatsiyasi, aloqa vositalari va Internetga ulanish imkoniyati mavjud bo‘lgan hududlarda foydalanilmay yotgan davlat obektlari yosh tadbirkorlarga “nol” qiymati bilan ijaraga beriladi.

Hamma hududlarda tashkil etilayotgan iqtisodiy zonalarda, shaharlarda esa kichik sanoat zonalarida O‘zbekiston yoshlar ittifoqining a'zosi bo‘lgan yosh tadbirkorlardan ijara haqi olinmaydigan tartib joriy etiladi.

Bundan tashqari, o‘z biznesini boshlayotgan yosh tadbirkorlarga imtiyozli narxlarda yuridik, texnik va boshqa maslahat yordamlarini ko‘rsatishni yo‘lga qo‘yish lozim. Bu masala bo‘yicha moliya vaziri B.Xo‘jayev hamda Savdo-sanoat palatasi raisi A.Ikromov bir oy muddatda tegishli takliflarni ishlab chiqib, taqdim etishi zarur.

Shuningdek, tegishli iqtisodiy chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish hisobidan O‘zbekiston yoshlar ittifoqining byudjyet mablag‘larini ikki barobar ko‘paytirish rejalashtirilmoqda. Bosh vazir o‘rinbosari J.Qo‘chqorov, moliya vaziri B.Xo‘jayev va Davlat soliq qo‘mitasi raisi B.Parpiyev bu masalaga mas'ul hisoblanadi.

Iqtisodiyot vazirligi, Davlat soliq qo‘mitasi, Bandlik va mehnat munosabatlari vazirligi hamda “Hunarmand” uyushmasiga topshiriq: hunarmandlik yo‘nalishidagi tadbirkor yoshlar, ayniqsa, qizlarning kasanachilik bilan band bo‘lishi uchun qulay sharoit yaratib berilsin. Bu borada bo‘sh turgan obektlardan imtiyozli shartlar asosida joy ajratish, mini-texnologiyalar, asbob-uskuna va zarur jihozlar o‘rnatib berish ko‘zda tutilmoqda.

Jumladan, yosh hunarmandlarga xomashyo sotib olish uchun kreditlar berish, o‘z biznesini boshlagan yosh tadbirkorlar tomonidan Pensiya jamg‘armasiga to‘lanadigan sug‘urta badalini olingan kreditlarni qoplashga yo‘naltirish tizimi joriy etiladi.

Bandlik va mehnat munosabatlari vazirligi, Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi Vazirlar Kengashi, viloyatlar va Toshkent shahar hokimliklariga topshiriq: sinov tariqasida 11 yillik majburiy o‘rta ta'lim tizimiga o‘tish munosabati bilan bo‘shaydigan kollej ustaxonalari negizida yoshlarni, ayniqsa, uyushmagan yoshlarni 6 oygacha bo‘lgan muddatda bepul o‘qitish va kasbga qayta o‘qitish markazlari tashkil etilsin.

Ayni paytda qo‘liga diplom olib, mustaqil ish boshlayotgan yoshlarimiz uchun ham qo‘shimcha imkoniyat va imtiyozlar yaratib beriladi.

2018 yilning 1 yanvaridan boshlab kasb-hunar kollejlari, akademik litseylar va oliy ta'lim muassasalarining birinchi marta ishga joylashgan bitiruvchilari bu imkoniyatlardan foydalanadi. Ya'ni, ta'lim muassasasini tamomlaganiga uch yil boʻlmagan boʻlsa, ularning ish haqidan olinadigan daromad soligʻi birinchi yili 50 foiz, ikkinchi va uchinchi yillarda esa 25 foiz kamaytiriladi.

Shuningdek, Oʻzbekiston yoshlar ittifoqi qoshida barcha turdagi soliqlardan 10 yilga ozod qilingan shoʻ''ba korxonalari tuzish vakolati beriladi. Ushbu korxonalar uchun aniq faoliyat yoʻnalishlarini, misol uchun, turli fanlar, jumladan, chet tillarni oʻrgatish, kompyuter dasturlarini tuzish va tadbirkorlik asoslarini oʻqitish tizimlarini belgilash lozim. Mazkur korxonalar tomonidan toʻlanadigan soliq tushumlarining 20 foizini Oʻzbekiston yoshlar ittifoqiga oʻtkazib berish tartibini joriy etish kerak.

Yana bir masala – Oʻzbekiston yoshlar ittifoqi viloyat va tumanlarda zamonaviy “Yoshlar kinoteatrlari”ni barpo etish ishiga bosh-qosh boʻlsa, yaxshi boʻlardi. Buning uchun “Oʻzsanoatqurilishbank” tomonidan 5 yil muddatga beriladigan imtiyozli kreditlar asosida alohida dastur ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish taklif etiladi.

Yoshlar ittifoqining faol a'zosi boʻlgan, bakalavriat va magistratura talabalariga oʻrtacha oʻzlashtirish koʻrsatkichi 86 foiz va undan yuqori boʻlgan taqdirda ta'lim boʻyicha shartnoma toʻlovi miqdorining 35-40 foizini tashkilot hisobidan toʻlash orqali moddiy yordam koʻrsatish ham koʻzda tutilmoqda.

Shuningdek, Yoshlar ittifoqining viloyat, shahar va tuman kengashlari raislarini ragʻbatlantirish, tashkilotning faoliyat samaradorligini oshirish maqsadida tijorat banklarining 10 yil muddatgacha moʻljallangan, boshlangʻich toʻlovi 15 foizlik imtiyozli kreditlari asosida ularga oʻzimizda ishlab chiqarilgan “Matiz” va “Damas” avtomobillarini shaxsiy mulk sifatida sotib olishda qulaylik yaratiladi.

Agar hozirgi narxda oʻrtacha 46 million soʻm boʻlgan bu kreditni qaytarish muddati amalda 3 yil, foizi esa 30 foiz ekanini hisobga olsak, samarali xizmat qilayotgan yoshlar yetakchisi bundan qancha iqtisodiy naf koʻrishini tasavvur qilish qiyin emas.

Yana bir muhim masala – endi viloyat va tuman hokimlarining yoshlar siyosati, ijtimoiy rivojlanish va ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlar boʻyicha oʻrinbosarlari, tuman ichki ishlar boʻlimi boshliqlarining yoshlar boʻyicha oʻrinbosarlari Oʻzbekiston yoshlar ittifoqi tavsiyasi bilan lavozimga tayinlanadi.

Bu albatta joylardagi davlat boshqaruv idoralarining Oʻzbekiston yoshlar ittifoqi tuzilmalari bilan hamkorligini sifat jihatidan oshirishga xizmat qiladi".

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FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWING IN UZBEKISTAN: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Annotation. The article highlights the importance of the sector as a major contributor to the country's economy and provides an overview of the current state of fruit and vegetable production in Uzbekistan. The article identifies several problems faced by the sector. In terms of solutions, the article proposes several strategies for improving fruit and vegetable production in Uzbekistan. The article also highlights the importance of improving access to finance for farmers and the need for government support in terms of policy and regulatory frameworks.

Keywords: fruit and vegetable growing, agriculture, challenges, solutions, modern technologies, irrigation, water management, climate change, sustainable farming, access to finance, government support, policy, and regulatory frameworks.

Introduction: Fruit and vegetable production is an important sector in Uzbekistan's agricultural economy. The country is known for its diverse range of crops, including fruits like pomegranates, grapes, and apricots, and vegetables like tomatoes, peppers, and cucumbers. However, the sector faces several challenges that limit its potential for growth and development. The agricultural sector in Uzbekistan contributes significantly to the country's economy, employing around a third of the country's population and accounting for 15% of the country's GDP. The country's fertile soils, favorable climate, and abundant water resources provide ideal conditions for crop production, and the fruit and vegetable sector has become an important source of income for many farmers.

However, the sector faces several challenges that limit its potential for growth and development. One of the main challenges is the lack of modern farming technologies and practices. Many farmers in Uzbekistan still rely on outdated farming methods and technologies, which lead to lower yields, reduced crop quality, and increased production costs. This not only limits the sector's growth potential but also makes it difficult for farmers to compete in the global market.

Despite these challenges, there are opportunities for the sector to grow and develop. Adopting modern farming technologies and practices, such as precision agriculture and vertical farming, could increase productivity and reduce production costs. Improving irrigation and water management systems could also help farmers make more efficient use of available water resources. The government has a crucial role to play in addressing the challenges faced by the fruit and vegetable sector in Uzbekistan. Developing policies and regulatory frameworks that support modernization and innovation in the sector, improving access to finance for farmers, and investing in research and development are all important steps that the government can take to support the sector's growth and development.

The government also has a critical role to play in supporting the sector's growth and development. Developing policies and regulatory frameworks that support innovation and modernization in the sector, improving access to finance for farmers, and investing in research and development are all important steps that the government can take to support the sector's growth and development.

The fruit and vegetable sector are an important contributor to Uzbekistan's agricultural economy, but it faces several challenges that limit its potential for growth and development. Adopting modern farming technologies and practices, improving irrigation and water management systems, promoting sustainable farming practices, and investing in education and training programs for farmers are all important strategies for addressing these challenges. The government has a critical role to play in supporting the sector's growth and development, and developing policies and regulatory frameworks that encourage innovation and modernization in the sector is key to ensuring its long-term sustainability.

Related research. Several studies have been conducted on the fruit and vegetable sector in Uzbekistan, focusing on the challenges facing the sector and potential solutions. Some of these studies include:

This study examines the structural changes that have occurred in Uzbekistan's agriculture sector since independence and the emerging challenges facing the sector, including outdated farming practices, poor access to finance, and water scarcity [2]. This study focuses specifically on the horticultural sector in Uzbekistan, including the fruit and vegetable sector. The study identifies the challenges facing the sector, such as limited access to finance and outdated farming practices and provides recommendations for improving the sector's performance [3]. This study examines the impact of government policies on small-scale farmers in Uzbekistan, including those in the fruit and vegetable sector. The study highlights the challenges facing small-scale farmers, such as limited access to finance and technical assistance, and provides recommendations for improving their access to resources [9]. These studies provide valuable insights into the challenges facing the fruit and vegetable sector in Uzbekistan and offer recommendations for improving the sector's performance.

Analysis and results. The fruit and vegetable sector in Uzbekistan faces several challenges that limit its potential for growth and development. Outdated farming practices, poor access to finance, water scarcity, and climate change are all major challenges facing the sector. However, there are several potential solutions that could help address these challenges and support the sector's growth and development.

Improving access to information on modern farming technologies and practices could help farmers adopt more efficient and effective farming methods. Workshops, training programs, and demonstration farms could provide farmers with hands-on experience and knowledge of the latest developments in the agricultural sector. The government and other stakeholders could also explore ways to improve access to finance, such as developing microfinance programs, promoting public-private partnerships, and increasing investment in the sector.

Improving irrigation and water management systems is also critical for the sector's development. Uzbekistan is a water-scarce country, and water resources are limited. Improving the efficiency of irrigation systems and reducing water waste could help farmers make more efficient use of available water resources, thereby increasing crop yields and reducing production costs.

Climate change is an additional challenge that the sector must address. Changing weather patterns, including increased temperatures, more frequent droughts, and erratic rainfall, are affecting crop yields and quality. Sustainable farming practices, such as organic farming and crop rotation, could help to improve soil health and increase the resilience of crops in the face of changing weather patterns.

The government also has a critical role to play in supporting the sector's growth and development. Developing policies and regulatory frameworks that support innovation and modernization in the sector, improving access to finance for farmers, and investing in research and development are all important steps that the government can take to support the sector's growth and development.

Addressing the challenges facing the fruit and vegetable sector in Uzbekistan will require a coordinated effort from stakeholders across the sector, including farmers, the government, and other key stakeholders. By adopting modern farming technologies and practices, improving access to finance and water resources, and promoting sustainable farming practices, the sector can overcome these challenges and achieve its full potential as an important contributor to Uzbekistan's agricultural economy.

Methodology. The methodology used in this article involved a systematic review of the literature on the fruit and vegetable sector in Uzbekistan. The aim was to identify the main challenges facing the sector and potential solutions for addressing these challenges.

The literature review was conducted using online databases, including Google Scholar, ResearchGate, and ScienceDirect. The search was conducted using a combination of keywords, including "fruit and vegetable sector," "agriculture in Uzbekistan," "challenges," and "solutions."

After identifying relevant literature, the articles were reviewed to identify key themes and insights related to the challenges facing the fruit and vegetable sector in Uzbekistan and potential solutions for addressing these challenges. The findings from the literature review were then synthesized to develop a comprehensive analysis of the sector.

The study also involved interviews with key stakeholders in the fruit and vegetable sector in Uzbekistan, including farmers, agricultural experts, and government officials. The interviews were conducted using a semi-structured approach, with open-ended questions used to explore stakeholders' perspectives on the challenges facing the sector and potential solutions. The interviews were conducted in-person and via telephone or email.

The insights gained from the literature review and interviews were used to develop a comprehensive analysis of the challenges facing the fruit and vegetable sector in Uzbekistan and potential solutions for addressing these challenges. The study also provided recommendations for stakeholders, including farmers, the government, and other key stakeholders, on actions they can take to support the sector's growth and development.

The methodology used in this study involved a systematic and comprehensive approach to analyzing the challenges facing the fruit and vegetable sector in Uzbekistan and identifying potential solutions for addressing these challenges. The literature review and interviews provided valuable insights from a range of perspectives, enabling a comprehensive analysis of the sector.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the fruit and vegetable sector in Uzbekistan faces several challenges, including limited access to financing, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of technical knowledge among farmers. These challenges have resulted in low productivity, high post-harvest losses, and low profitability for farmers.

However, there are potential solutions that could address these challenges and support the growth and development of the sector. These solutions include improving access to financing through targeted programs, developing infrastructure such as storage facilities and transportation networks, and providing training and technical assistance to farmers to improve their knowledge and skills.

Moreover, the government could play a key role in supporting the sector's growth and development by creating a conducive policy environment and implementing supportive policies such as subsidies and tax incentives for farmers. The government could also establish partnerships with the private sector to develop value chains and promote the marketing of fruits and vegetables both domestically and internationally.

The fruit and vegetable sector in Uzbekistan has significant potential for growth and development, but it requires a concerted effort by all stakeholders to address the challenges it faces and support its growth. The recommendations provided in this study could serve as a useful guide for stakeholders looking to support the sector's growth and development in Uzbekistan.

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BIOECOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SOPHORA JAPONICA L. IN THE CONDITIONS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Annotation: the article presents the results of a study of the bio-ecological features of Sophora japonica L. introduced in the conditions of Karakalpakstan.
Key words: bio-ecological features, introduction, experience, flowering, fruiting, seeds, phenology, rutin, flavonoids.

Landscaping in cities and towns is one of the most effective ways to improve the environmental situation. To implement effective landscaping, it is necessary at least to know what plant species can grow in a given region, and as a maximum, to create mother plantations of the most promising tree species and develop methods for their mass reproduction. These problems are solved with the help of plant introduction. Japanese Sophora is not only an ornamental, but also a medicinal, melliferous plant.

Research objectives: to study the seasonal rhythm of growth and development of Japanese Sophora in new conditions for them;

Object and subject of research. Botanical Garden of the Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, an experimental site of the Aral Sea Innovation Center under the President of Uzbekistan, located in the city of Nukus.

Research methods. Biological, ecological, botanical and statistical methods were used. As well as, the methods used in the introduction study of woody plants were used in the work. One of the most widely used medicinal plants, both in folk and scientific medicine for various diseases, is Japanese Sophora (*Sophora japonica L.*) and is included in the pharmacopoeias of many countries.

Japanese Sophora - *Sophora japonica L.* - a large tree from the legume family (Leguminosae or Fabaceae). In appearance, Sophora resembles an acacia, especially when flowering occurs. It grows up to 20-25 m in height; the crown is sprawling, umbrella-shaped or spherical. In our conditions, the height of the trees does not exceed 10 m. The trunk is covered with dark gray bark with deep cracks. Stems of young branches are greenish-gray, pubescent with short hairs. The leaves are alternate, large, 11 to 25 cm long, with pubescent petioles, pinnate; consist of 9-17 almost sessile leaflets. Leaflets oblong-ovate, 2-5 cm long, shiny, dark green above, glaucous below. Young branches are green, without thorns.

Japanese Sophora grows wild in China, Korea and Japan. It is widely cultivated outside its natural range as an ornamental plant. Garden forms have been developed that differ from wild-growing weeping or, conversely, pyramidal crowns. In some decorative forms, the flowers are purple in color. In Russia, this tree species is bred mainly in the Rostov region, Krasnodar and Stavropol regions, since its normal growth and development requires a long growing season [1]. Japanese Sophora - *Sophora japonica L.* has been used for many hundreds of years in scientific and folk medicine for various diseases. Buds serve as a source of industrial production of rutin and quercetin. A tincture is prepared from the fruits, which is used in the form of irrigations, washes or tampons for the treatment of eczema, acute and chronic purulent inflammatory processes. The listed range of pharmacological activity can be substantiated by the activation of regeneration processes, which implies a positive effect on the immune status [2].

The biological value of Japanese Sophora fruits is determined by the high content of flavonoids, triterpenoids and polysaccharides. Medicines from the fruits of Sophora japonica can have anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects [3.4].

Japanese Sophora is used for pulmonary bleeding, skin diseases, liver diseases. Sophora decoctions and infusions are good for dysentery, gastric and duodenal ulcers, inflammatory processes, and phlegmon. Sophora is used orally for high blood pressure, as a sleeping pill, to improve appetite, dysentery. It perfectly helps with infectious diseases of the oral cavity, vagina, skin, with its help cure or significantly alleviate conditions in psoriasis, eczema, diathesis, dermatitis, bedsores, trophic ulcers, acne [2]. Japanese Sophora is one of the most popular medicinal plants for the treatment of hemorrhagic vasculitis. Sophora is effective in such diseases as angina pectoris and hypertension, rheumatism, diabetes mellitus, sclerotic stratification of the walls of blood vessels. Sophora tincture is used to treat a huge number of diseases; it is effective for rheumatism, sepsis, gastritis and colitis, stomach and duodenal ulcers, kidney and liver diseases, typhus, diarrhea, early stages of tuberculosis and to combat worms [3.4].

It should be noted, given the prospects of the Japanese Sophora, as an ornamental, medicinal, as well as a melliferous plant, the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to increase the planting of tree species “Japanese Sophora” and “Horse Chestnut” (No. 186, dated September 7, 2007) was adopted. In Uzbekistan, Japanese Sophora is bred as an ornamental plant in all forestry enterprises, nurseries for growing seedlings. Sophora is propagated by seeds. It is characterized by rapid growth, in the first year the height reaches 1.20-1.35 cm, and by the age of 5 the trees grow up to 6-

7 m tall. However, according to the literature, this tree blooms at a very respectable age. In the conditions of Karakalpakstan, Japanese Sophora blooms and bears fruit at the age of 6-7. The plant is photophilous, drought- and salt-resistant. Although it belongs to heat-loving species, mature trees can withstand fairly severe frosts, if, of course, they are short-lived. The growth of Sophora in the climatic conditions of Karakalpakstan begins at an average daily temperature of 10-15°C. In the conditions of the south of Karakalpakstan, flowering can continue until the end of October. Individual flowers live 3-4 days. Sophora has a well-defined periodicity of flowering. During abundant flowering, up to three hundred thousand flowers were counted on individual old trees. In our observed experiments in 2021-2022, they bloomed in the third decade of May. Yellow-white irregular flowers of Japanese Sophora are collected in large loose-paniculate inflorescences; the flowering period falls in the second half of summer. The flowers are fragrant, relatively small, no more than 1 cm in diameter, collected in large paniculate inflorescences, reaching a length of 20 and even 35 cm, located at the ends of the branches. The flowers are irregular, of the so-called moth type common to most legumes, with 5 green sepals, 5 yellow-white or pale pink petals, 10 stamens and a pistil with an upper ovary. The fruits appeared at the end of the second decade and at the beginning of the third decade of June. The fruit is green beans, but later acquire a dark red skin. Like other legumes, the fruits are enclosed between two indehiscent leathery valves. They are formed in September. The fruit is a fleshy, reddish, indehiscent bean, 5–10 cm long and about 1 cm thick, with deep intercepts between seeds, i.e., clear-shaped. Since the flowers are collected in inflorescences, the beans that appear after flowering also form a kind of bunch. Each bean contains 3 to 8 seeds. The seeds are reddish or almost black, kidney-shaped, similar in shape to beans, but smaller.

Under the conditions of Karakalpakstan, effective temperatures for the beginning of flowering are 1228.2 ± 15.1 °C, and for the end - 1900.6 ± 23.9 °C. The flowering period of Japanese Sophora can last from 35 to 150 days, depending on the place of growth, meteorological conditions. Flowering of Japanese Sophora: the flowering phase is divided into two flowering sub-phases: "beginning of flowering" and "full flowering (mass)". Despite the establishment of these flowering phases in Japanese Sophora, during the entire flowering period, plants always have buds, blooming flowers and faded flowers. The highest summer temperatures were observed during the entire study period (2021-2022). June is the main month in the vegetative development of Sophora, as this is the flowering period. The maximum high temperatures in June (above +35°C) had a positive effect on the growth of annual shoots and the appearance of luminiferous inflorescences. This was observed in June-July 2021-2022, when the maximum temperature averaged +37.5°C. Japanese Sophora blooms from June to September. In the conditions of Karakalpakstan, flowering can last for four months. Individual flowers live 3-4 days. Sophora has a well-defined periodicity of flowering. An interesting feature is that in the evening, the leaves curl up and fall, and with the advent of the first rays of the sun, they unfold again. The leaves of this plant fall very late - in November.

Experiments have shown that the plant is not whimsical; it grows both in the sun and in partial shade; propagated mainly by seeds. Phenological observations have shown that it is not picky about soil conditions.

Conclusion

Japanese Sophora is a drought-resistant plant, not demanding on soil conditions, and did not need constant watering. Despite all the shortcomings in the agrotechnical methods of cultivation, Japanese Sophora favorably tolerates local soil and climatic conditions, is well preserved and grows quite quickly at a young age and, with rare placement, bears fruit abundantly.

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THE BENEFITS OF USING GAMES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Abstract. This article provides information about the importance of games and shows the advantages of teaching English through games. Educational games help to create friendly atmosphere, provide students with practice in fluency, increases confidence. We have so many games for EFL classroom, but not all of them are useful. Games should not be played only for fun. Games should help involve students and teach how to use language. Here we explained some reasons and criteria for using games in teaching foreign languages.

Keywords: game, classroom, students, atmosphere, create, activity, engage, involve.

INTRODUCTION

Games are one of the most important components in EFL classrooms. They include activities which have goals and rules at the same time fun. Hadfield describes games as “an activity with rules, a goal and an element of fun.”Some authors suggest that language games should be placed at the center of the foreign language teaching program rather being accepted as a peripheral part of the program, since, besides being fun, additionally they include goals and controlled by rules.[3]

Following definition given by Greenall, it can be said that games create a competition positively among students who are involved in a language activity.[2]

METHODS

During the research we used qualitative analysis and comparative methods. With the help of them, a number of articles and books are observed and analysed. Games are fun activities that promote interaction, thinking, learning and problem solving strategies. Often games have an aspect that permits the players to re-duce information in a short time period. Some games require the players to engage in a physical activity and complete a mental challenge. Games allow for creativity, independence and higher order thinking

RESULTS

There are a number of reasons that games deserve a place in the language classroom. First of all, they are fun, which is extremely important, because they can help activate students who may have been inactive be-fore, due to lack of interest. Keeping students active is vital because teachers will never be able actually teach students anything unless they can get them to participate in their own learning process.

Second, games also play a big role in helping participants build relationship, and to feel equal. Playing games in the classroom can also help create a friendly and positive atmosphere where seat arrangement can differ from games, and thus cause diversity from the norm which can be extremely helpful in keeping an ex-citing learning environment.

Third, the reason most people want to learn a language is to be able to use it in real situation, for example when travelling. Games can be very good way to practice this skill because they can easily be used to reenact various situations from real life and provide students with practice in their fluency. Also, by using games in the classroom the teacher is giving his students a bigger role, and he himself is stepping out of the frontline which is a positive thing because it allows students to take on more responsibility. Also that allows students to do more on their own, and that can very well result in an increase in their confidence level. [6]

Fourth, language students need to be exposed to the language in a variety of situations, which is a need games can fulfill. Language students also need to be ready to take on the experience, keeping their minds open and being willing participants again, games make this possible.

Fifth, language students need to be emotionally involved, meaning they need to feel something while they are exposed to the language. Strong emotions, such as happiness, excitement, amusement and suspense allow students to feel positively about their learning situation and are therefore likely to have a positive effect on language learning.

Sixth, games are good for shy students and students with low confidence, and that applies specifically when playing takes place in smaller groups because then they get a chance to speak in front of fewer audience instead of having to express themselves in front of the whole class. Also it is sometimes easier to open up and forget the shyness when playing a game because the atmosphere is not as serious and more emphasis is put on fluency rather than grammatical correctness [6].

Seventh, games can be a good strategy when teaching various subjects because they are very likely to spark interest amongst students. They can be used with students of all ages, and when they are used with other teaching methods they create diversity which is ideal for school work. A study that was undertaken in Iceland in 2006 shows clearly the need for diversity in school. Many participants in that study complained about the lack of diversity, and that they wanted more of it in order for their learning to become more fun and progressive in their school [7].

Finally, using games in the classroom is important because many children do not get enough opportunity to play during their free time, which can be traced to the rapid changes in our society [10].

Language games are not activities mainly aimed to break the ice between students or to kill time. Byrne gave the definition to games as a form of playing governed by rules. They should be enjoyed and fun. They are not just a diversion, a break from routine activities, but a way of getting the learner to use the language in the course of the games. Similarly, Jill Hadfield defined games "an activity with rules, a goal and an element of fun" [3].

DISCUSSION

Constantinescu states some advantages of games as in the following:

· "Games build up learners' English repertoire in a familiar and comfortable environment (even for students who may have special needs), where they feel confident. More than this, English is widespread used with computers.

· Games increase motivation and desire for self-improvement.

· Challenge and competition are key factors for any game and students pay more attention to completing the task.

· Interdisciplinary approach. Students use knowledge from other classes, too.

· Games develop students' ability to observe.

· Games have clear rules and objectives.

· Games develop critical thinking, problem solving, and imagination.

· Games offer new and dynamic forms of teaching/ practicing which replace the traditional worksheets.

· Games are adaptable for different levels of knowledge.

· Educational games are easy to understand and use.

· Educational games do not take long time to be played in the class.

· There are many online educational games which are free of charge.

· Immediate feedback both for the students and the teacher.

· The results are more visible (sometimes both visual and acoustic) and have a stronger impact.

· The working time is usually known from the beginning and it is respected

· Games facilitate collaborative learning but, in the same time, students may learn at their own speed and cognitive level.

· Games may be used in the classroom as rewards for students."[1]

Students may have the willingness to play games completely for fun. However, teachers need more reasons for convincing to play games. Teachers have to be very careful about which games should be used, when to use them, and how to connect them with the syllabus, text book, and how, more particularly, beneficial they are. While choosing and adapting games in the EFL classrooms teachers should be very careful at many points. Constantinescu expressed that when choosing language games, many points are needed to be considered by teachers:

· "Games should have an aim. They are used to motivate students, not only for fun.

· Games should focus on the use of language. By their means students have to learn, practice, or refresh language components

· The content should be appropriate. It should fit the curriculum, be correct from all points of view and not to promote wrong values (e.g. violence).

· Games should be technically easy to use in the classroom.

· Games should be in accordance with students' age and level of knowledge.

· Games should keep all of the students interested.

· It is advisable to use short games; otherwise students may lose their interest." [1]

CONCLUSION

Foreign language teaching methods are improving rapidly. Teacher centered teaching methods are not being used. So, games are best way to engage students in the lesson. Games help students create real English atmosphere. If teacher chooses games in right purpose and time, he or she gets successes in teaching.

In conclusion, according to the findings of this study, it can be obviously understood that games are very important instruments in language teaching classrooms in terms of providing a relaxed environment for learners and for both teachers and learners, games are very useful if they have an educational purpose rather than being fun.

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RAQAMLI TRANSFORMATSIYALAR VA KORXONALARNING IQTISODIY SIYOSAT HAMDA TARKIBIY O’ZGARISHLARGA MOSLASHUVI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada raqamli iqtisodiyotning davr talabi ekanligi, raqamli texnologiyalarni iqtisodiyotning barcha sohalarida qo’llash zarurligi, raqamli iqtisodiyotni qo’llashning qay darajada samara berishi, erishilgan samarani raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishga yo’naltirish, korxonalarning raqamlashtirilishi va uning afzalliklari haqida so‘z boradi.

Kalit so’zlar: Raqamli iqtisodiyot, raqamli texnologiyalar, samaradorlik, raqamli transformatsiya, raqamli platformalar, raqamli iqtisodiyotning afzalliklari, transchegaraviy ma’lumotlar, transchegaraviy raqamli biznes.

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DIGITAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND ADAPTATION OF ENTERPRISES TO ECONOMIC POLICY AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES

Annotation: this article will talk about the fact that the digital economy is a requirement of the period, the need to apply digital technologies in all sectors of the economy, to what extent the application of digital economy will work, to direct the achieved effect to the development of digital economy, digitalization of enterprises and its advantages.

Keywords: digital economy, digital technology, efficiency, digital transformation, digital platforms, advantages of digital economy, cross-border data, cross-border digital business.

Biz qiziqarli texnologik innovatsiyalar davrida yashayapmiz. Raqamli texnologiyalar transformativ o'zgarishlarni boshqarmoqda. Iqtisodiy paradigmalar o'zgarib bormoqda. Yangi texnologiyalar tovar va xizmatlar bozorlarini qayta shakllantirmoqda, biznes va ishni tubdan o'zgartirmoqda. Sun'iy intellektdagi so'nggi yutuqlar va tegishli innovatsiyalar raqamli inqilob chegaralarini kengaytirmoqda. Raqamli transformatsiyalar ayniqsa COVID-19 pandemiyasidan keyin juda tezlashdi. Kelajak kutilganidan tezroq keladi. Rivojlangan davlatlarda raqamli iqtisodiyotni joriy etish va hayotga tadbiq etishga allaqachon kirishilgan. Jahon iqtisodiyotining globallashuvi va texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi sharoitida O‘zbekistonning iqtisodiy taraqqiyotiga raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirmasdan erishib bo‘lmaydi. Prezidentimizning 2020 yil 28 apreldagi “Raqamli iqtisodiyot va elektron hukumatni keng joriy etish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorida bu boradagi qator vazifalar belgilab berilgan [1,2].

Raqamli texnologiyalar iqtisodiy samaradorlikka erishishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ular farovon kelajak uchun yangi yo‘llar va imkoniyatlar yaratadi, shu bilan bir qatorda ular yangi vazifalarni ham qo'yadilar. Biroq, raqamli texnologiyalar o'z platformalarining yorqinligi va samaradorligi bilan hayratda qoldirgan bo'lsa-da, ular hozirgacha yuqori mahsuldorlik o'sishida kutilgan dividendni to'liq yetkazib bermadi. Darhaqiqat, so'nggi ikki o'n yillikda ko'plab rivojlanayotgan iqtisodiyotlarda yalpi hosildorlikning o'sishi sekinlashdi. Natijada, iqtisodiy o'sish pasayish tendentsiyasiga ega bo‘ldi. Chunki bugungi aqlli mashinalarning imkoniyatlarini to‘laqonli amalga oshirish uchun uni qo’llamoqchi bo’lgan kompaniyalar va ularning mutaxassislari ham aqlli bo'lishi kerak. Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar iqtisodiyotlarida raqamli transformatsiya yaratgan yangi imkoniyatlarda iqtisodiy sub’ektlarning notekis ishtirok etish holatlari kuzatilmoqda. Ko'pchilik sanoat va firmalar, ishchi kuchi va jamiyatning turli qatlamlari bo'ylab ortda qolmoqda [6].

Texnologik chegaradagi firmalar boshqalardan ajralib, borgan sari to'plangan bozorlarda ustunlikni qo'lga kiritdi va yangi texnologiyalardan olingan daromadning asosiy ulushini egallab oldi. Ushbu firmalarda hosildorlikning o'sishi kuchli bo'lgan bo'lsa-da, boshqa firmalarda u to'xtab qoldi yoki sekinlashdi, bu esa jami mahsuldorlikning o'sishini susaytirdi. Past va o'rta malakali vazifalarni avtomatlashtirishning kuchayishi ishchi kuchiga bo'lgan talabni yuqori darajadagi ko'nikmalarga o'tkazdi, ish haqi va malaka spektrining pastki qismida ish joylariga zarar keltirdi.

Ushbu natijalarning muhim sabablaridan biri shundaki, siyosat va institutlar rivojlanayotgan o'zgarishlarga sekin moslashayapti. Bugungi aqlli mashinalarning va'dasini amalga oshirish uchun qo’llanilayotgan siyosatlar ham aqlli bo'lishi kerak. Ular mahsuldorlik va iqtisodiy o'sishdagi potentsial yutuqlarni to'liq qo'lga kiritish uchun o'zgarishlarga ko'proq javob berishlari kerak, chunki texnologik uzilishlar g'oliblar va yutqazuvchilarni keltirib chiqaradi.

Raqamli texnologiyalar bozorlarni qayta shakllantirar ekan, o'sish va tarqatish dinamikasini o'zgartirar ekan, siyosat bozorlar inklyuziv bo'lib qolishi va firmalar va ishchilar uchun yangi imkoniyatlardan keng foydalanishni qo'llab-quvvatlashi kerak. Raqamli iqtisodiyotni yangi texnologiyalar va imkoniyatlarni kichikroq firmalar va ishchi kuchining kengroq qatlamlariga tarqatish uchun kengaytirish kerak.

Firmalar, ishchilar va siyosatchilar ko'plab savollarga duch kelishadi. Raqamli texnologiyalar katta samaradorlikni ta'minlasa-da, ular ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari, raqobatdosh ustunlik manbalari va bozor tuzilmalari o'zgarishi sababli firmalar uchun yangi muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Jumladan:

- texnologik gigantlarning bozordagi hukmronligi ortib borayotganida aks ettirilgan sanoat kontsentratsiyasining o'sishi ushbu texnologiyalar bilan muqarrarmi yoki jami mahsuldorlikni oshirish va yanada mustahkam iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash uchun ularning afzalliklarini firmalar orasida kengroq taqsimlash mumkinmi?

-moliyaviy bozorlardagi tez o'zgarishlarga kelsak, xavflarni boshqarishda moliya sohasidagi raqamli innovatsiyalar va'dasini qanday ushlash mumkin?

- Ishning tabiati va malakaga bo'lgan ehtiyoj o'zgarib, ko'plab eski ishlar va vazifalar yo'qolganligi sababli ishchilar yangi avtomatlashtirishdan qo'rqishlari kerakmi?

- Ular qanday moslashishlari kerak?

-Biznes va ishda texnologiyaga asoslangan siljishlar qanday yo'llar bilan iqtisodiy nomutanosibliklarning kengayishiga olib keladi?

-Davlat siyosati qanday javob berishi kerak?

Raqamli davr uchun raqobat siyosatini qayta ko'rib chiqish kerak. Monopoliyaga qarshi qonunlar va ularning ijrosini kuchaytirish kerak. Chunki raqamli iqtisodiyot hal qilinishi kerak bo'lgan yangi tartibga solish muammolarini, jumladan, ma'lumotlarni tartibga solish (raqamli iqtisodiyotning qon tomiri), raqamli dunyoda darvozabon sifatida paydo bo'lgan raqamli platformalar bilan bog'liq raqobat muammolari va texnologiya natijasida yuzaga keladigan bozor kontsentratsiyasini keltirib chiqaradi. Mahsulot bozorlarida bo'lgani kabi, siyosatchilar moliyaviy bozorlarning yetarlicha raqobatbardosh bo'lishini ta'minlashi va raqamli moliyaviy mahsulotlar, platformalar va algoritmlarning yangi dunyosi bilan bog'liq tartibga solish muammolarini hal qilishlari kerak. Shuningdek, transchegaraviy ma’lumotlar oqimini tartibga solish va transchegaraviy raqamli biznesni soliqqa tortish kabi sohalarda xalqaro hamkorlik uchun yangi asoslar zarur.

Bundan tashqari innovatsion ekotizimni yaxshilash kerak. Eskirgan patent tizimlari raqamli iqtisodiyotning yangi innovatsion dinamikasiga yangilanishi, amaldagi manfaatlarni yaxshiroq muvozanatlashi va texnologiyalarni kengroq targ'ib qilish va tarqatish kerak. Investorlarning tor guruhlari manfaatlariga emas, balki kengroq iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy maqsadlarga xizmat qiladigan texnologik taraqqiyotni rag‘batlantirish uchun davlat ilmiy-tadqiqot va ishlanma dasturlarini jonlantirish kerak [4].

Yangi imkoniyatlarga kirishni kengaytirish uchun raqamli infratuzilma poydevorini mustahkamlash kerak. Bu kam ta'minlangan guruhlar va hududlarda raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanishni yaxshilash uchun ko'proq xususiy investitsiyalarni rag'batlantirishga davlat investitsiyalarini va ramkalarni ko'paytirishni talab qiladi. Raqamli tafovut ayniqsa rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda keng qolmoqda. Kuchli raqamli infratuzilma va savodxonlik ushbu iqtisodlar uchun juda muhim bo'ladi, chunki texnologik o'zgarishlar past malakali, kam maoshli ishlab chiqarishga tayanadigan o'sish modellaridan uzoqlashishga majbur qiladi [5].

Ta'lim va o'qitish dasturlariga investitsiyalarni kuchaytirish va yangi texnologiyalarni to'ldiradigan ko'nikmalarni mustahkamlash uchun qayta yo'naltirish kerak. Buning uchun mazkur dasturlarning mazmuni, amalga oshirilishi va moliyalashtirilishida, jumladan, davlat-xususiy sheriklikning yangi modellarida innovatsiyalar talab etiladi. Ko'nikmalarga bo'lgan talabning tez o'zgarishi va malaka oshirish, qayta tayorlash va umrbod ta'limga bo'lgan ehtiyoj ortib borayotgan bir sharoitda uzluksiz ta'limning sifatini sezilarli darajada oshirishni talab etiladi. Bunda onlayn ta'lim vositalari kabi texnologiyaga asoslangan yechimlarning imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish kerak. Ta'lim olish va (qayta) tayyorlashda doimiy tengsizliklarga barham berish kerak. Daromad guruhlari bo'yicha asosiy imkoniyatlardagi bo'shliqlar qisqargan bo'lsa-da, raqamli iqtisodiyotda muvaffaqiyatga olib keladigan yuqori darajadagi qobiliyatlarga ega bo'lganlar kengayib bormoqda [3].

Mehnat bozori siyosati va ijtimoiy himoya tizimlari o'zgaruvchan iqtisod va mehnat tabiatiga mos kelishi kerak. Ayni paytdagi siyosatlar mavjud ish o'rinlarini texnologiya tufayli eskirib qolganligini himoya qilishga intilish o'rniga ishchilarning yangi va yaxshiroq ish o'rinlariga o'tish qobiliyatini yaxshilashga ko'proq istiqbolli e'tiborni qaratishi kerak. Ishsizlik sug'urtasi sxemalari ishchilarni o'zgarishlarga moslashish, qayta tayyorlash va yangi ish joylariga o'tishda yaxshiroq qo'llab-quvvatlashi kerak. An'anaviy ravishda ish beruvchi va xodim o'rtasidagi rasmiy uzoq muddatli munosabatlarga asoslangan pensiya va sog'liqni saqlash kabi nafaqalarni o'z ichiga olgan xodimlarga beriladigan nafaqa tizimlari ish bozorida tez-tez o'zgarib turadigan va turli xil mehnat tartiblari (shu jumladan, kengayadigan ish haqi) bilan moslashishi kerak [7]. Texnologiya bozor kuchi muvozanatini o'zgartirganda, ishchilarga munosib ovoz beradigan institutlar ham muhimdir. Ijtimoiy shartnomalar qanday imkoniyatlarni taqdim etishi, xavf-xatarlarni taqsimlash va xavfsizlikni ta’minlash uchun qayta ko'rib chiqish kerak.

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IQLIM O'ZGARISHLARI SHAROITIDA AHOLI O'LIMINING HUDUDIY TAHLILI (SIRDARYO VILOYATI MISOLIDA)

Annotatsiya. Maqolada demografik jarayonlar va ularning hududiy xususiyatlari aniqlangan. Asosiy etibor tug'ilish va o'lim ko'rsatkichlariga qaratilgan bo'lib atroflicha yoritilgan. Sirdaryo viloyatida o'lim ko'rsatkichi turli hududlarda farqlar mavjud. Shu bilan birgalikda turli xil sabablarga ko'ra ham o'lim ko'rsatkichi farqlari aniqlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Demografik jarayon, tanatogeografiya, tanatologiya, o'lim, onalar o'limi, o'lim koeffitsiyenti, go'daklar o'limi, sog'lom turmush tarsi, tibbiy xizmat.

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REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF POPULATION DEATH UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE (EXAMPLE OF SIRDARYA REGION)

Annotation. Demographic processes and their territorial characteristics are defined in the article. The main focus is on birth and death rates. There are differences in the death rate in different regions of Syrdarya region. At the same time, differences in the death rate for various reasons have been identified.

Key words: Demographic process, tanatogeography, tanatology, death, maternal mortality, mortality rate, infant mortality, healthy lifestyle, medical service.

Kirish. Ma'lumki, iqlim o'zgarishlari nafaqat hududlar xo'jaligiga, mazkur mintaqalar aholisi salomatligiga va kasalliklar tarkibiga qolaversa, insonlarning o‘lim holatlariga ham ta’sir ko‘rsatishi manbalarda qayd etilgan. Ayniqsa, o‘lim sabablari orasida eng katta salmoqni egallovchi yurak, qon tomir, nafas olish tizimi kasalliklari bilan bog‘liq o‘lim ko‘rsatkichlari tobora ortib borayotganligi sir emas. Aytish o‘rinliki, jamiyatning taraqqiy etishi va aholi takror barpo bo‘lishida o‘lim jarayoni alohida o‘rin egallaydi. Inson dunyoga kelar ekan, ma’lum bir vaqt davomida ichki va tashqi ta’sirlar mobaynida aholining yangilanishiga o‘z ta’sirini ko‘rsatadi. O‘lim holatlari bu - biologik va demografik jarayon bo‘lib, organizmning ma’lum vaqt davomida qarishi hamda aholininig tabiiy harakatida bevosita ishtirok etishi bilan izohlanadi [1].

Insonning o‘rtacha umr ko‘rish davrini uzaytirish, bevaqt o‘limning oldini olish uchun O‘zbekiston Respublikasida keng ko‘lamli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Nafaqat mamlakatimiz qolaversa butun dunyo miqyosida bu ishlarni amalga oshirish uchun maxsus dasturlar qabul qilingan. Jumladan: BMT Bosh Assambleyasining 70-sessiyasida qabul qilingan rezolyusiyasida “Jismoniy va aqliy salomatlikni mustahkamlash, farovonlik va o‘rtacha umr ko‘rishni oshirish uchun aholini sifatli tibbiy xizmat bilan ta’minlash va undan foydalanish imkoniyatini kengaytirishni ta’minlashimiz, 2030-yilga qadar go‘daklar, bolalar va onalar o‘limi darajasini kamaytirishga erishishimiz zarur”[7] alohida takidlab o‘tildi.

Mavzuga oid adabiyot tahlili. Mamlakatimizda aholi o‘limi bilan bog‘liq masalalarni geografik jihatdan o‘rganishda S.A.Kovalev, I.R.Mullajonov, M.Qoraxonov, O.B. Ata-Mirzayev A.A.Qayumov, M.R.Bo‘riyeva, N.Q.Komilova, Z.N.Tojiyeva, I.Turdimambetov, O.L.Muhamedov, N.J.Embergenov, N.J.Muxammedova singari olimlarning xizmatlari katta. Ayniqsa, O‘zbekistonda aholi o‘limini mustaqillikkacha bo‘lgan davrda yosh guruhlari bo‘yicha va sabablarga ko‘ra o‘lim ko‘rsatkichlarini dinamikasi hamda tarkibini matematik-statistik o‘rganish A.G‘aniyevning tadqiqotida atroflicha yoritilgan [1]. Shuni alohida takidlash lozimki, N.Komilovaning tadqiqot ishlarida sabablarga ko‘ra o‘lim holatiga alohida ahamiyat bergan. U asosan xavfli o‘sma kasalliklarining avj olishi oqibat va sabablari, uning hududlardagi farqi, bunga asosan o‘sha hududda joylashgan infratuzilmaning ham ta’sirini atroflicha yoritgan. Bundan tashqari yurak, qon-tomir kasalliklari va endokrin tizim kasalliklarining ham avj olishi o‘limga olib kelishini tahlil qilib bergan. Shu bilan birga “Insonlarning o‘rtacha umr ko‘rishi ularning salomatliklariga, yashash va mehnat sharoitlariga bog‘liq: kishilarning yashash joyi qanchalik tinch, tabiat bilan hamnafas bo‘lsa, ularning salomatliklari uchun ham foydalidir”[2]

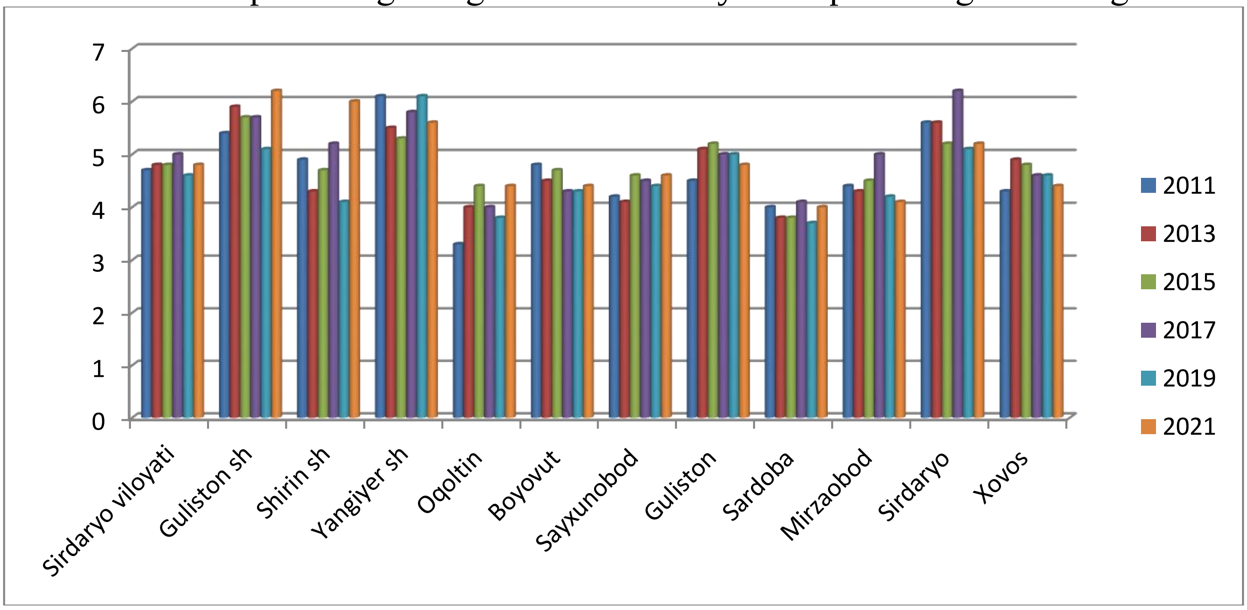
Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Maqolada keltirilgan malumotlar O‘zbekiston Respublikasi davlat statistika agentligi ma’lumotlari, Sirdaryo viloyati statistika boshqarmasi ma’lumotlari hamda mualliflar tomonidan hisoblab chiqilgan ma’lumotlar asosida bajarilganligi bilan ajralib turadi.

[7] Повестка дня в области устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года. www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/ru

Tahlil va natijalar. O‘lim jarayonlarini o‘rganish va tahlil qilishni tanatologiya fani o‘rganadi, ushbu so‘z yunon tilidan olingan bo‘lib, ***“tanatos”*** o‘lim, logiya esa fan degan ma’noni anglatadi [1]. Sirdaryo viloyati, respublikamizda maydoni nisbatan kichik bo‘lsada lekin demografik jarayoni o‘ziga xosligi bilan ajralib turadi. Aholi zichligi respublikamiz zichligidan ikki barobar yuqoriligi bilan ajralib turadi. Demografik jarayonlar ichida tug‘ilish va o‘lim ko‘rsatkichlari asosiy ko‘rsatkichlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

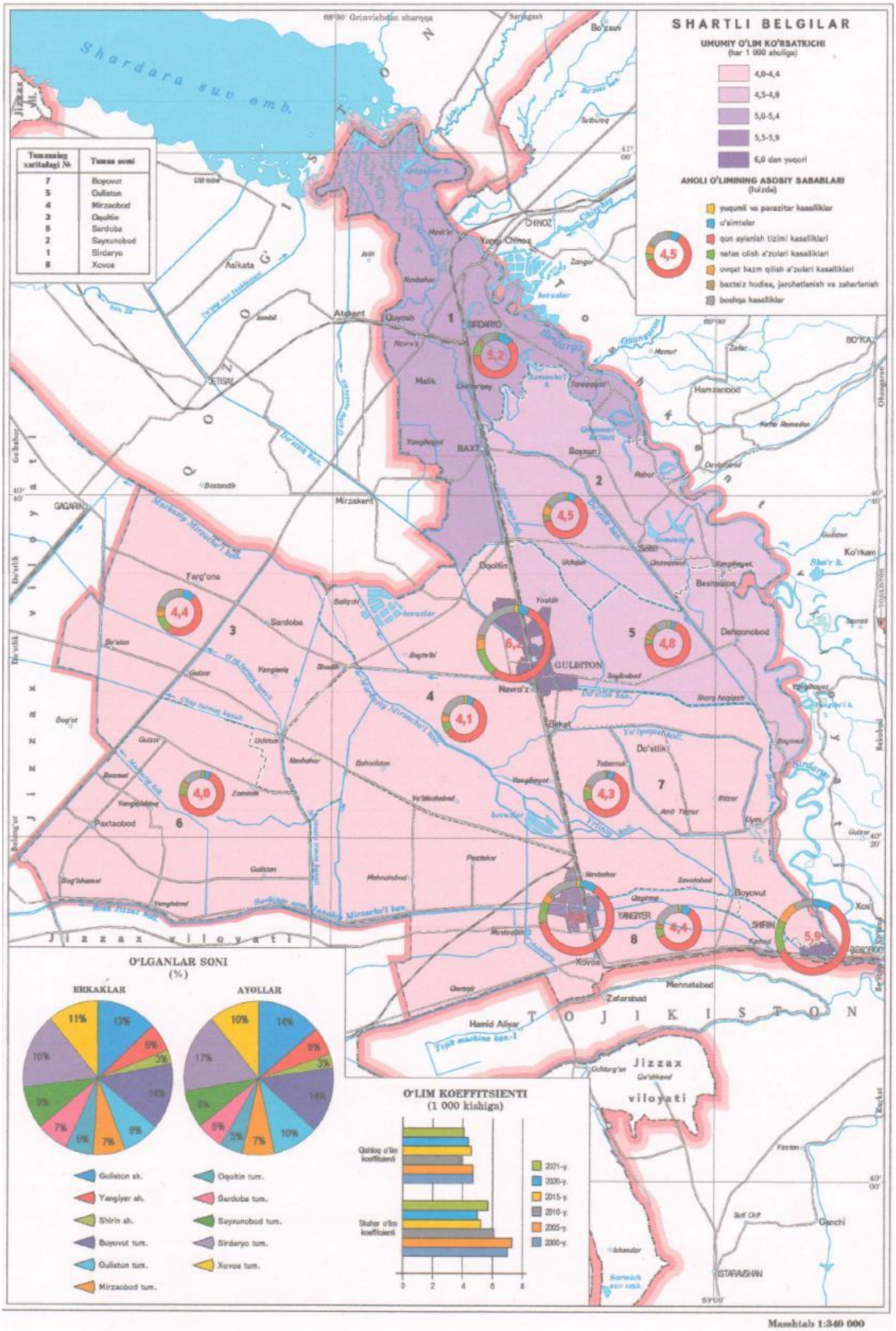
O‘lim- organizm hayot faoliyatining butunlay to‘xtashi, ortga qaytmas jarayon. Inson o‘limi dastavval nafas olish va qon aylanishining to‘xtashiga bog‘liq. O‘lim organizmning qarishi natijasida tabiiy ravishda yoki kasallik tufayli to‘satdan, barvaqt yuz beradi. Klinik va biologik o‘lim farqlanadi. Klinik o‘limda organizm hayot faoliyatini ba’zi hollarda tiklash va uni jonlantirish mumkin; u o‘rtacha 2-6 minut davom etadi, shundan keyin biologik o‘lim yuz beradi. O‘lim sabablari va mexanizmini tanatologiya o‘rganadi.

Umumiy o‘lim koeffitsienti viloyatda 2011-yilda 4.7 promilleni tashkil qilgan bo‘lsa, 2021-yilda bu ko‘rsatkich 1000 kishiga nisbatan 4.8 promilleni tashkil qildi. O‘zgarish indeksi 1.02 ga teng bo‘ldi (1-rasm). 2011-yilda o‘lim koeffitsienti 4.7 promillega teng bo‘lsada 2016-yilda 5 promillega ko‘tarilgan.



1-rasm. O‘lim koeffitsienti (1000 aholiga nisbatan, promille)
Manba: Sirdaryo viloyati statistika boshqarmasi ma’lumotlari

Umumiy o‘limning eng yuqori ko‘rsatkichlari Guliston shahriga to‘g‘ri keladi va bu ko‘rsatkich viloyatnikidan katta bo‘lib 6.2 promilleni tashkil qilmoqda. Nisbatan yuqori ko‘rsatkich Shirin, Yangiyer shaharlari va Sirdaryo tumaniga to‘g‘ri keladi. Guliston tumanida viloyatning o‘rtacha ko‘rsatkichiga teng bo‘lib, qolgan tumanlarda o‘rtacha ko‘rsatkichdan past hisoblanadi (2-rasm).

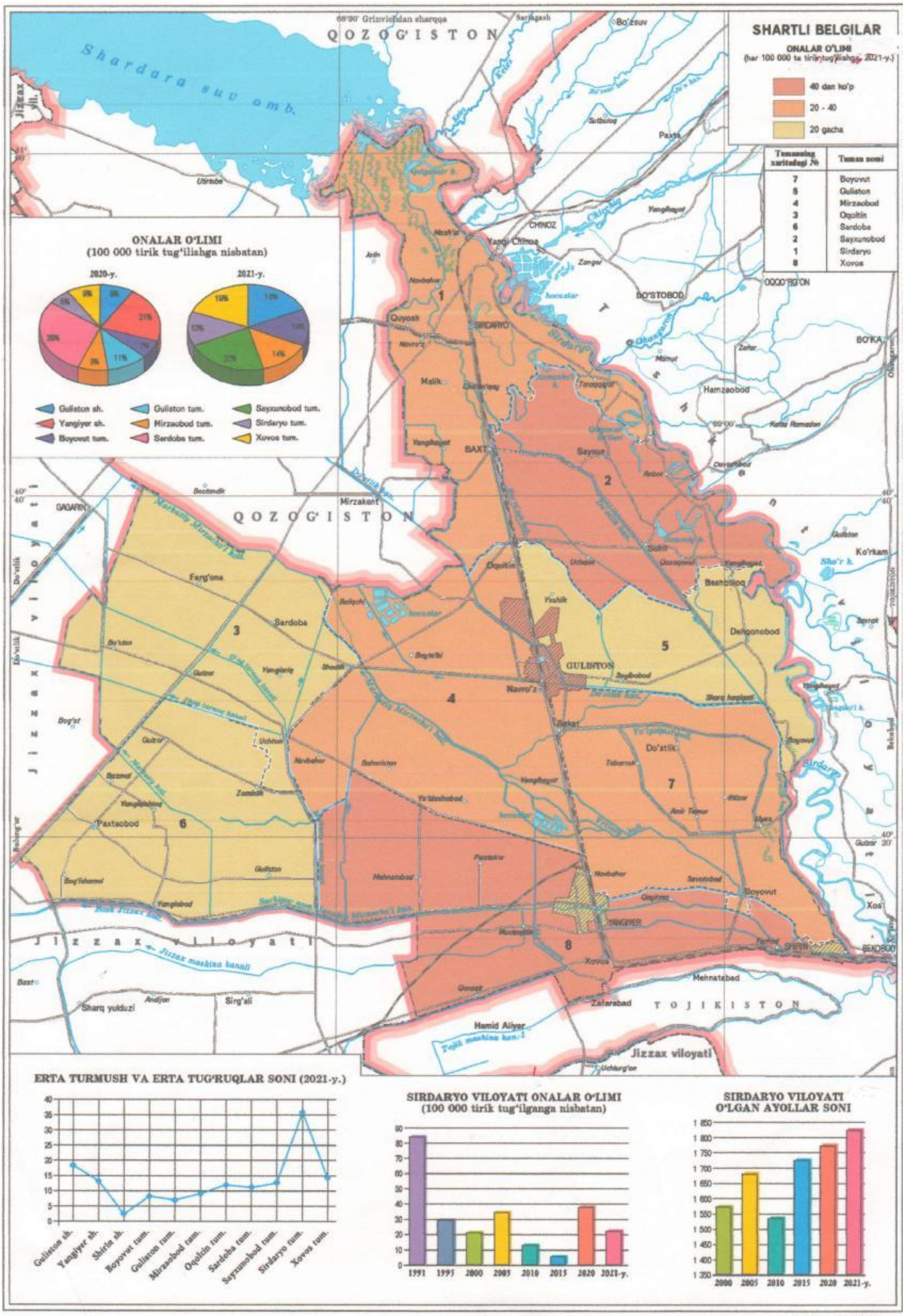


2-rasm. Umumiy o‘lim va uning ko‘rsatkichlari.

Sirdaryo viloyatida o‘lim ko‘rsatkichi turli hududlarda farqlar mavjud. Shu bilan birgalikda turli xil sabablarga ko‘ra ham o‘lim ko‘rsatkichi farq qilmoqda. Qanchalik og‘ir bo‘lmasin Onalar o‘limi viloyatimizda kuzatilmoqda. Viloyatimizda onalar o‘limi eng yuqori ko‘rsatkichi 100 000 tirik tug‘ishga nisbatan Xovos Sayxunobod tumanlari hamda Guliston shahrida 40 kishidan yuqoriligi bilan eng oldingi o‘rinlarni egallamoqda. Nisbatan o‘rtacha ko‘rsatkich 20-40 kishigacha ko‘rsatkichlar bilan Sirdaryo, Mirzaobod, Boyovut tumanlarida kuzatilmoqda [3.4]. Eng past ko‘rsatkichlar esa Yangiyer va Shirin shaharlari hamda Sardoba, Oqoltin, Guliston tumanlari 20 kishigacha o‘lim ko‘rsatkichlari qayd etilmoqda (3-rasm).

3-rasmda keltirilgan ma’lumotlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, 2021-yil viloyatda onalar o‘limi ko‘rsatkichi eng yuqori ulushi Sayxunobod tumanida kuzatilgan bo‘lib, umumiy ko‘rsatkichning 22 foizi to‘g‘ri kelgan. Nisbatan yuqori ko‘rsatkich bilan ajralib turadigan tumanlar Xovos 19 foiz, Boyovut 14 foiz, Sirdaryo 12 foizga teng bo‘lmoqda. Shaharlar ichida Guliston shahri 18 foizni tashkil qilgan. Bu ko‘rsatkichlar 2020-yilga nisbatan 2021-yilda bazi tumanlarda biroz bo‘lsada oshganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Masalan Boyovut tumanida [5] 2020-yilda 7 foizni tashkil qilgan bo‘lsa bu ko‘rsatkich 2021-yilda 14 foizga ko‘tarilganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Xovos tumanida 2020-yilda 9 foiz bo‘lsa, 2021-yilda 19 foizga yetgan. Guliston shahrida 2020-yilda 9 foizdan 2021-yilda 18 foizga ko‘tarilgan. Bu shahar va tumanlarda 2021-yilda biroz bo‘lsada o‘sish kuzatilganligi bu yerda ahvolning nisbatan yomonligi emas. Balki boshqa hududlarda onalar o‘limi ko‘rsatkichlari qayd etilmaganligidan, mavjud qayd etilganlarida yuqoriligi saqlanmoqda.

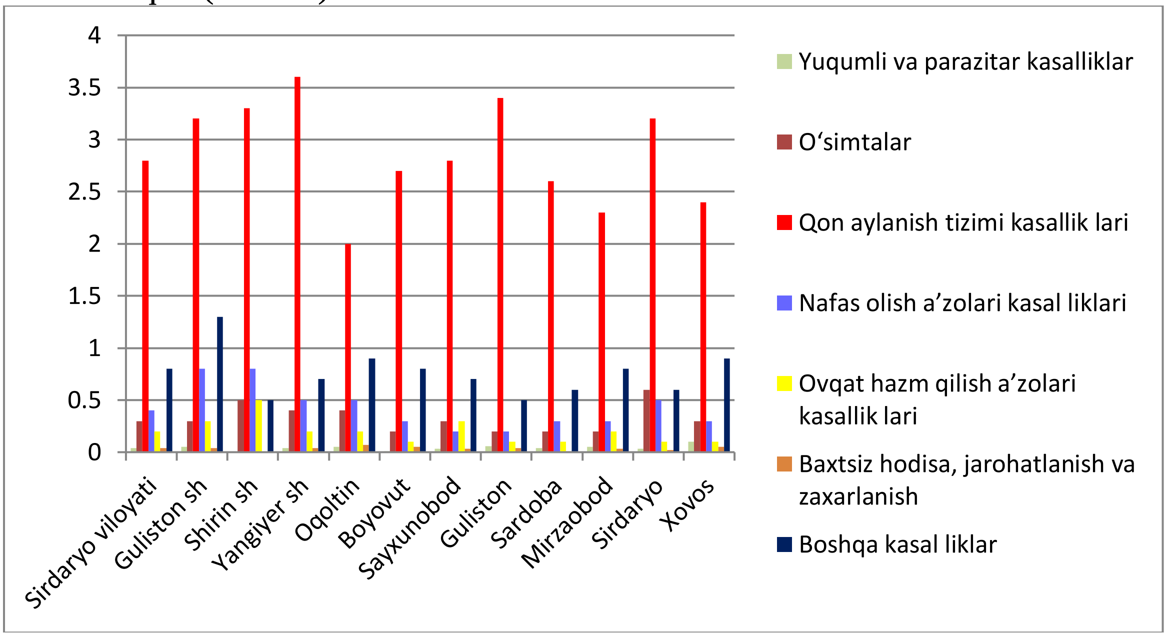
Sirdaryo viloyatida onalar o‘limi ko‘rsatkichi 1991-yilga nisbatan 2021-yilda 4 barobar qisqarganligi bu albatta ijobiy hol hisoblanadi. Lekin 1 ta bo‘lsa ham onalar o‘limi biz uchun kelajak avlodni tarbiyasi uchun fojiya sanaladi. Viloyatda o‘lgan ayollar soni ham yildan yilga ortib bormoqdaki 2000-yilda 600 ga yaqin bo‘lgan bo‘lsa 2005-yilda 700 kishiga yaqinlashadi.



3-rasm. Sirdaryo viloyati onalar o‘limi

Inson o‘z kundalik hayoti va turmush tarzini to‘g‘ri tashkil qilmas ekan turli darajadagi kasalliklar unga xavf solaveradi.

Umr davomiylik davrini qisqartiradi, turli xastaliklar bilan umr kechirayveradi. Respublikamizda o‘rtacha umr ko‘rish davri o‘sayotganligi bu albatta quvanarli holat, lekin bazi kasalliklar insonni erta hayotdan ko‘z yumishga olib kelmoqda (4-rasm).



4-rasm. Asosiy o‘lim sabablari soni, 2021-yil (1000 aholiga)
Manba: Sirdaryo viloyati statistika boshqarmasi ma’lumotlari.

Yurak qon-tomir tizimi kasalliklari - yurak, arteriyalar va venalar kasalliklari. Ular juda ko‘p va xilma-xil. Bu kasalliklarning ba’zilari (revmatizm, miokardit va boshqalar) yurakni, ayrimlari arteriya (ateroskleroz) yoki venalarni (mas, tromboflebit), boshqalari butun yuraktomir sistemasini shikastlaydi (gipertoniya kasalligi). O‘limga eng ko‘p sababchi bo‘luvchi Qon aylanish tizimi kasalliklariga to‘g‘ri keladi. Asosiy o‘lim sabablariga ko‘ra 4-rasm tahlili shuni ko‘rsatdiki Sirdaryo viloyatida o‘limga asosiy sabab bo‘lib, kasalliklarni ichida eng xavflisi Qon aylanish tizimi kasalliklariga to‘g‘ri kelmoqda. Bu kasallik sababli o‘lim ko‘rsatkichining 50 foizdan ortig‘i to‘g‘ri kelmoqda [5,6]. Qon aylanish tizimi kasalliklari sababli o‘lim ko‘rsatkichi eng yuqorisi Yangiyer shahriga to‘g‘ri kelib 1000 kishiga nisbatan 3.6 promille to‘g‘ri kelmoqda. Viloyatning o‘rtacha ko‘rsatkichi esa 2.8 promillega to‘g‘ri keladi. O‘rtacha ko‘rsatkichdan yuqoriligi bilan ajralib turadigan Guliston va Sirdaryo tumanlari, hamda Guliston, Shirin shaharlarida ko‘rishimiz mumkin. O‘rtacha ko‘rsatkichdan biroz kamroq ko‘rsatkich Oqoltin, Sardoba, Mirzaobod va Xovos tumanlari qayd etilmoqda. O‘lim ko‘rsatkichiga nisbatan kam ta’sir ko‘rsatadigan sabablarga Yuqumli va parazitar kasalliklar (0.04) va Baxtsiz hodisa, jarohatlanish va zaxarlanish (0.04)ga to‘g‘ri kelmoqda.

Xulosa va takliflar. Xulosa sifatida shuni aytish lozimki, Sirdaryo viloyati maydon kichkina bo‘lsada tanatogeografik vaziyati bir biridan ancha farqlar borligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Bu farqlarga: joyning geografik o‘rni, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy holat ham ta’sir qilishini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Viloyatning tanatogeografik holati tahlil qilishda, nafaqat aholi soni balki joylashgan o‘rni, sanoat va qishloq xo‘jaligiga ixtisoslashgan rayonda joylashganligini ham hisobga olish maqsadga muofiq deb bilaman.

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ANTIDOTES IS IMPORTANT CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

Abstract. This article describes antidotes that are important in medicine and their classification.

Keywords: antidotes, EDTA, antagonists, metabolism modifiers, poison.

In old medicine, many diseases were considered as poisonings, and therefore drugs effective against them were called antidotes. Poison was usually understood as everything that causes diseases, including infections unknown at that time. Ideas about the mechanisms of action of poisons up to the end of the 18th century also differed from modern ones. Poisoning was considered as the result of mechanical damage to organs by invisible particles of poison. The idea that there are substances that have an invisible sharpness that injures a living body was later “reinforced” by the fact that when microscopy of various salts, crystals shaped like swords, spears, etc. were found. Such ideas prompted the use of substances as antidotes that could soften the poisonous pungency. That is why doctors so often prescribed emollients - fats and mucus for poisoning, for example, with arsenic. Such antidotes were credited with the ability to have not only a local, but also a favorable effect during resorption. Another common view of poisoning was based on the humoral theory of pathology. In the classification of poisons proposed by Galen, groups of cooling, warming, putrefactive poisons were distinguished, and antidotes against them were considered substances that, according to the views of the humoralistic theory, could restore the balance of qualities disturbed in the body: warm versus cold (beaver stream - a warm remedy - against opium - cold agent).

There was an idea that the antidote should expel the poison from the body, since the disturbance of health is caused by some disease-producing matter to be removed. This idea is associated with the widespread use of drugs that cause vomiting, sweating, salivation. Bloodletting has been the most important therapeutic measure for many centuries.

Mention should be made of antidotes, to which fabulous powers have been attributed for centuries. These were considered the famous theriaci - antidotes of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. The theriac contained numerous components (up to 200) of the most incredible nature. The method of their preparation was kept secret and required a long time, since the potion had to be “infused”.

The modern history of antidotes began in the 19th century, when, with the development of chemistry and the introduction of experiment into the practice of medical research, the development of these drugs took on a scientific basis.

In fact, any antidote is a chemical substance intended to be administered before, at the time or after the toxicant enters the body, that is, a coergist, the obligatory property of which should be antagonism to the poison. Antagonism is never absolute and its severity essentially depends on the sequence of administration of substances, their doses, and the time between injections. Very often, antagonism is one-sided in nature: one of the compounds weakens the effect on the body of the other, but not vice versa. Thus, reversible cholinesterase inhibitors, when administered prophylactically, weaken the action of organophosphorus substances, but organophosphorus substances are not antagonists of reversible inhibitors. In this regard, antidotes are introduced into practice after careful selection of the optimal timing and doses of administration based on a deep study of the toxicokinetics of poisons and the mechanisms of their toxic action.

Currently, antidotes have been developed for only a limited group of toxicants. According to the type of antagonism to the toxicant, they can be classified into several groups.

Usually, the following mechanisms of antagonistic relations of two chemicals are distinguished:

Chemical, biochemical, physiological, based on the modification of xenobiotic metabolism processes.

Antidotes with chemical antagonism bind directly to toxicants. In this case, the freely circulating poison is neutralized. (EDTA, unithiol, amyl nitrite, diethylaminophenol, antibodies and Fab fragments).

Biochemical antagonists displace the toxicant from its association with target biomolecules and restore the normal course of biochemical processes in the body. (oxygen, pyridoxine, methylene blue).

Physiological antidotes, as a rule, normalize the conduction of nerve impulses in synapses that have been attacked by toxicants. (atropine, aminostigmine, flumazenil, naloxone).

Metabolism modifiers prevent the conversion of the xenobiotic into highly toxic metabolites, or accelerate the biodetoxification of the substance. (Na thiosulfate, acetylcysteine, ethanol, 4-methylpyrazole).

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BOSHLANG`ICH SINF O'QUVCHILARINING MANTIQIY TAFAKKURINI O'STIRISHDA O'QISH SAVODXONLIGINING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. Respublikaning dunyo miqyosida tutgan o'rni, ta`limiy reytingini aniqlash, o'zidan ilg`or davlatlar ta`lim tajribasini o'rganish maqsadida jahon miqyosida xalqaro baholash tadqiqotlari tizimi yo'lga qo'yilgan. Maqolada xalqaro baholash dasturlaridan biri bo'lgan PIRLS tadqiqoti doirasida o'quvchilar mantiqiy tafakkurini rivojlantirish holati tahlil qilingan hamda o'qish savodxonligini oshirish haqida so'z borgan.

Kalit so'zlar: mantiqiy tafakkur, o'qish savodxonligi, xalqaro baholash dasturlari, PIRLS tadqiqoti, ilg`or xorijiy tajribalar, Milliy markaz, ePIRLS raqamli tadqiqoti va h.k.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF READING LITERACY IN DEVELOPING THE LOGICAL THINKING OF PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS

Abstract. In order to determine the place of the republic in the world, its educational rating, and to study the educational experience of more advanced countries, a system of international evaluation studies has been established. The article analyzes the state of development of students' logical thinking within the PIRLS study, one of the international assessment programs, and talks about improving reading literacy.

Keywords: logical thinking, reading literacy, international assessment programs, PIRLS research, advanced foreign experiences, National Center, ePIRLS digital research, etc.

Hamma o'quvchilarda o'qishga nisbatan ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirish lozim, faqat shu yo'l bilangina ularning shaxsiy xususiyatlaridagi farqlarni barobarlashtirish mumkin. O'quv jarayoni va amaliyotida o'quvchilarning mahoratini shakllantirish, qiziqishini yanada yuqori darajaga ko'tarish kerak.

Har bir o'quvchining o'ziga xos biror kuchli tomoni bo'lishi mumkin. Ulardagi shu xislatga tayanib fanga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirish mumkin.Yuqorida aytib o‘tilgan xususiyat egalarining harakati psixologik nuqtayi nazardan ularning tafakkuriga bog‘liq deb izohlanadi.

Tafakkur qanday jarayon degan savolga mazkur bobda batafsil javob beriladi.

Tafakkur inson aqliy faoliyati, aql-zakovati, ongli xatti-harakatining yuksak shakli hisoblanadi. Tafakkur jarayonida insonda fikr-mulohaza, g‘oya, faraz vujudga keladi va ular ongda tushunchalar, hukmlar, xulosalar shaklida ifodalandi. Tafakkur til va nutq bilan chambarchas bog‘liq ravishda namoyon bo‘ladi.

Tafakkur sezgi, idrok, tasavvur yordamida atrof-muhit bilan bevosita bog‘lanadi.So‘ngra voqelikdagi narsa va hodisalarni, ularning bevosita bog‘lanadi. So‘ngra voqelikdagi narsa va hodisalarni, ularning belgi va sifatlarini bosh miya yarim sharlarida aks ettiradi.

Aniq tafakkurning ikki turi mavjud:

a) kuzatish, sezish;

b) olingan bilimlar asosida obyekt va modul orasidagi bog‘lanishni o‘rganishga kirishish.

Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilari ko‘rgazmali qurollar yordamida kuzatish va sezish orqali aniq tafakkurga ega bo‘ladi.

2. Abstrakt tafakkur – bu fanni o‘rganish jarayonida vujudga keladi. Abstrakt tafakkurni ikki qismga bo‘lib o‘rganish mumkin.

1. Analitik tafakkur
2. Mantiqiy tafakkur

Ta’lim jarayonida o‘quvchilar bilimlar sistemasini, o‘quv ko‘nikmalari va malakalarini egallash orqali o‘zlarining bilim fondlarini ko‘paytiradilar, shuning bilan birga ilmiy tushunchalarning tub ma’nosi ular ongiga singa boradi. Bu ishlarning hammasini izchillik bilan ketma – ket, bir tekis amalga oshirish uchun o‘quvchi ma’lum darajada bilimlar va ko‘nikmalarni egallagan, qolaversa tafakkur formalari va mantiqiy fikr yuritish qoidalarini o‘zlashtirib olgan bo‘lishlari kerak.

O‘qishdan ko‘zlangan maqsadlar asosan, matnlar bilan bog‘liqligi barchamizga ayon. Masalan, badiiy tajriba orttirish uchun odatda fantastik asarlarni mutolaa qilishadi, vaholanki axborotga ega bo‘lish va undan foydalanish ma’lumotga boy maqolalarni o‘qish bilan amalga oshiriladi. Shunday bo‘lsa-da, o‘qishdan ko‘zlangan maqsadlar alohida matn turiga bog‘liq, deb cheklanmaydi.. Matnlarni turlarga ajratishda, ularda mazmunning qay usulda shakllantirilgani va matnni tashkil etuvchi fikr-mulohazalar qay tartibda keltirilganiga e’tibor qilinadi. Matnlar tuzilishi va shakliga ko‘ra, yozma materiallari tartib bilan joylashtirilgan matnlardan to tasvirli va jadvalli ma’lumotlar bilan to‘ldirilgan qisqa so‘zlar va iborali matnlargacha bo‘lib, ular bir-biridan keskin farq qiladi. O‘qib tushunishda ham asosan, ma’lum janrga xos bo‘lgan mazmun va uslubning roli katta.

Xalqaro baholash dasturlari orasida PIRLS tadqiqoti boshlang‘ich sinflarning 4- sinflari uchun mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, bugungi kunda O‘zbekiston ham ushbu dasturda ishtirok eta boshladi. Tadqiqotga tayyorgarlik ko‘rish birinchi sinfdanoq boshlanib, boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining mantiqiy tafakkurini rivojlantirishda g‘oyat muhim ahamiyatga ega. Mamlakatimiz ta’lim tizimiga kirib kelganiga ko‘p bo‘lmagan bo‘lsa-da, xalqaro baholash dasturlari bugunning dolzarb masalasi sifatida qaralmoqda. Chunonchi, O‘zbekistonning 2021-yilda PIRLS tadqiqotida ishtiroki ushbu dastur borasida ko‘plab izlanishlar olib borishni, ularni maktab amaliyotiga joriy etishni taqozo etadi.

Ko‘pchilikka ma’lumki, PIRLS (Progress in International Reading and Literacy Study) bu – 4-sinf o‘quvchilarining matnni o‘qib tushunish darajasini baholovchi xalqaro tadqiqot. Har besh yilda o‘tkazilib kelinayotgan ushbu dastur 2001-yilda joriy etilgan bo‘lib, 2021-yilda beshinchi marta tashkil etildi. Xalqaro baholashning ushbu turi o‘quvchilarning matnni o‘qib, to‘g‘ri talqin qilishlari, mustaqil mulohaza yurita olishlari hamda xulosalar chiqara olishlarini tekshirishga qaratilgan. Ushbu jihatdan PIRLS jahonning turli mamlakatlaridagi o‘qitish tajribalarini qiyoslaydi hamda ular o‘rtasida reytingni aniqlaydi. PIRLS tadqiqoti faqatgina o‘quvchilar savodxonligini aniqlashga yo‘naltirilgan topshiriqlar tizimidan iborat bo‘lib qolmay, o‘z ichiga bu borada ta’limda olib borilayotgan islohotlarni aniqlovchi so‘rovnomalarni ham oladi. Bunday so‘rovnomalar maktab ma’muriyati, o‘qituvchilar hamda ota-onalar yoki vasiylar o‘rtasida tashkil etiladi. O‘quvchilarning ta’lim olishidagi imkoniyatlari hamda sharoitlari haqidagi so‘rovnoma ma’lumotlari ta’lim natijalarini talqin qilishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. PIRLS tadqiqotining muhim jihatlaridan biri shuki, dasturda erishilgan natijalar tahlili hamda o‘tkazilgan so‘rovnomalar ma’lumotlarining umumlashtirilishi dunyo bo‘ylabo‘qish savodxonligini oshirishdagi eng yaxshi tajribalarga doir qimmatli ma’lumotlarni to‘plash imkonini beradi.

Hozirgi vaqtda PIRLS ta’rifiga ko‘ra, “o‘qish savodxonligi jamiyat tomonidan talab qilinadigan va inson tomonidan qadrlanadigan yozma til shakllarini tushunish va ulardan foydalanish, shuningdek, matnlardan turli shakllarda ma’no hosil qila olish qobiliyati hamdir”. [8]

O‘quvchilar matndan ma’no hosil qilar ekan, bunda o‘qish savodxonligining ikki muhim jihati yuzaga chiqadi – interaktiv hamda konstruktiv. Interaktivlik xususiyati matn bilan ishlash asnosida o‘quvchi hamda asar o‘rtasidagi muloqotni aks ettirsa, konstruktivlik esa o‘z nomi bilan (construction – ing. qurish, tuzish) matndan yangi ma’noni, xulosalarni yaratishni taqozo etadi.

[8]Ta’lim sifatini baholash bo‘yicha xalqaro tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirish milliy markazi. Xalqaro tadqiqotlarda boshlang’ ich sinf
o‘quvchilarining o‘qish savodxonligini baholash.*Boshlang’ ich sinf o‘qituvchilari, metodistlar va soha mutaxassislari uchun metodik qo‘llanma.* «Sharq» nashriyot-matbaa Aksiyadorlik kompaniyasi. Toshkent – 2019

PIRLS o‘quvchilarning badiiy va axborot olish ko‘nikmasini aniqlashga qaratilgan bo‘lib, shunga ko‘ra ikki xil ko‘rinishdagi matnlar asosida topshiriqlar ishlab chiqiladi:

- badiiy matnlar;
- axborot matnlari.

Bunda quyidagicha o‘qitish maqsadlari qo‘yiladi:

- badiiy tajriba orttirish;
- ma’lumot olish va undan foydalanish uchun o‘qish.

O‘quvchilar tilni tushunishi hamda badiiy shakl va vositalarni aniqlay olishi matnni qay darajada o‘zlashtirganliklarini belgilovchi muhim omillardan biri hisoblanadi hamda bu badiiy tajriba orttirish maqsadini aks ettiradi. Ushbu maqsadni amalga oshirishda badiiy matnlar tanlanadi. Bunday matnlar o‘quvchilarga voqea-hodisani shunchaki tasvirlabgina qolmay, badiiy vositalar yordamida voqelikni his qilishlari hamda aniq tasavvur etishlariga ko‘maklashadi. Ma’lumot olish va undan foydalanish maqsadini yuzaga chiqarish uchun esa ko‘proq axborot matnlaridan foydalaniladi. Yosh o‘quvchilarga ilmiy, tarixiy, geografik va boshqa turdagi bir qator axborot matnlarini o‘qish tavsiya etiladi. Bunda o‘quvchilarning yosh va individual xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda matnlar tanlanadi.

PIRLS tadqiqoti tomonidan o‘qish savodxonligiga berilgan ta’rif IEA xalqaro assotsiatsiyasining 2001-yildagi tadqiqotiga asoslangan bo‘lib, unda o‘qish savodxonligi “tushunish va shaxs tomonidan qadrlanadigan va/yoki jamiyat tomonidan talab etiladigan barcha yozma til shakllaridan foydalana olish qobiliyati” deb izohlangan.[9]

2016-yilda muqobil tanlov asosida bugungi kunda dolzarblashi borayotgan onlayn o‘qish savodxonligini aniqlashga qaratilgan ePIRLS tadqiqot dasturi ham ishlab chiqildi.

PIRLS va ePIRLSda o‘qish maqsadlari hamda tushunish jarayonlarining foizlardagi ulushini quyidagicha tasvirlash mumkin:

O‘QISH SAVODXONLIGINING MAQSADI	**PIRLS**	**Epirls**
Badiiy tajriba orttirish	50%	0%
Axborot olish va undan foydalanish	50%	100%
TUSHUNISH JARAYONI	**PIRLS**	**ePIRLS**
Diqqatni jamlash va aniq ko‘rsatilgan ma’lumotlarni toppish	20%	20%
To‘g‘ridan to‘g‘ri xulosalar chiqarish	30%	30%
G‘oyalar va axborotni talqin qilish hamda uyg‘unlashtirish	30%	30%
Kontent va matn elementlarini baholash va tanqid qilish	20%	20%

O‘qish savodxonligini aniqlashda 4 turdagi topshiriqlardan foydalaniladi:

- Diqqatni jamlash va aniq ko‘rsatilgan ma’lumotlarni topishga doir;

[9]*Ina V.S.Mullis va Michail O. Martin. PIRLS -2021 aholash qamrov doirasi. Ta’lim sifatini baholash o’yicha xalqaro tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirish Milliy markazi matbaa bo’limi. Toshkent-2021.*

- to‘g‘ridan to‘g‘ri xulosalar chiqarishga doir;
- g‘oyalar va axborotni talqin qilish va uyg‘unlashtirishga doir;
- kontent va matn elementlarini baholash va tanqid qilishga oid.

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USE OF LOGISTICS SYSTEM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT POTENTIAL IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. The article discusses the role of logistics systems in enhancing the export potential of Uzbekistan. It highlights the significance of efficient logistics operations in reducing costs, increasing competitiveness, and improving the overall supply chain management process. The article also examines the status of logistics systems in Uzbekistan and identifies the challenges and opportunities for their development. The article contributes to the literature on logistics and international trade by providing insights into the specific context of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: logistics system, export potential, Uzbekistan, supply chain management, competitiveness, costs, international trade, logistics infrastructure.

Introduction: Logistics systems play a crucial role in the development of export potential, especially in countries like Uzbekistan. With a population of over 36 million and an area of 448,978 square kilometers, Uzbekistan is one of the largest and most populous countries in Central Asia. The country has a diverse economy, with agriculture, industry, and services as the major sectors. Uzbekistan is rich in natural resources, including gold, uranium, copper, and natural gas. It also has a strategic location, bordering Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, which makes it an important transit hub for trade and transportation.

Despite these advantages, Uzbekistan's export potential remains largely untapped. The country's exports are mainly limited to commodities such as cotton, gold, and natural gas, with little value-added production. The lack of diversification and value addition in exports has resulted in a trade deficit, with imports exceeding exports. Export of Uzbekistan in January-December 2022 amounted to $19.31 billion, which is 10.6% more than in the same period of 2019.

One of the reasons for the low export potential is the underdeveloped logistics infrastructure in Uzbekistan. The logistics system plays a vital role in reducing costs, improving efficiency, and enhancing the overall competitiveness of exports. The lack of efficient logistics operations in Uzbekistan has led to higher transportation costs, longer lead times, and lower reliability, which ultimately reduce the competitiveness of exports. Moreover, the inefficient logistics system also leads to higher inventory costs, delays in delivery, and lower customer satisfaction, which can impact the overall supply chain management process.

To improve the export potential of Uzbekistan, it is crucial to develop an efficient and effective logistics system. This requires a comprehensive understanding of the current status of logistics systems in Uzbekistan, the challenges and opportunities for their development, and the strategies that can be adopted to enhance their performance.

Logistics systems and their importance in export development. Logistics systems refer to the network of activities involved in the planning, execution, and control of the flow of goods, services, and information from the point of origin to the point of consumption. Logistics operations include transportation, warehousing, inventory management, packaging, and information management. The goal of logistics systems is to ensure that goods and services are delivered to customers in the right quantity, at the right time, and at the right cost.

Logistics systems play a critical role in export development by reducing costs, increasing efficiency, and improving the competitiveness of exports. Efficient logistics operations can help reduce transportation costs, inventory costs, and lead times, which ultimately reduce the cost of exports. Moreover, efficient logistics operations can improve the reliability of delivery, reduce the risk of damage or loss, and enhance customer satisfaction, which can improve the competitiveness of exports. The development of logistics infrastructure, such as ports, airports, and highways, can help connect countries to global markets and increase their participation in international trade. However, the development of logistics systems requires significant investment in infrastructure, technology, and human resources.

Current status of logistics systems in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan's logistics infrastructure is underdeveloped, which poses a significant challenge to the development of export potential. The country's transportation network is primarily focused on road transportation, which accounts for more than 80% of freight transportation. The railway system is also significant, with a total length of approximately 4,000 km, connecting Uzbekistan to its neighboring countries. However, the railway system suffers from low efficiency, limited capacity, and inadequate infrastructure, which hinders its ability to support international trade. Uzbekistan also has several airports, including the international airports in Tashkent, Samarkand, and Bukhara. However, the airports suffer from limited capacity and inadequate infrastructure, which hinders their ability to support air freight transportation. The country's seaport infrastructure is also limited, with no direct access to the sea, which hinders its ability to support maritime transportation.

Challenges and opportunities for logistics development in Uzbekistan. The development of logistics systems in Uzbekistan faces several challenges, including inadequate infrastructure, limited access to technology, and weak institutional capacity.

One of the key challenges for logistics development in Uzbekistan is the inadequate infrastructure. The country's transportation network suffers from limited capacity, poor connectivity, and inadequate infrastructure, which hinders its ability to support international trade.

The logistics strategy should prioritize the development of transport infrastructure, including ports, airports, railways, and highways, to improve connectivity and reduce transportation costs. The strategy should also prioritize the adoption of technology to improve the efficiency of logistics operations, reduce costs, and improve supply chain management. Moreover, the strategy should focus on improving the institutional capacity of the logistics industry through training and capacity building programs.

Related research. There are several studies and reports that are related to the use of logistics systems in the development of export potential in Uzbekistan. Some of these studies are:

"Logistics Development in Central Asia: Challenges and Opportunities" by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This report discusses the challenges and opportunities for logistics development in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. The report highlights the need for investment in infrastructure, technology, and institutional capacity to improve logistics performance and facilitate international trade.

"Assessment of the Logistics Sector in Uzbekistan" by the International Finance Corporation (IFC). This report provides an assessment of the logistics sector in Uzbekistan and identifies opportunities for improvement. The report highlights the need for investment in infrastructure, technology, and human resources to improve logistics performance and increase the competitiveness of exports.

This report examines the constraints and opportunities for export competitiveness in Uzbekistan. The report highlights the importance of logistics performance in improving export competitiveness and identifies several areas for improvement, including infrastructure, customs procedures, and institutional capacity [5].

"Logistics Performance and Export Competitiveness: Evidence from Central Asia" by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This study examines the relationship between logistics performance and export competitiveness in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. The study finds that logistics performance is a significant determinant of export competitiveness and identifies several areas for improvement, including infrastructure, technology, and institutional capacity.

These studies provide valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities for logistics development in Uzbekistan and highlight the need for investment in infrastructure, technology, and institutional capacity to improve logistics performance and facilitate international trade.

Analysis and results. To analyze the use of logistics systems in the development of export potential in Uzbekistan, we first examined the current state of logistics infrastructure and performance in the country. Uzbekistan has made significant progress in recent years in improving its logistics performance, according to the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI). The country's overall LPI score has improved from 2.81 in 2014 to 3.32 in 2018, indicating an improvement in logistics infrastructure, efficiency, and customs procedures.

However, Uzbekistan still faces several challenges in logistics development, including inadequate infrastructure, limited access to technology, and weak institutional capacity. For example, the country's transport infrastructure is underdeveloped, with limited connectivity between different modes of transport, and inadequate facilities for handling and storing goods. Additionally, the adoption of technology in the logistics industry is still low, and there is a lack of skilled human resources in the sector.

To address these challenges and leverage the opportunities for logistics development in Uzbekistan, the government has launched several initiatives and programs. For example, the government has invested in the construction of new transport infrastructure, including the modernization of ports, airports, railways, and highways. The government has also implemented electronic customs clearance systems to simplify customs procedures and reduce the time and cost of cross-border trade.

Moreover, the government has launched several programs to promote the adoption of technology and improve institutional capacity in the logistics industry. For example, the government has established a Logistics Development Center to provide training and capacity building programs for logistics professionals. The government has also launched several programs to promote the adoption of technology, such as the introduction of a digital transport management system and the development of an e-commerce platform for exports.

These initiatives have yielded positive results in improving logistics performance and facilitating international trade. For example, the implementation of electronic customs clearance systems has reduced the time and cost of cross-border trade and improved the competitiveness of exports. The modernization of transport infrastructure has improved connectivity and reduced transportation costs, making exports more competitive. Moreover, the adoption of technology has improved the efficiency of logistics operations, reduced costs, and improved supply chain management.

However, there is still room for improvement in logistics development in Uzbekistan. The government needs to continue its efforts to invest in infrastructure, technology, and institutional capacity to further improve logistics performance and facilitate international trade. Additionally, the government needs to improve the business environment for logistics companies, including the simplification of regulations and procedures, and the reduction of bureaucratic obstacles.

The use of logistics systems plays a critical role in the development of export potential in Uzbekistan. The country has made significant progress in improving its logistics performance in recent years, but still faces several challenges in logistics development. The government has launched several initiatives and programs to address these challenges and leverage the opportunities for logistics development in the country. These initiatives have yielded positive results in improving logistics performance and facilitating international trade. However, there is still room for improvement, and the government needs to continue its efforts to invest in infrastructure, technology, and institutional capacity to further improve logistics performance and increase the competitiveness of exports.

Methodology. Logistics Infrastructure and Performance:

Uzbekistan's location at the crossroads of Europe and Asia presents significant opportunities for logistics development. However, the country's logistics infrastructure and performance remain underdeveloped. According to the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI) 2020, Uzbekistan ranked 102 out of 160 countries, indicating significant room for improvement. The LPI also identified customs performance, infrastructure quality, and logistics competence as the weakest areas of Uzbekistan's logistics system.

Challenges and Opportunities for Logistics Development:

The underdeveloped logistics system in Uzbekistan presents several challenges to the country's export potential. The key challenges include limited transportation infrastructure, inefficient customs procedures, and inadequate logistics services. In addition, the lack of coordination and cooperation between government agencies and private sector stakeholders further complicates logistics development.

However, Uzbekistan also has significant opportunities for logistics development, including its strategic location, abundant natural resources, and growing economy. The government's efforts to liberalize the economy and attract foreign investment have also created new opportunities for logistics development in the country.

Government Initiatives and Programs: In recent years, the Uzbek government has launched several initiatives and programs to promote logistics development in the country. These include the National Export Strategy (NES), the Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, and the National Logistics Strategy (NLS). The NES aims to increase exports and improve competitiveness in target sectors, while the Development Strategy outlines the government's plans to modernize the economy and improve infrastructure. The NLS, launched in 2019, seeks to address the challenges facing Uzbekistan's logistics sector and improve logistics performance.

Impact of Government Initiatives:

While it is too early to assess the full impact of the government's initiatives on logistics development, some progress has been made. For example, the implementation of the NLS has resulted in the establishment of a national logistics center and the adoption of new legislation to simplify customs procedures. The government's efforts to modernize transportation infrastructure and attract foreign investment have also contributed to improvements in logistics performance.

The literature review highlights the key issues, challenges, and opportunities for logistics development in Uzbekistan. Despite the significant challenges facing the country's logistics system, the government's initiatives and programs provide a framework for addressing these challenges and leveraging the country's strategic location and growing economy. However, more needs to be done to improve logistics infrastructure, streamline customs procedures, and enhance coordination and cooperation between government agencies and private sector stakeholders.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the development of a logistics system in Uzbekistan is critical for the country's export potential. The country's strategic location, abundant natural resources, and growing economy provide significant opportunities for logistics development. However, the underdeveloped logistics infrastructure and performance, inefficient customs procedures, and inadequate logistics services pose significant challenges to the country's logistics system. The government's initiatives and programs to promote logistics development, such as the National Export Strategy, the Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, and the National Logistics Strategy, offer a framework for addressing these challenges and improving logistics performance. However, more needs to be done to improve logistics infrastructure, streamline customs procedures, and enhance coordination and cooperation between government agencies and private sector stakeholders. Overall, the development of a robust logistics system in Uzbekistan is crucial for the country's continued economic growth and global competitiveness.

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LABOR PROTECTION DURING MECHANIZED FIELD WORK

Abstract. This article provides recommendations on the requirements for safety equipment for mechanized field work. The safety of workers is ensured by carrying out the activities specified in the article.
Keywords: machine-tractor unit, technical safety, danger, mechanism, fire, technical service, hydraulic system, hydraulic control.

At present, in the cultivation and harvesting of cotton, new high-performance machine-tractor units, chemical means of protecting plants from diseases and pests are being introduced. Under such conditions, even a partial violation of safety regulations can create a dangerous situation and lead to accidents. One of the most important tasks of labor protection is to ensure the safety of working people.

To work with seeders for the preparation of grazing units, only persons who know the design of seeders and are guided by safety precautions are allowed.

All planter adjustment mechanisms must be closed with covers. The teeth closing the working parts of the seeder are cleaned with special cleaners during operation. When the implement is moving, the sowers must stand on a wooden platform; when working on suspended seeders, the sower must wear belts on the seat. Seeds in the seed box should only be leveled with a wooden shovel.

The work of inter-row tillage is entrusted to machine operators with special training, who have at least three years of experience and have been instructed in safety.

If malfunctions are found in the operation of the machine, it is necessary to stop and adjust the unit. When troubleshooting, it is necessary to turn off the hydraulic drive system. After work, before eating, hands and face should be washed with hot water and soap. It is forbidden to accept and store food near the workplace. All machines and mechanisms are subject to uniform requirements for safety and industrial sanitation. According to these requirements, the main control levers of machines and mechanisms should be located under the right hand, each car should have a sound signal, a rear-view mirror, turn and stop signals.

During operation, fixed places in machines and mechanisms become loose, cracks increase, oil, water or fuel begin to flow out, etc. Therefore, poor maintenance can lead to accidents. For example, if you do not check and tighten the fixed parts of the tractor in time, it may roll over. If a defect is found during the operation of the machine that threatens the life or health of a person, it is necessary to stop work immediately. Each tractor operator, combine operator, driver must check the technical condition of the machine before its operation.

Any moving part of the car is dangerous. A rotating shaft, star, or cogwheel can trap your hand, loose hair, or clothing. Therefore, the moving parts of machines and mechanisms are covered with caps, casings, boxes, fences. But not all moving parts can be covered with protective devices. For this reason, it is necessary to work in a hazardous area. The dangerous circle exists in all machines and mechanisms. They can be external (combine knife, mower, etc.) and internal (threshing drum, cleaning fan, conveyors) machines.

Only persons familiar with the device, operating principles and safety regulations should work on agricultural machines and implements. To work on tractors and other self-propelled and complex agricultural machines, persons who have the right to drive these machines are allowed.

The tractor driver performs daily maintenance before starting work, and also checks the condition of the machines. All rotating mechanisms, universal joints, gears and other gears must have protective guards adjusted and securely fastened. If the working bodies of agricultural machines are driven by the tractor's power take-off shaft, then attention is paid to the technical condition and protection of the mechanisms. Lubrication, tightening and adjustment of bolted connections in the machine-tractor unit is carried out only with the engine turned off.

The width of the boards laid under the legs must be at least 300 mm, with supporting boards. It is not allowed to have unnecessary objects on the working platforms of the seeder. All persons working with mechanized agricultural machinery and equipment must be instructed in safe operation.

When preparing the unit for operation, the adjustment of equipment and instruments is also checked. Before starting work in the field, a tractor or combine, after receiving an order from the head of the farm or foreman, bypasses the field, taking the direction of movement of the unit before starting work. Identifies natural obstacles that are considered dangerous for the machine-tractor unit, marks them with sighting stakes, takes control furrows at ravines and mowed lands bordering the field, if necessary, divides the field into shields and marks the turning points. It is forbidden to work on an unprepared field.

Tractor driver checks the alarm system of agricultural trailers. Check whether the towing hook is connected to the tractor's towing devices: its strength must be greater than the pulling force on the tractor hook. During repair and adjustment work, special devices, cleaners and shovels used for spreading mineral fertilizers should be used. Seeders and seed tubes are cleaned with special hooks.

If planters are equipped with devices for mixing mineral fertilizers, herbicides or pesticides, then planters should receive additional safety and personal hygiene instructions and be provided with personal protective equipment.

One worker serves only one seeder. To move the unit from one place to another, the markers are fixed in the raised position. The most dangerous are the cutting device and dandruff in the combine trailer units. Clipper blades should be sharpened with goggles and gloves.

To prevent the drive wheel and caterpillar of the tractor from hitting the trailer or machine and overturning it, they must not be turned sharply. If it is necessary to perform any adjustment or strengthening work while the unit is running, it is necessary to stop it and turn off the engine.

Before starting work on tractors with suspension, semi-suspended machines and weapons, check the operation of the distribution levers, the condition of the flexible hoses of the hydraulic system, the tightness of the oil pipe fittings, the amount of oil in the tank, and the operation of the hydraulic system pump.

If the above safety requirements are observed when performing mechanized field work, the likelihood of accidents will be reduced, and the safety of workers will be ensured.

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IMPORTANCE OF MULTIMEDIA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN GEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE

Annotation. Geological knowledge in school geography is a didactically developed system of ideas and concepts, cause-and-effect relationships, laws and hypotheses, theories that form the main content of geological science. Analysis of geography education standards and curricula allows to identify the basic geological knowledge, skills and competencies that form part of the geographical education of school children.

Key words: geographical knowledge, multimedia tools, educational method, educational tools, classroom, educational equipment, visual aids.

Introduction. The peculiarity of geological knowledge is that more scientific progress remains at the hypothetical level at the moment. This requires consideration of different perspectives on processes and events within the school geography courses. In this regard, it is necessary to provide various views for the formation of geological knowledge. For example: geological and tectonic maps, maps of mineral resources, etc.; geological and graphic images of events, processes and objects; photographs, illustrations, statistical materials, etc. It should also be noted that most of the geological objects, phenomena and processes are infinite in time and space as the subject of study. Therefore, in the process of studying geological objects, phenomena and processes, it is necessary to model them and demonstrate their dynamics in space and time.

All of the above creates the need to form this group of knowledge on the use of multimedia technologies, including multimedia tools and resources.

Material and methods. The following possibilities can be distinguished in the use of multimedia tools in the process of teaching geography:

- demonstration of geological processes and events in development in time and space;
- demonstration of geological processes or events that took place in inaccessible (remote or dangerous) places for direct observation;
- modeling geological objects, events and processes, highlighting their most important features;
- scientific documentation and reliability of the photographed object, process or event.

According to I. G. Zakharova, Multimedia is a computer system that provides comprehensive support for audio and video recordings. Multimedia tools are understood by him as interactive tools that allow simultaneous work with still images, videos, animated graphic images, text, speech and sound. [1]

Kalina I. Y. [2] believes that a certain set of objects represented on the computer screen and in different ways (text, graphics, animation, video, 3D models) are multimedia tools that allow simultaneous reproduction of sound.

Many Definitions of "Multimedia" Multimedia includes text, graphics, animation, video, and audio information, allowing for a variety of ways of structure, integration, and presentation.

In our research, we consider multimedia learning tools - a range of interactive learning tools in the modern educational space, including text, graphics, animation, video and audio information, which can be structured, integrated and presented in a variety of ways. allows methods.

Multimedia resources are a set of non-textual (audio and video) types of information in archives, libraries, funds, data banks and other information systems organized for the effective acquisition of reliable information. [3]

The analysis of pedagogical and methodological literature allowed us to emphasize that the use of multimedia tools in the process of formation of geological knowledge in the study of geography should meet the following didactic principles: scientific, conscientiousness, availability, activity, systematicity, consistency and visibility, openness, interactivity.

The scientific principle is implemented in the use of multimedia in several aspects:

1) optimization of the selection process of educational geological materials based on the analysis of statistical data and the use of geoinformation systems by teachers, ensuring a significant increase in the sample size;

2) improvement of the methods of presentation of basic geological maps by creating educational models;

3) increase the efficiency of managing the process of acquiring geological knowledge using computer capabilities to register educational parameters.

The principle of consciousness in the use of multimedia tools is provided by the ability of the student to consciously choose his own strategy to achieve the educational goal, as well as to provide the student with a wide range of software, the use of which can increase awareness in the actions of the audience and study geological materials. It helps to improve the quality of learning. The advantage of the computer is that it provides new geological information on demand, when the student is aware of his need.

The principle of availability in the use of multimedia tools is implemented in providing students with auxiliary information geological data and individual information. The principle of student activity was initially included in the process of computer learning, because the initiator of working with multimedia tools is always the user. In the conditions of the computerized educational process, the principle of student activity is realized in the characteristic feature of multimedia educational tools - interactivity.

The principle of systematicity and consistency is embodied by managing educational activities through a certain sequence of serving parts of systematically organized educational geological material provided for in the multimedia program.

The principle of appearance is implemented in the form of an interconnected presentation of material based on the symbolic systems of form, color and text. In the process of formation of geological sciences, the didactic functions of visualization expand when using multimedia teaching tools, because in addition to the traditional functions of perception, presentation and systematization of geological materials, it performs the functions of creating communicative situations and psychological environment, visual activation, signaling and modeling. [4]

In the formation of geological knowledge, multimedia educational tools are verbal with the help of static visual tools (texts, photos, drawings, diagrams, graphics, tables), dynamic visual tools (animation, video track), auditory tools (a combination of music, noise and text accompaniment). and allows for almost all types of non-verbal communication. [5]

Among the features of multimedia tools that are of particular importance in the formation of geological sciences, it is possible to highlight openness and flexibility (the ability to change and supplement their content, to choose an educational strategy); the ability to provide an individual and differentiated approach to learning (learning can be built within the framework of a person-oriented model, taking into account the individual pace of acquiring knowledge and skills, the level of learning and the interests of students); hyperactivity is a characteristic of multimedia and refers to the process of providing information in response to user requests.

Interactivity allows you to control the presentation of geological information, adjust the speed and number of repetitions of the material. The student's interaction with multimedia educational tools should be interactive, that is, mutually active. Interactivity is manifested in the ability of the student and the multimedia resource to participate as equal partners in solving educational tasks, and this is the conscious activity of the student supported by computer-controlled activity. Interactive interaction plays a special role in the formation of geological knowledge, because: firstly, active forms of interaction significantly increase the motivation of listeners; secondly, continuous stimulation of audience activity allows to increase the volume of geological data. Thus, interactivity is considered as an indicator of the didactic effectiveness of the computer training system and is allocated as a requirement for computer programs for teaching.

However, the choice of multimedia tools that are optimal for the effective formation of students' geological knowledge depends on their functional characteristics. In addition to efficiency, they have a number of other functions: they stimulate learning, encourage self-learning, enable distance learning (including management, direction, direction), allows the use of a large number of static materials, confirms the content with examples, demonstrates the dynamics of processes, creates conditions for the use of a full range of visual educational tools.

Based on didactic goals, we identified the following types of multimedia educational tools:

1) educational (the content is aimed at forming new geological knowledge of the students, may include answers about the information block, orienting device keys);

2) training (the device is aimed at unifying acquired geological knowledge and skills, it contains a system of tasks, questions and exercises of the first and second level of complexity);

3) education (a mandatory component is a system of questions, tasks and exercises aimed at developing students' thinking and creative abilities, which may include a block of additional geological information);

4) education (it includes the fourth component of geographical education - geological materials that implement emotional and value relations to the world, education of personal qualities necessary for a modern person);

5) supervisors (taking intermediate and final tests, unit of the system for recording test results (time of test tasks, number of correct answers, rating, rating));

6) combined (includes several or all of the above types).

Conclusion. Modern multimedia resources help make learning more visual and effective. Geography provides teaching with reliable information about the weather, atmosphere, current state of the lithosphere, economic parameters of countries and other factors important for the study of physical and economic geography. Also, it is considered very important in the effective acquisition of geological, geophysical, speleological and other references in geography classes.

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O'QUVCHILARNING GEOLOGIK BILIMLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA TABIIY GEOGRAFIYA TA'LIM METODLARI VA TA'LIM VOSITALARINING TUTGAN O'RNI VA IMKONIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ta'lim metodlari va ta'lim vositalarining mazmun mohiyati, ularning klassifikatsiyasi hamda ta'lim jarayoniga jalb etishning foydali jihatlari haqida fikr yurtiligan. Bundan tashqari o'quvchilarning geologik bilimlarini shakllantirishda ta'lim metodlari va ta'lim vositalarining imkoniyatlari tahlil qilingan.
Kalitso'zlar: ta'limmetodi, kompetensiya, ta'limvositalari, geografikta'lim, an'anaviydars, geografiyamaydonchasi, pedagogiktarbiya.

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THE ROLE AND POSSIBILITIES OF NATURAL GEOGRAPHY EDUCATIONAL METHODS AND EDUCATIONAL TOOLS IN FORMING STUDENTS' GEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE

Annotation. This article discusses the content of educational methods and educational tools, their classification, and the benefits of involving them in the educational process. In addition, the possibilities of educational methods and educational tools in the formation of students' geological knowledge were analyzed.
Key words: educational method, competence, educational tools, geographical education, traditional lesson, geography site, pedagogical training.

KIRISH. Ta'limoluvchilarningbilimi, ko'nikmavamalakalarinizamontalablarigamosbo'lishinita'minlashmaqsadidao'qituvchilargayuklanganvazifalarnihoyatdasalmoqlivamas'uliyatlidir. Buvazifanibajarishdao'qituvchilarqaysiturdagita'limmuassasasidamehnatqilishidanqat'iynazardoimiyravishdao'zustilaridamustaqilishlashlari, malakalarinioshiribborishlarivailmiyijodiyizlanishlarizarurdir. Davlatta'limstandartlaritalablarinibajarishmajburiyliginuqtainazaridanhamo'qituvchiningkasbiykompetentlikdarajasidavrtalabigamoskelishimuammoyechiminiijobiyhaletilishinita'minlashishubhasiz.

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Ta’limmetodlarinitanlashdaharbirdarsningdidaktikvazifasidankelibchiqibtanlashmaqsadgamuvofiqsanaladi.An’anaviydarsshaklinisaqlabqolganholda, ungaturli-tumanta’limoluvchilarfaoliyatinifaollashtiradiganmetodlarbilanboyitishta’limoluvchilarningo‘zlashtirishdarajasiningko‘tarilishigaolibkeladi.Buninguchundarsjarayonidaturlixilmetodlarniqo‘llashvata’limoluvchilarniamaliymashqlarnimustaqilbajarishgaundashtalabetiladi.

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR. Metod so‘zi yunoncha “tadqiqot”, “maqsadga erishish yo‘li”, usuli deganidir.Metod - eng umumiy ma’noda - maqsadga erishish usuli, ma’lum tarzda tartibga solingan faoliyatdir.Metodlarning asosiy mazmunini amaliyotda sinalgan ilmiy nazariyalar tashkil etadi [1].Har qanday ilmiy nazariya mohiyati jihatidan metod funksiyasiga egadir. Metod, o‘z navbatida, yangi ilmiy nazariyalar va qonuniyatlarning ochilishiga vosita bo‘ladi. Ta’lim metodlari deyilganda, o‘rganilayotgan ma’lumotlarni egallashga qaratilgan turli didaktik vazifalarni hal etish bo‘yicha o‘qituvchining o‘rgatuvchi ishi va o‘quvchilarning o‘quv-bilish faoliyatini tashkil etish usullari yig‘indisi tushuniladi. Ta’lim metodlari dastlab pedagoglar ongida muayyan yo‘nalishdagi faoliyatning umumlashma loyihasi tarzida namoyon bo‘ladi. Mazkur loyiha amaliyotga o‘qituvchi va o‘quvchilar faoliyatining o‘zaro tutashuvi, o‘qitish va o‘qishga qaratilgan aniq harakatlar, amallar yoki usullar majmuasi sifatida joriy etiladi. Metod boshqa shakllarda namoyon bo‘lmaydi, buning boisi ta’lim metodi o‘zida umumiy holda faoliyatning didaktik modelini ifoda etadi. Didaktikada, shuningdek, ta’lim usullari atamasi ham keng qo‘llanadi. Geografiya ta’limi jarayonini tashkil etilishida ta’lim metodlari va vositalari birgalikda qo‘llaniladi.Ta’lim vositalari - bu yangi bilimlarni o‘zlashtirish uchun o‘qituvchi vao‘quvchilar tomonidan foydalaniladigan obyektlardir. Ta’limning barcha vositalari ta’lim maqsadlarini muvafaqqiyatli amalga oshirishga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘ladi. Ta’lim vositalarining ahamiyatga katta bo‘lib, ular geografiya ta’limi jarayonida o‘quv maqsadlarga erishishda foydalaniladigan ma’lumotlar va “qurollar”; geografik va geologik bilim hamda ko‘nikmalarni o‘zlashtirishda o‘quvchilar va o‘qituvchi tomonidan foydalaniladigan moddiy yoki mukammal obyektlar hisoblanadi [2].

Ta’lim vositalari geografiya ta’limining maqsadlari, mazmunlari, tashkiliy shakllari va metodlariga bog‘liq holda tanlanadi. O‘qituvchi o‘z ixtiyori bo‘yicha ko‘rsatmali materiallar va o‘quv qo‘llanmalardan foydalanishi mumkin. Ta’lim vositalarini qo‘llashning yana bir jihati - ta’lim jarayonining tarkibiy qismi sifatida namoyon bo‘lishidir. Ta’lim vositalarining didaktik ahamiyati – bu o‘quv ma’lumotlarining o‘zlashtirilishini tezlatishdan iborat. Ma’lum bir ta’lim vositasini tanlash ma’lum bir ta’lim metodini tanlash bilan bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Agar ta’limning faol metodi (kitob bilan ishlash, mashq qilish) tanlansa, u holda o‘quv qo‘llanmalari, darsliklar va texnik vositalardan foydalaniladi. Ta’lim vositalari tasnifi aniq, yagona va o‘zgarmas bo‘lishi mumkin emas. Ta’lim vositalarining ahamiyatli jihati ularning birgalikda qo‘llanilishi va hech qachon bir-birini inkor etmasligida namoyon bo‘ladi. O‘qituvchining vazifasi – dars jarayonini faollashtirish uchun ta’limning samarali vositasini tanlay va qo‘llay olishi. Umumta’lim maktablarida ta’limiy va tarbiyaviy vazifalarni yechish maqsadida o‘quv jarayoni tarkibiga kiritilgan bilim manbalari ta’lim yoki o‘quv vositalariga aylanadi. Masalan:geologik mazmundagi mavzularni o’zlashtirishda jumladan tog‘ jinslari ochilmasi o‘quvchilar tomonidan o‘rganilgan taqdirdagina ta’lim vositalariga aylanadi. Ta’lim vositalari tabiat va jamiyat haqidagi ilmiy bilimlarni shakllantirishda katta ahamiyatga ega. Ta’lim vositalarining asosiy vazifasi bilim olish jarayonida ko‘rgazmalilikni ta’minlashdir.

Didaktik tadqiqotlar ko‘rsatadiki, ta’lim metodlari nomenklaturasi (nomlanishi) va tasnifi ularni ishlab chiqishda tanlangan yondashuvga bog‘liq holda juda xilma-xil ekanligi bilan xarakterli. Ulardan eng muhimlariga to‘xtalamiz. Demak, ta’lim metodlari quyidagicha tasniflanadi:

-. An’anaviy ta’lim metodlari: og‘zaki, ko‘rgazmali, amaliy, kitob bilan ishlash va video metodlari.

-. O‘quvchilarning bilish faoliyati tavsifiga ko‘ra ta’lim metodlari: Axboriy-retseptiv, reproduktiv, muammoli bayon etish, evristik (qisman izlanish), tadqiqotchilikka doir.

-Asosiy didaktik maqsadlarga ko‘ra ta’lim metodlari: a) yangi bilimlarni egallash; b) ko‘nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish; d) bilmlarni amaliyotda qo‘llash.

-Yaxlit yondashuv bo‘yicha ta’lim metodlari: a) bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarni mustahkamlash va nazorat qilish metodlari; b) o‘quv-bilish faoliyatini tashkil etish va amalga oshirish metodlari; d) o‘quv-bilish faoliyatini motivatsiyalash va rag‘batlantirish metodlari; c) o‘quv-bilish faoliyatini nazorat va o‘z-o‘zini nazorat qilish metodlari.

-. Interfaol metodlar va grafik organayzerlar: a) o‘rganilayotganlarini o‘zlashtirishga da’vat qilish metodlari; b) yangi materialni anglash metodlar; d) o‘rganilganlarini fikrlashga imkon beruvchi metodlar. Ta’lim sifati va samaradorligini ta’minlashda ko‘rgazmali metodlar ham alohida ahamiyatga ega. Tasvir (illyustratsiya) metodi namoyish metodiga chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lsada, didaktikada alohida o‘rganiladi. Illyustratsiya narsa, hodisalar va jarayonlarni ularning ramziy ko‘rinishlari - chizma, rasm, fotosurat, yassi modellar va boshqalar yordamida ko‘rsatishni taqozo etadi. Namoyish (demonstratsiya) metodi o‘rganilayotgan obyekt harakat dinamikasini ochib berishda qo‘l keladi va ayni chog‘da predmetning tashqi ko‘rinishi va ichki tuzilishi haqida to‘laqonli ma’lumot berishda keng qo‘llaniladi. Geologik obyektlar namoyish qilishda, odatda uning tashqi ko‘rinishi (shakli. hajmi, miqdori, rangi, qismlari, ularning o‘zaro munosabatlari)ga e’tibor qaratiladi, so‘ngra ichki tuzilishi yoki alohida xususiyatlarini o‘rganishga o‘tiladi. Ko‘rsatish ko‘p holatlarda o‘rganilayotgan obyektlarning subyekti yoki chizmasi yordamida kuzatiladi. Amaliy metod - o‘zlashtirilgan bilimlarni amaliy masalalar yechimini topishga yo‘naltirilgan jarayonda qo‘llashni taqozo etadi.Bunda nazariy bilimlarni amaliyotda qo‘llash ko‘nikmasi hosil qilinadi.Amaliy ishlar sinfda yoki tabiiy sharoitlar - maktab yer maydoni, issiqxona, geografik maydonlarda amalga oshiriladi. Ularni amalga oshirishda sodir etiladigan harakatlar o‘qituvchi tomonidan nazorat qilinadi va zarur hollarda yo‘riqnoma yoki maxsus ko‘rsatmani o‘quvchilar e’tiboriga havola etadi. Ta’lim vositalarini tasniflashga turli asoslar bo‘yicha yondashish mumkin.

Adabiyotlar tahlili davomida ta’lim vositalarining turlicha tasniflanishi kuzatildi. Jumladan, ta’lim vositalari quyidagicha tasniflanadi [3]:

Ta’lim oluvchilarga ta’sir etishi tavsifiga ko‘ra:

- Vizual ta’lim vositalari: narsa-predmetlar, maketlar, xaritalar, diafilmlar, slaydlar, AKT - taqdimotlar;
- Audio ta’lim vositalari: musiqiy markaz, radio;
- audiovizual: televideniye, kinofilmlar, AKT-taqdimotlar.

2. Murakkabligi bo‘yicha:

- oddiy: darsliklar, bosma qo‘llanmalar, rasmlar, modellar;
- murakkab: mexanik vizual vositalar, lingafon xonalar, kompyuterlar.
- tabiiy ta’lim vositalari (predmetlar, borliqdan olingan ashyolar: o‘simliklar, turli toshlar kolleksiyasi);
- timsolli ta’lim vositalari (belgilar vositasida borliqni aks ettiruvchi rasmlar, sxemalar, xaritalar);
- texnik ta’lim vositalar: vizual, audial, audiovizual vositalar.

Geografiya ta’limi jarayonida elektron ta’lim vositalari muhim o‘rin tutmoqda. Internet manbalarda elektron ta’lim vositalari matnli elektron nashrlar, tasvirli elektron nashrlar va ovozli elektron nashrlarga ajratilmoqda.

- matnli elektron nashlarga matnli ma’lumotlardan iborat elektron nashrlar kiritiladi;
- tasvirli elektron nashrlarga obyektlarning grafik tarzdagi va elektron shakldagi namunalaridan iborat elektron nashrlar kiritiladi;
- ovozli elektron nashrlar - eshitish imkoniyatini beruvchi ovozli formatdagi raqamli ma’lumotlardan iborat elektron nashrlar hisoblanadi

Geografiyani o‘qitishda zamonaviy mobil axborot materiallari ham muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ular turli xil ma’lumot manbalarida mavjud bo‘lib, tabiatda va jamiyatda sodir bo‘layotgan jarayonlar va hodisalarni aks ettiradi. Bular davriy matbuot, ma’lumotnomaviy nashrlar, meyoriy hujjatlar, Internet materiallari, televideniye dasturlari, filmlar va hokazolarni o‘z ichiga oladi, shuning uchun o‘quv vositalarining muhim xususiyati - ularning majmualiligi [4].

Yuqoridagi xususiyatlarni hisobga olgan holda geografiya darslarida o’quvchilarning geologik bilimlarni o‘rganish jarayonida o‘quv vositalaridan foydalanish quyidagi imkoniyatlarni beradi:- o‘quv ma’lumotlarini taqdim etish hajmi, murakkabligi, mantiqiyligi va taqdim etish shaklini belgilash; - ta’lim jarayonini bilimlar manbai va amaliy ishlarni bajarish vositalari (o‘quv-uslubiy to‘plamlar, ma’lumotnomalar, texnik ashyolar, priborlar, asboblar va boshqalar) bilan ta’minlash; - ta’lim jarayonini (darslarni) obrazli, jonli, esda qolarli qilib o‘rganish, zarur bilimlarni o‘rganish, amaliy ko‘nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish, o‘quvchining bilim olish faoliyatini rag‘batlantirish; - o‘quvchilar geologik madaniyat va geografik fikrlash dunyosiga chuqurroq kirib borish; - o‘qituvchi o‘quvchilarning bilim, aqliy va amaliy faoliyatini boshqarishi samaraliroq kechishi; - o‘quvchi shaxsini shakllantirishga ta’limning ta’sirini kuchaytirish, ularning ijodiy va hissiy rivojlanishiga hissa qo‘shish. Shunday qilib, tabiiy geografiya o‘qitish vositalari o‘quvchilarning ta’lim mazmuni, tarbiya va o‘quvchini rivojlantirishni amalga oshirishning muhim va zarur shartlaridan biri. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, o‘quv jarayoni samaradorligiga ta’sir ko‘rsatadigan eng muhim omil bu ta’lim vositalarining sifati. Shuning uchun o‘qituvchi tomonidan vositalarni tanlash yuqoridagi shartlarga bog‘liq bo‘lishi lozim. Geografiyani o‘qitish vositalari o‘quv jarayonida tuzilishi va tarkibi jihatdan ma’lum bir tartibda bo‘lishi ta’lim jarayonida ulardan samarali foydalanish imkonini beradi. Bunday sharoitlar maxsus jihozlangan maktab xonasida – geografiya kabinetida yaratiladi. Geografiya fanining o‘ziga xos xususiyati maktabda geografiya kabineti bilan bir qatorda o‘lkashunoslik muzeyi (burchak) va geografik maydonchani ham tashkil etishni taqozo qiladi [5].

XULOSA. Geografiya ta’limi metodikasi o‘quvchilarda geografik va geologik bilimlarni shakllantirishga imkon beruvchi ilg‘or ta’lim texnologiyalarini tavsiya qiladi, biroq ularning aksariyatida o‘quvchilarning geologic bilimlarni rivojlantirishga asoslangan o‘ziga xos xususiyatlar aniq va to‘liq o‘z ifodasini topmagan. Umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablari amaliyotida tabiiy geografiya kurslari o‘quv-tarbiyaviy jarayonida o‘quvchilar geologik bilimlarini shakllantirish tizimi mavjud emas. O‘quvchilarning geologik bilish jarayoniga eng kuchli ta’sir ko‘rsatadigan asosiy omil – bu maqsadga yo‘naltirilgan geografiya ta’limi jarayoni hisoblanadi. Geografiya ta’limi muayyan o‘quv-tarbiyaviy omillarning imkoniyatlarini o‘zida jamlab, o‘quvchi shaxsida geologik bilimlarning barcha tarkibiy qismlarini to‘liq shakllantirishga psixologik-pedagogik va metodik jihatdan tegishli shart-sharoitlar, xususan, ta’lim vositalaridan foydalanishning metodik tizimi yaratilishini ta’minlaydi.

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FIZIKA FANINI O'QITISHDA TALABALARDA KREATIVLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING MUHIM OMILLARI

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada kreativlik nima ekanligi va uning pedagogika nuqtai nazaridan ta'rifi hamda fizika fanini o'qitishda kreativlikni rivojlantishning usullari va amaliy ahamiyati to'g'risida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: kreativlik, pedagogik texnalogiya, fan, taraqqiyot, labarotoriya, ko'rgazmalilik.

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IMPORTANT FACTORS OF CREATIVITY DEVELOPMENT IN STUDENTS IN TEACHING PHYSICS

Abstract: this article discusses what creativity is and its definition from the point of view of pedagogy, as well as the methods and practical importance of creativity development in teaching physics.

Key words: creativity, pedagogical technology, science, development, laboratory, demonstration.

Kreativlik lotinchadan olingan bo‘lib, “create ” – yaratish, “creative ”- yaratuvchi degan ma’nolarni beradi. Kreativlik ijodkor individning yangi g‘oyalarni ishlab chiqarishga tayyorlikni tavsiflovchi hamda mustaqil omil sifatida iqtidorlilikning tarkibiga kiruvchi ijodiy qobiliyati ma’nosini ifodalaydi. Shaxsning kreativligi uning tafakkurida, muloqotida, his-tuyg‘ularida, muayyan faoliyat turlarida namoyon bo‘ladi. Kreativlik shaxsni yaxlit holda yoki uning muayyan xususiyatlarini tavsiflaydi. Shuningdek, kreativlik iqtidorning muhim omili sifatida aks etib, zehni o‘tkirlikni belgilab beradi.

Bu borada mutafakkir Abu Ali ibn Sino qarashlarida ham kreativlikni talqin etishimiz mumkin. U o’z qarashlarida o’qituvchi o‘z o’quvchiarining mayl, intilish, faolligi, qobiliyati, iste’dodi va layoqatini aniqlamasdan turib, uni ijodiy fikrlashga yo’naltira olmaydi degan fikrni ilgari surgan. Mutafakkir Jaloliddin Davoniy “ Axloqi Jaloliy ” nomli asarida insoniy fazilatlarda aqliy qobiliyat va aqliy iste’dodni tarbiyalash uchun zukko, zehnli, fahm-farosatli, ijodkor bo’lishi va bilimlarni tez eslab qolishi, ularni anglab yetishi lozimligi ta’kidlangan. Mutafakkir Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur qarashlarida ham kreativlikni ko’rishimiz mumkin: u inson shaxsininng taraqqiy etishining asosiy yo’llaridan biri deb muammoli vaziyatni, ijodkorlikni tushinadi va undan o’z faoliyatida unumli foydalangan. Bundan tashqari kreativlik tushunchasini yoritishda g’arb mutafakkirlarining qarashlariga ham tayanishimiz mumkin. Masalan J. Gilfordning fikricha, kreativlik va ijodiy imkoniyat qobiliyatlar va ijodiy tafakkurga ta’sir etuvchi omillar yig’indisi sifatida namoyon bo’ladi. E. Torrens kreativlikni yechimlarni topishda bilimlarning yetarli bo’lmasligi muammosi, qiyinchiliklar qarshisidagi yangi taxminlarning shakllanishi, yechimlarning topilish jarayoni deb qaraydi. (E.Torrens, 1996-y.)

Kreativlikning pedagogik tahlili:

Pedagogikaga oid manba’larda kreativlik ijod bilan bo’g’liq holda o’rganiladi va tushiniladi. Ijodkorlarning psixologik jihatlari haqida fikr bildirilib, bilim asosan fikr yuritish va tasavvur qilish bilan bog’liq holda tahlil qilinadi. Kreativlikning psixalogik asoslari sifatida quyidagi elementlar qabul qilingan:

1. Qabul qilish
2. Xohish va istak
3. Tasavvur qilish
4. O’z-o’zini kuzatish

Bugungi kunda texnika va texnalogiya jadal suratda taraqqiy etib bormoqda, hamda shu bilan birga globallashuv jarayoni ham tezlashib bormoqda. Bu bizdan yanada bilimli va salohiyatli bo’lishni, atrof muhitga, undagi o’zgarish va rivojlanishlarga o'z munosabatimizni bildira olishimizni talab qiladi. Shunday ekan bugungi kunda shaxsing shakllanishi bilimlarni chuqur egallashga va tahlil qilishga hamda tasavvur qilish qobiliyatini yanada rivojlantirishga chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib qolmoqda. Bu esa o'z navbatida ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim jarayonida talabalarda kreativlikni rivojlantirishning dolzarbligini taqazo etadi.

Fizika fani bu ko'pchilik talabalar tomonidan tushiniladigan formulalar bilan to'la soha haqidagi noto'g'ri tushunchalar emas, balki hayotiy va ijodiy soha bo'lib, u asl fikrlashni san'at kabi qadrlaydi. Bugungi kunda ta'lim muassasalarida o'z faoliyatini olib borayotgan o'qituvchilar fizika o'qitishni – kundalik ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan masalalar, jumladan atrof-muhit va energetika masalalari bilan bog'lash muhim ekanligini tan olishlari kerak. Zero bugun qaysi sohani qaramaylik tibbiyotmi, texnika va texnalogiya sohasimi, kosmanavtika va shunga o'xshash boshqa ko'plab sohalar fizika fani yutuqlaridan foydalanmasdan rivojlana olmaydi. Hozirda "Zamonaviy fizikaning " ko'plab mavzulari mavjud bo'lib, ularni talabalar faolligini o'z ichiga olgan interfaol o'qitish usullari bilan juda yaxshi bayon etish mumkin. Bundan tashqari nazariy bilimlarni amaliy ko'nikmalarga aylantiruvchi eng samarali o'qitish vositalaridan foydalanish, yani labarotoriya mashg'ulotlarini o'tkazish, ma'ruza darslarini ham kichik demonstratsiyalar bilan boyitish, multimediya vositalaridan samarali foydalanish ham talabalarning mavzu yuzasidan tasavvurlarini kengaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Bunday o'qitish usullari an'anaviy usullardan ko'ra ancha qulay va dolzarbroqdir. Chunki bu usullar talabalarning mavzuni yaxshi tushinib o'zlashtirishini ta'minlabgina qolmay, balki ularda kreativlikni ham rivojlantiradi. Ya'ni talabalar olgan bilimlarini qayta tahlil qilib yangi o'zgarishlar kirita olishlari, innovatsiyalani qo'llashlari mumkin. Buning uchun darslarda talabalarning faolligini oshirish va kreativligini rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim.

Fizika fanini o'qitishda mavzularni yoritishda yuqorida ta'kidlaganimizdek talabalarning tasavvur qilish qobiliyatini yanada rivolantirib, ularni ijodiy fikrlashga undash uchun kerak bo'ladigan bir nechta usullarga to'xtalib o'taylik.

Ijodiy fikrlashni shakllantiruvchi usullar:

1. G'oya yaratish yaratish usullarining keng doirasini qo'llash (masalan aqliy hujum va shunga o'xshash usullarni qo'llash)
2. Yangi va foydali g'oyalarni yaratish
3. Takomillashtirish maqsadida o'z fikrlarini ishlab chiqish, takomillashtirish, tahlil qilish va baholash hamda ijodiy harakatlarni maksimal darajada oshirish.

Boshqalar bilan ijodiy ishlashni shakllantirish usullari:

1. Yangi g'oyalarni ishlab chiqish, amalga oshirish va boshqalarga samarali yetkaza olishni shakllantirish
2. Yangi va xilma-xil istiqbolli fikrlarga ochiq va sezgir bo'lish va fikr bildira olish ko'nikmasini shakllantirish
3. Faoliyatda o'ziga xoslik va ixtirochilikni ko'rsata bilishlikni shakllantirish

4. Muvaffaqiyatsizlikka o’rganish imkoniyati sifatida qarashga o’rgatish va innovatsiyalarni qo’llash

5. Ijodiy g’oyalar bilan ish olib borgan holda aniqlik va foydalilik darajasini oshirishga o’rgatish

Bundan tashqari eng avvalo o’qituvchi talabalar bilan asosiy munosabatlarni o’rnatishi lozim. Chunki talabalar va o’qituvchilar o’rtasidagi munosabat dars jarayoniga ta’sir etuvchi muhim omillardan biri ekanligi pedagogikada ham psixalogiyada ham o’z tasdig’ini topgan.

O’qituvchi asosiy munosabatni o’rnatishi mumkin bo’lgan usullar:

- Ehtiyotkorlik muhitini yaratish, ya’ni talabalarga joylashishi uchun vaqt berish (faoliyatda)
- Hukm qilmaslik ya’ni qabul qilish munosabatini shakllantirish
- Ishlarni sekinlshtirish va talabalarga mayda tafsilotlarni o’rganishga vaqt berish
- Erkinlikni rag’batlantiradigan muhit yaratish
- Talabalarning o’z-o’zini baholashiga ruxsat berish
- Ishonchli faoliyat bilan shug’ullanish

Talabalarga ularning ijodi haqida bevosita fikr bildirish lozim. Ko’pgina talabalar o’zlarining qanchalik kreativ ekanliklarini bilmaydilar. Talabalarga qachon kreativ bo’lish kerakligini bilishga yordam berish lozim. Ijodiy ta’lim strategiyalaridan, modellari va usullaridan iloji boricha barcha darslarda foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Shundagina fizika fani kabi atrof muhit bilan bevosita bog’liq bo’lgan fanlarni o’qitish samarasi oshadi. Chunki yuqorida ta’kidlaganimizdek bugingi globalllashuv zamonida energiya resurslarini boyitish, yangilik kiritish ya’ni innovatsiyalarni qo’llash., zamonaviy va qulay texnalogiyalar yaratish va ulardan foydalanish, tibbiyotga yangi innovatsiyalar qo’llash, kosmosni o’rganish kabi ko’plab sohalar rivoji fizika fanini o’qitish bilan uzviy bo’g’liqdir.

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ADVANTAGES OF USING ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING SPECIAL SUBJECTS

Abstract. This article discusses in detail how to achieve the effectiveness of the educational system of teaching special subjects. the process of how to facilitate the effective organization of the system using computer technologies in the educational system, as well as how to increase and strengthen the interest of the participants in science is the main goal of this article.
Keywords: E-learning, visualization, software, audio and video, online lessons (site), multimedia, electronic textbooks, visual presentation and synchronous explanation.

The rapid development of digital technologies in the modern world requires pedagogy to keep up with trends. In the last decade, the interest in the science of pedagogy has increased due to the widespread use of computer technologies in teaching. It is no secret that the development of our society in today's market economy requires innovations and updates, including new information and communication technologies to improve the education system. In particular, the widespread introduction of multimedia and web technologies, the intensive study of computer-generated graphics, animation and video technologies require computer literacy.

Materials and methods

With the emergence of such a component as information in the educational process

it will be appropriate to review the tasks. The main ones are:

- to increase the quality of training of specialists by using modern technologies
- use of teaching methods and, as a result, increase creative and intellectual abilities
- integration of various types of educational activities (study, research, etc.);
- adaptation of educational information technologies to individual characteristics
- ensuring continuity and connection in education and training;
- development of distance learning information technologies;
- improvement of programmatic and methodical provision of educational process.

Information and communication technologies rely on all the complexes of interconnected speech activity

-listening

-reading
-speaking
-writing

The types of activities implemented by information and communication technologies can be as follows:

- educational;
- game;
- labor.

The use of information and communication technologies is not an effect of fashion, but a necessity arising from the current level of development of education. It is known that the information received by a person in the exchange of information is most effectively received by the internal sense organ and it leaves a deep imprint on the memory. Information given by voice has a particularly positive effect. The least effective tool is written, it takes more time to receive information and process it in the brain, and due to the physiology of each person, a certain amount of information is lost and stored in memory. The least effective tool is written information, which takes more time to receive and process the brain and due to the physiology of each person, a certain amount of information is lost and stored in memory.

Electronic learning tools can be used as additional support in distance learning and independent learning, as they allow comparison of educational materials with printed educational materials: inductive approach, auditory and emotional memory, as well as g facilitates the transfer of money to them; allows the student to develop skills on the basis of his level of training, intellectual abilities and abilities and is in accordance with his requirements.

It is known that the most effective method of teaching is to demonstrate and synchronize the explanation of the studied material. Classical and integrated lessons, as well as multimedia presentations, online tests and software products allow students to deepen their knowledge. It is no exaggeration to say that the computer not only allows students to enjoy an exciting and high-quality educational process, but also opens the door to new opportunities for the teacher. allows you to immerse yourself in learning with the help of the latest technologies, True E-learning resources cannot replace live communication with the teacher and other sources of information, but taking into account the interests of students, every increases interest in learning what subject.

Among the advantages of using information and communication technologies in education:

- to increase the quality of education due to the novelty of the activity,
- Significantly increases the efficiency of using information and communication technologies in the lesson, speeds up the process of preparing for the lesson,
- allows the teacher to fully express his creativity, ensures accuracy, attracts a large number of

- didactic material, increases the amount of work done in class

The use of information and communication technologies opens up didactic opportunities related to the ability to visualize the material, "revive" it, and make a visual journey. It also allows you to imagine events that cannot be shown in other ways. Multimedia systems make it possible to provide didactic material as convenient as possible, and it arouses interest in learning and helps to eliminate gaps in knowledge.

Teachers constantly use information and communication technologies in their daily work. And the main directions of using computer technologies can be distinguished:

- visual information (illustrative, demonstrative material);
- demo material (exercises, opornye tsepi, tables, concepts);
- simulators;
- control of students' skills and achievements;
- Working on the Internet;
- educational and development programs;

When preparing for a lesson using information and communication technologies, the lesson plan is created based on certain goals. When choosing educational material, they follow the main didactic principles: systematic and consistent, convenience, differentiated approach, scientific character, etc. In this case, the computer does not replace the teacher, but complements him. Teachers use electronic resources for educational purposes: presentations for lessons, logical games, test shells, Internet resources. They use information technology as new material, anchoring, repeating, summarizing, controlling at all stages of the lesson: explanation.

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MARK TVEN ASARLARI VA ULARDA NUTQ SHAKLLARINING QO'LLANILISH USLUBI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola ingliz adabiyotining yorqin vakili bo'lgan Mark Tven va uning asarlarida nutq shakllarining qo'llanilishiga oid ma'lumotni taqdim etadi. Shuningdek, nutq shakllari haqida batafsil to'xtalib, Mark Tvenning Mark Tven. Kuchukcha va uch dollar pul (hikoya) nomli hikoyasidan olingan dialog va monologlarni izohlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Dialogik nutq tushunchasi, dialogik nutqda munosabatlarni ifodalash usullari, nutq jarayonida til vositalari qo'llanishining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari.

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THE WORKS OF MARK TWAIN AND THE METHOD OF USING SPEECH FORMS IN THEM

Abstract. This article provides information about Mark Twain, a prominent representative of English literature, and the use of speech forms in his works. Mark Twain's Mark Twain also discusses speech forms in detail. Interprets dialogues and monologues from the story The Puppy and Three Dollars (story).

Keywords: the concept of dialogic speech, methods of expressing relations in dialogic speech, specific features of the use of language tools in the speech process.

Monologik nutq - so'zlovchining o'ziga qaratilgan, boshqa shaxsning tinglash va javob berishini e'tiborda tutmaydigan nutq shakli. Ayrim dramatik asarlarda personajning Monologik nutqi tomoshabinga qaratilgan bo'ladi. Monologik nutq nasriy asarlarda ham bor. Nazmda esa asosiy nutq shakllaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ba'zan Monologik nutqda asarning kulminatsion nuqtasi bayon etiladi. Monologik nutq uchun, odatda, tuzilish va mazmun jihatdan o'zaro bog'liq, o'ziga xos kompozitsion qurilishga va mantiqiy tugallikka ega bo'lgan matnning ma’lum bo‘lagi xos bo‘ladi. Monologik nutq og‘zaki (nutq bayon qilish) yoki yozma (publitsistika, memuarlar, kundaliklar) shaklida ifodalanishi mumkin. Monologik nutqning og‘zaki shaklida ohang (intonatsiya) muhim o‘rin egallaydi, yozma Monologik nutqda esa ohang matnning sintaktik konstruk-siyasiga, mantiqiy urg‘u tushuvchi so‘zlarning joylashish o‘rniga bog‘liq. Monologik nutq notiqning asosiy nutqiy shakllaridan hisoblanadi; lingvo-stilistik usul bo‘lib, bir qancha turlari mavjud. Mas, ta’sir qiluvchi (targ‘ib qiluvchi) Monologik nutq, dramatik Monologik nutq, lirik Monologik nutq, hikoya qiluvchi (axborot beruvchi) Monologik nutq Monologik nutqning ochiq nutq va ichki nutq kabi ko‘rinishlari mavjud; ochiq Monologik nutqda personaj o‘z nutqini ovoz chiqarib bayon etadi; ichki Monologik nutqda monolog personajning ichki nutqi, o‘ylari shaklida namoyon bo‘ladi

Monologik nutq turlari

1. xikoya
2. ta’riflash
3. tasvirlash
4. muxokama
5. ma’ruza

Monologik nutqning xususiyatlari

1. Monologik nutq faqat bir tomonga yo’naltirilgan bo’ladi.
2. U rejali bo’ladi.
3. U qisman tayyorlangan bo’ladi’
4. U uzilmay davom etadi.
5. U rejali bo’lganligi sababli mantiqiy davom etadi.
6. U bir kontekst, matn asosida olib boriladi.
7. Unga vositalar, tayanchlar, sharoit ta’sir ko’rsatadi.
8. Uslub ta’sir qiladi.
9. Monolog ta’sirchan, ma’lumotli, his-xayajonli bo’ladi, kimgadir nimagadir qaratiladi.
10. Nutq vaziyatli bo’ladi. Bir sharoitni, vaziyatni ko’zda tutadi.

Monologik nutqning quyidagi lingvistik qiyinchiliklari xususiyatlari ham muxim o’rin tutadi, ular tasirini ko’rsatadi

1.Talaffuzi qiyin so’zlarning ishlatilishi.
2. Gaplarning kitob uslubiga mansubligi.
3. Nutqni bayon qilishga bog’liqlik bo’lishi.

Ikki kishi o‘rtasidagi dialogik nutq savol-javob, buyruq-javob, xabar-e’tiroz kabi mazmunlarda bo‘lib, fikr xususidagi tasdiq yoki inkorni, ziddiyat yoki munozarani ifodalaydi. Ko‘p kishilik dialoglarda suhbat mavzusi savol-javobdan iborat bo‘lmay, o‘rtaga tashlangan savol, taklif, da’vat biror xabar, dalillar bilan xulosalanadi.

Dialogik matn tarkibida so‘roq olmoshlari, muomala odobiga oid so‘z va iboralar, yuklamalar, undovlar, kirish so‘zlar keng qo‘llanadi. Bunday matndagi gaplar, asosan, sodda gaplardan tashkil topadi, sodda gaplarning bir tarkibli turlari, to‘liqsiz gaplar, so‘z-gaplar faol ishlatiladi.

Dialogik matn so‘zlashuv uslubi va badiiy uslubga xosdir. Dialogik va monologik nutqlar insonning muloqot shakllari hisoblanadi. Inson nutqi ko‘rinishiari sifatida dialogik nutq ham, monologik nutq ham nutqning shakllanishidagi umumiy qoidalarga hamda insonlar o‘rtasida amalda bo‘lgan muomala etikasi va tamoyillariga bo‘ysunadi. Ayni paytda, ularning har biri shakllanishdagi til xususiyatlari va tildan tashqarida bo‘lgan omillarga munosabati bilan bir-biridan farqlanadi. Ikki kishi o‘rtasidagi har qanday suhbatni dialog sifatida e’tirof etish mumkin. Ammo bu nutqning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari ana shu ikki kishi o‘rtasida yuzaga kelgan suhbat jarayonida ochiladi. Shunday ekan, yuqorida ta’kidlanganidek, bu yerda ham suhbatning maqsad va mavzusi, suhbatdoshlarning o‘zaro munosabati, yoshi, jinsi, dunyoqarashi, bilimi, jamiyatda egallagan o‘rni va mavqei dialogik nutqning mazmunini belgilaydi.

Quyida misollarga e’ribor qarataylik.

Men hamma vaqt odam halol yashashi kerak, deb ishonib kelganman. Doimo bitta gapni takrorlardim: “Hech qachon o‘zing ter to‘kib topmagan nonni og‘zingga olmagin”.

Hozir sizga butun umrim mobaynida nechog‘lik halol yashaganimni isbotlab beruvchi bitta hikoyani aytib bermoqchiman.

Ana endi siz nima sababdan mening halollik borasidagi aytgan so‘zlarimni anglab yetgandirsiz, zero oshing halol bo‘lsa ko‘chada ichgin, deydilar, odam hech qachon beli og‘rib topmagan nonni og‘ziga olmasligi joizdir.

Ushbu monolog o’zining oddiyligi bilan ajiralib turadi. Mark Tven ijodiga e’tibor bersangiz u monologlarni hech qanday badiiy bo’yoqlarsiz, to’satdan boshlaydi. Bu ham yozuvchining o’ziga hos uslubi. Ushbu uslub o’quvchiga anchayin qulayliklar yaratadi. Va monologga birdan sho’ng’ib ketish, qahramon holatini tez va oson his etishga yordam beradi.

“Kuchugingizni sotmaysizmi?”- deb so‘rab qoldi u. “Uch dollar”- deb yubordim bexosdan. “Uch dollar?”- deya ajablandi general. “Judayam arzon-ku. Men sizga kuchugingiz evaziga 50 dollar taqdim etaman”.

Ho’sh endi qisqacha dialogimizga to’xtalsak. Bu yerda ham diqqat bilan e’tibor qaratsangiz hamma narsa oddiylikga va tushunarlilikga qaratilganini ko’ramiz. Takidlaganimizdek yozuvchi o’z monologlarida oddiylik va tabiiylikni saqlab qolgan holda o’quvchining diqqatini vaziyatga qaratib asarni his qilishiga yordam bergan.

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XOLID XUSAYNIYNING “MING QUYOSH SHU’LASI” ASARIDA AYOL OBRAZI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek adabiyotshunosligida ayolning ijtimoiy hayotda tutgan o’rni, uning sohir tuyg’ulari, murakkab ruhiy olamini tasvirlashda falsafiy-psixologik, ramziy-majoziy obrazlilik ustunlik qilishi haqida to’xtalib o’tilgan. Shuningdek, Xolid Xusayniyning “Ming quyosh shu’lasi” asarida ayol obrazi va asardagi xodisa, jarayonlari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so’zlar: ayol obrazi, badiiy asar, tafakkur, ruhiyat, madaniy hayot, adabiyotshunoslik.

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THE IMAGE OF A WOMAN IN THE WORK OF "A THOUSAND SUNS" BY KHALID HUSSAINI

Annotation. This article examines the role of a woman in public life, her sphere of feelings, the predominance of philosophical-psychological, symbolic-figurative imagery in the depiction of a complex spiritual world in Uzbek literary studies. Khalid Husseini's work “A Thousand Suns" also analyzes the female image and phenomenon, processes in the work.

Keywords: female image, artwork, thinking, psyche, cultural life, literary criticism.

KIRISH: O‘zbek adabiyotshunosligida badiiy asar tahliliga doir muammolarni psixoanalistik jihatdan o’rganish va uni anglash zarurati gumanitar sohalarda jiddiy masalalarni kun tartibiga qo’ymoqda. Ayniqsa, filologiya sohasida g’oyaviy pishiq, mazmunan mukammal, sifat jihatidan o’ta yangi ilmiy izlanishlar olib borish uchun imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda. Ayol psixologiyasini tahliliy o’rganish insonning ma’naviy olami, dunyoqarashi, tafakkur tarziga xos qonuniyatlarni kashf etishda muhim. Adabiy jarayon doim ishtimoi muhit, adabiy-ma’naviy, madaniy hayot bilan chambarchas bog’liq holda shakllanadi. Zero, bashariyatning ongu tafakkuri, ruhiyatidagi yangilanishlar, asosan, adabiyot va san’atda o’z aksini topadi. Bunda adabiyotshunoslik fani ham o’z obyektiga yangi nigoh bilan qarash, ayol ruhiyatiga oid muammolarni chuqurroq anglash yo'lidan bordi. Badiiy adabiyotda ayolning ruhiy dramalarini to'laqonli aks ettirishda jahon nasrining ilg'or ijodiy tendensiyalariga xos jihatlar namoyon bo'lmoqda. Adabiy jarayonda ayolning ijtimoiy hayotda tutgan o'rni, uning sohir tuyg'ulari, murakkab ruhiy olamini tasvirlashda falsafiy-psixologik, ramziy-majoziy obrazlilik ustunlik qilmoqda. Bunda eng muhim vazifa muayyan xilqat ruhiyati, tasvir va ifodaning yangicha talqini bilan bog'liq [1:4].

Adabiyotlarni tahlil qilar ekanmiz biz ayol obrazini yaratishda asosan ayol va jamiyat o'rtasidagi munosabatdan, ayolning jamiyat qatlamlarida qanday tan olinishi va uning jamiyatda, oilada o'rnini tahlil qilgan holda ayolning nasrda tasvirlanishiga baho berish mumkin. Har bir milliy adabiyotda ayol obraziga keladigan bo'lsak, u o'sha xalqning tabiatiga, zamon ruhiga mos tarzda aks etadi, idrok qilinadi. Binobarin, bir xil sharoitda harakat qiladigan personajlar har bir adabiyotda turlicha gavdalanadi.

ASOSIY QISM: Asar tarixiy va avtobiografik asar hisoblanadi. Asardagi ko'plab voqealar yozuvchi o'z ko'rgan kechirganlariga asoslangan. Holid Husayniy 1965-yilda Qobulda afg'on diplomati oilasida tug'ilgan. 1980-yilda uning oilasi AQShga ko'chadi. Shu yerda u tibbiyot fakultetiga o'qishga kiradi. Husayniy 2001- yilgacha 36 yoshida Afg'onistonga qaytib kelmagan va u yerda "o'z mamlakatida sayyoh kabi" yashab yurgan. O'zining intervyulari vaqtida u o'zini aybdor sifatida his qilib kelishini qayta-qayta takrorlaydi. Uning ilk romani "Shamollar ortidan yugurib" AQShda yangi asrning bestseller asariga aylandi. Mazkur asar dunyoning qirqdan ortiq tillarida o'n million nusxada nashr qilingan. Bu kitob asosida Gollivud ijodkorlari film ham ijro etilgan. Asar Afg'onistondagi tinch hayotini buzgan g'alayonlarning qurboniga aylangan ikki ayol haqida. Muhabbat, urush, tinchlik, do'stlik, ota va bola munosabatlari barchasi bir asarda mohirlik bilan keltirilgan.

Xolid Xusayniyning "Ming quyosh shu'lasi" asarining nomlanishi: Asar aynan ming quyosh shu'lasi deb nomlanishining asosiy sababi shundaki, buyuk Ozarbayjon shoiri Tabriziy Ming quyoshning shu'lasi Qobulda doimo porlaydi deb aytgan.Asardagi aksariyat voqealar Qobulda aks etgani tufayli yozuvchi shu sarlavhani qo'yadi. Asarda Afg'onistonning urush oqibatidagi ayanchli ahvoli ko'rsatilgan.Asarning g'oyasi: urush dahshatlarini ochibgina qolmay balki tinchlik insonlar uchun ulug' ne'mat ekanligini,uning parokanda qilinishi qanchalar qimmatga tushishi mumkinligini doimo yodimizga solib turishdir.

TADQIQOT NATIJALARI. Xolid Xusayniyning "Ming quyosh shu'lasi" asarida ayol obrazi: Asosan bosh obrazida Maryam ismli ayol keltirilgan "Maryam ilk bor «haromi» degan so'zni eshitganida besh yashar qizaloq edi. Xullasi kalom, bu hodisa payshanbada yuz bergandi. O'shanda joyida esxushida emasdi, o'zini qo'yarga joy topolmasdi. Axir payshanba kunlari uyiga Jalil kelardi-da! Kechani tezrok qilish uchun hademay u uzokdan yordamlarini silkitgancha, tez katta o'tlarni bosib kela boshladi) Maryam stulning usiga chikib oldi va tokchadagi xitoy chinnilarga ko'l uzadi. Bu chinni serviz Maryamning ikki yasharligida dunyodan o'tgan buvisidan kolgan yagona yod- gorlik bo'lib, oyisi uni ko'z korachigidek asrardi. Nana (Maryam oyisini shunday atardi) qushlar va xrizantema gullari tasviri tushurilgan piyola- larni, tumshug'i egik choynakni, yovuz ruhlarni qu- vadigan ajoyib yangisi so'ngan qandonni, hatto ishlatishga ham ko'zi qiymasdi.

Xuddi shu qanddon Maryamning yordamchasidan yo'g'och polga sirgalib tushdiyu chil-chil bo'ldi. Nana polda sochilib yotgan chinni bo'laklarini ko'rdiyu yuzlari kizarib, lablari titradi, hamisha mhr bilan boqib turuvchi ko'z «Nanamning elkasiga yana shay-ton minib oldi», deb o'ylab, qo'rqib ketdi. Yo'q, utib ketdi. Nana qizining yordamlaridan mahkum tutib, o'ziga tortdi va tishlarini gijirlatdi.

- Xo'shginang singur, ahmoq! Menga yordam bergan karomating shu bo'ldimi? Bu mitti haromi meni xonavayron qilmasa g'orgaydi. Shunday qimmat-baho narsani sindirdi-ya!

O'shanda Maryam odamlarni tushunmagandi. «- romi» degan soz unga mutlaqo notanish edi. Hali juda ko'p kichkina uchun bu mudhish huquqomatning ma'nosini anglayolmasdi. Zotan, bunda hech qachon hech qanday Chiqish yo'q, hamma ayb dunyoga kelishi- ga sababchi bulgan kimsalarda. Maryam bu so'z bori bir yomon ma'nosini anglatishini sezgandi.

Asardagi Laylo obrazi: O'sha oqshom ular tunni ilk bor shar'iy erxotin sifatda qanday-dilar. Bolalar yigma karavot- chalarda uxlashardi. Yoshlik paytlarida Laylo va Tarik qanchalar sho'x, sarkash edilar, bir-birlariga tegib, hazillashar, ko'chalarni boshla- riga ko'tarib, xadon o'tib kulishardi. Mana, oradan yillar o'tib, ular bir-birining pinjiga kirgancha sokin, tinch yotishibdi.

Laylo jim, xuddi yuz bergan quvonchli hodi- sa qarshisida o'zini butunla yo'qotib kuygan- dek edi. Sevgili Tariq endi yonida, mana, bir yostiqqa bosh qo'yib, yordamni yordamga berib yotibdi. Yorim kechasi chanqob uygonganida ham, Laylo qo'llar ajralmaganini ko'rdi. Tariq qilishga yordamini xuddi havo sharining ipidankam muhim tutib olgan boladek ushlab yotardi.

Muri Layloga yokib qoldi. Tumanga o'rgan tonglar, tinik va sokin sho'rlar, munavvar tunlar, yam-yashil archalar, daraxt tanasida o'rmalab yuradigan olmaxonlar, hamma-hammasi Layloni maftun qildi. Unda sayyohlar qadami arzimaydigan sovgalar sotiladigan dukonchalar, kichkina mahsulotlar ham manzur olinadi.

Layloga issiq va suvli suvli, hamma sharoit- larga vannaxona ham yoqib tushdi. Adiba tay- yorladigan xilma-xil emaklarni ham yo'qotib qo'ydi. Er talab Alyonaning ma'rab uygotishi ham unga qandaydir zavq bag'ishlardi.

«Jin kuyosh shupliki Ba'zan Laylo tinch, xotiram uxlab yotgan bola- larga tikib, baxtdan boshi aylanib ketar, tomogida nimadir tiklar, ko'zlari jiqqa yoshga to'lardi.

MUHOKAMA. Asardagi Laylo va Aziza obrazi: Ilikkina bahor yo'g'iridan bolalarga ham jon kirdi. O'tlokda chopqilib o'ynayotgan Aziza bilan Zalmaning quvonganini aytmaysizmi? Oshxona Derazasidan turib, Laylo ularni jimgina kuza- tardi. Ular Dehi Mazangdan ikki yotokli uyni ijaraga olgandi. Ovlida na'mataklar ora- sida anor daraxti o'sgandi. Tariq devorlarning shikast-rextini butladi, bolalar uchun arg'imchoq yasaydi, Zalmayinning hech qanday joyi uchun hamma qurib berdi. Shaytonga qarshi duolarni ham ular endi birga o'qib chiqdi.

Azizaning sochlari jiqqa hul edi, boshini bir sillaganida, Zalmaning yuzlariga tomchilar sachradi.

Hademay Zalmay oldiga to'ladi. Aziza esa o'ngga kirdi, o'tgan yilida tug'ilgan kunini ko'rsatardi. Endi istagan odam «Titanik»ni bemalol tomosha kilishi mumkin «Park» kinoteat riga borishdi.

- Yuringlar, bolalar, kech kolamiz, - dedi Laydo bolalar uchun tayyorlagan tushlikni paketga urarkan.

Soat sakkizga bong urdi. Azizani onasi soat beshda bomdodga uyg'otgandi. Bir damlar Maryam ham Layloni tong soatda uygotardi. Namozdan keyin Laylo yana o'rniga kirib uhlab qolibdi. er talabga ketayotgan otasi ustida ish yuzi- dan upib kuyganini ham his qildi. Tariq urush nogironlariga protez ta'sir qiladigan fran- tsuz xayriya yordamda ishladi.Asarda ko’plab ayol obrazi berilgan. Bularning barchasi xayotiy janir.

XULOSA. Bugungi kun ijodkori adabiyotga yangicha ruh, betakror mazmun, o’ziga xos izlanishlar bilan kirib kelishi bevosita ularning mavjud adabiy-estetik an’analarga mumtoz va G’arb ohanglarini qorishtira olganligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Milliy adabiyotimizda yangicha uslub va obrazli ifodalarning paydo bo’lishi, individual ijodiy kashfiyotlarning ortishi zamonaviy adabiyotning qamrovini kengaytirish barobarida, uni izchil o’rganish, tahlil va tadqiq qilish masalasida muayyan ilmiy ishlar olib borishga ehtiyoj tug’dirmoqda. SHunday ekan, “Adabiyot xalqning yuragi, elning ma’naviyatini ko’rsatadi.

Yozuvchi Xolid Xusayniyning “Ming quyosh shu’lasi” asari orqali inson qalbini tushuna oladigan va imkon qadar hayotning yaxshi-yomon kunlarida ham yelkadosh bo‘lish darajasidagi inson bo‘lishini alohida ko‘rsatib beradi. Mazkur hikoyasida inson qalbini parchalagan, qalbi quroq bo‘lgan obrazni tasvirlash orqali bunday insonlarda inson qalbini, inson qadrini tushuna bilmagan manfur inson ekanini badiiy yo‘sinda tasvirlab beradi. Yozuvchi mazkur hikoyasida inson hayoti zulmatdan iborat emasligi, balki yaxshi insonlar ham borligini asarda obraz orqali ko‘rsatib berganligi tahsinga loyiqdir.

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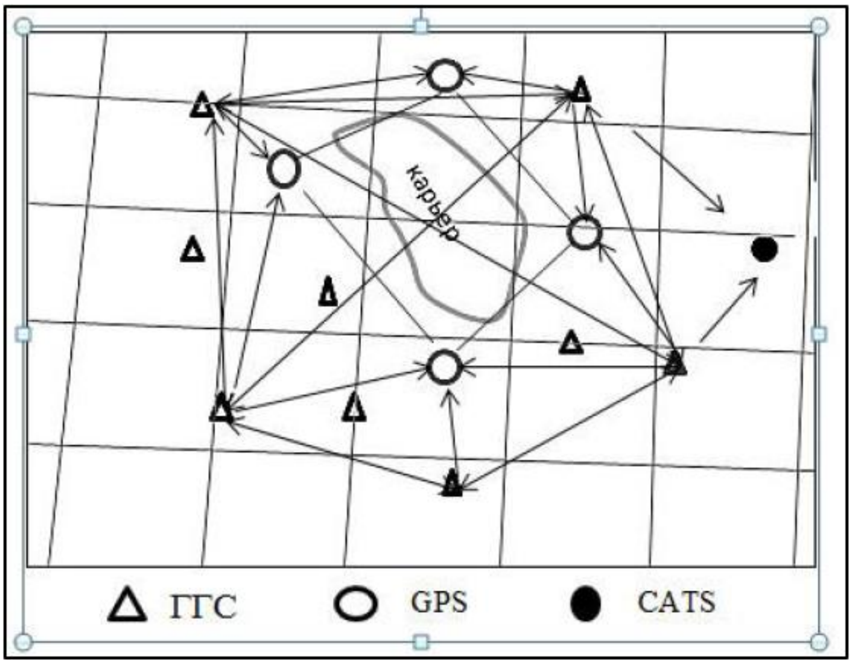
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE GEODETIC NETWORK OF THE ALMALYK INDUSTRIAL ZONE

Abstract: the article discusses the role of a geodetic network for a mining facility. GPS measurements are analyzed to improve the accuracy of geodetic points in the vicinity of the quarry. A dispersion analysis of the accuracy of coordinates in the plane, in height and in the covariance matrix for a geodynamic point near the Almalyk industrial zone was performed. A scheme for thickening the geodetic network around the quarry, including points of the Central Asian geodynamic network and projected GPS points, is proposed.
Keywords: GNSS, CATS, AFGS, triangulation, leveling.

The design of a geodetic network is the selection of the location of points on the surface, following certain instructions. The density of points should correspond to the purpose of the network, and the shape of the network should ensure the definition of network elements with the calculated accuracy. Field measurements associated with the reference geodetic network, geocentric coordinate system, figure and gravitational field of the earth must be reduced to a certain epoch, taking into account the variation in the speed of the earth's rotation, the movement of the earth's crust and other effects. And if industrial facilities are located or built near this network, then their role acquires a special status due to changes in spatial dimensions due to mining. Therefore, during the construction of a mining facility, one of the important areas is the creation of a planned high-altitude basis of a geodetic network.

In 1960-1990 during the construction of structures and objects, angular and linear measurements were made using optical theodolites and levels [1]. With the advent of high-precision satellite navigation receivers, the accuracy of points increased by several orders of magnitude [2]. The advantage of using these receivers is the rapid processing of measurement results with the ability to export data in any format. Existing classical methods of adjustment differ from satellite methods in accuracy of coordinates of points. The combination of classical and satellite measurements on the example of the Almalyk industrial zone (APZ) will give an accurate and correct system for determining coordinates near the quarry.

The APL geodetic network is characterized by high accuracy in determining the relative position of adjacent points in the local coordinate system (Fig. 1). The last time this network was re-equalized was in 1980. enterprise No. 12 of the main department of geodesy and cartography based on triangulation and leveling. Adjusted rectangular coordinates in the longitudinal-transverse Gauss-Krüger projection and orthometric heights are stored in a special coordinate catalog [3]. Naturally, open access to these data is limited due to the specifics of the work and the accuracy of topographic maps. However, triangulation and leveling points located in the vicinity of the quarry can be used for global navigation satellite systems (GNSS). Topographic maps of scales 1:100000 - 1500000 are available in the public domain and can be copied from the Internet. A 1:100 000 scale map of the APL territory was copied from [4], compiled on the basis of a 1:50 000 scale based on aerial photography in 1957, and updated by the stereophotogrammetric method in 1980-1990. Solid horizontal lines are drawn through 40 meters at a height of the relief section from 1 to 10 degrees, and at a section height of 10-40 degrees, solid horizontal lines are drawn through 200 m. 40 years have passed since the network was updated, which indicates the need for clarification, both in terms of accuracy and the situation. Figure 1 shows a diagram of a quarry with GGS points marked with triangles, the coordinates of which are stored in the archive, but approximate coordinates can be calculated from the map. The plotted circles around the pit are designed GPS points for GNSS measurements. To control the measurements and calculate the coordinates of the points of the geodetic network, it is advisable to bind to the coordinates of the point of the Central Asian Geodynamic Network (CATS - Central Asian Tectonic Science) “ALMA”. Thus, an increase in the accuracy of the entire network around the pit is achieved. The coordinates of the points should be periodically redefined and equalized, but, due to organizational measures, topographic measurements in the APL were made sporadically.

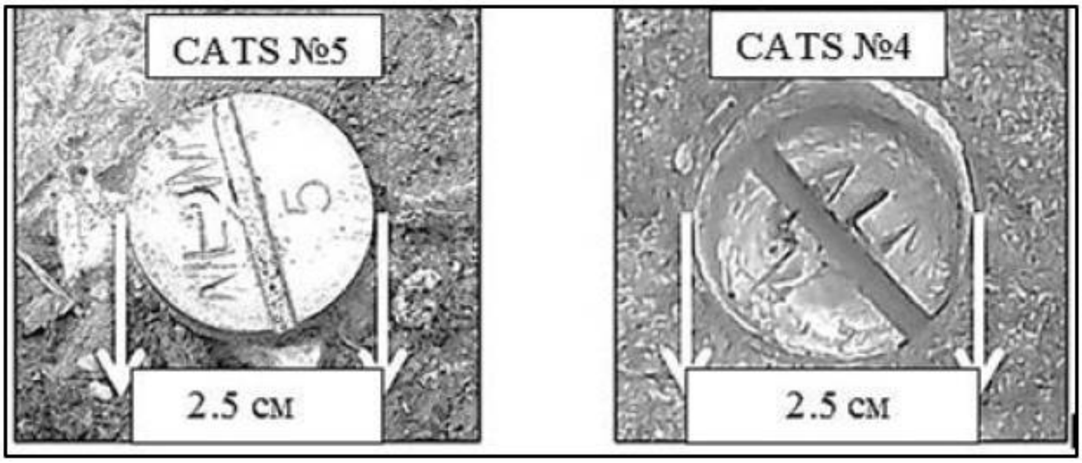


Rice. 1. Geodetic points in the vicinity of the Almalyk quarry

In 2006, the Central Aerogeodetic Enterprise of the Republic of Uzbekistan made measurements on the territory of the APL, but no final results were obtained due to the lack of special software.

In 2016-2015 employees of the Department of Geodesy and Mine Surveying of the Tashkent State Technical University measured the angles and elevations inside the quarry using an electronic total station and an H3 level. In the process of grade 3 leveling, 50 benchmarks were laid on the northwestern slope of the quarry, of which only 8 have survived.

In 2013, employees of the Department of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of the National University of Uzbekistan (NUUz.) reconnoitered CATS points near the Almalyk quarry in order to use it as a reference point for the geodetic network and newly designed GPS points [5]. The Magelan mobile navigation satellite receiver was used to search for geodynamic points. The spatial and spheroid coordinates of the “ALMA” site under study were previously known. During the reconnaissance, 2 points of the geodynamic network were found with the designations “NEW 5” and “ALMA 4” (Fig. 2). The approximate coordinates of these points were re-determined.



Rice. 2. Items CATS ALMA № 4, №. 5

In 2019, teachers, masters and students of the Department of Geodesy and Geoinformatics of NUUz. made GNSS measurements at points № 4 and № 5 of the “ALMA” CATS network using the TRIMBLE R4 GNSS navigation receiver. Despite the fact that about 30 years have passed since both points were established, no damage or deformation was found, which cannot be said about the signals and pyramids of traditional networks that require reconstruction and restoration [6]. It is possible that changes in the coordinates of the ALMA sites occurred under the influence of global and local displacements of microplates. First of all, this concerns the quarry itself, which changes over time. Secondly, soil displacement due to groundwater located under the quarry. A total of 10 measurement cycles were made with an interval of 10 minutes in the RTK mode in the absence of external factors.

Based on the measured data, the department assessed the accuracy of measurements and calculated the spatial coordinates of the points. The initial data for processing the measurement results were the parameters of the reference ellipsoid, the reference system and the correction to the coordinated time system (UTC - Coordinated Universal Time). After post-processing, coordinates were obtained on the plane (x, y), the reference ellipsoid ($L^{эл}$, $B^{эл}$, $H^{эл}$) and the world geodetic system (WGS84). The accuracy of spatial coordinates was estimated using the diagonal elements of the covariance matrix [7]. Table 1 below lists the mean square errors in plane (σ_{xy}), height (σ_h), and covariance matrix data (σ_{cov}).

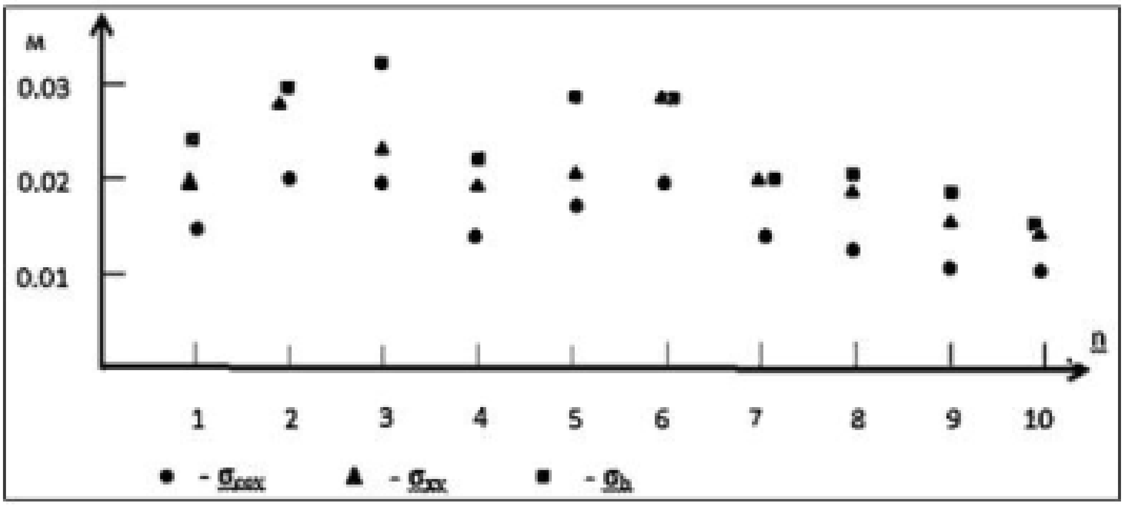
Table 1.

Baseline coordinates accuracy (base - ALMA) in meters

№	σ_{xy}	σ_h	σ_{cov}	**PDOP**
1	0.020	0.024	0.015	1.518
2	0.028	0.029	0.020	1.420
3	0.022	0.032	0.019	1.418
4	0.018	0.022	0.014	1.416
5	0.020	0.027	0.017	1.413
6	0.030	0.027	0.020	1.471
7	0.020	0.020	0.014	1.403

8	0.018	0.020	0.013	1.354
9	0.015	0.018	0.011	1.352
10	0.014	0.015	0.010	1.349

Based on the data in Table 1, it can be seen that the variance of the accuracy of coordinates in the plane, in height and in the covariance matrix are close to each other and have the same trend, which indicates the correctness of the measurement results. The accuracy indicator PDOP=1.411 for all series of observations has almost the same value, i.e. the influence of external factors is insignificant. Based on the results of the dispersions, a graph of the dependence of accuracy on the number of measurements was constructed.



Rice. 3. Changing the accuracy of coordinates on the plane (x, y), along the height (h) and the covariance matrix (cov)

Analysis of the graph data shows that the accuracy of the baseline depends on the measurement cycle, although the distance between the base station and the determined point is 3m. A slight deviation is present for the 6th cycle of measurements, apparently due to the configuration of the satellites. The accuracy of determining the coordinates and the baseline satisfies all the requirements for using them as starting points when carrying out geodetic work at points around the quarry. You can also use these points when upgrading the existing and projected GNSS network [8]. Below are some recommendations for improving the APA.

Work on further development, modernization and improvement of the accuracy of the coordinates of points should continue almost continuously using modern geoinformation technologies and digital geodetic tools, including international software packages for GNSS network adjustment, both inside the quarry and in its vicinity. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to reanimate the existing network by reconnaissance and restoration of damaged signals and pyramids. Further, it is necessary to develop a general design of the Almalyk Fundamental Geodetic Network (AFGS), where all classical and reference satellite positioning should be associated with a high-precision point of the Central Asian Geodynamic Network No. 4 “ALMA” CATS and international IGS stations. Each point should become a stationary fundamental geodetic station, at which measurements should be periodically performed according to a certain program. In addition to determining the exact positions at the station, GNSS must register changes in the groundwater level, causing corresponding changes in the height of the point and the deviation of the plumb line from the normal [10]. Therefore, the transition to a higher level of accuracy will require mathematical processing of the results of geodetic measurements in the four-dimensional space X,Y,Z, t. Thanks to the creation of the AFGS and the implementation of repeated measurements according to a specific program, it will be possible to build a system of reference geodetic points, the instantaneous coordinates of which will be known with high accuracy at each point in time. The development and gradual implementation of a specific network construction scheme depends on the skill level of specialists who will participate in this important area of geodetic science.

From the above, it can be concluded that the use of GNSS will increase the accuracy of the coordinates of points, and will also allow obtaining information about groundwater in real time. The data obtained will be the basis for the development of a spatial digital model of a quarry and modeling of man-made processes inside the facility. In this regard, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive program for the modernization of the geodetic network in the vicinity of the Almalyk quarry using GIS, GPS, CATS and seismological stations of Uzbekistan.

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EFFECT OF CHANGING OF MENTALITY TO LANGUAGE

Annotation. This article contains information that is of great interest for research related to the study of the features of cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology, since they simultaneously study the sphere of language, thinking and culture in linguistics.
Keywords. linguistics, research, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, the sphere of language, thinking and culture, mentality, undeveloped theory and methodology, philosophy, linguistics, ethnography, communication theory.

Recently, in linguistics, there has been a great interest in research related to the study of the features of cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology, since they simultaneously study the sphere of language, thinking and culture. So far, “surveys of the correlation of language and thinking, language and culture” have been developed in detail. A small number of studies related to the study of the ossification of that neck of another people, which are expressed, before mine, in its mentality, and works specifically devoted to a systematic description of the mentality of a given people, are due, on the one hand, to the undeveloped theory and methodology of such a description, and with the other side of the topics. What is not clear, specialists of what branch of science should deal with the problem of mentality. Description and comparison of the mentality of different peoples can become the subject of that field of science, which would become a joint for a number of sciences: psychology, sociology, political science, philosophy, linguistics, ethnography, communication theory, psycholinguistics. Since linguistic sciences are widely represented in this list, it follows that, first of all, it is linguists who should do this.

Human culture, social behavior and thinking, as you know, are not able to exist without language and » e language. Being a means of human communication and therefore social and national in nature, the language bears the imprint of the peculiarities of the worldview, ethical and cultural values, as well as the norms of behavior characteristic of a given language community, and all this is reflected in the vocabulary of a particular language.

Mentality and mentality can be perceived as synonyms, but the word mentality has a different stylistic coloring. Mentality should be understood as a phenomenon, and mentality is a concrete expression of mentality.

Mentality - the ability to perceive the world, characteristic of large human communities; it sets the features of their response to the surrounding reality and consists of knowledge, beliefs, values, stereotypes of thinking and actions that determine the response and behavior of people, the ability and inclination of a person and, as a member of society, thinks to act according to collective ideas.

The mentality is a way of collective thinking of the activity of the local history of the European society, due to ethnic origin, cultural belonging to the type of social development and other circumstances that determine the mentality. Mentality - a general attitude and a collective way of thinking, which has a relatively constant and is based not on critical reflection and spontaneous random thoughts, but on what is considered: the limits of a given group or society as self-evident.

The mentality is inherent in each person - a separate ball and humanity as a whole and has common signs of them, which include common logic-philosophical and psychology categories. You are the subject of mentality”; I don't indulge. society. This is the sphere of the collective unconscious, and it is, in one way or another, inherent in all the members of the ate.

The mentality of an individual people is also based on the above-mentioned categories, but it has special categorical linguistic means for its expression. For the purposes of linguistic research, the mentality can be represented as one that breaks down into sub frames: language, culture, behavior, worldview. Thus, the mentality, language and culture of a particular people mutually condition and mutually express each other.

Mentality is manifested in everything that a person thinks about, and how he evaluates, how he relates life and events. A national picture of the world is inextricably linked with it, which is mediated in language and reveals the features of the representation of one or another stock of the surrounding real world. National character - a kind of national flavor of feelings and emotions, thoughts and actions, sustainable national? traits in the calculation of traditions that are formed under the influence of the conditions of life, the features of the historical development of a given nation from n that were in the specifics of national culture. The sphere of mentality (area of conceptualization) is the cognitive space of a person, which includes the entire array of knowledge about the world around, actualized by various types of texts. At the same time, the linguistic meanings of words are correlated with certain contexts by cognitive structures or blocks of knowledge that stand behind these meanings and ensure their understanding.

Since both culture and language are connected with the mentality of the people, i.e., their worldview and worldview, it becomes necessary to comprehend the problem of the relationship of culture and language with mental categories.

The study of the culture of the people through the language, namely through the key words of a particular language, is a relatively new and promising area of modern linguistics. The tax direction is widely developed in numerous studies of languages, through which one can enter the cultures corresponding to these languages. It is thanks to the systemic nature of linguistic meanings that it is possible to cognize one or another ethno-cultural community that underlies its mental. In this sense, linguo-culture is a way of expressing the ethnic mentality as a special vision of the world in the specific topic conditions of the artistic and creative existence of some or other people.

Culture, as you know, has a fairly large set of cognitive codes. But the basic code, the core of the semiotic system of any national culture is, without a doubt, the ethnic language, since it is not just "a means of describing culture, but, above all, the iconic quintessence of culture itself."

More information about this source text for more information, enter the source text. Culture is formed and exists thanks to linguo-creative thinking, "attached" to a specific place, time, event and experience in general. Therefore, the language of culture is its “leading belt”, “fifth element”, elements, its natural habitat, a way of symbolic organization. The world of linguistic meanings with its structure of value-semantic relations turns out to be a cultural form of the existence of cultural knowledge and a way of its functioning in the spiritual and practical activities of the people.

Each language absorbs something from the specific identity of its nation and, in turn, acts on it in the same direction. The national character is maintained, strengthened, even to a certain extent created by the community of habitat, but in its essence rests on the sameness of the natural order, usually explained by the community of origin. The languages themselves, which were the instruments of this development (intellectuality), acquire such a definite character that it becomes easier to recognize the character of a nation from them than from its mores, customs and deeds.

Thus, it can be assumed that in today's world the study of a foreign language is important not only in itself, but also as a means of comprehending the mentality and culture of other peoples.

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USING ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES (EER) IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Annotation. The article emphasizes that electronic educational resources integrate into university educational process from the perspective of "Foreign language" discipline teaching didactics. The authors defined the concept of "electronic resource" and offered a classification of electronic educational resources on the basis of specific defining features, such as type, functional attribute, nature of presented information.

Keywords: Distance learning, electronic educational resource (EER), learning, information resources, learning process.

Introduction.

Since knowledge of a foreign language is an indicator of professional competence of specialists at the current stage of development of Russian society, they need to permanently improve the knowledge. All students of higher education institutions study the discipline "Foreign language" regardless of their training direction. The recent FSES HE states that university graduates should have the ability to communicate orally and in written form in Russian and foreign languages to solve problems of interpersonal and intercultural interaction. The unwillingness of school leavers to assimilate higher education programs at the required level affects their academic success and sets a task for university lecturers to intensify their cognitive activity

The information technologies used in the university educational process influence the methods of teaching and allow teachers to create conditions for each student to master a foreign language practically, to choose such methods of teaching allowing any student to be active and creative. According to special studies and our own observations, electronic educational resources (EERs) fit perfectly into the structure of the educational process of a higher education institution and most accurately meet the requirements of didactics[10].

The information and technological component of an electronic educational resource is inextricably linked to its information and technological base. The application of information and multimedia technologies in the development of the resource makes possible the use of didactic schemes inaccessible for paper formats. Significant changes are currently underway in information technology

[10] Dmitrieva, R. N., & Kazanovskaya, T. A. (2018). Use of information and communication technologies (ICT). In Teaching foreign languages in the context of modernizing modern higher education (pp. 51–56). North Caucasus Federal University.

education. This is primarily due to the emergence of extensible markup languages XML, the promotion of an objectoriented approach and the concept of separating representation and content of the document. Educational institutions are introducing standardization of approaches to the creation and use of electronic educational resources, and that is very important because standardization is the key to the integrity of the world educational information space[11].

To enter an electronic resource into an education system, in training process, it is necessary to develop it in accordance with normative acts of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation, to consider copyrights of resource developers, to define the procedure of using the electronic manual by students.

Further we will describe our own experience in creating and using electronic educational resource on a foreign language.

Each resource in the educational process plays its own specific role: consistent presentation of material, assessment of students' knowledge, modeling practical exercises, etc.

As one of the acceptable ways to use electronic educational resources in English language classes at an educational institution, we consider the use of computer-based educational courses and programs in the learning process during the introduction and activation of the basic language forms and structures; in speech training, to ensure control over the formation of speech and language skills. Computer programs provide an opportunity to introduce educational material, model situations of communication, provide organization of game tasks, control and evaluation of knowledge, providing all kinds of visibility. Students receive exercises for local network classes (sound and text exercises), using the computer as a learning tool. The control of learning of knowledge on thematic sections of the discipline is made through test tasks in testing programs (Crab, Test Designer).

The electronic educational resource developed by the team of the Foreign Languages Department for humanitarian and natural science specialties in the NCFU Learning Management System based on ***LMS Moodle consists of a number of structural sections:***

- ♣ article and noun;
- ♣ type-time forms of the verb;
- ♣ adjective and adverb;
- ♣ numeral;
- ♣ preposition;
- ♣ conjunction

Deploying the content of the whole e-Learning resource and each grammatical theme follows the didactic principles of accessibility,

[11] Blinov, V. I., Dulinov, M. V., Yesenina, E. Y., & Sergeev, I. S. (2019). Project of didactic concept of digital vocational education and training. Publishing House "Pero".

comprehension and stability. Differentiated tasks allow students with different levels of language training to choose their own pace of learning[12]. The repeated development of the studied phenomenon in various tasks and specially organized exercises aimed at fixing the passed material at the end of each section ensure stable mastery of the material. The final section of the manual offers top-level tasks, where students have to apply their knowledge to transmit a given content in a foreign language, systemize the studied phenomena. The electronic educational resource on grammar of English is designed for students of all training directions of non-linguistic university (first and second years of study). The resource follows the concepts developed by the Russian Ministry of Education and Science for the Foreign Language (English) curriculum.

The study found, first, that work performed with the use of electronic educational resources helps to vary classes, implement a comprehensive approach to learning and increase student motivation to learn a foreign language. Secondly, independent work of students with the EERs, on the one hand, contributes to the effective mastering of knowledge and methods of activity in studying the discipline "Foreign language", on the other hand, meets the requirements in the field of self-improvement of foreign language skills in the perspective of lifelong learning. Thus, electronic educational resources provide an opportunity to implement the principles of differentiated and individual approach to learning, and, accordingly, to help the development of personality during their own activities, research skills of students, increase the level of students' mastery of a foreign language and, consequently, the level of their academic success.

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INGLIZ VA O’ZBEK TILLARIDA FRAZEOLOGIK INTENSIFIKATORLARNING FUNKSIONAL-PRAGMATIK TADQIQI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu ilmiy maqolada ingliz va o’zbek tillarida frazeologik intensifikatorlarning funksional-pragmatik tahlili va uning fandagi ahamiyati, bu sohaga o’zining keng ko’lamli hissalarini qo’shgan olimlar haqida so’z yuritilgan
Kalit so’zlar: intensivlik, ekspressivlik, absurd, giperbola, nodiskret, emotive.

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FUNCTIONAL-PRAGMATIC STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL INTENSIFIERS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKI

Abstract: This scientific article deals with the functional-pragmatic analysis of phraseological intensifiers in English and Uzbek languages and its significance in science, as well as the scientists who have made extensive contributions to this field.
Key words: intensity, expressiveness, absurdity, hyperbole, indiscreet, emotive.

Birinchi navbatda intensivlik kategoriyasi haqida so’z yuritsak. Intensivlik (tezkorlik) kategoriyasi muammolari ko’p tadqiqotchilarning e’tiborini o’ziga jalb qilib kelgan. Bu muammo bo’yicha qilingan ko’pgina ishlarda intensivlik tushunchasi miqdor tushunchasini anglatishi bayon qilingan. E.A. Sheigalning yozishicha,“intensivlik kategoriyasi sifatning miqdoriy bahosini anglatib, miqdor kategoriyasining qisman ko’rinishiga aylanadi. Nodiskret (noaniq) miqdor sifatida baholanadi.”. I.I Turanskiy “intensivlik kategoriyasi –semantik kategoriyadir. Uning asosida keng ma’noda miqdor tushunchasi yotadi. Intensivlik sifatning miqdor o’lchovi, eksplikativlik o’lchovi, kommunikatsiya mazmuni ko’rsatkichidir” deb yozadi.Bunday ta’rif Sh. Ballida boshlangan edi.Sh. Balli intensivlik deganda “...miqdor, kattalik, kuch kategoriyalariga to’g’ri keladigan tushunchalarni anglatishini aytadi va “... miqdoriy farq yoki intensivlikdagi farq biz o’zimiz anglagan har qanday ob’ekt yoki o’z fikrlarimizni kiritadigan umumiy kategoriyalardan biridir” deb xulosa qiladi. Intensivlik terminini borliq predmetlari ob’ektiv belgilari miqdori xarakteristikasiga kiritilishi mumkin. Intensivlik haqida masalan, o’sish, vazn, rang,o’lcham kabi real ob’ektlar tasnifi haqida gapirish mumkin. I.I. Turanskiy intensivlikning universal ta’rifini tan olgan holda ekspressiv stilistika nuqtai–nazaridan uni ekspressivlik miqdori sifatida ham aniqlaydi. “Ekspressivlik –matn belgisi, uning sifat xarakteristikasidir.Ekspressivlik bayonning neytral shakliga to’g’ri keladi, busiz ekspressiya mazmunsizdir. Kuchaytirilgan ifodalilik, boshqa tomondan, kuchayish jarayonini yoki intensifikatsiyani bildiradi.Intensifikatsiya kuchaytirish darajasi ko’rsatkichi sifatida (ekspressiv) nutq sifatining miqdor xarakteristikasi, gapning predmet mantiqiy ekspressiv ifodasining miqdoriy aks etishidir.”.

Intensivlikni ifodalash uchun til fonetika, morfologiya, leksikologiya va sintaksis kabi turli tenglik hosil qiluvchi fanlarga tayanadi. Bunda asosiy o’rinni intensivlik kategoriyasini ifodalashda intensivlashning leksik vositalarini o’rganish egallaydi, chunki aynan shu til darajasi ko’proq miqdordagi til birliklarini tashkil qiladi. Bunga dalil sifatida “Ingliz va o’zbek tillarining kuchaytirilgan so’z birikmalari lug’ati” ni keltirish mumkin. Unda eng ko’p sonli leksik birliklar plastini ravishlar, fe’llar va sifatlar tashkil etgan.

Zamonaviy ingliz tilida frazeologik intensifikatorlar turli funksional stillarning ajralmas qismiga aylanganiga qaramasdan, u frazeologiyada kam o’rganilgan soha bo’lib qolmoqda.Frazeologiya bo’yicha mavjud adabiyotlar tahlili ko’rsatdiki, umuman frazeologlarning ishlarida frazeologik intensifikator qandaydir frazeologik masalaning ko’rib chiqilishida faqat illustrativ material bo’lib xizmat qilgan.

Ingliz tilida frazeologik intensifikatorlarning eng to’liq tarkibi birinchi bor A.V. Kunin tomonidan aniqlandi.

Keng illustrativ material guvohlik beradiki, juda ko’pchilik frazeologik intensifikatorlar zamonaviy ingliz tilida, uning har xil stil va janrlarida amal qiladi.

A.V. Kuninning ishlarida frazeologik intensifikatorlar kelib chiqish, hosil bo’lish yo’llari, zamonaviy ingliz tilida ishlatilish xususiyatlari ko’rib chiqiladi. Ularning struktur –semantik va grammatik xarakteristikalari tahlil qilinadi. O’zining idiomalar klassifikatsiyasida olim frazeologik intensifikatorlarni nominativ adverbial frazeologik birliklarga kiritadi. Strukturasiga ko’ra Kunin intensifikatorlarni uch guruhgabo’ladi:

bir so’z turkumli, o’zgaruvchan so’z birikmasi bilan ikki so’z turkumli, ergash gap strukturali uch so’z turkumli intensifikatorlar. Ular doimo as yoki like bog’lovchisi bilan keladi. Bu tipdagi frazeologik intensifikatorlarning ko’pchiligi bir so’z turkumli bo’ladi. Intensifikatorlar sintaktik bog’langandir, chunki ular ma’lum bir so’z turkumlariga birikkan bo’ladi va o’ziga xos yarim komparativ oborotlar sifatida qaralishi mumkin. A.V. Kunin ularni ikki tipga bo'ladi: sifat, ravish intensifikatorlari va fe'l intensifikatorlari.

Birinchi tipga quyidagi as anything, as blazes, as hell, as the devil, as old boots, as all get out–do'zaxdek, kabi frazeologik intensifikatorlarni kiritish mumkin.

Ikkinchi tip, Kuninning aytishicha, eng ko'p sonli frazeologik intensifikatorlar guruhini tashkil etadi va quyidagi birliklarni o'z ichiga oladi:

like one o'clock –aniq,

like billy-or, like blazes –kuchli, favqulodda, dahshatli,

like fun –g'ayrat, shijoat bilan, juda tez,

like hell, like mad, like the devil –jin kabi

Zamonaviy ingliz tilida ergash gap tuzilishli murakkabroq strukturali bir qancha intensifikatorlar uchraydi. As they come, as you please, -favqulodda, as they make them, as the day is long –favqulodda.To'liq ekspressiv ma'no bu oborotlarning predikativ strukturasini butun, intensifikator ma'noga aylantirgan. Shunday qilib, ishonch bilan aytish mumkinki, frazeologiyada intensivlik kategoriyasi ma'noni kuchaytirishga yo'naltirilgan frazeologik intensifikator struktur –semantik sferasiga kiritildi.frazeologik intensifikatorlarning belgi funksiyalari bu paradigmada kam tadqiq etilganligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Frazeologik intensifikatorlar belgi funksiyalari va xarakteristikalarini o'rganshga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar kamligining bosh sababi bizning fikrimizcha, frazeologiya belgisini belgining atrofga munosabati sifatdayoki belgining gapiruvchiga, gapiruvchining belgiga (uning pragmatikasiga) munosabatini hamda frazeologizm va uning atrofidagilarning munosabatini aniqlaydigan "ichki" tomondan olib borilmadi.Yangi kognitiv paradigmaga o'tish kognitiv ilmini lingvistik semantikadan semiotikaga o'tishini bildiradi. Kognitiv paradigma idiomalarning belgili funksiyasi xususiyatini bildiradi.

Frazeologik intensifikatorlarning xarakteristikasi va belgi funksiyalari

FI xarakteristikalari va belgi funksiyalarini o'rganish muammolari.

F. de Sossyurning postulati shu haqdaki, til belgilar tizimidir. Bu FI belgisi tabiatini aniqlashga, u nima bilan "ta'minlangan", uni tasdiqlshga izn beradigan spetsifikasi qanday, FI so'z belgisidan ham, so'z birikmasi funksiyasi belgilaridan ham farq qiladigan xususiyatini aniqlashga da'vat qiladi.

FI belgi funksiyalari va xarakteristikalarini o'rganshga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar kamligining bosh sababi bizning fikrimizcha, frazeologiya belgisini

belgining atrofga munosabati sifatdayoki belgining gapiruvchiga, gapiruvchining

belgiga (uning pragmatikasiga) munosabatini hamda frazeologizm va uning atrofidagilarning munosabatini aniqlaydigan "ichki" tomondan olib borilmadi.Yangi kognitiv paradigmaga o'tish kognitiv ilmini lingvistik semantikadan semiotikaga o'tishini bildiradi.

Kognitiv paradigma idiomalarning belgili funksiyasi xususiyatini bildiradi.

V.N. Teliya uning postulatini “...aniqligi isbotsiz qabul qilinadigan monetaga o’xshash” deb ta’riflaydi. Frazeologizmlar spesifik belgili xususiyatga egaligini ko’rsatishga uringan birdan –bir olim V.L. Arxangelskiy edi.U frazeologizmlarning barcha sinflariga xos universal belgilar topishga harakat qildi.

Bu uni “ til tizimiga nisbatan qo’llaganda frazema belgining quyidagi constant,

o’zgarmas xususiyatlarini ko’rsatish mumkin” belgi qobig’ining materialligi; (fonetik jihatdan –eshitish yoki grafik, ko’rish); integrantlar alohidaligi; butunning va qismlarining yaxlitligi, ma’noning kombinator uyg’unligi, gapiruvchining xohishiga ko’ra borliqqa nisbatan ixtiyoriy xarakterdaligi; invariant ma’nolarni ifodalash uchun ma’lum elementlarning qat’iy tartibi; shakl biqiqligiga mos ravishda ma’no biqiqligi; birikma yoki gapning morfologik –sintaktik qurilganligi; frazeologiya birliklari va uning qoidalari til tizimiga tegishli; til strukturasida laqabni anglatuvchi elementlarning borligi; bunga asoslanib, ellipsisning mavjud bo’lish ehtimoli; ichki formaning yo’qolishi mumkinligi; frazem birlikning suggestivligi va hok.

Keyin “ Frazem birliklar mustaqil ruhiy qimmatga ega. Richaglarga o’xshab, ular fikrning tezlashishi va obrazligiga xizmat qiladi.

Olim frazem belgining spetsifik xususiyatlarini atroflicha tasvirlagan, obrazlilik va fikrni tezlashtirish richaglariga qiyoslagan, shuni qo’shimcha qilish maqsadga muvofiqki, pragmatik funksiyani bajarishni ham, ifodalanayotgan narsaga nutq sub’ektining turli munosabatini ham ifodalash qobiliyatini kiritish kerak.

Mo’l –ko’llik –til belgisining mutloq zaruriy xususiyatidir, deydi Bibixin.Idiomatikada mo’l –ko’llikka umumsemiotik yondashuvda “boshidanoq “ortiqcha”, “keraksiz” tushunchasidan chetlashib, uni “takrorlanayotgan”, “tiklangan” tushunchalariga bog’lash kerak. Bu o’rinda frazeologik abstraksiya katta rol o’ynaydi. Frazeologik abstraksiyani boshdan o’tkazmay turib, FI –kerakli mo’l ko’llikka erisha olmaydi.

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LANGUAGE METHODOLOGY IN UNIVERSITY, PSYCHOLINGUISTICS AND COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Annotation. In this article psycholinguistics, the science of the perception, formation and generation of speech, the methodology of teaching a language is primarily interested in views on speech activity as a process of transmitting and receiving information, on the interaction of language and consciousness, on the interdependence of speech and thinking are explained.

Key words: psychology, interdependence, methodology, category, speech, act, cognitive, thinking, assimilate, lexical side, grammatical side.

Cognitive psychology explores the individual characteristics of the student, the sequence of concept formation, the ratio of direct, associative and figurative components when working with educational information and equips the language teaching methodology with the means of teaching students the ways (strategies) of mastering and memorizing educational material.

"A mastering strategy is a combination of techniques... that a student uses to understand, memorize and assimilate educational material" (A. N. Schukin, 2003, p. 26). For language learning, strategies for mastering knowledge and developing skills, storing what has been learned in memory and, if necessary, retrieving it (using key words; schemes, models of linguistic phenomena, including spelling and punctuation rules; systematic repetition of what has been learned) are especially important. In the methodology of teaching foreign languages, the following groups of strategies are distinguished (proposed by Mangus, 2000, reproduced by Shchukin, 2003):

1. Strategies for acquiring and storing information; strategies for mastering: a) the lexical side of the language; b) the grammatical side of the language; c) the phonetic side of the language.

2. Strategies for reproducing information in productive types of speech activity: a) strategies for overcoming difficulties in the process of speaking; b) coping strategies in the writing process.

3. Strategies for reproducing information in receptive types of speech activity: a) strategies for identifying language units during listening; b) strategies for identifying language units when reading a text.

According to the learned information, we pay attention to the educational development under the major changes. Particular attention is paid to the creation of an individual educational trajectory, in connection with which I would like to focus on students who already know two languages, by the beginning of learning a third one - English. In this case, the structure of the educational process is modified, actually moving into a state of multilingualism: the use of the native, Russian and English languages at the same time forms a unique environment of trilingualism (trilingualism or multilingualism). At the same time, all three languages are in a state of functional dependence and complementarity. On the way to mastering a new language, one has to face certain difficulties, the occurrence of which is due to the clash of the systemic characteristics of the language being studied, the native language and other languages that the student speaks. In the course of learning a foreign language, a student goes through several stages from a linguistic “shock”, when all speech structures seem alien, incomprehensible and unlike known languages, to the stage of complete adaptation and merging of foreign speech with their native cultural and linguistic environment.

Overcoming these difficulties in the context of the psycholinguistic approach is carried out in three stages: 1. The first stage is characterized by the inability to switch communication into the structure of the language being studied. The student is able to understand foreign speech to some extent, but cannot reproduce it, which is explained by the dominance of the native language and other languages that have been studied earlier. Of decisive importance at this stage is the difference between the languages to which the teacher should pay the attention of the student. 2. The transition to the second stage indicates a real ability to switch to the structure of speech in a foreign language. But it is often built in accordance with the structural features of the native language. At this stage, attention is focused not only on the differences, but also on the similarities between the native and other languages studied or being studied. The determining factor here is the search for correspondence between the structures of different languages. 3. The third stage is marked by the formation of adequate forms of expression of thought in a foreign language. In this case, the differential features of language systems are of decisive importance. It should be noted the different ability of the language systems of different students to adapt to the system of a foreign language.

Sum up, we believe that trilingualism is more dynamic than bilingualism. With regard to students who are bilingual, when teaching a foreign language, we can talk about taking into account psycholinguistic, bilingual experience and its use for methodological purposes.

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LINGVOMADANIY BIRLIKLAR O‘RTASIDAGI MUNOSABATLAR VA BIR SATHGA MANSUB BIRLIKLAR MUNOSABATI OSKAR UAYLDNING ASARI ASOSIDA

Annotatsiya. Lingvomadaniyning qiziqish doirasiga ramziy ma’noga ega bo’lgan va madaniy ma’lumotlarni aks ettiruvchi har qanday til birliklari (frazeologik birliklar, metaforalar, maqollar va boshqalar) kiradi. Til madaniyatlarining milliy o‘ziga xosligini o‘rganish samaradorligi uchun ularga butun lingvomadaniy makonni shartli ravishda “ma’nolar nurlari” - tushunchalarga ajratuvchi kontseptsiya sohasi prizmasi orqali qarash mumkin. kontseptsiya nazariyasi, lingvomadaniy doirasida faoliyat ko’rsatib, voqelikni etnik-madaniy idrok etish xususiyatlarini aniqlash uchun ko’p darajali til birliklarini birlashtirishga imkon beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Lingvistik birlik, lingvomadaniy birlik, xalq mentaliteti, madaniyat fenomeni, madaniy omil, qiyosiy lingvomadaniyat, paradigma leksema va sema.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LINGUISTIC-CULTURAL UNITS AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE UNITS BELONGING TO THE SAME LEVEL IS BASED ON THE WORK OF OSCAR WILDE

Abstract. The scope of interest of the linguculturalists includes any language units (phraseological units, metaphors, proverbs, etc.) that have a symbolic meaning and reflect cultural information. For the effectiveness of studying the national identity of language cultures, it is possible to look at them through the prism of the concept field, which conditionally divides the entire linguistic and cultural space into "rays of meanings" - concepts. concept theory, operating within the linguistic and cultural framework, allows combining multi-

level language units to determine the features of ethno-cultural perception of reality.

Key words: linguistic and cultural unity, national mentality, cultural phenomenon, cultural factor, comparative linguistic culture, paradigm lexeme and sememe.

Madaniy tilshunoslik XX asrning 90-yillarida shakllangan yosh, jadal rivojlanayotgan tilshunoslik fanidir. Yangi fanning o'rganish sohasi dunyoning lingvistik va konseptual rasmlari, shuningdek, milliy til madaniyatlari g'oyalarida o'zifodasini topgan til-madaniyaga aylandi. Inson madaniy muhitga ramziy tarzda singib ketadi, lisoniy material esa madaniyatning haqiqiy posboni sifatida e'tirof etiladi.Ushbu maqolaning dolzarbligi va yangiligi lingvokulturologiyaning bir qator asosiy toifalarini va ularning asosiy xususiyatlarini taqdim etish va tahlil qilishga urinish bilan belgilanadi.

Madaniyatlararo muloqot muammosini milliy ongning muloqoti muammosisifatida zamonaviy talqin qilish V. fon Gumboldtning klassik g'oyasiga borib taqaladi: «Turli tillar bir xil narsaning har xil belgilari emas, balki turli xil qarashlardir. Undan,...har bir tilning o'ziga xos dunyoqarashi bor". Madaniyat orqali til lingvomadaniyatlarni o'z tashuvchilari ongiga olib keladi; bu vektor (til vz madaniyatong) lingvokulturologiya va antropologik tilshunoslikning boshqa sohalari (kognitiv lingvistika, etnolingvistika, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik va boshqalar) o'rtasidagi tubfarq sifatida ko'riladi.

Shunday kilib, ma'lum paradigma o'z ichida kichik uyalarga bo'linib, uyalar darajalanishini hosil qiladi. Masalan, a, e, o, o', u, i unlilari munosabati unlilar sistemasini (paradigmasini) tashkil etish bilan birga, bu unlilarning har qaysisi bevosita kuzatishda bir qancha variantlar orqali yuzaga chiqadi va variantlar paradigmasini (sistemasini) tashkil etadi. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, bir paradigmaga birlashtirish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qilgan umumiy ma'no har bir paradigma a'zosida takrorlanishi lozim. Ana shu takrorlanuvchi ma'no (sema) har bir a'zoni ayni shu uyaga (paradigmaga) birlashtirish uchun xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, uyaning har qaysi a'zosi boshqa a'zodan ma'lum belgilariga ko'ra farklanish xususiyatiga ham ega.

Paradigma a'zolari nutq jarayonida har qaysi tilning muayyan qonun-qoidasi asosida hamda paradigma a'zosining ma'nosi doirasida boshqa paradigma a'zosining varianti bilan sintagmatik munosabatga kirishadi. Sintagmatik munosabatda munosabatga kirishuvchi lingvistik birliklar tanlanish xususiyatiga ega bo'ladi, ya'ni har qanday qimmat jihatidan bir xil bo'lgan lingvistik birliklar emas, balki mazmuniy muvofiqlashgan, ma'no taqozo etgan ikki paradigma a'zosi variantlarigina sintagmatik munosabatga kirishadi. Sintagmatik munosabatga paradigma tarkibidagi invariant o'zining barcha variantlari orqali emas, balki bitta varianti orqali munosabatga kirishadi. Masalan, gapirmoq leksemasi "biron fikrni boshqasiga tovushlar orqali ifoda qilmoq" semasi orqali faqat "shaxs" semasiga ega bo'lgan predmet bilangina sintagmatik munosabatga kirishadi. Chaynamoq leksemasi: "ma’lum bir emishni tish orqali maydalash" yoki "rezinani tish orqali ezg‘ilash";"yomonlamoq";"ezmalanmoq"; "muayyan bir moddani o‘ramoq" singari leksik-semantik variantlar umumlashmasi -invarianti sanaladi. Bu leksik-semantik variantlar alohida-alohida tarzda sintagmatik munosabatga kirishadilar va har qaysi leksik-semantik variantlarning, bir necha paradigma a’zolarining varianti bo‘lib kelishi mumkin.

Birinchi semasi bilan emoq, g‘ajimoq, kavshanmoq leksemalari bilan; ikkinchi semasi bilan yomonlamoq, g‘iybat qilmoq leksemalari bilan; uchinchi semasi bilan ezmalanmoq, ming‘irlamoq singari leksemalar bilan; to‘rtinchi semasi bilan burstoq, yo‘nalmoq leksemalari bilan bir paradigmani hosil qiladi va har qaysi variant alohida-alohida sub’ekt valentligiga egadir.

Birinchisi, chaynab oziqlanuvchi sub’ekt - odam yoki hayvon; ikkinchisi - odam; uchinchisi - odam; to‘rtinchisi -mashina kabi sub’ekt valentligiga ega. Nutqiy jarayonda ana shu valentliklarga ega bo‘lgan leksemalar bilan to‘ldiriladi. Lingvistik birliklarning talqinini Oskar Uayldning “Canterville ruhi” nomli asaridan olingan parchada ko’rishimiz mumkin.

*Ertasi kuni **arvoh** juda zaif, juda **charchaganini sezdi**. So'nggi to'rt haftadagi dahshatli his-tuyg'ular o'z ta'sirini boshlagan edi. Uning asab tizimi butunlay o'zgargan va u eng kichik shovqindan titragan. U besh kun o'z xonasidan chiqmadi va kutubxona qavatidagi qon dog'iga nisbatan yon berish bilan xulosa qildi. Otislar oilasi uni ko'rishni istamaganligi sababli, ular, albatta, unga loyiq emas edilar. Bu odamlar ko'rinadigan darajada moddiy hayotning pastki tekisligiga joylashtirilgan va aqlli hodisalarning ramziy qiymatini anglay olmagan edi. Xayoliy ko'rinish va astral jismlarning rivojlanishi masalasi ular uchun haqiqatan ham noma'lum va shubhasiz, ularning qo'li yetmaydigan darajada edi. **Ammo u hech bo'lmaganda haftada bir marta koridorda paydo bo'lishi va har oyning birinchi va uchinchi chorshanba kunlari katta gumbazli derazadan sochilib ketishi uning uchun muqarrar vazifa edi.**[13]*

Yozuvcining stilistik mahorati bu yerda arvohning huddi insondek gavdalantirib berganidadir. Aslida bu kabi mistik asarlar insonda unchaalik qiziqish uyg’ata olmaydi. Biroq bu asarda yozuvchi arvohni tirik insonlar sathiga olib chiqadi. Va bu o’z navbatida o’quvchining diqqatini o’ziga tortadi.

“*charchaganini sezdi”* charchashi tabiyki insonga hos hislat. Ko’rinadiki yozuvchi bir so’z bilan arvoh holatini insonlarga qiyoslab o’quvchiga yaxshiroq his qilishga sababchi bo’lgan.

“Ammo u hech bo'lmaganda haftada bir marta koridorda paydo bo'lishi va har oyning birinchi va uchinchi chorshanba kunlari katta gumbazli derazadan sochilib ketishi uning uchun muqarrar vazifa edi”. Bu gapdaki so’z birliklariga e’tibor qaratsak, yozuvchi arvohning vazivalarini belgilab bergan. U oz navbatida insonlar jamyatiga qo’shilishi va o’z vaqtida muqarrar ishlarni bajarishi kerakligi arvohni insonlar bilan bir sathga olib chiqadi. Yozuvchining mahorati, so’z

[13] Oscar Uayld. “Canterville ruhi”

birliklaridan ustamonlik bilan foydalanishi va bir jumla biolan bir sathdan boshqa sathga manoni kop'chira olishligiga qoyil qolsa arziydi.

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GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDY OF TOURISM RESOURCES AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Abstract. In this article, the geographical basis of determining the level of development of tourist resources and tourism infrastructure, scientific and practical proposals and recommendations for their improvement, the rational use of tourist and recreational resources, the development of many types of tourism activities in the future, and the improvement of the existing tourism infrastructure are detailed.

Keywords: World Travel and Tourism Council, Tourism Resources, World Tourism Organization, tourism geography, architecture, historical monuments, cultural objects.

Introduction. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), tourists spent 1.7 trillion dollars on travel, which is almost 7% of international exports and 27.4% of services exports. It accounted for 1 in 4 new jobs worldwide and 10.6 percent of all jobs (334 million) [2].

By the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, tourism began to develop more rapidly on a global scale. In this, different regions of the world and even individual countries play an important role.

According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO), Uzbekistan will become the leading tourist region of Central Asia by the beginning of the 21st century, and tourist routes will increase by 15%. If we look at the dynamics of the development of tourism in the republic, it is observed that it grows every year. In order to ensure the development of tourism, it is necessary to analyze each of its elements, in particular, the content and essence of tourist resources from a scientific and theoretical point of view.

In particular, the concept of tourist resources is defined differently in scientific sources. M.B. Birzhakov defines touristic resources - the tourism process takes into account natural-climatic, social-cultural, historical, archaeological, architectural, scientific, production, landscape views and other objects capable of satisfying human demand [3; c.184.]. V.S. Senin tourist resources - natural, socio-cultural, specially protected areas, spas, treatment and health centers and other places in the country (place) that will help to restore and develop the physical and mental strength of tourists and excursionists, satisfy their spiritual needs, believes that objects are included [4;c.379.]. In his definition, N.E. Ibadullaev states that tourist resources are understood as natural, cultural-historical, socio-economic and other objects aimed at meeting the needs of a person, such as restoring physical, mental and mental strength, developing intellectual potential, and forming the basis for the organization of tourism activities [5; 114 p.].

There are several scientific approaches among scientists regarding the classification of tourist resources. In particular, the Polish economist M. Truasi divided tourist resources into three groups: natural (climate, air, landscape, sea, lake, rivers, mountains, forest, etc.); recommended to be divided into man-made tourist resources (architecture, historical monuments, cultural objects, etc.) and additional tourist resources (food facilities, transport-logistics structures, entertainment venues and sports facilities, etc.). Therefore, it will be possible to evaluate the level of service to tourists through these tourist resources.

French researcher P. Deferem approaches this issue differently and recommends dividing all tourist resources into 4 groups: hydrome (water bodies); phytom (land, nature); litom (man-made architectural monuments, etc.); anthropom (all manifestations of human activity - himself, his life, traditions, national cultures, etc.) [4]. If the author's classification is taken into account, then the elements of tourist resources may be interrelated.

V.S. Bogolyubov and V.P. Orlovskaya distinguished the following main characteristics of tourist resources: convenience, climatic conditions, level of study, tourist importance, landscape and ecological characteristics, socio-demographic characteristics, potential, accessibility, etc. showed [6]. Here, it is necessary to pay attention to the attractiveness, uniqueness, historical and cultural resources and infrastructure potential of the region.

71.2% of the total income of the tourism industry came from domestic tourists, and the rest from foreign tourists [6;115 p.]. The tourism sector is becoming a leading factor that determines the financial potential of countries, population income, quality of life, and the cultural and intellectual status of their people.

In 2021-2025, it is planned to increase the share of the tourism industry in the economy of our country, to increase the share of tourism in the gross domestic product.

The word "Tour", which is considered the basis of the word tourism, comes from the Latin word "Tornare", which means a circular shape. This word has entered other western languages without changing its meaning. For example, the French words "tourner" and "tour" are still used today. In English, the word tourism appeared in 1811 after the word tourist. In German, only the word "auslander" (foreigner or foreigner) was used. In 1958, special attention was paid to the German language, and the equivalent of tourism, "fremdenverkehr" or "tourismus", and the equivalent of the word "turist" began to be used in the style of "tourist" [4; 34 pp.].

According to the UN Rome Conference on International Tourism in 1963, a person who travels from one country to another and stays there for at least 24 hours and uses tourist services is called a "tourist".

The Law on Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines tourism as follows. Tourism is the activity of an individual who leaves his permanent place of residence without engaging in activities related to income from sources in the country (place) of temporary stay [1]. This refers to people taking a vacation or traveling without engaging in any gainful activity during the trip.

Tourism geography, according to the well-known scientist A. Soliev, is "live, active" or "geography in motion". Because, in order to see a tourist object, a tourist must go to that place and see it directly. This is done on the basis of geographical routes. In addition, the history and origin of the science of geography depends to a large extent on different types of travel, in the modern language, tourism. In general, tourism is becoming a multifaceted complex concept in a broad sense.

Scholars define the subject of geography of tourism and recreation in different ways. According to B.B. Rodomon, the task of geographers is that they determine the possibilities of the regions, map recreation resources, develop recommendations for effective use, develop ways to protect beautiful landscapes for recreation purposes, and consider the goal of recreation geography [5; pp. 311-342].

Tourism as a branch of the economy is one of the most important income-generating areas, and it includes historical, architectural, modern urban planning architecture, natural, cultural monuments, ethnographic, religious, recreation, and health facilities as a tourist economic activity and material technical base.

Tourism geography is one of the fast-developing, new research areas of economic and social geography. Tourism, as one of the important factors that increase the economic and social potential of countries and regions, is important in their sustainable development.

Recreational geography includes a set of activities aimed at relaxing, restoring health, enjoying the beauty of nature, and raising the human spirit. Each region has its own system of recreational resources. A person restores his health using recreational resources in his free time and, in turn, contributes to the development of the recreation sector. It is known that in every country, economically active labor resources are its main wealth. Because of this, health care is a leading factor in the socio-economic development of the country.

Consequently, long-term recreational activities are compatible with tourism, and in this sense tourism geography is compatible with traditional recreational geography. Recreational tourism is directly related to the restoration of human health (resort, sanatorium, boarding house, etc.). In our opinion, tourism geography and recreation tourism are very related concepts. Recreation studies ways to rationally organize human recreational activities and effectively use recreational resources.

N.F. Reimers states that "recreation is when people relax in natural areas or go on trips to national parks, architectural monuments, and other places of entertainment in order to restore their health and work ability" [4]. Recreational resources are natural and anthropogenic geosystems, natural phenomena, objects and natural phenomena that can be used to organize recreation and wellness of a certain contingent of people using the technologies of consumer importance and existing material capabilities [3]. Recreational resources are comprehensive and include all natural, historical, socio-economic and other resources widely used in human activities.

Our republic is fundamentally different from neighboring countries in terms of its opportunities in the field of international tourism. Uzbekistan's favorable geographical location and natural climatic conditions play an important role in its cultural development. Uzbekistan is a country with unique historical architecture and archeological monuments, cuisine of sweet and sugary fruits, national dishes, wonderful national art and traditions, customs, hospitable people. All this attracts the attention of foreign tourists and amazes them.

Political stability, peace and harmony in Uzbekistan are important for the development of international tourism. 93.8% of foreign tourists coming to Uzbekistan are from the CIS countries and 6.2% are tourists from distant foreign countries. Most of the tourists want to relax in nature, hunt, do sports and other activities in their free time and restore their health. Therefore, many tourism firms and companies in foreign countries try to use these factors effectively.

The purpose of going on tourist trips is to see new places, enjoy the beauty of nature, mountain or forest air, rest in the bosom of "wild" nature, as well as to see other people's customs, culture, art, and historical monuments. Therefore, while the ecologically clean area is an important object of ecotourism for its wonderful nature and other recreational resources, it reminds us that ecologically sensitive areas should also be explored at the same time.

Our republic is extremely rich in potential of natural-climatic, historical-cultural and other touristic resources. Studying them from the point of view of religious pilgrimage and ecotourism is of great scientific and practical importance. The touristic potential of many water bodies in the regions has not yet been sufficiently explored. Therefore, in order to effectively use such hydrological objects, it is necessary to conduct large-scale research, as well as to increase the interest of companies and organizations engaged in tourism.

In countries where tourism is well developed in the world, such as Italy, Switzerland, and Spain, tours are organized by tourist companies based on various routes for local and foreign tourists. This includes maintaining the ecological purity of rivers and lakes. Here, rivers and streams, lakes in the region are excellent ecotourism objects.

Summary: Based on the above, it can be said that along with the use of tourism-recreational resources in our republic, it is necessary to take into account the needs of the population to rest, and to form a recreation and resort-sanatorium economy (infrastructure) in different regions of the country. The economic importance of tourist resources is that it mobilizes the country's natural resources for the development of tourism.

In particular, efforts are being made to ensure ecological stability in the country, to use natural resources for tourists' recreation, to preserve water bodies, air and forests in their natural state, and to attract tourists to these resources.

The important issue of the current period is to develop the economy and improve the socio-economic condition of the population. Taking into account that the majority of the population of our republic lives in rural areas, tourism is an important factor in creating new jobs in rural areas, which are considered rich in labor resources, and ensuring the well-being of rural residents.

These, in turn, can be achieved through the effective use of the available tourism and recreation resources of the regions, the physical and spiritual health of the population and the improvement of the economic and social situation.

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METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MEDIA AND TEACHERS' MEDIA LITERACY

Abstract. This article examines the theoretical and methodological possibilities of mass media in teaching foreign languages and focuses on determining the possibilities of using mass media and the methodological aspects of media literacy of teachers in practical exercises developed for their students learning a foreign language.

As we know the teaching process offers limitless possibilities in terms of goal building, while activating participants in this form of classroom. E-learning is a form of teaching that uses modern computers and multimedia technology and the Internet. In other words, it is a teaching and learning process intensively supported by computers with an Internet connection or modern mobile devices. The model in question allows action in the decentralized and non-standardized field of foreign language teaching methods. Free and unrestricted access to the learning platform, giving students and teachers the opportunity to implement the plan anywhere, anytime. E-learning can be used successfully to set up courses, and can also be used for higher education level learning, without having to show up in the conference room in person, which is transferred to a virtual space. The teaching method that uses the Internet and computer networks is called CALL (computer-assisted language learning) or computer-assisted foreign language learning, and it does not mean rejecting the teaching tools used up to now. It contributes to the simultaneous expansion of the educational possibilities and implementation of numerous novelties which connected with the state of the art technology. Without a doubt, this method combines many possibilities of the Internet and modern mass media sources such as graphics, text, animations and videos. By this way, a series of skills like speaking and listening are combined, they are integrated with the image, creating conditions. [4,459]

The memory teaching method in our today's realities does not meet the assigned tasks. Teachers are also facing the need for self-education in this respect, which is a condition for bringing modern forms of knowledge to students, while also increasing their own potential. Personalization and individualization of educational information because it allows listening and viewing. At the same time, students have the opportunity to use a variety of educational games, use thematic websites, quizzes, and tests that can be solved on the Internet. Another teaching tool in foreign language teaching is related to computer programs, which can form all language abilities. Therefore, teachers have the opportunity to check the progress of students in the learning process. Students create their own language combinations in the form of lists of words and phrases, and teachers act as inspectors and instructors in the process. [2,77]

Multimedia solutions allow students to learn in extracurricular activities and connect with people who speak the same language as their mother tongue. In teaching foreign languages, a very effective way is to implement projects supported by information technology. New media are revolutionizing language learning and teaching in many ways: the internet provides access to real materials and examples in foreign languages band in other languages. Smartphones, Skype, and email allow students to connect directly with other people around the world. At the same time, taking into account the modern paradigm of the information civilization and the role that the mass media play in creating the information environment, it seems appropriate to consider media literacy as a separate, independent competence in the structure of the professional competence of a modern specialist and designate it as a key competence in the system “key basic - special "competencies of a specialist. [1,11]

The main characteristics of language teachers' of media literacy in the competence-based approach to education are:

1) the universality and multi functionality of media literacy should be actualized when interacting with the context of skills and abilities in any situations, regardless of such interaction (information, media texts of all types, from functional aspects of educational, entertainment);

2) integration, interdisciplinary and supra-subject, the formation and actualization of media literacy is carried out on an integrative and interdisciplinary basis using the knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by trainees in the course of studying different disciplines that provide a theoretical basis for the analysis of the political, social and cultural co-texts of the media text;

3) the multidimensionality of media literacy requires the actualization of various intellectual skills and presupposes a high level of intellectual development: abstract thinking, self-reflection, critical thinking. [3,260]

Media literacy, like any competence, presupposes the development of the intellectual richness of four types of experience:

1) the experience of cognitive activity, recorded in the form of its knowledge about the media and the peculiarities of their functioning in the results of modern society;

2) experience in the implementation of known methods of activity - in the form of the ability to work, analyze, select the necessary information, etc.), including using modern technologies; media text.

3) experience of creative activity of productive skills necessary for the analysis and interpretation of media texts, for the implementation of project activities using media texts or for creating new media texts in various situations of social interaction;

4) experience in the implementation of emotional-value relationships - in the form of an individual "reading" of the formation of personal meaning based on its analysis and interpretation based on their own experience, knowledge, value orientations and beliefs. Media literacy has a pronounced social character. In these conditions, media literacy performs the social function of forming critical autonomy of consumers of media products, their ability to critically perceive and comprehend media texts. [5,25]

Thus, media literacy determines the nature of a person's social interaction with society, society and other people, carried out through media texts of various forms and types. in the form of reproductive and interpretation of the media text. Due to its social nature, media literacy cannot be attributed to one or more spheres of human life. [6] It is actualized in all spheres of life without exception: cognitive, civil and social, social and labor, household, cultural and leisure.

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TO THE QUESTION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES IN INSTITUTE

Annotation. In this article that is explained the methodology of teaching Russian as a non-native language, the problem of student's independent work who occupies a special place.

Key words. independent work, concepts, result, level of development, analyze, motivational, psychological processes.

Recognize the importance of the need for independent work, scientists have not yet come to a unified definition of this concept.

According to psychologists, in order for students to be able to perform independent work with the best result, they must have an interest in it: a certain level of development of cognitive processes (attention, thinking, memory, imagination); sufficient stock of knowledge.

But in order for the work to be truly independent, the student must consciously and rationally organize it. This means, firstly, to understand the purpose of the work; secondly, to be able to analyze the conditions of this work and highlight the goals that are important for achieving; thirdly, determine the sequence of actions; fourthly, to control the correctness of their actions, to make corrections.

Practice shows that not all students have the necessary measure of independence, which allows them to consciously and rationally organize their work, manage it. Many students are not ready for independent foreign language speech activity. including motivational, intellectual, linguistic, communicative readiness.

Motivational readiness is determined by the interest in how much suggestions help students solve specific problems of communication in Russian.

Intellectual readiness implies a certain level of formed basic psychological processes (memory, attention, thinking, etc.). They are different for students of different age groups.

In order to perform independent work in the Russian language, students need a certain supply of lexical and grammatical material that allows them to build, correct sentences and texts - linguistic readiness.

The key to successful independent work in the study of the Russian language is communicative readiness, which refers to the ability to engage in communication. Independent learning activity first involves the comprehensive assistance of the teacher, and then, with the development of the student's independence, it is carried out without direct pedagogical guidance.

One of the promising ways of teaching independent work skills is the use of exercises that develop students' independence. The system of these exercises is built in accordance with the dynamics, the growth of independence.

The copying type of independent work involves the development of methods for analyzing and grouping educational material, for which exercises based on the text are used. Underline the main ideas of the text. Note the arguments. Pick up the key words from the text, to the predicated plan of the statement.

The reproducing type of independent work is characterized by the wide use of language and semantic transformation techniques, which are learned in the exercises. Transmit the content of the text from the perspective of people who have different assessments of the facts described. Give an abbreviated (expanded) version of the message.

The creative type of independent work involves learning how to express one's own thoughts / Confirm (or refute) the provisions of the text related to the topic. Select material from other text sources on a similar topic. Argument your own point of view in a discussion on the topic.

The formation of independent work skills includes not only teaching the methods of educational work, but also the methods of self-control. At the initial stage of learning, there is no self-control and the teacher usually corrects the mistakes, accompanying the correction. At the next stage, when the individual components of self-control have been worked out, students independently correct their activities with a minimum of teacher intervention (indication of the control zone using a question). In the future, the teacher’s intonation and facial expressions serve as a signal for self-control, correction for students.

Independent work can be carried out in the classroom and in the classroom.

Independent classroom work has its own specifics, which is largely determined by the direct participation of the teacher in the student's foreign language activities.

In the classroom, the teacher teaches the skills of independent work with the language, manages the speech activity of students, exercises direct control over independent work on its process and result. Independent extracurricular work of students has its own characteristics that differ from classroom work. Unlike independent classroom work, where oral speech communication predominates, extracurricular activities are aimed at improving speech skills in reading and writing.

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ON THE ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE CONCEPTUAL BASIS OF THE MODERNIZATION OF THE TAX SYSTEM

Abstract. The article examines the importance and relevance 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, taxation, tax system, tax system reform, tax system modernization, taxation functions, taxation principles.

Introduction.

At present, in the context of increasing processes of internationalization and integration of the world economy, on the one hand, there are increasing changes in national economies, which lead to a decrease in the level of state intervention in the economy, and on the other hand, new forms of organization of the world economy are emerging, the regulation of which must be adapted to new conditions. In this regard, at the current stage of economic globalization and the growth of integration processes, the issues of modernization of the taxation system are becoming increasingly important and urgent.

Therefore, in addition to the conceptual foundations of the tax system reform and modernization of the tax system, which are the cause of many discussions today, it is also important to comprehensively study the conceptual foundations of effective taxation models and leading brands of the world tax practice as a separate direction.

In such conditions, the state should be interested in attracting foreign investments and create a favorable tax environment. Since the tax system is the basis of the financial mechanism of state regulation of the economy and one of the most important economic regulatory tools, its modernization is a very complex and multifaceted process. Currently, the first stage of the process of modernization of the tax system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is being observed, and since it is the main mechanism for the formation of the revenue part of the state budget, it is necessary to study and evaluate the resources and scope of its modernization more deeply.

In the "Strategy of Actions on Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021"[1], the main priority is to "continue the policy of reducing the tax burden and simplifying the taxation system, improving tax administration and expanding relevant incentive measures". These tasks were set in a more strict and comprehensive manner in the "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026": "...to continue the policy of reducing the tax burden and simplifying the taxation system, improving tax administration and expanding relevant incentive measures"[2] is defined as an important direction.

The result of the modernization of the tax system depends to a large extent on how the state tax policy meets the requirements of international financial and credit institutions financing the project of modernization of the country's tax system, and how these requirements take into account the specific characteristics of the modernization of the tax system and the national economy. The importance of the problem of modernization of the tax system is also reflected in the fact that now not only large enterprises, but also small and medium-sized businesses are being integrated into the world market economy. Therefore, the topic of this scientific article is devoted to a very important and urgent issue - the study of the theoretical aspects of the formation of the tax system of New Uzbekistan at the current stage, taking into account the above reasons for its modernization.

Literature analysis.

The concept of "tax system" is not defined in the Tax Code and other legal documents, and the need for modernization of the tax system and the procedure for its implementation are not defined. At the same time, we can see that there is no single approach in the description of the tax system in the economic literature.

In foreign literature, on the basis of this category, in most cases, it is understood as a component of the financial system and an important evaluative indicator of the state's strategic tax policy. In particular, in the researches of Carolla Pessino and Ricardo Fenochietto, it is noted that the tax system is understood as a set of actions related to the actual execution of tax revenues based on tax payments, benefits and effective use of the current tax regime based on the financial legislation in force in the country, as well as the determination of the prospects of the state's financial capabilities based on tax revenues[3].

George Chun-Yan Kuo considers the purpose of the tax system as an important direction of ensuring the state's tax security in the current conditions, and emphasizes that the balance of taxpayers' ability to pay taxes or the state's ability to earn income should be taken into account [4].

The analysis shows that there are several scientific approaches in the theoretical justification of the results of the modernization of the tax system in the economic literature:

Some authors understand it as "the result of the modernization of the tax system - an indicator of the efficiency of using the fiscal function of the tax" [5]. This concept can be convincingly defined as the completeness of the fulfillment of tax obligations determined on the basis of current legislation and expressed as the ratio of the amount of tax payments to the amount of tax obligations in a certain period.

Another group of authors based "the essence of the result of the modernization of the tax system as a rating indicator of the activity of tax authorities" [6-8]. This indicator is calculated by dividing the actual amount of tax payments by the maximum amount of the period under study. The very concept of "100% implementation of taxable income" is conditional to a certain extent. It is not possible to fully implement this condition, because in practice it is impossible to correctly determine the total amount of taxable income and other objects during the year due to statistical errors in the planning of taxation bases, tax evasion by taxpayers, and the introduction of tax incentives. These circumstances justify the need to determine the level of tax revenue enforcement only at the macro level, that is, within the republic, region and district, because it is logically unacceptable to determine the level of tax revenue enforcement at the micro level, at the enterprise level. Therefore, it is preferable to determine the amount of taxes paid or the amount of tax owed, which is the opposite concept, compared to determining the level of tax revenue execution at the enterprise level.

Some economists emphasize that "the main quantitative-fiscal criterion of the result of the modernization of the tax system is the indicator of the level of execution of tax revenues, which is calculated by dividing the amount of taxes actually paid by the plan of tax revenues of the relevant budgets" [9]. In fact, the indicator calculated in this manner represents the implementation of tax revenues of the budget.

Analysis and discussion of results.

Currently, the tax system of any country is not only a component of the state financial system, but also the most important link of the general system of economic regulation.

The term "tax system", although this phrase is present in the Tax Code, is not strictly defined in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is important for us, because there is no normatively approved concept, different authors interpret this term differently.

In this regard, we consider it reasonable to offer the following definition of this concept, summarizing the views of the authors in the economic literature:

The tax system is a set of basic elements that describe the nature of the relationship between the state and society in the process of collecting tax payments to the budget. The main elements include the types of tax payments available in the country, tax legislation and tax administration system.

The term "modernization" is generally used in the sense of improvement, improvement, improvement to be made according to the latest requirements, norms or standards.

Since this scientific article is dedicated to the modernization of the tax system, we found it necessary to define the "modernization of the tax system" as follows, so that its content meets the set goals.

Modernization of the tax system is the improvement of its elements in accordance with the requirements of the external and internal tax policy of the state.

Thus, in order to formulate the concept of modernization of the tax system, we must consider all elements of the tax system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as identify the main problems of their operation.

Modernization of the tax system should be consistent with the tax policy of the state, which in turn is an integral part of its financial policy. In our opinion, it is necessary to highlight the following areas where modernization should be carried out.

This requires the following actions:

1. Harmonization of tax legislation with the legislation of partner countries in order to eliminate obstacles in the movement of goods, capital, labor, intellectual property, etc.

2. Creation of an attractive tax space for investment in the territory of the state.

3. Harmonization of domestic tax legislation with obligations arising from concluded international agreements.

4. Improvement of tax legislation in order to eliminate contradictions and ambiguities.

5. Improvement of the tax administration system.

A new understanding of tax relations through the task of harmonizing the interests of its participants is to remove obstacles to economic integration. Harmonization of tax relations on the basis of common interests sets the following tasks:

- abolition of tax thresholds in order to create equal competitive conditions for business entities;
- unification of the internal market of member countries of the international organization as the main engine of integration processes;
- coordinating the structure of tax systems, the procedure for collection of the main types of taxes.

Summary.

Currently, the first stage of the process of modernization of the tax system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is being observed, and since its state budget is the main mechanism for the formation of the revenue part, it is necessary to study and evaluate the resources and scope of its modernization in depth. It is also necessary to take into account the degree to which these requirements correspond to the characteristics of the national economy. The importance of the problem of modernization of the tax system lies in the fact that not only large enterprises, but also small and medium-sized enterprises of the country are being integrated into the world market economy.

The study of the most important aspects of the modernization of the tax system of our country made it possible to base a number of theoretical-analytical conclusions and practical recommendations:

• Modernization of the tax system is a complex and controversial process. Despite the development of scientific research in foreign practice, in our republic there is a need for theoretical and practical generalizations developed by the science of our country, analysis of the fundamental factors determining the modernization of the tax system, priority tasks and implementation mechanisms that serve to stabilize the tax system.

• The main priority of the modernization of the tax system should be, first of all, to create a favorable tax environment for the inflow of national and foreign investments into local enterprises, and to create the necessary conditions for stimulating the activities of economic entities.

• By improving and changing tax mechanisms, it is possible to mobilize financial resources and become independent from foreign debts.

• In the context of international integration and globalization of the economy, there are many problems in the modernization and harmonization of the taxation system.

• The main elements of the tax reform correspond to the strategic directions of the tax policy: to reduce the tax burden and simplify the tax system by correcting the circumstances that violate the economic content of these taxes in the rules for determining the taxable base for certain taxes.

• Tax policy as one of the most important components of economic policy should be transformed into a system of stimulating the development of the real sector of the economy. In addition to solving the main task, at the current stage of maintaining development and macroeconomic stability, tax policy should solve four more general tasks: to achieve the maximization of national income, to protect domestic production, to equalize the incomes of the population and to ensure a positive balance of payments.

• Modernization of the tax system, attracting direct investments, reducing the level of the hidden economy, increasing the competitiveness of local products, increasing the real income of the population and, accordingly, reducing poverty, expanding the tax base along with organizational and legal measures. and creates favorable conditions for increasing the economic activity of economic entities.

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O'QITUVCHI VA TALABANING HAMKORLIGINI HAMDA TA`LIM SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHDA TA`LIMDAGI QIYINCHILIKLARNI BARTARAF ETISH

Annotatsiya. Maqolada talabalar o'quv faoliyatida ma'ruza va amaliy darslarning ahamiyati, ta'lim olishdagi yuzaga keladigan qiyinchiliklar va uning sabablari, o'qituvchi va talabalarning hamkorligining shakillari hususida ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishning muhim omillari haqida fikr-mulohazalar yuritilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: ijtimoiy-psixologik qiyinchiliklar, kasbiy qiyinchiliklar, bilishdagi qiyinchiliklar, hamkorlikdagi faoliyat.

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ELIMINATION OF EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES OF THE EFFICIENCY OF EDUCATION IN INCREASING COOPERATION BETWEEN TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Annotation. The article reviews the role of theoretical and practical classes in the student's educational activities, analyzes the difficulties and causes that arise in the student's education.
Keywords: socio-psychological difficulties, professional difficulties, cognitive difficulties, joint activities.

Talabalar o'quv faoliyati muvaffaqiyatining muhim sharti oliy o'quv yurtidagi ta`lim jarayonining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganish, mikromuhitda yuz beradigan ziddiyatlarning oldini olishdan iboratdir. Odatda quyi kurslardagi talabalar o'quv faoliyatini mumkin qadar to'laroq tasavvur etishga harakat qiladilar, lekin uni boshqarish to'g'risida yetarli ma`lumotga ega bo'lmaydilar. Ko'pincha ular o'quv faoliyatini boshqarish deganda, o'quv materiallari o'zlashtirilishini rejalashtirish, nazorat qilish, baholash kabilarni tushunadilar. Talabalarda o'tkazilgan anketa natijalariga ko'ra, ularda o'quv faoliyati tizimini tasavvur etishdan tashqari, uni boshqarishning ayrim imkoniyatlari yuzasidan muayyan bilimlar ham bo'ladi. Tajribada ishtirok qilgan 730 nafar sinaluvchilarning 15 foizi shaxsiy faoliyatni boshqarish deganda o'zlashtirilayotgan o'quv materiallarini ko'p marta takrorlash jarayonini tushunadilar, uning bosh maqsadi matnning mohiyatini aniq anglashdan iborat deb biladilar. Masalan, «Materiallarni o'zlashtirish uchun ularni o'qiyman, takrorlayman, lekin hech qachon uni o’zlashtirish maqsadida oqilona yo’l, usul yoki vositalarni qidirib o’tirmayman» Talabaning bu mulohazasi ana shu toifadagi barcha tengdoshlariga ham xosdir.

Ayrim talabalar o’z javoblarida biror xususiyatga ega bo’lgan materiallarni o’zlashtirishning usullarini ham yozganlar. Quyi kurs javoblaridan biri «Men avval o’quv materialini qismlarga ajrataman, so’ng ular o’rtasida mantiqiy uyg’unlikni vujudga keltiraman, muhim va birlamchi alomatlarni topishga harakat qilaman. Mazkur materialni oldingisi bilan solishtiraman, o’xshash va farqli jihatlarini aniqlayman». Huddi shunga o’xshash javoblar talabalarning to’rtdan bir qismidan olindi. Ularning 85 foizi o’quv faoliyatini boshqarishning ayrim tarkibiy qismlarini ifodalay olganlar. Ammo ko’pchiligi o’quv faoliyatini boshqarishning umumlashgan usullarini ta`riflash, anglash, faoliyatning harakatlarini qanday-tartibda amalga oshirishni tasavvur qilishdan ancha yiroqdirlar. Shunga qaramay, talabalarda taqqoslash, reja tuzish, ma’ruza va birlamchi manbalarni konspektlashtirish bo’yicha ma`lum tushunchalar mavjud. Biroq, bu borada ham ayrim nuqsonlar uchrab turadi. Chunonchi talabalar rejalashtirish, konspektlashtirish, ta`limiy usullardan foydalanishga qo’yiladigan umumiy talablarni aniq ko’rsatishda qiynaladilar, muammo doirasidan chetlashadilar va hokazo.

Mana shu qiyinchiliklarni mohiyati va shakliga ko’ra uch guruhga ajratish mumkin:

1.Bilishdagi qiyinchiliklar: o’rta maktab va oliy o’quv yurtidagi o’quv materiallarining mazmun va ko’lami jihatdan keskin farqlanishi; oliy o’quv yurtida o’qitishning turli shakl va usullari (leksiyalar, seminar mashg’uloti, kollokvium, sinov, bahs, amaliy mashg’ulot, maxsus praktikum, maxsus seminar, maxsus kurs va hokazolar) mavjudligi o’quv matni, lektsiya va seminar materiallarining murakkabligi, muammoligi, ilmiyligi, talabalarda mustaqil bilim olish malakalari etishmasligi; ularning murakkab oliy ta`limga to’la tayyor emasligi.

2.Ijtimoiy-psixologik qiyinchiliklar: atrof-muhit va hayot sharoitining o’zgarishi; hayot va faoliyatning barcha jabhalarida mustaqillikka o’tilishi: irodaviy zo’r berish, qobiliyat, aqliy imkoniyatlar bo’yicha qat`iyatsizlik: masalan, sessiyalarda, o’qishdan haydalishdan cho’chish, qo’rqish, xavfsirashning paydo bo’lishi.

3. Kasbiy qiyinchiliklar: oliy o’quv yurti mutaxassisligini tanlashdan ikkilanish; oliy maktab shart-sharoitlariga moslashish jarayonini noto’g’ri tasavvur qilish; ta`lim olish usullari va vositalarini ko’nikma, malaka va odatlarini egallashda orqada qolish, turli xususiyatgaega bo’lgan mutaxassislik—ixtisoslik amaliyotidan unumli foydalana olmaslik; nazariy bilimlar bilan amaliyotning ajralib qolgani; talabalarning professiogrammadan xabarsizligi yoki professiogramma talablariga javobberadigan kasbiy fazilatlarga ega emasligi.

Mana shu qiyinchiliklarning barchasi oliy ta’lim muhitiga moslashish bilan bog’liqdir. Tajribadan ma’lumki, oliy ta’lim muhitiga moslashishda talabalarning o’ziga xos tipologik va yosh xususiyatlari, aqliy imkoniyatlari, aql-zakovati, axloqiy fazilatlari, etnik alomatlari ma`lum darajada rol o’ynaydi. Qiyinchilikning asosiy sabablari talabalar o’quv faoliyatining to’g’ri usullarini bilmasligi, aqliy mehnatda kuch va imkoniyatlarni bir tekis taqsimlay olmasligidan iborat bo’lib, bular aqliy zo’riqishning negizi hisoblanadi. Talabalarda vujudga kelgan aqliy zo’riqish tasodifiy psixologik hodisa emas, uning zamirida shaxsiy o’quv faoliyatini oqilona boshqarish uquvining zaifligi yotadi.

Shunga ko’ra oliy o’quv yurti talabalari ko’pincha o’quv materiallarini o’zlashtirishda bu faoliyatni tasodifiy boshqarishga harakat qiladilar. Bunda muayyan materiallar mantiqiy harakat bilan eslab qolinsa, qolganlari mutlaqo diqqatdan uzoqlashtiriladi. Natijada ular ma`ruzaning bir qismini tinglaydilar, uning mohiyatini qiyinchilik bilan anglaydilar, uni konspektlashtirishga ulgurmaydilar. O’quv yili mobaynida ana shu holning davom etishi imtihon sessiyalarini talaba uchun qattiq sinovga aylantiradi. Shunga ko’ra oliy o’quv yurtining asosiy vazifalaridan biri talabani o’quv materiallarining asosiy manbalari bilan ishlashga o’rgatishdan, uning mustaqil bilish faoliyatini tashkil qilishdan, uni o’zini boshqarish usullari bilan tanishtirishdan iboratdir.

Qiyinchilikning asosiy sabablari talabalar o’quv faoliyatining to’g’ri usullarini bilmasligi, aqliy mehnatda kuch va imkoniyatlarni bir tekis taqsimlay olmasligidan iborat bo’lib, bular aqliy zo’riqishning negizi hisoblanadi. Talabalarda vujudga kelgan aqliy zo’riqish tasodifiy psixologik hodisa emas, uning zamirida shaxsiy o’quv faoliyatini oqilona boshqarish uquvining zaifligi yotadi.

Oliy ma`lumot olish talabaning maqsadga muvofiq, muntazam, rejali, izchil o’quv faoliyatini ta`limning barcha bosqichlarida amalga oshirishini taqozo etadi.

Ma`lumki, oliy ta’limdagi o’quv-tarbiya asosan talabalarda tafakkurning tanqidiyligi, mahsuldorligi kabi aqlning zarur tarkibiy qismlari shakllanishiga qaratilgan bo’ladi. Seminar mashg’ulotlarida o’qituvchi o’rganilayotgan muammo yuzasidan talabalarning bilimlarini tekshirishi, ularda tafakkurning mustaqilligini, mahsuldorligi va teranligini oshirishi, atrof-muhitga munosabatni shakllantirishi, ularga ilmiy nazariyalar, kontseptsiyalar bo’yicha shaxsiy fikrlarini bildirishni o’rgatishi kerak.

Ma`ruza va seminar mashg’ulotlarining samaradorligini oshirish bilan oliy maktabdagi ta`lim va tarbiya jarayonida kamol toptiruvchi hamda tarbiyalovchi tamoillarni amalga oshirish, talabalarga o’zini o’zi boshqarishni o’rgatish mumkin.

Oliy maktabda hamkorlikdagi faoliyatning shakllanishi, uning ijtimoiy-psixologik jihatini tashkil qilish, har qanday faoliyatni, shu jumladan, o’quv faoliyatini tashkil qiluvchi tarkibiy qismlarni o’rganish so’nggi o’n yillarda amalga oshirila boshlandi.

B.F.Lomov faoliyatni tahlil etishning umumiy psixologiyada qabul qilingan sxemasini ko’rib chiqib, bu faoliyatni bajaruvchi shaxsning boshqa shaxslar bilan hamkorligi boshqacha qurilishi zarurligini ta`kidlab o’tadi. Yakka shaxs faoliyatining psixologik tahlili faoliyat sub`ektining boshqa odamlar bilan aloqasini mavhumlashtiradi. Lekin bu mavhumlashtirish nihoyatda muhimligidan qat`i nazar, o’rganilayotgan hodisalarni bir tomonlama yoritish imkonini beradi.

O’qituvchi va o’quvchining hamkorlikdagi faoliyatiga doir tadqiqotlarda, asosiy e`tibor o’zaro munosabatning rivojlanishini o’rganishga qaratilgan, o’qitishni guruhli tashkil qilish jarayoni bayon qilingan.

A.V.Petrovskiy jamoadagi shaxslararo munosabatlar faoliyatdan kelib chiqishini o’rganib, ta`lim jarayonida o’qituvchining o’quvchilar bilan hamkorligini tashkil qilish faqat ularning muloqotga ehtiyojini qondirish vositasi emas, balki o’quv materialini o’zlashtirishning ham vositasi ekanligini ta`kidlagan edi.

Bu muammoga boshqacharoq yondashgan A. A. Bodalev o’qituvchi bilan o’quvchining munosabati ularning samarali, hamkorligini vujudga keltirish uchun qulaylik yaratishi zarur deb hisoblaydi. Buning uchun o’qituvchilar o’quvchilarning shaxs sifatidagi xususiyatlarini, maqsad va ehtiyojlarini hisobga olishlari shartdir.

Yuqoridagi fikrlarga qaramay, o’zlashtirishning turli bosqichlarida o’qituvchi bilan o’quvchilarning turli hamkorligi qanday uyushtirilishi masalasi hal bo’lgan emas. Binobarin, o’qituvchida o’quv faoliyatini hamkorlik asosida tashkil qilish ko’nikmalari yo’qligi qator muammolarni keltirib chiqarmoqda.

Hamkorlikdagi mahsuldor faoliyatni psixologik jihatdan o’rganishni V.YA.Lyaudis boshchiligidagi psixologlar guruhi amalga oshirdi. Uning asosiy maqsadi yangi psixik fazilatlarning shakllanishida o’qituvchi bilan talaba hamkorligining rolini ifodalash edi. Ushbu nazariyaga binoan o’quv faoliyatining shakllanishi fan asoslarini o’zlashtirishning negizi emas, balki shaxsning ijtimoiy-madaniy qadriyatlarini egallash jarayonidir. Mazkur nazariya asosida o’quv vaziyatini talaba shaxsining rivojlanishidagi «yaqin kamolot zonasi»nigina emas, balki «pertseptiv rivojlanish zonasi»ni ham yaratadigan yo’sinda, loyihalash mumkin.

V.Ya.Lyaudis o’quv vaziyati tarkibidagi 4 ta o’zgaruvchan holatni ko’rsatadi: a) tashkiliy o’quv jarayonining mazmuni (uning xususiyati,o’quvchi o’zlashtiradigan faoliyat dasturi, egallanadigan bilish faoliyatining turlari; b) ta`lim mazmuni va o’quv faoliyati usullarini o’zlashtirish: bir bosqichdan boshqasiga o’tish tartibi, v) talaba bilan o’qituvchining o’zaro ta`siri va hamkorlik sistemasi; g) ta`limdagi o’zgaruvchan omillarning o’zaro aloqasining takomillashuvi.

O’zaro hamkorlikning muhim omili va talabalarning o’zaro munosabati xususiyatini belgilovchi asos o’qituvchi bilan talaba hamkorligining shakllaridir. Hamkorlikdagi o’quv faoliyati (o’qituvchi va talaba munosabatlarining va birgalikdagi xatti-harakatlarining alohida turidirki, u o’zlashtirish ob`ektini, bilish faoliyatining barcha qismlarini qayta qurishni ta`minlaydi.

Hamkorlikdagi o’quv faoliyatining maqsadi o’zlashtiriladigan faoliyat va birgalikdagi harakatlar, munosabat va muloqotning boshqarish mexanizmini yaratishdir. Hamkorlikdagi faoliyatning mahsuli talabalar mustaqil holda ilgari surgan yangi g'oyalar va o'zlashtirilayotgan faoliyatning mohiyatiga bog'liq maqsadlar va sheriklikda shaxs pozitsiyasini boshqarish istaklarining yuzaga kelishidir. Hamkorlikdagi faoliyat usuli deganda o'qituvchi bilan talabaning birgalikdagi xatti-harakatlarining sistemasini tushunish kerak. Bunday xatti-harakatlar o'qituvchining talabaga ko'rsatadigan yordamidan boshlanadi, talabalarning faolligi asta-sekin o'sa borib, butunlay ularning o'zi boshqaradigan amaliy va aqliy harakatiga aylanadi,o'qituvchi bilan talaba o'rtasida gi munosabat esa sheriklik pozitsiyasi xususiyatiga ega bo'ladi.

Psixologiya fanida hamkorlikning yettita shakli mavjud, ular quyidagilardan iboratdir:

1) faoliyatga kirish, 2) mustaqil harakatlar (o'qituvchi bilan talaba hamkorlikda bajaradilar); 3) o'qituvchi harakatni boshlab beradi va unga talabani jalb etadi; 4) taqlid harakatlari (o'qituvchidan ibrat olgan talaba ana shu namuna asosida harakat qiladi); 5) madad harakatlari (o'qituvchi talabaga oraliq maqsadni va unga erishish usullarini tanlashda yordam beradi hamda oxirgi natijani nazorat qiladi; 6) o'zini-o'zi boshqarish harakatlari (o'qituvchi umumiy maqsadni ko'rsatishda va oxirgi natijani baholashda ishtirok etadi); 7) o'zini o'zi qo'zg'atuvchi harakatlar; 8) o'zini uyushtiruvchi harakatlar.

Shunday qilib, hamkorlikdagi faoliyat usullari birgalikdagi xatti-harakatlar shaklida namoyon bo'lib, unga muloqot davrlari singari mazkur faoliyatning oddiy birliklari deb qarash mumkin. Birgalikdagi harakat davri quyidagicha almashinuvni o'z ichiga oladi: o'qituvchi harakat boshlaydi, talaba uni davom ettiradi yoki tugallaydi:

Oliy ta'limda hamkorlikdagi faoliyatning xususiyatlarini o'rganish va tajribalarda sinab ko'rishning asosiy maqsaditalabalarning bilimlarni o'zlashtirishdagi qiyinchiliklarining sabablarini va manbalarini tadqiq etish hamda ta`lim jarayonida yoki hamkorlikdagi faoliyatda bilimlarni o'zlashtirish samaradorligini oshirishning asosiy omillarini aniqlashdan iboratdir.

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METHODS OF USING CREATIVE METHODS IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

Annotation. This article is dedicated to the study of teaching english on the of base creative methods using literature particularly using English literature in traditional and experimental groups of Uzbek state world languages university. The reason of choosing this theme is that I am interested in methods of teaching English focusing on the development of language skills in connection with linguistic aspects.

Key words: Aesthetic education, linguodidactics, linguomethodology, pedagogy, psychology, experimental, didactic, stopwatch.

Method "working in small groups"

Working in small groups is a method that requires the teacher to work out ways to solve a given task by dividing students into small groups in order to carry out a specific task cooperatively. When this method is used, the student will have the right to actively participate in the lesson by working in small groups, to be in the role of a beginner, to learn from each other and to appreciate different points of view. Work in small groups. The method will be able to save time when compared to other non-traditional methods. Because the teacher can simultaneously engage and evaluate all students in the subject. Advantage of the" work in small groups " method leads to a good assimilation of the content of teaching; the introduction to communication leads to the improvement of the learning; there is an opportunity to save time; all readers are attracted to the space; the possibility of self—and Intergroup evaluation will be available.

Disadvantages of the method "work in small groups": since there are weaklings, there is a possibility that even strong readers will receive low marks; the possibility of controlling all readers of the space will be low negative intergroup rivalries continue to emerge in the form of a "thumkin". A mutual dispute may arise within the group of the floor. Stages of application of the methodology "work in small groups":

1. The direction of activity is determined. Issues that are related to each other are defined in the problem.
2. Subgroups are defined. Students can be divided into groups from 3 — 5 people.
3. Small groups begin to complete the task;
4. Specific instructions are provided by the teacher and guided by the teacher.

5. Small groups make presentations.
6. The completed tasks are discussed and analyzed.
7. Small groups are evaluated.

Controversy " method

A debate is a teaching method in which students are divided into two groups, in the form of an argument, an exchange of opinion on a topic. It is assumed that any topic and problems will be discussed on the basis of existing knowledge and experience, while this method is used. The task of managing the debate can be assigned to one of the students. It is necessary to conduct the discussion in a Free State and try to attract every reader to the magazine. Conflicts that arise among students when this method is being carried out: it is necessary to try to eliminate it immediately.

Advantages of the debate method: Encourages students to think independently; Students try to prove the obstinacy of thought; Helps in the development of hearing loss in students. Weak point of the method of controversy: Requires management skills from the teacher: It is required to choose a topic that is appropriate and interesting to the level of knowledge of readers. The teacher chooses the topic of the discussion and invites the participants. The teacher uses the method of the "mind cell" of the student to ask the students a question on the topic. The teacher appoints a secretary to write down the comments and comments. At this stage, the viewer creates conditions for the participants of the group to express their opinion. Participants group the expressed thoughts and ideas and proceed to their analysis. Through analysis, an attempt is made to find the most optimal solution to the task posed In particular, in years 2, 3, 4, V. Teaching reading using Scott's European novels is a great practice for students to prepare for other subjects such as the history of English literature, world literature, cultural studies, country studies, language history and others taught in language teaching universities.

Knowing the language is something else, but feeling it, using it correctly is something else. Teaching to read using literature encourages students to differentiate the use of words in different functional styles. They learn what a formal, informal, colloquial and neutral word is; where to use each of them, how to use it. In the concise literature, too, it looks like a teacher, teaches you to distinguish between black and white, takes you on the right path and shows you what you need.

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TA'LIM JARAYONIDA BO'LAJAK MUTAXASSISLARNING KOMMUNIKATIV KOMPETENTLILIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH ORQALI KASBIY TAYYORGARLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ta'lim jarayonida bo'lajak mutaxassislarning kommunikativ kompetentliligini rivojlantirish orqali kasbiy tayyorgarligini rivojlantirish mohiyat tavsifi keltirilgan bo'lib muloqotning psixologik funksiyalari, muloqotning mexanizmlari hamda ilmiy adabiyotlarning tahlilidan misollar keltirilgan

Kalit so'zlar: kompetentsiya, til, kasbiy, rivojlanish, ta'lim, kommunikativ, lingvistik, taraqqiyot, ma'naviyat, intellektual, ilm-fan, strukturaviy komponent.

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ESSENTIAL DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS

Abstract. This article describes the essence of the development of professional training of future specialists through the development of communicative competence in the educational process, the psychological functions of communication, the mechanisms of communication, and examples from the analysis of scientific literature.

Key words: competence, language, professional, development, education, communicative, linguistic, development, spirituality, intellectual, science.

Mamlakatimizning zamonaviy ta'lim tizimida ta'limning maqsadlari, vazifalari va natijalarini anglab tushunishga kompetentlikka asoslangan, oliy kasbiy ma'lumoti bor mutaxassislarni tayyorlashning yangi konseptual-metodologik asoslarini, modellarini izlash bilan, mavjud davlat ta'lim standartlarini qayta fikrlab, ko'rib chiqish va ularni ishlab chiqish hamda amalga oshirishning mazmuni, strukturasi, tashkiliy tomoni, ularning oliy ta'lim sifatiga asl ta'siri bilan bog'liq yondashuv tobora kuchayib bormoqda.

Mamlakatimizda 2019 yilning oktabrida O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi qabul qilindi. Ushbu hujjatga intellektual taraqqiyotni jadallashtirish, raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlash, ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatni samarali tashkil etish hamda xalqaro hamkorlikni mustahkamlash maqsadida fan, ta'lim va ishlab chiqarish integratsiyasini rivojlantirish singari vazifalar asos qilib olindi. Konsepsiya mazmuni mamlakatimiz oliy ta’lim tizimini isloh qilishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini aks ettiradi. Unda oliy o‘quv yurtlarida qamrov darajasini kengaytirish hamda ta’lim sifatini oshirish, raqamli texnologiyalar va ta’lim platformalarini joriy etish, yoshlarni ilmiy faoliyatga jalb qilish, innovatsion tuzilmalarni shakllantirish, ilmiy tadqiqotlar natijalarini tijoratlashtirish, xalqaro e’tirofga erishish hamda boshqa ko‘plab aniq yo‘nalishlar belgilab berilgan. Bularning barchasi ta’lim jarayonini yangi sifat bosqichiga ko‘tarish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Ta’lim jarayonida bo‘lajak mutaxassislarning kommunikativ kompetentliligini rivojlantirish orqali kasbiy tayyorgarligini rivojlantirish zarur ahamiyatga ega ekanligi bir qator olimlar tomonidan tadqiq qilingan. Xususan, bugungi kunda biz kommunikativ kompetentlilik deb ataydigan samarali muloqot qilish qobiliyati har doim mutaxassislarning diqqat markazida bo‘lgan. Taniqli olim N.A.Muslimovning ta’kidlashicha shaxsga yo‘naltirilgan zamonaviy ta’lim texnologiyalarini samarali amalga oshirish uchun talabalar zarur darajada kommunikativ kompetentlikka ega bo‘lishi, ta’lim tarbiya jarayonida o‘zaro ta’sir jarayonlariga moslashuvchan bo‘lishi, kommunikativ texnologiyalarni qo‘llaganda talabalar va o‘qituvchi o‘zaro bir-birini tushunishi talab etiladi.

Pedagog olim Sh.S.Sharipov oliy ta’lim tizimidagi o‘qituvchining kasbiy mahorati nafaqat bilim va ko‘nikmalar to‘plami bilan cheklanib qolmaydi, balki ularni haqiqiy o‘quv amaliyotida qo‘llash samaradorligi bilan belgilanadi. Kompetentlikka ega bo‘lish qobiliyatlilikni anglatadi, mavjud bilimlarni, tajribani muayyan vaziyatlarda muammoni hal qilish uchun safarbar eta olishlikni anglatishini qayd etadi.

Ko‘pchilik tadqiqotchilar, ham xorijiy B.Bergman, Diter Munk, Georges T. Ross, hamda Rossiya tadqiqotchilari V.I.Baydenko, I.A.Zimnyaya, Yu.S.Perfilyev, S.A.Podlesniy va boshqalar kompetentlikka asoslangan yondashuv hayotga obyektiv sabablar bilan shartlangan deb ta’kidlaydilar, zero jamiyatni qamrab olgan globalizatsiya, integratsiya jarayonlari, hayotning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sharoitlarining o‘zgarishlarini tez sur’atlari, bilimlarning yangilanishi, axborot hajmlarining oshishi, avtomatlashtirilgan va kommunikatsion texnologiyalarni kirib kelishi va boshqa holatlar oliy ma’lumotli mutaxassislarni tayyorlashning darajasi va sifatiga qo‘yiladigan talablar o‘zgarishiga olib kelmoqda. Bugungi kunda ish beruvchilar qo‘yadigan talablar orasida faoliyatni keng individual, iqtisodiy va madaniy kontekstlar/ma’nolarda tashkil etish imkonini beradigan tizimli tashkil etilgan intellektual, kommunikativ, refleksiya qildiruvchi, o‘zini mustaqil tashkil qildiruvchi, axloqiy ibtidolar ustuvor darajaga ko‘tariladi. Kasbiy bilishning tor ixtisoslashuvi, vazifalarni bajarish va algoritmlashtirilgan modellar, va bu hatto eng murakkab modellar bo‘lsa ham, doirasida amal qilish qobiliyati bugungi kunda o‘z o‘rnini “jarayon kategoriyalari bilan fikrlash qobiliyatiga, maqsadni ishning davomida aniqlay olish malakasiga, turli senariylar bilan fikrlash, bir necha muqobilliroq variantlarni hisobga olgan holda ish ko‘rish/amal qilish qobiliyatiga bo‘shatib bermoqda", ya'ni, hayotiy faoliyatni umuman olganda va samarali kasbiy faoliyatni o'zgargan sharoitlarga muvaffaqiyatli moslashtirish bilan amalga oshirish.

Bunday sharoitlarda kompetentlikka asoslangan yondashuv mavjud ta'lim konsepsiyalarga muqobil/alternativaga aylanmoqda, chunki, ta'limning maqsadlari va natijalarini kompetentlik va kompetensiyalar kategoriyalarda fikrlab tushunish bilan, u oliy ta'limning umumtizim siljishini iqtisodiyot va mehnat bozorlari tomonga uning shaxsiy va ijtimoiy ahamiyatlarini kuchaytirish bilan, hamda bitiruvchilarning o'z hayot faoliyatlariga tobora oshib borayotgan va noaniqlik sharoitlarda moslashuvchanlik darajasini oshirish..." imkonini beradi. Mamlakatimiz ta'limini rivojlantirishning asosiy strategiyalarini qayd etuvchi me'yoriy hujjatlar ilmiy hamjamiyat avval o'rgangan va qabul qilgan, biroq hali qonun bilan belgilanib qo'yilmagan (dasturlash, algoritmlashtirish, muammoli, berilgan, kontekstga asoslangan, tizimli, fanlararo va boshqa) yondashuvlardan farqli o'laroq, kompetensiyani va kompetentlikka asoslangan yondashuvni joriy qilishga ko'rsatma beradi.

Shunday qilib, fikrlarimizga yakun yasab, biz uchun tubdan muhim qarashlarni qayd qilish zarur. Birinchidan, biz kommunikativ kompetentlilikni zamonaviy insonga faoliyat turidan qat'iy nazar zarur bo'lgan asosiy/kalit kompetentlilikdan biri sifatida qayd qilamiz. Ikkinchidan, kommunikativ kompetentlilik uni ikki tomonlarning – lisoniy xulq atvorning o'zi va kommunikativ xulq atvor bilan birgalikda o'rganishni taqozo etadi.

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OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA MASOFAVIY TA'LIMNI TASHKIL ETISH OMILLLARI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada oliy ta'lim tizimida masofaviy ta'lim shaklini tatbiq etish omillari hamda ulardan foydalanish haqida so'z boradi. Shuningdek, masofaviy ta'limda qo'lllash mumkin bo'lgan interfaol metodlar keltirib o'tilgan. Masofaviy ta`limning muhim xususiyatlari, uning afzalliklari, ta`lim jararyoniga tatbiq etish qonuniyatlarini ochib berish asnosida, har bir texnologiyaning ahamiyati ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Masofaviy ta'lim, "D-learning", interaktiv ta'lim, "hamkorlikda ishlash, "guruhlarda ishlash", "loyihalash", videokonferensiya.

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FACTORS OF ORGANIZING DISTANCE EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract. The article discusses the factors of distance education implementation in the higher education system and their use. Interactive methods that can be used in distance education are also mentioned. The importance of each technology is revealed in the process of revealing the important features of distance education, its advantages, and the laws of its application to the educational process.

Key words: Distance education, "D-learning", interactive education, "collaborative work", "work in groups", "project", video conference.

KIRISH

Respublikamiz ta'lim tizimida kun sayin bo'layotgan o'zgarish va islohotlarning barchasi yetuk, bilimli kardlarni yetishtirish, oliy ma'lumotli kadrlar ko'lamini kengaytirishga qaratilmoqda.Axborot texnologiyalarining keng tatbiqi natijasida ta'lim tizimimizga masofaviy ta'limning kirib kelishi ayni shu maqsadning in'ikosidir. Barcha OTMlarda masofadan o'qitish ta'lim texnologiyalarini joriy etish maqsadida 2022-yil 3-oktabrda Vazirlar Mahkamasining 599-son qarorida oliy ta'lim tizimiga masofaviy o'qitish shaklini keng joriy etish masalasi ko'rildi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Masofaviy ta’limda qo‘llaniladigan axborot va telekommunikatsiya texnologiyalar bilan tanishish, o‘rganish va kerakli texnikaviy imkoniyatlarga ega bo‘lgan kompyuter va dasturiy majmuani yaratish bo‘yicha ishlar. XXI asrda axborot jamiyati asridir. Bu yo‘lda axborot savodxonlik targ‘iboti ma’naviy jamiyatimiz kishilari orasida keng lozim. Bunda interaktiv ta’lim kuchga kiradi va shu asosda mazkur ta’limning pedagogikasi shakllanadi. Kelajakda taraqqiyotning yetakchi jabhalaridan bo‘lib qoluvchi interfaol masofaviy ta’limning ommalashishida Internetning roli, telekommunikatsiyalarning o‘rni, barcha insonlarning Internetga barobar ochiq tashrif eta olishi uchun ajoyib yo‘lak WWW (Web) texnologiyasini yaratgan olim Tim Berners Lining xizmati beqiyosdir.

Dunyoda masofali ta’limning ko‘plab bazalari mavjud, jumladan, Britaniya Ochiq Universitetiga qarashli masofaviy ta’lim Umumjahon markazining ma’lumotlar bazasini misol qilib keltirish mumkin. Distant uslubida o‘qitish bo‘yicha Xalqaro Kengash faoliyat ko‘rsatmoqda, «D – Learning» – masofaviy ta’lim olayotgan tinglovchilarning soni kun sayin oshib borayapti.

TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI

Masofaviy ta’limning qulayliklari quyidagicha:

- O‘qish bilan bir qatorda ish bilan ham shug’ullanish imkoni mavjud. Onlayn ta’limda dam olish kunlarida, ishdan qaytgandan so‘ngva hatto yarim kechada o‘qish mumkin;
- Sarf-xarajat qisqaradi. Ko‘pchilik resurslarning electron variantda ekanligi bu shalning asosiy yutug’idir;
- Ortiqcha vaqt ketmaydi.Istalgan hududda o‘qish imkoni mavjud;

Masofaviy ta’limning kamchiliklari:

- Diqqatni uzoq muddat ushlab turish qiyinligi. Yuzma-yuz muloqotdagi kabi o‘qituvchilar va topshiriqlar haqida doimiy ravishda eslatib turuvchi kursdoshlar yo‘q.
- Tarmoqdagi xatoliklar.Onlayn ta’limning eng katta kamchiligi bu internet provayderlarining sekin ishlashi yoki aloqa uzilib qolishi.
- Nazoratlarda shafffoflikning kamligi. Topshiriqlarni qay darajada bajarganligini absolyut baholash imkoni juda kam.

Masofaviy o‘qitishni tashkil qiluvchi asosiy auditoriyaning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari:

• ikkinchi oliy ta’lim yoki qo‘shimcha ma’lumot olish, malaka oshirish va qayta tayyorgarlik o‘tash maqsadidagilar;

•mintaqaviy hokimiyat va boshqaruv rahbarlari;

• an’anaviy ta’lim tizimining imkoniyatlari cheklanganligi tufayli ma’lumot olish imkoni bo‘lmagan yoshlar;

• o‘z ma’lumot maqomini zamonaviy talablar darajasiga ko‘tarish istagida bo‘lgan firma va korxona xodimlari;

• ikkinchi parallel ma’lumot olishni xohlagan tinglovchilar;
• markazdan uzoqda, kam oʻzlashtirilgan mintaqalar aholisi;
•erkin koʻchib yurishi cheklangan shaxslar;
• jismoniy nuqsonlari boʻlgan shaxslar;
• harbiy xizmatda boʻlgan shaxslar va boshqalar.

TAHLIL VA NATIJALAR

2006 – yilda republikamizda ilk bor Jamg’arma bazasida tashkil etilgan oʻzbek tilidagi “ Ma’naviyat va ma’rifat “, “ Axborot texnologiyalari va masofali oʻqitish” (shu jumladan, rus va ingliz tillarida ham) va “ Innovatsion texnologiyalar”, “ Ta’lim muassasalari boshqaruvi” kurslari boʻyicha Jamg’arma portalida elektron koʻrinishdagi kurslar yaratildi. Ushbu kurslar republikamizning ta’lim muassasalari va ilmiy – tatqiqot institutlarida faoliyat koʻrsatayotgan yosh, istiqbolli pedagog va ilmiy xodimlar uchun moʻljallangan boʻlib, hozirgacha 4114 nafar tinglovchi masofali malaka oshirishda qatnashdi. Shulardan 1334 nafari masofali kurslarni muvaffaqiyatli yakunladi va elektron sertifikatlarga ega boʻldi.

Respublikamizda faoliyat koʻrsatayotgan pedagogika oliy ta’lim muassasalariga moʻljallangan Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universitetining jamoasi yaratgan portalida masofali oʻqitish kurslari ham mavjud. Ushbu kurslar respublika oʻrta maxsus, kasb – hunar ta’limi muassasalari oʻqituvchilari uchun moʻljallangan. 2007 – 2008 oʻquv yilidan boshlab, ushbu portal ishga tushirildi.

Ikkala holda ham, masofali kurslarda oʻqish uchun Internet brauzeri yordamida “Iste’dod” jamg’armasi va “Pedagog” saytidagi masofali ta’lim boʻlimiga kiritiladi. Tinglovchilar roʻyxatdan oʻtish amallarini bajarganlaridan soʻng, kurslar roʻyxatini koʻrsatuvchi reyting daftarchasidagi mavzularni oʻqishlari va joriy attestatsiya oʻtkazishlari mumkin boʻladi. Birinchi mavzuga moʻljallangan testlar topshiriladi va nazorat testlari muvaffaqiyatli topshirilgan (masalan, oʻzlashtirish darajasi 75 va undan yuqori foiz)da navbatdagi mavzuga oʻtishga ruxsat beriladi. Joriy nazorat testlari natijasiga koʻra oʻzlashtirish darajasi 75foizdan kam boʻlgan taqdirda, navbatdagi mavzuni oʻqish va undan test topshiriqlarini bajarishga ruxsat berilmaydi.

Masofaviy oʻqitishning tashkiliy asoslari. Masofaviy oʻqitish texnologiyasidan foydalanuvchi oʻquv tashkilotlari faoliyatini tahlil qilish, umumiy tashkillashtirishning oʻziga xosligini ochib beradi: - uzluksiz ta’lim; - oʻquv jarayonining olib borilishiga individual yondashish; - geografik joylashishi uzoq boʻlgan oʻquv muassasalarini yetakchi oliy oʻquv yurtlari bazasi markazida masofaviy oʻqitishni markazlashtirish; - tinglovchilar yoʻnalishiga koʻra oʻqituvchi(pedagog)-maslahatchilaming mavjudligi. Masofaviy oʻqitishning qulayligi. Kelgusida maqsadga muvofiq ravishda laboratoriya amaliyotlarini oʻtkazishni qisqartirish mumkin.[2, 176]

Kursga moʻljallangan barcha mavzular muvaffaqiyatli topshirilgach, kompyuter joriy attestatsiyadan olgan jami ballarni umumiy roʻyxatga joylashtiriladi va tinglovchiga kurs boʻyicha yakuniy imtihon topshirishga ruxsat beradi. Yakuniy imtihon natijalariga tinglovchi 75 va undan yuqori ball to‘plagan taqdirda elektron sertifikatga ega bo‘ladi.[1, 64]

Masofaviy ta’lim tizimida o‘qitish maqsadini samarali va kafolatli ta’minlashning asosini o‘quv jarayoni modeli tashkiletadi.O‘quv jarayonini quyidagi 3 ta model bilan izohlash mumkin:

- o‘qitish;
- mashq qilish;
- emotsional-intellektual muloqat.

Elektron ta’limni tashkillashtirishning ko‘pgina manbalari orasidan quyidagilarni ko‘rsatish mumkin:

- Mualliflik dasturiy mahsulotlari (Authoring tools);
- Virtual ta’lim jarayonini boshqaruvchi tizimlar LMS (Learning Management Systems);

Yurtimiz O‘zbekiston kuchli iqtisodiyotga ega bo‘lgan, ezgu istiqbolli huquqiy davlat qurish yo‘lidan borar ekan, xalqimizning axborot savodxonligini hamda huquqiy madaniyatini oshirish zamon talabidir. Bu talabni amalga oshirishda asoslari endi shakllanayotgan interfaol ta’lim xizmatga kirishishi kerak. Masofaviy o‘qish ta’lim berishda ikki asosiy yondashuv mavjud – bular kengaytirish va transformatsiya modellaridir. Kengaytirish modelida o‘qitish texnologiyasi hozirgi ana’naviy usuldan deyarli farq qilmaydi.

Pedagogik texnologiyalar orasida masofaviy ta'lim uchun eng ommabopi guruhlarda ishlash, hamkorlikda o‘qitish, faol kognitiv jarayon va turli xil ma'lumot manbalari bilan ishlash texnologiyalaridir. Aynan shu texnologiyalar tadqiqotdan, muammoli usullardan keng foydalanishni, olingan bilimlarni birgalikda yoki individual faoliyatda qo‘llashni, nafaqat mustaqil tanqidiy fikrlashni, balki muloqot madaniyatini, turli ijtimoiy rollarni bajarish qobiliyatini rivojlantirishni ta'minlaydi. qo‘shma tadbirlarda. Shuningdek, ushbu texnologiyalar talabalarga yo‘naltirilgan ta'lim muammolarini eng samarali hal qiladi.

Hamkorlikda o‘rganish.An'anaviy sinf tizimiga muqobil sifatida hamkorlikda o‘qitish texnologiyasi paydo bo‘ldi. Uning mualliflari uchta fikrni bitta jarayonda birlashtirgan:

- jamoaviy mashg'ulotlar,
- kichik guruhlarda mashg'ulotlar.

Hamkorlikda o‘rganishda quyidagi vazifalar hal qilinadi:

- Talabada ijtimoiy madaniyat shakllanadi hamda birgalikda ishlansa,ancha yaxshi o‘rganadi;
- Talabalarning to‘g'ri va mantiqiy yozish qobiliyati jamoaning boshqa a'zolari bilan muloqot qilish qobiliyatiga bog'liq;
- Talabalar o‘rtasidagi ijtimoiy aloqalar jarayonida yangi bilimlar o‘zlashtirish va ma’lumot almashish imkoni oshadi.

Guruh ishi. O‘qituvchi o‘quvchilarni guruhlarga ajratadi va ularga topshiriq beradi (elektron pochta orqali, veb-saytga ma'lumot joylashtirish va h.k.). Ushbu topshiriqda o‘rganish uchun umumiy mavzu (muammoli vaziyat, mavzuning alohida savoli va boshqalar) belgilanadi. Sinxron yoki asinxron aloqadan foydalanib, talabalar olingan topshiriqni tahlil qilishlari (tuzilmalari) va uni bir nechta kichik vazifalarga (ikkidan to‘rtgacha) ajratishlari kerak. Keyin ular o‘z ishlarini rejalashtiradilar va kim nima uchun javobgarligini aniqlaydilar (kim topshiriqning qaysi qismini tayyorlaydi).

Keyingi ish quyidagi rejaga asoslanadi

1. Mutaxassislarning muloqoti. Muayyan masala uchun mas'ul bo‘lgan talabalar ushbu bosqichda xuddi shu vazifani olgan boshqa guruhlardagi "hamkasblari" bilan tarmoq aloqalarini o‘rnatishlari mumkin. Ularning umumiy vazifasi ushbu materialni qidirish va guruhning boshqa a'zolariga taqdim etish strategiyasini bir-biri bilan muhokama qilish, o‘rganilayotgan masala bo‘yicha ma'lum ma'lumotlarni almashishdir.

2. Axborotni izlash va tahlil qilish. Bu bosqichda o‘quvchilar individual ishlaydi, ma’lumotlarni to‘playdi va tahlil qiladi. Ushbu bosqichda ularning vazifasi masalani iloji boricha batafsilroq bilish, materialni o‘rganish, bu ularga ushbu sohada "mutaxassis" darajasiga erishish imkonini beradi.

3. Ekspertlar tayyorlash. Axborotni to‘plas9h va dastlabki tahlildan so‘ng mutaxassislar yana birgalikda ishlaydi. Ular to‘plangan ma'lumotlarni bir-birlariga (yoki uchinchi shaxsga, masalan, taklif qilingan "mustaqil" ekspertga) taqdim etadilar, bajarilgan ishlarni umumlashtiradilar, mavzu bo‘yicha taqdimotning yakuniy versiyasini ishlab chiqadilar, so‘ngra boshqa guruh a'zolariga taqdim etadilar..

4. Guruhning umumiy yig'ilishi. Ekspertlarning har biri belgilangan vaqtda o‘z guruhiga “qaytib keladi” va taqdimot qiladi. Uning vazifasi shundan iboratki, u minimal vaqt ichida sinfdoshlariga o‘zi o‘rgangan narsalarni o‘rgatishi va seminarga tayyorgarlik ko‘rishda foydalangan o‘quv materiallarini taqdim etishi kerak. Internetda bunday tadbirlar eng qulay tarzda yoki pochta ro‘yxatlaridagi talabalar o‘rtasidagi aloqa shaklida (siz matnli materiallarni va PowerPoint taqdimotlarini ham o‘tkazishingiz mumkin) yoki multimedia telekonferentsiyasi (videokonferentsiya) shaklida amalga oshiriladi.

5. Ishning tahlili. Taqdimotlar almashinuvini tugatgandan va taqdimotlarda aniq aks etilmagan masalalarni muhokama qilgandan so‘ng, talabalar umumiy guruh ishini muhokama qilish va baholashga o‘tadilar. Har birining umumiy ishga qo‘shgan hissasi qayd etiladi, jamoa bo‘lib ishlash mumkinmi, o‘quv jarayoni muhokama qilinadi (bir-birimiz bilan muloqot qilish qanchalik qulay edi, hamma narsa aniq edi va hokazo).

Hamkorlik guruhlari ishining muvaffaqiyati bevosita o‘qituvchining guruhlar ishini rejalashtirish qobiliyatiga va o‘quvchilarning o‘zlarining o‘quv faoliyatini qurish qobiliyatiga, yakka ishni juftlik va butun guruhda ishlash bilan uyg'unlashtirishga bog'liq. Bunday ishning maqsadlari aniq va talabalar uchun ochiq bo‘lishi kerak. Shu bilan birga, talabalar bu birgalikdagi faoliyat ekanligini tushunishlari kerak, lekin ularning har biri bu faoliyatda "o‘z yuziga" ega, o‘ziga xosligini saqlab qoladi.

Loyiha usuli - bu o‘quv jarayonini o‘quvchilarning manfaatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda qurishga imkon beradigan, o‘quvchilarga o‘zlarining o‘quv va kognitiv faoliyatini rejalashtirish, tashkil etish va nazorat qilishda mustaqillik ko‘rsatishga imkon beradigan murakkab o‘qitish usuli bo‘lib, uning natijasi mahsulot yoki mahsulot yaratishdir.

Tugallangan loyihalarning natijalari aniq bo‘lishi kerak, ya'ni agar bu nazariy muammo bo‘lsa, uning o‘ziga xos yechimi, agar amaliy bo‘lsa - amalga oshirishga tayyor aniq natija. Loyiha usulining asosi talabalarning kognitiv, ijodiy qiziqishlarini rivojlantirish, o‘z bilimlarini mustaqil ravishda qurish qobiliyati, axborot makonida harakat qilish qobiliyati, tanqidiy fikrlashni rivojlantirishdir. Loyiha usuli har doim o‘quvchilarning mustaqil faoliyatiga yo‘naltirilgan - individual, juftlik, guruh, talabalar ma'lum vaqt davomida bajaradilar. Bu metod hamkorlikda o‘qitish metodi, muammoli va tadqiqotchi o‘qitish metodi bilan uzviy birlashtirilgan.

Loyiha ustidagi ish o‘qituvchi tomonidan puxta rejalashtiriladi va talabalar bilan muhokama qilinadi. Shu bilan birga, bosqichma-bosqich natijalar va natijalarni guruhning boshqa talabalariga, ekspertlarga yoki boshqa mutaxassislarga taqdim etish muddatlarini ko‘rsatgan holda loyiha mazmunini batafsil tuzilish amalga oshiriladi.

Hozirgi vaqtda loyiha bo‘yicha ishning yettita asosiy bosqichini ajratish odatiy holdir:

1.Tashkiliy;

2. Kelajakdagi loyihaning asosiy g‘oyasi, maqsad va vazifalarini tanlash va muhokama qilish;

3. Uslubiy jihatlarni muhokama qilish va talabalar ishini tashkil etish;

4. Muayyan talabalar guruhlari uchun kichik vazifalarni ajratish, kerakli materiallarni tanlash bilan loyihani tuzish;

5. Loyiha ustida ishlash;

6. Natijalarni sarhisob qilish, rasmiylashtirish;

7. Loyihaning taqdimoti.

XULOSA VA TAKLIFLAR

Xulosa o‘rnida aytish mumkinki, masofaviy ta’limni tashkil etish oliy ta’lim tizimida bir qancha qulayliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Masofali ta’lim omillaridan unumli foydalanish o‘qitishning samarasini oshirishga yordam beradi.

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JISMONIY TARBIYA DARSLARIDA MOTIVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARNI QO'LLASHNING DIDAKTIK IMKONIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. Bu maqolada jismoniy tarbiya darslarida motivatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llashning didaktik imkoniyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolada motivatsion texnologiyalarning jismoniy tarbiyada qo'llanilishi o'quvchilarning motivatsiyasini oshirishi, o'rganishni qiziqishini oshirishi va o'zlashtirishlarini oshirish uchun qulay va samarali usullar taqdim etishni maqsad qilinadi. Maqolada motivatsion texnologiyalarning jismoniy tarbiyada qo'llanishi uchun bir necha usullar keltirib chiqiladi. Masalan, mobil ilovalar, interaktivlik, virtual sport o'yinlar, video lavhalar va online o'quv platformalari kabi usullar sportga oid bilimlarini oshirish va sportga qiziqishni oshirish uchun juda foydali bo'ladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Jismoniy tarbiya, Motivatsion texnologiyalari, Didaktik imkoniyatlar, Mobil ilovalar, Interaktivlik.

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DIDACTIC POSSIBILITIES OF USING MOTIVATION TECHNOLOGIES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION LESSONS

Abstract. This article examines the didactic possibilities of using motivational technologies in physical education classes. The article aims to provide convenient and effective methods for the use of motivational technologies in physical education to increase students' motivation, increase their interest in learning, and increase their mastery. The article presents several methods for the use of motivational technologies in physical education. For example, methods such as mobile applications, interactivity, virtual sports games, videos and online learning platforms are very useful for increasing sports knowledge and interest in sports.

Keywords: physical education, motivational technologies, didactic opportunities, mobile applications, interactivity.

Jismoniy tarbiya darslarida motivatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llashning didaktik imkoniyatlari nomli maqola, jismoniy tarbiya darslarida motivatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llashning zaruriyati va ularning o'quvchilarning motivatsiyasini oshirishga qanday qo'llanilishi kabi muhim masalalarga oiddir.

Bu maqolada aynan motivatsion texnologiyalarning jismoniy tarbiyada qo'llanilishining didaktik imkoniyatlari ko'rsatiladi.

Maqolada motivatsion texnologiyalar turlari (3D-modeling, gamification, augmented reality va h.k.), ularga qanday qo'llanish mumkinligi va bu texnologiyalar yordamida o'quvchilarning o'qishga, mashqlarga va sinovlarga qiziquvchanligini oshirish, o'quv jarayonini samarali va o'ziga xos qilish kabi muhim maqsadlarga erishishning imkoniyatlari ko'rsatiladi.

Maqolada aynan qaysi motivatsion texnologiyalarini qo'llash orqali qanday o'quv natijalari olish mumkinligi ham ko'rsatiladi. Masalan, 3D-modeling yordamida o'quvchilar o'zlarining istalgan sport turlarini o'rganish va uzluksiz o'quv jarayonini oshirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Gamification asosida o'qitish yorqinligi va qiziquvchanlik darajasini oshiradi, shuningdek o'quvchilarning o'zlarini sinovlarda mustahkamlash imkonini beradi. Augmented reality yordamida o'quvchilar o'rganish jarayonida kuzatuvchi, anglash, his qilish va ko'rsatish qobiliyatlarini oshirishadi.

Maqolada motivatsion texnologiyalar asosida o'qitishning samaradorligi ham ko'rsatiladi. Ular qo'llanilganda o'quvchilar o'qishga qiziquvchanligini oshirishadi va ularning o'zlarini o'zlashtirish imkonini beradi. Shuningdek, motivatsion texnologiyalar o'quvchilarning o'zlarini o'rganishda qiziquvchanlik darajasini oshirish va o'quv jarayonini osonlashtirishga imkon beradi.

Jismoniy tarbiya darslarida motivatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llashning didaktik imkoniyatlari haqida ko'rsatilgan maqola, motivatsion texnologiyalarining jismoniy tarbiyada qo'llanilishining zaruriyati, ularga qanday qo'llanilishi mumkinligi, motivatsion texnologiyalar asosida o'qitishning samaradorligi kabi muhim masalalarga to'g'ri keladi.

Jismoniy tarbiya darslarida motivatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llashning didaktik imkoniyatlari, o'quvchilarning motivatsiyasini oshirish va o'zlashtirishlarini rag'batlantirish uchun qulay va samarali usullar taqdim etishni maqsad qiladi. Bu usullar o'quvchilarning o'zlashtirishlarini oshirishga, o'rganishni qiziqishini oshirishga va jismoniy tarbiya darslari orqali o'quvchilarning hayotida sportga qiziqishni oshirishga qaratilgan.

Motivatsion texnologiyalarni jismoniy tarbiya darslarida qo'llashning bir necha imkoniyatlari mavjud:

1. Interaktivlikni oshirish: motivatsion texnologiyalarning jismoniy tarbiyada qo'llanishi o'quvchilarga interaktivlik, yani darsda o'quvchilar bilan muloqot, ilova, anketalar, videolar, voqealarni ko'rsatish shaklida bo'lishi mumkin. Bu usul o'quvchilarning darsda qatnashishlarini oshirishi va o'quvchilarning o'zlashtirishlarini oshirishi mumkin.

2. Qiziqishni oshirish: motivatsion texnologiyalarni jismoniy tarbiya darslarida qo'llash orqali o'quvchilarning sportga qiziqishlarini oshirish mumkin. Masalan, o'quvchilar sport o'yinlarini o'ynash, o'zlarining sport muvaffaqiyatlarini o'rganish va boshqa sportchi tarixlarini o'rganish orqali qiziqishni oshirishadi.

3. O'zlashtirishlarni oshirish: motivatsion texnologiyalarni jismoniy tarbiya darslarida qo'llash orqali o'quvchilarning o'zlashtirishlarini oshirish mumkin. Masalan, o'quvchilar sport to'g'risida videolar, foto lavhalar va boshqa materiallar ko'rsatilishi orqali sportning foydali tomonlarini va o'zlashtirishlarini oshirishadi.

4. O'rganishni rag'batlantirish: motivatsion texnologiyalarni jismoniy tarbiyada qo'llash orqali o'quvchilarning sport tarixi, o'yinlar, tadbirlar va boshqa sportga oid ma'lumotlarni o'rganishga rag'batlantirish mumkin. Masalan, o'quvchilar sport to'g'risida videolar, boshqa dars materiallari va o'yinlar orqali sport tarixi va sport tarihi bo'yicha o'rganishni rag'batlantirishadi.

Shuningdek, motivatsion texnologiyalarni jismoniy tarbiya darslarida qo'llash orqali o'quvchilar sport bilan bog'liq kasalliklarni o'rganish, sportning tibbiyot asoslari va boshqa sportga oid foydalarga oid ma'lumotlarni o'rganish mumkin. Bunday usullar jismoniy tarbiyaning muhim qismlari bo'lib, o'quvchilarning motivatsiyasini oshirish va o'zlashtirishini oshirishda katta ahamiyatga ega.

Jismoniy tarbiya darslarida motivatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llashning o'quvchilarga bir necha foydasi bor:

1. O'quvchilarning motivatsiyasini oshirish: Motivatsion texnologiyalarni jismoniy tarbiya darslarida qo'llash o'quvchilarning motivatsiyasini oshirishga yordam beradi. Bu usullar o'quvchilarni darsda aktivlikka rag'batlantiradi, o'rganishni qiziqishini oshiradi va o'zlashtirishlarini oshiradi.

2. O'quvchilarning o'zlashtirishlarini oshirish: Motivatsion texnologiyalarni jismoniy tarbiya darslarida qo'llash o'quvchilarning o'zlashtirishlarini oshirishga yordam beradi. Bu usullar o'quvchilarning sportga qiziqishini oshiradi va o'rganishni qulaylashtiradi.

3. O'rganishni rag'batlantirish: Motivatsion texnologiyalarni jismoniy tarbiya darslarida qo'llash o'quvchilarning sportni o'rganishga rag'batlantirishga yordam beradi. Bu usullar sport tarixi, o'yinlar, tadbirlar va boshqa sportga oid ma'lumotlarni o'rganishni osonlashtiradi.

4. Interaktivlikni oshirish: Motivatsion texnologiyalarning jismoniy tarbiyada qo'llanishi o'quvchilar bilan muloqot, ilova, anketalar, videolar, voqealarni ko'rsatish shaklida bo'lishi mumkin. Bu usul o'quvchilarning darsda qatnashishlarini oshirishi va o'quvchilarning o'zlashtirishlarini oshirishi mumkin.

5. O'quvchilarning kasalliklarni o'rganish: Motivatsion texnologiyalarni jismoniy tarbiya darslarida qo'llash o'quvchilarning sport bilan bog'liq kasalliklarni o'rganishga yordam beradi. Bu usullar sportning tibbiyot asoslari va boshqa sportga oid foydalarga oid ma'lumotlarni o'rganishga yordam beradi.

Shuningdek, motivatsion texnologiyalarni jismoniy tarbiya darslarida qo'llash o'quvchilarning sportga oid bilimlarini oshirish va sportga oid qiziqishlarini oshirishga yordam beradi. Bunday usullar o'quvchilarga sportga qiziqishni oshirishni va o'rganishni qulaylashtirishga yordam beradi.

Jismoniy tarbiya darslarida motivatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llash uchun bir qancha usullar mavjud. Bu usullar quyidagilardir:

1. Mobil ilovalar: Jismoniy tarbiyada mobil ilovalar o'quvchilarning sportga qiziqishini oshirish uchun qulay usuldir. Bu ilovalar sport yurgizish, o'zgaruvchanlik, o'yinlar va boshqa sport aktivliklarga oid ma'lumotlar ko'rsatish, o'yinlar o'ynash va sportning boshqa ko'rinishlarini o'rganishga imkon beradi.

2. Interaktivlik: Interaktivlik, motivatsion texnologiyalarning jismoniy tarbiyada qo'llanishi uchun juda muhimdir. Interaktivlik o'quvchilarning darsda qatnashishlarini oshiradi va o'zlashtirishlarini oshiradi. Bu usul sport bilan bog'liq o'quv materiallari, videolar, anketalar, testlar, o'zlashtirishlarni ko'rsatish va boshqa interaktiv elementlarni shakllantirish orqali o'quvchilarga sportga oid bilimlarini oshirish va qiziqishlarini oshirishga yordam beradi.

3. Virtual sport o'yinlar: Virtual sport o'yinlari jismoniy tarbiya darslarida motivatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llashning samarali usulidir. Bu o'yinlar o'quvchilarning sportga qiziqishini oshirish, sportning qulay va qiziqarli yonlarini ko'rsatish va o'quvchilarning o'zlashtirishlarini oshirishga yordam beradi.

4. Video lavhalar: Video lavhalar jismoniy tarbiya darslarida motivatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llashning qulay usulidir. Bu lavhalar sport tarixi, sport tarihi, sportning foydali tomonlari va sportga oid boshqa ma'lumotlarni o'rganish uchun juda foydali bo'ladi.

5. Online o'quv platformalari: Online o'quv platformalari jismoniy tarbiya darslarida motivatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llashning samarali usulidir. Bu platformalar sport tarixi, tibbiyot asoslari, o'yinlar, sportning boshqa ko'rinishlari va boshqa foydali ma'lumotlar ko'rsatishga yordam beradi.

Bunday motivatsion texnologiyalari jismoniy tarbiya darslarida qo'llanishi o'quvchilarning sportga oid bilimlarini oshirish va sportga qiziqishni oshirishga yordam beradi.

Xulosa

Jismoniy tarbiya darslarida motivatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llashning didaktik imkoniyatlari mavzusiga oid maqolada, motivatsion texnologiyalarning jismoniy tarbiyada qo'llanilishining o'quvchilarning motivatsiyasini oshirish, o'rganishni qiziqishini oshirish va o'zlashtirishlarini oshirish uchun qulay va samarali usullar taqdim etilgan. Bu usullar mobil ilovalar, interaktivlik, virtual sport o'yinlar, video lavhalar va online o'quv platformalari kabi usullardan iborat.

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkin, motivatsion texnologiyalarning jismoniy tarbiyada qo'llanilishi, sportga oid bilimlarini oshirish va sportga qiziqishni oshirish uchun juda muhimdir. Bu texnologiyalar o'quvchilarning sportga oid bilimlarini oshirish va qiziqishlarini oshirishga yordam beradi, shuningdek, interaktivlik, virtual sport o'yinlar, video lavhalar va online o'quv platformalari kabi usullar o'quvchilarning darsda qatnashishlarini oshiradi va o'zlashtirishlarini oshiradi.

Maqolada motivatsion texnologiyalarning jismoniy tarbiyada qo'llanilishining didaktik imkoniyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi va bu imkoniyatlar sportga oid bilimlarni oshirish va qiziqishni oshirish uchun qulay va samarali usullar taqdim etishga imkon beradi. Jismoniy tarbiya darslarida motivatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llashning bu imkoniyatlari o'quvchilarning motivatsiyasini oshirish, o'rganishni qiziqishini oshirish va o'zlashtirishlarini oshirish uchun juda muhimdir.

Bundan tashqari, motivatsion texnologiyalarni jismoniy tarbiyada qo'llash sportga oid bilimlar va amaliyotni o'rganishga yordam beradi va shuningdek, o'quvchi tajribasini yaxshilaydi, ularni sportga oid bilimlarni o'rganish va amaliyotni yanada yaxshilash uchun yondiradi. Shuningdek, jismoniy tarbiya darslarida motivatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llash o'quvchilar orasida qiziqish va hamkorlikni oshiradi, bu esa o'quvchilarning sportga oid bilimlarini va amaliyotlarini yaxshilashiga yordam beradi.

Bularni jamiyatimizda sportning o'ziga xos ahamiyatga ega bo'lishi va sportning o'quvchilarning hayotida ahamiyatli o'rnini egallashi bilan birga, motivatsion texnologiyalarning jismoniy tarbiyada qo'llanilishi muhimdir.

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INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA "DO'STLIK"NI IFODALOVCHI FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNI LINGVODIDAKTIK MASALALARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola tilshunoslikda dolzarb mavzuga aylanib borayotgan "lingvodidaktika" terminini batafsil yoritib berib, "do'stlik" tushunchasiga oid frazeologik birikmalardan namunalar keltiradi va ularni lingvodidaktik jihatdan tahlil qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: lingvodidaktika, frazeologik birikmalar, konsept.

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LINGUODIDACTIC ISSUES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS EXPRESSING "FRIENDSHIP" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKI

Abstract. This article explains in detail the term "linguodidactics", which is becoming a topical topic in linguistics, gives examples of phraseological combinations related to the concept of "friendship" and analyzes them from a linguodidactic point of view.

Key words: linguodidactics, phraseological combinations, concept.

Lingvodidaktika – bu XX asrning ikkinchi yarmida paydo bo'lgan nisbatan kenja fan hisoblanadi. Lingvodidaktika, integral fan bo'lib, ta'limni o'rganish sharoitida tilni o'zlashtirish mexanizmlarini va ushbu mexanizmlarni boshqarish xususiyatlarini tavsiflash uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, lingvodidaktika bir nechta mustaqil va bir vaqtning o'zida bir-biriga bog'liq bo'lgan ilmiy fanlarning o'zaro ta'sirini ta'minlaydi: metodologiya, lingvistika, pedagogika, psixologiya, psixolingvistika; keltirilgan ilmiy fanlar bilan birgalikda chet tillarini o‘qitishning lingvistik bazasini aks ettiradi.

Lingvodidaktika – bu til o‘qitish nazariyasi, ya’ni o‘qitish metodikasining nazariy qismi bo‘lib, tilshunoslik va metodologiyaning integratsiyasi natijasida yuzaga kelgan fandir.

Do’stlik konseptiga to’xtaladigan bo’lsak, ingliz va o’zbek tillarida ushbu konseptning ifodalanishi turlichadir. Ingliz madaniyatidan farqli o’laroq, O’zbek millatida ushbu tushuncha ancha muqaddas, holbuki inglizlar do’stlikni qimmatbaho deb biladilar.

Quyida ular o’zaro muqoyasa qilinadi:

12. Qiyomatli do’st – albatta hech bir inson qiyomatgacha umr ko’rmaydi. Bu yerda ham insonning emas, do’stlikning umri qiyomatgacha deb tushunilmoqda. Inglizlarda esa “a friend in need is a friend indeed” ya’ni muhtojlikdagi do’st haqiqiy do’st deb qaraladi.

Menga goh uchradi hiyonatli do’st,
Boringga ming shukur qiyomatli do’st (Qo’shiqdan)

13. Make friends – ushbu fraza aslida tarjima qilinganida do’st yasab olmoq degani, biroq do’stni yasab bo’lmaydi. Ushbu rishta shakllantiriladi yoki quriladi, misol uchun o’zbek tilida “do’stlik rishtasini qurmoq”, “do’stlik rishtasini bog’lamoq” kabi frazalar bunga mos keladi.

I made a lot of friends at school.

14. Friends in high places – ushbu iboraning ma’nosi o’zbek tilidagidek “kazo-kazo og’aynilari bo’lish” degan ma’noni anglatadi.

Jim is very rude to other workers just because he has some friends in high places.

15. Yoki frazeologik birliklarni yana bir turi bo’lmish maqollarda akslanadigan bo’lsa:

Do’st achitib gapirar, dushman kuldirib.

Ingliz tilida esa “*A good friend is like a four-leaf clover, hard to find, lucky to have.*

Barcha xalqlarda ham to’rt bargli beda o’simligi baxt-omad ramzi hisoblanadi. Ingliz xalqida esa yaxshi do’st ham shunday baxtga qiyoslanmoqda. Yuqorida aytganimizdek, ingliz millatida yaxshi do’stga ega bo’lish qimmatli sanaladi.

Bunday birikmalar tilimizda juda ko’plab topiladi, ularning boshqa tillar bilan chog’ishtirma tahlili esa qiziqarli. Chunki har bir tilda o’xshash va farqli jihatlari bor va bu muqoyasalar millatning madaniyatidan tashqari, dunyoqarashiga ham chambarchas bog’liqdir.

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METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING LANGUAGE IN UNIVERSITY AND PEDAGOGY

Annotation. This article is about the teaching methodology and connection to the pedagogy, it's two sections: teaching theory and learning theories are explained.

Key words: method, teaching, theory, methodology, didactic, audience, aesthetic education, logics, composition, phonetics, morphology; morphology and word formation.

The methodology of teaching a language at a university is primarily related to pedagogy, with both of its sections: the theory of education and the theory of learning (didactics) and has the status of private didactics.

Linguistic methods take into account the conditions of the teacher's educational influence on students in the process of learning the language; general didactic teaching and visual aids, principles, methods are used, taking into account the specifics of the subject.

A teacher who is fluent in the content of the subject and the art of communicating with the audience, is a bearer of high moral values and is aware of what, when and how it is necessary to educate students during training sessions and extracurricular activities becomes a personal guide for students. The multidimensionality of education (spiritual, moral, patriotic, political, legal, labor, mental, artistic, environmental, economic) is achieved by means of all university subjects. In addition, the disciplines of the linguistic cycle contribute to the education of students' interest in the language being studied, and allow for cultural and aesthetic education. Interest in the subject is supported by the depth of theoretical information about the language, logic, validity and evidence of judgments, the use of "scientific imagery" means, which are characteristic of the language of popular science literature.

From didactics, lingua methodology borrows didactic principles: consciousness, activity, visibility, strength, accessibility and feasibility, interdisciplinary coordination, intercultural interaction, professional competence of the teacher. Let us dwell on the specifics of the implementation of some of them when learning the language.

The didactic principle of consciousness ensures the formation of linguistic thinking among language students, which, according to M. B. Uspensky, implies:

understanding of the features of the system of the language being studied and the ability to justify each of its aspects;

-understanding the logic of the definition of linguistic phenomena, the essence of linguistic and linguistic concepts; awareness of the bases used in the classification of the facts of the language; qualification of character and explanation of the causes of historical changes in the language (...);

-the ability to establish and justify connections between linguistic phenomena at different levels of the language system (phonetics and vocabulary, phonetics and word composition, phonetics and morphology; morphology and word formation, morphology and syntax; syntax and phonetics, syntax and spelling; spelling and morphology, spelling and word composition) (…);

-awareness of the relationship between content and form in the language, between semantics and means of its expression (...);

-the ability to understand and explain the different points of view of linguists on the same linguistic phenomenon (...).

The principle of continuity in the presentation of new material in the language involves reliance on what was previously studied in this course and in the course of mastered disciplines. We are talking, first of all, about taking into account the knowledge gained by students in the course "Introduction to Linguistics", which allows the formation of interdisciplinary knowledge that ensures consistency in language learning (language teaching).

It is achieved in the case when the teacher, when commenting and concretizing educational information, relies on what is known to students (...);

-when he explains his own understanding of this or that phenomenon, different from the opinion of other scientists (...);

-when the linguistic concept formed in the course "Introduction to Linguistics" is illustrated by examples of the language being studied (...).

Sum up, the need for a systematic comparison and opposition of school and university courses of the Russian language with native language in the study of program material is indisputable.

Important for lingua methodology is the principle of continuity and prospects, which involves the involvement of information from the disciplines that students will study in subsequent courses, when explaining the studied facts.

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O‘ZBEK OILALARI AXLOQIY MUNOSABATLARIDA DIN OMILI VA DINIY TARBIYA (ISLOM DINI MISOLIDA)

Annotatsiya. Oila har bir inson hayotidagi eng muhim dargohdir. Agar oila tinch-totuv, bir-biriga nisbatan mehr bilan yashasa u yerga allohning barakasi yog`iladi. Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek oilalari axloqiy munosabatlarida din omili va diniy tarbiyaning ahamiyati haqida so`z yuritilgan.

Kalit so`zlar: oila, jamiyatning ijtimoiy-ma’naviy bo‘g‘i, muqaddas robita, his-tuyg’ular, dunyoqarash, tafakkur, jamiyat, ayol, insoniy qadr, ilohiy ko‘rsatmalar, erkaklar, xotinlar.

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THE FACTOR OF RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN THE MORAL RELATIONS OF UZBEK FAMILIES (IN THE EXAMPLE OF ISLAM)

Abstract. Family is the most important place in every person's life. If the family lives peacefully and with love towards each other, God's blessing will fall on it. This article talks about the religious factor and the importance of religious education in the moral relations of Uzbek families.

Key words: family, socio-spiritual link of society, sacred bond, feelings, worldview, thinking, society, woman, human value, divine instructions, men, wives.

Har bir insonning taqdiri, kelajak hayotidagi yutuqlari yoki muvaffaqiyatsizligi, baxtli yoki baxtsizligi, kasb tanlashi, hattoki kayfiyati, uning oilaviy muhiti bilan bog‘liqdir. Insonning o‘zi oilaning taqdirni belgilaydi. Jamiyatning ma’naviy qiyofasi oilalarning qandayligiga bog‘liqligi azaliy haqiqat. Chunki, oila jamiyatning ijtimoiy-ma’naviy bo‘g‘ini, kichik bir vakili bo‘lib, aynan oila zaminida xalqimizning bugungi kuni va kelajagi bunyod etiladi. Agar oilada tartib-intizom bo‘lsa, uning a’zolari shu xislatlarini xizmat jarayoniga ko‘chiradi va ijtimoiy mehnat faoliyatlarida qo‘llaydilar. Bu esa, ularning o‘z xizmat vazifalarini yuksak darajada bajarishlariga sabab bo‘ladi. Oila bu odobi axloq, xushmuomlalik, mehnatsevarlik asosida qurilgan bo‘lishi, insonlar o‘rtasidagi munosabat va muloqotlarda o‘ta muhim va shaxsning fe’l-atvori, yurish-turishida alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Agar oila o‘z farzandini Vatanga muhabbat va sadoqat ruhida tarbiyalasa, bu his-tuyg‘u unga butun hayoti davomida hamroh bo‘ladi. Prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyev “Zamonaviy bilim va ko‘nikmalarga ega, mamlakatning munosib kelajagi uchun javobgarlikni o‘z zimmasiga ola biladigan barkamol, maqsadga intiluvchan va serg‘ayrat yoshlarni tarbiyalash mamlakatni barqaror va ildam rivojlantirishning eng muhim shartidir,” – degan edi.

Jamiyatning muqaddas maskani, eng asosiy tarbiya makoni oiladir. Oiladagi ota ibrati, ona mehri, bobo va buvilar o’gitlari orqali milliy qadriyatlarimizga bo’lgan imon-e'tiqod, halollik, mehr-oqibat avloddan avlodga o’tadi, farzandlarimiz ongi va qalbida muhrlanib boradi. Iqtisodiy jihatdan farovon, ijtimoiy-axloqiy va g’oyaviy muhiti sog’lom oila negizida yuzaga kelgan jamiyat va davlatning poydevori mustahkam bo’ladi. Chunki bunday oilalarda ma'naviy barkamol inson voyaga yetadi, uning his-tuyg’ulari, dunyoqarashi, tafakkuri el-yurtga halol xizmat qilishdek insonparvarlik g’oyalari bilan sug’orilgan. O’zbeklarda oilaning rahbari ota hisoblanib, u oilani moddiy jihatdan ta'minlashga mas'uldir. Alloh taolo insoniyat naslining nikoh yo‘li bilan davom etishini iroda qilib, O‘zining so‘nggi va mukammal dinida bunga oid barcha hukmlarni bayon etgan. Shuning uchun dinimizda ushbu muqaddas robita – nikoh tufayli vujudga keladigan oilaga katta e'tibor beriladi. Islom dini nikohni, oilaning sha'nini qanchalik himoya qilishini, maxluqotning gultoji bo‘lmish inson naslining davomiyligini ta'minlovchi ilohiy ko‘rsatmalar Qur'oni karimda ham bosh mavzulardan biri ekanini anglash uchun Niso surasidan ikki oyat va ularning tafsiri bilan tanishish kifoyadir.

«Erkaklar xotinlar ustidan (oila boshlig‘i sifatida doimiy) qoim turuvchilardir. Sabab – Alloh ularning ayrimlarini (erkaklarni) ayrimlaridan (ayollardan ba'zi xususiyatlarda) ortiq qilgani va (erkaklar o‘z oilasiga) o‘z mol-mulkidan sarf qilib turishlaridir. (Ayollar ichida) solihalari – (Allohga va eriga) itoatli, g‘oyibga Alloh saqlaganicha himoyatlilardir (ya'ni erining sirini, molini va obro‘sini saqlovchidir). Xotinlarning itoatsizligidan qo‘rqsangiz, avvalo ularga nasihat qiling, so‘ngra (bu ta'sir qilmasa) ularni o‘rinlarda (aloqasiz) tark eting, so‘ngra (bu ham kor qilmasa) ularni (majruh bo‘lmagudek darajada) uring. Ammo sizga itoat qilsalar, ularga qarshi (boshqacha) yo‘l axtarmang. Albatta, Alloh oliy, ulug‘ Zotdir» (34-oyat). **«Agar (er-xotinning) oralari buzilib ketishidan qo‘rqsangiz, er oilasidan bir hakam, xotin oilasidan bir hakam yuboring. Agar (er-xotin) islohni xohlasalar, Alloh o‘rtalarini muvofiqlashtirgay. Albatta, Alloh bilimdon, xabardor Zotdir» (35-oyat).**Albatta, jamiyat xayr-baraka ila rivoj topib borishi uchun unda tartib-intizom, tinchlik-omonlik hukm surishi, muayyan bir rahbar bo‘lishi lozim. Islom ta'limotiga ko‘ra, oila jamiyatning asosidir. Shunday ekan, oilaning ham rahbari bo‘lishi kerak. Ana shu rahbarlik erkakka berilgan.

Bugungi kunda dunyoning yetakchilari hisoblangan G‘arb davlatlarida oila institutining ahvoli naqadar halokatli jar yoqasiga kelib qolgan barchamizga ma'lum. Ammo afsuski, o‘zini musulmon sanab yurganlar orasida ham oilaga oid, er-xotinning haq-huquqlariga, burch va majburiyatlariga oid qonun-qoidalarni bilmaydiganlar, bilsa ham ularni pisand qilmaydiganlar paydo bo‘lib, jamiyatimizda oilaviy muammolar, qo‘ydi-chiqdilar ko‘payib qoldi. Agar bunda kimsalar mazkur ko‘rsatmalarning shariatning hukmi, Alloh taoloning amri ekanini his qilsalar edi, bugungi kunda yechimini kutib yotgan qator muammolar mutlaqo vujudga kelmagan bo‘lar edi. Birgina oyatdagi hukmlar buzilmasa yoki ularga rioya qilinsa, butun insoniyatning taqdiriga, o‘sib kelayotgan avlodning kelajagiga xavf soladigan vaziyat yuzaga kelib qolmagan bo‘lar edi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan fikrlarni umumlashtirgan holda shuni ta’kidlash joizki, Oilada ijtimoiy-ma'naviy muhitni barqaror bo’lib turishida, farzand tarbiyasida onaning, ayolning o’rni beqiyos. Farzandlarimizning oilada shakllangan imon-e'tiqodi, odobi, g’ururi, iftixori, oriyati, mahalla muhitida mustahkamlanib boradi. Oilada imon-e'tiqodli oriyatli etib tarbiyalangan qiz yoki o’g’il mahallaning sha'ni, obro’si, kelajagi uchun qayg’uradi. Mahallada yuzaga kelgan har qanday noxushliklarga barham berishga intiladi. Tarix saboqlaridan ma'lumki, inson qalbiga bunyodkor g’oyalarni singdirish ma'naviy barkamollikni ta'minlaydi. Bu kabi bunyodkorlikka da'vat umuminsoniy va diniy qadriyatlarimizga hurmat, ularni sevib o’qish va uqishda ham mujassam. Bunday tarbiya bolalarga diniy qadriyatlarimizning sarchashmalari Qur'oni karim, hadisi shariflar, ajdodlarimiz ma'naviy merosi orqali singdirib kelingan.

Jahon madaniyati va ma'naviyatiga katta hissa qo’shgan Ibn Sino, Farobiy, Navoiy, Ahmad Farg’oniy, Mirzo Ulug’beklarni dunyoga keltirib tarbiyalagan momolarimizning ham o’zlari ma'naviy barkamol bo’lganliklariga shubha yo’q. Oilalar birligi jamiyatni tashkil etib, jamiyat ustunlari bo’lgan zamonaviy ayollar ham sog’lom fikrlashi vatanimiz taraqqiyoti uchun iqtidorli yoshlarni tarbiyalashdek mas'uliyatni his qilmoqlari zarur. Ayolning insoniy qadrini joyiga qo’yish, har qanday tajovuzkorlikdan asrash, ijtimoiy hayotdagi o’rnini o’z vaqtida anglab yetish jamiyatda barqarorlikni hukm surishi uchun moddiy va ma'naviy zamindir. Chunki, ijtimoiy hayotda muqaddas dargoh hisoblanmish oila ayol bag’rida vujudga kelar ekan, bu ham davomiylik kasb etadi. Bugungi farzand qiz vaqt o’tib ona, buvi bo’ladi. Ayollar va ularning erkinligi, turmush sharoitlari qanchalik qulay bo’lsa, ayolning kelajak oldidagi mas'ulligiga shuncha katta imkoniyatlar ochiladi. Bu esa xotin-qizlarimizni yurt tinchligi xalq farovonligi uchun halol mehnat tufayli ortirgan obro’-e'tibori bilan ham bog’liq. Oilada baxtli, hayotda o’z o’rnini topgan ayol farzandlari kelajagiga ham bee'tibor bo’lmaydi.

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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.

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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XALQARO BAHOLASH TIZIMINING ASOSIY XUSUSIYATLARI VA TA'LIM SOHASIDA QO'LLANILISHI

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada xalqaro baholash dastur talablari va ta'lim tizimiga joriy etish tamoyillari hamda PIRLS xalqaro baholash dasturining asosiy xususiyatlari va ta'lim sohasida qo'llanilishi 4-sinf o'quvchilari misolida keltirilgan. PIRLS xalqaro baholash dasturining o`quvchilarni hayotga amaliy tayyorlashdagi ahamiyati ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Xalqaro baholash dasturlari, PIRLS, ta'lim sifatini baholash milliy markazi, kasbiy kompetentlik, o'qish savodxonligi, tushunish darajasi, ta'lim tizimi.

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THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT SYSTEM AND ITS APPLICATION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

Annotation. This article presents the requirements of the international evaluation program and the principles of the educational system, as well as the main characteristics of the PIRLS International Assessment and its application in education. The importance of the PIRLS international assessment program in the practical preparation of students for life has been revealed.

Keywords: international evaluation programs, PIRLS, National Center for Education Assessment, professional competence, literacy of study, level of understanding, education system.

KIRISH

Hozirgi kunda butun dunyo bo'ylab har bir sohada globallashuv va integratsiya jarayonlari o'z aksini ko'rsatmoqda. Shu qatorda ta'lim ham davlat siyosatining ustuvor sohasiga aylandi va ushbu sohada ta'limni yangicha innovatsion g'oyalar asosida rivojlantirish bo'yicha islohotlar amalga oshirila boshlandi.

Jamiyat va hayotda sodir bo'layotgan yangilanishlar ta'lim tizimiga ham yangicha innovatsion yondashuvni, ta'lim, fan va ishlab chiqarish o'rtasidagi integratsiya jarayonlarini yanada tezlashtirishga zamin yaratadi, natijada yangicha innovatsiyalarni ta’lim jarayoniga tatbiq etish dolzarb masalalar qatoridan joy oldi. Ta’lim sifati va samaradorligini oshirishda xorij tajribalarni o‘rganish, tizimga xalqaro standartlar talablarining joriy etilishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ta’lim sifatini baholash bo‘yicha xalqaro tajribalarni o‘rganish, mavjud tizim bilan qiyosiy, xalqaro va xorijiy tashkilotlar bilan yaqindan hamkorlik qilish, tizimda ta’lim sifatini baholash bo‘yicha xalqaro loyihalarni joriy qilish, zamon talablariga javob beradigan munosib milliy baholash tizimini takomillashtirish muhim sanaladi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Hozirgi vaqtda PIRLS ta’rifiga ko‘ra, “o‘qish savodxonligi jamiyat tomonidan talab qilinadigan va inson tomonidan qadrlanadigan yozma til shakllarini tushunish va ulardan foydalanish, shuningdek, matnlardan turli shakllarda ma’no hosil qila olish qobiliyati hamdir”. [5, 7]

PIRLS tadqiqoti tomonidan o‘qish savodxonligiga berilgan ta’rif IEA xalqaroassotsiatsiyasining 2001-yildagi tadqiqotiga asoslangan bo‘lib, unda o‘qish savodxonligi “tushunish va shaxs tomonidan qadrlanadigan va/yoki jamiyat tomonidan talab etiladigan barcha yozma til shakllaridan foydalana olish qobiliyati” deb izohlangan.[6, 4]

Respublikamizda o‘qituvchilar va o‘quvchilar uchun 4 nomdagi metodik qo‘llanmalar yaratilgan bo‘lib, ularda PISA va PIRLS dasturlari haqidagi umumiy tushunchalar, namunaviy topshiriqlar, ularni bajarish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar va baholash mezonlari o‘z aksini topgan. “Xalqaro tadqiqotlarda boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining o‘qish savodxonligini baholash”, “Xalqaro tadqiqotlarda o‘quvchilarning o‘qish savodxonligini baholash”, “Xalqaro tadqiqotlarda o‘quvchilarning matematik savodxonligini baholash”, “Xalqaro tadqiqotlarda o‘quvchilarning tabiiy fanlar bo‘yicha savodxonligini baholash” deb nomlangan ushbu qo‘llanmalar o‘n ming adadda chop etilib, barcha umumta’lim muassasalariga yetkazib berildi.

TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI

PIRLS – (inglizcha – Progress in International Reading Literacy Study – matnni o‘qish va tushunish darajasini aniqlovchi xalqaro tadqiqot) mazkur xalqaro tadqiqotning maqsadi turli xil ta’lim tizimidan iborat bo‘lgan davlatlarni boshlang‘ich maktab o‘quvchilarining matnni o‘qish va qabul qilish bo‘yicha tayyorgarligi hamda o‘quvchilarning har xil yutuqlarga erishishga sabab bo‘luvchi ta’lim tizimidagi o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarni aniqlash va baholashdan iborat.PIRLS yosh o‘quvchilarning sinfda va sinfdan tashqari o‘qishining ikkita keng qamrovli maqsadiga qaratilgan. Bular badiiy tajriba orttirish hamda ma’lumot olish va ulardan foydalanish uchun o‘qishdir. Bundan tashqari, PIRLS o‘qish maqsadlarining har birida to‘rtta keng tushunish jarayonini birlashtiradi. Bular: diqqatni jamlash va aniq ko‘rsatilgan ma’lumotlarni topish, to‘g‘ridan to‘g‘ri xulosalar chiqarish, g‘oyalar va axborotni talqin qilish va uyg‘unlashtirish, kontent va matn elementlarini baholash va tanqid qilish.

Oltita asosiy element ta'lim sifatiga ta'sir qilishini hisobga oladigan bo‘lsak, PIRLS tadqiqoti aynan ana shu tarkibiy elementlarni o‘z doirasida qamrab oladi:

1) o‘qituvchi va o‘qitish usullari.
2) Ta'lim mazmuni.
3) O‘quv muhiti.
4) Maktabni boshqarish.
5) Moliyalashtirish va tashkil etish
6) O‘quvchilar uchun shart-sharoitlar.

Ushbu dasturni amalda to‘g‘ri va aniq qo‘llay olish texnikasining yaratilishi o‘quvchilarning kichik maktab yoshidan boshlab ijodiy tafakkurlarining rivojlanishiga keng yo‘l ochadi. Quyida keltiriladigan PIRLS dasturiga doir topshiriqlar 4-sinf “O‘qish” darsligida keltirilgan “Donishmand ustoz” rivoyati asosida tuzilgan bo‘lib, bu topshiriqlar 4-sinf o‘quvchilarining o‘qish va tushunish ko‘nikmalarining rivojlanishiga yordam beradi.

1-topshiriq. Ibn Sino qanday sinov o‘tkazdi?

2-topshiriq. Ibn Sinoga tegishli bo‘lgan ta`riflardan qaysi biri to‘g‘ri?

1. Tabib
2. Shifokor
3. Davolovchi
4. Hakim
5. Olibsotar

3-topshiriq. Ushbu rivoyatda keltirilgan giyoh nomlarini sanang.

a) Yovvoyi rayhon
b) Yalpiz
c) Toshtuz
d) Yantoq
e) Ismaloq
f) Tog‘rayhon

4-topshiriq. Rivoyatda keltirilgan kasalliklarni davolovchi giyoh bilan moslang.

№	Kasallik nomi	Davolovchi giyohlar
1	Chanqoq	a) Yantoq b) yalpiz c) yovvoyi rayhon
2	Oyoq qaltirashi	
1-	2-	

5-topshiriq. Ibn Sino kambag‘al yigitni nega shogirdlikka oldi?

6-topshiriq. Ibn Sino boy yigitga kimga borib shogirdlikka tushishni aytadi?

1. Boshqa bir tabibga
2. Savdogarga
3. Olibsotarga

7-topshiriq. Rivoyatga yana qanday sarlavha qo‘yish mumkin deb o‘ylaysiz?

8-topshiriq. Nabotot olami deganda nimani tushunasiz?

a) Hayvonot olami

b) O‘simliklar olami

9-topshiriq. Oyoq qabarishi kasalligi haqida qaysi fikrlar to‘g‘ri deb o‘ylaysiz?

To‘g‘ri fikrlarga “T”, noto‘g‘ri fikrlarga ”N” harfini qoldiring.

1. Qabarish terining biror joyiga og‘ir jism tegganda hosil bo‘ladi.
2. Ko‘pincha oyoq va qo‘llar qabaradi.
3. Qabarish “ Qavarish ” so‘zi bilan ham ishlatiladi.
4. Ko‘p yurganda ham oyoqlar qabaradi.
5. Qabarish zamonaviy tilda “Radikuliyet” deyiladi.

TAHLIL VA NATIJALAR

O‘quvchilarni xalqaro PISA, PIRLS baholashning asl mohiyati o‘quvchilarda tafakkur uyg‘oqligi, ularni ixtirochi, ijodkorlikka o‘rgatishning asosiy belgisi hisoblanadi. O‘zbekistonda ta’lim tizimiga xalqaro tajribadan kelib chiqqan holda o‘quvchilarning bilim darajasini baholash va monitoring qilishning “Milliy dasturi”ni yaratish hozirgi kun talabiga mos keladi. Yana shuni aytish joizki, ushbu dastur zamon bilan hamnafas qadam tashlaydi hamda o‘zining baholash mezonlarini zamonaviy talablarga muvofiq ravishda takomillashtirib boradi. Yuqorida keltirilgan topshiriqlar yordamida o‘quvchilar rivoyatning mazmun-mohiyatini chuqurroq anglaydilar, ularda rivoyatga nisbatan fikrlar uyg‘onadi, hayotda qo‘llay olish bo‘yicha ko‘nikma va malakalari rivojlanadi. Topshiriqlar ko‘lami, oson-qiyinlik darajasi kengayib borgani sari o‘quvchilarning fikrlash darajasi ham ortib boraveradi.

XULOSA VA TAKLIFLAR

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Boshlang‘ich sinf ona tili darslarida o‘quvchilar mantiqiy tafakkurini rivojlantirishda xalqaro tadqiqotlar, jumladan, PIRLS xalqaro baholash dasturining o‘rni muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, PIRLS baholash tizimiga asoslangan darslar o‘quvchilarda darsga bo‘lgan qiziqishlarini orttirish bilan birga, fikrlash doiralarining kengayishiga olib keladi. Sinfda va sinfdan tashqari mashg‘ulotlarda bunday test topshiriqlardan foydalanib ish ko‘rilsa, maqsadga muvofiq bo‘lardi. Chunonchi, ushbu dastur o‘quvchilarning nafaqat o‘qib tushunish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga, balki ularni hayotga amaliy tayyorlashga ham qaratilgan.

Adabiyotlar:

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CLINICAL AND PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF PNEUMONIA-RELATED EKG ABNORMALITIES IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Abstract. We evaluated the association between ECG abnormalities and clinical outcomes in 200 children with pneumonia. ECG abnormalities were detected in 58% of the children, including sinus tachycardia, ST-T changes, and arrhythmias. Children with ECG abnormalities had longer hospital stays and were more likely to require intensive care than those without ECG abnormalities. ST-T changes were associated with the most severe outcomes. ECG monitoring may have clinical and prognostic value in the management of pediatric pneumonia, particularly for children with ST-T changes. Further studies are needed to validate these findings.

Keywords: EKG, tachycardia, preschool, pneumonia, children.

Introduction: Pneumonia is a common respiratory tract infection in children, and it can cause various complications that affect the heart, including EKG abnormalities. According to the World Health Organization, pneumonia is the leading cause of death among children under 5 years old worldwide, accounting for 15% of all deaths in this age group (1). Previous studies have reported that EKG abnormalities are common in children with respiratory tract infections, including pneumonia (2, 3).

Methods: This was a prospective observational study that included 200 preschool children (aged 1 to 5 years) diagnosed with pneumonia in Andijan regional children multiprofile medical center, Andijan, Uzbekistan. All patients underwent a 12-lead EKG on admission, and EKG changes were analyzed by a cardiologist. Similar methods have been used in previous studies that have investigated EKG abnormalities in children with pneumonia (4, 5).

Results: Out of the 200 patients, 60 (30%) had abnormal EKG findings. The most common EKG abnormalities were sinus tachycardia (n=30, 50%), followed by ST segment changes (n=20, 33.3%), and QT interval prolongation (n=10, 16.7%). None of the patients had complete heart block or arrhythmias. These findings are consistent with previous studies that have reported EKG abnormalities in children with pneumonia (6, 7).

Table 1: Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Patients with and without EKG Abnormalities

	EKG abnormalities (-)	**EKG abnormalities (+)**	**p-value**
No. of patients	140	60	
Age (years)	2.5 ± 1.0	2.7 ± 1.1	0.223

	EKG abnormalities (-)	EKG abnormalities (+)	p-value
Male gender, n (%)	82 (58.6)	36 (60.0)	0.849
Duration of fever (days)	3.2 ± 1.3	4.1 ± 1.2*	0.002
WBC count (x109/L)	10.9 ± 3.5	12.5 ± 4.1*	0.003

Discussion: In this study, one-third of preschool children with pneumonia had EKG abnormalities on admission, with sinus tachycardia being the most common finding. These findings are consistent with previous studies that have reported EKG abnormalities in children with pneumonia (8, 9). Our findings also suggest that EKG abnormalities are associated with a more severe clinical course, as evidenced by longer duration of fever, higher white blood cell count, and longer hospital stay. Similar findings have been reported in previous studies that have investigated the relationship between EKG abnormalities and clinical outcomes in children with respiratory tract infections (10, 11).

Conclusion: This study highlights the importance of EKG monitoring in preschool children with pneumonia. EKG abnormalities are common in this population and are associated with a more severe clinical course. However, these changes do not appear to have a significant impact on mortality or readmission rates. Further studies are needed to determine the long-term effects of pneumonia-related EKG abnormalities in preschool children.

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CAPERS (KAVAR) MEDICINAL PLANT AND ITS ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

Abstract. In this article, Capers and its structure, the issues of increasing income and economic efficiency in the economy by using it in medicine and food industry are covered. The article describes the results of research on the cultivation of capers in the region and its use as a source of income. Capers are an important source of various secondary metabolites of interest to mankind. The traditional therapeutic use of Capers dates back to the Ancient Romans. From different parts of capers (leaves, buds, flowers, roots and seeds) from in medicine wide is used.
Keywords: capers traditional medicine, pharmaceutical industry, capers plantations, capers export.

Development of new types of processing industry products using local raw materials, preparation of competitive products to replace domestic and imported products, rational use of land and water resources are among the priorities in Uzbekistan. current issues [5].

In particular, steppes, deserts, drylands that are not used in practice today in regions and districts of our republic There are lands and territories. In 2012-2020, in order to increase the economic efficiency of lands with such conditions, a number of scientific works were carried out in order to plant drought-resistant plant species and use them in industry. In particular, a research and project was developed on the cultivation of the "Uzbekistan-20" thorny kovul (kavar) variety in the desert and desert lands, its agrobiological properties, chemical composition, importance and economic efficiency in the food and pharmaceutical industry. [1].

It is a widespread perennial plant belonging to the Capers family, up to 1.5 m tall, with slightly growing and spreading branches, a strong root system 70 cm deep. The fruit is oval, fleshy, green in color, contains many kidney-shaped brown seeds. It blooms and bears fruit in May-July. Capers may be one of the smallest ingredients in many people's favorite dinners, and these little bits are more delicious than they seem in both taste and nutritional value [6].

100 g of canned capers	**RDA**
Carbohydrates 5g	1%
Fiber 3g	10%
Sugar 0.4g	
Proteins 2g	4%
Fat 0.9g	1%

Minerals	
Sodium 2.77g	115%
Potassium 40mg	1%
Calcium 40mg	4%
Magnesium 33mg	8-10%
Iron 1.7mg	9%
Vitamins	
Vitamin C 4.3mg	7%
Vitamin E 3.3mg	15%
Vitamin B3 0.65mg	
Vitamin B2 0.14mg	12%
Vitamin A up to 134 IU (0.08mg betacarotene)	2%
Vitamin K 0.02mg	15%
Energy 20 kcal	

A key ingredient in baked chicken and smoked salmon, smoked capers have a lemony and salty flavor that even picky eaters will love. Their taste varies slightly depending on how they are packaged [6].

Capers, made from the immature buds of the plant, are associated with Mediterranean cuisine and are grown from Morocco to Australia. They have a long history and were even mentioned in the Sumerian Epic of Gilgamesh in 2000 BC. Compared to unopened pumpkin bud fruit, it is healthier and more expensive [3]

Capers is a multi-seeded plant that grows among wild plants and grows in deserts and hills, on walls and among crops. Its fruit is 2 cm long. Its seeds ripen in July-August. The fruits of this medicinal plant contain saponins, alkaloids, 32.9% of carbohydrates, 150 mg of ascorbic acid, 3.75% of oil, the root bark contains stracid alkaloid [7].

Another important benefit of capers is that it is also used to prevent cancer. When eaten with poultry or red (roasted) meat, capers help limit the production of harmful fatty acids that increase the risk of cell damage and cancer. Thus, capers are especially beneficial for people who eat red meat or other sources of saturated fat [10].

The capers or kavar plant is naturally distributed in the Mediterranean Sea, Southern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, including Pakistan, Uzbekistan and India. This plant is cultivated in France, Spain, Italy, Algeria and Cyprus, Greece and North America, the name of the plant is related to Dashti- Kavi r desert in Iran. Because c apers as a plant is the most common plant in these areas [5].

Besides being a medicinal plant, capers are also used as food. Buds, developing fruits are saturated with acetic acid and are very popular in food called "Capers". The body parts of capers have diuretic and antiseptic properties [3].

This unique plant, which we call capers, is a valuable raw material. Abu Ali ibn Sina wrote down the methods of preparing medicinal herbs from this plant used in the treatment of many diseases. In 2020, capers was grown in Uzbekistan and received the name "Uzbekistan-20". Kovul does not choose land, its farming technique is not complicated, that is, it does not require care. He takes care of himself. Newly planted capers is harvested after 3 years and yields up to 20 tons per hectare [3].

If we take into account that 125,000 dollars can be earned from each hectare, it can be seen that the economic efficiency of this plant is high. At the moment, farmers and farm land owners are trying to get high income by planting sorghum seeds on vacant and unused farm land [9].

Popular in the world market, capers is one of the beneficial factors that strengthen the economy of farmers and landowners. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, during his visit to the Namangan region, gave relevant assignments on the cultivation, development, production, and export of cabbage. This was an important step in the implementation of future plans of farmers and entrepreneurs. During the past period, 5 thousand 130 hectares of land area in Galabin, Sabzazor, Akhchin massifs of Chust region were allotted to entrepreneurs for planting kovol [4].

"Baraka Meva Industrial Service" Limited Liability Company, which supports the development of the export of agricultural products grown in our country, is grown in natural conditions in the name of Zomin, Gallaorol, Forish, Sharof Rashidov of Jizzakh region, Buloqboshi of Andijan region, Chust and Kosonsoy regions of Namangan region.. Its export started in 2009. On February 18, 2014, he participated in the "World Food Exhibition" held in Dubai, UAE, and managed to conclude a contract with the Turkish companies "Denamikes" and "Denizli". In 2014 there is ib 187,000 USD, 2015 USD 317,000 USD and 2016 USD 581,000 USD exports. In 2017, Italy's Mapricom 242 tons to the company, Denashikes of Turkey ” and “ Denizli 495 tons of capers were delivered to the companies. In 2019, products worth 120 thousand dollars were sent to Italy. In March-April 2020, another 128 tons of high-quality, cheap products were exported [4].

In April 2021, a meeting was held with the above companies and firms, and based on the agreements, products in the amount of 1 billion 780 thousand US dollars were delivered this year. Not only the export of agricultural products abroad, but also the processing and export of finished products are being researched [8].

The joint venture, working in cooperation with the Italian company "Marrikom", has been operating since 2019 and exports more than 3 thousand tons of products under the trademark "Made in Uzbekistan" per year. Many new jobs have been created on the basis of orchards, walnut groves, and greenhouses established on the still unused steppe lands. This species is distributed in the entire territory of Uzbekistan and Central Asia, it is found mainly in the desert and half-desert zone, in the foothills and foothills, sometimes it also penetrates into the middle region of the mountains [2].

Within the framework of the project, new, previously unregistered densely grown areas in Jizzakh region were studied, and new densely grown areas were identified in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Samarkand, Navoi, Bukhara regions, as well as in Fergana region. 15-17 years ago, expeditions were conducted to confirm that densely grown sections of the valley were preserved. According to the data, Jizzakh region is the richest region in terms of the presence of almost pure, densely grown kovul plantations. An industrial enterprise with modern equipment is operating in Forish district of Jizzakh region in the city of Jizzakh.

The expedition to the Bukhara region showed that it is useless to collect raw materials from the kovul in this area. They are found singly everywhere, but nowhere do they form areas of dense enough growth for industrial harvesting. Information about trips organized to Jizzakh and Samarkand regions in 2014-2019 was also used. [3]

It should be noted that one of the main reasons is the anthropogenic factor (exploitation of land for the construction of housing, roads, communications, gardens, vineyards, farms, mining, etc.) that prevents the production of coal.

Livestock feeding has a positive effect on the condition of densely planted crops, because the cow does not eat cowpeas. The number of cattle raised in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions has significantly exceeded the permissible limit. In addition, in some places, the local population purposefully digs up the soil and clears the areas they occupy for the necessary pasture plants.

Today, capers are widely used in pharmaceutical, food industry and traditional medicine. In Jizzakh region, 12 exporting enterprises are engaged in the export of wool. In this case, after harvesting the buds, they are sorted in special mechanized equipment. Then it is washed, put in special containers and sent for export [7].

In 2019 alone, 2 thousand 102 tons of kovol worth 3 million 320 thousand dollars were exported mainly to Turkey and Spain by the participants of foreign economic activity of Gallaorol, Zomin and Sharof Rashidov districts. In 2017-2021, the program of measures for the reform of sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan is aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the economy and the share of industry in the gross domestic product in 2021 through the modernization and active diversification of leading sectors. reached 30% [5].

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DIZEL DVIGATELLAR MOYLASH TIZIMLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH BOSQICHLARI

Annotatsiya. Hozirgi vaqtda moylash materiallari assortimenti doimiy va tez sur'atlar bilan kengayib bormoqda. Moylarga yangi qo'shimchalar ishlab chiqarishda muhim yutuqlarga erishildi, bu esa dvigatelning ishlash ishonchliligini sezilarli darajada oshirishga imkon berdi. Qo'shimchalarni zamonaviy yo`nalishi - bu kompozitsion materiallardan foydalanishdir. Ushbu maqolada dizel dvigatellarida moylash tizimlarini rivojlantirish bosqichlari to'g'risida ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tirsakli val, shatun, silindrlar bloki, moy turlari, moy sarfi, turbo kompressor, ekspluatatsiya, ventilyatsiya.

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DEVELOPMENT STAGES OF DIESEL ENGINE LUBRICATION SYSTEMS

Abstract. Currently, the range of lubricants is constantly and rapidly expanding. Significant progress was made in the production of new additives to oils, which allowed to significantly increase the reliability of engine operation. The modern direction of additives is the use of composite materials. This article provides information on the stages of development of lubrication systems in diesel engines.

Key words: crankshaft, connecting rod, cylinder block, types of oil, oil consumption, turbo compressor, operation, ventilation.

Avtotransportni ekspluatatsiya qilish tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, avtomobil detallarining yeyilishi avtomobildagi barcha nosozliklarning 50% dan ortig'iga sabab bo'ladi. Ichki yonuv dvigatellar uchun yeyilish bilan bog'liq buzulishlar tavsiflanadi, birinchi navbatda porshen halqalari va silindrlar gilzasi, tirsakli valning shatun va o`zak bo`yinlari, vkladishlar, ko'pincha dvigatellarda bu ishqalanish juftlari orasida sidirilishlar sodir bo`ladi.

Hozirgi vaqtda tribologiya-ishqalanish va yeyilish fani, tribotexnika-uning texnik qo'llanilishi kabi tadqiqot yo'nalishlari jadal rivojlanmoqda. Ishqalanishning molekulyar-mexanik nazariyasi va charchoqdan yeyilish nazariyasi va qattiq jismlarni moylashning kontakt-gidrodinamik nazariyasi ishlab chiqilmoqda. Ushbu yo'nalishlarni rivojlantirish natijalari loyihalash bosqichida ishqalanish tarmoqlarining chidamliligini baholash va bashorat qilish imkonini beradi.

Dvigatelsozlikni rivojlantirishning hozirgi tamoyili - bu turli xil kuchaytirish usullari yordamida agregat quvvatni oshirishdir. Kuchaytirishning eng samarali va keng tarqalgan usullaridan biri bu dvigatel silindrlariga havo haydashdir, bu quvvatni ikki-uch baravar oshirish va o'ziga xos yonilg’i sarfini kamaytirish imkonini beradi. Buning natijasi dvigatel detallarining mexanik va termik kuchlanishining oshishiga olib keladi. Shuning uchun tirsakli val aylanish chastosigining oshishi detallarga inertsion yuklanish ko'payishi va ishqalanish juftlarini moylash qiyinligi bilan cheklanadi. Dizel dvigatellarining qattiq ishlashi va shunga mos ravishda detallarni yuklanishi moylash sharoitlari yanada yomonlashtiradi.

Zamonaviy yuqori quvvatli avtomobil dvigatellari odatda silindrlarini joylashuvi V shaklida bo'lib, bu shatun podshipniklarining yuklanishini oshiradi.

Dvigatellarni kuchaytirish ularning massasi va ugabarit ko'rsatkichlarining yaxshilanishi bilan birga kuzatiladi. Shu bilan birga, karterdagi moyning birlik hajmiga to'g'ri keladigan dvigatel quvvati miqdori sezilarli darajada oshadi, bu esa karterdagi moy haroratining oshishiga va kuyishga moy sarfining oshishiga olib keladi.

Kuchaytirishda tirsakli val podshipniklarida moy bosimi ham ikki baravar ko'payadi, gilza halqasi birikmasida - uch baravargacha, porshenni yuqori ariqchasidagi harorat 280ºS ga, shatunli vkladishda - 160ºS ga, turbokompressor podshipnikida - 280 - 320^0S [1-2, 4, 9] yetishadi. Bularning barchasi moyning ishlash sharoitlarini sezilarli darajada yomonlashtiradi - qo'shimchalarning tezroq ta'sir qilishi tufayli ularning resurslari kamayadi, kuyishga moy sarfi ko'payadi, detallar sirtida lak va qurum qopdiqlari qatlamlari paydo bo'ladi va qattiq qurum zarrachalarining ishqalanish orasiga tushishi detallarning jadal yeyilishiga olib keladi. Yuqoridagilardan ko'rinib turibdiki, moyning ishlash sharoitlari dvigatelning ishonchliligiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

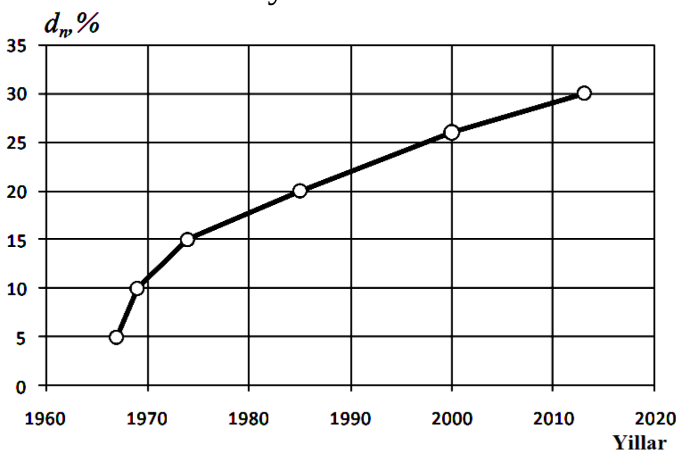
Bunday yuqori kuchaytirilgan dvigatellarning ishonchli ishlashini ta'minlashning eng samarali usullari quyidagilardir:

- zamonaviy yuqori sifatli dvigatel moylaridan foydalanish;
- moyni qo'shimcha sovutishni joriy etish;
- dvigatellarning konstruktsiyasiga o'zgarishlar kiritish;

- karterning ventilyatsiyasini yaxshilash;

- moyni tozalashni yanada takomillashtirilgan usullaridan foydalanish va boshqalar.

Hozirgi vaqtda moylash materiallari assortimenti doimiy va tez sur'atlar bilan kengayib bormoqda. Moylarga yangi qo'shimchalar ishlab chieskirishda muhim yutuqlarga erishildi, bu esa dvigatelning ishlash ishonchliligini sezilarli darajada oshirishga imkon berdi. [6, 1-2]. Qo'shimchalarni zamonaviy yo`nalishi - bu kompozitsion materiallardan foydalanishdir.



Yillar bo`yicha moylardagi qo'shimchalarning moy massa bo`yicha ulushining o'zgarishi

Biroq, dvigatelning ishonchliligini ta'minlash uchun moy sifatini yaxshilash bilan bir qatorda, moydan to'g'ri foydalanish ham zarur. Foydalanish jarayonida uning ish faoliyatini baholash usullarini ishlab chiqish, shuningdek dvigatel tarkibidagi moyni unda hosil bo'lgan va tashqaridan kirib keladigan zararli moddalardan yuqori sifatli tozalashni ta'minlash kerak.

Yuk avtomobillarining ekspluatatsion samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlarini tahlil qilish shuni ta'kidlash mumkinki, avtomobilda tashish tannarxi tarkibida TXK va ta'mirlash xarajatlari 12-15% ni tashkil etadi, buning natijasida transport vositasining ishlab chieskirishga qaraganda butun ishlatish davriga 5-6 baravar ko'p mablag ' sarflanadi [3-4]

Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, O`zbekistondagi yuk avtomobillari parkining 22 foizini KAMAZ tashkil etadi. KAMAZ transport vositalarining ishonchliligini o'rganish [3-4] shuni ko'rsatdiki, kuch agregati barcha buzilishlarning 32% dan 37% gacha, shu jumladan dvigatel - 25% dan 30% gacha. Ekspluatatsiyadagi dvigatellarning buzilishlarning tarkibini tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatdiki, to'satdan buzilish holatlarining katta qismi (45% dan 50% gacha) qoida tariqasida, texnik ekspluatatsiya qoidalari, konstruktiv va texnik nuqsonlar va ishlab chieskirishdagi nuqsonlar buzilganligi sababli sodir bo`ladi. Ta'mirlash xarajatlarining 60% gacha kuch agregatlarining buzilishini bartaraf etish hisobga olib, buzilishlarni bartaraf qilish hisobiga dvigatellarning ishonchliligini oshirish KAMAZ avtomobillarining ishlash samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.[10]

Zamonaviy dvigatellar uchun tobora ortib borayotgan ekologik, samaradorlik va quvvat sifatiga bo'lgan talablar doirasida KAMAZ dvigatellarini modernizatsiya qilish va sezilarli darajada oshirish natijalari quvvati bazaviy dvigatelga nisbatan 1,5 barobardan ko'proq oshishiga olib keldi. Shu bilan birga, uning asosiy detallari (tirsakli val, shatun, silindrlar bloki va boshqalar) o`lchovida sezilarli o'zgarishlar bo'lmadi, bu esa kuch agregatining chidamliligi va raqobatbardoshligini pasayishiga ta'sir ko'rsatdi.[14-18]

KAMAZ dvigatellarining asosiy xususiyatlari [8]

Parametrlarning nomlanishi, o`lchov birligi	Dvigatel modeli				
	KAMAZ-740.10	KAMAZ-740.11-240	KAMAZ-740.13-260	KAMAZ-740.30	KAMAZ-740.50
Nominal quvvati, kVt (o.k.)	154(210)	176(240)	191(260)	191(260)	265(360)
Tirsakli valning minimal aylanish davriyligida qizigan dvigateldagi moy bosimi, KPa (kgs/sm^2)	195-388 (3,5-4)	392-539 (4-5,5)	392-539 (4-5,5)	195-388 (4-5,5)	195-388 (4-5,5)
Maksimal aylanish momenti, N.m (kgs m)	667(68)	833(85)	931(95)	1079(110)	1470(150)
Silindr diametric, mm	120	120	120	120	120
Porshen yo`li, mm	120	120	120	120	130

Avtomobillarning raqobatbardoshligining muhim ko'rsatkichlaridan biri butun ishlash muddati davomida ishlash qobiliyatini ta'minlash xarajatlarining ishlab chieskirish xarajatlariga nisbatidir. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda bu nisbat o'rtacha 120% ni tashkil qiladi, O`zbekistonda esa 400% dan ortiq bo'lib, bu muammoli vaziyatni keltirib chiqaradi [3-4, 7-13]

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BO‘LAJAK QURUVCHI MUHANDISLARNI KASBIY KOMPONENTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA AXBOROT-KOMUNIKATSIYA TEXNOLOGIYALARI O‘RNI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada quruvchi muhandislarni tayyorlashda zamonaviy kompyuter texnologiyalaridan foydalanish usullari ko‘rib o‘tilgan. Hozirgi zamondagi qurilish yo‘nalishlari uchun ishlab chiqilgan yangi zamonaviy dasturlar quruvchi muhandislarni bilim va malakasini oshirishda juda katta rol o‘ynaydi.
Kalit so‘zlar: Yoshlar, oliy ta’lim, ta’lim, tarbiya, bo‘lajak, kasbiy, muhandislik grafikasi, kompyuter grafikasi, loyihalash, kompententlik, intellektual, integratsiyalashuv, intellektual, ijodiy, kognitiv, kelajak.

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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL COMPONENTS OF FUTURE CIVIL ENGINEERS

Annotation: This article examines the methods of using modern computer technology in the training of builder engineers. New modern programs developed for modern construction directions play a huge role in improving the knowledge and skills of construction engineers.
Keywords: youth, higher education, training, education, future, professional, engineering graphics, computer graphics, design, competence, intellectual, integration, intellectual, creative, cognitive, future.

Mamlakatimizda ta’lim sohasidagi islohotlar bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirib borilayotgan hozirgi davrda kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda, ta'lim samaradorligini oshirish borasida mavjud bo‘lgan xulosalar va tavsiyalarni amalda qo‘llashga ehtiyoj tug‘ilmoqda.Prezidentimiz tomonidan 2020-yil yil 6-noyabrdida imzolangan “O‘zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta’lim-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF- 6108 Farmonda ham “Mamlakat taraqqiyoti uchun yangi tashabbus va g‘oyalar bilan maydonga chiqib, ularni amalga oshirishga qodir bo‘lgan, intellektual va ma’naviy salohiyati yuksak yangi avlod kadrlarini tayyorlash, ta’lim tashkilotlari bitiruvchilari zamonaviy kasb egalari bo‘lishlari uchun ularda zarur ko‘nikma va bilimlarni shakllantirish” mazkur sohadagi asosiy yo‘nalishlardan biri sifatida belgilangan [1,2,3,4].

Boshqa sohalar singari quruvchi muhandislarni tayyorlashda ham dolzarb vazifa bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Buning uchun esa o‘qitish jarayonida ta’lim usullaridan unumli va oqilona foydalanish hamda bu usullarni takomillashtirish, yangilarini izlab topish, qo‘llash orqali quruvchi muhandislarning bilim malakasini oshirish zarur bo‘ladi. Shu sababli bugungi kunda qurilish sohasidagi asosiy dolzarb masala yangi bilimlarga ega bo‘lgan quruvchi muhandislarni yangi innovatsion kompyuter dasturlari bilan qurollantirishdan iboratdir. Quruvchi muhandislarni tayyorlashda hozirgi kunda Auto Cad programmasini talaba yoshlarga o‘rgatish ularda qurilish chizmachiligini shakllantirish imkonini beradi.Chunki quruvchi muhandislarga ta’lim-tarbiya berish, ularni kasblarga yo‘naltirishda kompyuter texnologiyalarning o‘rni katta hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ham malakali yetuk muhandis kadrlar tayyorlash uchun ularning kasbiy mahoratini oshirish uchun ta’lim-tarbiya sifati va samaradorligini oshirish muhim omil hisoblanadi.

Yoshlarni o‘qitish, ularga ta’lim-tarbiya berish, kelajak uchun munosib kadrlar qilib tarbiyalash hamma vaqt ham har bir davlatning eng birinchi navbatdagi ishlaridan biri bo‘lib kelgan. Bizning mamlakatimizda ham bunday ishlar davlatimiz rahbarlarining doimiy ravishda diqqat markazida turibdi, desak – ayni haqiqatni aytgan bo‘lamiz. Prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning bevosita tashabbusi va rahbarligida qabul qilingan hamda izchil ravishda amalga oshirilayotgan O‘zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo‘nalish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi respublikamizda rivojlanish taraqqiyotning yangi bosqichini boshlab berdi.Harakatlar strategiyasining to‘rtinchi – Ijtimoiy sohani rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biri bo‘lgan ta’lim tizimini takomillashtirish masalasiga ham alohida e’tibor qaratilgan.

Davlatimiz rahbarining har bir viloyatga tashrifi doirasida o‘tkazilgan yig‘ilishlarda, turli uchrashuvlarda so‘zlagan ma’ruza va suhbatlarida barkamol avlodni tarbiyalash, yoshlarning sog‘lom turmush tarziga amal qilib yashash masalalariga kun tartibidagi dolzarb masala sifatida qaralib kelinmoqda. Prezidentimiz ta’kidlaganidek: “Agar farzandimizga to‘g‘ri tarbiya bermasak, har kuni, har daqiqada uning yurish-turishi, kayfiyatidan ogoh bo‘lib turmasak, ularni ilmu hunarga o‘rgatmasak, munosib ish topib bermasak, bu omonatni boy berib qo‘yishimiz hech gap emas.”

Jamiyatning barcha sohalarida ro‘y berayotgan tub o‘zgarishlar yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash uchun samarali texnologiyalarni izlash va ulardan foydalanish zarurligini taqozo etmoqda. Mamlakatning iqtisodiy rivojlanishidagi muvaffaqiyat turli xil maqsadlar uchun muhandis kadrlarni tayyorlash sifati bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir. Bunday sharoitlarda faoliyatning kasbiy va boshqa faoliyat sohalarida mutaxassislarni ijodiy shaxs sifatida shakllantirish asosiy vazifa hisoblanadi. Muhandislarning malakasi yangi uskunalar yaratish, zamonaviy yuqori texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqish, texnik obyektlarni ishlab chiqarish va ekspluatatsiya qilishni optimallashtirish muammolarini ijodiy hal etish qobiliyati bilan tavsiflanadi.

Mamlakatimizda bu ehtiyojlar bir qator holatlar bilan mustahkamlanadi. Insonlarning tez oʻzgaradigan sharoitlarda oʻz aqliy va kasbiy qobiliyatlarini qoʻllashga koʻniktirish bilan bogʻliq muammolar majmui belgilangan. Jamiyatni rivojlantirishning an’anaviy mexanizmlarini transformatsiyalash jarayoni davlatning ijtimoiy, madaniy, amaliy siyosatida ustuvor vazifalarga urgʻu berish oʻzgarganligi bilan bogʻliq masalalar doirasini kengaytiradi. Ushbu vaziyatlarga bogʻliq holda ta’lim sifati yetakchi pedagog-olimlarning va butun jamiyatning diqqat markazida turadi.

Yuzaga kelgan vaziyat koʻp jihatdan arxitektura, qurilish, ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasi, va boshqa sohalar uchun yuqori malakali, kompententli mutaxassislarni tayyorlash masalasida yangicha talablarni qoʻydi. Oliy ta’lim tizimining yaxlitligini ilmiy asoslash talab etiladi, oʻquv jarayonini tashkil etishning turli shakllarini optimallashtirish, boʻlajak mutaxassislarning kasbi boʻyicha kompetentligini baholash mezonlarini ishlab chiqish masalalarining muhimligi ortadi. Oʻzgaruvchan jamiyat, iqtisodiy rivojlanishning zamonaviy tendensiyalari mutaxassisning kasbiy fazilatlari sohasiga yangi talablarni ilgari suradi.Oʻqitish jarayonining shakllari va texnologiyalari oʻzgarishiga, quruvchi muhandislar tayyorlash sifatini baholash mezonlariga bogʻliq boʻlgan ta’lim faoliyatining texnologiyalarini oʻquv faoliyatini tashkillashtirishning metodlari bilan transformatsiyasi pedagog-tadqiqotchilar faoliyati uchun keng imkoniyatlar taqdim etadi va mamlakatimizda boʻlajak quruvchi muhandislarning kasbiy kompententlik faoliyatiga jahon amaliyotida qabul qilingan yondashuvni bosqichma-bosqich tadbiq etishni shakllantiradi. Oʻqitish jarayonida talabalarni boʻlajak quruvchi muhandislarning kasbiy kompententlik faoliyati asosini birlashtiradigan va tashkil etadigan narsalarga yoʻnaltirishni nazarda tutadi. Jamiyatning bunday tartibi oliy oʻquv yurtida oʻqish davrida boʻlajak quruvchi muhandislarning kasbiy kompententligini rivojlanishidagi asosiy oʻzgarishlarni aniqlash uchun pedagogik tadqiqotlar oʻtkazishni taqozo etdi. Oliy oʻquv yurtidagi umummuhandislik tayyorgarligi ushbu muammolarni hal qilishga yordam beradi.

Oliy ta’lim tizimida boʻlajak quruvchi muhandislarning professional tayyorgarligi masalalari U.N.Nishonaliyev, A.A.Abduqodirov, A.R.Xodjaboyev, R. Xasanov, N.Saidaxmedov, Q.Oʻ.Tolipov, S.S.Bulatov kabi olimlarning ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borishgan.

Oʻqitish amaliyotini optimallashtirish chizma tayyorgarlik jarayonida ijodiy fikrlashni rivojlantirish muammolariga G.A.Ivashenko,S.A.Frolova, N.F. Chetveruxin, A.A.Chekmarev, V.I.Yakunin va boshqalarning asarlari bagʻishlangan.

Ammo chizma geometriya; muhandislik grafikasi, loyihalash asoslari, muxandislik va kompyuter grafikasi va boshqa geometrik-grafik fanlarni o‘rganish muammolari bo‘lajak kasbiy faoliyat xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda umumiy fanlarga o‘qitish bilan bog‘liqlikda yetarlicha tahlil etilmagan. Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, o‘zida o‘quv jarayonining tashkiliy – pedagogik, metodik va texnologik asoslarni jamlagan grafik fanlarini o‘zlashtirish bosqichida kasbga loyiqligi darajasini baholashning miqdoriy va sifat mezonlari hali ishlab chiqilmagan.

Yuqoridagi fikrlar bizni bo‘lajak quruvchi muhandis tayyorgarligining kasbiy kompententlik sifatiga talab yuqori bo‘lgan sharoitda alohida dolzarblik kasb etadigan oliy o‘quv yurtlari talabalari umummuhandislik- grafik tayyorgarligining tizimining samaradorligini nazariy asoslanishi va eksperimental tekshirilishi zarurligiga undaydi.

Quruvchi muhandislarning grafik tayyorgarligi amaliy tajribasini umumlashtirishi va ilmiy-uslubiy ishlarning tahlili yuqori malakali bo‘lajak mutaxassislarning grafik tayyorgarligi jarayonida quyidagi kamchiliklar va ziddiyatlarni aniqlashga imkon berdi.

- quruvchi muhandislar va ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalari ta’limi sohasida kasbiy ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirishning yaxlit uslubiy nazariyasi mavjud emas;
- kurs ishlari va bitiruv ishlarini bajarishda grafik bilimlaridan foydalanishning yuqori darajasini ta’minlash uchun kompyuter texnologiyalaridan foydalanish hali ham kamligi;
- yosh quruvchi muhandislarni tayyorlashda amaliy, loyihaviy va ishlab chiqarish faoliyatiga moslashtirish jarayonida grafik tayyorgarlik muammolari tahlil etilmaydi.

Bo‘lajak quruvchi muhandislarning oliy ta’lim muassasasida o‘qib yurgan davrida kasbiy kompententligi darajasi eng muhim xususiyati grafik tayyorgarligining sifati hisoblanadi. Qurilish yo‘nalishiga asoslangan Oliy ta’lim tizimida arxitektura va loyixalash asoslari fanini o‘qitish jarayonida kasbiy kompetentligini takomilashtirishning yangi ilmiy asoslangan shakllarini ishlab chiqish o‘qitish tizimidagi maqsad, tuzilish va bog‘liqliklarni tahlil etishga asoslangan. So‘nggi paytlarda o‘qitish tizimida quyidagi kamchiliklar paydo bo‘lmoqda:

• ma’lumotlar ba’zasining kamligi;
• o‘rganish uchun ajratilgan kompyuter texnologiylarning zamonaviy dasturlarda ishlay olmasligi;
• qurilishga oid dasturlar (Auto Cad,Corel Draw, 3D Max) biladigan kadrlarning kamligi;

Quruvchi muhandislarni o‘qitishning tuzilishida ta’lim darajasini va yangi metodik usullarni amalga oshirishning yaxlitligi “Arxitekturaviy loyixalash” fani mutaxassislarini tayyorlashning umumiy tizimiga integratsiyalashuviga imkon beradi. Talabalarning intellektual, ijodiy va kognitiv qobiliyatlarini shakllantirish o‘quv materiallarining uzluksizligi me’yorlari asosida o‘qitishda yetakchi o‘rinni egallaydi.

O‘qitish shakllari va usullaridagi talabalar o‘quv va kognitiv faoliyati xarakterining ketma-ketligi izchilligi, uyg‘unligi hozirgi vaqtda yetakchi mutaxassislar - pedagoglar tajribasi ishlaridan foydalanishga hamda bo‘lajak mutaxassislarning professional tayyorgarligi masalalari R.X.Djurayev, Sh.E.Qurbonov, A.R.Xodjaboyev, U.I.Inoyatov, Z.K.Ismailova, B.B.Ergashev, A.R.Xodjaboyev, MDH mamlakatlari olimlaridan S.I.Arxangelskiy, V.A.Slastenin kabi olimlarning ilmiy tadqiqotlari asosini tashkil etadi.

“Arxitekturaviy loyixalash” fanida deyarli barcha mavzular an’anaviy ravishda bir xil darajada o‘tiladi va talabalar o‘qishni va keyingi kasbiy faoliyatini muvaffaqiyatli davom ettirish uchun aynan nimani puxta egallashi kerakligini bilishga qiynalishadi. Talabalar yakuniy nazoratlarga o‘zlari uchun manfaat sifatida qaraydilar. Ularning ko‘pchiligining ongida bilim, ko‘nikma, malakalarini egallash emas, balki test va sinovlardan o‘tish tushunchasi hukmron.

Umumtexnika fanlaridan biri sifatida “Chizma geometriya va muhandislik grafikasi” quruvchi muhandis kadrlartayyorlashda asosiy fan hisoblanadi. Uning har bir bo‘limida boshqa fanlar mazmuni bilan bog‘liq va ularni o‘rganishda ishtirok etadigan materiallar mavjud. Shuning uchun chizma geometriya va muhandislik grafikasi fanini o‘rganish jarayonida ushbu fanni Oliy o‘quv yurtining yuqori kurslardagi fanlar va talabalarning kelajakdagi kasbiy faoliyati bilan uzviy aloqani ta'minlash juda muhimdir.

Xulosa qilib aytganimizda, oliy ta’lim tizimida eski o‘qitish tizimlari o‘rniga zamonaviy axborot komunikatsiya jihozlari bilan o‘qitish katta samara beradi. Bugungi kunda mavjud o‘qitish tizimidan kelib chiqadigan bo‘lsak yoshlarimizni jahon standartlariga mos keladigan dasturlar bilan qurollantirish zarur. Mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda fan,ta’lim va ishlab chiqarish integratsiyasini uzviy bog‘lash kelgusida raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlash imkonini beradi.

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O‘ZBEK MUMTOZ MUSIQA SAN’ATI VA DUNYO

Annotatsiya. Dunyodagi har qanday davlat o‘zining milliy musiqasini boshqalarga tanitishni istaydi. Albatta ularning har biri o‘ziga xos bo‘lib, o‘sha davlatning milliyligini aks ettirib turadi. O‘zbek mumtoz musiqa san’ati dunyodagi barcha xalqlarning musiqa san’atidanda boy va mukammal yaratilgan bo‘lib, asrlar osha avloddan avlodga o‘tib kelmoqda. Mumtoz musiqa san’atimiz o‘zbek xalqining yuksak ilm egasi ekanidan dalolat beradi. Bir necha yillar davomida san’atini dunyoga tanitish borasida ko‘plab ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, dunyoga taniqli san’atkorlar ham mumtoz musiqa san’atimizga qiziqish bildirib kelmoqdalar. Ushbu maqolada yuqoridagi fikrlar batafsil bayon etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: mumtoz musiqa, maqomlar, san’atkorlar, xalqaro festival, gastrol.

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THE ART OF UZBEK CLASSICAL MUSIC AND THE WORLD

Summary. Every country in the world wants to make its national music recognizable to others. Of course, each of them is unique and reflects the nationality of this state. Uzbek classical music art is rich, beautifully created and passed down from generation to generation for centuries. Our art of classical music testifies to the high scholarship of the Uzbek people. For many years, a lot of work has been done to popularize this art in the world. At the same time, world-famous artists are also showing interest in our art of classical music. This article describes the above points in detail.

Keywords: classical music, makoms, artists, international festival, tour.

O‘zbek mumtoz musiqa san’ati qadimiy bo‘lish bilan birga o‘zining ko‘rkamligi, salobati, mukammalligi bilan butun dunyo e’tirofidagi buyuk xazinamiz sanaladi. Uning jozibasi va betakror ohanglari hamisha xorijliklarni o‘ziga jalb etib kelgan. Nafaqat xorijlik tinglovchilar, balki xorijlik san’at ahli ham o‘zbek milliy musiqalariga katta qiziqish bildirib kelmoqdalar. Xorijlik san’atkorlarning o‘zbek musiqalariga bo‘lgan qiziqishlari, mehru muhabbatlarini biz ularning yurtimizda o‘tkazib kelinayotgan “Sharq taronalari” xalqaro festivallari, Xalqaro maqom san’at anjumani kabi yirik tadbirlarimizdagi ishtiroklaridan bilishimiz mumkin. Bu haqda ijtimoiy tarmoqning bir qancha saytlarida, jurnal va gazetalarda o‘qishimiz, ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Ayniqsa, o‘zbek milliy musiqa san’ati dunyo sahnalarida namoyish etila boshlanganidan so‘ng xorijlik san’atkorlar ham uni o‘rganishga xarakat qila boshladilar. Ular orasida mashxur xorijlik xonandalar ham, sozandalar ham, olimlar ham bor.

O‘zbek san’atkorlari dunyo bo‘ylab milliy san’atimizni, mumtoz musiqalarimizni dunyo ahliga namoyish etib kelmoqdalar va bu borada ularning erishayotgan yutuqlarini alohida e’tirof etish joiz. Birgina 1935 yilning 17-19 iyul sanalarida Angliyaning London shahrida o‘tkazilgan xalq raqslarining xalqaro festivalida ishtirok etib, unutilmas yutuqlarni qo‘lga kiritib yurtimizga qaytgan ustoz san’atkorlarimiz To‘xtasin Jalilov, Abduqodir Ismoilov, Usto Olim Komilov va Tamaraxonimlarning faoliyatini xayajon bilan eslamaslikning iloji yo‘q. [2. 36 b.] 3 kun mobaynida bu san’atkorlarimiz o‘zbek xalqining milliy kiyimlari bilan birgalikda go‘zal san’atini ham o‘ta mohirlik va betakror go‘zallik bilan taqdim etdilar. Sahnaga qirolicha Mariyaning shaxsan o‘zi chiqib o‘zbek san’atkorlarini qutlab oltin medal bilan taqdirlagan va Usto Olim Komilovning mahoratini alohida e’tirof etgan. Ma’lum bo‘lishicha qirolicha Usto Olim Komilovning barmoqlariga hayrat bilan nazar solar ekan uning qo‘llarini ushlab ohista yonog‘iga bosgan ekan. [4. 1 b.] Qirolicha Mariya Usto Olimning mo‘’jizakor panjalardan gipsga nusxa olib, London muzeyiga qo‘yishga farmon bergan. O‘zbek san’atkorlariga qoyil qolgan qirolicha o‘z qo‘li bilan festivalning oltin medalini taqib qo‘yadi. Usto Olim Komilovning bu panja nusxasi hozirgacha London muzeyida saqlanmoqda.

Bu voqeadan keyin ham o‘zbek san’atkorlari dunyo sahnalaridan bir necha marotaba o‘z san’atlarini namoyish qildilar, millionlab yuraklarni zabt etdilar. Ayniqsa bugungi kunda yosh xonandayu, sozandalarimizning xorijda taqdim etayotgan ijod namunalari tufayli qo‘lga kiritayotgan yutuqlari qalbimizni fahr va iftihorga to‘ldiradi.

O‘z navbatida xorijlik san’atkorlar ham o‘zbek musiqasini o‘rganish istagini bildirib kelmoqdalar, bunga ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali taqdim etilayotgan kontentlar yorqin misol bo‘la oladi. YouTube ijtimoiy tarmog‘ini kuzata turib britaniyalik xonanda, shoira va aktrisa Djos Stoun bilan Yu.Rajabiy nomidagi MMSI “Maqom xonandaligi” kafedrasi dotsenti, xonanda Shavkat Matyoqubovning birgalikdagi ijrosiga [5. 1 b.] ko‘zim tushdi. Video 2018 yilda tasvirga olingan va ijtimoiy tarmoqqa joylangan bo‘lib, unda Abduxoshim Ismoilov tomonidan Alisher Navoiyning “Tuyuq”iga bastalangan asar duet tarzida ijro etilgan. Djos Stoun YouTube ijtimoiy tarmog‘idagi shaxsiy saytidagi bu ijroning videotasviri ostiga shunday so‘zlarni ham qo‘shib yozgan: “Biz go‘zal O‘zbekistonga tashrif buyurdik va bu yerda Shavkat Matyoqubov va uning guruhi bilan tanishdik. Biz kuylagan qo‘shiq 15- asrda yashab ijod etgan, turkiy xalqlar shoiri Alisher Navoiy so‘zlari bilan aytiladi va “Tuyuq” deb nomlanadi. Ijro etganimiz bu asar juda noyob bo‘lib, o‘tmish ruhini bizga taqdim etadi va bu juda ajoyib edi. Bu yerda to‘liq videoni tomosha qiling, Sizga yoqadi degan umiddaman...” (Whilst in Uzbekistan, we met up with the lovely Shavkat Matyakubov and his band who sing with many types of traditional musical instruments from Uzbekistan, which produce a variety of melody and sounds. The song we sang is called "Tujuk" which is from a 15th-century poet called Alisher Navoi. It was wonderful to get into the spirit of singing a song from the past that has a unique story to tell. Here is the Full video, please share if you like...). Djos Stounning o‘zbek milliy musiqasiga bildirgan qiziqishi va birgina mana shu ijrosi dunyoning minglab tomoshabinini o‘zbek milliy musiqa san’ati bilan tanishishiga sabab bo‘ldi. 411 ming kuzatuvchisiga ega bo‘lgan san’atkorning shaxsiy blogida Abduxoshim Ismoilov tomonidan Alisher Navoiyning “Tuyuq”iga bastalangan asar ijrosi tasvirlangan video 23 ming kuzatuvchi tomonidan tomosha qilingan. Umuman olganda britaniyalik xonandaning o‘zbek milliy musiqasiga bo‘lgan qiziqishi va uni o‘rganishga, ijro etishga bo‘lgan ishtiyoqi har bir o‘zbekning qalbini to‘lqinlantirishi shubhasiz.

Mamlakatimizning birinchi prezidenti I.A.Karimov: “Biz milliy musiqamizga ko‘proq e’tibor qilishimiz lozim, chunki biz bu noyob durdonalarimizni dunyo miqyosiga olib chiqishimiz kerak. Yevropa madaniyatini rivojlantiruvchi davlatlar talaygina, lekin bizni san’atimizni faqatgina o‘zimiz rivojlantira olamiz.” deb, jon kuydirganlar. Bunga sabab, aslida yangi yosh avlod musiqa ijrochilarini kashf etish, jonlantirish, asrlar osha bizgacha kelayotgan maqom san’atini targ‘ib etishdir. Bundan tashqari bu san’atni dunyo miqiyosiga olib chiqib, milliy musiqamiz ohanglarini tanitish kabi maqsad qo‘yilgan. Qolaversa, 2017 yil 17 noyabrdagi Prezidentimiz Mirziyoyev Shakat Miromonovichning “O‘zbek milliy maqom san’atini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori maqom san’atimizni e’zozlash, uning istiqboli haqida g‘amxo‘rlik qilishga qaratilgan muhim qadam bo‘ldi. Qarorga muvofiq, o‘zbek milliy maqom markazining tashkil etilganligi, bu qadimiy san’atimizni yanada yuksaltirish chora-tadbirlari tasdiqlangani maqom san’atini yuksaklikka ko‘tarish, uning xalqaro miqyosda nufuzini, xalqimizning maqomga bo‘lgan ixlosi, mehrini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Yurtimizda milliy musiqa ijrochilarilaridan tuzilgan ansamblllar mavjud bo‘lib, ularning barchasi o‘zbek mumtoz san’atini kelajak avlodga asl holida yetkazishga va uni dunyoga tanitishda jonbozlik ko‘rsatmoqdalar. Ammo ular orasida eng nufuzli va otaxon ansambl borki u Yunus Rajabiy nomidagi maqomchilar ansamblidir. Ansamblda milliy san’atimiz namunalaridan uch voha maqomlari, xalq ijodiyoti namunalari, bastakorlar asarlarini qayta tiklab, O‘zMTRK oltin hazinasiga video hamda audio yozuvlar sifatida muhrlashga muvaffaq bo‘lishdi. Bundan tashqari 1978, 1987 yillarda Samarqand shahrida bo‘lib o‘tgan simpoziumlarida ansambl muvaffaqiyatli ishtirok etdi. 1979 yili Tojikiston maqom festivali, 1980 yili Ozarbayjonda bo‘lib o‘tgan “Mugam” festivallarida O‘zbek milliy san’atidan horijlik maqom shinavandalarini bahramand etishdi. [3. 151 b] Deyarli, barcha “Sharq taronalari” festival ko‘rik–tanlovida ko‘pgina xonandalarga jo‘rnavozlik qilishgan. Jumladan: “Sharq bulbuli”, O‘zbekistonda hizmat ko‘rsatgan artist Nasiba Sattorova, O‘zbekiston xalq hofizlari Soyib Niyozov va Abdunabi Ibrohimov. Bundan tashqari har safar Maqom ansambli festivalning ochilishida o‘z san’atini jonli ijroda namoyish etadi. Mustaqillik va Navro‘z shodiyonalari va ko‘plab davlat tadbirlarida barcha xonandalar musiqalarini boyitib jo‘rnavozlik qilishi barchaga ma’lum. Umuman olganda Yu.Rajabiy nomidagi maqom ansamblining mumtoz asarlarimiz, maqomlarimizni dunyoga tanitish borasidagi xizmatlari beqiyos.

Mamlakatimizda san’at rivojlanib bormoqda bunga shak shubha yo‘q! bizga Yevropadan kirib kelgan san’at turlari estrada, akademik vokal, orkestr va xor ijrochiligi kabi san’at turlari o‘ta rivojlanib, hatto Yevropa bu borada bizga havas qilsa arziydi. Bizni dunyo mamlakatlari iqtidorli yoshlari ko‘p, Yevropa klassikasini mohirona ijrochilari sifatida yaxshi tanishadi. Bizning milliy san’atimiz borligini va bu san’at dunyoning barcha klassikasini bir qo‘shganda ham saviyasi yuksak san’atimiz borligini afsuski ko‘pchilik bilmaydi. Bu ular uchun faqatgina qog‘ozlarda mavjud yoki bizni yurtimizda ilgari yashab ijod etib, hozirgi kunda AQSH, Isroil va boshqa davlatlarga ko‘chib ketgan Buxoro yoxudiylari bilan ketgan deb o‘ylaydi. [1. 109 b] Darhaqiqat, professor Otanazar Matyoqubov yozganlaridek, o‘zbek maqom san’atiga bugungi kunda butun dunyo havas ila qaramoqda. Maqomlarimizdek zabardast asarlari ko‘p bo‘lgan yurt dunyoda topilmaydi. Bunga juda ko‘plab ilmiy va amaliy izlanishlar guvohlik bermoqda. Bu asarlarimizning ijrochilarini yanada yoshartirmoq va aynan yoshlar ijrosida yanada ko‘proq xorijliklarga tanitish zamoni keldi. Buning uchun esa davlatimiz tomonidan juda katta sharoitlar yaratib berilgan. Ana shu imkoniyatlardan foydalanayotgan yoshlarimizga omadlar tilab qolamiz!

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PUPPET THEATER AS THE BEST WAY TO CONVEY THE RIGHT AND NECESSARY IDEAS TO YOUNG CHILDREN

Abstract. This article focuses on the upbringing of children, and puppet theater plays an important role in instilling in their minds the concepts of love, good and evil. Because any knowledge and visual impressions received in childhood will remain in the child's mind for a lifetime.

Keyword: children, knowledge, puppet, theater, spectacle, watch, scene, culture, actor, hero, fairy tale, magic, art.

The development, destiny and future of the world community is, of course, the upbringing of children, this is connected with their spiritual consciousness, knowledge and skills.

In educating young people on the basis of good ideas, their culture and spirituality and expanding your worldview and illuminating your innocent hearts with feelings Acquaintance in the future is mature, perfect, love for the Motherland, respect for parents, fulfilling one's filial duty from the heart, selflessness and philanthropy for the benefit of the people, perfection in the spirit of virtues, in a word, in the spirit of patriotism, the theater is one of the effective means of artistic education.

"The theater is the strength of its art in that it is a playwright, actor, director, artist, musician, dancer and is a collective creator, uniting the creativity of many other stage characters." its attractive in all aspects, movement and development

He deeply penetrated the spiritual world of thousands of spectators, his heart VG Belinsky wrote thoughts about the strings.

For the first time a young viewer gets acquainted with art from the puppet theater begins. Therefore, he often skins this dargokh, and finds answers to riddles that he could not solve from this dargokh. That is why the performances of the puppet theater are young, understandable to the viewer, diverse in terms of genre, meeting the requirements of the time, works with perfect content must be intellectually mature thoughts of love, good and bad creates concepts.

Another important aspect of the puppet theater is to introduce young people to the performing arts, to get used to the stage culture. They go from childhood to adulthood Time passes, themes change, and this youth theater and the musical drama theater go to see performances in theaters, for example, but so far the first puppet theater is considered the first theater that forms the worldview.

Because all the knowledge gained in childhood and the impressions seen with the eyes remain the same in the mind of the child for life.

As you know, the puppet theater has an ancient and rich history; the puppet theater has its own magical world. So magically traveling the world, you will definitely encounter archmages. Usually these are wizards - actors. With their help, we travel to the world of fairy tales, we make the pros and cons of the heroes of a fairy tale, their adventures, in short, to observe their experiences on the stage of the puppet theater through the play of actors, we make Puppets - the biggest helpers of the puppet theater artist.

She is a puppet artist and puppet master, according to the theme and idea of the performance prepared actors are simple inanimate puppets, speaking humanly, he is happy or sad, sleeps, moves his mouth and eyes, skillfully leads and votes for the heroes. In the magical world of the puppet theater, watching the actions of the heroes with soul and soul, a person who sees how the birds take food gets pleasure and enthusiasm. In our country, since the first days of independence, the state youth policy has been carried out in order to make our youth physically strong, healthy and spiritual.

At the same time, it should be emphasized that at present, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev is raising a healthy generation, the moral formation of a rich, morally mature, intellectually developed, highly educated personality, is being implemented in the field of educating young people in order to become perfect people in all aspects, the consistent development of theatrical art in spiritual and educational reforms, creators to support and encourage the creativity of our compatriots the creation of artistic works that are inviting, especially professional puppet theater development is a priority proof of this - 2017-2021 "Strategy of Action" and "Five we can see in the "important initiative".

Today in our republic there are ten professional puppet states the theater works. Most of the population of this republic is made up of young people. Like the moon, the category is a very low score for society, obviously. However, there is another side of the matter: are these theaters able to perform the important tasks assigned to them, what is the role of puppet theaters in the cultural life of children today?

In Tashkent, whether the residents of the capital will be able to satisfy their spiritual needs or how many children this theater can accommodate spectators in one year, such questions as they can serve remain transverse.

According to the Uzbekistan News Agency, the city of Tashkent has a permanent population of 2.71 million as of December 2021. It is cited to estimate the degree of coverage of the population by the puppet theater of the capital by numbers, this is not difficult to do. The same is true with the regional puppet theaters, figures will definitely appear. It is a pity that these figures are in some region. This is a sign that young people are growing up without this art form. ladies.

Further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan is a new creation of a new history of Uzbekistan, tangible and intangible cultural heritage, preservation and popularization of masterpieces of folk art and amateur arts, popularization, active work in the world cultural space of our country, ensuring integration, innovative culture and art on the implementation of systemic measures, aimed at the development of "Culture and Art" On May 26, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan took measures to further increase the role and influence of the field in the life of society. Decree No. PF-6000 was signed and on the basis of this Decree of Ministers, court decision No. 754 was approved on November 30, 2020.

In the decision of the State puppet theaters in the Syrdarya, Namangan, Navoi and Tashkent regions, the transformation of the Uzbek National Puppet Theater into the Republican Puppet Theater giving status is one of the things that has never been done in the history of the puppet theater, the owner of an important profession in the activities of professional puppet theaters, i.e.. "The Puppet Master" has not been studied anywhere until today, but was staged in the theater - they made puppets for performances in their own way.

Now, in the decree and resolution of the State Administration of Arts and Culture of Uzbekistan, in the 2021-2022 academic year, a bachelor's degree in the specialty "Puppet Making Technology" at the institute plans to open an educational field.

The art of puppet theater is the most important art of our people and the peoples of the whole world.

It is considered one of the rich ancient art forms, such as ballet theater, music and drama - an independent theater that has its own direction, like other theaters. Puppet theater is different, clearly different from theaters. Because in other theaters, the actors on the stage show it live in front of the audience, and in the puppet theater, on the contrary, the puppeteers will be behind the scenes. So it can be seen from this that at present state puppet theaters in our republic work with gloves and puppets are widely used on wires. However, today's modern processes are "ripening" even in young children from all sides.

Before school, modern computer technology and a telephone for school-age children when watching cartoons using devices, in these processes, "convince" to the spectacles on the stage of the performance, through these spectacles, education of the spirit will further increase its relevance. In these processes, the widespread use of the media on stage and in the manufacture of puppets of technology and mechanics of management from the developed countries of the world by studying and conducting a comparative analysis involving new methods, innovations, in my opinion, it is important to use in republican puppet theaters.

When we talk a lot about the puppet theater, we still talk about the history of the puppet theater, not about the theory, but about what kind of puppets really are, what is the point of making it according to the mentality of different peoples and nationalities? Many people have no idea about its content. European peoples or American peoples with their puppets Uzbekistan or Eastern peoples of dolls cannot be compared with each other, and these are just dolls. The meanings of the face, eyes or type of hair are different for all peoples.

Gradually, this affects his clothes, behavior, upbringing, and vitally begins to be reflected in the processes. "Our brave and courageous national heroes, the children of so many fairy tales that encourage kindness, kindness and deep thinking, as long as we have legends, our children are addicted to such dolls, you cannot ignore their departure." Therefore, raising children is very important considered a serious process. Our little children, who are simple-hearted, will be gullible.

Don't bring Barbie-type dolls to play with your child, maybe. to puppet shows that provide spiritual and cultural food, we, parents, bring kids as spectators, our children in the future, of course, to his physical and spiritual maturity, to the formation of his thinking, this helps to develop skills to do good deeds.

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TOPONYMIC STUDIES IN KARAKALPAKSTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

Abstract. This article will talk about toponymic research carried out in the Republic of Karakalpakstan during the years of independence, scientists contributing to the development of toponymic science, their research work and toponymic works.

Keywords. Toponymy, geographical name, toponymic study, geographical object, hydronym, ethnonym, anthropotoponym, etymology.

Introduction. Geographical names i.e. toponyms are considered our historical heritage that accompany these people throughout their lives, carrying a lot of historical, geographical information. Through toponyms, we can also identify many historical facts, natural-geographical conditions of regions, socio-economic, political-geographical processes, life, customs, culture and language characteristics of the population. Therefore, we need to determine the emergence, distribution, change of any geographical names in our territory, what meaning they have. All these questions – apply to the science of toponymy. Toponymy-studies geographical names, their formation, distribution, historical and current state, meaning-content and rules of spelling. A well-known toponymist scientist about geographical names E.M.Murzaev: “Both when reading a newspaper and listening to a radio, we often attribute events and phenomena to geographical names. We cannot imagine modern society without geographical names” writes [8]. For this reason, people have been interested in geographical names since ancient times. They live hundreds, even thousands of years, from century to century passes, from generation to generation. This is shown by the names of the many towns, rivers and seas mentioned in the monuments of ancient writing that have survived to this day.

Goals and objectives of the research work. Are to study and analyze the research work carried out in the field of toponymy on the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the years of independence on the basis of bibliographic, historical data.

Main part. It is known that scientists, linguist and geographer, historian and ethnographers, from ancient times to the present time, were interested in the origin of the name Karakalpak, ethnonyms and the names of geographical objects in the city, village, lake, river and other interested. In their scientific work, they have expressed their opinion about the geographical names of the territory. Toponymist scientist E.Berdimuratov about the toponymy of Karakalpakstan writes: "The toponymic of Karakalpak, like the toponymic of other well-known languages, has appeared and evolved over long historical periods beginning in the past. They are conspicuous as a layer of special terms in the language and are distinguished from other terms by their characteristics" [3].

The territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan has rich toponymic data, and the toponymy of the territory has been studied since ancient times to the present day. We set ourselves the goal of studying the period of the toponyms of Karakalpakstan from the years of independence to the present in this scientific article. The reason is that during this period, along with the research and development of many disciplines on the territory of Karakalpakstan, there was a great emphasis on the study of toponyms, scientific monographic research was carried out. When we study historical sources, we find in the works of a number of tourists and scientists about certain issues of geographical names and geographical terms in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, historical places located in the territory, city names, names of many hydro objects.

During this period, many scientists were engaged in the pressing problems of the geographical names of Karakalpakstan and are still conducting their research work today. Among these is the geographer J.Matmuratov is. The scientist published his scientific articles on toponymy of Karakalpakstan in magazines and newspapers [6,7]. He mentions that as general signs of toponymy of Karakalpakstan, it is inextricably linked with the history our country, the natural conditions of its territory and the linguistic characteristics of local peoples. Analyzing geographical names, he gives information that the most common geographical names in our republic are the names of this hydrographic objects.

One of the geographer scientists who studied the toponyms of Karakalpakstan on a large-scale scientific geographical basis is K.Seytniyazov. He mainly researched toponyms of the Northern districts of Karakalpakstan. In research work, the scientist identified the etymology of more than 500 toponyms and mapped them. About the toponyms of Karakalpakstan K.Seytniyazov writes as follows: "The local geographical names of Karakalpakstan can provide a lot of information in the study of toponymic issues, since our land is rich in toponyms. The toponyms of our republic contain Arabic, Mongolian, ancient Khorezm substrates" [9].

There is also a lot of scientific research in the field of local geographical terms in Karakalpak language. Especially in this regard, the services of linguistic scientists are great. In his scientific research, M.Qurbanov touched on the local geographical terms distributed in the territory of the Northern districts of

Karakalpakstan, their etymology and their place in the formation of a toponym [13]. At the same time, in the dissertation case provided information on the name and location of 464 geographical objects, compiled with the participation of geographical terms.

Research is also being carried out on toponyms of the southern districts of Karakalpakstan. In his research work, D.Yuldashev collected toponyms in the territory of the southern districts of Karakalpakstan and systematized them. In the researcher's research work, the toponyms of South Karakalpakstan were studied historically-etymologically, studying the toponyms of South Karakalpakstan in groups such as ethnonyms, anthropotoponyms, phytotoponyms, zootoponyms, toponyms associated with the natural-geographical nature of the object. Researcher as follows concluded about the toponyms in the area: “The complete loss of the bilinguistic environment in later times, the withdrawal of the Khorezmi language, resulted in some place names “adapted” to words from local dialect speech, and accordingly samples of toponymic folk oral creativity related to the interpretation of place names appeared” [12].

Scientific research is also carried out in Karakalpakstan on hydronymics (names of any water bodies), which is considered another branch of toponymic science. In his research work, G.Mambetova compiled a dictionary of hydronymic terms that hold in the territory of the Northern districts of Karakalpakstan and gave information about the names of a total of 644 water objects [5].

There is also a lot of scientific research on territorial toponymy in Karakalpakstan. In G.Abishov studies, the toponyms of the Chimbay district were studied historically-linguistically. In this, the etymology of the name Chimbay was studied in three periods, and views on the origin of the name, as well as on the lexical-semantic features of the Chimbay district toponyms, toponyms derived from human names, toponyms derived from ethnonyms, toponyms representing the natural-geographical signs of the object, plant names, toponyms associated with animal names, derived toponyms were analyzed [1].

I.Kholmuratov researched the oikonyms of Southern Karakalpakstan in a linguistic in terms of. South Karakalpakstan has studied the classification of oyconim according to their origin and naming characteristics in 12 groups, such as ethnooyconym, anthropooyconym, phytooyconym, sosiooyconym, migratory oyconym, geooyconym, derived from professionalisms, consecrated oyconym, zooyconym, topooyconym and neooyconym(s), created according to the numerical designation of objects, and stopped on the etymology of some oikonims [11].

A.Esemuratov has historically-linguistically in terms of researched the toponyms of the Khodzheyli district, and the etymology of the Khodzheyli toponym, the period of its origin and the early emergence of the Khodzheyli fortress as a city dates back to the late 17th century, as well as the fact that in those times there was a trade route between the Aral Sea and Khiva, where caravans stopped [4].

Kh.Tolibayev carried out research work on the topic “Linguocultural analysis of toponyms in Karakalpak dastans”. The researcher took toponyms in the language of the Karakalpak folk epics, given in volumes 100-1 of the 66 volumes of “Karakalpak folklore”, as the main source. A total of 509 toponyms were subject to analysis during the study. In the making of toponyms in Karakalpak epics, it has been found that the function of geographical terms is special, they occupy a fundamental place in determining the natural characteristics of a geographical object, and geographical terms are among the oldest language units [10].

For the first time in Karakalpakstan, O.Baltabaev analyzed socio-geographically in terms of i.e. a total of 1151 oykonims in the Republic. The Republic of Karakalpakstan and its administrative territorial units in terms of spectral-stratigraphic (language), lexical-semantic (content) and word-making (topoterminological) composition of oykonymy (1151 place names in total) quantitatively analyzed; for the first time, a two-level (2 regions and 7 sub-regions) oikonymic zoning scheme of the republic was developed based on a comprehensive analysis of the internal differences in the language, lexical-semantic and topo terminological structure of the oikonyms of Karakalpakstan; developed the essence of the concept of" toponymic inheritance " and the criteria for defining its elements (9 criteria in total) [2].

Conclusion. In addition to the research work above, O.Bekbaulov, G.Khojaniyazov, R.Ballieva, Sh.Abdinazimov, K.Pakhratdinov, K.Allanazarov, G.Khodjaeva, G.Tureeva, S.Amirlan, F.Urinbaeva in the scientific work of geographer, linguist and historians such as, we can see references to the toponyms of Karakalpakstan. Despite the fact that many toponymic studies are being carried out on the territory of the Republic, there are still works that need to be solved in this regard. Nevertheless, the fact that An Explanatory Dictionary of all Karakalpakstan toponyms has not been built, there is little etymological research, no electronic toponymic maps have been created leads us to do a lot of work on Republican toponyms and find solutions to problems.

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THE SCIENTIFIC VIEWS OF S. BAKHADIROVA ON THE STUDY OF THE OGIZ ZHYRAU VERSION OF THE "ALPAMYS" EPIC

Abstract: The article describes the scientific view of the works by S.Bahadirova in the study of the epic "Alpamys" version of Ogiz Zhyrau.

Keywords: repertoire, plot, content, zhyrau(jiraw), epic, image, hero, genre, research, motif, essay.

One of the scholars who gave an objective opinion about the variant of the heroic epic of Karakalpak, “Alpamys” is Doctor of Linguistics, professor S. Baxadirova. In the article " Ogiz Zhyrau"[14] presented by the scientist in the "Amiwdarya" magazine, she talks about the life and creativity of Ogiz Zhyrau (Khojambergen Niyaz Uli), that is, the artistic works that were in the repertoire of Ogiz Zhyrau, but which have not reached us. Including, in this article of the scientist, the students of Ogiz Zhyrau, who had about thirty kobiz (karakalpak national musical instrument) songs in his repertoire, and the terms he recorded in the article were given. Including, in his own work, the scientist carefully comments on the sly lines of the executioners of the "Alpamys" epic[15]. In the article "About the epic "Alpamys" by Ogiz Zhyrau", the scientist briefly dwells on the history of recording and publication of the epic by Ogiz Zhyrau, and evaluates it as a contribution to the folklore of the peoples of the world. It supports the opinions of N. Dawqaraev, I. Sagıtov, Q. Maqsetov about the epic that "the version of Ogiz Zhyrau is of the highest level in terms of ideality-artistic quality." In her opinion, ""Alpamys" sung by Ogiz Zhyrau is the main difference, its compact size, depth of content, few additional plots, originality of Zhyrau, beauty of language, abundance of religious words, names of the Prophet"[16] she points out and pays attention to the issues related to the unseen forces of the epic. The motive of childlessness of the fathers at the beginning of the story is often found in the epic notebooks of the peoples of the world, and its traces in the fairy tale "Kitabi dedem Korqut" took place in the fates of Baibura and Baybijan bek, and she pointed out the originality of the version of Ogiz Zhyrau and the similarities in content.

The article expresses the opinion that the rational breeding program has been created in accordance with the vital requirements for the life of livestock.

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[15] Qaraqalpaq qanday xaliq. Tashkent. Navruz.2017-year.111-126 page.
[16] Baxadirova S. Ogiz Jiraw. «Amiwdarya» newspaper. 1992-year. №10.81-83 page.

The motifs of the hero's choice of a worthy horse after reaching adulthood are compared to "Bamsi Beyrek" in the book "Kitabi dedem Korqut" through analogical plots, which is one of the traditional motifs in heroic epics with similarities between them and proves it with relevant examples.

Plot events, episodic details in the article are studied by comparing the Uzbek version of the epic with the version of the son of Fazil Yuldash Uli and the Kazakh versions. For example, in the version of the son of Fazil Yuldash Uli, from the 14th chapter belonging to Alpamys, it is found that the yellow house was inherited from his father, which is not found in any other version, and in the Kazakh versions, more attention is paid to the name than to the weapon. However, I believe that the motive for choosing Baishubar is not so prominent in the Uzbek version. In the version of Ogiz Zhyrau, the words "Bayshubardin suw tulpardan bolgandi, jel biyeden turgandi" are compared with the name of Bamsi-Beyrek in the book "Korqut ata" and the name of the sea - jel biye, suw-tulpar is important to remember that it is called by the terms of ancient Greek myths.

One more feature of the Ogiz Zhyrau version in the epic is that three types of competition are not used in the conditions of the competition as in other epics. Only the type of sending a horse to the flag has been preserved. It comes to the conclusion that all versions of the epic have the idea of the girl risking herself to the winner of the competition. In the version of the Uzbek folk heroic epic "Alpamys" by Fazil Yuldash Uli, the girl puts her own head on the flag under four conditions (horse racing, minting, wrestling, bending a bow), in the book "Korqut ata", Banu-Chechek says that she will marry the man who wins in three rounds of competition. By quoting the epic facts of "the one whose name is in front of him, the one whose shot is far away from the target, the one who has won the fight", this program concludes that it is one of the traditions left from the folklore of the Turkic peoples before the Muslim religion. In our opinion, the unique plots among the national versions of the "Alpamys" epic, no matter how much they have been transformed, are valuable in that they retain the main motivational direction with the periodical and public impressions mentioned by the scientist to a certain extent.

Regarding the study of the plots mentioned in the second visit of "Alpamys" to the land of rest, the scientist defines them as "the main plot line common to all versions".

One of the outstanding features of Ogiz Zhyrau’s novel is that the epic is characterized by a sharpening of religious influence. For example, the reason why Alpamys went to prison, the episodes warning that he was punished for worshiping God before travel. The names of prophets such as Kawis-Qiyas, Jilqishi ata Khazreti Aliy, Dawit, etc. It is decided that it is necessary to carry out a large search before them.

The scientist proves that the Ogiz Zhyrau version of the epic is distinguished by its high artistic quality, compactness, content, the abundance of traditional motifs characteristic of heroic epics, and the richness of mythological images. [17]

In conclusion, the scientist's scientific and serious thoughts are especially important for young scientists in solving a number of necessary problems regarding the version of the "Alpamys" epic.

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IMPORTANT FOOD ADDITIVES TYPE OF E

Abstract. This article describes the most relevant type E food additives in the world, their classification.
Keywords: food additives, safety, preservatives, antioxidant, food colorings.

Food additives are substances that are added to foods for technological purposes. In Europe, food additives are labeled with a numeric code preceded by the letter E. The E code means that the additive has passed the appropriate safety assessment procedure and is approved for use in the European Union.

By origin, food additives can be divided into natural and artificial:

1. natural additives are substances isolated from food, for example, agar-agar (E 406, $(C_{12}H_{18}O_9)_n$) and carrageenan (E 407) are obtained from seaweed, pectin (E 440) from fruits, etc.;

2. synthetic additives, which are of two types:

• Synthesized substances also found in natural foods, such as the antioxidant ascorbic acid (E 300) or the preservatives sorbic acid (E 200) and benzoic acid (E 210);

• artificial substances that have no natural analogues, such as the antioxidant butylhydroxyanisole (E 320) or food azo dyes.

Food additives are used, for example, to better preserve foods (preservatives), to give them the desired consistency (stabilizers, gelling agents, emulsifiers, thickeners), to make them more attractive in color (food colours), etc.

According to their main functions, food additives are divided into groups. Belonging to the main group does not exclude the presence of other functions in additives.

The most commonly used groups of food additives in food are as follows: food colorings (E 100–E 199), preservatives (E 200–E 299), antioxidants (E 300–E 399), emulsifiers, stabilizers (E 400–E 499).

In addition to those listed, additional groups are used, such as acidity regulators, flour improvers, anti-caking agents, odor and taste enhancers, glazing agents, sweeteners, thickeners, gelling agents, packaging gases, etc.

The use of food additives in a product is permitted if, according to the available scientific data, its use does not pose a danger to the health of the consumer, it is technologically justified and does not mislead the consumer.

Before a food additive is allowed to be used in the European Union, its safety for human health is assessed by the European Food Safety Authority. Food additives are evaluated for toxicity, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, and other indicators. Based on a toxicological examination, if necessary, an acceptable daily dose is determined, indicating the amount of a substance per kilogram of body weight that a person can consume daily throughout life without harm to health.

When evaluating the safety of food supplements, one also considers how much a consumer is likely to consume during the day. For this purpose, recommended limits and maximum daily amounts of products containing this additive are calculated for food additives. EFSA considers the use of a food supplement safe only when the daily amount of the supplement obtained from all foods is less than the maximum recommended amount of the food supplement.

For example, the acceptable daily intake of the sweetener aspartame (E 951) is 0–40 mg per kilogram of body weight. This means that a person with a body weight of 60 kg can consume up to 2400 mg of aspartame every day (40 mg / kg × 60 kg = 2400 mg) throughout life without harm to health. If aspartame is added, for example, to soft drinks at a maximum permitted dose of 600 mg/l, then a person with a body weight of 60 kg can drink 4 liters of aspartame soft drink during the day. For a child weighing 20 kg, a safe daily dose of aspartame is 800 mg (40 mg / kg × 20 kg = 800 mg), according to which he can drink 1.3 liters of the above drink during the day without harm to health.

At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the safe amount for consumption refers to all food during the day.

This means that if a child drinks 1.3 liters of a soft drink per day with the maximum permitted content of aspartame, then he should no longer receive this substance from any other sources, such as certain sugar-free products, vitamin preparations, table sweeteners, etc.. On the other hand, foods and beverages generally do not contain food additives in the maximum permitted amounts. In addition, a single excess of the permissible daily dose does not yet pose a health hazard, problems can begin when the allowable daily dose is exceeded for a long time.

If a sweetener is added to a food product, this must be indicated on the label.

The use of food additives in the product must be justified. This means that food additives in a product can only be used when improving the properties or maintaining the nutritional properties of the product cannot be achieved by other technological methods. For example, high-fat foods require the use of antioxidants to protect them from rancidity, color and taste changes, and loss of nutritional value.

One of the most common antioxidants is ascorbic acid E 300 (vitamin C).

Nutritional supplements should not be confused with dietary supplements. The difference between them is that food additives are added to food during production or preparation, and this is done for technological purposes, while biologically active additives are used to supplement food, these additives are primarily a concentrated source of nutrients. Dietary supplements are, for example, various kinds of vitamins and preparations containing mineral nutrients.

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TRANSPORTATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM AND ITS IMPACT ON ECOLOGY DRIVING FACTORS

Abstract. Currently, all sectors of our country are developing. Along with them, the transport system of the country is also the same as before than fast and fast in a hurry developed directly has reached a level where it can compete with a number of foreign countries. Its importance in the economy of country is very high. Although its importance in carrying out export, import, international trade relations, economic relations is incomparable, but its to the environment especially into the atmosphere issuing harmful substances, ecology damage take is coming and of this as a result climate changes reason of people _ serious about their health effect is doing This in the article of transport development system and to ecology conducting effect his to be studied and solutions about in detail illuminated.

Key words: transport, Uzbekistan, railway, car transport, ecology, Fergana valley, export, import.

I Introduction

Social and economic development of any area and of the population life level and marriage conditions in lifting of transport place and its essence is incomparable. Transport links production between industry and agriculture, exchange of products between different regions of the country, its external trade provides. Before the development of new territories, transport routes are transferred to them. The construction of transportation infrastructure, especially roads, has direct and indirect effects on ecosystems. These effects can be measured in both abiotic and biotic components and have resulted in the emergence of a new field of study called "Road Ecology” [1]. The life of modern cities cannot be imagined without transport. The defense value of transport is also very great. Measures to protect the environment can have unintended consequences, including a "rebound" effect where changes in behavior offset some of the environmental gains. This effect is not solely price-based and can also include indirect effects such as spillover of environmental behavior and technical spillover effects [2]. Transport is one of the important branches of material production. Its level of development has a direct impact on the country's economy, location and development of production forces [3]. The Republic of Uzbekistan was established as an independent state on September 1, 1991. The area is 448.9 thousand km². Administratively, it consists of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 12 regions and the city of Tashkent. Uzbekistan has a unique position on the world community and political map. Our country is located almost in the heart of Central Asia. It does not have direct access to the sea. Due to this, in the transport system, air, pipeline, car, railway transport [4] is often used for conducting foreign trade relations and developing relations with other countries. Transport provides production links between industry and agriculture [5], and product exchange between different regions. In the development of new territories, transport types are usually transferred. Currently, the country cannot be imagined without transport. Transport is also of great importance in the defense system. It is well known from history that trade, science, and crafts have reached the highest heights in the areas where the Great Silk Road passed. After this road lost its importance, the geopolitical position of the region changed a lot. As a result, modern Uzbekistan became the landlocked country farthest from seaports. Today, the shortest railway of the republic to the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Sea of Japan, and the North Sea is about 3,000 km long. This is a long road that passes through the territory of several countries, which complicates the economic relations of Uzbekistan, increases the cost of transportation, and makes products uncompetitive. Regional organization and development of transport in the conditions of market relations is one of the main tasks of our government.

The analysis of the literature written on this situation showed that we will consider this in the example of Farg'ana Valley. The importance and role of vehicles in the economy of the Farg ona valley.

II Materials and method

The step-by-step development of transport in Uzbekistan is detailed below.

Railways occupy a leading and important place among the types of transport available in Uzbekistan. The importance of this type of transport in foreign economic relations of countries, especially in export and import relations, is incomparable. Another advantage of rail transport over other modes of transport is that it is less harmful to the environment, has a very high capacity for transporting goods and passengers, is not subject to the vagaries of the weather, and is regularly scheduled. will be in motion. In this way, it is very different from automobile and especially air transport. Railway transport plays an important role, especially in inter-regional economic relations. Railway construction in Uzbekistan began in 1888. The Krasnovodsk-Chorjoi railway was continued from the station to Samarkand. From 1890, it was delivered from Tashkent to Andijan. In 1905, a railway was launched between Orenburg and Tashkent. Despite the economic difficulties, the republican government attached great importance to the restoration of damaged railways and the construction of new roads. In 1934, the opening of the Turkestan highway became very important in the economic development of the republic. Angren railway was built and put into operation in the years before independence. In 1952-1956, with the construction of the

Chorjoi-Kungirot railway, lower Amudarya was connected with other regions of Uzbekistan in the former union. In 1962, the Navoi Uchkuduk railway was completed and put into operation. Syrdaryo-Jizzakh was connected with Samarkand-Karshi at a short distance. In 1972, the Denov railway was built through Kungirot-Ustyurt. Now, Central Asia is connected to Europe by a two-way railway.

Road transport is developing rapidly in Uzbekistan. This transport mainly plays an important role in the transportation of inter-regional and inter-farm goods of the Republic. In the following years, its importance is increasing in the transportation of goods of the Commonwealth of Nations and other international countries. Car transport, especially in 1926, passenger transportation by means of regular buses began in the republic (the first intercity bus service was launched in 1906 on the Ferghana-Margilan route). Since then, passenger buses have grown in number and quality. It is the main means of transport in desert, hilly and mountainous areas where there is no railway. Several concrete roads - Tashkent-Almaliq road, Greater Uzbekistan tract, Fergana public road, Zarafshan and Karakalpakstan tarkts and other roads were built. Currently, about 70 bus and taxi motor sheds have been built in the Republic, they are equipped with modern equipment.

Air transport. The history of the republic's air transport-civil aviation began in the 1920s. On May 20, 1924, the first passenger flight was carried out on the 800 km long Tashkent-Avliyota (Jhambul)-Pishpek (Bishkek)-Almaota route. In the same year, the Kogon-Aqtokai-Darganota-Khiva and Bukhara-Termiz-Doshanbe air routes with a length of 450 km were opened. In 1924, a total of 1,000 passengers, 200 kg of mail, and 5 tons of cargo were transported by air transport. From 1930, airplanes began to fly regularly on the Tashkent-Moscow route. At the same time, the construction of airports was also started. First, in 1932 in Tashkent, in 1939 in Nukus and Urganch, in 1940 in Termiz, in 1941 in Namangan, airports were built and put into operation.

Pipeline transport. If we look at the history, we will see that the first oil pipeline was put into operation in Uzbekistan in 1908. In the same year, a 20-km long pipeline was laid from the Chimyon oil field to the Altiariq oil refinery. Later, the discovery of new oil and gas fields in the country became the basis for the development of pipeline transport [6]. Now there is a total of 228.5 km from the oil fields to the Farg'ana and Altiariq oil refineries alone. Water transport. In 1950, Termiz river port was established in the middle stream of Amudarya in Surkhandarya region. In 1952, a ship repair plant was built in Khojaly. In the lower part of the Amudarya, Sharlavuk, Tortkol, Beruniy, Karatov, Khojayli harbors were built on the banks of the river in different years.

Transportation is one of the main sources of air pollution. Its environmental impact is as follows. Environmental problems related to the impact of various transport objects on the environment are determined by the amount of emissions of toxic substances by engines, as well as the pollution of water bodies. Solid waste and noise pollution contribute to the negative impact. In addition, it is primarily the car transport that pollutes the environment and uses energy sources. The negative impact of rail vehicles is an order of magnitude lower. Pollution of air, sea and inland water transport will be reduced.

Social and economic development of any region and the life of the population

The role and importance of transport in raising the level is incomparable. Transport provides production connections between industry and agriculture, exchange of products between different regions of the country, and its foreign trade. Before the development of new territories, transport routes are transferred to them. The life of modern cities cannot be imagined without transport.

As a result of the work carried out in the field of transport in Uzbekistan, new settlements, cities, industrial enterprises, transport hubs will be created, the image of the regions will change, transit road and railway transport will benefit the economy to a certain extent. It should be noted that "the road of a developed country will not be good, on the contrary, a country with a good road will be developed" and it is not difficult to understand that one of the determining bases of the socio-economic development of the country is transport systems.

In fact, the economic reforms implemented in the republic are aimed at improving the transport network, creating legal bases for the operation of national air and railway companies in market conditions, and ensuring their coordination with the international communication system. Fergana economic region, located in the eastern part of the republic, in a "closed" state, is more transport-geographical than other regions of the republic.

III Results and Discussion

The environmental impact of motor transport burns a large amount of petroleum products, cars harm the environment (primarily the atmosphere) and human health. The air is saturated with oxygen, saturated with harmful substances of exhaust gases, the amount of dust accumulated in the atmosphere and collected on the surface of various substrates increases. The automobile transport complex is a powerful source of environmental pollution. 89 percent of the 35 million tons of harmful waste is the waste of automobile transport and road construction enterprises. Transport is of great importance in the pollution of water bodies. In addition, traffic is one of the main sources of noise in cities and contributes greatly to thermal pollution of the environment. In addition, 200 km^3 of wastewater containing pathogenic microorganisms enter passenger cars every kilometer of road per year., as well as up to 12 tons of dry garbage.

According to the data, road transport takes the leading place in terms of damage to the environment, it is the main source of air pollution. It accounts for more than 90% of air pollution, less than 50% of noise impact, and 65-68% of climate impact. Noise and air pollution from moving trains have a negative impact on human health and affects the quality of life of the population as a whole.

To combat environmental degradation, it is necessary to develop inexpensive environmentally safe criteria and environmentally friendly technologies, and most importantly, to ensure public participation in environmental activities. After all, it is impossible to imagine solving global environmental problems without public participation. The first steps to involve the general public in environmental protection should be:

- eliminating the information vacuum, providing the population with the necessary environmental information. Here, the active position of mass media, journalists and bloggers, who are the link between the government and the population, is important;

-that affect the environment in one way or another and

introduction of the mechanism of expert supervision of constructions and public discussion;

-introduction of a mechanism of public control over the spending of budget funds allocated for nature protection, as well as the distribution and spending of foreign investments;

- development of environmental information transmission, storage and processing systems.

IV Conclusion

In conclusion, transportation allows for the deepening of the geographical division of labor both across the country and around the world by transporting cargo and passengers. It plays an important role in the development of cultural, political and economic relations with other countries. Transport types are usually grouped according to the type of cargo they carry, how much they carry, and the speed of movement, and mainly vehicles with a large volume have a large impact on the environment.

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LINGUISTIC BASIS OF THE FORMATION OF BILINGUAL (ENGLISH-KARAKALPAK) DICTIONARY

Abstract. Dictionary usage is a way to express a society's culture, as well as its distinctive national characteristics and aspects of daily life. This article places particular emphasis on the need to create bilingual dictionaries for English and Karakalpak, taking into account their structural, social, and cultural purposes. The structure, techniques, and means of producing dictionaries, as well as research on the creation of the English-Karakalpak bilingual dictionary as one of the representations of the English and Karakalpak worlds, are all given specific emphasis in this study. Comparative analysis is the research's fundamental methodology. The study's findings show that each language's word systems have some commonalities and some differences.

Keywords: dictionary, vocabulary, bilingualism, English language, Karakalpak language, formation, structure, organization.

Introduction. The terms lexicology and lexicography are derived from the Greek word "lexico," which is an adjective from the noun lexis, which means "speech,""way of speaking," or "word." They are extremely connected, and as the latter depends on the former directly, applied lexicology may be used to describe it. Lexicology is a field of linguistics that studies the vocabulary and character qualities of specific words and word families. Two linguistics subfields both discuss the concept of "word". A "word" is the primary lexical component of a language that is created when a group of sounds are connected to a meaning.[2, 4-5].

Bilingual dictionaries undoubtedly perform one of the most significant roles in language learning, and their absence from the educational process is unthinkable. They are still the most frequently used reference materials for learning a second or foreign language at all levels. In addition to being helpful for students, bilingual dictionaries are also valuable for travelers, linguists undertaking research, and anyone who need to translate various vital documents, such as diplomas or medical instructions, into a foreign language. Furthermore, dictionaries must be well-made and simple to use. Due to this, lexicography—and bilingual lexicography in particular—is becoming more and more significant [4, 21–22].

It should be noted that bilingual lexicography is a more particular term than lexicography itself, and that it can be defined as the process of developing bilingual dictionaries. In other words, a bilingual dictionary presents the vocabulary and phraseology of one language (referred to as the source language) and translates these components into a second language (known to as the target language), producing equivalent words in two languages.

The challenges in this area and the lexicography of bilingual dictionaries, particularly English-Karakalpak and Karakalpak-English dictionaries, are the main topics of this study.

The structure of the English-Karakalpak dictionary may be broken down into three main components: external or supplementary matter, macro-structure, and micro-structure.

The front, middle, and back matter—which frequently includes the inside covers and, increasingly, the outside covers and dust jacket—comes in addition to the center word list or the dictionary entries from A to Z and from A to Ch (English-Karakalpak and Karakalpak-English dictionaries). Most essential, a user's handbook or dictionary key can be found in the front matter.

The key is now regarded as crucial, although both users and reviewers frequently appear to neglect it. It describes the metalanguage, symbols, codes, punctuation, intricate typography, and entry layout of the dictionary as well as its style, structure, and content. It frequently takes the form of copies of sample entries with each macro- and micro-structure component underlined and discussed in turn [7].

The list and arrangement of the lexical items placed in the dictionary, the lemmas or headwords, is referred to as the macro-structure. Lemma is chosen in this case because it has no bearing on the morphological condition of the objects. Practically speaking, the lemma list is based on the anticipated volume and range of the dictionary. It can be rather selective, as in compact pocket dictionaries, or quite thorough, as in huge unabridged books. Current one-volume defining dictionaries typically stress the fundamental core vocabulary of current standard usage while putting equal emphasis on new words and meanings as well as terminology from science and technology, depending on size and goal.

The lemmas are now nearly always arranged alphabetically. It must be decided whether to treat each item as a main lemma or to make a distinction between main lemma and sub-lemma. Lexicographers must decide how to group or organize these into nests or niches, how to distinguish main lemmas from sub-lemmas, and whether to provide all or some sub-lemmas with a full or partial range of lexicographic information or to simply list them as run-ons.

The lexicographic details about the lemma that are provided in the dictionary article are referred to as micro-structure. Different dictionaries have different rules on what they consider to be lexically relevant information and how they present it. The micro-structure frequently offers details about the shape, significance, and application of the lemma. Formal information may comprise spelling, pronunciation, inflected forms, and part-of-speech information, such as mass nouns, transitive or ergative verbs, predicative adjectives, and approved variants in many standard varieties.

Definitions or explanations of literal and figurative, denotative and connotative meanings are included in semantic information. These could be synonyms or nearly-synonyms, like analytical definitions with genus proximum and differentiae specificae, or they could be formulae or paraphrases. They are typically supplemented with pragmatic information or diasystematic marking on register, frequency, currency, style, status, and subject area. Paradigmatic information covers lexical fields involving synonyms, antonyms, or hyponyms. Syntagmatic information covers lexical collocation, grammatical colligation, and complementation.

They may also include cross-references to other entries or to extra-textual middle and back matter, as well as authentic, adapted, and constructed textual examples, usage notes, brief essays on synonyms, and indications of word-formational activity, particularly for derivatives and compounds that are not lemmatized and described separately. The micro-structure's typeface and layout must, like the macro-structure, be primarily user-friendly. [1, 12-13]

Taking into account the above-given data, it is time to present some examples based on the comparison of two languages.

Translation

English-Karakalpak:

Combination /…/ n (mixture) kombinatsiya; (code) kod.

Karakalpak-English:

Tutqın-prisoner, captive

Equivalents

Full equivalence:

English-Karakalpak:

Condensed milk – Quyultirilǵan sút

Karakalpak –English:

Ótiw dáwiri – transitional age

Partial equivalence:

English-Karakalpak:

Ride – Toǵay jolı

Karakalpak-English:

Ǵamxorlıq qılıw – look after

Zero equivalence: Use direct borrowing, new coinage, loan-translation, or description.

English-Karakalpak:

Fiskal– Fiskal

Karakalpak-English:

Kefir - kefir

Near –equivalent

English-Karakalpak:

Foreign Secretary n (BRIT) (Sırtqı ısler ministri

Karakalpak-English:

Direktsiya (mektep) (board (of governors)

Gloss

English –Karakalpak:

National /…/ adj […] (BRIT) National curriculum

Ulıwma programma (oqıtıw) (mekteplerde)

Karakalpak-English:

Kapusta sorpa – cabbage soup

Example + translation

English-Karakalpak:

Narrowly /…/ adv […] he only narrowly avoided injury Ol derlik jarahatlanbawga hareket etti

Karakalpak-English:

Xizmet etiw.Qanday xizmet etiwim múmkin?

What can I do for you?

We should know word classes, mainly a traditional, grammatical categorization as well:

Nouns (cat, terek)

Verbs (run, kuliw)

Adjectives (beautiful, batir)

Adverbs (fluently, birden)

Prepositions (near, ushin)

Abbreviations (USIA, CCCP)

Multi - word terms (had better, used to)

Conclusion. The data above can be used to draw the conclusion that creating bilingual dictionaries is a difficult task because it involves covering every aspect of the entire language. The primary methods for creating bilingual dictionaries were considered when creating the English-Karakalpak translation. The English-Karakalpak dictionary was created using three main component elements, specifically outside or supplementary matter, macro-structure, and micro-structure. The alphabetical arrangement of the bilingual dictionary's parts is A-Z for the English language and A-Ch for the Karakalpak language. Additionally, the main word classes were considered when creating the bilingual dictionary, including nouns (cat, terek), verbs (run, kuliw), adjectives (beautiful, batir), adverbs (fluently, birden), prepositions (near, ushin), abbreviations (USIA, P), and multi-word phrases. (had better, used to). Overall, the presented materials in the article are considered as valuable in the formation of English-Karakalpak dictionary.

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TARBIYACHI PEDAGOGLARNING PSIXOLOGIK- PEDAGOGIK KOMPETETNTLIGINI SHAKILLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya. Ta’limda kompetentlik bilan yondashuv turli ko’nikmalarni egallash, kelajakda ijtimoiy, kasbiy va shaxsiy hayotlarida samarali harakat qilishga yo’naltiradi. Tarbiyachining vazifasi mustaqil qaror qabul qilish, masala yechimining yangicha usullarini topish, olingan natijaga mustaqil baho berish kabi vaziyatlarda samaraga erishish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish.

Kalit so`zlar. Ta’lim, markaz bilim, tafakkur, qurish, reja, aqliy tarbiya, ko'nikma, malaka, tarbiya, bilish, qobiliyat, muhit, ijtimoiy, rahbar, metod, yasash, irsiyat.

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FORMATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL-PEDAGOGICAL COMPETENCE OF EDUCATORS

Annotation. A competent approach to education leads to the acquisition of various skills, effective action in the future social, professional and personal life. The task of the teacher is to develop the ability to make independent decisions, to find new ways of solving problems, to independently evaluate the obtained results.

Key words. Education, knowledge, thinking, plan, intellectual education, skill, competence, training, knowledge, ability, environment, social, leader, method, heredity.

Pedagog tarbiyachi shaxsiga qo'yiladigan muhim talablaridan biri shuki, u o'z predmetini, uning metodikasini chuqur o'zlashtirgan bo'lishi zarur. Bu pedagog-tarbiyachining obro'sini ko'taradi. Tarbiyachi kasbiga xos bo'lgan muhim fazilatlaridan, talablaridan biri bolalarni sevish ularning hayoti bilan qiziqish har bir shaxsni hurmat qilishdan iborat.

Tarbiyachilarning asosiy uslubiy yondashuvlar quyidagilarni o’z ichiga oladi:

-yosh tarbiyachining psixologik-pedagogik kompetensiyasini ajralmas va murakkab tashkil etilgan jarayon sifatida shakllantirishni ochib beradigan tizimli yondashuv;

- yosh tarbiyachining psixologik va pedagogik kompetensiyasini uning kasbiy kompetensiyasining bir qismi sifatida ko'rib chiqishga imkon beradigan kompetensiyaga asoslangan yondashuv;

- yosh tarbiyachining psixologik-pedagogik kompetensiyasini shakllantirish jarayonini, uning shaxsiy pozitsiyasini, ma'nolarini, motivlarini yosh tarbiyachi tomonidan faoliyat mazmuni va usullarini tanlash orqali hisobga olgan holda ko'rib chiqishga yordam beradigan shaxsiy-faoliyat yondashuvi;

Pedagoglarning psixologik-pedagogik kompetensiyasini shakllantirishda tizimni tashkil etuvchi omil bu kasbiy faoliyatga ijobiy hissiy va qadriyat munosabatini amalga oshirishdir. Tarbiyachi kerakli bilim, ko'nikma malakalarni ma'lum bir izchillik bilan egallab borsagina o'z shaxsini shakllantiradi hamda bolalarni tarbiyalash va ularga ta'lim berishda yaxshi natijalarga erishadi.

Hozirgi zamonaviy tarbiyachi bolalarga bilim, malaka, ko'nikmalarini yaxshi o'zlashtirib olishlari uchun ularni faollashtirishni kuchaytiradigan savollardan foydalansalar samarali natijalarga erishadilar.Tarbiyachi o'ziga yuklangan vazifani bajarishi uchun bolalarda o'sha faoliyatga nisbatan qiziqish uyg'ota olish, ularning

diqqatini jalb qilib, faolligini o'stirish, bolalarning hulqini hatti harakatlarini haqqoniy baholay olishi malakalariga ega bo'lishi hamda har bir faoliyat uchun kerakli materiallarni oldindan tayyorlab qo'yishini rejalashtira olishi zarur. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotining tarbiyalanuvchilarga bog'liq bo'lgan kun tartibini to'g'ri tashkil eta bilishi, bolalar jamosiga undagi har bir a'zoni e'tiborga olgan holda raxbarlik qila olish qobilyatlari rivojlangan bo'lishi lozim.

Tarbiyachilarning psixologik kompetensiyasi rivojlanganligi alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bollarning ruhiy va jismoniy holatini aniqlay bilishi va buni bolalar bilan birga amalga oshiriladigan ta'lim -tarbiyaviy ishlarda e'tiborga ola bilishi tarbiyachi shahsining psixologiya fanlarini chuqur o'rganganligidan dalolat beradi.Tarbiyachi ota- onalar bilan muntazam ravishda suhbatlar, uchrashuvlar o'tkazib axborot almashtirib turishi hamda pedagog bollarga nisbatan xayrihohlik munosabatda bo'lishi, har bir bola uchun qulay sharoit yaratishi, hafa bo'sa ovuntira olishi kabi hislatlarni o'zida bor yoki yo'q kabi holatlarga e'tibor qaratishi zarur. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkiloti yosh pedagoglari yuqorida keltirilgan fikrlarga tayangan holda ish jarayonlarini tashkil etsalar o'z kasblarining yetuk mutaxassislari bo'lib yetishadilar.

Chunki, biz o'z oldimizga farzandlarimizning har tomonlama intellektual, axloqiy, estetik va jismoniy rivojlanishi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar yaratish maqsadini qo'ygan ekanmiz, shubhasiz, pedagog-tarbiyachilarning malakasini oshirish borasidagi mavjud tajribalarni zamonaviy talablar darajasida takomilashtirishimiz zarur.

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ANALYSIS SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The article discusses the current state of small business and private business in Uzbekistan, development problems and state support for small businesses and private entrepreneurship, the number of small businesses and the share of profits in the economy of the republic are also analyzed.

Keywords: small business, private enterprise, financial system, export.

Introduction

Small business and private entrepreneurship are the sphere of labor application and the source of income for a significant part of the population. This is the most flexible part of the labor market, absorbing the bulk of labor resources with low qualifications and insufficient experience, who want to have a flexible working day. Often, only here can socially vulnerable segments of the population find work: women, young people looking for work for the first time, having a low level of education and labor experience. Small businesses have become one of the important factors in economic development in our country. Small business development is one of the main directions of structural transformation in the economy of Uzbekistan. This sector creates the necessary atmosphere of competition, contributes to the creation of additional jobs and the growth of incomes of the population.

For the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Law "On Guarantees of Freedom of Business Activity" [1]. The main objectives of this Law are to create guarantees and conditions for the free participation and interest of citizens in entrepreneurial activity, to increase their business activity, as well as to protect the rights and legitimate interests of business entities. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the mechanism for stimulating the development of small business" [2]

In modern Uzbekistan, small businesses are represented by individual entrepreneurs, microfirms, small enterprises, as well as dekhkan and farm farms. To ensure the most favorable business environment, business entities are provided with various benefits and preferences, as well as comprehensive support. Privatization is the basis for the formation of a multi-layered economy and the further development of market relations. Over the years of independence, about 86.7 thousand units of state-owned enterprises and facilities have been privatized. As a result, a new social layer of society for Uzbekistan arose - a class of owners of about 6.5 million people. Along with privatization, small businesses also developed at a high pace, which in turn formed the basis for the formation of a market economy and a competitive environment in Uzbekistan.[3]

Analysis and results.

International financial institutions such as the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the Islamic Development Bank, UN entities, countries of the Arab Coordination Group, the governments of South Korea, China, Germany and the United States have allocated over $145 million in loan resources to finance small businesses and private entrepreneurship. It should also be noted that the creation of the Small Business and Private Business Export Support Fund at the National Bank for Foreign Economic Activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of August 8, 2013 No. PP-2022 "On additional measures to support the export of small businesses and private business." In 2014, the fund provided legal, financial and organizational services to 2,000 400 business entities to promote their goods and services to foreign markets. With the assistance of the fund, business entities signed export contracts in the amount of $1.25 billion, of which more than $840 million worth of goods were exported last year. Entrepreneurs receive active support from the fund in studying foreign markets and finding foreign partners, participating in international tender tenders, as well as drawing up export contracts, obtaining international certificates, permits and customs clearance. Of course, measures to improve the business environment and create even more favorable conditions for the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship deserve every support.[4]

Entrepreneurial activity (small business) - initiative activity carried out by business entities in accordance with the law, aimed at generating income (profit) at its own risk and under its property responsibility.

As of January 1, 2023, the number of operating small enterprises and microfirms amounted to 523.6 thousand, which is 60.8 thousand, or 13.1% more than in the previous year. The number of small businesses per 1000 people of the population amounted to 17.9 units. In January-December 2022, 90.2 thousand new small enterprises and microfirms (without dekhkan and farm farms) were again created, which is 8.8% less than the same period in 2021.[7]

In 2022, the share of small businesses in GDP amounted to 51.8% and, compared to 2021, decreased by 2.3 points. The main reason for this decrease was the increase in the volume of added value in large economic entities. In 2022, the largest share of small businesses was recorded in passenger turnover - 95.9%, agriculture - 95.3%, passenger transportation - 93.2%, retail trade - 79.4%, construction - 71.6%.[7]

In regional terms, the largest share of small businesses in the GRP falls on the Dzhizak (78.4%), Surkhandarya (76.8%), Bukhara (74.1%), Namangan (72.8%) and Khorezm (71.6%) regions. In the Navoi region, this figure remains low and is 26.8%.[7]

In 2022, small businesses mastered investments in fixed assets for 128 489.5 billion soums, or 47.6% of their total volume. The growth rate in 2021 was 105.6%. In terms of regions, the largest volume of assimilated investments in fixed capital by small businesses was recorded in the city of Tashkent – 24 108.9 billion soums. Accordingly, in Tashkent region – 13 308.9 billion soums, Samarkand region – 10 449.8 billion soums, Fergana region – 9 731.7 billion soums, Syrdarya region – 9 690.7 billion soums, Bukhara region – 9 498.8 billion soums, Namangan region – 9 430.1 billion soums and Andijan region – 8 633.4 billion soums.[7]

Conclusions and suggestions.

Studies conducted by us show that the risk of slowing down is growing economic growth in the service sector:

-The main and increasing contribution to GDP growth in recent years has come from the services sector. However, it also has the lowest labor productivity due to the dominant share of traditional services, which does not require professional training of workers. The decrease in demand for skilled labor, in turn, leads to a decrease in the quality of education in the country. As a result, the persistence of this trend will increasingly have a negative impact on the competitiveness of the national economy and will limit long-term growth.[5]

- The size of the small business sector in GDP has reached its limits and the low level of labor productivity combined with the rapid growth of wages and incomes of the population (at least 30% per year in nominal terms) creates significant inflationary risks, which is manifested in the steadily high deflator of GDP that has developed in recent years. At the same time, in conditions of low labor productivity, it will not be possible to ensure a constant increase in wages, living standards of the population and maintaining demand factors of economic growth, which is reflected in a constant decrease in this indicator in recent years. In addition, some of those employed in this sector do not pay taxes in full, which creates risks for balancing the state budget and fulfilling their social obligations, maintaining vital infrastructure projects.

As the main problems in the field of small business and private entrepreneurship are still considered:

- investment of own and borrowed funds, as a result of which small enterprises are not able to purchase modern and high-tech equipment;

- problems and difficulties in obtaining land plots for the implementation of entrepreneurial activity, as well as in connecting to engineering and communication networks;

- absence of liquid collateral or this collateral is insufficient for a bank loan at the start of its activity, which reduces the possibility of obtaining a loan;

- difficulties in obtaining long-term loans that stimulate the formation and development of small innovative industrial industries;

- inefficient mechanisms for promoting small business products to regional and world markets, as well as the complexity of competition in the foreign market in certain sectors of the economy and the problems of entering foreign markets;

- availability of development of information systems, marketing, management and logistics services; insurance companies, audit firms, trading houses, advisory offices, business centers, business incubators;[6]

- insufficient development of sales markets, as well as markets for raw materials and materials;

- poor training of professional and qualification level of those employed in small business;

- a large number of regulatory authorities.

Proposed measures to stimulate the development of small business and private entrepreneurship:

1) Subsequent easing of interest rates on loans, which will allow small businesses to reduce costs and ensure financial stability, because in world practice, the lower the credit rate, the more production growth and consumer demand are stimulated;

2) Organize training with entrepreneurial skills, which is a catalyst for the development of small businesses and individual entrepreneurship

3) Continue and strengthen the development of cooperation relations between large enterprises and small businesses, as well as hold cooperation fairs;

4) Radically simplifying the processes of coordinating land issues, registering buildings when transferring to the use or ownership of entrepreneurs.

Thus, the full and correct functioning of the country's economy without development,

maintaining and strengthening the activities of small businesses

not possible. For the proper functioning of market mechanisms, improvement

small business is one of the most important areas of economic policy

states. Consequently, the main goal of the policy of the executive and

state power becomes the creation of mandatory conditions for this..

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HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF WRESTLING SPORTS

Annotation. An in-depth study of the millennial history of Kurash confirms that Kurash has indeed been honored and valued as an example of the physical and spiritual maturity of wrestlers. Therefore, wrestlers have physical strength, youthful stature or fighting, mobility, agility, dexterity, how to behave in a wide circle, morality, morality, attitude to the opponent, patriotism, attitude to society and the environment.

Key words: national sports, wrestlers, belt wrestling, physical strength, stature, agility, international competitions.

The trouble and anxiety of an athlete in the process of participating in competitions and in the process of competitions is the main obstacle to achieving sports results. Nevertheless, the type of sport, kurash received a competition, and the psychological state of the continuation of the competition, in particular, the problem of trouble and anxiety, has not been scientifically studied. The purpose of this article is to investigate the state of trouble and anxiety during the competition, as well as to determine the difference between the state of trouble during the competition and the state of anxiety during the competition. A total of 450 kurash athletes voluntarily participated in the research work (high/international level) (225), kurash athletes of national categories (university/national level) (225), males 238, females 212). The research works and verification of participants were carried out in 4 major competitions on the territory of Uzbekistan. The instrument used for the research was the Competitive State Anxiety Inventory-2 which consisted of 27 items and tested twice: before and during the match to examine level of anxiety prior and during the competition. To test the research hypotheses the t-test was used and P values were set at $p<0.05$ for all measures. The obtained results showed that the participants of the competition received an average ventilation condition of 45.5783 for male kurash athletes and 46.6532 for female kurash athletes. (t-test- 6.506, $p<0.05$). In addition, the international level kurash athletes of the competition received a state of anxiety, which amounted to 39,3590, while the national category kurash athletes had a state of 44,0218 (F=14.110, p<0.05). The study also revealed that the level of trouble and anxiety of international kurash athletes (38,6400) during the competition was lower than that of national kurash athletes (43,8439) ($F=7.899$, $p<0.05$). The results of the study indicate the need to optimize the psychological training that kurash athletes of the national category received from competitions, as well as the organization of training with females on the basis of a separate approach, in particular, the implementation of psychological training. Kurash is a sport based on individual combat, only in 1998 it was officially recognized as a sport and the International Kurash Association (IKA) was established (Yusupov, 2005). Currently, there are more than 130 national kurash federations around the world. Kurash was included in the program of the Asian Games in 2018 in Jakarta, Indonesia. According to a number of authors, the further development of the ku- rash and its inclusion in the Olympic Games program are directly related to research work, and in this regard, there is not enough research work (Khaitov et.al., 2020).

It is known from the results of modern sports practice and experience that athletes of different levels and categories anxiety before and during the competition was determined as different (Hanton, 2003; Mehran & Hassan, 2009). The researchers also identify some psychological circumstances in both team and individual sports, in particular, a specific differentiation of motivation (Moradi et.al., 2020). In this regard, the results of the study conducted by the Males and Kerr show that in the event of an approaching competition in the desired sport, the state of anxiety that engulfed the participants of the competition be sharply higher (Males & Kerr, 1996). In another research paper, it was noted that the competition took place, and it was determined that the level of ventilation during the competition further increase the likelihood that the athlete will have a stroke (Covassin et.al., 2015).

An analysis of a number of literature has shown that the kurash competition took place, and an adequate scientific study of the problem of scientific research of the state of anxiety during the competition is not abstract. Wrestling is one of the national sports. He is gaining popularity and fame all over the world. The struggle that has fascinated millions also has deep historical roots as one of the world's highest spiritual values. Material evidence found as a result of research, studies and archeological scientific researches and aspirations of historians, archeologists and philosophers proves that the age of Kurash is at least 2.5-3 thousand years. Rare finds in the Surkhandarya, Zarafshan oases and a number of ancient settlements of the Fergana Valley, as well as rock art samples testify to this. "There are six artefacts that scientifically prove the history of our wrestling. For example, a mural of two wrestlers found in Panjikent is a unique monument to the Sogdian statehood, ie the Middle Ages. There are reports that many of the saints of our people fought. For example, the shrine of Sheikh Khudaidod Azizon in the village of Gazira in the Jonboy district of Samarkand region is a sacred shrine. So, who is Sheikh Khudaidod Azizon? According to B.Valikhodjayev, B.Urinbaev's pamphlet "Khudoydodi Vali", the father of the great saint Sheikh

Khudaydod Azizon later moved to Karmana, and finally two farsahs (about 6-8 km) east of the city in a village. rnashadi. It was in this village in 1462 that a boy was born in the house of the old sheikh Ortiq, who was named Khudoiberdi. Educated at a village school, Khudoiberdi warmly welcomed Sheikh Jamoliddin Khudoiberdi, a leading figure of the Yassavi sect, in Bukhara in 1480 and nicknamedhim"Khudoydod"(Khudoiberdi's Tajik).

Educated in Samarkand, Gijduvan and Bukhara madrasas, Khudoiberdi went to Karmana in 1484 and to the capital Bukhara in the early years of Karmana when he heard about the oppression of the people by the Karnabdashti begi in the south of Karmana. After gathering all the country's wrestlers for the fight, the ruler of Bukhara, Temuridzoda, told Muhammad Baqi Mirzo what he wanted for the prize, and Baba Khudoydod asked the governor to remove Garnab Begi from office. After the removal of the ruler Zoli from the post of the head of the nation, the people of the steppe villages will be free from oppression. Sheikh Khudaidod Azizon, who moved to Samarkand in the early 1500s, died in 1532. Manoqibi Sheikh Khudaydoda Azizon, a biography of the sheikh and baklavan, is now in the hands of generations and in the funds of Uzbekistan. At the same time, there are reports that the great representative of Naqshbandi, Sayyid Amir Kulol (lived 1301-1372), also fought, and his grave is now located in the village of Sukhor in Kagan district. In general, the information about the thousands of heroes of the national centuries and even earlier, stored in the treasures and archives of ancient manuscripts of Uzbekistan, awaits its researchers. In particular, the Risale-i Ghostangiri (The Treatise of the Wrestlers) has been preserved, which is described in detail in terms of the faith and etiquette of the wrestlers. AfterUzbekistan gained independence, attention was focused on the national struggle. The new rules for national wrestling incorporate the most revered traditions of Uzbek wrestling and international sports standards, such as special clothing, the venue, and the duration of the competition. Sports experts acknowledged that the rules of wrestling, developed by Komil Yusupov, fully meet the requirements of international sports. One of the main advantages of wrestlingrules is that they do not allow the fight to continue while lying down.

As soon as one of the athletes touches the carpet, the referee stops the competition and the wrestlers continue the competition standing. This ensures that the fight is fast and interesting for the fans. In addition, the rules of wrestling prohibit the use of methods that hold the lower part of the belt or cause pain and suffocation. Thus, wrestling has become one of the safest sports to prevent injuries to athletes. Uzbekistan's declaration of independence in 1991 gave new life to the struggle. As a result of these efforts, representatives of about 30 countries took part in the first international wrestling competitions in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. The 30,000-seat stadium in central Tashkent is packed. Millions of TV viewers in Uzbekistan and abroad watched the competitions in detail on television. Wrestling is one of the oldest types of wrestling. At the same time, it is the youngest sport on the world stage. Despite its long history, wrestling only made its mark on the world sports scene in 1998. These steps are neither easy nor short. It should be noted that our national wrestling, first of all, is honored as an example of all-round maturity of wrestlers. Their physical strength, stature, fighting spirit, agility, one-sidedness, wide- ranging behavior, manners, spiritual appearance, attitude to the opponent, the environment are in a special place. It has also been a sacred tradition to follow untouched warriors as piru masters and to follow the teachings of the pandu. A clear example of our idea is the famous Khorezmian poet and wrestler Pahlavon Mahmud. It is important to strengthen the feelings of patriotism and national pride in the hearts of the younger generation, to bring them up in a physically healthy and spiritually harmonious way. Taking into account these aspects, all kinds of sports in our country are given attention at the level of state policy. In particular, on November 4, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On measures to develop the national sport of wrestling and further enhance its internationalprestige".

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JEK LONDON HIKOYALARIDA METAFORA

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola metoforik o’xshatishlarga boy bo’lgan Jek London hikoyalariga asoslangan maqola bo’lib, “Hayotga muhabbat” hikoyasidagi metaforalarni izohlaydi. Shuningdek, maqolada metafora ko’chim turi keng talqin qilinadi.

Ushbu maqola orqali siz Jek Londonning metaforadan qanchalar mohirona foydalanganini nazariyalar misollar orqali yoritiladi.

Kalit so’zlar: metafora, ko’chim, personifikatsiya, sinesteziya, tasviriy bo’yoqdorlik, semema.

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METAPHOR IN THE JACK LONDON STORIES

Abstract. This article is based on the stories of Jack London, which are rich in metaphorical similes, and explains the metaphors in the story "Love of Life". The article also broadly interprets the type of metaphorical transfer.

Through this article, you will see how well Jack London used metaphors, theories and examples.

Key words: metaphor, transference, personification, synesthesia, pictorial painting, sememe.

Leksema faqat nomlash funksiyasi bilangina cheklanib qolmay, olam haqidagi bilimlarimizni kelajak avlodlarga yetkazish (kumulyativ vazifa), anglash (perseptiv), tinglovchiga ta‘sir etish (ekspressiv) – vazifasini ham bajaradi. Bu esa leksemaning naqadar ko’p qirrali hodisa ekanligini ko’rsatadi.

Leksema va tushuncha o’zaro dialektik munosabatda bo’lsa ham, lekin har bir yangi tushuncha alohida so’z bilan ifodalana bermaydi. Agar har bir tushunchaga yangi so’z qo’llay berganimizda edi, til o’zining kommunikativ funksiyasini xiralashtirgan, yo’qotish darajasiga olib borgan bo’lar edi. Tilning xarakterli xususiyati shundaki, u xotirada saqlash mumkin bo’lgan sanoqli birliklar bilan cheksiz tushunchalarni ifodalash imkoniyatiga ega. Shuning uchun ham yangi paydo bo’lgan tushunchalar, asosan, u yoki bu tilning amal qiladigan modellari asosida mavjud birliklar yordamida ifodalanadi. So’zni ko’chma ma‘noda qo’llash ham yangi tushunchani tilda mavjud birliklar yordamida ifodalashning bir yo’lidir.

Metafora asosida nom ko’chishi – narsa, belgi yoki harakatga xos atamaning (so’zning) o’zaro o’xshashligi bo’lgan boshqa belgi, narsa, harakat haqidagi tushuncha uchun ham qo’llanishi, shu tushunchaning ham nomiga o’tishi (aylanishi)dir.

Ko’chma ma‘nolarni atroflicha tadqiq etgan M.Mirtojiyev metaforalarning denotat o’xshashligi belgisiga ko’ra uch guruhga bo’ladi:

1) oddiy metafora; 2) personifikatsiya (jonli obyekt jonsiz obyektni o’ziga nomdosh qilib olishi); 3) sinesteziya (sezgi orqali xis etiladigan ikkinchi obyektni nomdosh qilib olishi). Bunda oddiy metafora belgilarga qarab oddiy qiyoslash, personifikatsiya – jonlantirish orqali qiyoslash, sinesteziyada esa subyektiv holatda qiyoslash o’xshatish uchun asos bo’ladi.

Metaforaga har doim funksional jihatdan qarash kerak. Bunda, bir tomondan, uning shoirga dilidagini ifodalashga, ikkinchi tomondan, she‘rxonga ularni his qilishga qanchalik yordam berayotganini diqqat markaziga qo’yish muhim. Zero, metafora ijodiy faoliyat mahsuli ekan, xuddi badiiy asar yoki obraz kabi ikkala tomonni, ijodkor va o’quvchini birdek nazarda tutishni taqozo etadi. Demak, metaforaning hikoyadagi o’rni va ahamiyatini tasavvur qilish uchun uning hikoya matnda bajarayotgan funksiyalarini ko’zdan kechirish zarurdir. Ushbu parchalar Jek Londonning “hayotga muhabbat” asarida qo’llanilgan metaforalardan bazilari

Menga qara, Bill, ***oyog’imni chiqarib oldim****, shekilli! — deb qichqirdi. Bill oyoqlarini sudrab,* ***sutdek oppoq*** *suvdan kechib borardi. U orqasiga biror marta ham qayrilib qaramadi. Sherigi uning orqasidan qarab turardi. Uning yuzi avvalgidek hech narsani ifoda qilmasa-da, ko’zlarida* ***yaralangan bug’u singari chuqur qayg’u*** *ifodasi aks etdi.*

Ushbu jumlalarni metaforik jihatlarini tahlil qiladigan bo’lsak: “*oyog’imni chiqarib oldim”*, bu holatda oyoq tanadan uzilib chiqib ketgani emas, balki oyoqlarni shikaslab olgandagi og’riq ifodalab kelmoqda.

“*sutdek oppoq*”- bu iborani ko’radigan bo’lsak, suvning oqligini orttirma daraja orqali o’quvchiga tasviriy bo’yoqdorlik orqali yoritib berilgan.

“*yaralangan bug’u singari chuqur qayg’u****”***- bug’uning ko’zlariga qarasangiz hamisha g’amginlik ko’rinadigan jonivor misolida o’quvchi uchun qaxramon holatini aniq-tiniq his qilishi uchun qo’llanilgan. Yozuvchi ushbu so’zlarni ifoda yanada ta’sirli bo’lishi uchun qo’llaydi.

Xulosa sifatida aytolamizki metafora asosida nom ko’chishi predmet, belgi, harakat, holatlarning keng ma‘nodagi o’xshashligiga asoslanadi. Asos konkret, abstrakt bo'lishi mumkin. Metafora tuzilishiga ko'ra sodda va kengaygan, badiiy hamda lingvistik metaforalarga ajratiladi. Lingvistik metafora ekspressiv bo'lmagan atama, badiiy metafora ekspressivdir. Ilmiy adabiyotlarda metaforani til va nutq hodisalari sifatida ikki turga ajratib ko'rsatadilar.

Metafora badiiy tafakkurning asosiy mexanizmi bo'lib, badiiy asarning barcha sathlarida (tildan boshlab kompozitsion qurilishigacha)kuzatiladi. Shunga ko'ra, o'rganilish ko'lamidan qat'i nazar (muayyan asar, alohida san'atkor ijodi, u yoki bu adabiy yo'nalish, maktab avlod va b.), metaforani tizim sifatida o'rganish talab etiladi.

Metafora aslida nomi yo'q bo'lgan narsa-tasavvurlarga nom berish, ularni atashning eng muhim vositalaridan biridir. Ammo bu vositadan foydalanish faqat ana shu ehtiyojgagina bog‗liq emasligini, u inson tabiatidagi obrazli ifodaga o'chlik bilan aloqadorligini, nomi bor narsalarni ham metaforik yo'l bilan ifodalashga insonda ichki bir tabiiy intilish mavjudligini mutaxassislar alohida ta'kidlaydilar.

Har qanday lingvistik hodisa kabi metafora ham lisoniy asosga ega. Sememaga mohiyatan mos bo'lgan semalarning turlicha yaqinlashuvi sababli yangi-yangi ma'noga egadek tuyuluvchi nutqiy so'z aslida yagona lisoniy mohiyatlidir. Ana shu mohiyatning yuzaga chiqish imkoniyatlari – o'xashashlik, aloqadorlik kabilar orqali yangi ko'rinish kasb eta oladi.

Metafora ana shu imkoniyatlardan bittasi – obyektiv (yoki subyektiv) borliqdagi o'xshashlikning lisoniy akti bo'lmish mutanosib semalar asosida bir narsaning nomi ikkinchi bir narsa nomi o'rnida qo'llanilishidir. Metafora – ko'p qirrali jarayon. Shuning uchun ham uning tasnifi bir necha jihatni qamrab olishi shubhasiz.

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THE PURPOSE OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION NOT SPECIALIZING IN LANGUAGES

Abstract. The goals of foreign language education are determined based on the demands of society, social orders, conditions, and policies. The goals of foreign language teaching depend on the progress and development of society. Teaching a foreign language in higher education institutions has its own goals, and all trainers who teach foreign languages must define them in advance.
Keywords: non-philological educational institutions, action strategy, international standards, linguistic information, extra-linguistic information.

One of the urgent issues of the present time is to educate the young generation through the teaching of foreign languages in the spirit of love and loyalty to the Motherland, national pride, high morals and spirituality, pride in our ancient and rich heritage, and national and universal values.

Fundamental reforms in the world education system promote the problems of creating the necessary conditions for students to learn foreign languages perfectly, to be able to express themselves in all fields knowing a foreign language and to develop their oral and written speech in a foreign language.

Organizations such as UNESCO, UNICEF, the Association of European Universities, European Network for Quality Assurance of Higher Education deal with the issues of students' ability to think in a foreign language, develop their intellectual activity, and evaluate their readiness growth.

The development of this issue in general trends is of great importance in modernity and the formation of foreign language skills in the young generation, and serves to increase the creative abilities of students in connection with the problems of modern education.

In reforming the education system of our republic, coordination with educational programs based on foreign experiences and meeting international standards became the basis for improving the higher pedagogical education system.

Under the conditions of Uzbekistan, taking into account our national mentality and traditions, the fundamental reform of the quality of education on the basis of foreign experiences is the need of the hour.

In this regard, in the Strategy of Actions on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, in our country "Increasing the quality and efficiency of higher education institutions, scientific research and stimulating innovative activities, creating effective mechanisms for implementing scientific and innovative achievements", increasing the quality level of personnel training, creating the necessary conditions for training qualified specialists based on international standards.

Each higher education institution should establish close cooperation relations with the world's leading scientific and educational institutions and develop students' creative abilities, effectively use interactive methods in working with young audiences, be able to provide them with quality education in a foreign language, higher bringing the level of education to an exemplary level and fundamentally improving it was defined as the main tasks.

Therefore, foreign language classes are being held as a means of developing future employees for the higher education system of our republic and locating information required for scientific purposes, in order to read original literature in the specialty, in order to form the ability to participate in oral communication in a foreign language.

Every citizen of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan should be able to read authentic copies of foreign-language literature relevant to his line of work, comprehend what they have read, and use what they have learned to further their career. He should also be able to freely discuss the subject with the interlocutor in a foreign language.

After all, the current globalized era demands that people study foreign languages. The education of foreign languages is given great consideration in our nation, which just gained independence. Numerous foreign language teachers have received training, all necessary conditions have been established for personnel to advance their skills both domestically and abroad, multimedia textbooks in English, German, and French, as well as electronic resources for learning English, have been prepared, and the establishment of language rooms in contemporary educational institutions is unmistakable evidence of these accomplishments.

The primary objective is to create the conditions for the growth of international cooperation and communication, the accomplishments of world civilization, and the use of global information resources by young people.

This is done by teaching the next generation foreign languages and improving the training of professionals who can speak these languages fluently.

The famous German scientist Y.V. As von Goethe said: "He who does not know foreign languages does not know his own."

For this reason, not only foreign language specialists but also all future personnel studying in universities that do not specialize in languages, learning foreign languages and freely exchanging ideas in them is one of the most important tasks.

There is a proverb in our people: "He who knows the language knows". In fact, a person who knows a foreign language will have many opportunities and advantages.

Today, one of the main requirements for personnel is an excellent knowledge of foreign languages.

It is important to ensure the priority of the educational system in the processes of training specialists in all fields, including the introduction of new technology-mechanisms for teaching foreign languages.

After all, communication, spiritual and other communication between peoples is manifested through language.

In the world, research is being carried out in the following priority directions on teaching foreign languages to students of higher education institutions that do not specialize in languages: improvement of pedagogical mechanisms of teaching foreign languages to students based on the requirements of the European CEFR; teaching content, educational technologies, strengthening the objectivity of control, organizing independent education in the auditorium and outside the auditorium.

The needs of society, as well as social norms, circumstances, and regulations, are used to determine the objectives of teaching a foreign language. The objectives of teaching foreign languages are influenced by the growth and development of society.

All foreign language teachers should outline their objectives in advance because teaching a foreign language in higher education has its own set of objectives.

After all, according to scientists O'. Hoshimov and I. Yakubov in their book "Methodology of English Language Teaching," "the goals of foreign language teaching determine the content, means, methods, and principles of teaching".

The objectives for teaching a foreign language are established using They can be classified into two groups based on the objectives and duties of teaching English in higher education institutions:

1. Institutions that develop experts in English as a foreign language include universities and faculties.

2. Institutions that offer foreign language education but do not train English specialists.

The objectives of teaching English in these 2 categories differ, and in the higher educational institutions of the first group, English is taught in detail and in its whole, both theoretically and practically, thanks to the training of English language specialists.

A comprehensive goal of the English language is envisioned in the second group of educational institutions, i.e., those that are not philological.

The goal is to teach the student to get a general education in English and to use English in his specialty in the future. He is taught to read and translate texts by learning the words related to his specialty, partially communicating by profession.

Teaching foreign languages in higher education institutions involves:

1) practical or communicative; 2) providing general education; 3) education; 4) uses the acquired skills and abilities for other purposes, i.e. setting development goals. General educational, educational and developmental goals occur in the implementation of the communicative goal. Let's take a closer look at these 4 goals:

1. Communicative (practical) goal: Through this goal, students will be able to acquire English language skills. Students should be able to independently use lexical and grammatical pronunciation materials in speech. English speaking, reading, and writing skills are formed.

2. General educational purpose: Through this purpose, to further develop students' thinking, to receive and give information from the English language, to gain a deeper understanding of the English language, new knowledge about the English language, and the history and literature of the people of the country where the language is being studied.

It is meant to broaden the worldview of students at the expense of understanding and obtaining information about culture. The development of understanding, thinking, and worldview of students is done through a foreign language or in English.

3. Educational purpose: This purpose envisages providing international, moral and aesthetic education and attitude to work in the foreign language - English class. Of course, this is done by analyzing the topic of English speech and the content of English texts through English language materials.

4. Developmental goal: This goal defines the guidelines for getting to know students and students personally. It develops language fact analysis, generalization, independent conclusion, listening, speech, and movement skills. It teaches by imagining, creating a speech situation, having a logical connection in speech, being able to think independently, to understand the meaning of words, to work independently with a dictionary, manuals, and to participate in optional activities., develops independent preparation for extracurricular activities, their implementation.

The above four goals are always complementary and interrelated. These four goals should be implemented through the English language materials taught, reviewed, and speaking activities in each lesson.

Currently, language materials for foreign languages (English, German, French) have been selected for the higher education institution. Properly selected content will greatly help in achieving the goal. The selection of content is guided by and guided by the learning objective. When selecting content, along with language materials, speech samples are also selected.

They are the basis for teaching speech. When choosing the content, teaching and methodical organization of teaching are taken into account. The content of education is related to the conditions of education. The purpose of teaching a foreign language also affects the size of the teaching content.

In the current period, it is intended to fundamentally change foreign language teaching. It has the following 3 requirements.

1. Increasing the scientific level of foreign language teaching and its practical direction;

2. To strengthen the educational side of the foreign language subject;

3. Independent acquisition of a foreign language subject.

Recently, optimization is also widely used. Optimization is the ability to search for and choose and apply the easy, convenient method, way, method, system, principle, tool, and exercises suitable for the situation, conditions, students of higher education institutions, and their chosen fields, where a foreign language is being taught. Optimization is specific for different types of family educational institutions, because the hours of classes are different, and the characteristics of the mother tongue of the students also have different effects.

The current period is the development of communicative competence, the ability to give information in a foreign language (by speaking, expressing thoughts in writing) and to receive information (by reading, listening, and understanding) requires to be carried out.

In conclusion, it is very necessary to teach a foreign language in higher education institutions that do not specialize in languages, because the importance of a foreign language in preparing students to be mature in all aspects is great.

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ПРОБЛЕМА ПОСЛЕОПЕРАЦИОННОЙ ТОШНОТЫ И РВОТЫ В АМБУЛАТОРНОЙ ХИРУРГИИ У ДЕТЕЙ РАННЕГО ВОЗРАСТА

Резюме. В статье обсуждается проблема послеоперационной тошноты и рвоты в условиях амбулаторной хирургии у детей. Данное осложнение является одним из наиболее актуальных у детей и может быть опасным в домашних условиях, приводя к серьезным последствиям. В статье рассматриваются различные причины возникновения данного осложнения, а также пути его профилактики и лечения. Представлены результаты исследования, целью которого явилась разработка дифференцированного подхода к проведению противорвотной терапии у детей раннего возраста в амбулаторных условиях. В исследовании принимали участие 140 детей в возрасте от 1 года до 5 лет (риск анестезии ASA I-II), которым проводили плановые операции в стационаре одного дня. Всем детям проводили противорвотную терапию: 65 детей получали метоклопромид, 75 детей получали ондансетрон в возрастных дозировках. На втором этапе исследования была проведена оценка целесообразности проведения противорвотной терапии у детей от 1 года до 3 лет. 20 детей этой возрастной группы получали ондансетрон, 20 детям профилактики не проводили. Анализ результатов показал, что частота возникновения тошноты и рвоты при использовании ондансетрона в качестве противорвотной терапии в 4 раза меньше, чем при использовании метоклопромида. Частота возникновения послеоперационной тошноты и рвоты у детей в возрасте от 1 года до 3 лет достоверно ниже, чем в возрастной группе от 3 до 5 лет.

Ключевые слова: послеоперационная тошнота, рвота, амбулаторная хирургия, дети раннего возраста, метоклопромид, ондансетрон, противорвотная терапия.

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POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING IN OUTPATIENT SURGERY IN YOUNGER CHILDREN

Resume. The article deals with the problem of postoperative nausea and vomiting in ambulatory surgery in children. This complication is the most topical in children and can be dangerous in home, leading to serious consequences. The article considers the different causes of this complication, as well as the ways of prophylaxis and treatment. The aim of the study was the development of a differentiated approach to the antiemetic therapy in younger children in the outpatient setting. In the study participated 140 children aged from 1 to 5 years (ASA I-II), undergoing planned operations in the one day surgery hospital. All children received antiemetic therapy 65 children were receiving metoclopramide, 75 - ondansetron in the age dosages. At the second stage of the study was carried out feasibility assessment antiemetic therapy for children from 1 to 3 years. 20 children were receiving ondansetron, 20-prevention has not been carried out. Analysis of the results showed that the frequency of nausea and vomiting in "ondansetron" group was in 4 times lower in comparison with metoclopramide. The frequency of postoperative nausea and vomiting occurrence in children aged 1 to 3 years signifi cantly lower than in the age group of 3 to 5 years.

Keywords: younger children, metoclopramide, ondansetron, antiemetic therapy, postoperative nausea and vomiting, outpatient surgery.

Введение: Послеоперационная тошнота и рвота (ПОТР) являются наиболее важными побочными эффектами после операций в амбулаторной хирургии у детей. Впервые синдром ПОТР был описан Gohn Snow в 1848 г. По данным ряда авторов, ПОТР наблюдается у 65-70% детей без применения противорвотных препаратов [14]. А при оперативных вмешательствах на ЛОР органах, например, тонзилэктомии, частота ПОТР достигает 75% [8,10]. Многие манипуляции, применяемые в амбулаторной хирургии у детей, могут провоцировать тошноту и рвоту. ПОТР является полиэтиологичным синдромом. Причиной данного осложнения может служить как афферентная импульсация из зоны хирургического вмешательства, приводящая к возбуждению рвотного центра, так и препараты, применяемые в схеме анестезиологического пособия. Кроме того, афферентные импульсы могут возникать и из вестибулярного аппарата через нервные окончания слухового нерва, особенно при индивидуальной слабости этого препарата в случаях укачивания в транспорте [1]. Наиболее распространенным методом индукции и поддержания анестезии в амбулаторной хирургии у детей остается использование ингаляционных анестетиков [3,4]. Высокая частота рвоты отмечалась от применения "старых" ингаляционных средств, таких как эфир, хлороформ, циклопропан, хлорэтил. Внедрение в практику нового поколения таких ингаляционных анестетиков, как изофлуран, энфлуран, десфлуран и севофлуран, незначительно снизило число случаев тошноты и рвоты у детей [13]. Однако, по данным Johannesson [13], частота развития синдрома ПОТР ниже при использовании для анестезии севофлурана в сравнении с фторотаном. Также провоцирующим фактором является использование закиси азота. Она обладает токсическим действием на рецепторный аппарат вестибулярной зоны, изменяет давлениев области среднего уха и вызывает растяжение рецепторного аппарата желудка и кишечника в связи с диффузией газа в "третье пространство" [1,12]. По мнению большинства, как отечественных, так и зарубежных исследователей, пропофол обладает противорвотным действием и является препаратом выбора для амбулаторной анестезии у взрослых. Применение пропофола у детей, особенно раннего возраста, сопряжено с рядом негативных факторов как для индукции, так и поддержания анестезии. Применение пропофола чаще сопровождается угнетением дыхания, большей вероятностью развития аллергических реакций и меньшей управляемостью анестезии при коротких оперативных вмешательствах по сравнению с применением только ингаляционных агентов. Кроме того, ранняя катетеризация вены вызывает страх и накладывает негативный отпечаток на психику детей раннего возраста, даже при использовании EMLA-крема и присутствии родителей, тогда как применение ингаляционных анестетиков для индукции может проводиться в игровой форме на руках у анестезиолога. Последствиями рвоты являются электролитные нарушения, дегидратация, возможность аспирации желудочным содержимым, невозможность принятия лекарственных препаратов внутрь, расхождение краев операционной раны вследствие мышечного напряжения. Данные осложнения приобретают особую значимость в условиях амбулаторной хирургии, так как послеоперационный период преимущественно проходит в домашних условиях. Возникновение этих осложнений существенно снижает качество оказываемой помощи, а также может потребовать повторной госпитализации. Все усилия должны быть направлены на профилактику этого осложнения и раннее начало лечения при возникновении симптомов [14]. При выборе алгоритма профилактики и лечения рвоты следует помнить, что сигналы в рвотный центр поступают от разных типов рецепторов. Среди них важную роль играют 4: допаминовые (Д2), М-холинергические, гистаминовые (H1), серотониновые (5-НТ3). У детей для предотвращения тошноты и рвоты используется несколько препаратов. Например, дроперидол блокатор допаминовых рецепторов, наименее подходящий препарат, который обладает слабым противорвотным действием, но имеет выраженный седативный эффект и удлиняет восстановительный период [5]. Метоклопромид (церукал) не вызывает седации, однако обладает достаточно слабым действием на снижение тошноты и рвоты [9]. Данные литературы подтверждают, что ни дроперидол, ни метоклопромид не так эффективны, как ондансетрон и его аналоги, которые обладают выраженным противорвотным действием [11]. Синтезировано 4 антагониста серотониновых рецепторов трописетрон, ондансетрон, гранисетрон, доласетрон. Препараты этой группы успешно применяются в абдоминальной хирургии и при проведении химиотерапии у детей [2,7]. Ондансетрон сильнодействующий высокоселективный антагонист серотониновых (5-HT3) рецепторов как центральной, так и периферической нервной системы. Отмечено успешное применение ондансетрона для профилактики тошноты и рвоты в амбулаторной практике. Определенный положительный профилактический эффект дает применение гидрокортикостероидов (дексаметазон), позволяющее дополнять ими антиэметическую терапию [6]. Целью нашего исследования явилась разработка дифференцированного подхода к проведению противорвотной терапии у детей раннего возраста.

Материал и методы: Исследование проводилось на областной детский многопрофильный медицинский центр город Андижан 140 детей в возрасте от 1 года до 5 лет с риском анестезии I-II по ASA. Больным проводились плановые операции по поводу паховых и пупочных грыж, водянки оболочек яичка, фимоза и крипторхизма. Всем детям независимо от группы проводилась энтеральная премедикация атропином. В качестве компонентов анестезии у всех детей использовали севофлюран с закисно кислородной смесью. На 1-м этапе исследования мы решили сравнить эффективность двух противорвотных препаратов. Детям, принимавшим участие в исследовании, проводилась противорвотная терапия 65 детей получали метоклопромид, 75 детей получали ондансетрон в возрастных дозировках. Из 140 детей 53 находились в возрастной группе от 1 года до 3 лет, 87 детей от 3 до 5 лет. На 2-м этапе исследования мы решили оценить целесообразность проведения противорвотной терапии у детей от 1 года до 3 лет. 20 детей этой возрастной группы получали ондансетрон, 20 детям профилактика не проводилась.

Результаты исследования и их обсуждение: ПОТР была зафиксирована всего у 16 (11,4%) из 140 больных, принимавших участие в исследовании. При этом у 13 (81,3%) из 16 детей противорвотная терапия выполнялась метоклопромидом, а у 3 (18,7%) детей ондансетроном. Таким образом, отмечена существенная разница в частоте выявления случаев тошноты и рвоты при использовании этих препаратов. Побочные эффекты в 4 раза чаще наблюдались при использовании метоклопромида. В группе, где в качестве противорвотной терапии применялся метоклопромид, ПОТР была зафиксирована в 20% случаев (13 из 65 детей). В группе, где применялся ондансетрон, в 4% случаев (3 из 75 детей) ($p<0,05$). Стоит также отметить, что все больные, у которых наблюдалась тошнота и рвота, находились в возрастной группе 3-5 лет. Случаев тошно- ты и рвоты у детей младшего возраста (от 1 года до 3 лет) не наблюдалось ($p<0,05$). На 2-м этапе исследования рвота была зафиксирована у 1 из 40 детей, которому профилактика ПОТР не проводилась. Однако следует отметить, что в анамнезе у данного ребенка была склонность к укачиванию в транспорте. При исследо вании профилактики ПОТР у 40 детей младше 3 лет показана нецелесообразность проведения у них профилактики изза редкости возникновения данного осложнения. Профилактику ПОТР в возрасте от 1 года до 3 лет следует проводить только у детей со склонностью к развитию тошноты и рвоты. Однако данный факт требует дальнейшего исследования с использованием большего числа пациентов.

ВЫВОДЫ:

1. Ондансетрон в дозе 0,1 мг/кг обладает выраженным противорвотным действием и является эффективным препаратом для профилактики послеоперационной тошноты и рвоты в условиях амбулаторной хирургии.
2. Частота возникновения тошноты и рвоты при использовании ондансетрона в качестве противорвотной терапии в 4 раза меньше, чем при использовании метоклопромида.
3. Частота возникновения послеоперационной тошноты и рвоты у детей в возрасте от 1 года до 3 лет достоверно ниже, чем в возрастной группе от 3 до 5 лет.

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СПОСОБЫ ПОДДЕРЖАНИЯ ПРОХОДИМОСТИ ДЫХАТЕЛЬНЫХ ПУТЕЙ ПРИ ОПЕРАЦИЯХ В ДЕТСКОЙ ХИРУРГИИ

Резюме. Обеспечение проходимости дыхательных путей у детей остается самой сложной задачей, стоящей перед анестезиологом. Однако структуры гортани настолько мягкие и податливые что внешние манипуляции с дыхательными путями делают задачу намного проще чем ожидалось. Часто при отсутствии оптико-волоконного эндоскопа нетрадиционные или альтернативные методы успешно используются для защиты дыхательных путей. Успех любой такой техники зависит от постоянного поддержания проходимости дыхательных путей и достаточной удовлетворительной глубины анестезии во время манипуляций с дыхательными путями.

Ключевые слова: Обеспечение проходимости дыхательных, детей, надгортанник, аномалии дыхательных путей, оценка дыхательных путей.

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METHODS FOR MAINTENANCE OF AIRWAY PERFORMANCE DURING OPERATIONS IN PEDIATRIC SURGERY

Resume. Ensuring the patency of the respiratory tract in children remains the most difficult task facing the anesthetist. However, the structures of the larynx are so soft and pliable that external manipulation of the airway makes the task much easier than expected. Often, in the absence of a fiber optic endoscope, non-traditional or alternative methods are successfully used to protect the respiratory tract. The success of any such technique depends on the continued maintenance of a patent airway and sufficient satisfactory depth of anesthesia during airway manipulation.

Key words: Airway management, children, epiglottis, airway anomalies, airway assessment.

Разница между дыхательными путями взрослых и детей.

Понимание анатомических и физиологических особенностей дыхательных путей у детей облегчает разработку рационального набора стратегий ведения пациентов с нормальными и трудными дыхательными путями у детей. Когда различия будут поняты станет ясно что дыхательные пути детей — это другие дыхательные пути, а не трудные дыхательные пути. У младенцев маленькие ноздри и носовые ходы. У младенцев голова большая по сравнению с размером тела, что приводит к автоматическому положению принюхивания без поднятия затылка. Младенцы имеют большой язык по отношению к ротовой полости. Основание языка расположено в непосредственной близости от входа в гортань. Это каудальное вставление называется глоссоптозом. Миндалины у новорожденных маленькие, но достигают максимальных размеров в возрасте 4-7 лет. Увеличенные миндалины могут мешать обзору гортани или мешать масочной вентиляции. У младенцев надгортанник находится на уровне С1 (у взрослых С3), касаясь мягкого неба и отделяя вход в пищевод от входа в гортань (2), поэтому дети до 2-6 месяцев дышат через нос способность дышать через рот зависит от возраста и увеличивается с постнатальным возрастом (3). Надгортанник у младенцев большой жесткий и имеет форму омеги по сравнению с коротким, широким и плоским надгортанником у взрослых. Надгортанник располагается под (4-5) углами к передней стенке глотки, в связи с чем для лучшей визуализации голосовой щели надгортанник следует захватывать лезвием. Гортань находится в более головном положении С3-С4 при рождении, С4-С5 в возрасте 2 лет, С5-С6 во взрослом возрасте. Головное и верхнее расположение гортани у младенцев создает более острые углы между голосовой щелью и основанием языка, поэтому для улучшения обзора часто необходимо смещение назад. Гортань имеет воронкообразную форму до 6-8 лет так как перстневидный хрящ является наиболее узкой частью дыхательных путей. Голосовые связки имеют дугообразную форму, образующую угол с передней комиссурой, тогда как плоскость голосовых связок перпендикулярна длинной оси трахеи, а у взрослых голосовые связки линейны. Это искривление голосовых связок увеличивает вероятность эндотрахеального трубка, упирающаяся в переднюю спайку во время слепой интубации. Трахея у младенцев короткая, узкая и наклонена назад, что приводит к случайной эндобронхиальной интубации или экстубации с изменением положения головы. Ребра горизонтальные с уменьшенными передне задними и головными движениями; следовательно, диафрагма является основой вентиляции у новорожденных. Угол образованный брюшной стенкой и диафрагмой у новорожденных более острый, что снижает механическую эффективность при сокращении. Кроме того, у младенцев более высокий процент волокон типа II (4) в их дыхательной мускулатуре, что приводит к раннему появлению дыхательной усталости.

Врожденные аномалии дыхательных путей и управление дыхательными путями у этих детей.

У детей могут осложняться рядом синдромов с поражением головы и шеи, и шейного отдела позвоночника. Эти синдромы могут привести к трудностям в установлении или поддержании газообмена через маску искусственные дыхательные пути или и то и другое.

Оценка дыхательных путей.

Прогноз трудных дыхательных путей по модификации Samsoon and Young классификации Mallampati у 476 детей в возрасте от 0 до 16 лет свидетельствует о неточном прогнозе плохой видимости во время прямой ларингоскопии. Оценка часто затруднена из-за отсутствия сотрудничества у младенцев и детей младшего возраста. (5) Пока нет доступных контрольных испытаний для оценки нижнечелюстного пространства, подвижности шеи и движений челюсти для прогнозирования сложности ларингоскопии в педиатрической популяции. Таким образом измерение подъязычной, тиреоментальной, нижнечелюстной и межзубной длины не имеет значения для прогнозирования трудных дыхательных путей у детей. Храп в анамнезе, (6) апноэ, дневная сонливость и стридор могут свидетельствовать об обструкции дыхательных путей которая может усилиться после индукции. Физикальное обследование должно включать оценку размера и формы головы, общих черт лица размера и симметрии нижней челюсти размера языка выступания верхних резцов и диапазона движений челюсти головы и шеи.

Обезболивающие техники.

У пациентов с трудными дыхательными путями интубация в сознании часто является основным методом обеспечения проходимости дыхательных путей в условиях седации и адекватного применения местных анестетиков к дыхательным путям. Для успокоения использовались различные агенты. Важно сохранять спонтанную вентиляцию во время седации. Преимуществами интубации в сознании являются сохранение нормального тонуса дыхательных путей и дыхательных усилий. Недостатками являются борющийся ребенок, повышенная гемодинамическая реакция и риск повышения внутричерепного давления. (7) Мы предлагаем план обеспечения проходимости дыхательных путей при ожидаемом затруднении проходимости дыхательных путей.

Ингаляционная индукция.

У детей с трудными, но «беспрепятственными» дыхательными путями ингаляционная индукция безусловно является предпочтительным выбором. Успех ингаляционной индукции будет зависеть от поддержания проходимости дыхательных путей во время индукции и обеспечения адекватной глубины анестезии перед манипуляциями с дыхательными путями. Галотан является агентом выбора. Севофлуран также можно использовать, но из-за его низкой растворимости глубина анестезии быстро уменьшается во время ларингоскопии (8). Тем не менее быстрое восстановление является одной из особенностей, которые могут иметь огромное преимущество у ребенка, у которого после индукции развилась обструкция дыхательных путей. Выбор ингаляционного агента становится неактуальным если эндотрахеальная трубка меньшего размера используется в качестве назофарингеального воздуховода при сохранении проходимости верхних дыхательных путей и служит каналом для непрерывной доставки анестетика (1-9). другую ноздрю можно использовать для защиты дыхательных путей. (1) Это облегчает контроль глубины анестезии необходимой для манипуляций с дыхательными путями. Ту же эндотрахеальную трубку можно ввести в голосовую щель. Глубину анестезии можно поддерживать если концентрация вдыхаемого агента достаточна, чтобы компенсировать эффект разбавления комнатным воздухом. Преимущество этой методики в том что во время инструментальной обработки дыхательных путей сохраняется спонтанная вентиляция.

Внутривенная индукция

Нацеливание на адекватный уровень анестезии без ущерба для спонтанной вентиляции затруднено при внутривенных индукционных агентах. Пропофол обеспечивает быстрое пробуждение и притупляет реактивность дыхательных путей. Это хороший препарат, который позволяет быстро оценить степень ларингоскопии дыхательных путей. Кроме того, лучший контроль над дыхательными путями может быть достигнут при введении ларингеальной маски (LMA) под пропофол. Основным недостатком является риск апноэ что требует чрезвычайно тщательного титрования эффективной дозы.

Местная анестезия.

Местная анестезия дыхательных путей улучшает переносимость устройства дыхательных путей ребенком и блокирует рефлексы дыхательных путей. Его можно использовать в сочетании с ингаляционной или внутривенной индукцией после того, как будет достигнута достаточная глубина анестезии чтобы ребенок мог переносить раздражение гортани. Лидокаин 10% спрей очень эффективен, и следует соблюдать осторожность чтобы не превысить предел токсической дозы. За исключением трансларингеальной блокады все методики применяемые у взрослых могут применяться у детей. Небулайзер лигнокаин особенно полезен и может использоваться до операции или во время индукции с встроенной насадкой для распыления в контуре анестезии.

Жесткая ларингоскопия.

Ключом к успеху традиционной жесткой ларингоскопии является соответствующее возрасту позиционирование правильный выбор оборудования, тщательная техника, минимальное количество попыток и оптимальная наружная ларингеальная манипуляция (OELM). голова с валиком под плечи (10). Перекат под плечами помогает держать голову и плечи на одной горизонтальной линии. OELM особенно полезен для детей с ограниченной подвижностью шейных позвонков и у младенцев.

Выбор ларингоскопов.

В целом ларингоскопы с прямым лезвием легче использовать у младенцев и детей младшего возраста из-за лучшего выравнивания оси дыхательных путей и меньшей потребности в смещении структур мягких тканей. В зависимости от клинической ситуации некоторые модифицированные лезвия могут быть более эффективными для визуализации голосовой щели.

Ретромолярный доступ.

Этот подход помогает если трудности связаны с маленькой нижней челюстью или большим языком. Лезвие вводят из крайнего правого угла между языком и боковой стенкой глотки. Лезвие продвигают вперед, оставаясь справа над молярами, пока не будет виден надгортанник или голосовая щель. Затем проксимальный конец лезвия доводят до средней линии. Если голосовая щель не визуализируется голову можно повернуть влево для улучшения визуализации. Более высокий уровень успеха обусловлен обходом языка, резцов и верхнечелюстных структур.

Слепая назальная интубация.

ноздрю вводят хорошо смазанную размягченную эндотрахеальную трубку (ЭТТ). Левая ноздря предпочтительнее так как передний край остается на средней линии в гортаноглотке если используется правая ноздря передний край часто зацепляет правую долину. ЭТТ направляется в голосовую щель путем прослушивания звука дыхания или с помощью капнограф. Для успешного размещения часто потребуются манипуляции с ЭТТ, головой пациента и гортанью. Стилет с углом можно ввести в ЭТТ после того, как он будет помещен в носоглотку (12). Задняя манипуляция стилетом сместит дистальный конец ЭТТ вперед и в голосовую щель. Также была описана плановая слепая назотрахеальная интубация в положении лежа у новорожденных с последовательностью Пьера-Робена (13). Более высокие показатели неудач обнаруживаются у пациентов с гипоплазией средней части лица.

Ларингеальная маска для дыхательных путей.

LMA произвела революцию в лечении сложных дыхательных путей у детей. LMA успешно используется у детей, у которых вентиляция легких или интубация крайне затруднены или невозможны. Используется LMA.

• В признанных трудных дыхательных путях для интубации трахеи в сознании (14).

• При сложной интубации, когда вентиляция через маску достаточна, ларингеальная маска используется в качестве окончательного воздуховода или канала для интубации (15).

• Когда и вентиляция через маску, и интубация становятся затруднительными, ларингеальная маска может использоваться в качестве вентиляционного устройства (16).

LMA доступен в пяти размерах для использования в педиатрии. Слишком большой LMA будет трудно разместить. Слишком маленькая ларингеальная маска не образует герметичного уплотнения, и ее может быть трудно использовать, если требуется вентиляция с положительным давлением. Описаны многочисленные методы установки ларингеальной маски у младенцев и детей. Общий показатель успеха введения с первой попытки колеблется от 67 до 90%. Dubrei et al (17) показали, что частота успешных попыток с первой попытки при размере 1 ЛМА составляет 67%, а при размере 2-78%, однако при сравнении среднего количества попыток и частоты осложнений не было выявлено существенной разницы. O'Neil и коллеги (18) обнаружили, что частичное надувание манжеты приводит к более высокой частоте успеха и более короткому времени введения. LMA можно разместить, повернув ее на 90° в латеральной части ротоглотки, чтобы обойти основание языка, а затем повернуть на 90° обратно в правильное положение. Метод Геделя заключался в том чтобы повернуть ЛМА назад, при этом отверстие маски было обращено к нёбу после того, как основание языка, которое она обошла, было повернуто на 180°. Kundra et al. (19) описали технику частично сдутого латерального введения с более высокой вероятностью успеха с 1-й попытки, чем при классической. методика, описанная Брэйном. Техника описывает частично накачанную манжету при боковом доступе, которая относительно свободна от механических препятствий и обеспечивает свободный проход, как при введении лезвия ларингоскопа. Гибкая армированная LMA (RLMA) сопротивляется мышлению и может быть установлена таким образом, чтобы свести к минимуму помехи при хирургических процедурах, связанных со свинцом на шее. Он доступен в размерах 2-5. Его немного сложнее вставить по сравнению с классическим LMA. Это особенно полезно для детей с затрудненными дыхательными путями, перенесших операции на голове и шее. LMA proseal специально разработанный для детей (размер 1,5-2,5), уже доступен. Одной из его главных особенностей является отсутствие заднего манжета. У детей нет разницы в легкости введения и давлении прилегания между proseal и классической ларингеальной маской (20). В отличие от исследований проведенных у взрослых у детей не наблюдалось более высокого давления запечатывания и более низкой частоты успешного введения ларингеальной маски proseal.

Proseal LMA не дает больших преимуществ перед аспирацией у детей но наличие дренажной трубки может помочь опорожнить надутый воздухом желудок у педиатрических пациентов с затрудненной вентиляцией через маску. LMA использовался как канал для интубации (21-23). Интубация через ларингеальную артерию может быть слепой, с помощью оптоволокна световой палочки или ретроградной. Слепые методы имеют переменную вероятность успеха. Rowbothom и коллеги (24) оценили положение ЛМА у 100 пациентов. Дыхательные пути были проходимы в 98% случаев, но ЛМА находилась в идеальном положении у 49% пациентов, далее у 15% пациентов отмечалось ущемление надгортанника в апертурные стержни, следовательно, наиболее безопасным подходом для проведения ЭТТ через ЛМА является использование фиброоптического эндоскопа. Kundra et al (19) продемонстрировали что существует прямая корреляция с фиброоптической оценкой голосовой щели через латеральную артерию и тонкой обструкцией дыхательных путей. Более высокая степень была связана с постепенным повышением содержания углекислого газа в конце выдоха у самостоятельно дышащих детей хотя сатурация кислорода остается в пределах нормы при коротких хирургических вмешательствах продолжительностью около получаса. Слепое введение ЭТТ через неправильно расположенную ларингеальную маску приведет к травме дыхательных путей.

Жесткая назэндоскопическая интубация.

Обычная ларингоскопия вызывает искажение надгортанных структур и создает трудности для обзора голосовой щели. Если анатомия дыхательных путей не нарушена голосовую щель легче осмотреть с помощью эндоскопа. Боковое освещение жесткого эндоскопа под углом 70° обеспечивает отличный обзор гортани, как только эндоскоп проводится до язычка под прямым углом. Его пероральное введение атравматично и не требует дополнительных навыков осмотра гортани. Поле зрения имеет подходящее увеличение с превосходным разрешением по сравнению с передним концом гибкого фиброскопа (25). Раздельное введение эндотрахеальной трубки и эндоскопа позволяет использовать эндотрахеальную трубку соответствующего размера для введения в голосовую щель. Динамику введения эндотрахеальной трубки можно непрерывно наблюдать на экране до завершения всего процесса. В случае соскальзывания или защемления эндотрахеальной трубки в голосовой щели ею можно манипулировать под визуальным контролем, чтобы пройти через голосовую щель. Тем не менее, техника требует координации между обеими руками (одна рука держит эндоскоп и фиксирует вид голосовой щели, а другая манипулирует эндотрахеальной трубкой) и одним ассистентом, чтобы стабилизировать голову и вытащить язык а также наблюдать за ребенком. так как эндоскопист должен постоянно фокусировать свое внимание на экране монитора (21).

Ретроградная интубация.

Этот метод использовался при ожидаемых или непредвиденных затруднениях проходимости дыхательных путей после того как традиционные стратегии интубации оказались неэффективными. У детей пункции перстнещитовидной мембраны делают внутривенной канюлей (20-22) г. После подтверждения правильного положения проволоку диаметром 0,018-0,025 дюйма можно продеть в головном направлении. У пациентов с ограниченным открыванием рта эти провода можно извлечь с помощью аспирационных катетеров (26). Последующая интубация трахеи может быть выполнена непосредственно по проволоке или проводник может использоваться как стилет, пропущенный через аспирационный порт более крупного фиброоптического бронхоскопа. Предпочтительным подходом является оптоволокно с ретроградным проводом, преимущества которого заключаются в следующем.

- Более высокий показатель успеха
- Более быстрая интубация
- Возможность инсуффляции кислорода через аспирационный порт
- Нет зависания ЭТТ в голосовой щели
- Не нужно полагаться на анатомические ориентиры.

Тактильная техника.

С помощью этой техники можно выполнить назальную или оральную интубацию. Это зависит от пальпации надгортанника вторым и третьим пальцами, введенными через рот ребенка. После пальпации надгортанника трубку можно ввести в голосовую щель пальцами.

Световой зонд.

Световой зонд можно использовать для оротрахеальной или назотрахеальной интубации. Трансиллюминация используется в качестве руководства для интубации. Трахеальное размещение дает хорошо очерченное яркое свечение, тогда как пищеводное размещение дает диффузное свечение. Это особенно полезно у детей с ограниченным движением шейного отдела позвоночника и у пациентов с ограниченным открыванием рта. При использовании световой палочки для успешной интубации нет необходимости в выравнивании осей ротоглотки и гортани. Простота использования не связана с трудностями при прямой ларингоскопии или по шкале Маллампатти. Базовая конструкция световой палочки представляет собой источник света на конце податливого стилета соединенного с источником питания в рукоятке (27). Легкие палочки доступные для детей включают.

• Светильник Trach - подходит для ЭТТ размером до 2,5 мм.

• Специализированные медицинские анестезиологические средства - подходит для ЭТТ до 3,5 мм.

• Медицинский Aaron -подходит для ЭТТ до 4,5 мм.

Предварительно выбранная трубка соответствующего размера помещается на смазанный стилет световой палочки. Затем его сгибают в форме хоккейной клюшки с головкой в нейтральном положении. Световая палочка вводится по средней линии под контролем трансиллюминации световая палочка продвигается по средней линии до появления хорошо очерченного свечения ниже уровня выступа щитовидной железы. Ключом к успешному размещению является то, чтобы оставаться на средней линии и спереди (28). После того, как световая палочка окажется в трахее ЭТТ отводят от световой трубки по железной дороге и осторожно удаляют световую трубку. Осложнения световой палочки включают травму глотки, вывих черпаловидного отростка. Анатомические особенности, затрудняющие интубацию световой палочкой, включают короткую толстую шею большой язык и длинный гибкий надгортанник.

Транстрахеальная струйная вентиляция (TTJV).

TTJV представляет собой чрескожное введение катетера в трахею через перстнещитовидную мембрану а вентиляция достигается с помощью струйной вентиляции. Давление исходного газа, используемого для струйной вентиляции у взрослых, составляет 50 фунтов на квадратный дюйм, а у детей -30 фунтов на квадратный дюйм (29). TTJV используется в качестве аварийного воздуховода. У младенцев и детей младше 5 лет его не рекомендуют из-за высокой частоты вазо-вагальных явлений, подкожной эмфиземы, двустороннего пневмоторакса непреднамеренного попадания в пищевод и подслизистого ложного прохода в трахее. У новорожденных и детей перстневидно щитовидное носительство мягкое перстне-щитовидная мембрана слабо выражена. Успешное введение катетера в трахею новорожденного также труднее подтвердить. Основным ограничением TTJV является необходимость сохранения проходимости дыхательных путей цефально по отношению к катетеру. При обструкции верхних дыхательных путей возникают опасные для жизни баротравмы.

Крикотриотомия.

Это процедура выбора для экстренного доступа к дыхательным путям у всех пациентов независимо от возраста, когда традиционные средства контроля дыхательных путей не помогают (30). У младенцев и маленьких детей мягкие хрящи, слабо выраженная перстнещитовидная мембрана затрудняют эту методику. Пациент располагается с оптимальным разгибанием шеи с валиками под плечами так, чтобы гортань выступала вперед. Выявляют крикотириоидную мембрану. Лезвием размера (11) делают горизонтальный разрез над кожей, лежащей над мембраной. Разрез углубляют и прокалывают мембрану кончиком лезвия, направленным каудально, чтобы избежать повреждения пищевода и голосовых карт. Используя изогнутый гемостат, направленный каудально, точку входа расширяют, и в трахею вводят ЭТТ или трахеостомическую трубку. Чрескожная дилатационная крикоктиротомия (ПДК) является разновидностью этой техники, при которой для введения используется метод Сельдингера. Доступны различные комплекты. Имеются лишь ограниченные данные об их использовании в педиатрической возрастной группе, поэтому ПДК не рекомендуется для педиатрических пациентов. Осложнения включать кровотечения баротравмы и пищеводный перфорация.

Послеоперационные проблемы с дыхательными путями у детей.

Наиболее часто встречающиеся послеоперационные проблемы с дыхательными путями у детей включают:

1. Непереносимость экстубации.
2. Ларингоспазм.
3. Круп после интубации.

Другими проблемами с дыхательными путями, связанными с интубацией, являются разрывы слизистой оболочки дыхательных путей вывих черпаловидных хрящей, травма зубов, височно-нижнечелюстного сустава. Они редки при правильно проведенной ларингоскопии и интубации.

Неспособность переносить экстубацию.

Неспособность переносить экстубацию обычно может возникать из-за обструкции дыхательных путей или из-за синдромов гиповентиляции. Следует иметь в виду, что экстубация может привести к повторной интубации. Повторная интубация может стать проблемой у детей, у которых обеспечение проходимости дыхательных путей было затруднено или теперь будет затруднено из-за ограниченного доступа после операции. Для таких детей целесообразно иметь стратегию, позволяющую продолжать подачу кислорода или обеспечивать вентиляцию легких. Это достигается за счет использования реинтубационных направителей или трубных обменников. Катетеры, используемые в качестве направляющих для реинтубации в педиатрической практике, включают катетер для замены дыхательных путей Кукса, обменник эндотрахеальной трубки Шеридана и кардиомедицинский катетер. эндотрахеальный вентиляционный катетер, наружный диаметр которого колеблется в пределах 2,0-5,8 мм. Выявление пациентов с высоким риском осложнений после экстубации во многом носит эпизодический характер. Более подвержены дети, перенесшие ларингоскопию увулопалато-фарингопластику, операции на щитовидной железе, челюстно-лицевые операции. Экстубация в состоянии полного бодрствования и или с реинтубационными направляющими in situ позволяет избежать большинства катастрофических осложнений со стороны дыхательных путей в раннем послеоперационном периоде.

Ларингоспазм.

Частота периоперационных ларингоспазм встречается примерно у 18/1000 пациентов в возрастной группе от 0 до 9 лет (31). Младенцы в возрасте 1-3 мес имеют самую высокую заболеваемость. Факторами, связанными с повышенным риском развития ларингоспазма, являются наличие назогастрального зонда, операции эндоскопии полости рта экстубация. Недостаточная глубина анестезии является важным фактором, способствующим возникновению ларингоспазма при экстубации в более легких плоскостях. Ларингоспазм возникает в ответ на стимуляцию слизистой голосовой щели или надгортанной слизистой оболочки включающую сближение структур на трех уровнях.

1. Надгортанные складки.
2. Ложные голосовые связки.
3. Истинные голосовые связки.

Fink (32) предложил двойной механизм закрытия гортани. Во-первых, наблюдается эффект затвора из-за смыкания голосовых связок что в свою очередь приводит к увеличению трансларингеального градиента давления. Мягкие ткани надгортанной области округляются и становятся излишними за счет укорочения щитоподъязычной мышцы, втянутой во вход в гортань. Стридор проявляется периодическим закрытием голосовой щели.

Профилактика.

Профилактика идеальное средство. Пациентам с известными факторами риска можно вводить лидокаин внутривенно в дозе 2 мг/кг-1 медленно в течение 30 секунд за одну минуту до экстубации. Чтобы получить какую-либо пользу от введения лигнокаина, экстубация должна быть выполнена до появления признаков глотательной активности (33). Другой предлагаемой профилактической мерой является применение местных анестетиков к надгортанной слизистой оболочке. предложили Ли и Даунс (34 года). «Младенец или ребенок перед экстубацией трахеи должен спонтанно открыть глаза или рот, энергично двигать всеми конечностями и восстановить нормальное дыхание после кашля». для профилактики ларингоспазма. Некоторые выступают за экстубацию под хирургической глубиной анестезии; однако нет данных, подтверждающих эту точку зрения. Эта практика может привести к преждевременному переводу детей в послеоперационную палату где они могут быть склонны к гиповентиляции или обструкции дыхательных путей.

Управление.

Неполная обструкция сочетается со слышимым инспираторным или экспираторным звуком если обструкция прогрессирует появляются рывки трахеи парадоксальные дыхательные движения грудной клетки и живота. Как только развивается полная непроходимость слышимые звуки прекращаются. Следует помнить, что при ларингоспазме основной задачей является оксигенация пациента, а не интубация. Было предложено несколько терапевтических маневров.

1. Удаление раздражающих раздражителей таких как мусор из гортани.

2. Выдвижение челюсти вперед в височно-нижнечелюстном суставе путем давления на восходящие ветви нижней челюсти. Этот прием удлиняет щитоподъязычную мышцу и разворачивает мягкую надсвязочную ткань.

3. Облегчить вентиляцию применяя мягкое постоянное положительное давление в дыхательных путях со 100% кислородом через плотно прилегающую лицевую маску. Любая ларингоскопия и попытка интубации могут превратить неполную обструкцию в полную. Если эти методы не помогают и у ребенка сохраняется гипоксия Сукцинил холин 0,5 мг/кг-1 снимает ларингоспазм. В случае брадикардии следует одновременно вводить атропин, обеспечивая адекватную оксигенацию 100% кислородом через плотно прилегающую лицевую маску.

Круп после интубации.

Возникает при воспалении подсвязочного отдела вследствие механического раздражения ЭТТ. Факторами вклада являются возраст травма во время интубации плотно прилегающая ЭТТ без утечки при 25-40 см вод.

Клинические признаки: Стридор возникает вскоре после экстубации. Максимальная интенсивность достигается в течение 4 часов, а полное разрешение наступает в течение 24 часов. В тяжелых формах подсвязочный отек проявляется как «знак шпиля» на рентгенограмме грудной клетки. Система оценки крупа после экстубаци описана Downes и Raphaely (35) и используется для классификации крупа на легкий, умеренный и тяжелый. Нормальный балл равен 0, максимальный балл равен 10, пациенту с баллом 7 и более предлагается профилактическая искусственная вентиляция легких.

Уход

1. Легкая: увлажнение, вдыхание кислорода, гидратация.

2. Умеренная: добавьте ингалятор адреналина (36) (0,25–0,5 мл рацемического адреналина в 2,5 мл физиологического раствора).

3. Тяжелая: повторите распыление адреналина до трех раз. Если оценка >7, следует рассмотреть возможность искусственной вентиляции легких.

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АНЕСТЕЗИЯ ПРИ ПЛАСТИЧЕСКОЙ ХИРУРГИИ У ДЕТЕЙ

Резюме. Анестезия часто требуется при небольших травматических повреждениях таких как рваные раны, которые у взрослых лечат под местной анестезией. Также требуется пластическая хирургия для исправления врожденных деформаций иногда у детей с другими врожденными аномалиями, влияющими на анестезию.

Ключевые слова: Анестезия при пластической хирургии, детей, губы и неба, заячьей губы, краниосиностоза.

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ANESTHESIA FOR PLASTIC SURGERY IN CHILDREN

Resume. Anesthesia is often required for minor traumatic injuries such as lacerations, which in adults are treated under local anesthesia. Plastic surgery is also required to correct congenital deformities, sometimes in children with other congenital anomalies affecting anesthesia.

Key words: Anesthesia for plastic surgery, children, lips and palate, cleft lip, craniosynostosis.

Анестезия при лечении расщелины губы и неба: Расщелина губы и неба является наиболее распространенным черепно-лицевым заболеванием у детей, с общей частотой 1 случай на 600 новорожденных. Это происходит из-за нарушения слияния компонентов носового и верхнечелюстного выступов на ранних сроках беременности. У детей может быть изолированная расщелина клипсы только расщелина неба или расщелина губы и неба. Младенцы с расщелиной губы и неба в остальном обычно здоровы. Младенцы только с расщелиной неба встречаются реже (около 1 на 2000 рождений), но с большей вероятностью имеют другие врожденные аномалии, включая пороки сердца (5-10%) или другие синдромы, включая трисомию 21 или последовательность Робина. Расщелина различается по степени тяжести и может быть односторонней или двусторонней. Он может поражать нос, губной желобок, вермильон губ, десну, твердое и мягкое небо язычок и евстахиевы трубы. Есть много последующих последствий расщелины. К ним относятся косметические проблемы и проблемы с материнской привязанностью, сосание и кормление, развитие слуха и речи, а также проблемы с зубами. Детей с расщелиной неба ведет команда, включающая пластических хирургов генетиков ЛОР- и речевых патологов стоматологов и ортодонтов а также диетологов. Ранней проблемой для детей с расщелиной неба является развитие эффективного сосания для кормления. Для кормления используются специальные соски или мягкие бутылочки. Ортодонтические пластины используются перед хирургическим вмешательством для выравнивания границ десны. Младенцы с синдромами, связанными с расщелиной, особенно склонны к гастроэзофагеальному рефлюксу который в свою очередь, вызывает воспаление верхних дыхательных путей и влияет на хирургическое вмешательство.

Хирургические процедуры: Оптимизируют функцию и косметику. Первая процедура -восстановление губ в возрасте 3 месяцев. Некоторые центры выполняют эту операцию в возрасте от 1 недели, чтобы уменьшить рубцевание, но это должно быть сбалансировано с анестезией и проблемами с дыхательными путями. Передняя часть десны иногда восстанавливается одновременно с губой или позже, когда восстанавливается небо. Расщелина неба лечится в возрасте от 9 до 18 месяцев. Восстановление в молодом возрасте улучшает развитие речи, тогда как более позднее восстановление обеспечивает более нормальное развитие средней зоны лица. Возраст выбранный для ремонта является балансом между этими двумя противоположными требованиями. По этой причине некоторые центры рано закрывают губу и мягкое небо, а расщелину твердого неба оставляют до детства. Репарацию проводят с использованием слизисто-надкостничных лоскутов и внутривелярных велопластика для переориентации мышц неба. Особое внимание уделяется мышце, поднимающей мягкое небо так как она важна для речи. Костный дефект десны позже исправляют с помощью альвеолярного костного трансплантата, обычно взятого из гребня подвздошной кости.

Анестезия для восстановления заячьей губы: Губа восстанавливается в раннем младенчестве, чтобы уменьшить рубцы и помочь с материнской связью и кормлением. Дыхательные пути контролируются во время общей анестезии с помощью, направленной на юг ротовой трубки RAE. Интубация может быть неудобной если у ребенка также есть расщелина неба, и это обсуждается ниже. Хирург инфильтрирует область местным анестетиком или выполнит двустороннюю подглазничную блокаду. Хотя это обеспечивает адекватную анальгезию, интраоперационная фентанил может помочь успокоить ребенка в PACU. Несмотря на то что дефект губы был закрыт нет серьезных изменений в верхних дыхательных путях младенца после операции что облегчает послеоперационное ведение.

Анестезия при лечении расщелины неба: Существует несколько важных аспектов анестезиологического обеспечения в основном связанных с дыхательными путями. Интубация обычно проста, но может быть затруднена примерно в 5% случаев как правило у детей с сопутствующим синдромом, поражающим дыхательные пути. Классически считается что детей с расщелиной неба неудобно интубировать потому что лезвие ларингоскопа может упасть в расщелину. Однако на практике это не является распространенной проблемой хотя чаще возникает если расщелина левосторонняя. Методы, позволяющие избежать этой проблемы включают интубацию с использованием ларингоскопа с широкими лезвиями Оксфордской расщелины губы и неба или использование складчатой марли для заполнения расщелины во время интубации. Рутинное использование видеоларингоскопа было бы разумным выбором в настоящее время. После интубации голову значительно вытягивают чтобы привести твердое небо почти параллельно полу чтобы облегчить хирургический доступ. Вставляется ротовой кляп, и операционное поле интенсивно инфильтрируется местным анестетиком, содержащим адреналин (эпинефрин) чтобы уменьшить кровотечение. Блокада верхнечелюстного нерва используется некоторыми хирургами. Кровопотеря обычно невелика, но может быть и выше и перед операцией часто проводят групповую и задержку или перекрестную пробу крови. Можно назначать транексамовую кислоту хотя и без прямых доказательств пользы. Проблемы во время операции включают частичную окклюзию ЭТТ кляпом или десатурацию из-за кашля и плохой вентиляции. Последнее происходит на стадии, когда младенец больше не парализован, слегка анестезирован, а хирургическая стимуляция вызывает рефлекторные движения или кашель. После операции основной проблемой является обструкция дыхательных путей, которая может возникнуть по нескольким причинам. Закрытие расщелины приводит к внезапному и значительному сужению верхних дыхательных путей, особенно у младенцев с ранее существовавшим синдромальным нарушением проходимости дыхательных путей нос часто забивается выделениями или кровью и обычно происходит кровотечение в рот из образовавшихся сырых поверхностей неба при мобилизации слизистой оболочки полости рта для закрытия расщелины. В некоторых центрах в конце операции вводят носоглоточный воздуховод или разрезают носовую трубку чтобы наложить шину на нос и носоглотку. В конце операции цель состоит в том, чтобы экстубировать бодрствующего, но успокоенного младенца чтобы свести к минимуму кашель и плач, которые могут усилить венозный застой и кровотечение. Опиоидная анальгезия во время операции будет способствовать этому, но не должна вызывать у ребенка слишком сильного седативного эффекта или апноэ. Клонидин или дексмедетомидин могут быть полезными добавками. Наручные шины используются для того чтобы младенец не ковырялся во время ремонта, но они часто раздражают ребенка и затрудняют его усадку. Вливание опиоидов обычно требуется для обезболивания в течение первых 24 часов. Младенцы обычно госпитализируются в отделение более высокого уровня после операции на расщелине неба чтобы обеспечить тщательное наблюдение за обструкцией дыхательных путей кровотечением и адекватностью обезболивания.

Последующие операции: Детям, рожденным с расщелиной губы и неба, в детстве и подростковом возрасте часто требуется ряд процедур. Они часто были связаны с больницами, и некоторым может помочь премедикация перед индукцией особенно детям для альвеолярного костного трансплантата, которые старше и лучше осведомлены о своей процедуре. Около 15-20% детей с расщелиной неба нуждаются в фарингопластике. Это выполняется у детей с гнусавым звучанием речи и небно-глоточной недостаточностью. Есть два распространенных типа фарингопластики. При первом лоскут приподнимают с задней стенки глотки и пришивают к средней части мягкого неба, оставляя два небольших боковых хода для носового дыхания. Во втором случае фарингопластике по Джексону задние дужки миндалин освобождаются и поворачиваются на мягкое небо оставляя небольшой центральный проход. Дети старше и крупнее во время этой процедуры что снижает послеоперационный риск обструкции дыхательных путей из-за хирургического сужения дыхательных путей. Более долгосрочным эффектом фарингопластики является обструктивное апноэ во сне. Фарингопластика может повлиять на последующую интубацию носа. Некоторым из этих детей впоследствии требуется восстановительное лечение зубов под наркозом и этому лечению способствует назальная эндотрахеальная трубка. Глоточный лоскут может быть сильно поврежден ЭТТ при прохождении через нос. Если у ребенка, перенесшего фарингопластику требуется назальная интубация подумайте о том, чтобы связаться с предыдущим хирургом, который может описать прочность лоскута, а также размер и расположение отверстия в ротоглотке. Обычно рекомендуется наведение ЭТТ с помощью фиброскопа, но эта техника все равно может травмировать лоскут если эндоскоп продвигается не осторожно и под контролем зрения. Альтернативой является введение мягкого аспирационного катетера через нос в ротовую полость и проводка по нему размягченной и смазанной ЭТТ.

Восстановление краниосиностоза: Краниосиностоз это преждевременное заращение одного или нескольких черепных швов останавливающее нормальный рост черепа. Это вызывает косметические изменения и повышение внутричерепного давления, а также может вызвать изменения в развитии нервной системы. Хотя обычно это изолированная аномалия 20% связаны с выявленным синдромом или генетическим заболеванием. К таким синдромам относятся синдромы Крузона, Аперта Пфайффера и Сетре-Шотцена. Они обычно включают несколько швов и могут поражать свод черепа и лицо и часто связаны с повышенным внутричерепным давлением. Операция по поводу краниосиностоза обычно проводится в возрасте до 12 месяцев. Младенцам с одиночным сросшимся сагиттальным швом может быть проведена пружинная краниопластика при которой калиброванные пружины накладываются поперек полосовой краниэктомии шва. Эти пружины обычно удаляются через 4-6 месяцев. Детям с множественными швами или аномальной формой кости проводят реконструкцию свода черепа. Хотя у некоторых детей подвергающихся этой процедуре есть синдромы поражающие дыхательные пути, самой большой проблемой в этих случаях является сдерживание кровопотери, которая может равняться одному или двум объемам крови. Венозная воздушная эмболия также представляет собой риск во время операции. Реконструкцию свода черепа выполняют с бифронтально орбитальным продвижением которое включает обширный разрез и обнажение черепа вместе с фронтальной краниотомией и удалением костного тяжа над глазницами. Затем эти кости разрезают по отдельности, придают им форму и перемещают с помощью проволоки, резорбируемых пластин и винтов. Реконструкция заднего свода черепа выполняется для сагиттальных синостозов проявляются позже в детстве. Во время операции ребенок лежит на животе, и части черепа удаляются и изменяются перед изменением положения.

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НЕЖЕЛАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ЯВЛЕНИЯ, СВЯЗАННЫЕ С ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКОЙ У ДЕТЕЙ В КРИТИЧЕСКОМ СОСТОЯНИИ

Цель. Сравнить частоту нежелательных явлений, связанных с транспортировкой у детей во время специализированных, неспециализированных или самостоятельных перевозок.

Методы. Пациенты были сгруппированы по признаку привлекаемой транспортной бригады специализированная (1-группа), неспециализированные (2-группа), самостоятельный транспорт (3-группа). Регистрировались демографические данные события во время транспортировки и состояние по прибытии.

Результаты. У детей 1-й группы частота нежелательных явлений была ниже по сравнению со 2-й и 3-й группами (4,3%, 82,6% и 85,4% соответственно; P<0,001). По прибытии дети из группы 1 имели более низкую частоту дыхательной недостаточности и нарушений дыхательных путей (P<0,001).

Заключение. Транспортировка детей в критическом состоянии специализированной транспортной бригадой связана с меньшим количеством нежелательных явлений, связанных с транспортировкой.

Ключевые слова: нарушение проходимости дыхательных путей, неотложная помощь, интубация, дыхательная недостаточность.

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ADVERSE EVENTS ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSPORTATION IN CRITICAL CHILDREN

Objective. To compare the frequency of transport-related adverse events in children during specialized, non-specialized or unassisted transports.

Methods. Patients were grouped based on transport team involved specialized (Group-1), nonspecialized (Group-2), unassisted transport (Group-3). Demographics, events during transport and condition on arrival were recorded.

Results. Group-1 children had a lower incidence of adverse events compared to Group-2 and Group-3 (4.3%, 82.6% and 85.4% respectively; P<0.001). At arrival, children in Group-1 had a lower incidence of respiratory distress and airway compromise (P< 0.001).

Conclusion. Transport of critically ill children by a specialized transport team is associated with fewer transport-related adverse events.

Keywords: airway compromise, Emergency care, Intubation, Respiratory failure.

Медицинский транспорт является ключевым звеном в цепочке выживания тяжелобольных детей, особенно в условиях ограниченных ресурсов где не хватает услуг интенсивной терапии. Проблемы в педиатрической транспортировке значительно отличаются от взрослых. Ограниченное обучение педиатрическим пациентам может ограничивать возможности транспортных бригад общего назначения по перевозке тяжелобольных детей. Доказательства показывают, что у детей, перевозимых специализированными бригадами меньше побочных явлений, связанных с транспортировкой (TRAE), более стабильная физиология по прибытии и более низкая госпитальная смертность [1,5]. В Узбекистане мало специализированных педиатрических транспортных бригада. Мы провели это исследование, чтобы определить, снижает ли межбольничная транспортировка специализированными транспортными бригадами частоту ТРАЭ у детей по сравнению с неспециализированными бригадами и транспортировкой без посторонней помощи.

Методы: Это проспективное обсервационное исследование проводилось в специализированной областной детский многопрофильный медицинский центр город Андижан с февраля по сентябрь 2022 года. Было получено одобрение комитета по этике больницы. Были включены все пациенты в возрасте от 1 месяца до 18 лет, которые были доставлены в отделение неотложной помощи больницы и нуждались в госпитализации в педиатрическое отделение интенсивной терапии. В зависимости от способа перевозки они были отнесены к одной из трех групп: 1- группа перевозятся специализированной педиатрической транспортной бригадой, 2-группа перевозится общей транспортной бригадой или 3-группа привезены лицами, осуществляющими уход без медицинской помощи. Специализированная бригада была определена как бригада которая была прикреплена к больнице имеющей специальную детскую транспортную бригаду имел врача прошедшего обучение или проходящего обучение в области педиатрии педиатрической анестезии или педиатрической интенсивной терапии а также обладающего навыками обеспечения проходимости дыхательных путей и сердечно-легочной реанимации медсестра с педиатрическим опытом и имел машину скорой помощи оборудованную для неотложной помощи дыхательным путям, сосудистому доступу, кислороду, доставке лекарств и многопараметрическому монитору. Транспортные бригады, не отвечающие всем этим критериям, считались общими транспортными бригадами. Были собраны данные о демографии побочных явлениях связанных с транспортировкой вмешательствах во время транспортировки состоянии и вмешательствах по прибытии в отделение неотложной помощи. Первичным измеряемым исходом было возникновение включали гипоксию, нарушение проходимости дыхательных путей, требующее вмешательства, пневмоторакс, тахикардию, брадикардию, гипотензию, остановку сердца или гипогликемию (все они определены в соответствии с рекомендациями PALS [8]), которые были распознаны во время транспортировки или сразу после прибытия в отделение неотложной помощи. Измеряемыми вторичными исходами были продолжительность пребывания в отделении интенсивной терапии и смертность. Тяжесть заболевания оценивали по шкале педиатрического риска смертности (PRISM) III. Статистический анализ. Критерий Стьюдента использовался для параметрических данных и критерий Крускала-Уоллиса для непараметрических данных. Для категориальных переменных использовался точный критерий Фишера. Переменные, значимые для одномерного анализа, были дополнительно проанализированы с помощью логистической регрессии. Двустороннее значение $P < 0,05$ считалось значимым.

Результаты: Мы включили 204 ребенка, большинство (58,3%) в 3-группе. Во 1-группе 9 (23,1%) пациентов находились в сопровождении врача, а 2-группе 30 (76,9%) -в сопровождении среднего медицинского персонала. В 3-группе 15 (12,6%) детей были доставлены машиной скорой помощи без среднего медперсонала, а остальные 104 (87,4%) - личным транспортом. Дети младшего возраста ($P=0,003$), имеющие проблемы с дыханием ($P=0,03$) или нуждающиеся в транспортировке на расстояние менее 5 км ($P=0,01$) чаще перевозились специализированными бригадами, чем неспециализированными. ТРАЭ возникли у 142 (69,6%) детей (табл. 2). У детей 1-й группы частота ТРАЭ была достоверно ниже по сравнению со 2-й и 3-й группами (4,3%, 82,6% и 85,4% соответственно, $p<0,001$). Нарушение проходимости дыхательных путей, гипоксия и тахикардия реже встречались в 1-й группе по сравнению со 2-й и 3-й группами ($p<0,001$). У детей 1-й группы по прибытии в отделение неотложной помощи реже отмечалась дыхательная недостаточность ($P<0,001$), потребность в кислородной поддержке ($P<0,001$) и экстренной интубации ($P<0,001$). Продолжительность пребывания в стационаре и смертность существенно не отличались между тремя группами. При однофакторном анализе неврологические проблемы, расстояние транспортировки >5 км, неспециализированный транспорт транспорт без посторонней помощи и время транспортировки >3 часов были определены как факторы риска ТРАЭ. При многофакторной логистической регрессии время транспортировки >3 часов (P=0,002) и неспециализированная самостоятельная транспортировка (P<0,001) были независимыми факторами риска ТРАЭ. Относительный риск ТРАЭ при неспециализированной самостоятельной транспортировке составил 20,4.

Обсуждение: В этом обсервационном исследовании мы наблюдали что подавляющее большинство педиатрических транспортировок осуществлялось без посторонней помощи или неспециализированными бригадами, когда были высоки риски нарушения проходимости дыхательных путей, дыхательной недостаточности и тахикардии. Не имея предварительных данных о существующей транспортной практике, мы не могли рассчитать размер выборки, поэтому продолжительность исследования и набор пациентов были произвольными. Недоступность клинических данных перед транспортировкой была основным ограничением. Большая разница в количестве пациентов в группе возникшая в результате набора последовательных пациентов, поступающих в отделение неотложной помощи вполне могла повлиять на статистический анализ. Эта разница в значительной степени отражает распространенную в регионе практику направления к специалистам. Систематической информации о педиатрической транспортной практике в Узбекистане мало. Ретроспективный анализ историй болезни новорожденных показал, что почти 45% детей перевозились парамедицинскими или немедицинскими лицами [9]. В другом исследовании только 29% новорожденных перевозились машиной скорой помощи, остальные доставлялись на личном или общественном транспорте [10]. Во всем мире данные о педиатрическом транспорте в основном доступны из стран с установленными системами экстренного транспорта. Североамериканские исследования показали, что неблагоприятные события были меньше, когда детей сопровождал врач третичной помощи и выше когда члены бригады не проходили педиатрическую подготовку по транспортировке [2,3]. Транспортировка неспециализированными бригадами была связана с большим количеством незапланированных событий и более высокой смертностью [5,11,12]. В нашем исследовании мы не обнаружили никакой разницы в смертности. В нашем исследовании больший риск связанный с большей продолжительностью вероятно отражает тот факт, что большинство перевозок на дальние расстояния осуществлялись без посторонней помощи или выполнялись неспециализированными бригадами. В заключение использование специализированных педиатрических транспортных бригад может снизить частоту побочных эффектов во время транспортировки.

Необходимы дальнейшие крупномасштабные и многоцентровые исследования чтобы определить приводит ли это к снижению заболеваемости и смертности.

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ГОМЕОСТАЗ ЖИДКОСТИ У НОВОРОЖДЕННЫХ

Резюме. Физиология новорожденного идеально подходит для перехода к внеутробной жизни, за которым следует период быстрого роста и развития. Новорожденным следует с осторожностью назначать внутривенные жидкости и электролиты. Потребность в натрии и воде в первые несколько дней жизни низкая и должна быть увеличена после постнатального диуреза. Увеличение объема внеклеточной жидкости до постнатального диуреза связано с неблагоприятными исходами, особенно у недоношенных детей. Новорожденные склонны к гипогликемии и нуждаются в источнике внутривенной глюкозы, если отказано в энтеральном питании. Анемия является распространенным явлением, и отсутствие лечения связано с неблагоприятными исходами. Либеральные и ограничительные методы переливания являются спорными, но либеральные методы переливания (сопровождаемые мерами по минимизации воздействия на донора) могут быть связаны с улучшением долгосрочных результатов. Внутривенные кристаллоиды столь же эффективны, как и альбумин, для лечения гипотензии, и полусинтетические коллоиды в настоящее время не могут быть рекомендованы. Инотропы следует использовать для лечения гипотензии, не отвечающей на внутривенное введение жидкости, в идеале ориентируясь на оценку перфузии, а не только на артериальное давление. Неинвазивные методы оценки сердечного выброса были валидированы у новорожденных. Необходимы дополнительные исследования, чтобы направить инфузионную терапию у новорожденных, особенно у новорожденных с сепсисом или перенесших операцию. Сбалансированный солевой раствор, такой как Hartmann's или Plasmalyte, следует использовать для восполнения потерь во время операции (и крови или факторов свертывания по показаниям). Следует избегать чрезмерного введения жидкости во время операции.

Ключевые слова: новорожденный, жидкости, солевые растворы, коллоиды, переливание крови.

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FLUID HOMEOSTASIS IN NEWBORN

Resume. The physiology of the newborn is ideal for the transition to extra uterine life, followed by a period of rapid growth and development. Neonates should be given intravenous fluids and electrolytes with caution. Sodium and water requirements in the first few days of life are low and should be increased after postnatal diuresis. An increase in extracellular fluid volume before postnatal diuresis is associated with poor outcomes, especially in preterm infants. Newborns are prone to hypoglycemia and require a source of intravenous glucose if enteral nutrition is denied. Anemia is common and untreated is associated with poor outcomes. Liberal and restrictive transfusion practices are controversial, but liberal transfusion practices (accompanied by measures to minimize donor exposure) may be associated with improved long-term outcomes. Intravenous crystalloids are as effective as albumin in treating hypotension, and semi-synthetic colloids cannot be recommended at this time. Inotropes should be used to treat hypotension unresponsive to intravenous fluids, ideally based on perfusion assessment rather than blood pressure alone. Non-invasive methods for assessing cardiac output have been validated in neonates. More research is needed to guide fluid therapy in neonates, especially neonates with sepsis or those undergoing surgery. A balanced saline solution such as Hartmann's or Plasmalyte should be used to replace losses during surgery (and blood or clotting factors if indicated). Excessive fluid administration during surgery should be avoided.

Key words: newborn, fluids, saline solutions, colloids, blood transfusion.

У новорожденных гомеостаз жидкости определяется физиологическими потребностями перехода к внеутробной жизни и периодом быстрого роста и развития в первые недели и месяцы после рождения. Недоношенность создает дополнительные проблемы из-за неполного развития органов. Для анестезиолога внутривенное введение жидкости для поддержания стабильности сердечно-сосудистой системы является одним из самых основных вмешательств в педиатрической анестезии, однако найти практические рекомендации, основанные на фактических данных, относительно внутривенного введения жидкости на удивление трудно. Большая часть литературы, посвященной гомеостазу жидкости у новорожденных, касается интенсивной терапии новорожденных (в частности, ведения недоношенных новорожденных), где было показано, что чрезмерное внутривенное введение жидкости вредно, особенно в первые несколько дней жизни. Внутривенное введение жидкости может быть особенно проблематичным у новорожденных с сепсисом или у тех, кто подвергается серьезному хирургическому вмешательству. В периоперационной практике у взрослых в настоящее время установлено, что стратегии инфузионной терапии имеют важное влияние на отдаленные результаты, и вполне вероятно, что это также имеет место у детей, особенно у новорожденных (1,2). В этой статье рассматриваются некоторые основные физиологические принципы, лежащие в основе управления инфузионной системой у новорожденных, особые соображения, касающиеся недоношенных детей, и изменения, происходящие во время рождения. Мы описываем практический подход к внутривенному введению жидкости в отделении интенсивной терапии новорожденных и в периоперационный период, включая принципы, лежащие в основе использования кристаллоидов, коллоидов и переливания крови.

Жидкостные компартменты у новорожденного: Внутриутробно плод существует в среде, наполненной жидкостью, основным фактором, определяющим баланс жидкости, является плацентарный кровоток, а на более позднем этапе развития - абсорбция амниотической жидкости через желудочно-кишечный тракт. В начале внутриутробной жизни 90 % массы тела составляет вода, а объем внеклеточной жидкости увеличивается и составляет 60 % массы тела. По мере развития плода натуралез и диурез приводят к сокращению объема интерстициальной жидкости, так что к доношенному сроку вода составляет 75% массы тела, а объем внеклеточной жидкости составляет 40% массы тела (5,6). Сокращение объема интерстициальной жидкости продолжается в младенчестве и раннем детстве, так что взрослое распределение общего количества воды в организме достигается к 10 годам (6). Преждевременные роды сильно влияют на состав воды в организме; вода составляет 90% массы тела ребенка, рожденного в 23 недели гестационного возраста (ГВ), и 80-85% массы тела ребенка, рожденного в 25-30 недель (7). Нормальный объем крови у новорожденного составляет примерно 80 мл/кг 1 (в зависимости от времени пережатия пуповины), у недоношенных примерно 100 мл/кг 1.

Неонатальная физиология и кардиореспираторная адаптация после рождения: Кардиореспираторная адаптация Рождение представляет собой время глубоких физиологических изменений, когда прекращается плацентарный кровоток и ребенок переходит к самостоятельной жизни. Легкие плода заполнены жидкостью, и во время родов выработка легочной воды плода прекращается жидкость выдавливается из легких во время второго периода родов, но большая часть воды из легких плода всасывается в легочные капилляры и лимфатические сосуды при первом вдохе. Повышается напряжение кислорода и падает сопротивление легочных сосудов. В этот период кардиореспираторной адаптации также происходит закрытие фетальных шунтов овальное окно, проток венозный и проток артериальный. проток а сужается по мере повышения напряжения кислорода и у большинства доношенных и «здоровых» недоношенных детей функционально закрывается на 2-й день жизни, а анатомически закрывается на 2-3 неделе. проток может оставаться открытым при низком напряжении кислорода или при наличии сепсиса, ацидоза или высокого уровня циркулирующего простагландина. Открытый проток arteriosus (PDA) часто встречается у недоношенных детей по этим причинам и наблюдается у 50% недоношенных новорожденных с массой тела при рождении <800 г. ОАП приводит к сбросу крови слева направо, усилению легочного кровотока и повышенному риску хронического заболевания легких, некротизирующего энтероколита (НЭК) и ухудшению отдаленных результатов (8). На заболеваемость ОАП влияет внутривенное введение жидкости в этот уязвимый период как будет описано ниже.

Постнатальный диурез: потребность в жидкости низкая в первые несколько дней жизни у доношенного новорожденного. Грудное вскармливание устанавливается, а диурез снижается из-за высокого уровня циркулирующего вазопрессина во время родов. В первые дни после рождения сопротивление легочных сосудов продолжает падать, а легочный венозный возврат увеличивается, что вызывает выброс предсердий. натуральный пептид, что, в свою очередь, приводит к быстрому диурезу (9). Постнатальный диурез связан с сокращением внеклеточной жидкости из-за потери изотонической жидкости из интерстициальной жидкости и снижением массы тела на 5-10% у здоровых доношенных детей. Минимальный вес обычно снижается примерно к 5-му дню, но большинство детей восстанавливают свой вес при рождении между 7 и 10 днями. Потеря веса на 10-15% может произойти в первую неделю жизни во время постнатальной адаптации у недоношенных детей (<27 недель гестации), и им может потребоваться больше времени, чтобы восстановить свой вес при рождении. Расширение внеклеточной жидкости за счет избыточного введения натрия и воды, особенно до возникновения постнатального диуреза оказывает неблагоприятное влияние на исходы, особенно у новорожденных с экстремально низкой массой тела при рождении (10-14). Кокрановский обзор рандомизированных контролируемых исследований, сравнивающих умеренное и ограниченное потребление воды (и натрия) у недоношенных новорожденных, продемонстрировал значительное увеличение постнатальной прибавки в весе и повышенный риск ОАП и НЭК с тенденцией к повышенному риску бронхолегочной дисплазии, внутричерепного кровоизлияния, и смерть (11). Ретроспективный обзор карт 204 новорожденных с гестацией менее 32 недель из одного учреждения показал, что ограниченное потребление воды в первые 3 дня жизни (постоянное потребление калорий) защищало от развития ОАП, при этом разница сохранялась после учета гестационного возраста и тяжести течения.

болезни (14). Рандомизированное контролируемое исследование новорожденных с гестацией менее 30 недель показало, что раннее введение натрия (4 ммоль/кг в 1 день 1) было связано с задержкой постнатального диуреза, отсроченным снижением внеклеточной жидкости и увеличением потребности в кислороде через 1 месяц (12,13).

Потеря воды у новорожденных: У взрослых неощутимая потеря воды (НВВ) состоит в основном из воды, теряемой в результате испарения через кожу или дыхательные пути. У новорожденных ИВЛ кожи зависит от гестационного возраста; Чем более недоношенный ребенок, тем больше трансэпидермальная потеря воды, поскольку отношение площади поверхности тела к весу выше, а кожа у большинства недоношенных новорожденных тонкая, хрупкая и плохо ороговевшая. Использование лучистого обогревателя или фототерапии значительно увеличивает ИВЛ и может оказать существенное влияние на баланс жидкости. У крайне недоношенных детей потери воды в ИВЛ могут превышать потери воды почками (15). Испарение воды с кожи связано с охлаждением за счет действия скрытой теплоты испарения. Трудность согреть ребенка может быть признаком чрезмерного ИВЛ. ИВЛ может быть уменьшена путем вскармливания недоношенных детей в возрасте до 2 недель в отапливаемом увлажненном инкубаторе (влажность >80%), но, если ребенка вынимают из инкубатора (например, для операции) или если инкубатор оставляют открытым для процедур, эта защита будет потеряна. Незаметная потеря воды уменьшается по мере взросления недоношенных новорожденных, и влажность окружающей среды может постепенно снижаться со временем. Случаи гипернатриемической дегидратации и температурной нестабильности у недоношенных детей являются хорошими показателями качества сестринского ухода в отделении интенсивной терапии новорожденных. Увлажнение снижает ВВЛ из легких у детей, находящихся на ИВЛ, а также увлажнение требуется для детей, получающих назальный СИПАП или назальную терапию с «высоким потоком». Посттекстубация, респираторная ИВЛ может быть высокой, если новорожденный получает неувлажненный кислород через назальные канюли.

Пищевые потребности: Потребности в жидкости нельзя рассматривать отдельно от пищевых потребностей, особенно потребностей в глюкозе, хотя подробное рассмотрение выходит за рамки этой статьи. Уровень глюкозы в крови падает сразу после рождения, но повышается в первые несколько часов в ответ на выработку эндогенной глюкозы или кормление. Новорожденные метаболизируют кетоны, а также глюкозу в качестве важного энергетического субстрата в головном мозге, поэтому они относительно защищены от повреждений, вызванных гипогликемией. Однако длительная гипогликемия ниже 2,6 ммоль л связана с аномальными неврологическими исходами. Недоношенные новорожденные подвержены риску гипогликемии при отсрочке энтерального питания (например, для снижения риска НЭК), а запасы гликогена у них ограничены. Младенцам с риском гипогликемии следует вводить внутривенно глюкозу в начальной дозе 5-7 мг/кг 1 мин 1 (10% декстроза 70-100 мл/кг 1 день 1), а уровень глюкозы в крови следует контролировать (15).

Переливание крови: Анемия часто встречается у новорожденных в отделении интенсивной терапии новорожденных, частично из-за перехода от синтеза фетального гемоглобина к взрослому гемоглобину, который начинается с рождения, ограниченной чувствительности новорожденных к эритропоэтину и быстрого роста. Анемия также связана со сроками пережатия пуповины при рождении, ятрогенной анемией при повторных заборах крови в отделении интенсивной терапии, сепсисом и хирургическими вмешательствами (17,18). Нелеченая анемия связана с апноэ, плохой прибавкой в весе и плохим исходом развития нервной системы. Также было высказано предположение, что предшествующее переливание крови может быть фактором риска НЭК, особенно у крайне недоношенных новорожденных, хотя точный механизм неясен. Предположения включают изменения перфузии кишечника, связанные с кормлением у новорожденных с гемодинамически значимым ОАП, тяжесть существовавшей ранее анемии или иммунологические механизмы, связанные с переливанием эритроцитов без истощения лейкоцитов (19,20). Интересно, что новорожденные также непропорционально представлены в британской системе отчетности о серьезных опасностях переливания крови, что в первую очередь связано с неправильной идентификацией (отсутствие браслетов) и чрезмерным переливанием крови (18). Поскольку новорожденным часто переливают кровь, возникают вопросы о том, какой триггер для переливания следует использовать, каким должен быть целевой гемоглобин и как свести к минимуму воздействие донора. Гемостаз у новорожденных обсуждается в другом месте этого журнала и здесь рассматриваться не будет (21). Меры, предлагаемые для уменьшения воздействия переливания крови на новорожденных, включают отсроченное пережатие пуповины при рождении (что также связано с большей сердечно-сосудистой стабильностью у недоношенных детей, снижением частоты НЭК и внутрижелудочковых кровоизлияний) ограничение забора крови до минимума в соответствии с протоколом; оптимизация питания; и выбор более низких пороговых значений гемоглобина для переливания в зависимости от требуемого уровня респираторной поддержки (22). Одноцентровое рандомизированное контролируемое исследование рестриктивных и либеральных трансфузий у недоношенных новорожденных не повлияло на экспозицию доноров (существовала программа для одного донора, в рамках которой взрослые донорские единицы были разделены на меньшие педиатрические упаковки) и предположило что более либеральная политика переливания была связана с более низким частота паренхиматозных кровоизлияний, перивентрикулярных лейкомаляция апноэ и улучшение долгосрочных исходов развития нервной системы. В крупном многоцентровом исследовании (Недоношенные дети, нуждающиеся в переливании крови, исследование PINT) не было подтверждено снижение частоты апноэ и повреждения головного мозга (22). Кокрановский обзор пришел к выводу, что рестриктивная политика переливания крови связана с умеренным сокращением переливаний без увеличения краткосрочного риска, но необходимы дальнейшие испытания для изучения долгосрочного воздействия (20). В настоящее время проводится большое рандомизированное контролируемое исследование для изучения влияния порогов трансфузии на долгосрочный нейрокогнитивный исход у новорожденных с экстремально низкой массой тела при рождении (исследование ETTNO) (21). Тем временем были предложены некоторые практические рекомендации (19). В идеале упаковки для взрослых должны быть разделены на меньшие (36-66 мл), чтобы свести к минимуму контакт с донором, и в дополнение к рутинному скринингу все неонатальные переливания в Великобритании делаются лейкодеплетными от ЦМВ-отрицательных доноров с низким титром антител. Облученная кровь необходима людям с иммунодефицитом (например, с подозрением на дефицит), чтобы избежать реакции «трансплантат против хозяина». Для анестезиолога следующая формула для расчета объема крови, необходимого для повышения уровня гемоглобина до заданного уровня, была оценена у детей и новорожденных в критическом состоянии (19).

Ведение гипотензии: Основной проблемой в отделении интенсивной терапии новорожденных является лечение гипотензии, особенно у недоношенных детей в первые несколько дней жизни. Низкий сердечный выброс и гипотензия связаны с повышенным риском внутричерепного кровоизлияния, НЭК, худшими отдаленными исходами развития нервной системы и повышенной смертностью. Традиционно за определение гипотонии у недоношенного ребенка принимают САД <30 мм рт.ст. (или эквивалент гестационного возраста в мм рт.ст.). Подходы к лечению гипотензии включают увеличение объема с помощью болюсов кристаллоидов или коллоидов, или использование инотропов. Вмешательствам, направленным на улучшение долгосрочных результатов, препятствуют отсутствие доказательств и проблемы, связанные с измерением сердечного выброса, а не с простым измерением артериального давления.

Использование инотропов: Клинические признаки низкой перфузии включают замедленное наполнение капилляров, низкое АД и метаболический ацидоз, но существует слабая корреляция между низким системным артериальным давлением и системной перфузией, поскольку у некоторых детей может быть нормальное артериальное давление, но низкая перфузия или низкая перфузия. артериальное давление, но нормальная перфузия. В первые 24 часа после рождения критически низкая перфузия у недоношенного ребенка может быть связана с относительно высокой постнагрузкой усугубляемой потоком слева направо через открытый проток и вентиляцией с положительным давлением через 24 часа системное сосудистое сопротивление обычно падает, поэтому перфузия может быть нормальной, но связана с низким артериальным давлением. Лечение должно быть индивидуальным, и в соответствии с клинической ситуацией следует выбирать инотропные препараты, вызывающие системную вазодилатацию

(добутамин, милринон), или вазопрессорные агенты (дофамин, адреналин) (22). Следует избегать колебаний артериального давления, особенно у недоношенных детей, поскольку считается, что это связано с внутрижелудочковым кровоизлиянием. В идеале инотропы следует использовать только при наличии признаков плохой перфузии, а не на основе произвольного значения артериального давления, и решения о жидкостной нагрузке или использовании инотропов в идеале должны приниматься с использованием той или иной формы оценки сердечного выброса.

Мониторинг гемодинамики у новорожденных: Сердечный выброс и перфузия традиционно оцениваются по клиническим признакам, таким как артериальное давление, центральное венозное давление (ЦВД), частота сердечных сокращений, насыщение кислородом, время наполнения капилляров диурез разница центральной и периферической температуры дополненные лабораторными измерениями избытка оснований, насыщения смешанной венозной крови кислородом и лактата. Клинические признаки заведомо неточны, а некоторые такие как признаки используемые для выявления обезвоживания у детей старшего возраста и детей (например, измененный тургор кожи впалый передний родничок сухость слизистых оболочек), обычно бесполезны у новорожденных, особенно у недоношенных детей. Клинические признаки, такие как тахикардия, могут указывать на обезвоживание, снижение внутрисосудистого объема, снижение ударного объема или низкий сердечный выброс, связанный с дисфункцией миокарда или сепсисом. Однако увеличение частоты сердечных сокращений также может быть отражением боли, дискомфорта, стресса окружающей среды, лихорадки или побочного эффекта терапии кофеином, используемой для предотвращения хронических заболеваний легких. Точно так же замедленное наполнение капилляров происходит при состояниях с низким сердечным выбросом, но его также можно наблюдать у младенцев с периферической вазоконстрикцией в результате холодового стресса, ацидоза и лекарств, вызывающих вазоконстрикцию. Неинвазивные методы оценки сердечного выброса прошли валидацию у детей и все чаще используются в клинической практике.

Лабораторная оценка: Больным доношенным и недоношенным детям необходимо ежедневно измерять уровень электролитов, мочевины и креатинина в сыворотке крови в первые дни после родов. В первые 24 часа эти результаты могут отражать материнские ценности; например, гипонатриемия обычно наблюдается у младенцев, матери которых получали окситоцин; Креатинин сыворотки обычно снижается после рождения, но эти изменения могут быть отсрочены у крайне недоношенных детей. Крайне недоношенным детям потребуется более частое измерение электролитов (например, каждые 8 часов), поскольку они могут быстро обезвоживаться из-за ИВЛ наличие гипернатриемии может указывать на необходимость более обильного приема жидкости. Для оценки вентиляции и адекватности перфузии проводят рутинный анализ газов крови и измерение лактата. Мочевые электролиты и удельный вес могут быть измерены либо рутинно, либо в зависимости от клинических обстоятельств; диуретики, такие как фуросемид, могут затруднить интерпретацию результатов.

Назначение внутривенных жидкостей и электролитов в отделении интенсивной терапии: Назначения внутривенных жидкостей в отделениях интенсивной терапии должны быть индивидуальными в соответствии с гестационным возрастом постнатальным возрастом и сопутствующими заболеваниями. Назначения должны учитывать потребность в поддержании воды и электролитов требования к переливанию и объему для поддержания сердечного выброса и доставки кислорода тканям, а также потребности в питании, особенно для поддержания уровня глюкозы в крови. Потребление натрия и воды обычно должно быть ограничено до тех пор, пока не наступит постнатальный диурез, но также важно поддерживать внутрисосудистый объем и поддерживать стабильными физиологические параметры, такие как частота сердечных сокращений артериальное давление и диурез. Ошибки в управлении жидкостями могут привести к серьезным заболеваниям, и внутривенные жидкости должны назначаться осторожно, на индивидуальной основе, как и для любого другого лекарства.

Баланс жидкости: Необходима точная запись баланса жидкости, дополняемая регулярными клиническими оценками, как описано выше. Расчеты потребления жидкости должны учитывать все источники жидкости включая внутривенные кристаллоиды, парентеральное питание инфузии лекарств болюсы жидкости и молоко. Диурез измеряют путем взвешивания подгузников или путем измерения мочи, собранной в мочевые мешки или с помощью катетера. Следует также учитывать потери при сливе. Регулярное измерение веса важно для оценки общего баланса жидкости. Внезапное или значительное увеличение веса обычно отражает задержку жидкости с аномальным распределением жидкости из-за увеличения количества интерстициальной кишечной или легочной жидкости в зависимости от гестационного возраста и сопутствующих медицинских проблем, например, при сепсисе НЭК или респираторном дистресс-синдроме. Младенцы с тяжелой дыхательной недостаточностью получающие миорелаксанты для облегчения вентиляции, могут сильно отекать из-за накопления интерстициальной жидкости. Количественная оценка и управление снижением сердечного выброса из-за истощения объема внутрисосудистой жидкости при наличии отека тканей является особой проблемой особенно у недоношенных новорожденных.

Потребность в электролитах: Натрий (или калий) редко требуется в первые 24 часа жизни. После первых 24 ч новорожденному требуется 2-3 ммоль/кг в 1 день 1 натрия и 1-2 ммоль/кг в 1 день 1 калия. Добавки необходимо корректировать в соответствии с измерением электролитов и диуреза (и с учетом статуса заболевания). Крайне недоношенным детям (здоровым) требуются дополнительные добавки натрия. Они не могут эффективно удерживать бикарбонат и не могут адекватно подкислять свою мочу. Это может привести к развитию метаболического ацидоза. Чрезмерное введение хлорида натрия (в виде промываний для внутривенных канюль, переноски лекарств, в виде болюсов и т.д.) может привести к гиперхлоремическому ацидозу. По этим причинам натрий часто вводят в форме ацетата натрия при полном парентеральном питании (ППП), а для восполнения почечных потерь бикарбоната можно вводить дополнительный бикарбонат натрия. После первой недели жизни, в период активного роста, увеличивается потребность в натрии и калии; 3-5 ммоль/кг -1 день _1 натрия и 2-3 ммоль/кг 1 день 1 калия являются обычными требуемыми количествами. Многим недоношенным детям может потребоваться 6-8 ммоль/кг в 1 день 1 натрия, а некоторым требуется даже больше (иногда до 12 ммоль/кг в 1 день 1). Это частично связано с неспособностью удерживать натрий, но также может быть вторичным по отношению к использованию диуретиков.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ВИДОВ АНЕСТЕЗИИ В ЛЕЧЕНИИ ГАСТРОШИЗИСА. СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ

Аннотация. Цель: Целью этого исследования было представить сравнительное исследование, оценивающее результаты после пластики гастрошизиса с общей анестезией и без нее.

Методы: Было проведено амбиспективное нерандомизированное исследование когорты из 51 новорожденного, родившегося с гастрошизисом в период с июля 2017 г. по декабрь 2022 г. У 24 новорожденных (1-группа) была проведена традиционная репозиция под общей анестезией, а у 27 (2-группа) репозиция с минимальным вмешательством была без общей анестезии.

Результаты: Группы были сопоставимы по гестационному возрасту, масса тела при рождении и качеству выпотрошенной кишки. Статистическая значимость (Р<05) наблюдалась между группами 1 и 2 в отношении возраста при уменьшении гастрошизиса (5.6±2.5 и 3±1час) и времени, необходимого для завершения уменьшения гастрошизиса (58,1±15 и 49±14 минут). Статистической значимости (Р>05) не наблюдалось в отношении начала кормления (10,4 ± 3,6 и 10,9 ± 4,1дня), продолжительности полного парентерального питания (21,5 ± 7,3 и 22,4±6,8 дня) и общей госпитализации (пребывание 29±10 и 30±13 дней). Госпитализация в отделение интенсивной терапии потребовалась в 92% случаев в 1-группе на срок от 1 до 6 дней и 7% в 2-группе на срок от 3 до 6 дней. В 1-й группе был 1 летальный исход (4%).

Выводы: Новорожденные с гастрошизисом, у которых вправление кишечника производилось без общей анестезии, имеют сходные исходы с теми, у кого вправление кишечника проводилось под общей анестезией. Оба подхода кажутся безопасными и эффективными, но сокращение без общей анестезии было рентабельным.

Ключевые слова: гастрошизис, общей анестезии, новорожденные, интенсивной терапии.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ANESTHESIA IN THE TREATMENT OF GASTROSCHISIS. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Abstract. Aim: the purpose of this study was to present a comparative study evaluating outcomes after gastroschisis repair with and without general anesthesia.

Methods: an ambispective, non-randomized study was conducted on a cohort of 51 neonates born with gastroschisis between July 2017 and December 2022. Twenty-four (group 1) neonates underwent conventional reduction under general anesthesia and 27 (group 2)) reposition with minimal intervention was without general anesthesia.

Results: the groups were comparable in terms of gestational age, birth weight, and gut quality. Statistical significance (P<05) was observed between groups 1 and 2 for age at reduction in gastroschisis (5.6±2.5 and 3±1 hours) and time required to complete reduction in gastroschisis (58.1±15 and 49±14 minutes). No statistical significance (P>05) was observed for the start of feeding (10.4±3.6 and 10.9±4.1 days), duration of total parenteral nutrition (21.5±7.3 and 22.4±6, 8 days) and general hospitalization (stay 29±10 and 30±13 days). Hospitalization in the intensive care unit was required in 92% of cases in group 1 for a period of 1 to 6 days and 7% in group 2 for a period of 3 to 6 days. In the 1st group there was 1 lethal outcome (4%).

Conclusions: infants with gastroschisis who had bowel reduction performed without general anesthesia had similar outcomes to those who had bowel reduction performed under general anesthesia. Both approaches appear to be safe and effective, but reduction without general anesthesia has been cost-effective.

Key words: Gastroschisis, general anesthesia, neonates, intensive care.

Первое успешное хирургическое закрытие гастрошизиса было выполнено Watkins [1] в 1943 году. Традиционно гастрошизис лечили хирургическим путем под общей анестезией. Достижения в неонатологии и парентеральном питании снизили смертность с 90% до 8% [2-5]. Отсроченное (3,5-11 часов) внутрикожное вправление гастрошизиса без необходимости общей анестезии (ОА) было предложено Бьянки и Диксоном [6] в 1998 г. Это исследование пришло к выводу, что минимальное интервенционное лечение гастрошизиса безопасно и применимо и предпочтительный авторами первый вариант [6]. Тем не менее, результат подхода с минимальным вмешательством по уменьшению гастрошизиса в родильном доме является спорным, и критерии выбора для принятия этой процедуры четко не определены [7,8]. Цель этого исследования состояла в том, чтобы сравнить исходы гастрошизиса у новорожденных после вправления с ОА и без него.

Материалы и методы: Это было амбиспективное нерандомизированное исследование когорты из 51 (35 проспективных и 16 ретроспективных) новорожденных, родившихся с неосложненным гастрошизисом в период с июля 2017 г. по декабрь 2022 г. В ближайший период после родов гастрошизис лечили стандартным способом. путем защиты выпотрошенной кишки в полиэтиленовом пакете, декомпрессии желудка с помощью назогастрального зонда и содержания ребенка в теплом инкубаторе. Кроме того, внутривенно вводили профилактические антибиотики (цефуроксим и метронидазол) и болюсную инфузионную терапию (10 мл/кг 10% раствора человеческого альбумина). Поддерживающая инфузия 10% декстрозы с 0,18% солевым раствором была продолжена с восполнением назогастральных потерь. У этих детей проводился рутинный предоперационный мониторинг показателей крови, газов крови и глюкозы. Контролировали периферическое насыщение кислородом и электрокардиограмму. Всем детям рутинно вводили парацетамол ректально в дозе 10 мг/кг. У 24 (8 проспективных и 16 ретроспективных) выполнено традиционное первичное вправление выпотрошенной кишки в брюшную полость с ушиванием передней брюшной стенки и умбиликопластикой на фоне ОА (1-я группа: n =24). У 27 (проспективных) была репозиция пупка без ОА (2-группа: n = 27) с сохранением пупка. Успешная детская кроватка вправление гастрошизиса было выполнено у всех 27 новорожденных в 2 группе. Новорожденный находился в комфортных условиях в открытой неонатальной кроватке с согревающим одеялом и или грелкой в отделении реанимации новорожденных в специализированном отделении (40% [n=11/27]) или в отделении интенсивной терапии в детской больнице (60% [n = 16/27]) с реанимационной кроватью и операционной в режиме ожидания. Восемнадцать новорожденных (66%) получали бензодиазепин короткого действия (мидазолам 0,1 мг/кг) в виде титруемой дозы. Переднюю брюшную стенку и кишечник осторожно очищали теплым физиологическим раствором. Для очистки не использовались растворы антисептиков или антибиотиков. Живот обматывали стерильными полотенцами. Выполняли постепенное и осторожное вправление кишечных петель, следя за тем, чтобы брыжейка кишки не была перекручена. Было обнаружено, что для этой процедуры полезно постоянное вытягивание пуповины вверх ассистентом. Никакая другая форма ретракции не использовалась, живот не растягивался, а дефект не увеличивался. Для закрытия пупочного дефекта с сохранением пуповины после инфильтрации местного анестетика использовали кисетный подкожный рассасывающийся шов. Новорожденные, нуждающиеся в формировании мешка при ОА, а также новорожденные с атрезией и перфорацией кишечника во время родов или во время транспортировки или ишемией кишечника, в первую очередь были закрыты при ОА и исключены из сравнительного обзора. Чрескожный центральный венозный катетер с наконечником, расположенным в месте соединения верхней полой вены и правого предсердия, был введен для введения парентерального питания в течение 48 часов после процедуры. Внутривенное питание продолжали до тех пор, пока восстановление функции желудочно-кишечного тракта не позволяло постепенно вводить энтеральное питание. Анализируемые параметры включали гестационный возраст в неделях; вес при рождении в граммах; качество выпотрошенной кишки, например, с фибринозной коркой или без нее, укорочением и нормальным гастрошизисом кишечника; продолжительность в часах от родов до закрытия гастрошизиса, время операции в минутах, продолжительность парентерального питания в днях, начало орального питания в днях, общее пребывание в больнице в днях и общая стоимость. Другими оцениваемыми переменными были число новорожденных, нуждающихся в интенсивной терапии, осложнения и смертность. Статистический анализ был проведен с использованием U-критерия Манна-Уитни с поправкой Бонферрони и критерия Крускала-Уоллиса, при этом значение $P<05$ считалось значимым. Результаты представлены как среднее значение $\pm$SD.

Результаты: Подводит итоги между 2 группами. Обе группы были сопоставимы по гестационному возрасту, массе тела при рождении и качеству выпотрошенной кишки. Период был значительно короче во 2-й группе по возрасту закрытия гастрошизиса и времени операции по завершению вправления гастрошизиса. Между двумя группами не наблюдалось статистической значимости в отношении начала энтерального питания, продолжительности полного парентерального питания и пребывания в стационаре. Госпитализация в отделение интенсивной терапии потребовалась в 92% случаев в 1-группе на срок от 1 до 6 дней и 7% в 2-группе на период от 3 до 6 дней. Продолжительность эндотрахеальной интубации и вентиляции с релаксацией мышц и инвазивным артериальным мониторингом варьировала от 8 часов до 6 дней у 24 новорожденных (1—группа: n=22 и 2-группа: n=2). У одного пациента ишемия верхней конечности восстановилась после удаления артериальной канюли. Двум новорожденным из 2-группы потребовалась интубация и вентиляция легких в связи с прогрессирующим респираторным дистресс синдромом, одному с аспирацией мекония при рождении (до вправления) и другому со стойким ацидозом после вправления, что потребовало ревизии брюшной полости в операционной. У этого пациента после подтверждения здорового кишечника был сформирован силосный мешок. Осложнениями, наблюдаемыми в 1-группе по сравнению с 2-группой, были пупочная грыжа (7/24 и 8/27, $P = 0,469$), покраснение брюшной стенки (4/24 и 0/27, $P = 0,001$) и абдоминальный компартмент-синдром (1/24 и 1/27, $P =.896$). В последних двух случаях долгосрочный характер управления исключал их включение в статистический анализ. Летальность в 1-группе составила 4% (1/24) по сравнению с 0% в 2-группе. Общая стоимость госпитализации была значительно выше в группе 1 (P = 0,013).

Обсуждение: Сопутствующая редукция выпотрошенной кишки и закрытие гастрошизиса без необходимости ОА является осуществимой альтернативной техникой. Хотя популяция нашего исследования не была рандомизирована, две группы были сопоставимы по гестационному возрасту, массе тела при рождении и качеству выпотрошенной кишки. Не было различий в отношении потребности в чрескожной длинной катетеризации, продолжительности поддержки внутривенным парентеральным питанием до тех пор, пока желудочно-кишечная функция не разрешит энтеральное питание, и общей продолжительности пребывания в стационаре. Тем не менее, была необходимость в госпитализации в отделение интенсивной терапии после ОА, что фактически блокировало койку для интенсивной терапии и повышало стоимость лечения в целом. Наше исследование также показывает, что лечение можно проводить в родильном отделении. Это предотвращает ненужный перевод за пределы региона в другие центры, когда в региональном центре третичной помощи нет свободных коек, и позволяет избежать неудобств, связанных с транспортировкой новорожденного, длительной фазой выздоровления за пределами региона и ее влиянием на семейную динамику. Однако такое вправление гастрошизиса должно выполняться детским хирургом-консультантом в тех неонатальных отделениях, где имеется оборудование для интубации и вентиляции новорожденных (интенсивная терапия). В случае, если репозиция не удалась или противопоказана, новорожденный должен быть переведен в детскую больницу для редукции в условиях ОА или формирования бункера. Хотя это трудно определить количественно, у младенцев 2-группы была возможна ранняя связь с матерью. Вклад родителей наблюдался сразу после закрытия отделения, и это может иметь долгосрочный положительный психологический эффект. Кроме того, сокращение в специализированном отделении предотвращает задержку родительского участия, особенно когда мать находится в послеродовой фазе выздоровления. Согласно нашему протоколу, дети с гастрошизисом рождаются в родильных отделениях с реанимацией новорожденных в непосредственной близости от детской больницы и при необходимости внутриутробно переводятся в такие отделения. Наше исследование также показывает, что раннее закрытие гастрошизиса не влияет на результат. После того, как новорожденный был реанимирован и получил антибиотики и анальгетики, вправление должно быть предпринято без дальнейшего промедления. Раннее закрытие в первые 4 часа полезно, потому что это снижает неощутимую температуру и потерю жидкости через выпотрошенную кишку, а также предотвращает развитие отека кишечника при длительном воздействии. Мы рекомендуем досрочное закрытие. Осложнения и смертность возникают независимо от типа техники закрытия гастрошизиса. Тем не менее, ОА и послеоперационная вентиляция избегаются у новорожденных с редукцией кота без ОА при закрытии гастрошизиса. Это снижает заболеваемость и дает преимущества в отношении ресурсов, что отражено в наших расчетах затрат. Новорожденные имеют зрелые и хорошо развитые анатомические, функциональные и нейрохимические болевые пути [9,10]. Реакция на боль в долгосрочной перспективе может возникать у новорожденных, подвергающихся стрессовым воздействиям в период новорожденности, поскольку эти дети могут подвергаться большему риску негативных последствий боли [9,10]. Поскольку наше исследование и опубликованные исследования не оценивают болевой ответ во время уменьшения гастрошизиса без ОА, трудно рекомендовать требования к обезболиванию [5,8]. Тем не менее, уместно отметить что хотя мы не столкнулись с какими-либо побочными эффектами у новорожденных, у которых мы использовали титрованную дозу бензодиазепина короткого действия (мидазолам), потребность в анальгетиках во время купирования гастрошизиса должна быть решена. Мы не рекомендуем использовать опиоидную анальгезию на основании гипотезы о том, что она может способствовать нарушению дыхания и продлевать установление адекватной перистальтики кишечника. Гастрошизис без ОА является таким же безопасным и эффективным методом, как и вправление ОА. Его применение требует тщательного отбора подходящих случаев и исключения новорожденных из группы риска. Рандомизированное многоцентровое исследование, вероятно рассмотрит истинную безопасность и эффективность этого метода.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ И ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВЗИМАНИЯ АКЦИЗНОГО НАЛОГА

Аннотация. В статье отражены теоретические и практические аспекты роль и значение механизма взимания акцизного налога в формировании доходов государственного бюджета в Республике Узбекистан. Рассмотрены элементы порядка исчисления, представления налоговой отчетности и уплаты акцизного налога.

Ключевые слова: налоги, налогообложение, акциз, подакцизные товары, акцизная марка, налоговая база, адвалорная ставка, фиксированная ставка, комбинированная ставка.

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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL FEATURES OF COLLECTION OF EXCISE TAX

Annotation. The article reflects the theoretical and practical aspects of the role and importance of the mechanism for collecting excise tax in the formation of state budget revenues in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The elements of the procedure for calculating, submitting tax reports and paying excise tax are considered.

Key words: taxes, taxation, excise duty, excisable goods, excise stamp, tax base, ad valorem rate, fixed rate, combined rate.

С момента обретения независимости Правительством Республики Узбекистан реформирована налоговая система страны коренным образом. При реформировании налоговой системы учтены передовой опыт ведущих стран мира и национальная традиция страны. Проведенные в налоговой системе широкомасштабные реформы способствовали росту реального дохода населения, служили основой модернизации производства, поддерживающие малый бизнес и частное предпринимательство. В результате чего, процесс либерализации бюджетной и налоговой системы стал важным фактором устойчивого развития нашей экономики. Все налоги в странах с рыночной экономикой разделяются на две группы. Первая - прямые, взимаемые либо с доходов, либо с имущества и уплачиваемые владельцами соответствующих доходов и имущества. Вторая группа –

косвенные налоги, включаемые в цену облагаемых товаров и услуг (либо путем надбавок к цене, либо путем включения в издержки производства). В нормальных экономических условиях уплата данных налогов ложится на конечных потребителей товаров и услуг. Акцизный налог по сути является косвенным налогом, который увеличивает цену товара и оплачивается потребителем. Акцизы – одна из древнейших форм косвенного налогообложения [1, с. 146]. Акциз, будучи косвенным налогом, имеет пределенное сходство с налогом на добавленную стоимость, но отличается от него своей индивидуализированностью, привязкой к конкретным товарам. Наш акцизный налог имеет много общего со своими аналогами за рубежом, но и обладает своими специфическими особенностями, а именно: объектом обложения является продажная (отпускная) цена подакцизных товаров, уже включающая в себе акциз по установленной ставке.

В России Переход к акцизной системе налогообложения произошел в 1835–1839 гг. Взамен винной регалии (винный откуп) вводится акциз на пиво, брагу и медовый квас. Введение акцизной системы повлекло за собой предоставление свободы при производстве и торговле спиртными напитками, а также установление государственного контроля над этими процессами. В 1839 г. вводят акциз на нюхательный и курительный табак, в 1848 г. – акциз на сахар, в 1849 г. – акциз на спички. В дальнейшем вводятся акцизы на дрожжи, медоварение, продукты из нефти и т.д. Реформирование акцизной системы продолжается и во второй половине XIX века. С 1863 г. до 90-х годов XIX века периодически меняется практика взимания акциза на алкогольную продукцию. Заканчиваются преобразования в данной сфере введением государственной винной монополии. За 30 лет доходы бюджета от этого источника выросли в 2,5 раза [2. С. 6]

В Узбекистане акцизный налог был введен в 1992 году в соответствии с Законом Республики Узбекистан «О налогах с предприятий, объединений и организаций» от 15 февраля 1991 года [3, с. 201]. В настоящее время акцизный налог взимается статьями 283-293 Налогового кодекса Республики Узбекистан. Акцизами облагаются товары, произведенные на территории Республики Узбекистан, импортируемые подакцизные товары через таможенную границу Республики Узбекистан, а также телекоммуникационные услуги мобильной связи. Акцизный налог играет ведущую роль в косвенном налогообложении. Поступления от него занимают значительное место в доходной части бюджета нашего государства. В таблице можно увидеть динамику изменения доли акцизного налога в доходах государственного бюджета страны.

Согласно стать 283 Налогового кодекса, налогоплательщиками акцизного налога признаются лица [5]: - производящие товары, облагаемые акцизным налогом (подакцизные товары) на территории Республики Узбекистан; - осуществляющие реализацию природного газа потребителям; - осуществляющие реализацию конечным потребителям бензина, дизельного топлива, в том числе через автозаправочные станции, а также газа через газонаполнительные станции и газонаполнительные пункты. - доверенное лицо – участник простого товарищества, на которого возложено ведение дел простого товарищества – по деятельности, связанной с производством подакцизного товара, осуществляемой в рамках договора простого товарищества; - перемещающие подакцизные товары через таможенную границу Республики Узбекистан; - юридические лица Республики Узбекистан, оказывающие телекоммуникационные услуги мобильной связи (подакцизные услуги); - иностранные юридические лица, осуществляющие деятельность в Республике Узбекистан через постоянные учреждения, производящие товары или осуществляющие ввоз товаров, облагаемых акцизным налогом. Объектом налогообложения акцизным налогом является:

-реализация подакцизных товаров, включая передачу подакцизных товаров в обмен на другие товары (услуги); - передача подакцизных товаров в качестве вклада в уставный капитал (уставный фонд) юридического лица либо вклада товарища (участника) по договору простого товарищества; - передача подакцизных товаров на переработку на давальческой основе; - использование подакцизных товаров для собственных нужд; - ввоз подакцизных товаров на таможенную территорию Республики Узбекистан; - реализация конечным потребителям или использование для собственных нужд бензина, дизельного топлива и газа; - оказание подакцизных услуг. Согласно стать 285 Налогового кодекса, налоговая база определяется отдельно по каждому виду подакцизного товара (услуг) в зависимости от установленных налоговых ставок [5]. По подакцизным товарам (услугам), в отношении которых налоговые ставки установлены в абсолютной сумме (фиксированные), налоговая база определяется исходя из объема подакцизных товаров (услуг) в натуральном выражении. По производимым подакцизным товарам (услугам), в отношении которых налоговые ставки установлены в процентах (адвалорные), налоговой базой является стоимость реализованных подакцизных товаров (услуг), но не ниже их фактической себестоимости. По подакцизным товарам, в отношении которых установлены комбинированные налоговые ставки, состоящие из фиксированной и адвалорной налоговых ставок, налоговая база определяется исходя из объема подакцизных товаров в натуральном выражении и стоимости реализованных подакцизных товаров. Перечень подакцизных товаров и ставки утверждается Налоговым кодексом Республики Узбекистан Налоговые ставки устанавливаются в процентах к стоимости товара или услуги (адвалорные), в абсолютной сумме на единицу измерения в натуральном выражении (фиксированные), а также комбинированные, состоящие из адвалорной и фиксированной налоговых ставок [5]. Налоговая отчетность представляется в налоговые органы по месту налогового учета ежемесячно не позднее десятого числа месяца, следующего за налоговым периодом. Уплата налога производится не позднее срока представления налоговой отчетности. Уплата налога при ввозе подакцизных товаров осуществляется в сроки, установленные таможенным законодательством. По ввозимым подакцизным товарам, подлежащим маркировке акцизными марками, налог уплачивается до приобретения акцизных марок. С 1 октября 1996 года применяется практика применения акцизных марок на алкогольную и табачную продукцию как производимую в республике, так и на завезенную. Эта мера направлена на установление государственного контроля за производством, импортом и реализацией отдельных видов товаров в целях предотвращения их нелегального ввоза либо производства на территории Республики Узбекистан и защиту интересов внутренних потребителей. Вкратце хотелось бы отметить, что совершенствование методики применения акцизного налога обусловливает необходимость: - учета положительного зарубежного опыта применения акциза стран с развитой рыночной экономикой; - конкретизация критерий по определению подакцизных товаров; - пересмотра процентных ставок по некоторым подакцизным товарам, которые указаны в налоговом законодательстве.

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УСЛОВИЯ ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЯ ТАРИФНЫХ ПРЕФЕРЕНЦИЙ В РАМКАХ ЕАЭС

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности предоставления тарифных преференций в рамках мер таможенно-тарифного регулирования, применяемых на территории ЕАЭС. Описываются условия предоставления тарифных преференций для стран-пользователей ЕСТП Союза и стран, образующих вместе с ЕАЭС зоны свободной торговли.

Ключевые слова: таможенно-тарифное регулирование, единая система тарифных преференций ЕАЭС, зоны свободной торговли ЕАЭС, тарифные преференции, определение страны происхождения товаров.

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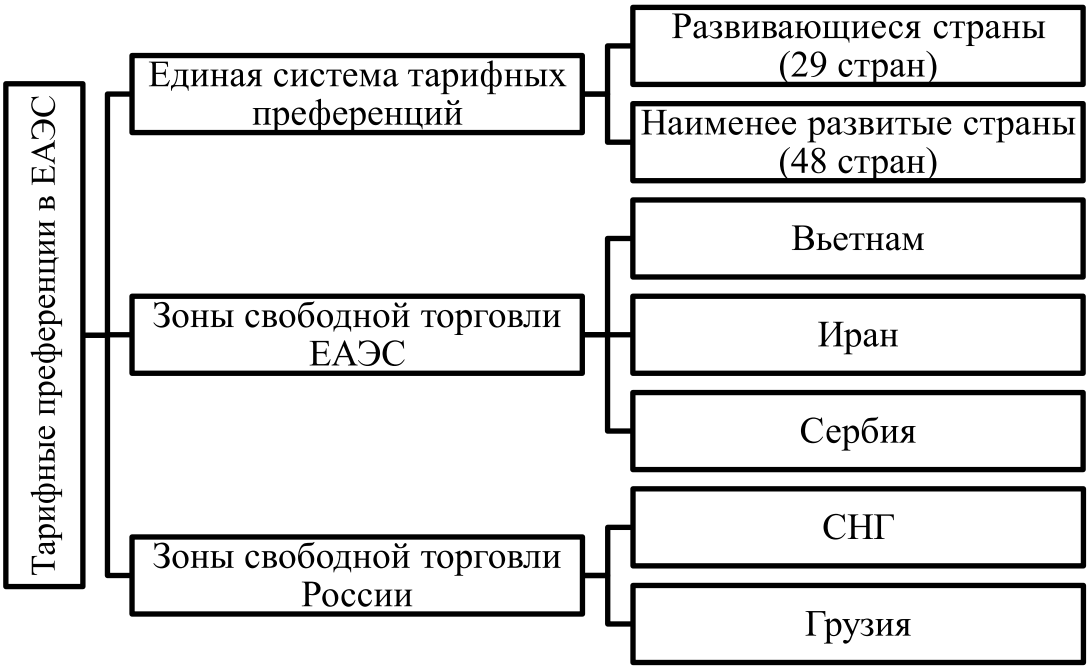
TERMS OF PROVIDING TARIFF PREFERENCES WITHIN THE EAEU

Abstract. The article discusses the peculiarities of providing tariff preferences within the framework of customs and tariff regulation measures applied on the territory of the EAEU. The conditions for granting tariff preferences to the countries using the unified system of tariff preferences of the EAEU and the countries forming free trade zones together with the EAEU are described.

Keywords: customs and tariff regulation, unified system of tariff preferences of the Eurasian Economic Union, EAEC Free Trade Zone, tariff preferences, determination of the country of origin.

Тарифная преференция представляет собой меру таможенно-тарифного регулирования, заключающуюся в освобождении от уплаты ввозных таможенных пошлин в отношении товаров, происходящих из стран, образующих вместе с ЕАЭС или Россией зону свободной торговли или происходящих из развивающихся или наименее развитых стран, пользующихся единой системой тарифных преференций ЕАЭС (рис.1).

Рис. 1. Классификация тарифных преференций, действующих в ЕАЭС[18]



Отличительная черта тарифных преференций от других видов тарифных льгот заключается в том, что они напрямую зависит от страны происхождения ввозимого товара.

Согласно статье 36 Договора о Союзе тарифные преференции в отношении товаров, происходящих из развивающихся и наименее развитых стран, в рамках ЕСТП ЕАЭС предоставляются в целях содействия экономическому развитию данных стран. Размер тарифной преференции для развивающихся стран составляет 75% от ставок ввозных таможенных пошлин Единого таможенного тарифа ЕАЭС, для наименее развитых стран установлены нулевые ставки ввозных таможенных пошлин. Стоит отметить, что перечень стран-пользователей ЕСТП Союза регламентируется Решением КТС от 27.11.2009 г. № 130, а перечень товаров, в отношении которых действуют тарифные преференции установлен Решением Совета ЕЭК от 13 января 2017 г. № 8. Таким образом, для получения тарифных преференций товар должен попадать в список преференциальных товаров, а страна происхождения товара должна входить в перечень стран-пользователей ЕСТП Союза.

На сегодняшний день существует несколько зон свободной торговли (далее – ЗСТ) в рамках ЕАЭС – это Вьетнам, Иран и Сербия. Также подписано, но не вступило в силу Соглашение о свободной торговле между ЕАЭС и Сингапуром. Кроме того, для России действует отдельное Соглашение «О создании зоны свободной торговли» со странами СНГ в

[18] Составлено автором

соответствии с которым Россия вправе в одностороннем порядке предоставлять преференции в торговле для таких стран как Азербайджан, Молдавия, Таджикистан, Туркменистан и Узбекистан. Актуальным остаётся Соглашение между Правительством Российской Федерации и Правительством Республики Грузия о свободной торговле, заключенное в Тбилиси 3 февраля 1994 года.

Рис. 2. Формы сертификатов о происхождении товаров[19]

Форма «А»	• в рамках ЕСТП Союза для развивающихся и наименее развитых стран
Форма «СТ-1»	• в рамках ЗСТ СНГ и для Грузии
Форма «СТ-2»	• в рамках ЗСТ с Сербией
Форма «СТ-3»	• в рамках ЗСТ с Ираном
Форма «EAV»	• в рамках ЗСТ с Вьетнамом

В рамках преференциальной торговли единственным документом, подтверждающим страну происхождения товара, является сертификат о происхождении товара. Каждым соглашением установлена отдельная форма такого сертификата с указанием требований по его заполнению (рис. 2).

Для получения тарифных преференций как в рамках ЕСТП Союза, так и в рамках ЗСТ необходимо соблюдение ряда условий:

1. Выполнение критериев происхождения товара (товар должен быть полностью получен (произведён) или подвергнут достаточной обработке или переработке).

2. Предоставление в таможенные органы сертификата о происхождении товара установленной формы, заполненного в соответствии с требованиями, указанными в соответствующем решении или соглашении.

3. Осуществление прямой поставки товаров, происходящих из стран-пользователей на таможенную территорию Союза (данное условие подразумевает под собой что товар не будет перемещаться через территорию третьих стран, за исключением случаев, когда такое перемещение обусловлено географическими, транспортными, техническими или экономическими причинами).

4. Товары должны быть непосредственно закуплены, то есть приобретены на основании контракта или договора между лицом государства-члена Союза и субъектом предпринимательской деятельности, которое зарегистрировано в установленном порядке в стране-пользователе тарифными преференциями, из которой происходит такой товар.

[19] Составлено автором

5. Выполнено требование административного сотрудничества. Данное условие включает в себя направление со стороны стран-пользователей в ЕЭК наименований и адресов уполномоченных на выдачу сертификатов органов, а также оригиналов образцов их оттисков печатей для целей проведения идентификации на предмет их подлинности. В большинстве случаев таким органом является торгово-промышленная палата страны вывоза.

Исключением на сегодняшний день является условие непосредственной закупки. Данное условие не применяется в качестве обязательного для развивающихся и наименее развитых стран в период с 1 марта 2022 г. по 31 декабря 2023 г. включительно [20]. Для Исламская Республика Иран оно является необязательным, а для Социалистической Республики Вьетнам предусмотрена закупка вьетнамских товаров у лиц, зарегистрированных в третьей стране, в случае, если третья страна не включена в перечень оффшорных стран, установленный совместным протоколом[21].

Таким образом, тарифные преференции представляют собой льготу по уплате ввозных таможенных пошлин, зависящую от страны происхождения ввозимого товара. Тарифные преференции в ЕАЭС предоставляются в рамках единой системы тарифных преференций, а также в рамках зон свободной торговли. Для получения тарифных преференций участники внешнеэкономической деятельности должны соблюсти ряд условий и подтвердить страну происхождения товара соответствующим документом.

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[21] Соглашение между Евразийским экономическим союзом и его государствами-членами с одной стороны и Социалистической Республикой Вьетнам с другой стороны от 29 мая 2015 г.

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ОСЛОЖНЕНИЯ КАРИЕСА МОЛОЧНЫХ И ПОСТОЯННЫХ ЗУБОВ У ДЕТЕЙ

Резюме. В статье обсуждается сравнительный анализ амбулаторных карт с осложнениями кариеса молочных и постоянных зубов, анализ обращаемостьи детей с осложнениями кариеса, на основании полученных данных выявить степень распространенности осложнений.

Ключевые слова: кариес, полость рта, некариозные поражения.

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COMPLICATIONS OF DAIRY AND PERMANENT TEETH IN CHILDREN

Summary. The article discusses a comparative analysis of outpatient cards with complications of caries of milk and permanent teeth, an analysis of the negotiability of children with caries complications, based on the data obtained, to identify the prevalence of complications.

Key words: caries, oral cavity, non-carious lesions.

Актуальность исследования.

Кариес зубов является наиболее распространенным стоматологическим заболеванием. У детей в нашей стране кариес временных зубов регистрируется уже в 2-летнем возрасте, а к 6–8 годам это заболевание выявляется почти у 100 % детского населения. Поэтому наряду с профилактикой сохраняют актуальность вопросы лечения кариеса временных зубов. Эффективное лечение временных зубов является сложной задачей. Клинические манипуляции должны выполняться на таком высоком профессиональном уровне, чтобы не потребовалось повторное лечение молочных зубов до их физиологической замены. Своевременная диагностика и правильный выбор метода лечения кариеса временных зубов способствуют снижению количества осложненных форм этого заболевания, что, в свою очередь, является профилактикой возникновения очагов одонтогенной инфекции.

Самым первым осложнением кариеса является пульпит - воспаление нерва [1,2]. Пульпит может быть острым или хроническим. У детей практически не встречается острого пульпита.

Практически всегда воспаление пульпы носит хронический характер, при этом еще одной из особенностей является то, что пульпит у детей может возникнуть даже при самой незначительной кариозной полости в зу [4]. Наиболее частым осложнением молочных зубов является хронический фиброзный пульпит и хронический гранулирующий периодонтит, среди постоянных зубов - острый и хронический пульпит [3].

До 2,5 лет молочные зубы формируются, в силу анатомических особенностей строения зуба воспаление из пульпы быстро переходит в периодонт, где развивается воспаление. В кости над молочными зубами находятся зачатки постоянных зубов, которые в это время развиваются. [6,7]. Так как скорость развития воспаление у малышей значительно больше, чем у взрослых, воспаление в кости быстро прогрессирует. Это нарушает развитие зачатка постоянного зуба, вызывая недоразвитие тканей постоянного зуба (гипоплазию), а иногда и его гибель [5].

Цель: провести сравнительный анализ амбулаторных карт с осложнениями кариеса молочных и постоянных зубов.

Материалы и методы. Проведена статистическая обработка данных амбулаторных карт АОСП за 2022г. с осложнениями кариеса молочных и постоянных зубов.

Результаты исследования. В результате проведенного анализа сводной ведомости отделения детского возраста за 2022 г. мы выяснили, что по поводу осложнений кариеса обращалось 1860 пациентов. Из них 71% с осложнениями молочных зубов, 29% с осложнениями постоянных зубов.

По данным амбулаторных карт АОСП за 2022г. выявлено: по поводу осложнений кариеса зубов обращалось 1801 человек. Из них по поводу осложненных молочных зубов обращалось 868 человек, по поводу осложненных постоянных зубов 433 человек (рис.1,2).

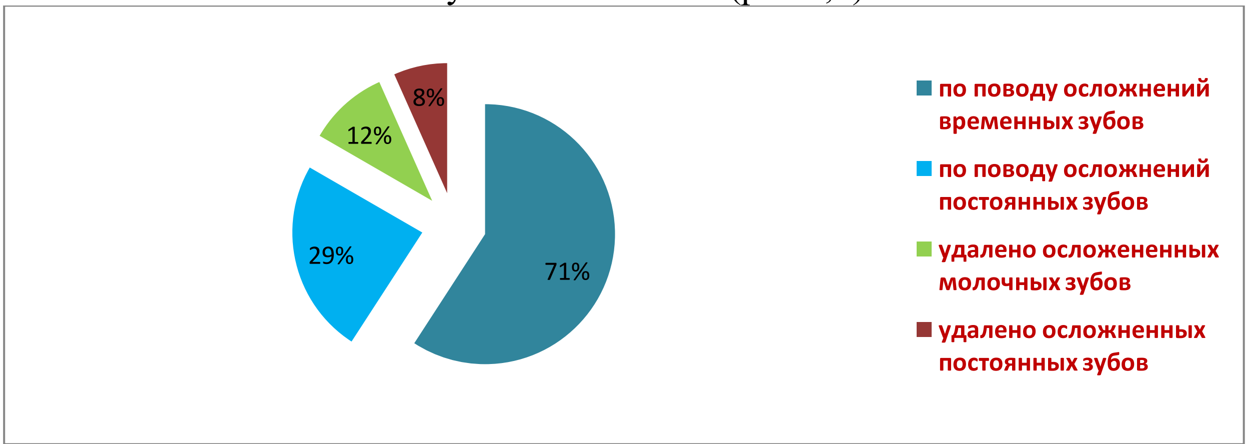

Рис.1. Обращаемость пациентов в клинику ЧГМА.

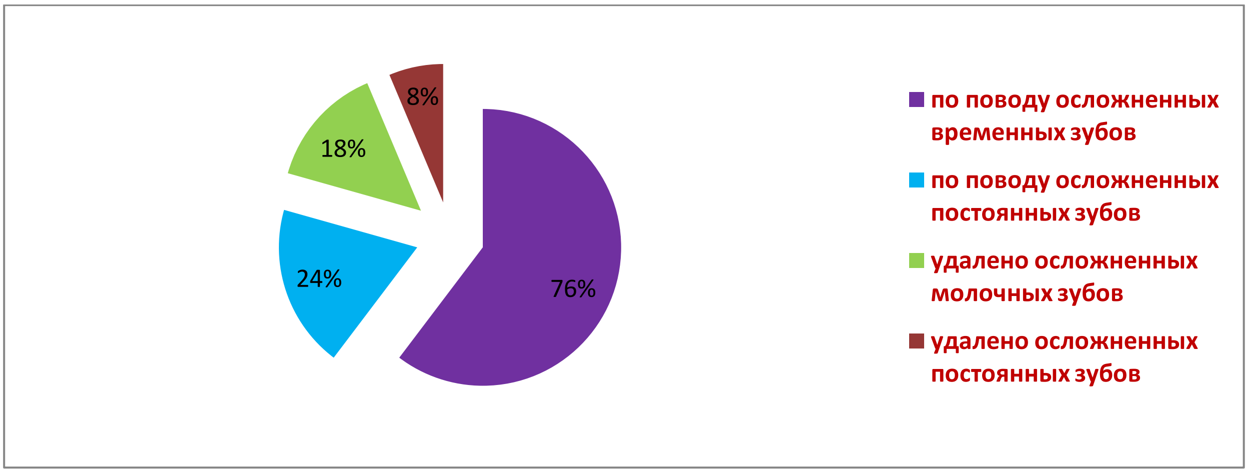

Рис.2. Обращаемость пациентов в АОСП

Вывод. Таким образом, наибольшее число пациентов обращаются с неосложненными формами кариеса, как молочных, так и постоянных зубов.

Степень распространенности осложнений кариеса молочных зубов превалирует над осложнениями постоянных зубов.

Не смотря на значительное превалирование посещений в АОСП, процентное соотношение посещений по разным критериям разнится незначительно.

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СТРУКТУРА СТОМАТОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ ВЗРОСЛОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ АНДИЖАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Резюме. В статье обсуждается изучение распространенности стоматологических заболеваний среди взрослого населения Андижанской области. Для достижения установленной цели было выбрано 100 амбулаторных карт пациентов. Среди некариозных поражений чаще всего встречается клиновидный дефект. Возможно, это связано с незнанием правильного ухода за полостью рта, слабой техникой правильной чистки зубов.

Ключевые слова: кариес, полость рта, некариозные поражения.

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STRUCTURE OF DENTAL DISEASES OF THE ADULTS OF THE ANDIJAN REGION

Summary. The article discusses the study of the prevalence of dental diseases among the adult population of the Andijan region. To achieve the established goal, 100 outpatient patient records were selected. Among non-carious lesions, the wedge-shaped defect is the most common. Perhaps this is due to ignorance of proper oral care, poor technique for proper brushing of teeth.

Key words: caries, oral cavity, non-carious lesions.

Актуальность исследования. Вопрос -насколько часто встречается кариес и его осложнения, какие формы некариозной патологии преобладают – всегда интересовал практикующих врачей [1]. Стоматологическое здоровье является важным компонентом общего здоровья и качества жизни и должно поддерживаться путем реализации эффективных и доступных для большинства населения методов и средств [5]. Каждый человек должен принимать все зависящие от него меры для укрепления собственного здоровья, ведь профилактика всегда предпочтительнее лечебных мероприятий [2,3]. Профилактика кариеса и некариозных поражений зубов проста и доступна каждому. Тщательный уход за полостью рта позволяет сохранить зубы крепкими и здоровыми: санация полости рта должна быть своевременной, также необходимо правильно чистить зубы (преимущественно в вертикальном направлении), использование мягких зубных щеток, выбор зубных паст в пользу паст, обладающих меньшими абразивными свойствами, в достаточном количестве содержащие фтор и кальций (при флюорозе -преимущественно пасты с высоким содержанием кальция), рациональное питание [4].

Целью нашего исследования послужило изучение распространенности стоматологических заболеваний среди взрослого населения Андижанской области.

Материалы и методы. Для достижения установленной цели было выбрано 100 амбулаторных карт пациентов, проходивших обследование и лечение в стоматологической поликлинике АГМИ и проведен анализ стоматологической заболеваемости с применением статистических методов.

Результаты исследования. В исследуемой выборке кариес наблюдался в 100% случаев, пульпит составил 25%, периодонтит- 26%, заболевания слизистой оболочки полости рта составили 5%, заболевания пародонта - 8%, некариозные поражения встречались в 6% случаев (см.рис. 1.).

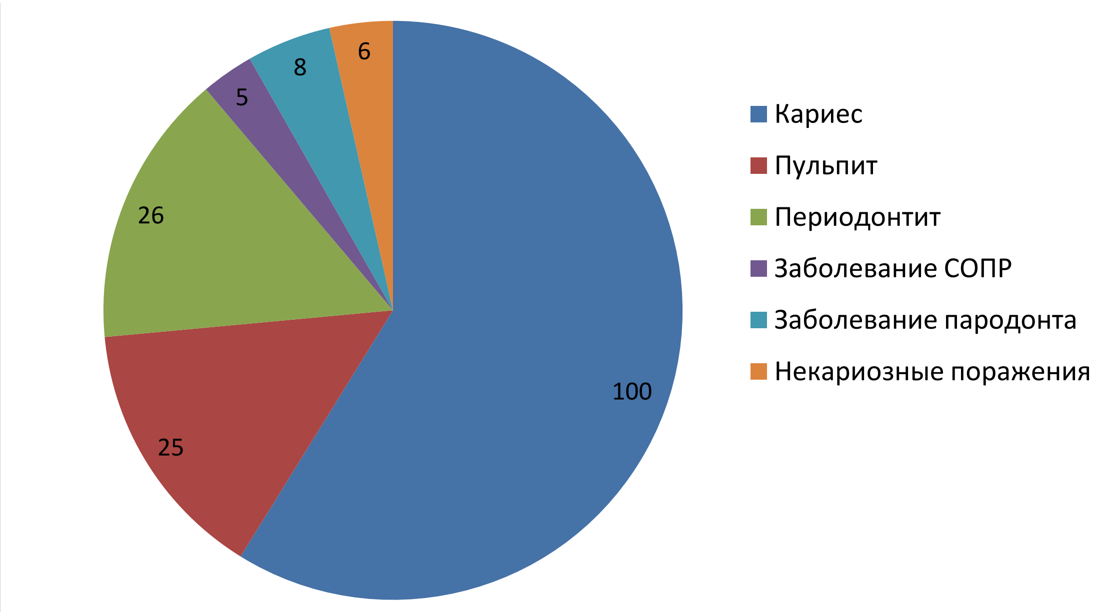

Рис.1.Стоматологическая заболеваемость (%).

Таким образом, наибольшую распространенность имел кариес, затем периодонтит и пульпит. Четвертое место занимали заболевания пародонта. Пятое место принадлежит некариозным поражениям зубов.

И, наконец, наименьшую распространенность имели заболевания слизистой оболочки полости рта.

Распространенность различных форм некариозных поражений зубов. В результате проведенного исследования было выявлено, что некариозные поражения составляют 6% от общего количества стоматологических заболеваний. Структура некариозной патологии представлена в диаграмме 2.

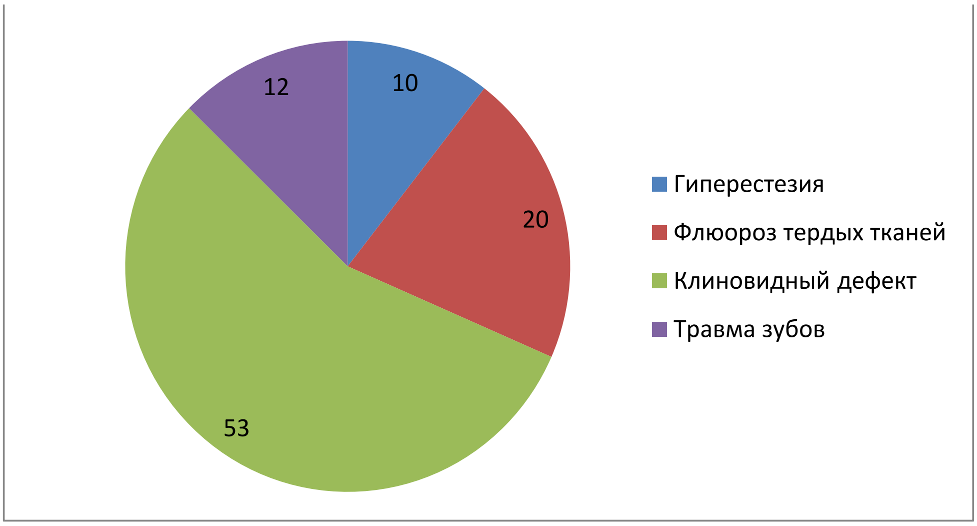

Рис. 2. Распространенность различных форм некариозных поражений зубов.

Среди них встречается гиперестезия в 10% случаев, флюороз твердых тканей зубов в 20%. Клиновидный дефект составляет 53%, травма зубов наблюдается в 12% случаев.

Таким образом, клиновидный дефект встречается чаще других форм некариозных поражений в исследуемой выборке. Затем следует флюороз твердых тканей зубов, и почти в равном процентном соотношении встречаются травматические повреждения и гиперестезия зубов.

Выводы:

1. Распространенность кариеса и его осложнений составила 100% случаев, пульпит - 25%, периодонтит - 26%, заболевания слизистой оболочки полости рта - 5%, заболевания пародонта - 8%;
2. Распространенность некариозных поражений составляет 6% от исследуемой выборки, что является низким показателем из всех случаев обращений;
3. Среди некариозных поражений чаще всего встречается клиновидный дефект. Возможно, это связано с незнанием правильного ухода за полостью рта, слабой техникой правильной чистки зубов.

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ДУАЛЬНОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ В СИСТЕМЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности дуального обучения в системе профессионального образования Республики Узбекистан. В основе дуального образования лежит принцип взаимосвязи теории с практикой. Предприятия делают заказ образовательным учреждениям на подготовку конкретного количества специалистов, а работодатели принимают участие в составлении учебной программы.

Ключевые слова: принцип, теория, подготовка кадров, модернизация, учебная программа, рынок труда.

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DUAL TRAINING IN THE SYSTEM OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. The article discusses the features of dual education in the system of vocational education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The basis of dual education is the principle of the relationship between theory and practice. Enterprises order educational institutions to train a specific number of specialists, and employers take part in the preparation of the curriculum.

Key words: principle, theory, training, modernization, curriculum, labor market.

Кадровая политика является одним из ключевых приоритетов государственного управления каждой страны. Эффективность программ структурной перестройки экономики, расширения производства товаров и услуг, обеспечения их конкурентоспособности на внутреннем и внешнем рынках определяется уровнем профессиональной подготовки кадров [1].

Потребности рынка социально-экономических систем и запросы общества разных стран в подготовке квалифицированных и профессиональных кадров требуют совершенствования механизмов взаимодействия рынка труда и рынка образовательных услуг. Мировая практика выработала разнообразные модели взаимодействия рынка труда и образовательных услуг. Модернизация профессионального образования определяет необходимость принципиального изменения традиционных подходов к системе подготовки специалистов.

В настоящее время одним из путей повышения эффективности профессиональной подготовки кадров выступает дуальное обучение.

Дуальное обучения в системе профессионального образования Германии является образцом для многих стран мира и представляет собой уникальную национальную образовательную систему. Профессиональное образование в этой стране является стратегическим направлением деятельности государства, а также основным фактором развития дуального обучения является то, что в законодательстве четко определены функции и обязанности участников дуального образования, например, как: предприятие, студент, образовательное учреждение. Дуальное образование – это такой вид обучения, при котором теоретическая часть подготовки проходит на базе образовательной организации, а практическая – на рабочем месте [2].

В основе дуального образования лежит принцип взаимосвязи теории с практикой. Предприятия делают заказ образовательным учреждениям на подготовку конкретного количества специалистов, а работодатели принимают участие в составлении учебной программы. Студенты проходят практику на предприятии без отрыва от учёбы [5].

В настоящее время в Республике Узбекистане посредством изучения зарубежного опыта для дальнейшего развития дуального обучения проводится соответствующая работа по внесению изменений и дополнений в национальное законодательство.

В Республике система дуального образования введена в качестве одной из форм обучения согласно статье 15 Закона Республики Узбекистан «Об образовании» [22]. Так, в закон внесена отдельная статья (ст. 17) касательно дуального образования, в которой предусмотрено, что порядок организации дуального образования определяется Кабинетом Министров Республики Узбекистан. Постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 29 марта 2021 года утверждено Положение о порядке организации дуального обучения в системе профессионального образования[23]. На основе этого документа такой образовательный опыт сегодня уже применяется на местах.

В Узбекистане с 2020 года действует обновленная система СПО (среднее профессиональное образования). Теперь выпускники школ могут

[22] Закона Республики Узбекистан «Об образовании» от 23.09.2020 г. № ЗРУ-637

[23] Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 29 марта 2021 года «О мерах по организации дуального образования в системе профессионального образования»

получать: начальное профессиональное; среднее профессиональное; среднее специальное профессиональное. Обучение проходит в профессиональных школах, колледжах и техникумах [4].

С 2021-2022 учебного года в системе профессионального образования Республики Узбекистан внедрена дуальное образования. Для организации дуального образования хокимиятами и заинтересованными министерствами выявляется потребность в кадрах среднего звена и готовится предложение.

Министерство высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан до 1 июля определяет образовательные учреждения, в которых будет осуществляться подготовка кадров по дуальной системе [3].

Обучение и подготовка в профессиональном образовательном учреждении осуществляться по учебной программе дуального профессионального образования. Данное обучение проходить параллельно с обучением на рабочем месте, по сезонно или блоками по несколько недель в учебном заведении, в зависимости от требований и территориальной удаленности работодателей от образовательного учреждения. Содержание теоретического и практического профессионального образования определяется в программе обучения. Учебная нагрузка в профессиональных школах делится на блоки общеобразовательных, профессиональных дисциплин и практических занятий.

В колледжах учебная нагрузка разделена на блоки профессиональных предметов и практических занятий. Дополнительные предметы могут быть включены в учебную программу по запросу министерств, агентств и работодателей или по запросу обучающихся.

В техникумах учебная нагрузка разделена на блоки гуманитарных и естественных наук, специальных наук и практических занятий.

Профессиональные школы, колледжи и техникумы обеспечивают базовую практическую подготовку и обучение в лабораториях, мастерских или в цехах мелкосерийного производства в профессиональном образовательном учреждении, обеспечивая приобретение обучающимися набора основных профессиональных компетенций и квалификаций по своей специальности.

В конце каждого учебного года обучающиеся проходят промежуточную аттестацию, по итогам которой им присваивается достигнутый уровень профессиональной квалификации (разряд, категория) по конкретной специальности, а также диплом после завершения обучения в образовательном учреждении. Независимая сертификация готовится и проводится совместно с учебным заведением и представителями экономики (например, ассоциациями/палатами). Для ознакомления с целями программы и методологией дуального образования преподаватели и мастера производственного обучения регулярно будут принимать участие в краткосрочном учебном модуле для преподавателей по дуальному обучению

Таким образом, дуальное обучение позволяет значительно укрепить практическую составляющую учебного процесса, сохраняя при этом уровень теоретической подготовки. А также помогает учащимся получить дополнительную квалификацию, отработать теоретические навыки на практике.

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РАЗВИТИЕ И ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЫ

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 рыночный механизм социальных услуг основан на системе социально-экономических отношений, выделены классификационные типы.

Ключевые слова: инфраструктура, социальная инфраструктура, сервис, экономика города, управление, городской менежмент.

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DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE EFFICIENCY OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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. In the article, the market mechanism of social services is based on a system of socio-economic relations, classification types are highlighted.

Keywords: infrastructure, social infrastructure, service, economy of city management, city management.

В последующие годы на основе принципа «За человеческое достоинство» проводились реформы, направленные на дальнейшее повышение благосостояния нашего народа, преобразование отраслей экономики и бурно развивающееся предпринимательство, безусловное обеспечение прав и интересов человека, формирование активного гражданского общества., на основе глубокого анализа сложных мировых процессов и результатов развития нашей страны. Цель – определить приоритетные направления.

Социальный сектор представляет собой систему механизмов в экономике со своими ресурсами, рабочей силой, технологиями, предпринимательством и управленческими навыками. Его основной целью является развитие человеческого фактора, изучение проблем, характерных для нужд общества, и объяснение перспективы. Исследования показывают, что такой сложный процесс реализуется через производство, распределение, обмен и потребительские отношения товаров и услуг как экономическое явление. Для высокоэффективного выполнения этих задач комплексного характера необходимы инвестиции на социальные услуги, выполняемые государством, частный капитал на социальные услуги, предоставляемые коммерческими сетями, инвестиции на услуги, предоставляемые некоммерческими организациями, средства, принадлежащие семейному бюджету на социальные нужды. потребуются семейные, смешанные, инвестиции и эффективное управление партнерскими национальными учреждениями социального обслуживания.

Экономикой социальных услуг движут ее потребители, поставщики социальных услуги государство. Это действие осуществляется рыночным механизмом в существующей системе. Под рыночным механизмом мы понимаем совокупность организационно-экономических форм, правовых норм, экономических рычагов и методов управления, используемых для осуществления и регулирования (трудовой деятельности во всех сферах жизни общества). Конкретно рыночный механизм — это использование обществом требований экономических законов через комплекс организационных структур (содержание), форм хозяйствования, методов управления, правовых норм и экономических рычагов.

К элементам рыночного механизма относятся:

-организационная (содержательная) структура планирования, управления,

- оценка, правовые нормы, инструменты (налог, кредит, санкции, платежи в бюджет, заработная плата, фонд поощрения).

Рыночный механизм социальных услуг действует в системе социально-экономических отношений. Поэтому мы считаем целесообразным пояснить сущность его рыночного механизма с теоретико-методологической точки зрения следующим образом. Сущность рыночного механизма социальных услуг проявляется в единой системе хозяйственной деятельности субъектов рынка в процессе производства, распределения, обмена и потребления бесплатных и платных услуг. В этом процессе рыночный механизм выполняет ряд функций. Они могут включать организацию-управление, распределение, обмен, формирование потребительской структуры, оценку, продвижение, обеспечение социальной и экономической ответственности участников воспроизводства в обществе. Исходя из изложенного, необходимо уточнить взаимосвязь рыночного механизма объектов социальной инфраструктуры с социально-экономическими отношениями следующим образом.

Во-первых, связь объектов социальной инфраструктуры со сферой производственных отношений рыночного механизма. В этой сфере рыночный механизм социальных услуг охватывает все экономические отношения, связанные с производственным процессом:

- отношения по организации и управлению производством;
- отношения кооперации производственных предприятий на отраслевом, региональном, государственном и межгосударственном уровне;
- отношения использования природных, материальных, трудовых и финансовых ресурсов;
- инвестиционные отношения;
- отношения оценки продукта и т. д.

Во-вторых, отношения в сфере размещения объектов социальной инфраструктуры:

- распределение природных ресурсов, труда и материальных ресурсов между субъектами рынка (это распределение отражается в распределении денежных доходов, рабочей силы, материально-технических возможностей и природных ресурсов);
- распределение доходов между государством и субъектами рынка;
- между субъектами рынка, внутри них, то есть распределение доходов между субъектами рынка и работниками, акционерами и т.п.

В-третьих, отношения в процессе обмена социальными услугами.

- формирование биржевых организационных структур объектов социальной инфраструктуры и отношений, связанных с коммерческим управлением;
- средства регулирования коммерческой деятельности объектов социальной инфраструктуры, ситуаций, возникающих при использовании экономических рычагов;
- договорные отношения с производителями;
- отношения с конкурентами.

В-четвертых, отношения в сфере потребления объектов социальной инфраструктуры.

- -отношения, связанные с организацией маркетинга (изучение спроса и предложения, реклама, продажа товаров, ценообразование);
- - отношения, связанные с формированием рационального потребления.

Эти отношения тесно связаны друг с другом, сливаются друг с другом, становятся друг другом.

Исследования показывают, что эти четыре взаимосвязи проявляются на макроэкономическом, мезоэкономическом и микроэкономическом уровнях. Например, на макроэкономическом уровне рыночный механизм социальных услуг тесно связан с организационной структурой управления обществом и выполняющими их функциями, а его движение регулируется организационными структурами.

Состав объектов социальной инфраструктуры в народном хозяйстве (на схеме 1) и можно выразить организационную структуру управления объектами социальной инфраструктуры в обществе.

Социальная услуга

↓

Предприятия, различные хозяйствующие

↓

Экономика по отраслям и сфера

↓

Государственные, неправительственные

Сети и филиалы можно разделить на четыре большие группы:

Во-первых, это сети, которые транспортируют природные ресурсы, сельскохозяйственную продукцию, реки, моря, океаны, лесные ресурсы к обрабатывающей и перерабатывающей промышленности.

Вторая – отрасли, перерабатывающие природные ресурсы, сельскохозяйственную продукцию, реки, моря, океаны и лесные ресурсы.

Третья - отрасли, обслуживающие отрасли первой и второй групп (транспорт, связь, коммунальное хозяйство, торговля, коммерция, снабжение и др.).

Четвертая - администрация, юриспруденция, здравоохранение, образование и другие сферы обслуживания населения.

На этом уровне создаются министерства, комитеты и другие структурные структуры, осуществляется программирование, планирование, управление государственными предприятиями, регулирование экономических отношений в обществе, обеспечение денежного обращения, внедрение кредитной и налоговой систем, выполнение государственных заказов, образование, выполняются работы по здравоохранению, обороне, обеспечению внешней связью и другие работы.

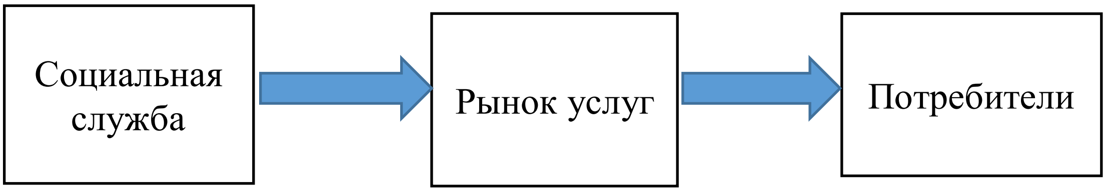
В условиях рыночной экономики изучение деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов социального обслуживания, проведение научных исследований, выявление их проблем и поиск их решений представляет собой сложный процесс.

На этом уровне создаются министерства, комитеты и другие структурные структуры, осуществляется программирование, планирование, управление государственными предприятиями, регулирование экономических отношений в обществе, обеспечение денежного обращения, внедрение кредитной и налоговой систем, выполнение государственных заказов, образование, выполняются работы по здравоохранению, обороне, обеспечению внешней связью и другие работы.

По организационной структуре социальные услуги в мировой практике подразделяются на разные формы и виды. По форме собственности социальные услуги подразделяются на частные, коллективные (кооперативные, акционерные), государственные и смешанные формы.

С точки зрения перехода от оказания социальных услуг к потребителям они делятся на бесплатные и платные социальные услуги. Рыночный механизм социальных услуг вытекает из особенностей его роли в обществе и выполняемых им функций.

Социальные услуги являются неотъемлемой частью экономики сферы услуг в условиях рыночной экономики. Как сектор «рынка услуг» он выполняет совершенную функцию доставки необходимых услуг потребителю социальных услуг посредством процесса их предложения. Этот процесс можно представить на рисунке 3 следующим образом:



Все элементы рынка участвуют в процессе предложения социальных услуг, то есть предложение, цена и спрос. Эти элементы выравниваются через конкуренцию на рынке услуг. В этом процессе социальные услуги вступают в экономические отношения со многими отраслями хозяйства общества и различными потребителями, создают свои управленческие организационные структуры, создаются виды социальных услуг (такие как государственные, смешанные, импортные).

В этом процессе реализуются услуги, связанные с оказанием социальных услуг населению. Будет развиваться предпринимательство, характерное для социальной сферы. Налажены отношения с финансовыми структурами, используются экономические и финансовые инструменты. В зависимости от процесса обмена отражаются правовые инструменты и нормы. В этом процессе активизируются социальные инструменты, создаются психологические среды;

И, наконец, формируются социально-экономические, финансовые, правовые отношения, связанные с товарно-денежным обращением.

Таким образом, рыночный механизм социальных услуг, неотъемлемая часть экономического механизма общества, предстает как активный инструмент, двигающий его. Рыночный механизм социальных услуг представляет собой совокупность методов управления, организационной структуры, конкретных форм хозяйствования, правовых, психологических инструментов и норм, необходимых для его деятельности. Рыночный механизм социальных услуг состоит из следующих элементов:

Во-первых, формы организации бесплатного и платного социального обслуживания, формы и виды предприятий и предпринимательства, их специализация, кооперация, объединение и т. д.

Во-вторых, структура, методы и формы его управления. Этот элемент относится к управленческой стороне экономических отношений и включает административные и экономические методы воздействия на производство.

В-третьих, финансовые, кредитно-денежные отношения и экономические отношения социальных служб с государственными органами и другими субъектами экономики.

В-четвертых, формы, методы, экономические стимулы, применяемые в сфере социального обслуживания (такие как оценка, заработная плата, льготы).

В-пятых, правовые формы и методы регулирования деятельности социальных служб, правовые законы, нормативные документы государственных органов, инструкции, уставы и уставы торговых организаций и предприятий и др.

В-шестых, социально-психологические факторы, влияющие на отношения социального обслуживания.

В-седьмых, формы и методы социальной конкуренции услуг, мужество, безопасность, коммерция, секреты.

Основой элементов рыночного механизма в социальной сфере является правовая база.

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НАУЧНО-ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА РЕГИОНА

Аннотация. В данной статье представлены научно-теоретические определения, данные экономистами понятиям «экономический рост» и «экономический потенциал», и их сравнительный анализ, а также значение регионального потенциала в обеспечении устойчивого экономического развития и экономического роста. Выделяются основные элементы экономического роста, классификация экономического потенциала и возможности его использования. Объяснены направления стратегического управления.

Ключевые слова: экономический рост, экономический потенциал, экономическое развитие, элементы потенциала.

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SCIENTIFIC AND THERETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR ENSURING THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE REGION

Annotation. This article presents the scientific and theoretical definitions given by economists to the concepts of "economic growth" and "economic potential" and their comparative analysis, as well as the importance of regional potential in ensuring sustainable economic development and economic growth. It highlights the main elements of economics growth and the categorization of the economic potential and the possibility of its use. The directions of strategic management are explained.

Keywords: economic growth, economic potential, economic development, potential elements.

При проведении экономических реформ в Узбекистане 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 комплексное и пропорциональное социально-экономическое развитие областей, районов и городов, их территорий комплексного и эффективного использования природного, минерально-сырьевого, промышленного, сельскохозяйственного, туристического и трудового потенциала каждого региона в целях эффективного использования имеющегося потенциала, ускорить непосредственное социально-экономическое развитие, повысить уровень 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 взвешенной макроэкономической политики, экономической либерализации, модернизации и диверсификации производства, а также ускорения углубление структурных реформ, 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 рейтинговой системы, внедрение которой обеспечит высокие темпы экономического роста с использованием имеющегося в регионах потенциала. Исходя из вышеизложенного, актуальность данной работы считается высокой.

Литературный обзор

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 проблему удовлетворения неограниченных потребностей в условиях ограниченности ресурсов.

Одна из ранних концепций экономического развития, связанная с именем А. Смита и Т. Мальтуса, основывалась на предположении, что труд, капитал и население являются первичными факторами его роста или замедления. 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 выдающийся ученый-классик, Давид Рикардо, утверждал, что экономический рост можно контролировать за счет технологических усовершенствований машин и специализации в торговле, но он также предполагает довольно устойчивое состояние.

Дальнейшие концепции экономического роста сосредоточены на различных комбинациях четырех определяющих факторов развития: труда, капитала, ресурсов и технологий. В частности, особый интерес для теорий экономического роста представляет стадийная теория У. Ростоу, согласно которой устойчивый экономический рост через определенный промежуток времени приводит к существенным качественным изменениям в экономической структуре страны, и экономика закономерно переходит «из одной стадии в другое», или из одного состояния в другое [4].

Платежеспособный спрос является ключевым фактором в кейнсианской модели, и именно расширение совокупного платежеспособного спроса должно способствовать экономическому росту. На практике Кейнс ориентируется 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 аккумулируется и направляется для роста национального дохода.

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 метод выражается в производительности каждой единицы задействованных в производстве ресурсов, в конечном итоге в увеличении количества продукта, в улучшении качества продукта [5].

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 рассмотрении целей, факторов роста, категорий и движущих сил можно увидеть, что все они интегрированы в понятие «компетентность» единой экономической системы, частью которой является каждая из них.

Способность (потенциал) - (лат. potentia - сила), может быть использована для выполнения какой-либо задачи, для достижения определенной цели, имеющиеся ресурсы, возможности, средства, резервы; возможности человека, общества, государства в определенной сфере [6].

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 мощи и возможностей, обеспечивающих конкурентоспособность [7], а в другом источнике экономический потенциал определяется как «совокупность способности национальной экономики осуществлять капитальные строительства, перевозки грузов и оказания услуг населению в течение определенного периода времени». Даже в ряде научных публикаций нет единого мнения авторов об экономическом потенциале.

По мнению Ф.М. Русинова, потенциал в широком смысле означает средства, резервы, ресурсы, которые существуют и могут быть использованы для достижения конкретной цели [8]. В этой концепции экономический потенциал отождествляется с накопленным результатом предыдущего труда.

На наш взгляд, сужать таким образом содержание экономического потенциала нельзя, ибо прошлый труд без живой деятельности, живой труд людей есть лишь резерв, его можно лишь условно назвать потенциальным. Например, ряд авторов предлагают рассматривать потенциал блоками, разделяя природные и производственные ресурсы, население, организацию и управление по структурным элементам [9]. При этом выделяется геополитический потенциал, отражающий положение территории и региона в межрегиональных, межгосударственных и мировых системах отношений и коммуникаций.

Интересно классифицировать потенциал с учетом видов социально-экономической деятельности. Таким образом, он рассматривается с трех точек зрения.

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, производство, инфраструктура и инновации.

Третий аспект — социально-духовный, интеллектуальный.

Выводы и Рекомендации

Важной особенностью рассмотренных подходов является то, что они изучают только экономический потенциал социально-экономической системы, представляющий 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 – это совокупность возможностей для организации хозяйственной деятельности и предельных показателей хозяйственной деятельности территории в рамках, существующих или возможных условий и ограничений финансового, организационного, технического, регионального и отраслевого характера.

Социальный потенциал – это способность организовать жизнедеятельность в рамках критериев и ограничений существующего или потенциального уровня жизни политического, духовного, философско-этического, культурно-этнического характера, а уровень жизни в этом контексте – показатель 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 цели.

Исходя из изложенного, экономический потенциал региона, на наш взгляд, может быть выражен как совокупность следующих компонентов с точки зрения управления имеющимися 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.

Потенциал региона можно определить следующим образом: совокупность экономических отношений между субъектами региона, по возможности оценка ресурсов и процессов, а также их использование и развитие.

С точки зрения управления возможностями использования потенциала региона каждая из категорий имеет свою экономическую и неэкономическую составляющие.

К основному ресурсному потенциалу относятся 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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НЕКОТОРЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ СЛУЖБЫ В СПОРТИВНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация: в статье научно рассматриваются некоторые проблемы оказания психологических услуг в спортивной деятельности и анализируются мнения ученых по данной проблеме.

Ключевые слова: спорт, психологическая помощь, психологическое сопровождение, психологические услуги, психологическая среда, психологическая подготовка, психологическая адаптация спортсмена.

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SOME QUESTIONS OF STUDYING THE PROBLEM OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE IN SPORTS ACTIVITY

Abstract: the article scientifically examines some problems of providing psychological services in sports activities and analyzes the opinions of scientists on this issue.

Key words: sports, psychological assistance, psychological support, psychological services, psychological environment, psychological preparation, psychological adaptation of an athlete.

В последние годы в нашей стране значительно повышается уровень подготовки квалифицированных спортсменов. В спорте очевиден рост технико-тактического мастерства. Однако растущие требования современного спорта свидетельствуют о высоком уровне развития не только технико-тактических действий, общей и специальной физической подготовки, но и психологической подготовки к спортивной деятельности. Здесь следует отметить, что проблема психологической службы возникает в связи со сложными задачами, которые решают спортсмены в ходе соревновательной деятельности.

Психологическая служба – важная современная составляющая системной работы со спортсменами. Она дополняет тренировочную и соревновательную деятельность и помогает не только развивать навыки и физические качества спортсмена, но и формировать субъектные характеристики личности.

Виды психологической помощи, психологической поддержки и психологического обслуживания спортсменов, имеющиеся на практике, сегодня очень разнообразны. Специалисты различают их по характеру решаемых задач. Эти различия составляют ту или иную модель психологической службы. Каждая из этих моделей базируется на собственной теоретической базе и предопределяет используемые методы работы.

При анализе данной проблемы в психологической науке для конкретизации выражения понятий «психологическая помощь», «психологическая поддержка», «психологическая служба» необходимо уточнить специфику терминов, принятых в современной психолого-педагогической литературе.

В нашей трактовке психологической службы как социально-психологической проблемы, как и во всех развитых странах, ученым нашей страны важно задуматься о том, опираясь на источники исследований, анализа и интерпретации, как и на какой научно-организационной основе решается проблема психологической службы.

Научно-теоретические взгляды ведущих психологов, работающих в нашей стране, по вопросу оказания психологической помощи в спортивных командах имеют научное обоснование и важность в организации молодежи к занятиям спортом, обеспечения их правильной жизненной ориентации и физической подготовленности с учетом ценностей характерных для психологии спортсменов, а также национальных ценностей, для сохранения и защиты нашего национального менталитета.

В частности, мы видим, что Г.Б.Шоумаров [8] в своих исследованиях уделял особое внимание роли психологической службы в развитии молодёжи, физического здоровья спортсмена, его силе духа, успешности в спортивной деятельности. Он исследовал проблему психологической службы в спортивных заведениях, занимающихся подготовкой спортсменов, научно изучил взаимосвязь личных и эмоциональных переживаний с индивидуальными особенностями спортсменов, на местных примерах проанализировал важные аспекты преодоления и устранения негативных переживаний у спортсменов. Мы также наблюдаем аналитический и критический подходы автора к проблеме психологической службы в спортивных командах в психологии ближнего и дальнего зарубежья.

Ш.Р. Баротов [1] занимает своё место как учёный, создавший научно-теоретическую и научно-практическую базу для широкой популяризации психологической службы в нашей стране. Основной задачей созданной им научной школы в этом направлении было научное обоснование организации психологической службы в обществе и различных сообществах, а также научное обоснование важных аспектов здорового образа жизни, связанных с конкретными аспектами спортивных команд и развития спортсменов.

Д.Г.Мухамедова [4] останавливаясь на современных особенностях руководства спортивным сообществом, обращает глубокое внимание на особенную роль психологической помощи в самоуправлении спортсменом своих чувств. Автор подробно остановилась на особенностях устойчивого контроля и управления спортивной деятельностью, её механизмах, формах и этапах на основе организации психологической службы в командах.

Большое значение имеют взгляды известного психолога Э.Г.Газиева [2] на развитие науки о психологической службе в нашей стране и исследование проблем в направлении психологической службы и выяснение ее психологической сущности. В своем научном исследовании автор изучил методологические основы психологической службы, научно-теоретические аспекты, подходы психологов зарубежья и нашей страны к психологической службе, особенности внедрения психологической службы в спортивных командах, классифицировал их по определенные критерии, а также высказывались научно-теоретические мнения об их практических аспектах.

Важным элементом психологической поддержки спортсменов является психологическая поддержка. Теоретические условия для построения модели психологической поддержки были созданы в гуманистической психологии. Зарубежные ученые А. Адлер, Г. Олпорт, Л. Маслоу, К. Роджерс, Р. Мэй, В. Шюте, В. Франкл, Э. Фромм и др. трактуют человека как активного, творческого, свободного и ответственного за свою деятельность субъекта действия.

По своей сути психологическая помощь представляет собой процесс межличностного взаимодействия, направленного на помощь субъекту в формировании и развитии личности, в ходе которого возникает положительно окрашенное чувство уверенности в собственных силах. Процесс психологической поддержки вызывает акты саморазвития.

Психологик хизмат кўрсатиш психологик тайёргарликдан кўра кенгроқ тушунчадир. Спортда психологик хизмат - бу спортчига максимал натижаларга эришишга ёрдам бериш ва унинг касбий ва шахсий ривожланиши учун қулай шарт-шароитларни яратиш ва у спорт карерасининг барча босқичларида амалга оширилиши керак [11:89-93]. Психологические услуги – более широкое понятие, чем психологическое обучение. Психологическая служба в спорте заключается в том, чтобы помочь спортсмену достичь максимальных результатов и создать благоприятные условия для его профессионального и личностного развития, и она должна осуществляться на всех этапах его спортивной карьеры [11:89-93].

Оказание психологических услуг в спорте – комплексная деятельность, включающая следующие компоненты: психологическая подготовка и психологическая подготовка.

М. Р. Битянова более подробно рассматривает психологические услуги в педагогической деятельности и считает, что поддержка - это система профессиональной деятельности психолога, направленная на создание социально-психологических условий для успешного обучения и психологического развития личности. Процесс психологического обслуживания он рассматривает как целостную деятельность психолога, в которой можно выделить три обязательных компонента:

- систематический контроль психолого-педагогического состояния человека и динамики его психического развития;

- создание социально-психологических условий для развития личности и ее успешного развития;

- создание специальных социально-психологических условий для оказания помощи лицам с проблемами психологического развития и обучения [7].

Таким образом, мы можем интерпретировать оказание психологических услуг, как:

- во-первых, один из видов социально-психологического патронажа как органическая и целостная система социальной поддержки и психологической помощи, реализуемая в рамках психологических служб;

- во-вторых, интегративная технология, заключающаяся в восстановлении потенциала развития личности и создании условий для саморазвития и, как следствие, эффективного выполнения основных функций личности;

- в-третьих, специфический процесс взаимоотношений, нуждающихся в помощи, Основные характеристики психологической службы следующие, процесс, расширенный, нестабильность, погружение в реальную повседневную жизнь человека, особые отношения между участниками этого процесса, называемые в психоанализе «позитивным переносом» [10:2-17].

Целью психологической помощи является полная реализация профессионально-психологического потенциала человека и удовлетворение потребностей субъекта деятельности.

Участие психолога в соревнованиях связано с его статусом в команде. Если психолог не является штатным психологом и приглашен в команду для решения каких-то конкретных задач, он может не выезжать на соревнования со спортсменами. В такой ситуации основная нагрузка психологической службы соревнований ложится на одного из тренеров или спортсменов. Естественно, перед началом соревнований психолог обучает тренера или спортсменов навыкам психорегуляции, что помогает оказывать неотложную помощь нуждающимся спортсменам. Если в команде есть постоянный психолог, то всю работу по поддержке соревнований будет делать он. Основными видами работы психолога на данном этапе являются регуляция психического состояния спортсмена во время соревнований, а также, при необходимости, психологическая регуляция негативных последствий соревнований.

В заключение можно сказать, что, хотя оказание психологических услуг в спортивной деятельности не является полным, необходимо разъяснить важность психологической помощи, поддержки и услуг, вызвать интерес профессионалов спорта к данной проблеме. Это позволяет обсудить опыт специалистов, обобщить его и сформировать основные принципы организации системы психологической службы.

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МОДЕЛИ, ФОРМЫ И ЭТАПЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Аннотация. Дистанционное обучение сегодня приобретает все большую популярность и позволяет обучающимся осваивать материал без непосредственного взаимодействия с преподавателем.

Данный вид обучения не только повышает уровень знаний, но и является экономически эффективным средством получения знаний, так как избавляет от необходимости тратить деньги на проезд и проживание и значительно сокращает организационные расходы.

Ключевые слова: дистанционное обучение; дистанционные образовательные технологии; информационно-образовательная среда; электронные информационные и учебные ресурсы; коммуникационные технологии; чат-занятия; веб-занятия; телеконференции; этапы организации дистанционного обучения.

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MODELS, FORMS AND STAGES OF ORGANIZING DISTANCE LEARNING

Abstract. Distance learning is becoming increasingly popular today and allows students to master the material without direct interaction with the teacher.

This type of training not only increases the level of knowledge, but is also a cost-effective means of obtaining knowledge, as it eliminates the need to spend money on travel and accommodation and significantly reduces organizational costs.

Keywords: distance learning technologies; information and educational environment; electronic information and educational resources; communication technologies; chat classes; web classes; teleconferences; stages of distance learning organization.

Дистанционные образовательные технологии сегодня являются достаточно востребованы и широко используются как в системе образования, так и в процессах повышения квалификации и профессиональной переподготовки в современных организациях.

При реализации образовательных программ с использованием дистанционных образовательных технологий применяются следующие модели [4]:

– полное дистанционное обучение, при которой обучающийся проходит образовательный курс полностью на расстоянии, используя специальную дистанционную платформу, через которую происходит вся коммуникация с преподавателем;

– частичные дистанционное обучение, при котором чередуется дистанционное и очное обучение.

В зависимости от выбранной модели дистанционного обучения создается информационно-образовательная среда, включающая электронные информационные ресурсы, электронные учебные ресурсы, набор информационных и коммуникационных технологий, гарантирующих доступ ко всей или части образовательной программы.

Дистанционное обучение может быть организовано в следующих формах [1]:

1. Чат-занятия – это учебные курсы, которые проводятся с использованием технологии чата и являются синхронными, то есть все участники имеют доступ к чату в одно и то же время.
2. Веб-занятия – это учебные мероприятия, проводимые с помощью телекоммуникационных или других средств. К данным занятиям относятся конференции, семинары, деловые игры, лабораторные работы и мастер-классы.
3. Телеконференции - обычно основаны на списках рассылки с использованием электронной почты.

Основные этапы организации дистанционного обучения показаны на рисунке 1 [5].

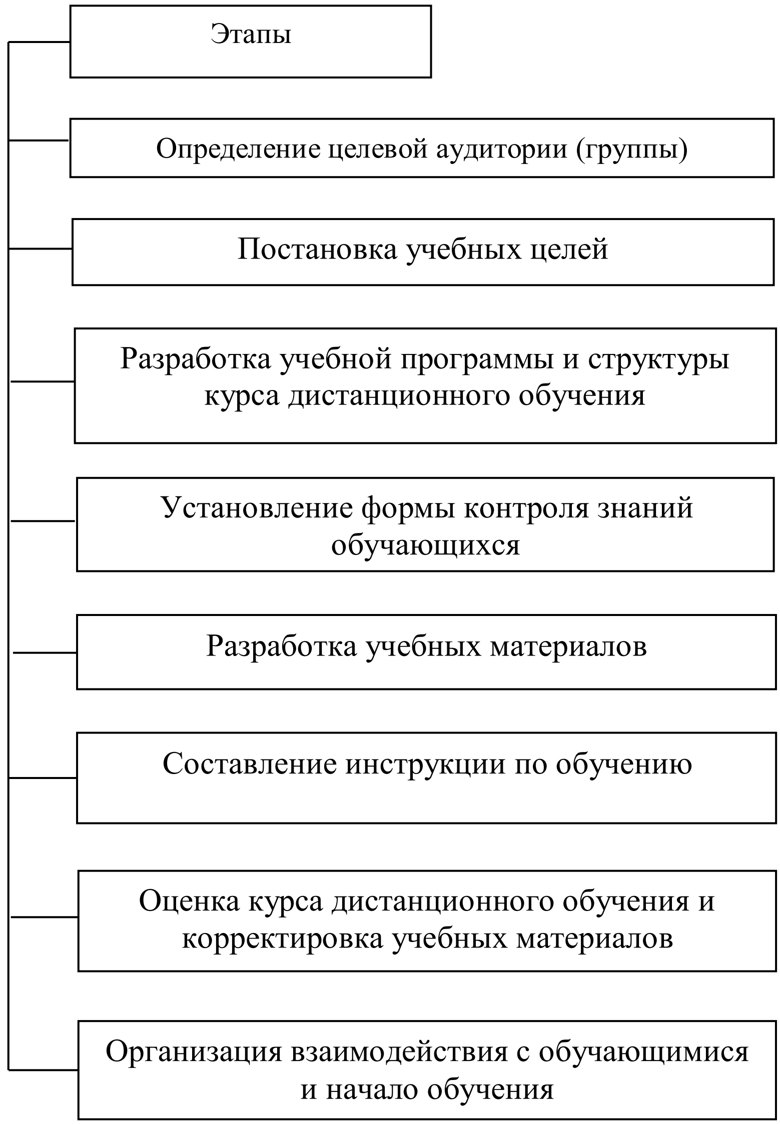

Рисунок 1 – Основные этапы организации дистанционного обучения

Организация дистанционного обучения осуществляется по следующим основным этапам [3]:

1 этап. Определение целевой аудитории (группы) для дистанционного обучения.

Перед началом обучения необходимо определить целевую аудиторию учебного процесса, то есть целевую группу. Если в группу входят студенты очной или заочной формы обучения, необходимо проходить не весь курс, а только его части (дистанционные модули).

Если группа состоит из студентов, обучающихся по дистанционной форме, необходимо создать полный дистанционный курс обучения, включающий теоретические и практические занятия, и установить дистанционный контроль.

2 этап. Постановка целей курса дистанционного обучения.

Цели курса дистанционного обучения для каждого модуля курса (каждого учебного модуля) должны быть описаны и доведены до сведения обучающегося. Четкие цели обучения должны включать легко контролируемые и видимые результаты обучения, а также условия и критерии достижения этих результатов.

3 этап. Разработка учебной программы и структуры курса дистанционного обучения.

Наиболее удобный учебный план курса дистанционного обучения состоит из модулей, которые можно изучать в различной последовательности, что позволяет создать индивидуальную траекторию обучения.

4 этап. Установление формы контроля знаний обучающихся.

К формам контроля знаний относится: выполнение письменных заданий (тесты; доклады, эссе, презентации, отчеты, проекты); веб-квесты.

5 этап. Разработка учебных материалов для курса дистанционного обучения

Количество модулей зависит от продолжительности курса. Учебные темы с похожим содержанием объединяются в один модуль.

6 этап. Составление инструкции по обучению.

Инструкция включает в себя следующую информацию [2]:

- основное направление курса
- последовательность, в которой будет проходить курс;
- место и роль курса в образовании обучающихся (слушателей и студентов)
- режим работы;
- сроки для выполнения заданий;
- адреса для связи с преподавателем и отправки выполненных заданий;
- форма контроля знаний, используемая в курсе;
- критерии оценки успешного завершения курса;
- условия пересдачи в случае неуспешного освоения курса;

7 этап. Оценка курса дистанционного обучения и корректировка учебных материалов. Оценка может проводится путем обсуждения материала с коллегами на семинарах, на заседании методического совета, рецензирование.

8 этап. Организация взаимодействия с обучающимися и начало обучения.

После подготовки курса для обучения устанавливается связь с обучающимися и обмен адресами (сайты, электронная почта).

После этого начинается дистанционное обучение.

Таким образом, технология дистанционного обучения имеет множество видов и форм, которые активно используются в современном образовательном процессе и имеют определенную структуру и содержание.

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ФОРМЫ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОРЯДОК ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ ПЕДАГОГА С ОБУЧАЮЩИМИСЯ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ЗАНЯТИЯ

Аннотация. Сегодня активно формируется и развивается дистанционное образование - новая форма обучения, а вместе с ней и новая форма образования. Его цель - предоставить элементы универсального образования, которые позволят студентам адаптироваться к изменяющимся социально-экономическим условиям.

В данной статье освещены вопросы организации и проведения урока в дистанционном режиме на удаленную аудиторию с использованием видеоконференцсвязи или вебинарной площадки в режиме реального времени.

Ключевые слова: дистанционное обучение; видеоурок; вебинар; веб-квест; чат-занятие; асинхронная и синхронная видеоконференция; разноформатный контент.

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FORMS OF DISTANCE LEARNING AND THE ORDER OF INTERACTION OF THE TEACHER WITH STUDENTS DURING THE LESSON

Abstract. Today, distance education is actively being formed and developed - a new form of education, and with it a new form of education. Its goal is to provide elements of universal education that will allow students to adapt to changing socio-economic conditions.

This article highlights the issues of organizing and conducting a lesson remotely to a remote audience using videoconferencing or a webinar platform in real time.

Keywords: distance learning; video tutorial; webinar; web quest; chat session; asynchronous and synchronous video conference; multi-format content.

Дистанционное обучение – это система обучения, основанная на компьютерной коммуникации с использованием современных образовательных и информационных технологий, без необходимости посещения учебного заведения [1].

Дистанционное образование может иметь следующие формы [3]:

1. Видеоурок. Он позволяет передать максимальный объем информации за короткое время. Студенты могут просматривать видеоуроки в любое время (автономный режим).

Основные технические средства, которые используются процессе создания видеоуроков:

– веб-камера или видеокамера;
– микрофон;
– компьютер (ноутбук, планшет);
– программное обеспечение для монтажа видеозаписи.

Если ни одно из перечисленных устройств не доступно, можно использовать или смартфон.

Основные правила, которым следует придерживаться при разработке видеоурока [5]:

- учебный материал не должен быть перегруженным, содержать только четко изложенную и нужную информацию, по возможности в более сокращенном виде;
- необходимо сосредоточить внимание на наиболее сложных темах;
- обеспечить визуальный контакт с обучающимися, так как некоторую простую информацию легче передать с помощью цифровых технологий, чем с помощью учителя.

2. Вебинар (интерактивный формат). С помощью вебинара формируется система обратной связи (опросы, чаты, форумы).

Для поддержания интерактивности данного формата обучения следует постоянно привлекать обучающихся к диалогу, чаще задавать вопросы и проводить опросы и голосования.

3. Веб-квесты. В педагогике веб-квесты – это задания с ролевым (игровым) компонентом, направленное на решение проблем. При проведении веб-квестов обучающиеся выполняют задания и самостоятельно ищут информацию в Интернете или в рекомендованных электронных носителях.

4. Чат-занятия – это образовательные занятия с использованием технологии чата. Данные занятия синхронизированы, то есть все участники имеют доступ к чату в одно и то же время. Перед чат-занятиями заранее составляется расписание с этапами и вопросами (проблемами).

Стенограммы чата анализируются, и результаты анализа отправляются участнику с комментариями преподавателя.

5. Асинхронная видеоконференция. Выступления участников публикуются в Интернете в виде отредактированного и расширенного текста в течение длительного времени.

6. Синхронная видеоконференция. Для данных занятий используется электронная почта. Характеризуется структурой и правилами. Моделируется заранее, преподаватель готовится и учитывает возможные реакции участников на нее. Возможны также синхронные видеоконференции и семинары на базе компьютерных форумов [2].

По своей сути семинары с использованием видеоконференций не отличаются от традиционных семинаров, так как участники видят друг друга через мониторы или экраны телевизоров.

7. Лекции с использованием видеоконференций. Этот вид занятий не имеет существенных отличий от традиционных, так как проходит в режиме реального времени.

8.Разноформатный контент (тексты, презентации, инфографика), который также может быть использован в образовательных целях.

При использовании этого контента необходимо учитывать следующие условия [4]:

– материал должен быть интересным;

– материал должен быть ограничен коротким периодом освоения (не более 5-10 минут);

– материал должен быть доступен в любое время;

– материал должен включать увлекательные события, примеры, тренажеры и кейсы.

В процессе изучения материала, обучающиеся могут выполнять конкретные задания, данные преподавателем (например, отвечать на вопросы анкеты или делать комментарии). Чтобы мотивировать обучающихся следует чаще задавать вопросы, привлекать их внимание к интересным событиям и примерам. Для оптимизации обратной связи преподаватель должен отвечать на комментарии студентов и подводить итоги опроса.

Таким образом, сегодня дистанционное обучение может осуществляться в различных форматах, позволяющих удаленно получать новые знания.

Очевидно, что дистанционная форма обучение имеет определенные преимущества перед традиционными, так как позволяет решать психологические проблемы обучающихся, устраняет проблемы временных и пространственных ограничений и удаленности от учебных заведений, оно позволяет обучаться людям с ограниченными физическими возможностями и расширяет зону общения между учениками и педагогами.

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ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЯ НЕРАЗВИВАЮЩЕЙСЯ БЕРЕМЕННОСТИ ПРИ ТРОМБОЦИТОПАТИЯХ

Аннотация. Неразвивающаяся беременность (замершая беременность) — остановка в развитии эмбриона/плода до 22 недель беременности при отсутствии экспульсии плодного яйца/ плода. Замершую беременность можно рассматривать как один из вариантов выкидыша, однако в отличие от самопроизвольного прерывания гестации при этом не наблюдают спонтанное опорожнение полости матки.
Ключевые слова: неразвивающаяся беременность, PAPP-A, тромбоциты.

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PREDICTION OF NON-DEVELOPING PREGNANCY WITH THROMBOCYTOPATHIES

Annotation. Non-developing pregnancy (missed pregnancy) - a stop in the development of the embryo / fetus up to 22 weeks of pregnancy in the absence of expulsion of the ovum / fetus. A missed pregnancy can be considered as one of the options for miscarriage, however, unlike spontaneous interruption of gestation, spontaneous emptying of the uterine cavity is not observed.
Key words: non-developing pregnancy, PAPP-A, platelets.

Неразвивающаяся беременность (синоним — замершая беременность) — остановка в развитии эмбриона/плода до 22 недель беременности при отсутствии экспульсии плодного яйца/ плода. Замершую беременность можно рассматривать как один из вариантов выкидыша, однако в отличие от самопроизвольного прерывания гестации при этом не наблюдают спонтанное опорожнение полости матки. В 2020 году рабочая группа Европейского общества репродукции человека и эмбриологии (European society of human reproduction and embryology, ESHRE) подчеркнула, что говорить в целом о выкидыше целесообразно только при локализации зародыша в матке [1]. Диагностика неразвивающейся беременности основана на результатах ультразвукового исследования

(УЗИ). Выделяют два типа неразвивающейся беременности: анэмбрионию и раннюю гибель эмбриона (плода). Анэмбриония (в англоязычной медицинской литературе — blighted ovum, «испорченная яйцеклетка») — состояние, при котором после зачатия эмбрион изначально не развивается или останавливается в развитии с последующей полной реабсорбцией. В этом случае при УЗИ наблюдают феномен «пустого» плодного яйца. Феномен «пустого» плодного яйца можно встретить также при малом сроке развивающейся беременности, поэтому в сомнительных случаях сонографические исследования необходимо повторить. Эксперты предполагают, что задержка погибшего плодного яйца в полости матки может быть следствием совокупности трёх процессов: нежизнеспособности плода, инертности миометрия, нарушений свёртывающей системы крови. Ареактивность миометрия может быть следствием структурно-функциональной неполноценности эндометрия (неадекватной трансформации, недостаточности рецепторного аппарата) в зоне имплантации и высокой пролиферативной способности ворсинчатого хориона, что приводит к его глубокой инвазии. Неразвивающейся беременности могут способствовать неполноценность иммунных реакций отторжения наполовину чужеродного плодного яйца и сократительная гипофункция миометрия (дефекты ферментативно-белкового метаболизма и отсутствие гормональной поддержки со стороны погибшего плодного яйца) [6]. Факторы риска, как и причины неразвивающейся беременности, до конца не изучены. Несмотря на большое количество исследований по проблеме неразвивающейся беременности, точные причины и патогенез ареактивности миометрия и задержки в полости матки продуктов зачатия не определены. Тем не менее можно предположить нарушения, которые могут повышать риск замершей беременности [7]. Поздний репродуктивный возраст матери — наиболее значимый фактор риска ранних репродуктивных потерь, что обусловлено увеличением вероятности хромосомных аномалий [8]. По данным норвежского проспективного когортного исследования национального регистра беременных (более 421 тыс. участниц), риск репродуктивных потерь был самым низким (10%) в возрастной группе 25–29 лет, достигнув 53% у беременных в возрасте 45 лет и старше [9]. Предполагают, что возраст отца и его соматический статус также могут оказывать влияние на развитие замершей беременности [10]. Однако исследований, анализирующих только неразвивающуюся беременность, недостаточно. Репродуктивные потери в анамнезе независимо от возраста матери значимо увеличивают риск неразвивающейся беременности [9]. Причиной репродуктивных потерь могут служить нарушение рецептивности эндометрия, повышенная экспрессия цитокинов, недостаточное кровоснабжение эндометрия и плаценты, а также дефицит витамина D из-за депонирования его в жировой ткани. Тромбофилические нарушения, в том числе антифосфолипидный синдром (АФС), могут существенно снизить вероятность вынашивания беременности [7]. К тромбофилиям высокого риска, ассоциированным с невынашиванием беременности, относят гомозиготные полиморфизмы G1691A (ген фактора V, лейденская мутация) и G20210A (ген фактора II, протромбин) либо сочетание этих гетерозиготных полиморфизмов [6]. Инфекции, передаваемые половым путём (ИППП), и некоторые иные инфекционные заболевания матери повышают риск выкидышей на ранних сроках беременности [7]. С нарушением течения ранней беременности ассоциирован приём таких лекарственных препаратов, как цитостатики, антимикотики, нестероидные противовоспалительные средства (НПВС), ретиноиды, антидепрессанты. Риск репродуктивных потерь возрастает у пациенток с избыточной массой тела и ожирением [5,7]. Помимо самого ожирения и ассоциированного с ним хронического воспаления, неразвивающейся беременности может способствовать сопутствующая инсулинорезистентность, что связано с увеличением концентрации циркулирующего тестостерона и гомоцистеина [8]. Гипергомоцистеинемия ассоциирована с нарушением кровоснабжения эндометрия и целостности сосудов, что усиливает оксидативный стресс в эндотелии сосудов и, таким образом, обусловливает нарушение развития эмбриона [18]. Неразвивающаяся беременность (как и другие осложнения гестации) ассоциирована с нарушением микронутриентного статуса [8]. Содержание витамина D в сыворотке значительно снижено, а соотношение кальций/холекальциферол — повышено у пациенток с неразвивающейся беременностью по сравнению с женщинами без осложнённого течения гестации. Предполагают, что оценка этих параметров может стать маркёром беременности высокого риска. Нарушения фолатного цикла — доказанный фактор риска врождённых пороков развития (ВПР) плода и осложнений беременности [7]. Кроме того, дефицит фолатов ассоциирован с анэмбрионией. Дефицит магния ассоциирован с наличием в анамнезе спорадических эпизодов неразвивающейся беременности, тогда как нутриентный статус при привычном невынашивании был сопоставим с таковым контрольной группы [9]. PAPP-A — высокомолекулярный цинксодержащий белок, вырабатываемый трофобластом. Его концентрацию определяют в материнском кровотоке в рамках скрининговых мероприятий, а значения используют для расчёта индивидуального риска хромосомных аномалий плода, задержки роста плода (ЗРП), преэклампсии и преждевременных родов (наряду с уровнем β-ХГЧ и результатами УЗИ) [10]. Согласно некоторым исследованиям, существует корреляция между концентрацией PAPP-A и риском гибели плода, особенно на ранних сроках гестации. Однако противоречивые сведения о чувствительности и специфичности не позволяют рекомендовать его в качестве маркёра неразвивающейся беременности. Исследователи изучают возможности определения концентраций метаболитов триптофана, сфинголипидов и кисспептина в материнском кровотоке в качестве маркёров неразвивающейся беременности, но их рутинное исследование пока не рекомендовано [9,10]. Своевременное обследование и коррекция выявленных нарушений после неразвивающейся беременности служат основой профилактики привычного невынашивания. Ведение пациенток после неразвивающейся беременности должно быть в первую очередь направлено на коррекцию модифицируемых факторов риска. Лечение ИППП, эндометрита и других инфекционно-воспалительных заболеваний органов малого таза также позволяет предотвратить репродуктивные нарушения в будущем. Консенсус по необходимым методам обследования и реабилитации после перенесённой неразвивающейся беременности отсутствует. До настоящего времени нет чётких представлений о причинах и патогенезе неразвивающейся беременности. Тактика ведения пациенток с замершей беременностью в анамнезе основана на выявлении факторов риска, предположительно связанных с нарушениями гестации, и прогнозировании возможных осложнений. На прегравидарном этапе алгоритм обследования пациентки с неразвивающейся беременностью включает последовательное исключение возможных причин осложнений гестации, начиная от самых распространённых к редким, от доступных к дорогостоящим. Парам, планирующим рождение ребёнка после неразвивающейся беременности, показана прегравидарная подготовка согласно профильному клиническому протоколу Междисциплинарной ассоциации специалистов репродуктивной медицины. [10]

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ РОЛИ ТРОМБОЦИТОПАТИИ ПРИ НЕРАЗВИВАЮЩЕЙСЯ БЕРЕМЕННОСТИ

Аннотация. По мнению исследователей, наиболее частыми осложнениями при прерывании НБ, являются маточные кровотечения, нарушения сократительной деятельности матки, гнойно-воспалительные осложнения. Такое грозное осложнение неразвивающейся беременности, как коагулопатическое кровотечение нередко приводит к инвалидизации женщин, либо к летальному исходу. *Ключевые слова: коагулопатическое кровотечение, неразвивающейся беременности, экстрагенитальные заболевания.*

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STUDYING THE ROLE OF THROMBOCYTOPATHY IN NON-DEVELOPING PREGNANCY

Annotation. According to the researchers, the most common complications in the interruption of NB are uterine bleeding, violations of the contractile activity of the uterus, purulent-inflammatory complications. Such a formidable complication of a non-developing pregnancy, like coagulopathy bleeding, often leads to disability in women, or to death.

Keywords: coagulopathic bleeding, non-developing pregnancy, extragenital diseases.

По данным ВОЗ (2008) удельный вес неразвивающейся беременности (НБ) в структуре невынашивания довольно высокий [1, 3] (10-20%), частота которой в I триместре по данным различных авторов колеблется от 15,9% до 16,2% [2, 5, 8]. Наиболее частыми причинами НБ являются эндокринные и иммунные нарушения у матери, персистирующий эндометрит, хромосомные аномалии, а также генетические нарушения [2, 8,5]. По мнению исследователей наиболее частыми осложнениями при прерывании НБ, являются маточные кровотечения, нарушения сократительной деятельности матки, гнойно-воспалительные осложнения. Такое грозное осложнение неразвивающейся беременности, как коагулопатическое кровотечение нередко приводит к инвалидизации женщин, либо к летальному исходу. В акушерской и гинекологической практике проблема кровотечений является актуальной в связи с тем, что до сегодняшнего дня не уточнен механизм развития массивных коагулопатических кровотечений при различных ЭГЗ и осложнениях беременности и родов. В генезе развития массивных кровотечений имеют место тромбопластические субстанции продуктов аутолиза, приводящие к коагулопатии потребления, активации фибринолиза, обусловливая срыв компенсаторных возможностей гемостаза.В последние годы появилась новая концепция о том, что при многих патологических состояниях беременности (анемии, почечные заболевания, ПОНРП) в организме больных образуются в значительном количестве мембранноактивные эндогенные токсины - пептиды с молекулярной массой 300-5000 Д так называемые средние молекулы [1, 9,]. Существует мнение о том, что до 80% СМП, являясь продуктами нарушенного белкового обмена - протеолиза, действуют как вторичные эндотоксины, вызывая угнетение или расстройство различных функциональных процессов [8]. Эндогенные токсины способны вызывать разнообразные патофизиологические эффекты, прежде всего в результате нарушения функций форменных элементов крови. В значительной мере эти эффекты могут быть связаны с неспецифическим мембраннотропным действием СМП [7]. Они разрушают форменные элементы крови с последующим выходом активаторов коагуляции, приводящих к развитию диссеминированного внутрисосудистого свертывания (ДВС), при котором первостепенное значение имеет активация функции тромбоцитов. Изучение и определение концентрации пептидов в крови у женщин с НБ позволит нам с новых позиций раскрыть генез развития массивных кровотечений при данной патологии. Французские клинические рекомендации определяют раннюю гибель эмбриона (плода) как прекращение роста плодного яйца/эмбриона и/или прекращение сердечной деятельности плода на сроке до 14 нед гестации [3]. Распространённость замершей беременности составляет около 2% при одноплодных гестациях; при наличии многоплодной беременности — вдвое выше [4].Точных данных о распространённости неразвивающейся беременности нет, что связано со сложностями статистической обработки данных: в 80% всех выкидышей сначала происходит гибель плодного яйца, а затем — экспульсия продуктов зачатия. Около 60–70% самопроизвольных прерываний гестации до 12 нед обусловлено замершей беременностью, а на сроке до 8 нед треть выкидышей происходит по типу анэмбрионии. Неразвивающаяся беременность, как и репродуктивные потери в целом, — многофакторное и полиэтиологичное состояние, точные механизмы которого не изучены. Отсутствие доказанных данных о причинах и патогенезе неразвивающейся беременности приводит к трудностям ведения пациенток. Вероятно, факторы риска и причины гибели эмбриона/плода при неразвивающейся беременности сходны с таковыми при самопроизвольном выкидыше.

Цель исследования. Изучение и определение роли эндогенных пептидных токсинов в развитии коагулопатий потребления, циркулирующих в крови в различные сроки неразвивающейся беременности, а также разработка методов профилактики коагулопатических кровотечений.

Задачи исследования: 1. Определить концентрацию пептидов и их влияние на функциональную активность тромбоцитов.2.Разработка методов профилактики коагулопатических кровотечений.

Объект и предмет исследования. С целью выполнения поставленных целей и задач нами проведено комплексное обследование 83 женщин с неразвивающейся беременностью (основная группа). Из них 1 группу составили 26 пациенток с НБ в первом триместре гестации, 2 группу – 27 пациенток с НБ во втором триместре гестации. 3 группу (группа сравнения) составили 30 женщин с НБ, которым проводили превентивное комплексное лечение. 30 условно здоровых беременных с различными сроками гестации с физиологическим течением беременности составили контрольную группу.

Методы исследования. Все женщины с неразвиваюшейся беременностью подверглись комплексному обследованию, включающие в себя: сбор анамнеза, обращалось внимание на перенесенные в прошлом и имеющимся в настоящем экстрагенитальные и гинекологические заболевания, характер менструальной функции, течение предыдущих беременностей, родов и их исходы для матери и плода, течение настоящей беременности, характер родов и течение послеродового и неонатального периодов, а также традиционное клинико-лабораторное обследование с обследованием на общий анализ крови, мочи, исследования крови на уровень гомоцистеина и общую коагулограмму. Проведено бактериологическое исследование и анализ выделений из цервикального канала. Кроме того, изучались биохимические показатели в периферической крови: общий белок, мочевина, креатинин, сахар, билирубин, ферменты (АЛТ, АСТ). Исследовали тромбоцитарное, прокоагулянтное звено ингибиторов свертывания крови и фибринолитического звена системы гемостаза. Исследование состояния тромбоцитарного, прокоагулянтного и фибринолитического звеньев системы гемостаза и их оценка проводились в динамике наблюдения, подсчёт количества тромбоцитов производилось по Фонио. Определение активированного времени рекальцификации плазмы (АВР) проводилось по Bergerhota, Roka, концентрация фибриногена по Рутбергу, протромбинового индекса (ПТИ). Для суммарной оценки процессов свертывания крови, ретракции, фибринолиза проводилась тромбоэластография рекальцинированной крови (ТЭГ) на тромбоэластографе «Hetlige» (Германия) с оценкой параметров «r», «k», «ma» и т.п.

Результаты. С целью изучения количества пептидов, выделенных из крови и мочи при неразвивающейся беременности, нами отобраны 53 женщин с НБ, которые составили основную группу и были разделены на 2 подгруппы в зависимости от триместра беременности. 1 группу составили 26 пациенток с НБ в первом триместре гестации, 2 группу – 27 пациенток с НБ во втором триместре гестации. 30 условно здоровых беременных с аналогичными сроками гестации с физиологическим течением беременности составили контрольную группу. Концентрацию средних молекул в крови беременных с НБ до и после опорожнения матки мы исследовали ускоренным методом, основанном на предварительном отделении крупномолекулярных белков с последующим отделением средних молекул по Лоури. Как видно СМП в плазме крови присутствуют в определенном количестве даже у беременных с физиологическим течением гестации. Установлено, что в динамике гестационного процесса отмечается повышение концентрации СМП: в I триместре физиологической беременности концентрация СМП составляет 0,083 мг/мл, во II триместре - 0,110 мг/мл и в III триместре – 0,160 мг/мл. Сравнительный анализ с аналогичными показателями женщин с неразвивающейся беременностью показал, что на фоне НБ в крови выявляется достоверное повышение концентрации СМП. Так, концентрация СМП в крови у женщин с неразвивающейся беременностью в I триместре в 2,1 раза, а во II триместре – в 1,8 раза больше по сравнению с показателями контрольной группы ($P<0,05$). Более того, результаты исследования показали, что концентрация СМП в крови у пациенток с НБ зависит от процедуры выскабливания полости матки, а также от длительности задержки мертвого плода в полости матки.Выскабливание полости матки способствовало повышению содержания СМП крови у пациенток с НБ. Так, при проведении выскабливания в I триместре содержание СМП увеличивается на 24,9% по сравнению с исходными данными и в 2,7 раза по сравнению с данными контрольной группы (табл. 3.2). При проведении выскабливания во II триместре гестации содержание СМП увеличивается на 25,6% по сравнению с исходными данными и в 2,3 раза по сравнению с данными контрольной группы, что свидетельствует о высоком уровне эндогенной интоксикации.

Заключения. Как показали наши исследования, осложнение гестации неразвивающейся беременностью сопровождается повышенной концентрацией СМП в крови. Наиболее существенным оно было во I триместре – в 2,1 раза больше по сравнению с контрольной группой ($P<0,05$). Более того, выявлено динамическое нарастание концентрации СМП в крови в зависимости от срока задержки мертвого плода в полости матки - с наименьшей концентрацией СМП при 1-2 недельной задержке с постепенным увеличением в 1,5 раза при сроке задержки мертвого плода 5 и более недель. Изучение содержания СМП в моче у беременных с НБ показало, что отмечалось отчетливое возрастание в 1,5 раза уровня СМП в динамике гестации и в зависимости от срока задержки плода в полости матки (P<0,05), тогда как при физиологическом течении беременности существенных изменений не наблюдалось. Нами установлено, что проведение выскабливания полости матки провоцировало повышение содержания СМП крови и повышенному их выведению с мочой у пациенток с НБ не зависимо от триместра гестации (P<0,05), что свидетельствовало о высоком уровне эндогенной интоксикации. Таким образом, при оценке тромбоцитарных ингибиторов свертывания крови у беременных с НБ выявлены следующие закономерности, характеризующиеся снижением тромбоцитов и снижением их агрегационной активности. Наиболее низкое снижение тромбоцитарных ингибиторов свертывания крови наблюдается у женщин с пребыванием мертвого плодного яйца в матке свыше 5 недель. Этот факт нами расценен, как проявление коагулопатии потребления и повышенной деструкции кровяных пластинок. Поэтому для характеристики выделенных пептидных фракций исследовали их действие на систему свертывания крови и биологические. Комбинация профилактических доз ацетилсалициловой кислоты и гепарина снижает риск репродуктивных потерь у женщин с антифосфолипидным синдромом и привычным невынашиванием беременности в анамнезе. Назначение препарата активной формы фолиевой кислоты метилфолата женщине на протяжении 3 мес до зачатия и I триместра беременности для снижения уровня гомоцитеина в крови, а также рекомендовать их приём мужчине, 100 мкг в день которых снижает долю аномальных сперматозоидов на 3,6%.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ РУЧНОГО ТРУДА В РАЗВИТИИ НАРОДНО-ПРИКЛАДНОГО ИСКУССТВА И ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ТВОРЧЕСТВА

Аннотация. Творческая деятельность может происходить в различных областях, таких как изобразительное искусство, музыка, литература, дизайн, наука, технологии, бизнес, образование и многие другие. Она может проявляться в разных формах, таких как создание произведений искусства, разработка новых продуктов или технологий, написание оригинальных текстов, решение сложных проблем, создание новых концепций и идей.

Ключевые слова: Творческая деятельность, интеллектуальная, художественная деятельность, фантазия, аналитическое мышление, воображение, зрительная память, моделирование, творчество.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MANUAL LABOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOLK APPLIED ARTS AND ARTISTIC CREATIVITY

Annotation. Creative activity can take place in various fields such as visual arts, music, literature, design, science, technology, business, education, and many others. It can manifest itself in many forms, such as the creation of works of art, the development of new products or technologies, the writing of original texts, the solution of complex problems, the creation of new concepts and ideas.

Key words: Creative activity, intellectual, artistic activity, fantasy, analytical thinking, imagination, visual memory, modeling, creativity.

Из многовековой истории узбекского народа известно, что народное декоративно-прикладное искусство богато и красочно и составляет самую замечательную общественную часть нашего культурного наследия.

Если задуматься об этапах зрелости и развития, то корни узбекского прикладного искусства и ремесел - детство человечества, т. е. первобытное; мы станем свидетелями того, что оно возвращается в общество.

Так появилась у людей способность художественного восприятия создавать четкие и стилизованные образы мира, его существ, предметов и явлений, форм и цветов в окружающей среде, что в свою очередь стало иметь место в повседневной жизни людей. В результате появляются разные формы и виды художественного оформления и ремесленной деятельности. Есть определенные нормы и причины обилия и изощренности таких узоров по сравнению с другими искусствами и профессиями. Известно, что в исламских странах в результате глубокого философского подхода к изобразительному искусству усилилось создание художественно-декоративных произведений, основанных на условности, сравнении, символизме. Этот исторический факт обусловил стремительное развитие узбекского национального декоративно-прикладного искусства, так что сегодня наши всемирно известные архитектурные памятники и их сокровища, мемориалы и памятники народного творчества в городах Узбекистана являются образцами совершенных, неповторимых и исторически бесценных произведений искусства, созданных нашими прошлыми поколениями и являются шедеврами нашего народа и мировой культуры, составляют его художественное и культурное наследие.

Прикладное искусство нашего народа обогащает духовный мир людей, формирует их художественный вкус, воспитывает их дух. Народное творчество воспитывает людей в художественном, нравственном, общечеловеческом духе.

В концепции высшего образования Республики Узбекистан задачи, стоящие перед педагогом, определены следующим образом:

1. «Профессиональная квалификация складывается из таких факторов, как глубокие общие знания, широкий кругозор и профессиональная подготовка, компьютерная грамотность, умение быстро обновлять и дополнять знания. Среди них необходимо воспитывать в нем самостоятельность, верность добру и справедливости на пути развития Родины и мира».

Эта задача и ученики должны быть воплощены в преподавателе. Законы и правила и секреты мира и своей жизни ребенок узнает от учителя. А учитель учит ребенка тому, что он знает. Преподаватель играет особую роль в обучении вопросам коктейля. Он учит сущности и законам воспитания. В основном формируются общие законы воспитания -

духовного, трудового, идейно-политического, нравственного, эстетического обучения.

2. В развитии человечества труд создает методы воспитания для удовлетворения потребности в образовании. Известно, что люди в первобытном обществе удовлетворяли многие свои потребности в ходе самой простой работы. Мальчики охотились с мужчинами и делали оружие. Девочки остались дома, позаботились о своих матерях и научились делать всевозможные домашние коктейли. В этот период образование получали только в семье. Родители стали учить своих детей нравам и манерам, основанным на упорном труде.

3. С развитием труда и образования начинают создаваться и способы передачи знаний и создания навыков. Есть также люди, которые сделали своей профессией образование людей. На их основе создается поле образования и собственники этого поля. Постепенно формируются воспитательные цели, определяются социальные качества человека.

В целях укрепления социально-экономических, политических, правовых, культурных и духовных основ будущего развития и независимости Узбекистана необходимо обеспечить образование молодого поколения на уровне, требуемом мировыми стандартами. Потому что необходимо воспитывать зрелых педагогов, амбициозных молодых людей, готовых отдать все свои знания, способности и таланты на благо общества. Как видно из вышеизложенного, воспитать подрастающее поколение – наша святая обязанность и честь. Для воспитания нашей молодежи в первую очередь можно использовать в качестве примера драгоценное духовное наследие восточных мыслителей. Абу Наср Фараби, Ахмад Ясави, Бахауддин Накшбанди, Имам аль-Бухари, Абу Райхан Беруни, Абу Али ибн Сина, аль-Хоразми, аль-Фаргани, Фирдоуси, Амир Темур, Наваи и Бабур и другие интеллектуалы, хорошо известные в мир и подобные им.- если работа ведется на основе политических и философских учений, эффективность образования станет более совершенной.

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МАХСУС ИҚТИСОДИЙ ЗОНАЛАРИ ФАОЛИЯТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мамлакатимизда махсус иқтисодий зоналари фаолиятиниривожлантириш ва бошқариш иқтисодиётнинг ажралмас бўғини сифатида талаб этилмоқда. Махсус иқтисодий, шу жумладан эркин иқтисодий зоналарни ривожлантириш катта аҳамиятга эга. Мақолада махсус иқтисодий зоналари фаолиятини ривожлантиришнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари таҳлил қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: Махсус иқтисодий зона, эркин иқтисодий зона, саноат зоналари, инвестиция лойиҳаси, солиқ тўлови, инфратузилма, экспорт салоҳияти.

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FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

Abstract. Our country requires the development and management of special economic zones as an integral part of the economy. Of great importance is the development of special economic zones, including free economic zones. The article analyzes the features of the development of special economic zones.

Key words: Special economic zone, free economic zone, industrial zones, investment project, tax payments, infrastructure, export potential.

Бугунги кунда бозор иктисодиёти шароитида дунёда ҳамма нарса бир-бири билан узвий равишда боғлиқ бўлиб бормоқда. Биз буни айниқса глобаллашув шароитида мамлакат иқтисодиётнинг бир қанча саноат тармоқларида ривожланишини соҳасалар кесимида кўришимиз мумкин бўлади.

Мисол учун юқори қўшилган қийматга эга бўлган маҳсулотни ишлаб чиқариш учун замонавий, юксак технологияли қувватлар зарур бўлади. Бундай корхоналарни барпо қилиш учун эса, хорижий ва маҳаллий инвестицияларни жалб этиш яхши самара беради. Улар ўз навбатида қулай шарт-шароитлар яратилган, кенг имтиёз, рағбатлар берилган жойда бутун салоҳиятини намоён этади. Мана шу жиҳатларнинг барчаси мужассам бўлган масканда махсус ёки эркин иқтисодий ҳудудни ташкил этиш имконияти вужудга келади.

Кўплаб олимлар томонидан берилган таърифлар умумлаштирилганда, бундай ҳудудлар минтақани жадал ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожлантириш учун мамлакат ва чет эл капиталини, истиқболли технология ва бошқарув тажрибасини жалб этиш мақсадида тузиладиган, аниқ белгиланган маъмурий чегаралари ва алоҳида ҳуқуқий тартиботи бўлган махсус ажратилган макону масканлар ҳисобланади.

Уларнинг тарихий илдизлари ўн олтинчи аср ўрталарига бориб тақалади. Тадқиқотчилар дастлабки махсус иқтисодий зона сифатида 1547 йилда “Эркин савдо шаҳри” деб эълон қилинган Италиянинг Ливорно шаҳрини тилга олишади. Шундай ҳудудни ўзига хос ташқи савдо анклави сифатида таърифлаган 1973 йилги Киото конвенцияси имзоланганидан кейин эркин иқтисодий зоналар кўплаб мамлакатларга тарқалди. Масалан, ўтган асрнинг 90-йилларида уларнинг турли кўринишдаги сонига нисбатан минглаб, деган таъриф қўлланила бошланган бўлса, айни кунга келиб дунёнинг 150 га яқин давлатида 5 400 дан ортиқ иқтисодий ҳудудлар мавжуд.

Махсус иқтисодий зона, шу жумладан эркин иқтисодий зона тушунчаси ҳақида иқтисодчи олимлар ўзларининг илмий изланишлари натижасида турли хил фикрлар билдиришиб келган.

Жумладан, иқтисодчи олимлардан T.Farole ва F.Dobrogonov мазкур ҳудудларнинг амалий жиҳатини таъкидлаб, “Мазкур тузилмалар ривожланаётган давлатлар учун қўшимча истеъмол бозорларини эгаллаш имкониятини яратиб беради ҳамда давлатларнинг экспорт салоҳиятини юксалтиради. Айни бир вақтда ушбу иқтисодий тузилмалар минтақавий иқтисодий интеграция жараёнларини кучайтириш воситаси сифатида ҳам хизмат қилади, дея таъкидлайди.

Шунингдек, Хитойдаги махсус иқтисодий зоналар, мамлакатнинг Пекиндаги марказий ҳукуматининг рухсатисиз ташқи ва ички савдо ҳамда инвестиция фаолияти амалга ошириладиган бир неча маҳаллий ҳудудларидан бири ҳисобланадаи. Хитойдаги махсус иқтисодий зоналар кичик географик ҳудудлар деб таърифланади, бу эса хорижий компанияларга паст солиқлардан фойдаланиш ва ўз бизнеслари учун яхши иқтисодий шароитларни яратишга имкон беради. Махсус иқтисодий зоналар Хитой иқтисодиётини марказлашган режали иқтисодиётдан марказлашган режалаштирилган бозор иқтисодиёти жиҳатларини ўз ичига олган иқтисодиётга ўтиш учун "катализатори" сифатида яратилганлигидан далолат беради.

Мамлакатимизнинг етук иқтисодчи олимлари томонидан эркин иқтисодий зоналаридаги имтиёзли тартиб ва маъмурий бошқарув соҳасига кўпроқ эътибор қаратилган ҳолда турлича ёндашилади. Шу сабабли, А.В.Вахабов, Ш.Х.Хажибакиев, Н.Г.Муминовларнинг фикрича, Эркин иктисодий зоналар - шундай географик ҳудудки, унда мамлакатда қабул қилинган хўжалик фаолияти тартибига қараганда имтиёзли солиқ тўлаш тартиби жорий этилади. Бошқача сўз билан айтганда, ушбу ҳудудда давлатнинг иқтисодий жараёнларга аралашуви камайтирилади ва бу миллий иқтисодий маконнинг бир қисми бўлиб, мамлакатнинг бошқа ҳудудларида қўлланилмайдиган маълум имтиёзлар тизими жорий этилади.

Ҳозирга вақтга Ўзбекистонда фаолият юритаётган махсус иқтисодий зоналар фаолият юритиб, мамлакатимизда 2008-2016 йиллар давомида фақатгина 3 та ана шундай ҳудуд ташкил этилган бўлса, айни кунга келиб саноат эркин иқтисодий зоналар сони 12 тага, фармацевтика эркин иқтисодий зоналари сони 7 тага, туристик эркин иқтисодий зоналари сони 2 тага ҳамда қишлоқ хўжалиги эркин иқтисодий зоналар сони 2 тага етганини кўришимиз мумкин. Ўтган беш йилда эркин иқтисодий зоналарда умумий қиймати 10 трл. сўмлик 1 мингдан ортиқ лойиҳа ишга тушурилиб, натижада 100 мингта иш ўрни яратилиб, йилига қўшимча 45 трлн. сўмлик маҳсулот ишлаб чиқарила бошланди. Саноат зоналарида корхоналар йилига 750 миллион АҚШ долларлик экспорт ва 1 трлн. сўмдан зиёд солиқ тушумлари таъминланди.

Шу билан, махсус иқтисодий зоналар бўш турган ва фаолият кўрсатмаётган давлат мулки объектлари, маъмурий-ҳудудий тузилмалар ҳудудлари негизида, шунингдек, қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланмаган ерларда ташкил этилади.

Эътироф этиш жоиз, мамлакатимиз ҳудудларининг имкониятлари катта. Шундан келиб чиққан ҳолда, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2020 йил 17 февралдаги “Махсус иқтисодий зоналар тўғрисида”ги ЎРҚ-604-сонли қарори қабул қилинди ҳамда ушбу қонундан келиб чиқиб махсус иқтисодий зоналарнинг фаолият кўрсатиши ва уларни ривожлантиришини ташкил этиш соҳасидаги муносабатларни тартибга солишдан иборатлиги белгилаб олинди.

Бундан ташқари, давлатимиз раҳбари томонидан 2021 йилнинг 30 апрель куни “Махсус иқтисодий ва кичик саноат зоналари муҳандислик-коммуникация инфратузилмасини янада ривожлантириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида” қарори қабул қилинди.

Мамлакатимизда эркин рақобат муҳитининг яратилиши, келаётган инвестиция миқдорининг жозибадорлиги ҳамда давлатимиз томонидан саноат корхоналарини қўллаб-қувватлаш ва рағбатлантириш туфайли иқтисодиётимиш сезиларли даражада ривожланиб бормоқда.

Унга кўра, Ўзбекистон Республикасида саноат йўналишида ихтисослаштирилган 12 та эркин иқтисодий зоналарда 566 та инвестиция лойиҳалари амалга оширилиб, шундан тўғридан-тўғри киритилган инвестициялар миқдори 1,6 миллиард АҚШ долларини, бошқа турдаги инвестициялар қиймати 4,5 миллиард АҚШ долларини, 7 та фармацевтика тармоғини ихтисослаштирилган эркин иқтисодий зоналарда 46 та инвестиция лойиҳалари, киритилган инвестициялар миқдори 282 млн.АҚШ долларини, 400 турдаги дори воситаларини ишлаб чиқарилди ва 40 турдаги медицинага махсуслаштирилган воситалар ва медицина техникаларини олиб кирилди, республиканинг Тошкент вилоятидаги “Чорвоқ” ва Жиззах вилоятининг “Зомин” туристик рекрацион зоналарида 61 та инвестиция лойиҳалари, 449 млн. АҚШ доллари миқдорида инвестиция, 75 та туристик инфратузилмалар яратилди.

Шу билан бирга, “Бухоро-агро” ва “Қорақалпоқ-агро” қишлоқ хўжалигига оид эркин иқтисодий зоналарда 308 та инвестиция лойиҳалари, 652,2 млн. АҚШ долларлик миқдорида инвестиция, 1 210 гектар замонавий иссиқхона хўжаликлари барпо қилиниб, 9 817 та янги иш ўринлари яратилиши таъминланди.

Шуни айтиб ўтишимиз керакки бугунги кунда махсус иқтисодий саноат зоналарини ривожлаштириш учун керакли шарт-шароитлар яратиб бериш лозим бўлмоқда. Энг аввало, саноат зоналарида бўш турган майдонларда электр, сув, йўл ва ва бошқа инфратузилма масалаларини ҳал қилиш лозим бўлади. Эркин иқтисодий саноат зоналарига лойиҳаларни жойлаштиришда бюрократиядан холи бўлиш тизимини яратиш лозимдир. Бундан ташқари, кичик саноат зоналарида узоқ йиллар фаолият юритаётган ва ҳозирда ер ва иншоотларга ҳуқуқи ҳал бўлмаган тадбиркорларга давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлаш ҳамда қарор билан мустаҳкамлаш талаб этилади.

Хулоса ўрнида шуни айтишимиз мумкинки, махсус иқтисодий зоналарни давлат томонидан тартибга солиш самарадорлигини ошириш ва уларнинг фаолият кўрсатиши, ривожланиши бўйича бошқарув қарорларини қабул қилиш мақсадида ягона интеграл мезондан фойдаланган ҳолда эркин иқтисодий зоналар, кичик саноат зоналари фаолиятини комплекс баҳолаш зарур ҳисобланади. Саноат зоналарини ривожлантириш ва бошқаришда бугунги кунда муаммо бўлиб турган ижтимоий соҳаларни бартараф этиш, бюрократик тўсиқларни олиб ташлаш лозим бўлади.

Бу эса мамлакатимизда инвестиция ҳажмининг ошиши, аҳолини ишга бўлган бандлигининг таъминлаши ҳамда иқтисодиётнинг бирламчи буғини сифатида ривожланишиги олиб келади.

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ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ГИГИЕНЫ ПОЛОСТИ РТА В ПЕРВИЧНУЮ МЕДИЦИНСКУЮ ПОМОЩЬ: ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ДЛЯ ПОЖИЛЫХ ЛЮДЕЙ

Аннотация. Интеграция гигиены полости рта в первичную медико-санитарную помощь является ключом к недорогой и доступной медицинской помощи, поскольку во многих странах здоровье полости рта до сих пор остается незамеченным компонентом. Существуют различные способы интеграции, такие как межпрофессиональное обучение, межпрофессиональная совместная практика, замкнутый процесс направления и различные государственно-частные партнерства, и в то же время существует множество барьеров на пути интеграции.

Ключевые слова: информатика, системные заболевания полости рта, доступ к медицинской помощи, поведенческие науки, гериатрическая стоматология, неравенства.

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INTEGRATION OF ORAL HYGIENE IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE: PERSPECTIVES FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE

Abstract. Integrating oral hygiene into primary health care is the key to affordable and accessible health care, as oral health is still an overlooked component in many nations. There are variety methods of integration like interprofessional training, interprofessional collaborative practice, closed referral process and various public-private partnerships, and at the same time there are a lot of barriers to integration.

Keywords: informatics, systemic oral diseases, access to medical care, behavioral sciences, geriatric dentistry, inequalities.

Всемирная организация здравоохранения определила первичную медико-санитарную помощь как основную медико-санитарную помощь, основанную на практических, научно обоснованных и социально приемлемых методах и технологиях, которые стали общедоступными для отдельных лиц и семей в обществе благодаря их полному участию и по цене, страна может позволить себе содержать [7,2]. Это первый уровень контакта отдельных лиц, семьи и сообщества с национальной системой здравоохранения, обеспечивающий максимальное приближение медицинской помощи к месту проживания и работы людей, и представляет собой первый элемент непрерывного процесса оказания медицинской помощи [3,4,12]

Первичный уход за полостью рта способствует укреплению здоровья и профилактике заболеваний полости рта, а также способствует справедливости в отношении здоровья [1,6] Он включает в себя различные области, такие как оценка риска, оценка здоровья полости рта, профилактическое вмешательство, общение и обучение, а также межпрофессиональная совместная практика [15,14,13]. Таким образом, цель обзора состояла в том, чтобы определить интеграцию гигиены полости рта в первичную медико-санитарную помощь и предоставить научно обоснованный синтез подхода к первичной стоматологической помощи [8,9].

Материалы и методы

Оригинальное исследование было выявлено путем всестороннего и систематического поиска в различных электронных базах данных, таких как Biomed Central, MEDLINE, базы данных Cochrane, NCBI (PubMed), Sci-Hub, Google Scholar и на сайтах ВОЗ. Исследования, включенные в этот обзор, соответствуют следующим критериям включения: 1) статьи на английском языке, 2) статьи, опубликованные с января 2000 г. по октябрь 2018 г. и 3) только полнотекстовые статьи.

Полученные результаты

Поиск дал 500 статей, идентифицированных с помощью поиска в электронной базе данных, и 10 дополнительных статей были идентифицированы с помощью списков литературы. После удаления дубликатов: 410 статей были проверены на основе названия и аннотации, 100 полнотекстовых статей были оценены на соответствие требованиям, и 30 полнотекстовых статей были включены.

Определение, которое мы используем для интеграции первичной медико-санитарной помощи, — это «различные управленческие или операционные изменения в системах здравоохранения для объединения ресурсов, предоставления, управления и организации конкретных функций обслуживания». Интеграция направлена на улучшение обслуживания в отношении эффективности и качества, тем самым максимально используя ресурсы и возможности. Например, ожидается, что отделение первичной медико-санитарной помощи сможет лечить людей (используя персонал, процедуры и лекарства); поставлять вакцины (с эффективными холодовыми цепями, графиками иммунизации и информационными системами для обеспечения охвата) и предоставлять услуги в области репродуктивного здоровья (требующие знаний в области методов планирования семьи, навыков консультирования людей, лечения заболеваний, передающихся половым путем, и обеспечения эффективного последующего наблюдения).

В последнее время во многих комментариях/основах содержится призыв к действиям по интеграции гигиены полости рта в первичную помощь взрослым [11,10].

Данные недавней переписи населения за 2023 год показывают, что в Узбекистане проживает 9.2 миллиона человек младше 15 лет (мужчин 4,7 миллиона / женщин 4,4 миллиона); 23,9 миллиона человек старше 14 и младше 65 лет (мужчин 11,8 миллиона / женщин 12 миллиона); 1,6 миллиона человек старше 64 лет. К 2030 г. 11,6%; 2050 г. 19,4% населения Узбекистана будут пожилыми людьми, при этом у большинства из них сохранятся естественные зубы, что предполагает повышенный спрос на услуги по гигиене полости рта среди этого населения

Пожилые люди имеют проблемы со здоровьем, физическую слабость и когнитивные проблемы, которые могут затруднить доступ к стоматологической помощи в этой группе. В то время как причинно-следственная связь между заболеваниями полости рта и системными заболеваниями все еще развивается и еще не полностью установлена, несомненно, существует двунаправленная связь между здоровьем полости рта, сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями и диабетом у пожилых людей (Papapanou 2015). Кроме того, сердечно-сосудистые заболевания, респираторные заболевания и диабет связаны с оральными инфекциями. Невылеченная инфекция полости рта приводит к боли, чрезмерному обращению в отделение неотложной помощи и даже к смерти.

Заключение

Таким образом, первичную стоматологическую помощь необходимо развивать как неотъемлемую часть первичной медико-санитарной помощи. Следовательно, необходимо увеличить финансирование, кадровые ресурсы здравоохранения, государственную поддержку и государственно-частное партнерство для достижения цели недорогостоящей и доступной медицинской помощи, то есть здоровья для всех.

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ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНО-ДИСКУРСИВНЫЙ АСПЕКТ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ФЕНОМЕНА ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ

В статье рассматривается функционально-дискурсивный аспект исследования феномена фразеологических единиц в рамках современного англоязычного научно-популярного медико-оздоровительного дискурса. Автором предпринимается попытка устранения определенных теоретических лакун относительно характеризации функционального диапазона фразеологических единиц, равно как и выделения ранее не анализируемой в должной мере композиционной стратификации данных единиц. Указывается необходимость проведения дальнейших исследований в области когнитивно-дискурсивной актуализации фразеологических единиц как комплексного лингвокреативного феномена.

Ключевые слова: фразеологическая единица, дискурс, интерпретация, коммуникация, структура, функционально-дискурсивный подход, модификационная стратификация, функция.

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FUNCTIONAL-DISCURSIVE ASPECT OF STUDYING THE PHENOMENON OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

The article deals with the functional-discursive aspect of the study of the phenomenon of phraseological units within the framework of the modern English-language popular scientific medical and health discourse. The author makes an attempt to eliminate certain theoretical gaps regarding the characterization of the functional range of phraseological units, as well as to highlight the compositional stratification of these units that was not previously analyzed in due measure. The need for further research in the field of cognitive-discursive actualization of phraseological units as a complex linguo-creative phenomenon is indicated.

Key words: phraseological unit, discourse, interpretation, communication, structure, functional-discursive approach, modification stratification, function.

Важность функционального направления современного языкознания сложно переоценить, об этом свидетельствует появление «функциональной лингвистики» как отдельной научной дисциплины о языке в действии, основным принципом которой выступает язык как целенаправленная система средств выражения (то, что Р.О. Якобсон, Н.С. Трубецкой и С.О. Карцевский в рамках исследований Пражской лингвистической школы назвали телеологическим принципом [см. 1–4]. Несмотря на наличие глубоких методологических корней, обнаруженных в ряде философских научных работ, именно обращение функционализма как научной парадигмы, исследующей объект в его связях и взаимодействии со средой, к антропоцентрическому фактору в языке дает возможность проведения анализа и оценки языка как объекта изучения с новых позиций, видоизменяя, тем самым, само понимание языка [5–7]. Проведенный нами анализ англоязычных ФЕ в британском и американском научно-популярном медико-оздоровительном дискурсе (далее — Н-П МОД) и их лингвостатистическое структурирование позволяют разделить весь имеющийся массив исследуемых единиц по структурному принципу на две основные группы: немодифицированные (Брит.: 74%; Америк.: 79%) и модифицированные (Брит.: 26%; Америк.: 21%) ФЕ. Как видно из самого названия, единицы первой группы являются ФЕ, не претерпевающими в Н-П МОД никаких структурных изменений. Для единиц второй группы характерно частичное или полное изменение структурного состава, что непременно находит отражение и на семантическом уровне данных языковых знаков. Приведем примеры обозначенных фразеологических единиц в соответствии с их модификационной структурой (для удобства представления в статье будут отображены примеры непосредственно американского Н-П МОД): – Немофицированные ФЕ: Soon, the prophesied «increase in gut transit time» took hold with clocklike precision. As for any cholesterol and blood sugar changes, it was too soon to tell. But I could take heart from the small but indisputable weight loss that kicked in after several weeks. Scales don’t lie: After the first month, 3 pounds less of me now trod upon the earth! (Men’s Health USA) – Модифицированные ФЕ: • Диссолюция Данный прием фразеологической модификации является «растворением» анализируемой единицы в текстуальном пространстве посредством ее полного слияния со структурой предложения, в рамках которого она находится. L.A. is highbrow, lowbrow, and everything in between. Sample some of each with our freewheelin’ itinerary. (Men’s Health USA) • Добавление The program allows FSs to attend training, take leave, etc. without the Station being a bit short handed. The AUXCHEFs can also assist with VIP events, Change of Commands and other events such as picnics. (Men’s Health USA) Считаем важным отметить, что длина самого добавочного элемента находится в прямой зависимости от степени окказиональности и вероятности репродуцирования ФЕ. Таким образом, чем длиннее оказывается модифицированная ФЕ, тем реже вероятность обнаружить ее в других дискурсивных произведениях и, как следствие, меньше вероятность ее репродуцирования в речи. • Замещение Of course, trying to make yourself relax is pretty pointless anyway. At least not without some… Well, that just made my flesh crawl! Nerves. (Men’s Health USA) В данном случае замещение в исходной ФЕ американской ФЕ «make one’s flesh creep» последнего элемента на слово «crawl», практически не изменяет внутреннюю структуру этих единиц, т.к. в контексте соответствующих дискурсивных отрывков слова «creep» и «crawl» являются синонимичными. • Конверсия In some negotiations there will be winners and losers, but viewing the process in general as a game to be won or lost is a mistake, says Latz. Figure out what the other side’s goals are and see if you can finagle both sides so it becomes a winwin situation. (Men’s Health USA) Стоит отметить, что в рамках американского Н-П МОД использование ФЕ, образованные по принципу конверсии, наблюдается чаще. Таким образом, некоторые модифицированные ФЕ этой группы постепенно становятся стандартизированными ФЕ и входят в общее употребление. Данное обстоятельство говорит о большей предрасположенности американской лингвокультуры к использованию и инкорпорированию окказионализмов в общеупотребительный пласт языка. • Усечение Three’s a crowd. While exposure is the name of the game, that doesn’t mean you want the world to see what you and your partner are up to. Thankfully, privacy innovation is finally catching up with the way people are using technology. For example, most video-chat programmes don’t let you screen-grab (Apple’s FaceTime is one exception). (Men’s Health UK) Стоит отметить, что сам прием усечения имеет в своей основе принцип языковой и когнитивной экономии, в соответствии с которым ФЕ является экономичным языковым знаком, инкорпорирующим большой диапазон внешне сходных жизненных событий и ситуаций, и обладающий большой когнитивной силой, что делает сам процесс обработки и передачи информации гораздо более эффективным. Сводная диаграмма основных выявленных нами приемов фразеологической модификации в британском и американском Н-П МОД представлена ниже и выражена в процентном содержании (рис. 1). Представленная теоретическая модель научной коммуникации представляется наиболее подходящей и отражающей все основные этапы продвижения научной мысли. В этом движении отсутствует однонаправленность [8–10]. Существенным является и то, что обозначенные стадии абсолютно взаимозависимы и взаимосвязаны между собой. Важно подчеркнуть доминантный характер именно этапа популярной науки не только как узлового и, в некотором смысле, переломного момента в коммуникации «наука <-> общество», но и как отдельного уровня

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ТИЖОРАТ БАНКЛАРИДА КРЕДИТЛАР БЎЙИЧА ОЙЛИК ТЎЛОВЛАР ҲИСОБИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ

Аннотация. Банк ўз мижозларига фоиз ставкалари ва бошланғич тўлов миқдорини пасайтирилган ҳамда тўлов шартларининг узайтирилган мижозга хар ой кредит тўлаш учун камроқ миқдордаги маблағни сарфлашига имкон берадиган хизматларини таклиф қилиши мақсадга муофиқдир.

Калит сўзлар: Гаров шартномаси, неустойка, ўзгарувчан ёки ўзгармас фоиз ставкаси, ссуда, фоиз ставкалари, аннуитет, дифференциал, авансланган фоиз, захира.

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IMPROVING THE CALCULATION OF MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR LOANS IN COMMERCIAL BANKS

Abstract. It is desirable for the bank to offer its customers services with reduced interest rates and initial payment amounts, as well as extended payment terms, which allow the customer to spend a smaller amount of money to pay off the loan every month.

Key words: Collateral contract, neustopika, variable or fixed interest rate, loan, interest rates, annuity, differential, advanced interest, reserve.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 20 август кунидаги мамалакатимиз тадбиркорлари билан очиқ мулоқотда ’’Кредит ставкаларининг юқорилиги ва кўплаб кредитлар қисқа муддатага тадбиркор учун нокулай шартларда берилаётгани ва хорижий валюта курсининг мунтазам ўсиши ҳисобига тадбиркор учун қўшимча харажатларини келтирмоқда ’’ деб таькидлаб ўтдилар.

Шунингдек¸ тижорат банклари нафақат субьектларни кредитлаш балки¸ ушбу ресурслардан кутиладиган натижани бухгалтерия ҳисоби орқали назорат қилишини тақазо этади. Шунингдек¸ кредит операцияларини амалага оширишда муаммоли кредитланинг юзага келиши¸ уларнинг бухгалтерия ҳисобини халқаро стандартлари талаблари асосида тартибга солишни зарурият қилиб қуймоқда. Ушбу заруриятдан келиб чиқиб тижорат банкларида кредитлар буйича тўлаш ва эхтимолий йўқотишлар захираларини жараёнлариҳисобини такомиллаштириш долзарб масалалардан бири ҳисобланади.

Ҳар бир кредит бўйича банк ва мижоз ўртасидаги шартномада келишилган миқдордаги фоиз ставкалари асосида банк фойдасига фоизли даромадлар ундирилади. Фоиз ставкалари асосида банк фойдасига фоизли даромадлар ундирилади. Банкдан кредит олсангиз, албатта у бўйича ойлик тўловларни амалга оширишингиз зарур бўлади. Кредит бўйича ойлик тўловлар икки усулда амалга оширилиши мумкин: ҳар ой бир хил суммада ёки суммасидан келиб чиқиб бўлинган миқдорларда тўловларни амалга ошириш. Булар **аннуитет ёки дифференциал тўлов усуллари деб аталади.** Ҳар бирини алоҳида батафсил кўриб чиқамиз.

Кредитни сўндирилиш дифференциал усули бу ҳар ой асосий қарз бўйича бир хил сумма тўлаб борилади фоиз тўловлари эса кредит қолдиғи камайиб бориши билан бирга аста секин камайиб боради. Унинг таркибида кредит бўйича фоизлар ва бутун давр учун тенг тақсимланган асосий қарздан иборат бўлади. Фоизлар эса асосий карз қолдиғига нисбатан ҳисобланади. Шу сабабали биринчи ойларда тўловлар миқдори катта бўлиб кўринади аммо муддат охирига камайиб боради ва минимал даражага этади. Кредит бўйича қарз хар ойга тенг қисмларга бўлинади. Энг катта тўловлар муддат бошига тўғри келади. Бу усул ўзгарувчан даромадга эга бўлган қарз олувчилар учун кулайдир ва карзни муддатидан олдин тўлаш орқали ортиқча харажат қилишини олдини олади.

Дифференциал тўловнинг кучли томонлари қуйдагиларни ўз ичига олади:

- Ойлик тўловлар вақт ўтиши билан камайиб боради;
- Аннуитет билан таққослаганда устама тўлови камроқ бўлади;
- Асосий қарз қолдиғи тез камайиб боради;
- Муддатидан олдин қайтариш қулай ва ва фойдали;

Дифференциал тўловнинг камчиликларига қуйдагиларни киритиш мумкин:

- Муддат бошида қарз юкнинг кўплиги;
- Қарзни қайтариш жадвалини диққат билан кузатиб бориш ва роия қилиш зарурияти;

Дифференциал тўлов фоизлар бўйича суммалар қуйидаги формула асосида ҳисоблаб чиқарилади.

Фоиз суммаси =кредит миқдори * фоиз ставкаси * кунлар сони/365, бўлибҳисобланади.

Лекин барча банк операциялари компютерлаштирилганлиги сабабли дастурий йўл билан тўланадиганфоизлар ва асосий қарз суммалари бутун кредитлаш даври учун график кўринишидачиқариб берилади. Бундай графикнинг бир нусхаси мижозга берилади, мижозлар ушбуграфик асосида кредит суммасини ва фоизларни белгиланган тартибда тўлаб борадилар.

Банкларда кредитлар бўйича фоизлар ҳар куни ҳисоблаб борилади ва 16309-“Ссудалар бўйича ҳисобланган фоизлар” ҳисобвараг‘ида акс эттирилади.

Фоизлар ҳисобланган, лекин ҳали ундирилмаган ҳолда қуйидаги бухгалтерияпроводкаси бажарилади:

Дебет 16309 “Кредитлар бўйича ҳисобланган фоизлар”

Кредит 42601 “Хусусий корхоналарга берилган қисқа муддатли кредитларбўйича фоизли даромадлар”

Фоизлар суммаси ундирилганда эса қуйидаги бухгалтерия ёзуви амалгаоширилади:

Дебет 20208 “Хусусий корхона, ширкат ва жамоаларнинг талаб қилингунчасақланадиган депозитлари”

Кредит 16309 “Берилган кредитлар бўйича ҳисобланган фоизлар

Кредитни тўлаш ва ундан фойдаланганлик учун фоизларни тўлашнинг аннуитет механизми узоқ муддатли йирик кредитларга (асосан ипотека) фуқаролар учун қулай режимда (сумма бўйича қарз олувчи учун қулай бўлган даврий тўловлар билан) хизмат кўрсатиш имкониятини беради. Аннуитет механизми қарзни тенг тўловларда қайтаришни ўз ичига олади. Шу билан бирга, ҳар бир кейинги тўловда тўланган асосий қарзнинг улуши ортади ва тўланган фоизлар улуши камаяди.

Аннуитет тўлови - асосий қарз қолдиғи бўйича ҳисобланган фоизларнинг тўлиқ тўланишини, шунингдек, белгиланган фоиз ставкаси бўйича барча ойлик тўловлар тенг бўладиган тарзда ҳисобланган кредитнинг бир қисмини ўз ичига олган ойлик тўлов. бутун кредит муддати.

$$x = \mathrm{S} \times \left(P + \frac{P}{(1+P)^n - 1}\right)$$

қайерда

x–тўлов миқдори,

S–асосий қарз суммаси,

P–давр учун фоиз ставкаси (ой, йил ва бошқалар),

n–кредит берилган даврлар сони

Масалан, қарз олувчи 1 йил муддатга йиллик 10% ставкаси билан 1200

АҚШ доллари миқдорида кредит олади. Аннуитетни тўлаш жадвали қуйидагича кўринади:

Ой	Тўлов миқдори жумладан:	Фоизларини қайтариш:	Асосий қарзни қайтариш	Қолган асосий қарз:
0				1200,00
1	105,50	10,00	95,50	1104,50
2	105,50	9,20	96,30	1008,20
3	105,50	8,40	97,10	911,11
4	105,50	7,59	97,91	813,20
5	105,50	6,78	98,72	714,48
6	105,50	5,95	99,55	614,93
7	105,50	5,12	100,38	514,55
8	105,50	4,29	101,21	413,34
9	105,50	3,44	102,06	311,29
10	105,50	2,59	102,91	208,38
11	105,50	1,74	103,76	104,63
12	105,50	0,87	104,63	0,00
Жами	1266,00	66,00	1200,00	

1-жадвал: Кредит фоизларининг сўндирилиши

Шунинг учун аннуитет тўлов усули билан кредитлар кенг қўлланилади.

Хулоса қилиб айтадиган бўлсак банк кредитлари ва фоизлари бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботда аниқ ва хамда тўғри акс эттириш даврида акс эттирилиди. Банклар томонидан ажратилган кредитларининг ўз вақтида қайтаришлиги ва кредит фоизлари ўз вақтида қайтаришлиги устидан кредит мониторинг ўтказишнинг устидан назоратни янада кучайтириш. Уларнинг қайтарилмаслик аломатлари мавжуд бўлганда ушбу кредитлари бўйича халқаро стандартларига муофиқ коллектор ташкилотлари тузиб улар орқали яни шу йул билан шубхали ва умидсиз кредитларнинг деб таснифланган муоммали кредитлар салмоғини камайтириш мумкин.

Банклар хозирги кредит тўловларини тўлаш вақтда иккала усулдан хам фойдаланади бироқ ҳозирги вақтда вазиятда кредит дастурларининг аксариятида аннуитет тўлови белгиланганидир. Бу банк ташкилотлари учун фойдалидир. Бироқ мижозга танлаш имконияти берадиган банк хам мавжуд. Албатта қарз олувчи танлаш ҳуҳукига эга ва дифференциал тўлови афзаликларидан фойдаланиш учун банк боғланиб кредит олишга мурожаат қилиши мумкин.

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ТУРИСТИК ХИЗМАТ КЎРСАТУВЧИ КОРХОНАЛАРИДА ДАРОМАДЛАР АУДИТИ

Аннотация. Бугунги кунда туризм мамлакатимиз ички иктисодиётида энг жадал ривожланаётган тармоклардан биридир. Бунга сабаб туристлар оқимини кўпаятириш тенденцияси кучайтирилди, хусусан, мамлакатимизни халқаро туризм бозорларида енг йирик туристик йўналиши сифатида тарғиб қилиш ишларининг натижасидир.

Калит сўзлар: туристик хизматлар, мехмон уйлари, тур маҳсулот, даромад аудити, бухгалтерия ҳисоби, харажатлар, валюта операциялар.

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AUDIT OF INCOME IN TOURIST SERVICE PROVIDING ENTERPRISES

Abstract. Today, tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the domestic economy of our country. Due to this, the tendency to increase the flow of tourists has been strengthened, in particular, it is the result of promotion of our country as the largest tourist destination in the international tourism markets.

Key words: tourist services, guest houses, tour product, income, audit, accounting, expenses, currency transactions.

Бугунги кунда жахон микёсида туризм хизматини кўрсатувчи ташкилотларнисамарали ривожлантириш, ушбу субьектларнинг рақобатбардошлигини таъминлаш юзасидан мақсадли тадқиқотлар кенг миқёсда олиб борилмокда. Бу борада ички ва ташқи туризм хохловчиларнинг хохиши исаткини туристик хизматни ишлаб чиқаришни оптималлаштириш, туристик хизматларини турларини кенгайтиришни таъминлаш кабилар юзасидан тадқиқотлар муҳим аҳамият касб этмокда.

Президент Шавкат Мирзиёев раислигида мамлакат туризм салоҳиятини жадал ривожлантириш юзасидан видеоселектор ўтказилган. Бу борада қабул қилинган чоралар катта натижалар беришни бошлагани таъкидланди. 2022 йилда ташриф буюрган хорижий туристлар сони 2021 йилга нисбатан 3 бараварга ошди (5,2 миллион, соҳа экспорти – 1,6 миллиард доллар). Ички туризм дастурлари доирасида 11,5 миллион, шундан 1,5 миллион эҳтиёжманд аҳоли, ёшлар ва кексалар саёҳатлари ташкил этилди. Самарқандда янги туризм маркази барпо этилгани қўшимча 2 миллион сайёҳ жалб қилиш имконини берди. Бу йили Бутунжаҳон туризм ташкилотининг Бош ассамблеяси йиғилишини ўтказишга катта тайёргарлик кўрилмоқда. Бундан ташқари, Самарқанд 2023 йилги Бутунжаҳон туризм пойтахти мақомини олган.[24]

Туристик хизматларини бизнеснинг ўзига хос хусусиятларидан фойдаланган ҳолда замонавий савдо усулларига мувофиқ туристик хизматни ни сотишни ташкил етиш. Туристик хизматининг умумий нархга (авиабилетлар темирйул чипталари, мехмонхона, мехмон уйлари, овкатлантириш, транспорт хизмати, ижтимоий-маданий (екскурсия хизматлари) ва гид бошқа туристик хизматлар нархининг умумий нархига киритилиди.

Туристик хизматлардан олинадиган даромад суммаси хар бир мижоз билан тузилган шартнома асосида аниқланади. Даромад суммаси бажарилган турга нисбатан белгиланган таъриф суммасидан, ёки мижоз билан келишув натижасида белгиланган суммадан келиб чиқиб аникланади. Кўрсатилган хизмат буйича туланадиган сумма мижозга такдим этиладиган счёт-фактура ва бажарилган ишлар туғрисидаги далолатнома билан тасдикланади.

Туристик хизматларини кўрсатувчи ташкилотлар даромадларини аудиторлик текширувидан ўтказишдан мақсад – даромадларнинг тўғри туркумланганлигини, уларга доир ҳисоб-китоб операцияларини Ўзбекистон Республикасида амалада бўлган меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар асосида амалга оширилганлигини аниқлаш ва текширишлар натижасида топилган камчиликларни бартараф этишга доир йўл-йўриқлар кўрсатиш ҳамда профессионал маслаҳатлар бериш.

Туристик хизматларни кўрсатувчи корхоналар даромадлари 2 турга ажратиш мумкин.

1. Асосий фаолиятдан олнадиган даромадалар:

-Турмаҳсулотни сотишдан даромад

- Мехмонхона хизматларидан даромад

-Чакана савдодан даромад

-Воситачилик фаолиятидан даромад

- Транспорт хизматларидан даромад

-Гид (экскурсия)хизматлардан даромад

-Бошқа хизматлардан даромад

2. Асосий бўлмаган фаолиятдан олинган даромадлар

- Фоиз кўринишидаги даромадлар

- Валюта курслари фарқларидан даромадлар

- Дивиденд кўринишидаги даромадлар

[24] Президент Шавкат Мирзиёев раислигида мамлакат туризм салоҳиятини жадал ривожлантириш юзасидан йиғилишдаги нутқидан. 29.03.2023 йил

- Беғараз олинган мол-мулк

- Қимматли қоғозларни қайта баҳолашдан олинган даромадлар

Бугунги кунга келиб, турли соҳалардаги компанияларнинг умумий аудити ва аудитининг турли усуллари қўлланилмоқда, афсуски, туризм соҳасида ўзгаришлар кам. Асосий воситалар ва номоддий активлар, пул маблағлари, қарз маблағлари ва бошқаларни аудит қилиш методологияси. Туристик хизмат курсатувчи ташкилотларда бу бошқа соҳалардаги корхоналр билан бир хил. Аммо туристик ҳудуднинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари бор.Туристик хизмат кўрсатувчи ташкилотларда аудитни ташкил етиш уч босқичдан иборат бўлиши мумкин

1) Қонунчилик ва меъёрий тартибга солишни текшириш;

2) Харажатлар ва даромадларни текшириш;

3) Валюта операцияларини текшириш.

Қонунчилик ва меъёрий тартибга солишни текшириш. Аудитор текшириш давомида туристик хизмат кўрсатувчи ташкилотарда бухгалтери ҳисоби ва молиявий хисоботи меъёрий ҳужжатларга мос келишига ишонч ҳосил қилишингиз керак. Туроператор ва турагентликлари фаолияти учун лицензиялар мавжудлигини текшириш, шунингдек хамкорлари ва туристлар (сайёҳлар) билан шартномаларни текшириш керак.

Харажатлар ва даромадларни текшириш. Асосий фаолият даромадлари 9030 «Кўрсатилган хизматлардан даромадлар» счёти маълумотлари ва уларга гувохлик берувчи бошланғич хужжатлар асосида текширилади. Ушбу счётнинг кредитида кўрсатилган хизматлардан олинган даромадлар суммаси акс эттирилади. Ҳисобварақларнинг дебетида нотўғри ҳисобга олинган даромад суммаси, шунингдек молиявий ҳисобот йилининг охирида туристик корхоналар молиявий натижаси сифатида 9910 ҳисобварағига ўтказиладиган даромадлар суммаси акс эттирилади. Туристик хизматлар курсатувчи субъектлар асосий фаолиятдан олинган бошка даромадлари 9300 счётнинг тегишли счётлари маълумотлари ва гувохлик берувчи хужжатлари асосида текширилади.Туристик хизматлар кўрсатувчи субъектларининг молиявий фаолиятдан олинган даромадлари 9500 счётнинг тегишли счётлари маълумотлари ва гувохлик берувчи хужжатлари асосида текширилади. Юкоридаги счётларнинг кредитида олинган даромадлар суммаси акс эттирилади. Уларнинг дебетида нотўғри олинган даромадларнинг қайтарилиш суммаси, шунингдек молиявий ҳисобот йилининг охирида корхонанинг молиявий натижаси сифатида 9910 счётига ўтказиладиган даромадлар суммаси тўғри акс эттирилганлигини тешириш.

Валюта операциялари аудити. Ушбу босқичда аудитор хўжалик операциялари ва бухгалтерия регистрларининг Узбекистон қонунчилиги нормаларига, шу жумладан "Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2019 йил 11 октаябрдаги Валютани тартибга солиш " тўғрисидаги ва бухгалтерия хисоби қонуний мувофиқлигини текширишдан ўтказадилар.Шундан сўнг, у чет ел валютасидаги ҳисобварақда операцияларни амалга ошириш учун асос бўлиб хизмат қиладиган ҳужжатларни текширади.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, "туризм соҳасидаги аудит" тушунчаси аудитнинг асосий тоифаси ва аудитнинг муҳим елементи бўлиб аудиторнинг текширилаётган шахснинг молиявий ҳисоботларининг ишончлилиги тўғрисидаги фикри боғлиқдир. Биз аудиторлик назорати техникаси ва усулларидан фойдаланган ҳолда, аудитор ташкилотга мувофиқ объектив текшириш ўтказамиз. Ва натижани аниқлаб ва тўпланган далиллар ёрдамида тасдиқлайди ва ўз хулосасини (ижобий, шартли ижобий ёки салбий) ҳисоботнинг ички ёки ташқи фойдаланувчиларига ёки бошқа ҳар қандай маълумотларга эълон қилиши мумкин.

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ИНФЛЯЦИЯ: ПРИЧИНЫ И ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ

Аннотация: в данной статье инфляция рассматривается как одна из наиболее острых проблем современного экономического развития, а также как один из способов ее расчета. Любое социально-экономическое явление накладывает свой отпечаток на состояние экономики страны, но инфляция влияет на нее настолько сильно, что иногда может привести к необратимым процессам. Рассмотрен такой показатель, как индекс потребительских цен – это показатель инфляции, который отражает ее уровень и позволяет определить интенсивность изменений.

Ключевые слова: инфляция, экономика, причины, последствия, индекс потребительских цен.

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INFLATION: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Annotation: in this article, inflation is considered as one of the most acute problems of modern economic development, as well as one of the ways to calculate it. Any socio-economic phenomenon leaves its mark on the state of the country's economy, but inflation affects it so much that it can sometimes lead to irreversible processes. Such an indicator as the consumer price index is considered – it is an indicator of inflation, which reflects its level and allows you to determine the intensity of changes.

Keywords: inflation, economy, causes, consequences, consumer price index.

Инфляция – это явление, когда цены на товары и услуги в экономике растут со временем. Она может быть вызвана различными факторами, и ее последствия могут быть как положительными, так и отрицательными [3]. В данной статье рассмотрим причины и последствия инфляции на 2023 г.

Одной из основных причин инфляции является рост денежной массы в экономике. Если количество денег в обращении увеличивается быстрее, чем производство товаров и услуг, то цены начинают расти. Это происходит потому, что спрос на товары и услуги превышает предложение, и производители могут повышать цены.

Другой причиной инфляции может быть увеличение затрат на производство. Если стоимость сырья, труда или других ресурсов увеличивается, то производители вынуждены повышать цены, чтобы оставаться прибыльными.

Также инфляцию могут вызывать изменения валютных курсов. Если национальная валюта укрепляется по отношению к другим валютам, то экспорт становится менее выгодным, и производители вынуждены повышать цены на свою продукцию [1].

Положительным последствием инфляции может быть стимулирование экономического роста. Если цены на товары и услуги растут, то производители получают больше прибыли и могут инвестировать в новые проекты. Это может привести к созданию новых рабочих мест и увеличению производства.

Однако отрицательные последствия инфляции могут быть гораздо более серьезными. Во-первых, она может привести к уменьшению покупательной способности населения. Если цены на товары и услуги растут быстрее, чем доходы населения, то люди могут не иметь возможности приобретать нужные им товары [5].

Во-вторых, инфляция может привести к ухудшению экономической ситуации в целом. Если цены на товары и услуги растут быстрее, чем производительность труда, то конкурентоспособность экономики может ухудшиться. Это может привести к сокращению производства, увольнениям и ухудшению социальной ситуации в стране [4].

На 2023 г. экономисты прогнозируют, что инфляция в России будет находиться на уровне 4-5%. Это связано с ростом цен на нефть и другие ресурсы, а также с повышением налогов и сборов. Однако правительство страны планирует принять меры по сдерживанию инфляции, в том числе ужесточение денежной политики и контроль цен на отдельные товары.

Для того чтобы сдерживать инфляцию, необходимо принимать эффективные меры. Кроме ужесточения денежной политики и контроля цен на отдельные товары, можно также увеличить производство и улучшить конкурентоспособность экономики. Также важно развивать социальную сферу и обеспечивать население доступными товарами и услугами.

Что касается инфляции и причин ее возникновения, то необходимо обратить внимание на показатель, который отражает уровень инфляции. Этим показателем является индекс потребительских цен (ИПЦ). Это представляет собой изменение стоимости «потребительской корзины». Используя показатели ИПЦ, мы можем увидеть, насколько изменился уровень инфляции в России (рисунок 1) [2].

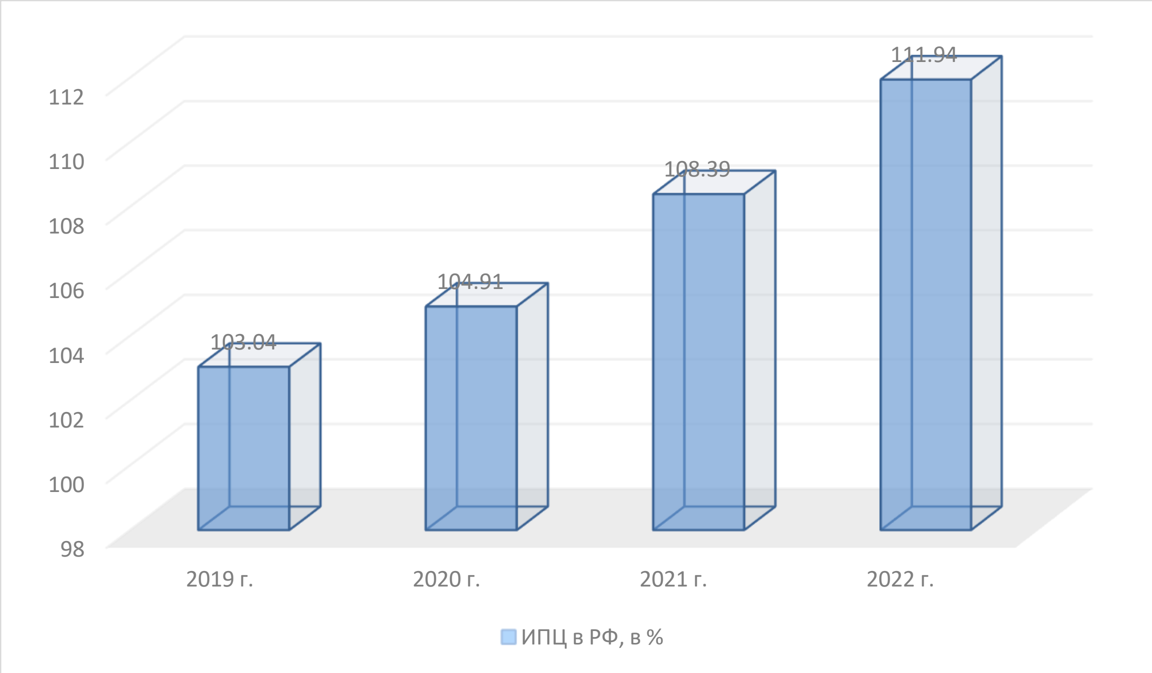

Рисунок 1 – Изменение индекса потребительских цен на товары и услуги по РФ за последние 4 года

Изучив рисунок 1, можно определить максимальный и минимальный уровень инфляции за исследуемый период. В 2019 г. ИПЦ составил 103,04%, это является наименьшим показателем инфляции за последние 4 года. В 2022 г. ИПЦ составил 111,94%, что, в свою очередь показывает высокий уровень инфляции за исследуемый период. Таким образом, за 2019-2022 гг. ИПЦ изменился на 8,9 п. п., что является показателем роста инфляции в стране. Важно отметить, что стабильный показатель инфляции на протяжении нескольких лет является редким явлением.

В заключении можно сказать, что инфляция – это сложное явление, которое может иметь как положительные, так и отрицательные последствия. Для того чтобы сдерживать инфляцию, необходимо принимать эффективные меры, такие как ужесточение денежной политики и контроль цен на отдельные товары.

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ДЕНЕЖНО-КРЕДИТНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА РОССИИ В УСЛОВИЯХ САНКЦИЙ

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается денежно-кредитная политика России в условиях санкций и ее роль в поддержке экономического роста и стабильности финансовой системы. Основные инструменты денежно-кредитной политики, такие как управление процентными ставками и объемом денежной массы, а также работа по укреплению финансовой устойчивости страны и развитию рынка капитала, рассматриваются в контексте достижения целей по поддержке экономического роста и контролю инфляционных рисков.

Ключевые слова: денежно-кредитная политика, экономика, государство, санкции, ВВП, экономический рост.

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RUSSIA'S MONETARY POLICY UNDER SANCTIONS

Annotation: the article examines Russia's monetary policy under sanctions and its role in supporting economic growth and stability of the financial system. The main instruments of monetary policy, such as the management of interest rates and the volume of money supply, as well as work to strengthen the financial stability of the country and the development of the capital market, are considered in the context of achieving goals to support economic growth and control inflationary risks.

Keywords: monetary policy, economy, state, sanctions, GDP, economic growth.

Денежно-кредитная политика государства является одним из основных инструментов экономического регулирования. Ее задача заключается в обеспечении стабильности экономики, регулировании денежной массы и управлении валютным курсом [4].

В 2022 г. Россия подверглась наибольшему санкционному давлению со стороны ЕС и США, что оказало огромное влияние на экономику страны, а также продемонстрировало недостатки предыдущих механизмов развития. Итак, с чем сталкивается наша страна? (рисунок 1).

Рисунок 1 – Торговые и финансовые ограничения по отношению к РФ в 2022 г.

Все это привело к стабилизации экономики и финансовой системы страны, что сказалось на росте цен, валютных ограничениях и нехватке определенных товаров. И даже медленная структурная трансформация российской экономики в ответ на полученные вызовы показала ее недостаточную эффективность. Для этого есть несколько причин:

1. Исторически медленные темпы роста производства. Одним из основных показателей экономического развития является ВВП, темпы его роста. На рисунке 2 показана динамика ВВП России по отношению к ВВП развитых и развивающихся стран и среднемировому показателю (данные МВФ за 2022 г.) [3].

Если сравнить общий рост реального ВВП за 1991-2022 гг., то ВВП Российской Федерации увеличился всего на 15%, США – в 2 раза, ЕС – в 1,5 раза, Китая – в 7 раз. Причина – низкий показатель развития реального сектора экономики, основную долю в структуре ВВП составляет сырье.

2. Ярко выраженный сырьевой профиль экономики. Экономика нашей страны в настоящее время в значительной степени зависит от развития энергетического комплекса, мировых цен на энергоносители (нефть и газ)

[1]. Это подтверждается структурой доходов федерального бюджета страны. Таким образом, в прошлом нефтегазовые доходы составляли треть бюджета (рисунок 3). Но в 2022 г. было выявлено снижение доходов от нефти и газа на 9% по сравнению с предыдущим периодом, при этом зависимость Государственного казначейства от налоговых поступлений от продажи нефти и газа увеличилась до 50% от общего дохода (их доля в 2021 г. составила 28%, а в 2022 г. – 36%).

Рисунок 2 – Реальный рост ВВП, годовое изменение в % за 1991-2022 гг.

Такая зависимость государственного бюджета от нефтегазовых доходов на фоне продолжающихся санкций, возможного эмбарго ЕС и США вызывает тревожные опасения. При полном соблюдении всех санкций нефть и газ не могут стать двигателем российской экономики. Доля топливно-энергетического комплекса в российской экономике останется высокой, но его доля в ВВП снизится. Это один из важнейших аспектов трансформации, экономика страны ориентирована на развитие отраслей и услуг, которые выходят за рамки традиционных секторов экономики.

В условиях санкций, денежно-кредитная политика России играет важную роль в поддержке экономического роста и стабильности финансовой системы. В 2023 г., Россия продолжит работу над укреплением финансовой устойчивости страны и поддержкой экономического роста.

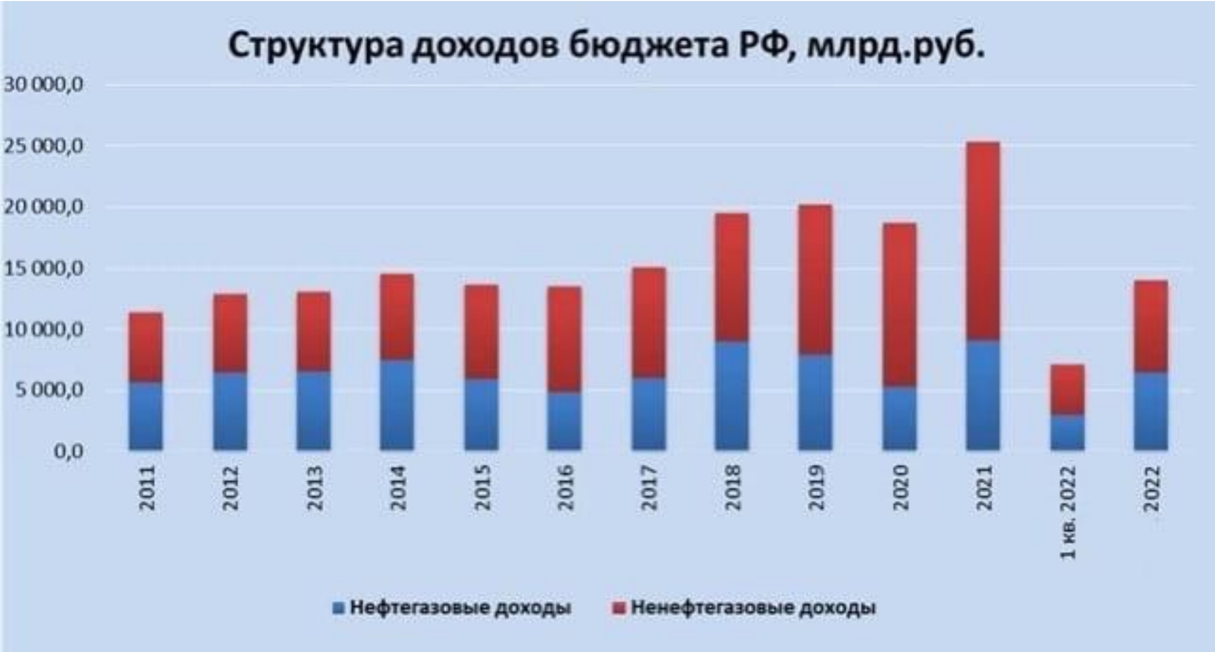

Рисунок 3 – Структура доходов бюджета РФ, млрд. руб. за 2011-2022 гг.

Один из ключевых инструментов денежно-кредитной политики – это управление процентными ставками. В 2023 г., Центральный банк России будет продолжать работу по снижению процентных ставок, что может стимулировать экономический рост и повысить доступность кредитования для предприятий и населения. Однако, при этом необходимо учитывать риски инфляции и сохранять баланс между поддержкой экономического роста и контролем инфляционных рисков [2].

Важным аспектом денежно-кредитной политики России является также управление объемом денежной массы. В 2023 г., Центральный банк России будет продолжать работу по обеспечению стабильности финансовой системы и контролю инфляционных рисков. Вместе с тем, необходимо продолжать работу по развитию рынка кредитования и улучшению доступности кредитования для малого и среднего бизнеса.

Другим важным аспектом денежно-кредитной политики России является работа по укреплению финансовой устойчивости страны. В условиях санкций, Россия будет продолжать работу по диверсификации экономики и укреплению финансовой системы. Важным шагом в этом направлении является работа по развитию рынка капитала и привлечению инвестиций в экономику страны [5].

В целом, денежно-кредитная политика России в условиях санкций на 2023 г. будет направлена на поддержку экономического роста, укрепление финансовой устойчивости страны и контроль инфляционных рисков. Для достижения этих целей необходимо продолжать работу по снижению процентных ставок, управлению объемом денежной массы и укреплению финансовой системы.

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ДЕНЕЖНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА И ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ЭКОНОМИКУ СТРАНЫ

Аннотация: в статье описываются основные виды денежной политики государства и их инструменты, а также функции, которые она выполняет в экономике страны. Рассматриваются такие аспекты, как стабилизация экономики, регулирование денежной массы, управление валютным курсом, обеспечение финансовой стабильности и поддержка экономического роста.
Ключевые слова: денежная политика, экономика, государство, стабильность.

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MONETARY POLICY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

Annotation: the article describes the main types of monetary policy of the state and their instruments, as well as the functions that it performs in the country's economy. Aspects such as economic stabilization, money supply regulation, exchange rate management, ensuring financial stability and supporting economic growth are considered.
Keywords: monetary policy, economy, state, stability.

Денежная политика – это совокупность мер, принимаемых центральным банком для регулирования денежной массы и процентных ставок. Она имеет большое влияние на экономику страны и может повлиять на уровень инфляции, безработицы, курс валюты и другие показатели [1].

Она включает в себя несколько видов, каждый из которых выполняет свою функцию (рисунок 1) [3].

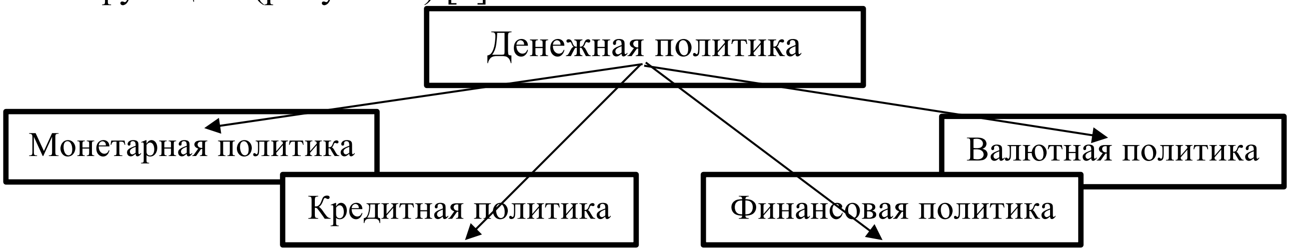

Рисунок 1 – Виды денежной политики

1. Монетарная политика – это основной вид денежной политики, который направлен на контроль денежной массы в обращении и стабилизацию цен. Ее основные инструменты – это изменение процентных ставок, резервных требований для банков, операции на открытом рынке и другие меры.

2. Кредитная политика – это вид денежной политики, который направлен на регулирование кредитования в стране. Его основные инструменты - это установление лимитов на кредитование, установление правил для выдачи кредитов, изменение ставок по кредитам и другие меры.

3. Валютная политика – это вид денежной политики, который направлен на регулирование курса национальной валюты. Его основные инструменты - это установление официального курса валюты, операции на валютном рынке и другие меры.

4. Финансовая политика – это вид денежной политики, который направлен на управление бюджетными и налоговыми процессами в стране. Его основные инструменты - это установление бюджетных лимитов, налоговых ставок, изменение государственных расходов и другие меры.

Функции денежной политики государства включают [2]:

1. Стабилизация экономики – денежная политика помогает контролировать инфляцию, управлять экономическим ростом и предотвращать кризисы.

2. Регулирование денежной массы – денежная политика помогает контролировать количество денег в обращении и управлять кредитным рынком.

3. Управление валютным курсом – денежная политика помогает контролировать курс национальной валюты и управлять валютными резервами.

4. Обеспечение финансовой стабильности – денежная политика помогает обеспечить стабильность финансовой системы и предотвратить банковские срывы.

5. Поддержка экономического роста – денежная политика может стимулировать инвестиции и поддержать экономический рост.

Одной из основных задач денежной политики является обеспечение стабильности цен. Для этого центральный банк может использовать инструменты, такие как изменение процентных ставок, резервных требований для коммерческих банков, операций на открытом рынке и других мер. Увеличение процентных ставок может снизить спрос на кредиты и уменьшить денежную массу, что может привести к снижению уровня инфляции. Однако, это может также привести к замедлению экономического роста и увеличению безработицы.

Другой задачей денежной политики является поддержание финансовой стабильности. Центральный банк может принимать меры для предотвращения кризисов на финансовых рынках, таких как ликвидация банков, предоставление кредитов и других мер. Это может помочь снизить риски для экономики и поддержать стабильность финансовой системы.

Денежная политика также может влиять на курс валюты. При повышении процентных ставок инвесторы могут заинтересоваться вложением своих средств в данную страну, что может привести к укреплению валюты. Однако, это может также негативно сказаться на экспортной отрасли, так как дорожающая валюта делает продукцию данной страны менее конкурентоспособной на мировых рынках [4].

Денежная политика также может влиять на уровень безработицы. При снижении процентных ставок банки могут предоставлять более доступные кредиты, что может способствовать росту бизнеса и созданию новых рабочих мест. Однако, это также может привести к увеличению уровня инфляции и ухудшению финансовой стабильности.

Важно отметить, что денежная политика не является единственным фактором, влияющим на экономику страны. Она должна согласовываться с другими политическими мерами, такими как налоговая политика, торговая политика и другие меры. Только в комплексе эти меры могут обеспечить стабильный экономический рост и благосостояние населения.

В 2023 г., в связи с изменением экономической ситуации, центральный банк может принимать различные меры для обеспечения стабильности экономического роста и благосостояния населения. Например, он может уменьшить процентные ставки для стимулирования экономического роста, увеличить резервные требования для коммерческих банков для обеспечения финансовой стабильности, а также проводить операции на открытом рынке для контроля за денежной массой в обращении.

В целом, денежная политика имеет важное значение для экономического развития страны. Центральный банк должен принимать меры для обеспечения стабильности цен, финансовой стабильности и поддержки экономического роста, чтобы обеспечить благосостояние населения и устойчивое развитие экономики в целом.

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ТЕНДЕНЦИИ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ФИНАНСОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В БАНКОВСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются тенденции применения финансовых технологий в банковской деятельности, приводится классификация финансовых технологий по сфере применения. Рассматриваются ключевые финансовые технологии, применяемые банками. Описывается содержание ключевых финансовых технологий, а также сфера их применения и примеры из банковской практики.

Ключевые слова: финансовые технологии, искусственный интеллект, облачные технологии, Big-Data, блокчейн, смарт-контракты, биометрия, криптография, роботизация.

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TRENDS IN THE APPLICATION OF FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES IN BANKING ACTIVITIES

Abstract. The article discusses the trends in the usage of financial technologies in banking, provides a classification of financial technologies by areas of application. The key financial technologies used by banks are described. The content of key financial technologies is described, as well as the area of their application and examples from real cases.

Key words: financial technologies, artificial intelligence, cloud technologies, Big-Data, blockchain, smart-contracts, biometry, cryptography, robotization.

Перед тем, как очертить тенденции применения финансовых технологий в банковской сфере, необходимо провести небольшую классификацию. Для подобного анализа подойдёт классификация по сфере применения технологий:

1) Финансовые технологии, связанные с финансированием (краудфандинг, кредит, факторинг)

2) Финансовые технологии, связанные с управлением активами (социальный трейдинг, автоматизированные системы консультирования, управление личными финансами)

3) Финансовые технологии, связанные с платежами (альтернативные платёжные методы, криптовалюты и блокчейн в целом)

4) Финансовые технологии в сфере страхования

Также можно отдельной группой выделить регулирующие технологии, задача которых состоит в оптимизации процессов, связанных с регулированием и надзором. Согласно докладу ЦБ РФ, можно выделить следующие группы:

1) Технологии комплаенс-контроля (например, выявление рисков и риск-менеджмент, автоматизация раскрытия информации)

2) Технологии идентификации (технологии, связанные с проверкой клиентов и контрагентов, отслеживанием финансовых операций для противостояния легализации доходов)

3) Технологии мониторинга транзакций (направлены на выявление отклонений в процессах переводов денежных средств, совершения валютных операций, операций с финансовыми инструментами и т.д.)

4) Технологии управления рисками (рыночные риски: автоматизация оценки финансовых инструментов, контроля лимитов, операций с денежными средствами; операционные риски: технологии, направленные на повышение эффективности внутренних процедур, выявление мошеннических действий)

5) Технологии, связанные с отчётностью (автоматическое формирование и предоставление отчётности).

Помимо вышеперечисленного, есть комплекс финансовых технологий, используемых надзорными органами для контроля деятельности в сфере финансовых рынков. Они связаны с обработкой отчётности и другой информации в автоматическом режиме, цифровизацией требований регулятора и мониторингом, и анализом рыночных и операционных рисков [1].

Приведя данную классификацию, можно уже говорить непосредственно о конкретных технологиях, выделяя следующие ключевые из них, используемые коммерческими банками.

1) Облачные технологии**.** Использование данных технологий позволяет получать вычислительные мощности и ресурсы в качестве интернет-сервиса. Есть несколько форматов их использования. Они представлены ниже в таблице 1:

Таблица 1[2].

Форматы предоставления облачных услуг

	BaaS	SaaS	PaaS	IaaS
Автоматизированные бизнес-процессы, соответствующие регуляторным требованиям	Да	Нет	Нет	Нет
Облачное автоматизированноерабочее место	Да	Да	Нет	Нет
API и реализующие их компоненты, среда разработки	Да	Да	Да	Нет
Типовые сервера без настройки	Да	Да	Да	Да
Аппаратное обеспечение	Да	Да	Да	Да

Банки часто используют облачные технологии для таких важных аспектов ведения бизнеса, как учётно-операционная деятельность, управление рисками, информационная безопасность. Есть также случаи создания виртуальных банков с использованием облачных технологий. Например, банк DBS Bank из Сингапура создал в Индии банк DigiBank, который существует только в виде мобильного банка, использующего учётно-операционную структуру материнского банка.

2) Искусственный интеллект и машинное обучение. Это технологии, основанные на использовании нейросетей при построении алгоритмов принятия решений. Банками они используются для целого ряда задач, которые можно разделить на 2 направления.

Во-первых, непосредственно при взаимодействии с клиентами. В отличие от традиционных моделей взаимодействия с клиентами, когда банки предлагают стандартизированные продукты и услуги, более продвинутая и клиентоориентированная система оценки потребностей позволяет предлагать более подходящие конкретному клиенту услуги и продукты. Такое возможно благодаря использованию искусственного интеллекта при анализе большого количества данных. Непосредственно искусственный интеллект помогает в огромном объёме данных о действиях клиента найти ключевые моменты, чтобы выявить потребности.

Также отдельно здесь следует вспомнить робо-эдвайзинг. Данный сервис помогает клиенту банка собрать инвестиционный портфель, основываясь на заданных пользователем параметрах: допустимом уровне риска, желаемом уровне доходности, горизонтом инвестиционного планирования. Дальнейшее управление активами происходит в автоматическом режиме при помощи искусственного интеллекта. Также появляются сервисы, помогающие клиентам правильно выстраивать систему личных финансов в зависимости от текущего положения и целей на будущее. В подобных сервисах также за принятие решений отвечает искусственный интеллект.

Помимо этого, в чат-ботах и голосовых помощниках также используется искусственный интеллект. Он обрабатывает запрос и формирует ответ или решение. Без использования ИИ служба поддержки не смогла бы работать настолько эффективно из-за физической невозможности успевать обрабатывать запросы и формировать ответы.

Во-вторых, при принятии решений. Использование искусственного интеллекта позволяет существенно сократить время на формирование персонализированных решений и сообщений для клиентов, кроме того, ИИ может оперативно находить информацию по клиентам и предоставлять её сотрудникам банка ещё до того, как был сформирован запрос на её получение, ускоряя таким образом банковские процессы или, например, предупреждая заранее о появившемся риске дефолта, что поможет подготовиться и снизить итоговый уровень риска.

3) Big-data. В данную категорию попадают массивы информации колоссального размера, которые имеют неоднородную, а также неструктурированную форму, например, данные из соцсетей или прессы. Ранее эту категорию данных не использовали как таковую для анализа, поскольку сложность их обработки и анализа не позволяли получить выгоду от их использования: были необходимы большие вычислительные мощности, требовалось много времени на обработку, а также существенные финансовые затраты.

Достаточно большое количество методов работы с такими данными основываются на статистических методах и использовании ИИ [3].

Примером использования больших данных может служить создание индонезийским банком Bank Mandiri совместно с американской компанией – разработчиком Cloudera2 платформы больших данных Enterprise Information & Decision Platform во время пандемии COVID-19, с её помощью проводился анализ ликвидности и ежедневных операций филиалов банка в режиме онлайн с созданием интерактивной карты, показывающей воздействие вируса для принятия решения, какие из филиалов должны продолжить работу, а в каких следует её свернуть. Данная платформа также позволяла предоставлять эту информацию клиентам и регулятору и анализировать факторы, ускоряющие процесс реструктуризации долгов клиентов, мониторить здоровье сотрудников и так снижать риск заражения.

Также стоит отметить, что небольшие финансовые институты предпочитают работать с программными продуктами сторонних разработчиков, в то время как крупные игроки могут позволить себе создание собственных решений.

Ниже на рисунке 1 приведены источники внешних данных, которые используются для агрегирования информации, в % указана доля организаций из числа опрошенных, которые используют данный источник информации.

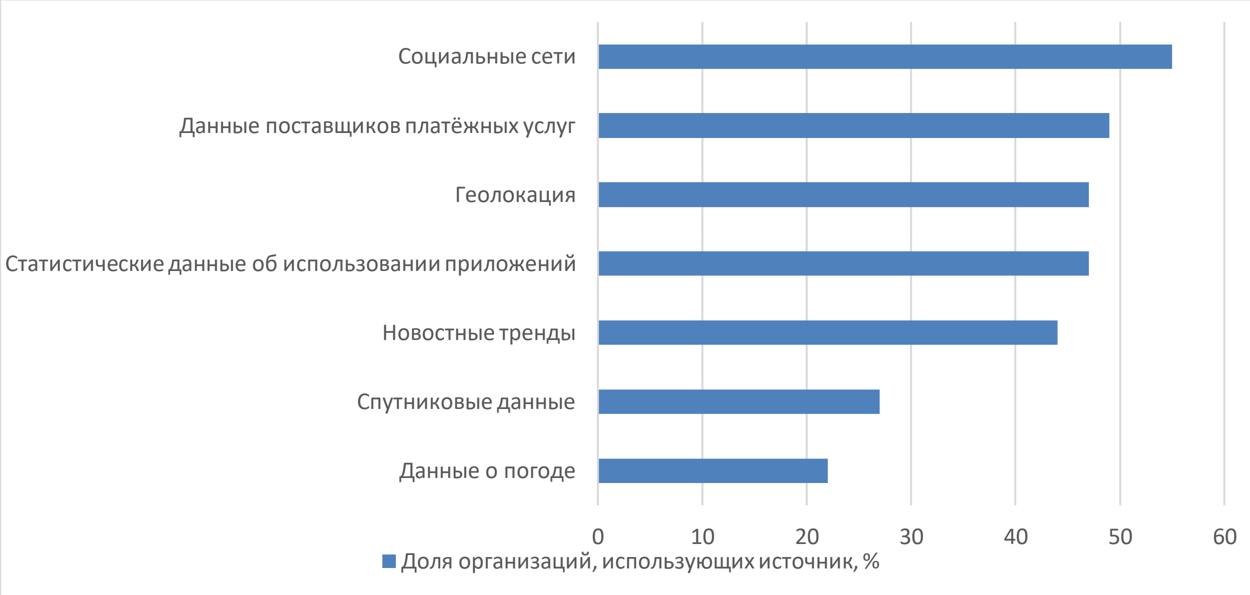

Рисунок 1 – Источники больших данных, доля организаций, использующих перечисленные источники, в %. [2]

4) Биометрия. Технология, позволяющая идентифицировать человека по его уникальным биометрическим данным, таким как отпечатки пальцев, сетчатка глаз и т.д. Данная технология используется банками для оказания дистанционных услуг(подтверждение операций в мобильных приложениях банков, идентификация пользователя), что позволяет оказывать большое количество услуг без личного визита в банк и предоставления удостоверяющих личность документов.

Банки с помощью данной технологии могут привлекать новых клиентов в тех регионах, где они не присутствуют, а пользователи в свою очередь могут стать клиентами банка не покидая дом, что особенно полезно для людей из удалённых мест жительства или людей с ограниченными возможностями.

Ещё одним вариантом использования биометрии является усиление безопасности. Например, ВТБ так повышает лимиты по операциям, Почта Банк использует биометрию для распознавания поддельных или утерянных документов, в мобильном приложении с помощью биометрии можно подтвердить проведение нетипичных операций.

Также биометрия может использоваться вместо карты при платежах. Биоэквайринг позволяет оплачивать покупки путём сканирования лица, подобный сервис есть у Сбербанка, Русского Стандарта и ВТБ.

5) Блокчейн. Технология распределённых реестров представляет из себя связанный список блоков кода с записанной информацией [4]. Каждая новая транзакция пишется в новый блок кода, который хранит историю предшествующего с синхронизацией по времени. После записи информация

синхронизируется со всеми копиями в реестре. Данное свойство позволяет обеспечить неизменность информации. Банками данная технология может быть использована при кредитовании в режиме реального времени (при управлении рисками заёмщика при помощи смарт-контрактов), верификации, оценке имущества, управлении ликвидностью, денежными средствами, портфелем. В настоящее время в России уже реализуются 3 проекта с использованием блокчейн-платформы Мастерчейн, построенной на базе Ethereum: проекты по учёту электронных ипотечных закладных, проект по цифровым банковским гарантиям, проект по цифровым аккредитивам.

6) Смарт-контракты. Данная технология представляет собой электронный алгоритм, в который заложены определённые условия. Он функционирует в системе распределённых реестров, т.е. хранится децентрализовано, что обеспечивает доступ к нему всех участников сделки и защищает от одностороннего выдвижения условий выполнения. Данный алгоритм подключён к банковской системе и сопряжён с внешними системами для получения данных. Используя внешние данные, алгоритм сверяется с заложенными условиями, в случае выполнения условий, контракт считается выполненным и происходит осуществление определённых действий. В частности, банки часто используют смарт-контракты для торгового финансирования, проведения сделок с аккредитивами, кредитования.

7) Криптография. Данная технология представляет собой технологию для защиты данных. Производится шифрование данных с помощью определённого набора методов, таким образом обеспечивается защита информации. В банковской сфере криптография широко распространена при передаче конфиденциальной информации, использовании электронной подписи, аутентификации пользователей.

8) Роботизация. Роботизированная автоматизация процессов (RPA) представляет собой автоматизацию бизнес-процессов при помощи программных роботов и искусственного интеллекта. Робот воспроизводит действия человека при взаимодействии с графическим интерфейсом. В обычных автоматизированных системах разработчиком создаётся список действий для автоматизации задачи. RPA же самостоятельно строит список действий в результате наблюдения за действиями пользователя при ручном выполнении задачи. Сценарий для RPA-системы может варьироваться от простого ответа на электронную почту до активации множества программ, отвечающих за действия в ERP-системе.

Примерами успешного применения подобных систем могут служить банк из Сингапура OCBC, который сократил время на переоценку ипотечных кредитов в 45 раз до одной минуты и японская финансовая компания, которая сократила 400тыс.часов ручного труда работников.

Данные системы применяются для наладки быстрого отклика на запросы и генерации ответов на них, классификации обращений клиентов в службу поддержки и предоставление типовых ответов на них, автоматизации процессов предоставления доступа новым сотрудникам и закрытия доступа для уволенных сотрудников, автоматизации процессов, связанных с управлением платежами(например, перенос данных из бумажных документов, начисление заработной платы сотрудникам по созданному реестру, формирование и отправка платёжных документов, контроль дебиторской задолженности.

Из всего вышесказанного можно увидеть, что финансовые технологии нашли достаточно широкое применение в банковской сфере. Как модернизация самих бизнес-процессов, так и финансовых продуктов, и услуг зависит от внедрения и развития цифровой инфраструктуры, что несёт за собой дополнительные траты, но при правильном подходе они могут не только быстро окупиться, но также дать существенный импульс для качественного улучшения работы компании. Мало того, в последнее время цифровая трансформация становится не только желаемым путём развития, но и обязательным пунктом для выживания многих компаний.

Многие экономисты убеждены, что компании не должны останавливаться на использовании технических инновационных средств, а использовать также новые финансовые инструменты.

Чтобы понять важность использования финансовых технологий и желание государственных институтов содействовать процессу интеграции подобных решений, можно обратиться к сайту ЦБ, где есть отдельный раздел, посвящённый финансовым технологиям.

Кроме того, даже если не углубляться в подобные вышеперечисленным технологии, стоит обратить внимание на структуру взаимодействия банков с клиентами и существенно возросшую роль ДБО в данном процессе.

С началом пандемии COVID-19 стало практически невозможно сохранить взаимодействие с клиентами в прежнем формате, что подстегнуло использование новых каналов и улучшение качества их работы. Сейчас все крупнейшие банки имеют собственные мобильные приложения, не говоря уже о личных кабинетах на сайтах банков. Практически любые операции можно выполнить с помощью мобильного устройства, что ускоряет оказание услуг, увеличивает масштаб, а также позволяет сэкономить на открытии новых офисов.

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РОЛЬ SEO-ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ В ИНТЕРНЕТ-РЕКЛАМЕ

Аннотация. В статье раскрывается понятие SEO, как элемента интернет-коммуникаций, выявляется воздействие данного типа деятельности специалиста по рекламе в сети, а также определяется степень влияния и причины необходимости данного рода оптимизации онлайн ресурсов в современном бизнесе.
Ключевые слова: SEO, запрос, аудитория, конкуренты, настройка.

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THE ROLE OF SEO OPTIMIZATION IN INTERNET ADVERTISING

Annotation. The article reveals the concept of SEO as an element of Internet communications, reveals the impact of this type of activity of an advertising specialist on the network, and also determines the degree of influence and reasons for the need for this kind of optimization of online resources in modern business.
Keywords: SEO, query, audience, competitors, customization.

Тенденция цифровизации бизнеса привела к росту количества субъектов рынка в интернет-пространстве. Количество компаний и производителей, заводящих свои собственные сайта, страницы в социальных сетях, блоги и многие другие каналы связи с каждым годом постоянно растет. Тем самым сильно растет конкурентная среда и усиливается борьба за каждого потенциального клиента. Одержать верх в данном деле весьма сложно, так как через цифровую связь гораздо тяжелее воздействовать на потребительскую аудиторию, нежели при живом контакте или хотя бы аудиовизуальном, при котором продавец слышит или видит покупателя. В данном случае потребитель сам ознакамливается с демонстрируемыми товарами и услугами, сам изучает конкурентов и сам же осуществляет финальное решение об использовании конкретного коммерческого предложения. При этом количество различных производителей схожих товаров и услуг может исчисляться огромными цифрами и существует большой шанс того, что пользователь банально не зайдет на сайт или страницу производителя, хотя это базовое условие для осуществления сделки купли-продажи. Соответственно, первоочередной задачей интернет-рекламы является именно что привлечь внимание интернет-аудитории, при этом, чтобы выделяться на фоне других компаний, базирующихся в сети.

В рамках данного типа рекламной деятельности эффективным инструментом является SEO-оптимизация.

Данная процедура представляет собой настройку семантического ядра сайта, страницы и ее содержания под различные запросы целевой аудитории. Специалист по рекламе в данном случае собирает перечень запросов, по которым аудитория осуществляет поиск того или иного товара, который предлагает данный производитель. Также осуществляется настройка онлайн ресурса по всем возможным параметрам, чтобы те максимально отвечали запросам аудитории: от описания коммерческого предложения, вплоть до контента, публикуемого в данном сайте.

На что будет влиять соответствующая настройка? SEO-оптимизация будет осуществлять оптимизацию конкретного ресурса среди множества других сайтов, страниц и приложений, так как сеть будет воспринимать данный ресурс как наиболее подходящий конкретному пользователю. То-есть среди всех предлагаемых ресурсов оптимизированный будет подходить наиболее сильно, чем любой другой имеющийся ресурс. В соответствии с этим и само «положение» ссылки на сайт будет меняться: чем сильнее страница подходит под имеющиеся запросы, а семантическое ядро включает в себя больше интересующих аудиторию параметров, тем «выше» или же ближе к графе поиска будет выводиться ссылка.

Что обеспечит данный ресурс и для чего его использовать в работе рекламному менеджеру?

Как уже ранее было сказано, современная ниша интернет-рынка переполнена так, что далеко не каждый производитель может остаться замеченным целевой аудиторией. Ни одна интернет-реклама не привлечет внимание пользователей, как первое место соответствующей ссылки среди ряда других сайтов. То-есть сама по себе SEO-оптимизация является своеобразной гарантией того, что аудитория сможет, как минимум увидеть необходимый предлагаемый ресурс. При этом важно осознавать, что ни один вид интернет-рекламы не может гарантировать производителям повышение продаж, так как суть любой рекламы – это в первую очередь демонстрация и обеспечение повышения внимания. SEO-оптимизация как раз обеспечивает рост узнаваемости сайта производителя за счет повышения внимания: больше человек видит этот ресурс, а значит больше человек с ним ознакамливается. При этом позиция сайта сама по себе влияет на то, что люди уже могут относиться к нему более лояльно, так как по логике, чем ближе к поиску сайт, тем он популярнее. Чем он популярнее, тем соответственно он больше соответствует запросам потребительской аудитории, а значит способен удовлетворить потребности целевой аудитории.

Исходя из вышеперечисленных доводов и аргументаций, можно освидетельствовать тот факт, что сама по себе SEO-оптимизация представляет собой не только возможность производителю товара или услуги быть замеченным, но также и дает своеобразный кредит доверия, соответственно повышающий вероятность осуществления коммерческой сделки между производителем и аудиторией.

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ФАКТОРЫ РИСКА РАЗВИТИЯ И ФЕНОТИПИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИЗНАКИ ДИСПЛАЗИИ СОЕДИНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ТКАНИ У ДЕТЕЙ С МАЛЫМИ АНОМАЛИЯМИ РАЗВИТИЯ СЕРДЦА И ИХ ДИНАМИКА НА ПЕРВОМ ГОДУ ЖИЗНИ

Аннотация. В основе многих аномалий развития сердца лежит дисплазия соединительной ткани сердца (ДСТС). По данным Меньшиковой Л.И. ДСТС у детей от 0 мес. до 14 лет встречается с частотой около 33%. Особенностью морфогенеза соединительной ткани является ее участие в формировании сердца практически на всех этапах онтогенеза. Воздействие повреждающего фактора на любом сроке беременности может привести к различным нарушениям, в том числе и к малым аномалиям развития сердца. Велико значение и генетических факторов в развитии этой патологии [2, 5].

Изложенное выше убеждает в необходимости определения более ранних критериев диагностики, уточнения клинико-инструментальных характеристик малых аномалий развития сердца.

Ключевые слова: малые аномалии развития сердца, дисплазия соединительной ткани.

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DEVELOPMENTAL RISK FACTORS AND PHENOTYPICAL SIGNS OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE DYPLASIA IN CHILDREN WITH MINOR ANOMALIES OF HEART DEVELOPMENT AND THEIR DYNAMICS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE

Annotation. At the heart of many anomalies in the development of the heart is dysplasia of the connective tissue of the heart (DSTS). According to Menshikova L.I. DSTS in children from 0 months. up to 14 years occurs with a frequency of about 33%. A feature of connective tissue morphogenesis is its participation in the formation of the heart at almost all stages of ontogenesis. Exposure to a damaging factor at any stage of pregnancy can lead to various disorders, including minor anomalies in the development of the heart. The importance of genetic factors in the development of this pathology is also great [2, 5].

The foregoing convinces of the need to determine earlier diagnostic criteria, clarify the clinical and instrumental characteristics of minor anomalies in the development of the heart.

Key words: minor anomalies in the development of the heart, connective tissue dysplasia.

Актуальность. Малые аномалии развития сердца (МАРС)- это большая гетерогенная группа аномалий развития сердечно-сосудистой системы, характеризующихся наличием различных анатомических и морфологических отклонений от нормы структур сердца и магистральных сосудов, но не сопровождающихся клинически и гемодинамически значимыми нарушениями. Эти аномалии часто являются инцидентными находками, поскольку их клиническая симптоматика минимальна или вовсе отсутствует. В настоящее время кардиоваскулярная патология у детей представляет собой все более серьезную проблему здравоохранения [1,2,3, 5, 9]. По данным М. А. Школьниковой (1997г.) в России за последние 10 лет число детей, страдающих сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями, увеличилось более чем в 1,5 раза. Достаточно высок удельный вес сердечно-сосудистой патологии в структуре детской инвалидности [3, 6, 8]. Прогнозируется еще большее ухудшение медико-демографической ситуации в будущем, если не удастся преодолеть складывающиеся угрожающие тенденции роста и распространенности заболеваний системы кровообращения. У новорожденных патология сердечно-сосудистой системы является одной из актуальных проблем перинато- логии, частота ее не имеет тенденции к снижению и составляет по данным разных авторов от 17 до 36 % [8,10]. Все большее значение имеют состояния, связанные с малыми аномалиями развития сердца (МАРС). Эти аномалии являются морфологической основой функциональных изменений сердечной деятельности, а при органических поражениях сердца могут усугублять их прогноз [4, 9].

В основе многих аномалий развития сердца лежит дисплазия соединительной ткани сердца (ДСТС). По данным Меньшиковой Л.И. ДСТС у детей от 0 мес. до 14 лет встречается с частотой около 33%. Особенностью морфогенеза соединительной ткани является ее участие в формировании сердца практически на всех этапах онтогенеза. Воздействие повреждающего фактора на любом сроке беременности может привести к различным нарушениям, в том числе и к малым аномалиям развития сердца. Велико значение и генетических факторов в развитии этой патологии [2, 5]. Увеличение числа случаев соединительнотканной дисплазии, наблюдающееся в последнее время, связано с патогенными воздействиями, имевшими место в онтогенезе, из- за ухудшения экологической обстановки, плохого питания и стрессов.

Применяемые в последнее время современные методы диагностики позволяют наиболее полно изучить состояние сердечно-сосудистой системы детей с малыми аномалиями развития сердца.

Изложенное выше убеждает в необходимости определения более ранних критериев диагностики, уточнения клинико-инструментальных характеристик малых аномалий развития сердца.

Цель научного исследования: Выявить факторы риска и фенотипические признаки соединительнотканной дисплазии у новорожденных с малыми аномалиями развития сердца и их динамику на первом году жизни.

Материал и методы исследования. Научная работа проведена на базе отделений кардиологии и неонатологии ОДММЦ города Андижан. Под наблюдение и исследование отобраны 20 детей с малыми аномалиями развития сердца. Анамнестические данные по каждому больному получены по результатам ретроспективного изучения истории болезни и при беседе с родителями. При проведении научных исследований использованы анамнестический (выкопировка данных из историй болезни и беседа с родителями); клинический (с использованием данных осмотра), инструментальный (ЭКГ, ЭХоКГ, рентгенография грудной клетки) методы.

В соответствии с целью и задачами работы проведено комплексное динамическое обследование 20 новорожденных. С учётом срока гестации и наличия у них малых аномалий развития сердца они разделены на группы:

1 группа - доношенные с малыми аномалиями развития сердца (всего 7 детей, из них 1 с дополнительной хордой, 2 с пролапсом митрального клапана, 4 детей с открытым овальным окном); 2 группа - недоношенные с малыми аномалиями развития сердца (всего 13 детей, из них 2 с пролапсом митрального клапана и 11 с открытым овальным окном).

У всех обследованных детей изучался генеалогический и биологический анамнез. Возрастной состав матерей представлен на рисунке 1. Женщины, родившие детей с малыми аномалиями развития сердца, чаще имели возраст старше 30 лет (7) или меньше 18 лет (5) по сравнению с женщинами, которые родили детей без малых аномалий развития (10 детей), которые и составили контрольную группу (Рисунок № 1).

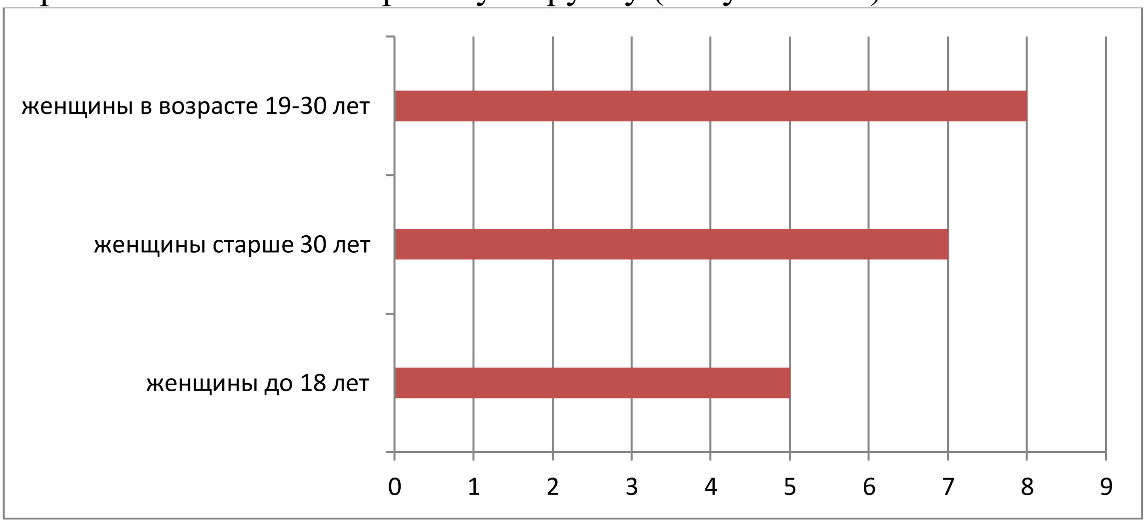

Рисунок 1. Возрастной состав матерей обследованных детей.

Внешние проявления дисплазии соединительной ткани при малых аномалиях развития сердца характеризуются множественными вариациями, значительной гетерогенностью количественных и качественных диапазонов, сочетаний. Установлено, что по внешнему фенотипу ребенка можно предположить с определенной вероятностью дизэмбриогенез сердечно-сосудистой системы. В основном, ассоциативная связь малых аномалий развития сердца наблюдалась с краниоцефальными, глазными микроаномалиями и малыми аномалиями конечностей [6,7,8].

В результате изучения известных фенотипических признаков, применяемых для распознавания недифференцированных форм дисплазии соединительной ткани [1,7,10], была составлена фенотипическая карта из 38 наиболее встречающихся внешних признаков соединительнотканной дисплазии. С ее помощью мы проанализировали характер и частоту внешних стигм дизэмбриогенеза и признаков дисплазии соединительной ткани, обнаруженных при осмотре новорожденных с МАРС, а также в контрольных группах, в зависимости от срока гестации. Результаты оценки дизрафического статуса представлены в таблице 1. В наших наблюдениях внешние стигмы дисморфогенеза определялись во всех случаях эхокардиографически верифицированных МАРС. При этом максимальное количество внешних стигм выявлялось у недоношенных детей, т.е. детей 1 группы.

Таблица 1

ВНЕШНИЕ ПРИЗНАКИ ДИСПЛАЗИИ СОЕДИНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ТКАНИ, ВЫЯВЛЕННЫЕ ПРИ ОСМОТРЕ НОВОРОЖДЕННЫХ

Признак и его локализация	**Контрольная группа (n=10)**	**1 группа (n=7)**	**2 группа (n=13)**
Изменение формы черепа	0	2 (33,4%)	3 (23%)
Монголоидный разрез глаз	0	1 (14,2 %)	2 (15,3%)
Гипотелоризм глаз	1 (10%)	1 (14,2 %)	3(23%)
Гипертелоризм глаз	0	2 (33,4%)	4 (31,1 %)
Уплощенная спинка носа	1(10%)	2 (33,4%)	3(23%)
Асимметрия лица	0	0	1 (7,6%)
Раздвоенный подбородок	0	1(14,2 %)	3 (23%)
Малые деформированные уши	0	1(14,2 %)	2 (15,3%)
Низкорасположенные уши	1(10%)	1(14,2 %)	3 (23%)
Высокое небо	3 (33,3%)	2(33,4%)	5 (38,4%)
Короткая уздечка языка	2 (20%)	2(33,4%)	4 (31,1 %)
Раздвоенный язык	0	0	0
Короткая шея	1(10%)	1(14,2 %)	1 (7,6%)
Длинная шея	0	1(14,2 %)	2 (15,3%)
Килевидная грудная клетка	0	0	1 (7,6%)
Сосковый гипертелоризм	0	0	2(15,3%)
Добавочные соски	0	0	0
Диастаз прямых мышц живота	3(33,3%)	0	1 (7,6%)
Крипторхизм	0	1(14,2 %)	3 (23%)
Фимоз	0	2(33,4%)	4 (31,1 %)

Сравнительный анализ встречаемости внешних стигм дизэмбриогенеза у детей у детей с МАРС и без них показал, что количество малых аномалий развития у новорожденных с МАРС было от 4 до 7, а у здоровых их было не более 3. Статистический анализ показал, что у доношенных новорожденных с МАРС достоверно чаще по сравнению с детьми без микроаномалий сердца встречались следующие 5 стигм (таблица 1): высокое небо (соответственно, 66,6% и 13,3%), короткая уздечка языка (64,4% и 23,3%), диастаз прямых мышц живота (61,1% и 6,6%), гипотелоризм глаз (33,3% и 10,0%), сандалевидная щель (18,8% и 0%). Также у доношенных новорожденных с малыми аномалиями развития сердца выявлялись и более редкие стигмы дизэмбриогенеза: уплощенный затылок, малые деформированные уши, короткая шея, двузубец 1 и 2 пальцев стопы, гипертелоризм глаз, крыловидные складки шеи, низкое стояние пупка, брахидактилия, поперечная борозда ладони, искривление пальцев, крипторхизм, большие родимые пятна. Частота других внешних микроаномалий была заметно меньшей.

У недоношенных новорожденных с МАРС достоверно чаще по сравнению с детьми 2 группы, обнаружены следующие внешние стигмы: короткая уздечка языка (соответственно, 76,0% и 30,0%), высокое небо (60,0% и 10,0%о), диастаз прямых мышц живота (56,0% и 13,3%), сосковый гипертелоризм (46,0% и 13,3%), гипотелоризм глаз (50,0% и 16,6%), низкорасположенные уши (40,0% и *6,6%).* В меньшей степени, но с достоверной разницей встретились следующие внешние микроаномалии: малые деформированные уши (38,0%) и 13,3%), различный уровень расположения ушей (30,0% и 3,3%), аномалии развития завитка и противозавитка (20,0% и 3,3%), раздвоенный язык (14,0% и 0%>), длинная шея (12,0% и 0%), нависающая затылочная кость (28,0% и 6,6%), крипторхизм (40,0% и 10,0%).

Таким образом, самыми распространенными внешними стигмами дизэмбриогенеза у новорожденных детей с малыми аномалиями развития сердца являются короткая уздечка языка, высокое небо, диастаз прямых мышц живота. При сравнении внешних проявлений синдрома дисплазии соединительной ткани у новорожденных с микроаномалиями сердца, в зависимости от срока гестации, обнаружено, что у доношенных детей чаще встречались такие стигмы как уплощенный затылок (16,6%), уплощенная спинка носа (6,6%), крыловидные складки шеи (10,0%), арахнодактилия (11,1%), фимоз (4,4%), увеличение клитора (4,4%).

У недоношенных детей с МАРС эти стигмы дизэмбриогенеза не встретились. И, наоборот, у недоношенных новорожденных с малыми аномалиями развития сердца выявлялись аномалии, которые не встретились у доношенных детей с МАРС. К ним относятся: низкий лоб (20,0%), раздвоенный подбородок (18,0%), раздвоенный язык (14,0%), асимметрия лица (16,0%), гетерохромия радужки (6,0%), короткое туловище (10,0%).

По нашим данным, полученным при изучении частоты сочетания внешних микроаномалий с малыми аномалиями развития сердца, выявлено, что с увеличением выявляемых внешних стигм нарастает частота выявления ДСТ сердца, особенно у недоношенных новорожденных. У доношенных детей при наличии трех стигм в 42,0% выявлялись МАРС, а при четырех и более - в 61,0% случаев. Полученные данные совпадают с результатами обследования детей более старшего возраста и взрослых пациентов [80, 100]. Полагают, что обнаружение конкретных сочетаний внешних признаков ДСТ определяет целесообразность поиска органных стигм, в частности сердечно-сосудистой системы.

Анализ частоты встречаемости и выраженности, внешних микроаномалий при различных видах МАРС показал, что наиболее высокий их процент имел место у детей с дополнительной трабекулой в левом желудочке и пролапсом митрального клапана, причем степень выраженности ДСТ была наиболее высокой у недоношенных новорожденных.

Фенотип у доношенных детей с ООО в большей степени формировали: высокое небо 28 (31,1%), аномалии ушных раковин 15 (16,6%). У недоношенных кроме перечисленных признаков были выявлены короткая уздечка языка 30 (60,0%)), диастаз прямых мышц живота 20 (40,0%) и крипторхизм 15 (30,0%). Пролапс митрального клапана сочетался с внешними аномалиями по типу: у доношенных новорожденных: уплощенный затылок 10 (11,1%), гипотелоризм глаз 20 (22,2 %), короткая шея 10 (11,1 %) и диастаз прямых мышц живота 32 (35,5%); у недоношенных новорожденных кроме перечисленных признаков выявлен сосковый гипертелоризм 14 (28,0 %).

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЙ ПОДХОД К ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНО-ФИЗИЧЕСКОМУ РАЗВИТИЯ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрена сущность интеллектуально-физического развитиябудущих учителей физической культуры, выделены основные концептуальные положения их профессиональной подготовки на основе инновационного подхода.

Ключевые слова: процесс обучения, профессионализм, компетентность, интеллект, мастерство, проектирование, инновационный подход, развитие, личность, результат.

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INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS

Abstract. The article considers the essence of the intellectual and physical development of future teachers of physical culture, highlights the main conceptual provisions of their professional training based on an innovative approach.

Key words: learning process, professionalism, competence, skill, design, innovative approach, development, personality, result.

Вопросы интеллектуально-физического развития у будущих учителей, необходимых для их профессиональной деятельности, на основе инновационного подхода, занимают ведущее место в исследованиях, проводимых в образовательных учреждениях, научно-исследовательских институтах, центрах по развитию образования и лабораториях многих стран мира.

Разрабатываемые исследования посвящены проблемам совершенствования профессионального мастерства, профессиональной компетентности будущих учителей, повышения их инновационного, креативного потенциала, овладения педагогическими – психологическими знаниями на основе инновационного подхода.

Результаты научно-исследовательских работ по интеллектуальному развитию, подготовке будущих учителей к профессиональной деятельности, обогащению их необходимыми знаниями, умениями и навыками внедряются в процессе модернизации системы высшего образования в Узбекистане.

Анализ литературы. В Массачусетском технологическом институте, Пристонском университете (США), Университете Хамаки (Япония) - разрабатываются технологии подготовки будущих специалистов к профессиональной деятельности, в том числе к проектированию образовательного процесса. В Пекинском университете Китая и Сеульском национальном университете Южной Кореи, осуществляются исследования по изучению значения этнопедагогических и психологических ценностей в процессе достижения высокого уровня профессионализма.

Отечественные ученые Б.Абдуллаева, Н.Н.Азизходжаева, Х.Абдукаримов, Р.Джураев, Б.Джураева, Х.Ибрагимов, Р.Г.Исянов, Б.Б.Маъмуров, Н.А.Муслимов, У Нишоналиев, Б.Рахимов, Н.Сайдахмедов, У.Толипов, Ш.Шарипов, Н.Шодиев, Н.Эркабоева, Д.Юнусова, Ж.Г.Йулдошев, О.Хайдарова в своих исследованиях определили, теоритические и практические основы подготовки будущих учителей к педагогической профессиональной деятельности, условия и этапы формирования педагогического мастерства; Б.Р.Адизов,Р.Ш.Ахлиддинов, Ш.Баротов, М.Г.Давлетшин, Ш.К.Мардонов, У.К.Мусаев, Р.Г.Сафарова, Н.Сафоев, Э.Сейтхалилов, Г.Шоумаров, Ж.Г.Йулдошев, Ш.Курбанов, А.Р.Хамроев, Э.Г.Гозиеви другие осветили педагогико-психологические проблемыличностьно–ориентированного образовательного процесса и вопросы технологии учебно – воспитательного процесса; А.Абдукодиров, У.Бегимкулов, Н.Тайлаков, Ф.Зокиров и др. раскрыли возможности инновационного технологического подхода в педагогическом процессе и особенности использования педагогических и информационных технологий при подготовки будущих учителей.

Формирование профессиональных навыков у будущих учителей физической культуры сегодня осуществляется по следующим направлениям:

1) восстановление в памяти усвоенных знаний;

2) Применение усвоенных знаний на практике, в частности, при проектирование личностно-ориентированного учебно-воспитательного процесса, выбора творческих заданий для умственного развития учащихся;

3) использование усвоенных знаний в нестандартных ситуациях.

Особое внимание при усвоение будущими учителями опыта проектирования учебного процесса следует обратить на:

1) использованных сформированных и учащихся знаний, умений, навыков и компетенций, а также сложившихся представлений;

2) вооружение обучающихся методами и способами выполнение учебных работ, дающими возможность качественно и рационально усвоить необходимые знания;

3) знание классификации и эффективности применяемых учащимися методов;

4) определения потребности в усвоении учащимися знаний в соответствии с их личной инициативой.

Для будущей педагогической деятельности в такой же степени необходимо овладеть навыками контроля и оценки учебных действий учащихся, знать пути их совершенствования.

Вышеизложенное позволяет утверждать, что в проектах обязательно должны быть отражены формы и приемы контроля усвоения учащимися содержания учебного материала. В свою очередь при представлении учащимся знаний необходимо соблюдать принцип преемственности и непрерывность, в критериях оценки знаний учащихся следует определить и приемы работы с учебным материалом. В проекте учебного процесса каждый критерий должен быть четко обозначен, и в то же время представляться в общей системе контроля знаний учащихся. На каждом уроке реализуются малые формы контроля, которые обеспечивают в итоге общую оценку знаний. Итоговые формы контроля в проекте должны иметь четкие границы и не носить расплывчатый» характер; контроль результатов усвоения – это задача не только учителя, но и субъектов образовательного процесса, есть контрольные функции в проекте следует распределить между учителем и учащимися. [3]

Для интеллектуально-физического развития будущих учителей необходимо в первую очередь иметь конкретное представление о социальном заказе системе образования; знать цели и задачи, стоящие перед образованием, достижения науки и техники, потребности общества, закономерности развития личности. Для этого необходимо обладать креативным, аналитическим мышлением, склонностью к профессии учителя, гуманистическими качествами, усвоить навыки работы в сотрудничестве, развивать уважение к общественному мнению.

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СТРУКТУРА ВСТРЕЧАЕМОСТИ ОСТРОГО ЛАРИНГОТРАХЕИТА СРЕДИ ДЕТСКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ АНДИЖАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. Встречаемость ОЛТ у детей была изучена на основе анализа первичных документов врача-аллерголога консультативной поликлиники, оториноларингологической службы, состоящей из кабинета амбулаторного приема больных и отделения детской оториноларингологии Андижанского областного многопрофильного детского медицинского Центра за 2021-2022 годы. Основную группу составили 276 пациентов Андижанской области с ОЛТ в возрасте 1-7 лет.

Ключевые слова: дети, острый ларинготрахеит (ОЛТ), стеноз гортани.

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STRUCTURE OF OCCURRENCE OF ACUTE LARYNGOTRACHEITIS AMONG THE CHILD POPULATION OF ANDIJAN REGION

Abstract. The occurrence of ALT in children was studied based on the analysis of primary documents of the allergist of the advisory polyclinic, otorhinolaryngological service, consisting of an outpatient reception room and the pediatric otorhinolaryngology department of the Andijan Regional

Multidisciplinary Children's Medical Center for 2021-2022. The main group consisted of 276 patients from Andijan region with OLT at the age of 1-7 years.
Key words: children, acute laryngotracheitis (ALT), laryngeal stenosis.

Актуальность исследования.

Актуальность проблемы острого ларинготрахеита (ОЛТ) обусловлена его высокой распространенностью среди детей, тяжестью течения заболевания, необходимостью проведения экстренных терапевтических мероприятий, а также возможностью повторения эпизодов приступа заболевания и развития бактериальных осложнений. Патогенез ОЛТ складывается из совокупности различных механизмов специфического и неспецифического характера. Известно, что реализация ответной реакции на инвазию возбудителей заболевания, иммунных конфликтов местного и общего характера, формирование дисбиотических изменений слизистых оболочек респираторного тракта, выброс биологически активных веществ и осуществляются на фоне резко измененной реактивности. Преимущественная заболеваемость ОЛТ детей раннего возраста связана, в первую очередь, с анатомо-физиологическими особенностями органов дыхания: малый диаметр, мягкость и податливость хрящевого скелета, короткое узкое преддверие и воронкообразная форма гортани, высоко расположенные и непропорционально короткие голосовые складки, гипервозбудимость мышц-аддукторов, замыкающих голосовую щель, гиперпарасимпатикотония и функциональная незрелость рефлексогенных зон. Обилие лимфоидной ткани у детей раннего возраста с большим количеством тучных клеток, сосудов, слабое развитие эластических волокон в слизистой оболочке и подслизистой основе быстро приводят к отеку подсвязочного пространства и способствуют развитию сужения (стеноза) гортани. Неблагоприятными фоновыми факторами являются аномалии конституции (экссудативно-катаральный и лимфатико-гипопластический диатезы), лекарственная аллергия, врожденный стридор (аномалии дыхательных путей), паратрофия (расстройство питания), родовая травма, роды путем кесарева сечения, поствакцинальный период, сенсибилизация предшествующими частыми ОРВИ. Отличительной особенностью течения стенозирующего ларинготрахеита в настоящий момент является его склонность к рецидивированию и возможность трансформации в бронхиальную астму (В.Ф. Учайкин с соавт., 1999; А.И. Рывкин и соавт., 2001). Все вышеизложенное диктует необходимость более детального изучения формирования и особенностей течения ОЛТ у детей.

Цель исследования.

Изучение обращаемости больных детей с острым ларинготрахеитом за медицинской помощью в лечебное учреждение Андижанской области.

Материалы и методы исследования.

Встречаемость ОЛТ у детей была изучена на основе анализа первичных документов врача-аллерголога консультативной поликлиники, оториноларингологической службы, состоящей из кабинета амбулаторного приема больных и отделения детской оториноларингологии Андижанского областного многопрофильного детского медицинского Центра за 2021-2022 годы. В разработку были включены те больные, которым диагноз ОЛТ был установлен или подтвержден в условиях Центра. Основную группу составили 276 пациентов Андижанской области с ОЛТ в возрасте 1-7 лет. Средний возраст детей равнялся 4,1±1,2 лет. Контрольная группа состояла из 20 практически здоровых детей в возрасте 1-7 лет.

Сбор клинического материала проводили в областном многопрофильном детском медицинском Центре Андижанской области. Выбор данного учреждения был обоснован несколькими факторами:

1. В Центре концентрируются дети с различными заболеваниями, в том числе с ОЛТ фактически из всех областей Ферганской долины.
2. ЛОР службой Центра осуществляются основные клинические, инструментальные методы обследования носа и ОНП.
3. Центр располагает широким кругом смежных специалистов педиатрического профиля.

Все дети были осмотрены педиатром, оториноларингологом, пульмонологом и аллергологом. Клинический диагноз - острый ларинготрахеит был поставлен на основании острого начала болезни с появлением характерных жалоб больных - изменение голоса (хриплость), сухой «лающий» кашель, затруднение дыхания (одышка, шумное стенотическое), лихорадка и данных объективного осмотра, а также дополнительных методов исследования (лабораторного и бактериологического).

Стадию стеноза гортани у больных детей определяли согласно модифицированной балльной шкале Westley (табл. 1). Стеноз гортани I степени регистрируется при сумме баллов от 3 до 5 (легкая компенсированная форма), стеноз гортани II степени – при сумме баллов от 5 до 8 (среднетяжелая частично компенсированная форма), стеноз гортани III степени – при сумме баллов более 8 (тяжелая декомпенсированная форма). При асфиксии, что наблюдается при остром стенозирующем ларинготрахеите в настоящее время крайне редко, фиксируется стеноз гортани IV степени (жизнеугрожающая терминальная форма).

Таблица №1

Модифицированная шкала (Westly) оценки степени стеноза гортани

Клинический симптом	**Баллы**
Затруднение вдоха (стридор):	
отсутствует	1
при беспокойстве	2
в покое	3
Участие в акте дыхания вспомогательной мускулатуры:	
отсутствует	1
втяжение яремной ямки и (или) надключичных ямок, и (или) эпигастрия	2
то же + межреберий и (или) нижней трети грудины	3
Окраска кожного покрова:	
физиологическая	1
бледный носогубный треугольник и (или) ушные раковины, и (или) кончик носа	2
цианоз и «мраморность» кожного покрова	3
Кашель:	
влажный, продуктивный	1
малопродуктивный, дренаж мокроты недостаточный	2
сухой, грубый, непродуктивный или нет	3
Соотношение пульса к частоте дыхания:	
4/1	1
2/1	2
1,5/1	3
Поведение:	
не изменено	1
беспокойство	2
вялость, адинамия	3

Критерии включения в исследование.

1. Наличие характерных жалоб пациента и/или сопровождающих родственников;
2. Типичная история развития болезни, которая могла констатировать или подтвердить, но не исключать наличие ОЛТ на момент первичного осмотра.
3. Отсутствие состояний, ограничивающих использование необходимых методов диагностики согласно дизайну обследования.
4. На момент первичного осмотра обязательно выявлялись клинические, инструментальные, лабораторные изменения, характерные ОЛТ.

Критерии исключения из исследования.

1. Отказ пациента и/или сопровождающих родственников от планируемого обследования согласно дизайну обследования пациента;

2. Наличие тех или иных неясностей в жалобах, истории развития, результатах обследования, которые ставили под сомнение диагноз ОЛТ.

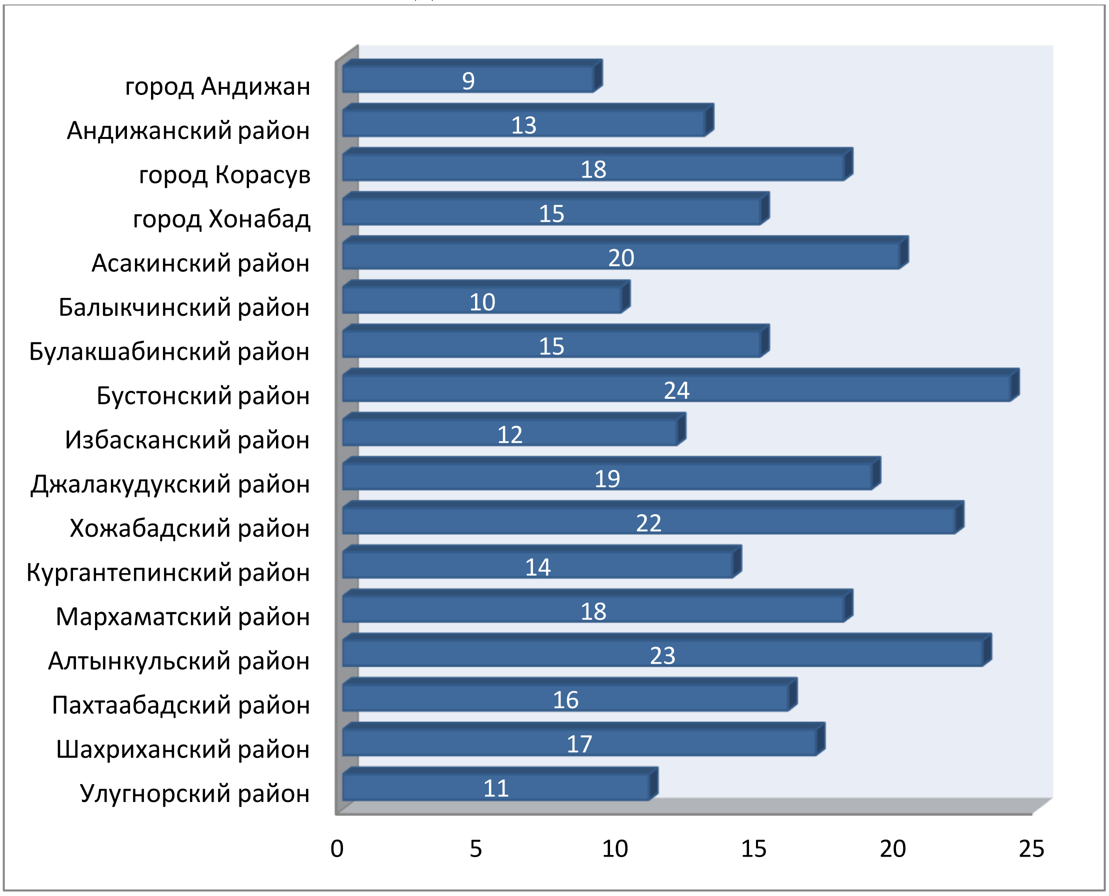
В ходе выполнения исследования проводился тщательный сбор жалоб, истории развития болезни и жизни, общий осмотр ребенка, эндоскопическое обследование ЛОР-органов эндоскопом «KARL STORZ» (Германия).

Результаты исследования.

За 2 года были обследованы 8728 пациентов Андижанской области, из них 5576 пациентов - врачом оториноларингологом и 3152 пациента - аллергологом диагностического Центра. Из них 314 направлены в Центр с диагнозом ОЛТ, что составило 3,6% от общего количества больных. Из них у 229 больных детей в ходе обследования в Центре был подтвержден диагноз ОЛТ, т.е. это составило 2,6% от общего количества обследованных больных. Наряду с этим в Центре у 47 из общего количества больных в процессе обследования был установлен диагноз ОЛТ. В совокупности количество больных с ОЛТ составило 276 детей (диаграмма №1), что составило 3,16% по отношению к общему количеству обследованных детей. В 2021 году были обследованы 48%, а 2020 году 52% больных, т.е. достоверного колебания показателей выявления заболевания за этот период не наблюдалось.

Диаграмма №1

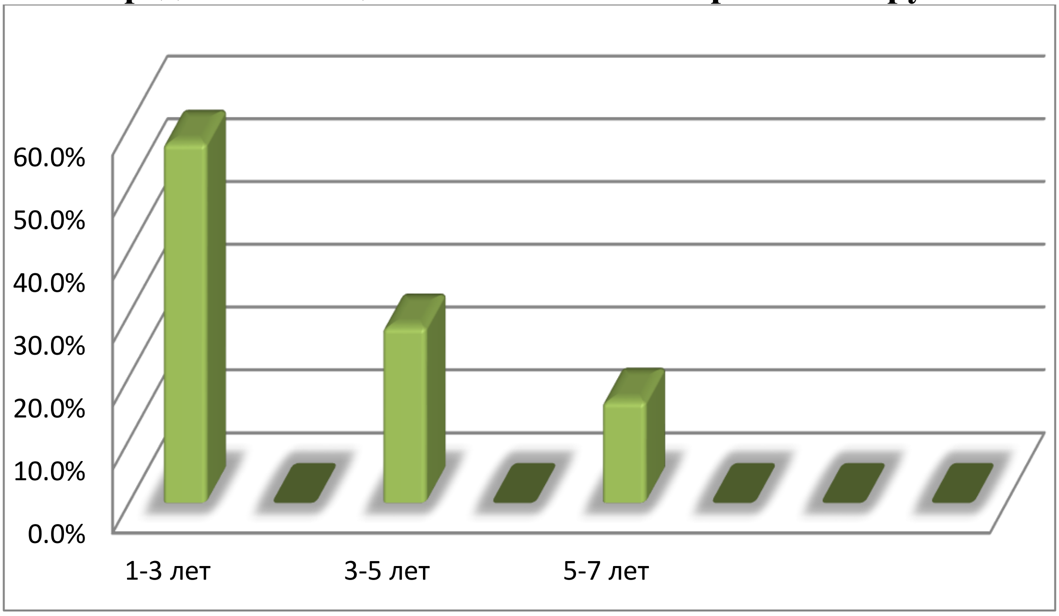
Структура встречаемости ОЛТ среди детского населения Андижанской области



Половое соотношение среди обследованных пациентов составило мальчиков 158(57,3%) к 118(42,7%) девочкам. По возрастным группам больные были распределены в следующем порядке: 1-3 лет – 157 (56,8%), 3-5 лет – 76 (27,5%), 5-7 лет – 43 (15,7%) **(**диаграмма №2**).**

Диаграмма №2

Распределение пациентов с ОЛТ по возрастным группам



Как видно из диаграммы №2 среди пациентов преобладали дети 1-3 летнего возраста. Наименее подвержены ОЛТ были дети старше 5 лет. Повторные эпизоды ОЛТ наблюдались у 22 % детей, рецидивирующее течение ларинготрахеита выявлено у 12 % детей. У 23 % детей установлен отягощенный аллергический анамнез. Отмечено, что у 15 % детей имеется склонность к частым ОРВИ и бронхитам.

Среди них 134 (48,5%) пациента с компенсированной формой ОЛТ, 82 (29,7%) – с частично компенсированной, 52 (18,9%) – с декомпенсированной и 8 (2,9%) – с терминальной формой ОЛТ. (диаграмма №3**).**

Диаграмма №3

Распределение больных детей с ОЛТ согласно модифицированнойшкале (Westly)

Заключение.

Таким образом, в ходе проведенного исследования было установлено, что клинические проявления, тяжесть и исход ОЛТ зависят от этиологического фактора и возраста детей. В период с марта по июнь, а также с октября по январь месяцы количество обращений больных достоверно было больше, чем по сравнению с другими периодами года. Следует отметить, что ОЛТ дети чаще болеют в возрасте от одного года до 3-х лет, в более поздние сроки вероятность заболевания уменьшается. Выраженность клинических симптомов несколько выше при остром течении заболевания, чем при рецидивирующем ларинготрахеите. Однако продолжительность стеноза гортани у детей с рецидивирующим течением заболевания была несколько выше. Аллергическая патология, выявленная у 23% больных детей, позволяет сделать вывод о большой роли аллергического компонента при повторном ларинготрахеите.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ МЕР ПО УЛУЧШЕНИЮ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОГО КЛИМАТА В САДОВОДСТВЕ

Аннотация. Инвестиционный потенциал агропромышленного комплекса, структурные изменения в инвестиционном процессе, ограниченность инвестиционных ресурсов обусловили необходимость выдвижения новой экономической стратегии в области инвестирования. Эффективная инвестиционная деятельность должна обеспечить бесперебойную и эффективную работу в агропромышленном производстве. В данной статье рассмотрены вопросы реализации мер по улучшению инвестиционного климата в садоводстве.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, инвестиционный климат, садоводство, аграрный сектор, агропромышленный комплекс.

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EFFICIENCY OF MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE INVESTMENT CLIMATE IN HORTICULTURE

Annotation. The investment potential of the agro-industrial complex, structural changes in the investment process, limited investment resources have necessitated the development of a new economic investment strategy. Effective investment activity should ensure uninterrupted and efficient work in agro-industrial production. This article discusses the implementation of measures to improve the investment climate in horticulture.

Key words: investments, investment climate, horticulture, agricultural sector, agro-industrial complex.

В настоящее время мероприятия по повышению инвестиционной привлекательности аграрной отрасли основаны на предоставлении субсидий на возмещение части затрат, связанных с реализацией комплексных инвестиционных проектов, направленных на создание новых эффективных производств, развитие производственной инфраструктуры местного значения и комплексное техническое перевооружение организаций агропромышленного комплекса.

На сегодняшний день на территории республики все еще остаются сельскохозяйственные предприятия, являющиеся низко производительными, нерентабельными, использующими устаревшие экстенсивные технологии и поддерживающими свою деятельность за счет получаемых субсидий. Высокие риски и не покрывающая их низкая доходность сдерживают возможности привлечения сельхозпроизводителями заемного капитала по собственной инициативе. Несомненно, что в данной ситуации роль государства в регулировании инвестиций в сельское хозяйство очень высока. Только государство способно стимулировать приток финансирования в данную отрасль.

Наряду с положительными моментами в формировании благоприятного инвестиционного климата в республике имеются и определенные трудности. В частности, недостаточная развитость производственной и социальной инфраструктуры, слабое информационное обеспечение, недостаточная прозрачность предприятий и местами чрезмерная «зарегулированность» предпринимательской деятельности.

Приоритетными направлениями привлечения инвестиций в аграрную отрасль в существующих условиях могут выступить: формирование инвестиционных площадок для сельскохозяйственного производства и развитие государственно-частного партнерства в аграрной отрасли (рис. 1).

В данной ситуации проблемы о соотношении государственных и частных средств в рамках партнерства, гарантиях привлечения частных инвестиций в необходимом объеме, конкретных формах партнерства, способных обеспечить соответствующую отдачу от инвестированных средств способна решить стратегия развития государственно-частного партнерства в сельском хозяйстве.

С целью повышения инвестиционной привлекательности аграрного сектора региональной экономики и развития новых сельскохозяйственных производств необходимо сформировать перечень инвестиционных площадок по республике. Инвестиционная площадка для сельскохозяйственного производства представляет собой юридически состоятельный земельный участок для обеспечения эффективной деятельности существующих сельскохозяйственных товаропроизводителей и способный привлечь потенциальных инвесторов, предполагающих создание аграрного производства на данном земельном участке.

Перечень инвестиционных площадок предлагается формировать с обязательным соотнесением имеющихся инфраструктурных условий земельных участков с требованиями, предъявляемыми инвестором.

На этапе подбора инвестиционных площадок также необходимо определить стоимость подведения к площадке недостающей инфраструктуры.

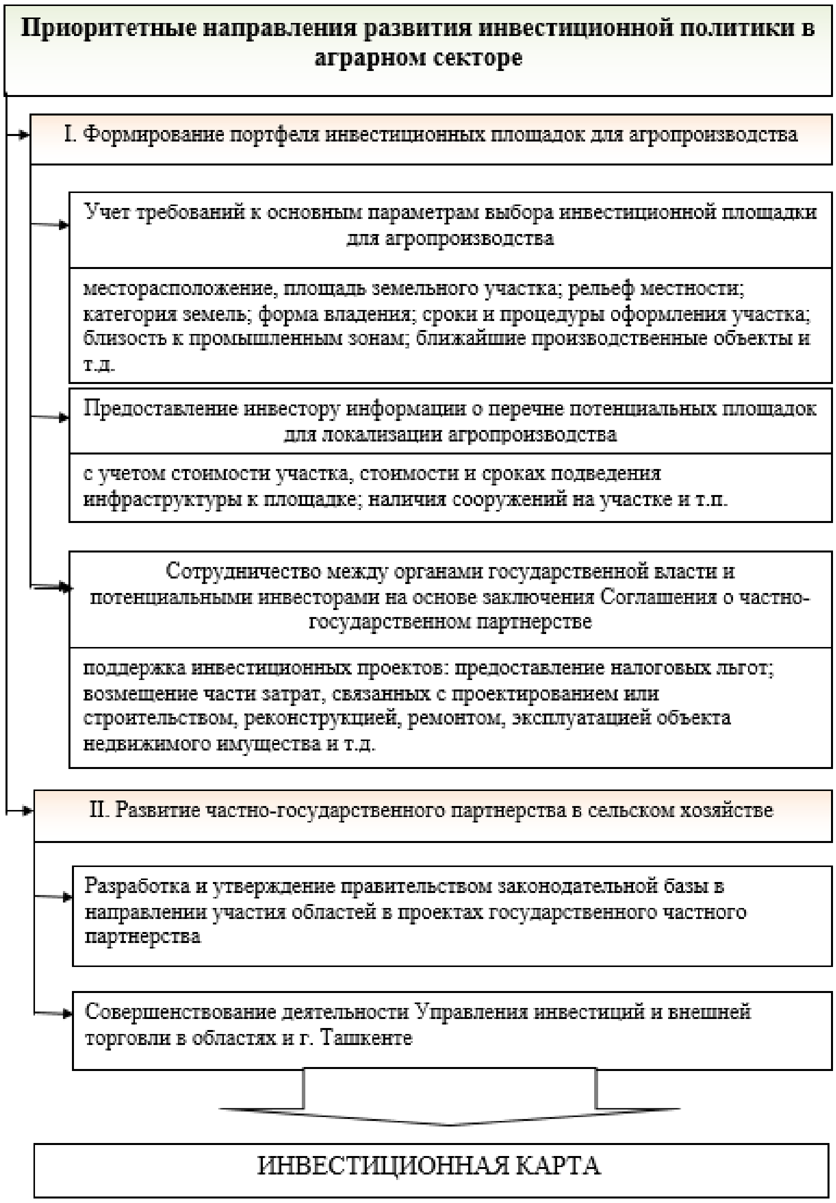

Рис.1. Приоритетные направления привлечения инвестиций в садоводство

Информация по перечню инвестиционных площадок должна быть в свободном доступе для потенциального инвестора при рассмотрении и выборе наиболее подходящего места для локализации планируемого сельскохозяйственного производства.

На основе наших вышеуказанных исследований можно сделать выводы о том, что для создания необходимой благоприятной инвестиционной среды для привлечения инвестиций необходимо:

- принятие мер по совершенствованию законодательства на предмет создания ясного транспарантного механизма, обеспечивающего стабильность действия действующих норм и максимальные гарантии по использованию льгот и преференций,

- разработка и внедрение эффективного механизма о предоставлении льгот и преференций для иностранных инвесторов;

- разработка в соответствии с международными стандартами нормативного документа, регулирующего порядок закупок товаров и услуг;

- широкая презентация инвестиционных проектов и предложения для потенциальных иностранных инвесторов, в том числе за рубежом.

Реализация данных направлений позволит модернизировать существующую в республике инвестиционную политику и создать новую комплексную программу по привлечению инвестиций с применением инновационных инструментов в аграрном секторе экономики.

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СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ЖИВОТНОВОДСТВА И ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ МЯСОМ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. Сектор животноводства играет важную роль в экономике Узбекистана, составляя более чем 50,1% валового производства сельхозпродукции в стране. Основной чертой данного сектора является то, что большая часть животноводческой продукции производится дехканскими хозяйствами, играющими важную социальную роль, поскольку они являются важным источником дохода и продуктов питания для сельских семей. В данной статье рассмотрено современное состояние животноводства и обеспечение мясом в Республике Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: животноводство, продовольственная безопасность, дехканские хозяйства, сельское хозяйство, мясная продукция.

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CURRENT STATE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND PROVISION OF THE POPULATION WITH MEAT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The livestock sector plays an important role in the economy of Uzbekistan, accounting for more than 50.1% of the country's gross agricultural production. The main feature of this sector is that most of the livestock production is produced by dekhkan farms, which play an important social role, as they are an important source of income and food for rural families. This article discusses the current state of animal farming and the provision of meat in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: animal husbandry, food security, dekhkan farms, agriculture, meat products.

Малый размер подавляющего большинства животноводческих хозяйств создает значительные сложности в применении современных технологий и ограничивает потенциальный эффект масштаба. Одной из проблем является также нехватка кормов для животных, вызванная сокращением посевных площадей под кормовые культуры. Другой важной проблемой является отсутствие адекватной сервисной инфраструктуры для животноводов.

В целях обеспечения продовольственной безопасности республики подготовлены и утверждены комплексные меры развития животноводства, охватывающая скотоводство, рыбоводство, пчеловодство, птицеводство и внедрение промышленного птицеводства в личных подсобных хозяйствах. Осуществлены широкомасштабные мероприятия по увеличению объемов производства для насыщения внутреннего рынка продуктами продовольствия.

Последовательная реализация мер по развитию личных подсобных, дехканских и фермерских хозяйств, а также оказываемая системная государственная поддержка способствовали значительному росту поголовья скота в личных подсобных и дехканских хозяйствах, насыщению внутреннего потребительского рынка животноводческой продукцией и достижению положительных результатов в отрасли животноводства.

По предварительным данным, общий объем продукции (услуг) сельского, лесного и рыбного хозяйства в 2021 г. составил 317 781,6 млрд. сум, в том числе в растениеводстве и животноводстве, охоте и предоставлении услуг в этих областях – 307 515,0 млрд. сум, лесном хозяйстве –7 581,5 млрд. сум, рыбном хозяйстве – 2 685,1 млрд. сум (табл. 1)

В 2021 году темпы роста продукции (услуг) сельского, лесного и рыбного хозяйства, по сравнению с соответствующим периодом 2020 года, составили 104,0 % (в январе-декабре 2020 года, по сравнению с аналогичным периодом 2019 года, – 102,9 %), в том числе в растениеводстве и животноводстве, охоте и предоставлении услуг в этих областях – 103,9 % (102,9 %), лесном хозяйстве – 101,5 % (101,7 %), рыбном хозяйстве – 121,4 % (117,9 %).

Таблица 1

Основные показатели сельского хозяйства Узбекистана[25]

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Объем продукции (услуг) сельского, лесного и рыбного хозяйства, млрд.сум	119727	154369	195096	224266	260307	317781,6
в том числе:						
животноводства	53844,1	64895,9	89019,2	104378	126197	151441,5
Темпы роста сельского, лесного и рыбного хозяйства, в процентах к	106,1	101,2	100,3	103,1	103	104

[25] Государственный комитет Республики Узбекистан по статистике, [Электронный ресурс], URL: http://www.stat.uz

предыдущему году						
в том числе:						
животноводства	107	104,1	105,7	101,6	102,1	104,1

По итогам 2021 года 96,8 % общего объема продукции (услуг) сельского, лесного и рыбного хозяйства приходятся на долю растениеводства и животноводства, охоты и предоставленных услуг в этих областях (в январе-декабре 2020 года она составила 96,7 %), 2,4 % – лесного хозяйства (2,6 %), 0,8 % – рыбного хозяйства (0,7 %).

В феврале президент Узбекистана Шавкат Мирзиёев подписал постановление о мерах по дальнейшему развитию животноводства и укреплению кормовой базы. В нем определен целый комплекс мер поддержки отрасли. По словам президента, на мясо, молоко и яйца уходит 30% потребительских расходов узбекистанцев.

Данные меры помогут также обеспечить работой в животноводстве и шелководстве не менее 1,65 млн человек.

В животноводческой отрасли Узбекистана в 2022 году планируется реализация 123 крупных проектов. Для их финансирования ответственным лицам поручено привлечь $500 млн от международных финансовых институтов. На развитие отрасли также ожидаются кредитные средства Всемирного банка в размере $300 млн.

Выводы. Таким образом, политика развития животноводства в Узбекистане должна быть направлена на улучшение общей экономической эффективности производства и маркетинга в секторе животноводства. Необходимо создание животноводческих ферм, т.е. фермеров, владеющих 50–100 коровами, которые смогли бы экономически более эффективно производить и продавать продукцию животноводства чем дехкане, имеющие одну корову. Целесообразно стимулировать дехканские хозяйства к постепенному увеличению поголовья с 1 до 5–10 коров. За счет этого, со временем часть дехканских хозяйств сможет улучшить свое благосостояние. Данная политика потребует увеличения производства кормов, что может быть достигнуто посредством увеличения площади земельных участков, выделяемых для выращивания кормов, с одновременным увеличением урожайности кормовых культур.

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ОБУЧЕНИЕ ЧТЕНИЮ

Аннотации. Эта статья о совершенствовании навыков чтения студентов с использованием различных методов обучения. Стратегии чтения имеют жизненно важное значение в процессе приобретения навыков понимания прочитанного. Хороший учитель должен представить эти стратегии молодым ученикам, потому что это помогает им развить способность читать и понимать текст для чтения.

Ключевые слова: грамматическая структура, предварительное чтение, фразы, навыки понимания.

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LEARNING TO READ

Annotation: this article is about improving students' reading skills using a variety of teaching methods. Reading strategies are vital in the process of acquiring reading comprehension skills. A good teacher should introduce these strategies to young students because it helps them develop the ability to read and understand text to read.

Keywords: grammar structure, preliminary reading, phrases, comprehension skills.

Рекомендуется разделить работу с текстом для чтения на три этапа – предварительное чтение, во время чтения и после чтения. Это позволяет молодому ученику заниматься чтением текста и успешно с ним работать.

В части перед чтением могут быть реализованы ключевые словарные и грамматические структуры и предоставлена необходимая справочная информация. Преподаватель может использовать обсуждение для интереса учащихся, и они могут предсказать содержание текста в соответствии с данными подсказками. Цель чтения должна быть четко изложена. Это действительно важно, потому что молодые учащиеся, как правило, работают с текстом, только интенсивно пытаясь понять каждое слово и испытывая отчаяние, если есть слова,

которых они не знают. Им необходимо познакомить их с такими навыками понимания, как скимминг и сканирование, и молодые ученики должны заранее знать, что они должны делать с текстом. Это может помочь даже более слабым учащимся не быть перегруженными текстом с незнакомыми словами или фразами.

Есть несколько стратегий, которые облегчают понимание во время чтения. Предыдущая информация из части перед чтением помогает учащимся понять текст легче, чем без него. Учащимся также следует рекомендовать сосредоточиться только на важных частях текста для чтения, сделать паузу во время чтения, чтобы усвоить информацию и угадать значение неизвестных выражений. Чтение кусками - это стратегия, которая учит учащихся избегать

концентрации на отдельных словах и повышает их навыки понимания, сосредотачиваясь на целых фразах, чтобы понять или угадать их значение. На этом этапе чтения учитель должен следить за учениками и предлагать им помощь только при необходимости.

Часть после чтения тесно связана с целью чтения. Понимание юных учеников проверяется, и текст для чтения может быть далее использован. Учащиеся могут обобщать и обсуждать содержание, выполнять упражнения по чтению, текст может использоваться как знакомство с новым языком или как образец для другого занятия. Важной частью этого этапа должна быть оценка либо текста, либо способности учащихся работать с ним.

Существуют многочисленные навыки чтения, которые необходимо освоить студентам, чтобы стать опытными читателями: извлечение основных идей, чтение для конкретной информации, понимание организации текста, прогнозирование, проверка понимания, вывод, работа с незнакомыми словами, связывание идей, понимание сложных предложений, понимание автора стиль и написание резюме. Но если взрослые ученики психологически подготовлены к чтению, а речь идет только о приобретении базовых навыков чтения, пополнении словарного запаса и овладении хотя бы несколькими грамматическими правилами, то ситуация с молодыми читателями начальных классов совершенно иная.

Молодые ученики читают эффективно только тогда, когда они готовы. Готовность читателя к чтению называется «готовность к чтению». Согласно закону обучения. Первым условием для начала чтения является интерес к чтению. Чтение историй, позволяющих детям рисовать и читать графики, отображать читаемые сообщения, предоставлять иллюстрированные книги и маркировать предметы будут стимулировать их интересы.

На любом уровне для того, чтобы молодой ученик стал опытным читателем, необходимы следующие навыки:

- автоматическое, быстрое распознавание букв
- автоматическое, быстрое распознавание слов
- способность использовать контекст в качестве помощи для понимания
- способность использовать контекст, когда это необходимо, в качестве сознательной помощи для распознавания слов.

Чтение вступает в силу, когда учитель начинает со слов, которые знакомы учащимся, использует простые структуры, классную доску и карточки и акцентирует внимание на одновременном распознавании и понимании значения слова. Что касается молодых учеников начальных классов, то учить чтению следует начинать, когда учащиеся могутвыучить свой родной язык. Кроме того, предлагается использовать какое - то повторение чтения или мониторинг практики и прогресса. Кроме того, учителя всегда должны помнить о различных проблемах чтения на иностранном языке.

Полезно знать, может ли юный ученик читать бессмысленные слова, такие как «провал, трепет и пертоллик», поскольку способность читать бессмысленные слова зависит от быстрой и точной связи звуков с символами. Хорошие читатели делают это легко, чтобы они могли расшифровать новые слова и понять смысл отрывка. Бедные читатели обычно медленнее и делают больше ошибок в произнесении слов. Их понимание страдает как следствие. Бедные читатели совершенствуются, если их организованно и систематически учат, как расшифровывать код написания и произносить слова.

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ЛАНДШАФТЫ ОКРЕСТНОСТЕЙ ГОРОДА САМАРКАНДА

Аннотация: природно-ландшафтные условния, города и его окрестностей, оказывают очень большое влияние на его внешний и внутренний облик на характер построек, архитектуру зданий улиц, площадей.

Ключевие слова: ландшафт, окрестностей, наклонный предгорно-равнинный пролювиальный ландшафт, всхолмленно-грядовый палеозойский ландшафт, террасированный аллювиально-равнинный ландшафт.

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LANDSCAPES OF SAMARKAND CITY SURROUNDINGS

Annotation. The natural landscape conditions of the city and its environs have a very great influence on its external and internal appearance, on the nature of buildings, the architecture of buildings, streets, squares.

Keywords: landscape, environs, sloping piedmont-plain proluvial landscape, hilly-ridged Paleozoic landscape, terraced alluvial-plain landscape.

Введение: Известно, что природно-ландшафтные условия, в которых возник город, оказывают очень большое влияние на его внешний и внутренний облик- на характер построек, архитектуру зданий, улиц, площадей.

Несмотря на очень сильное воздействие человека, природа в пределах города только видоизменяется и приспосабливается в целях благоустройства города, сохраняя основные черты коренного ландшафта.

Основная часть: Территория города и окрестностей Самарканда в физико-географическом отношении не представляется единой и целой, а находится на стыке трех ландшафтов, которые делят город и окрестности на три резко различаемые части: наклонный предгорно-равнинный пролювиальный ландшафт; всхолмленно-грядовый палеозойский ландшафт; террасированный аллювиально-равнинный ландшафт. (1)

1. Предгорно-равнинный ландшафт. Основная часть города и юиянные окрестности Самарканда расположены на обширной пролювиальной равнение, примыкающей на юге и северным наклонным предгорным равнинам Каратепинских гор. Абсолютные высоты равнин и изменяются от 760-790 м не юго-востоке, до 670 м на северо-западе. Генетически ландшафт представляет собой предгорный прогиб, заполненный мощной толщей преимущественно глинисто-песчанных отложений неогенового возраста. Геологическое строение ландшафта характеризуется развитием мощной толщи (от 20 до 120м) четвертичных отложений, представленных, главным образом, пролювиальными лессовидными суглинками светло-серого цвета, в нижней своей части переслаивающихся с супесчано-песчаными и гравийными отложениями, представленными неровной эродированной поверхностью красновато-коричневых третичных глин.

В гранулометрическом отношении лессовидные суглинки окрестностей города Самарканда содержат в среднем от 10,4 до 24,15% песчаной, от 77,91 до 63,34 % пылеватой и от 8,8 до 12,26% глинистой фракций. (4).

Ландшафт имеет общий уилон, направленный на север и северо-запад, и представляет собой слабо волнистую равнину, прорезанную множеством каналов и арыков. Древние каналы и арыки (Даргом, Шаудар, Сиоб и др.) глубоко врезаются в лессовидные суглинки, образовали собственные долины с террасами и приобрела облик естественных рек. Отходящие от них арыки глубокими оврагами рассекают город в меридиональном направлении и делают его чрезвычайно неровным.

Надо отметить, что на территории Самарканда и его окрестностей довольно сильно развиты овраги, которые вмещают компактной застройке, строительству городского транспорта, водопровода, канализации и создают территориальные разрывы между отдельными частями города. Оврагами наибольшей глубины и густоты расчленения отличается левобережье канала Даргом. Здесь сильно развиты меридианально ориентированные овраги глубиной до 30 м. Основные причины развитии оврагов при Даргоме вытекают на следующего: во-первых, широкое распространение рыхлых четвертичных отложений, в составе вторых наблюдаются суглинки, гранитная дресва и т.д., характеризующиеся макропористостью, низким коэффициентом, большой размонаемостью, слабой связанностью. Они легко подаются размыву поверхностими и грунтовыми водами; во-вторых, весной талые снеговые воды и ливневые дожди в горах собираются в саях и больщими потоками выходят на территорию ландшафта; втертых, общий уклон Придаргомья с юга на север усиливает размывающую деятельность проходящих здесь водных потоков, где базисом эрозии является канал

Даргом. Наконец, в некоторых случаях канал Даргоминтеисифицарует оврага образование в районе.

В гидрогеологическом отношении ландшафт характеризуется преимущественно транзитом подземных вод, питанием их в низкогорных и верхних участиях конусов выносе и частичные выклиниванием в периферийных участках предгорных равнин и террасах долины реки Зарафшан. В рыхлых четвертичных отложениях ландшафта повсеместно залегают грунтовые воды, образующие сложное зеркало, где водоупорным слоем являются плотные глины третичного возраста. Глубина залегания зеркала грунтовых вод в обще уменьшается на мере удаления от гор в сторону долины реки Зарафшан. В понижениях, саях и ложбинах уровень грунтовых вод залегает неглубоко (3-4 м) от поверхности. В зоне действия канала Даргом грунтовые воды приближаются и поверхности земли до глубины 2 м, а местами по дну оврага выклиниваются, а на южной окраине города, благодаря более значительному врезу овражной сети, постепенно погружаются до 18-20 м. В районе же Самарканда грунтовые воды имеют глубину от 5 до 12 м, местами выклиниваются по длинам наиболее глубоких арыков, имеющих характер оврагов. Грунтовые воды повсеместно пресные, гидрокарбонатно -кольцевые, слабо увеличивающие степень минерализации. в направлении стока, с содержанием плотного остатка от 0,3 до 1 г/л. (5). Почвенной покров ландшафта в пределах города и окрестностей представлен типичными сероземами и орошаемыми типичными сероземами. В растительном покрове города и окрестностей преобладают культурные группировки: лесопарковые, плодовые, ягодные насаждения, а также бахчево-огородные. В структуре ландшафта предгорных равнин типичными урочищами являются: а) плотно застроенные слабоволнистые равнины, занимающие почти всю территорию бывшего «старого города», в течение многих лет являвшегося местом обитания и весьма активной хозяйственной деятельности человека, так называемого культурного слоя мощностью (например, по улице Ташкентской) до 15-20 м; б) плоские равнины, занимающие основную часть бывшего «нового города», сложены мощными лессовидными суглинками, глубоким залеганием грунтовых вод (6-12 м); в) слабопокятые равными с общим уклоном на северо-запад, занимающие западную часть города, с мощными покровами лесса и лессовидных суглинков; г) глубокие овраго образные равнины древних арыков, часто с заболоченными днищами; д) глубокие овраги; е) ровные поверхности меж оврагов с осоково-мятликовой растительностью на типичных сероземах.

В целом предгорно-равнинный ландшафт является самым перспективным районом промышленного и жилищного строительства.

2. Всхолмленный грядовый палеозейкийостанцевый ландшафт занимает северо-восточную окраину города под названием Чупанатинской

возвышенности, ещё полностью не освоен и сохранил более или менее естественный вид.

Генетический ландшафт является выступом палеозойского складчатного основания, Зарафшанской межгорной впадины, где палеозойские породы выходят на дневную поверхность и выражаются в рельефе невысокими холмленными грядами, имеющими максимальную абсолютную высоту 826 м и возвышающимися над окружающей территорией примерно на 140 м. Древние палеозойские породы на поверхности Чупанатинской возвышенности представлены кристаллическими сланцами и красными песчаниками. В рельефе ландшафт выражен всхолмленными грядками, сильно расчлененными саями, идущими в различных направлениях. Северо-восточные склоны Чупанаты круто обрываются к реке Зарафшан, где обнажены горные породы в виде небольших скал. Южный и юго-восточный склоны пологие, характеризуются сравнительно слабой расчлененностью, сверху перекрыты лессовидными суглинками значительной мощности в подножьях склонов.

В структуре всхолмленного грядового палеозойского останцового ландшафта наиболее выражены урочища: а) крутые, обрывистые, северные и северо-восточные склоны с выходами палеозойских пород: б) пологие склоны всхолмленных гряд с осоковыми, мятликовыми ассоциациями на эродированных маломочных щебенчато-суглинистых сероземах: в) саи с выположенными склонами, с разнотраноэфемеровой растительностью на мелкоземистых типичных сероземах.

В дальнейшем этот ландшафт пригоден для одноэтажной застройки с выделением площадок под строительство отдельных общественных зданий.

III.Террасированный аллювиально-равнинный ландшафт охватывает севернее и северо-восточные части города и его окрестностей. Генетически территории ландшафта соответствует Самаркандскому прогибу, образовавшемуся в третичное время на места погружающегося котлованы. Прогиб заполнен толщей неогеновых и четвертичных отложений до 2500 м мощности. (3). Дневная поверхность геологического строения ландшафта характеризуется развитием мощной толщи аллювиальных отложений. В основании аллювий состоит из галечника, которых повсеместно перекрыт чехломмелкоземистых образований изменяющейся мощности. Абсолютные высоты ландшафта колеблются от 650 м на западе до 720 м на востоке. Ландшафт состоит из поймы и трех надпойменных террас с общим уклоном с востока на запад.

Этот ландшафт характеризуется своеобразными благоприятными особенностями микроклиматических условий, обусловленных влиянием орошения, строительством каналов и др., которые значительно снижают температуру, увеличивают абсолютную и относительную влажность нижнего слоя атмосферы. Ландшафт отличается обилием подземных вод Структура ландшафта слагается из следующих комплексов:

1. Пойменный комплекс занимает незначительную площадь на самой северной и северо-восточной окраинах города и сложен галечниками с большим или меньшим количеством песчано-илистого материала. Высокое содержание илистых частиц в составе отложений, близость грунтовых вод, а также обильное увлажнение во время половодья создают на пойме благоприятные условия для развития травянистой и кустарниковой растительности на аллювиальных и болотных почвах, подстилаемых галечниками.

2. Нижнетррасовый комплекс с близкими залеганиями галечников и грунтовых вод на суглинисто-супесчаном покрове охватывает первую и вторую террасы реки Зарафшан. Первая терраса сложена толщей галечников; перекрытых с поверхности мелкоземистным отложениями-глиной с супесями мощностью 0,5-2 м. Вторая терраса наиболее развитая, возвещается уступом в 2-3 м над поверхностью первой террасы и представляет собой аллювиальную равнину, сложенную глинистыми слоистыми отложениями мощностью 2-3,5 м. Грунтовые воды в пределах нижнетррасовых комплексов приурочены к аллювиальным галечниковым отложениям и залетают на глубине от 0,5 до 3м, по пониженным участкам нежных террас и руслам арыков они выклиниваются, образуя мощные источники, питающие родниковые системы типа «Карасу». В данном комплексе расположены неорганизованные сельские застройки, которые могут быть благоустроены и превращены в рабочие поселки.

3. Комплекс верных террас с глубоким залеганием галечника и грунтовых вод занимает третью террасу реки Зарафшан. Третья терраса отделена от второй уступом в 2-3 м и выше. Местами уступ сглажен. Поверхность третьей террасы представляет собой слабоволнистую и понятую равнину, в южной части сливается с пролювиальной предгорной равниной. Комплекс сложен древними аллювиально-пролювиальными галечниками, перекрытым чехлом мощных (5-7 м и более) серо-жёлтыхслабо пористых и лессовидных суглинков, чередующихся с переслоями серых иловатых мелкозернистых песков, супесей. Грунтовые воды залегают при глубине 8-10 м. преобладающая часть территории этого комплекса с древних времен используется под орошение. Здесь имеется редкая линейная застройке, которая может быть упорядочена и уплотнена. Архитектурный комплекс представлен садами и дачно- поселковой застройкой. Комплекс богат природными предпосылками для многочисленных градо планированных решеный.

Виводы: Таким образом, г Самарканд и его окрестности состоят из нескальных генетически резко отличных ландшафтных условий и слагающих их многих мелких природных комплексов, которые требуют отдельных градо планировочных решений.

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РАЗРАБОТКА СОДЕРЖАНИЯ КАРТ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ КЛАСТЕРОВ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. Статья посвящена вопросам разработки карт агропромышленных кластеров, действующих в Республике Узбекистан. Рассмотрены агропромышленный комплекс, его структура и значение, кластерный подход, а также территориальная и отраслевая структура агропромышленных кластеров республики. В статье разработаны элементы содержания для нескольких карт агропромышленных кластеров Республики Узбекистан. Рекомендуются определенные способы картографического изображения и изобразительные средства для отображения каждого элемента тематического содержания. При этом приведены примеры направлений использования карт агропромышленных кластеров.

Ключевые слова: карта, агропромышленность, агропромышленный комплекс, кластер, содержание карты, элементы содержания, географическая основа.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONTENT OF MAP OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. The article is devoted to the development of maps of agro-industrial clusters operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The agro-industrial complex, its structure and significance, the cluster approach, as well as the territorial and sectoral structure of agro-industrial clusters of the republic are considered. The article developed content elements for several maps of agro-industrial clusters of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Certain methods of cartographic representation and visual means are recommended for displaying each element of the thematic content. At the same time, examples of directions for using maps of agro-industrial clusters are given.

Key words: map, agro-industry, agro-industrial complex, cluster, map content, content elements, geographical basis.

Введение. Агропромышленный комплекс (АПК) является одним из лидеров среди межотраслевых комплексов экономики Республики Узбекистан и большинства ее регионов. Основу агропромышленного комплекса составляет сельское хозяйство.

Агропромышленный комплекс представляет собой совокупность всех отраслей хозяйства, участвующих в процессе подготовки сельскохозяйственной продукции и доставке ее потребителю.

В структуру АПК в основном входят легкая и пищевая отрасли промышленности, перерабатывающие сельскохозяйственную продукцию. Кроме того, в состав комплекса войдут предприятия по производству и ремонту сельхозтехники, отрасли химической промышленности, выпускающие минеральные удобрения и химические вещества, применяемые в борьбе с вредителями сельскохозяйственных культур.

Исходя из мирового опыта, кластерный подход для обеспечения эффективной работы агропромышленного комплекса в Республике Узбекистан широко внедряется с 2017 года.

Понятие *«кластер»* впервые было введено в 1990 году Майклом Портером в его работе «Конкурентное преимущество государств». Проанализировав историю развития 10 промышленно развитых стран, Майкл Портер пришел к выводу, что возникновение кластеров является неотъемлемой частью процесса экономического развития и индустриализации. Таким образом, *кластер* представляет собой форму объединения взаимосвязанных предприятий, позволяющую повысить конкурентоспособность экономики региона. С точки зрения организационной формы *кластер* можно назвать вертикально интегрированной структурой.[26] В целом система кластеров представляет собой целую систему, охватывающую процессы от выращивания сырья до доставки переработанной готовой продукции потребителю.[27] Кластеры могут внедряться во многие отрасли экономики, но большое значение в изучаемом объекте, то есть в Республике Узбекистан, имеют агропромышленные кластеры.

Основная часть. ***«Агропромышленный кластер*** *– форма деятельности, при которой создание цепочки добавленной стоимости по выращиванию, переработке, хранению, производству и реализации сельскохозяйственной продукции с использованием современных технологий осуществляется на основе научно-инновационных методов одним или несколько групп юридических и физических лиц».*

Всего в стране действует 632 агропромышленных кластера. Больше всего их организовано в Ферганской (78 ед.), Кашкадарьинской (77 ед.) областях и

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[26] https://daryo.uz/k/2018/11/14/klasterlar-agrar-sohaning-lokomotivi/
[27] https://www.agro.uz/agroklasterlar-va-kooperatsiyalar/#1627303540327-5870b9c2-be30

Республике Каракалпакстан (72 ед.), а самые низкие показатели у Джизакской (27 ед.), Сырдарьинской (33 ед.) и Наманганской (34 ед.) областей (*таблица 1*).

Таблица 1

Агропромышленные кластеры, функционирующие в Республике Узбекистан

	всего	**хлопково-текстильные кластеры**	**кластеры по производству зерна**	**плодоовощные кластеры**	**рисоводческие кластеры**	**кластеры лекарственных растений**
Республика Каракалпакстан	72	11	28	26	7	
Андижанская область	59	15	8	24	12	
Бухарская область	38	11	13	12		2
Джизакская область	27	6	8	13		
Кашкадарьинская область	77	18	28	31		
Навоийская область	21	4	8	9		
Наманганская область	34	7	10	17		
Самаркандская область	51	11	18	15	1	6
Сурхандарьинская область	43	11	12	19	1	
Сырдарьинская область	33	9	16	6	2	
Ташкентская область	59	6	15	28	10	
Ферганская область	78	13	31	31	3	
Хорезмская область	40	12	5	18	5	
Республика Узбекистан	**632**	**134**	**200**	**249**	**41**	**8**

Таблица составлена автором.

Из анализа отраслевой структуры агропромышленных кластеров Узбекистана видно, что основную их часть (249 ед.) составляют плодоовощные кластеры. Имеются также хлопково-текстильные (134 ед.), зерновые (200 ед.), рисоводческие кластеры (41 ед.) и кластеры лекарственных растений (8 ед.). Хлопково-текстильные кластеры в основном созданы в Кашкадарьинской, Андижанской и Ферганской областях, а большинство кластеров по производству зерна – в Ферганской и Кашкадарьинской областях и Республике Каракалпакстан. Наряду с вышеперечисленными регионами Ташкентская область также лидирует среди плодоовощных кластеров. Больше всего рисоводческих кластеров зафиксировано в Андижанской (29%), Ташкентской (24%), Хорезмской (12%) областях и Республике Каракалпакстан (17%). Кластеры лекарственных растений организованы и функционируют только в 2 областях - Самаркандской (75%) и Бухарской (25%). Территориальные различия в структуре агропромышленных кластеров тесно связаны со специализацией сельского хозяйства в этих регионах и объясняются формированием кластеров с целью дальнейшего развития ведущих отраслей.

Всего за агропромышленными кластерами закреплено 286 943 га земли.

Стремительное развитие системы кластеров в нашей стране позволяет создавать карты с новым содержанием в тематической картографии, отражать в их содержании новые сюжеты, а также совершенствовать картографические методы и технологии.

Карты агропромышленного комплекса (АПК) показывают совокупность взаимосвязанных отраслей промышленности и сельского хозяйства: производство, переработка, хранение сельскохозяйственной продукции и доведение её до потребителя. Размещение сельского хозяйства, его специализация по районам и связанная с ним локализация предприятий по промышленной переработке сельскохозяйственного сырья формируют территориальную структуру агропромышленного производства.[28]

При картографировании АПК предусматривается создание карт, характеризующих условия и факторы его формирования (социально-экономические, природные, особенности землепользования) и карт, характеризующих продовольственные АПК разной специализации и территориального охвата (типы предприятий и районы специализации). Кроме того, для создания полноценной картины необходимо изображение производственных связей аграрных циклов и территориальной организации отраслей. АПК на карте могут быть представлены как элементарные комплексы (например, перерабатывающее предприятие и его зоны), специализированные районы (сосредоточение элементарных комплексов однородной специализации) или специализированные зоны (сосредоточение на большой территории однородных специализированных районов и промышленных предприятий, которые их обслуживают). Каждый тип производственного комплекса требует соответствующей территориальной организации транспорта.

[28] Субботина Т.В., Лядова А.А. Прикладное картографирование: социально-экономические карты. Учебное пособие. – Пермь, 2021. – с. 134.

Процесс создания комплексных карт АПК и его звеньев, условий и факторов их функционирования имеет свои особенности, обусловленные своеобразием сельского хозяйства и других отраслей, входящих в комплекс. Однако по картографированию АПК отсутствуют какие-либо инструкции и редакционные указания по составлению, не разработаны общепринятые картографические обозначения. Кроме того, у различных авторов существуют самые разные подходы к изучению этого производства. Важным моментом является отбор показателей, которые наиболее полно характеризовали бы тему и были отображены на карте в динамике за несколько лет или периодов (например, показатель хода выполнения сельскохозяйственных работ или показатель достигнутого уровня).[29] Для создания карт агропромышленных кластеров можно использовать различные источники данных. Среди них, наряду с общегеографическими и тематическими картами, важное место занимают материалы полевых исследований, статистические данные и аэрокосмические снимки. При выполнении данного исследования в качестве основных картографических источников используются различные карты и статистические данные.

При разработке географической основы карт элементы географического содержания существующих общегеографических карт переносятся в создаваемую картографическую базу. Известно, что в тематических картах элементы географической основы (границы, гидрографические объекты, населенные пункты и пути сообщения) лежат на заднем (втором) плане, а специальные, т.е. элементы тематического содержания (в нашем примере — показатели, связанные с агропромышленным комплексом) располагаются на первом (переднем) плане. При создании карт агропромышленных кластеров Республики Узбекистан в качестве картографических единиц были обозначены субъекты страны (Республика Каракалпакстан и 12 областей).

Таблица 2

Элементы содержания карт агропромышленных кластеров Республики Узбекистан

Карта агропромышленных кластеров Республики Узбекистан	**Карта земельных площадей, предоставленные агропромышленным кластерам Республики Узбекистан**	**Карта инвестиционных проектов агропромышленных кластеров Республики Узбекистан**
I. Элементы географической основы		
I. Гидрография		

[29] Субботина Т.В., Лядова А.А. Прикладное картографирование: социально-экономические карты. Учебное пособие. – Пермь, 2021. – с. 135.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">

- **Реки**
- **Озера и водохранилища**
- **Каналы и коллекторы.**

</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">

II. Населенные пункты

По политико-админстративному значению:

- **Столица Республики Узбекистан**
- **Столица Республики Каракалпакстан**
- **Центры областей Республики Узбекистан**
- **другие населенные пункты**

По типу размещения населения:

- **Города**
- **Поселки городского типа**
- **Поселки сельского типа.**

</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">

III. Границы

- **Границы Республики Узбекистан**
- **Границы Республики Каракалпакстан**
- **Границы областей Республики Узбекистан.**

</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">

IV. Пути сообщения

Железные дороги

Автомобильные дороги:

- **международного значения**
- **республиканского значения**
- **другие.**

</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">II. Элементы тематического (специального) содержания</td></tr>
<tr><td>Территориальное распределение агропромышленных кластеров республики (в процентах от общего)</td><td>Удельный вес регионов в общей площади земель, предоставленные кластерам (в процентах от общего)</td><td>Общее количество проектов (ед.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Количество кластеров по регионам (ед.)</td><td>Площадь земель (га), закрепленных за кластерами и фермерскими хозяйствами по регионам</td><td>Отраслевая структура осуществляемых проектов по регионам (в процентах)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Специализация агропромышленных кластеров по регионам (в процентах)</td><td></td><td>Источники финансирования (тыс.сум./тыс.долл. США)</td></tr>
</table>

		Созданные рабочие места (ед.)
Дополнительные данные		
Отраслевая специализация агропромышленных кластеров Республики Узбекистан (ед.)	**Территориальная структура земель агропромышленных кластеров Республики Узбекистан (га)**	**Стоимость осуществляемых инвестиционных проектов в агропромышленном комплексе Республики Узбекистан (тыс.сум.)**

Таблица разработана автором.

В ходе исследования были разработаны элементы содержания для 3 карт (табл. 2) и для них подобраны соответствующие способы картографического изображения и графические (изобразительные) средства (табл. 3).

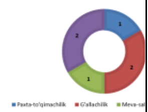
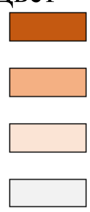
Поскольку при разработке специального содержания карт в основном использовались статистические источники, для их отображения были выбраны статистические способы, а именно картограммы и картодиаграммы. В нашем примере для фонового оформления карт используются картограммы (с их помощью изображаются доли регионов в общих показателях страны). А картодиаграммы показывают обобщенную информацию по регионам.

На карте агропромышленных кластеров Республики Узбекистан применяется способ картодиаграмм для показа двух показателей: количество кластеров по регионам (ед.) и специализация агропромышленных кластеров по регионам (в процентах). В таких случаях для картодиаграмм выбирают разные изобразительные (графические) средства, которые обычно не повторяют друг друга.

Таблица 3

Выбор способов картографического изображения и графических средств элементов тематического содержания для карт агропромышленных кластеров Республики Узбекистан

№	***Название карт***	**Изображаемое явление (событие, объект)**	***Основные особенности явления***				***Картографический способ изображения***	***Изобразительные средства***
			Характер размещения	***Качественные характеристики***	***Количественные характеристики***	***Динамика***		
1	Агропромышленные кластеры	**Территориальное распределение**	*Локализовано по*	нет	Цветами показано территориальное	*Год*	*Картограмма*	Цвет

	Республики Узбекистан	**агропромышленных кластеров в республики (в процентах от общего)**	*площади*		распределение агропромышленных кластеров в республики.			
		Количество кластеров по регионам (ед.)	*Локализовано по площади*	нет	Размеры диаграмм соответствуют количеству кластеров.	*Год*	Картодиаграмма	Столбчатая диаграмма 
		Специализация агропромышленных кластеров по регионам (в процентах)	*Локализовано по площади*	*Цвету соответствуют* отрасли специализации.	Цифрами показывается отраслевая структура кластеров.	*Год*		Круговая (кольцевая) диаграмма 
2	Земельные площади, предоставленные агропромышленным кластерам Республики Узбекистан	**Удельный вес регионов в общей площади земель, предоставленные кластерам (в процентах от общего)**	*Локализовано по площади*	*нет*	Цвету соответствуют доля регионов в общей площади земель.	*Год*	*Картограмма*	Цвет 
		Площадь земель (га), закрепленных за кластерами и	*Локализовано по площади*	*Цветами выделены кластеры и фермер*	*Размеры диаграмм* соответствуют земельным	*Год*	Картодиаграмма	Столбчатая диаграмма

		фермерскими хозяйствами по регионам		*ские хозяйства.*	площадям.			

Таблица разработана автором.

Заключение. Существует множество способов использования карт агропромышленных кластеров, и основные из них - в учебных, научно-исследовательских и производственно-плановых целях.

Условия использования карты (на столе, на стене или на экране компьютера/планшета), задачи, решаемые картой (картометрическая работа или сбор информации, оценка местности и т.п.) и кому предназначена карта определить направления и порядок его использования.

В целом, поскольку разработанные карты относятся к группе тематических карт, они в основном служат носителями информации, и по этой причине эти карты считаются важным картографическим пособием для исследователей, ученых и государственных служащих, интересующихся данной темой. Карты также могут быть широко использованы при разработке программ развития в соответствующих отраслях и производственно-плановых организациях.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ ИНСТИТУТА МАРКЕТ МЕЙКИНГА НА ФИНАНСОВОМ РЫНКЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. В данной статье было проведено исследование по организации института маркет-мейкеров на финансовом рынке в Узбекистане, а также проанализированы обязанности маркет-мейкеров и меры по их поощрению.
Ключевые слова: маркет-мейкер, пассивная сделка, очередь заявок, спред.

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FEATURES OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THE INSTITUTION OF MARKET MAKING IN THE FINANCIAL MARKET OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. In this article, a study was conducted on the organization of the institution of market makers in the financial market in Uzbekistan, and the responsibilities of market makers and measures to encourage them were analyzed.
Key words: market maker, passive trade, order queue, spread.

Основываясь на опыте передовых зарубежных стран в развитии рынков финансов и капитала, мы видим, что маркет-мейкеры обеспечивают постоянную ликвидность очередей заявок на биржах как благоприятную среду для высокого роста торгов любыми финансовыми инструментами и заключения сделок. Торговля новыми и существующими финансовыми инструментами через маркет-мейкеров развивается на биржах и создает базу для совершения другими участниками рынка различных финансовых операций.

Маркет-мейкинг - это важное направление на финансовых рынках, обеспечивающее ликвидность и стабильность для гарантированной работы рынков. Маркет-мейкер - это посредник, который облегчает покупку и продажу финансовых инструментов, таких как акции, облигации и деривативы, предоставляя непрерывные цены покупки и продажи и активно управляя своим инвентарем. Маркет-мейкеры играют важную роль в обеспечении эффективной торговли между покупателями и продавцами по справедливым ценам. Понимая роль и важность маркет-мейкинга, инвесторы и участники рынка могут принимать более обоснованные решения и вносить свой вклад в эффективную и стабильную работу финансовых рынков.

Маркет-мейкер – участник торгов, получающий вознаграждение от биржи в обмен на объявление котировок путем выставления заявок на рынке(ах), удержания их в течение определенного периода времени, поддержания спреда (разницы) между спросом и предложением, а также заключение определенного количества сделок.

Более высокая доля доходов маркет-мейкеров от курсовых разниц в результате арбитражных операций, чем доля поощрительных сумм, полученных от биржи, в общей доле доходов маркет-мейкеров за счет выполнения своих обязательств в отчетном периоде свидетельствует о том, что деятельность маркет-мейкеры организована эффективно.

Порядок получения статуса маркет-мейкера и его аннулирования определяется организатором торговли – биржей. В этом случае участник торгов, желающий стать маркет-мейкером, обращается на биржу через заявку и указывает в своей заявке, что готов выполнять обязательства по соответствующим программам маркет-мейкинга. Биржа рассматривает заявление участника торгов и принимает решение о присвоении ему статуса маркет-мейкера. Если маркет-мейкер не выполняет свои обязательства по программам маркет-мейкера в установленном порядке и это продолжается более двух месяцев подряд, то целесообразно вынести предупреждение о снятии маркет-мейкера со статусом маркет-мейкера.

Программа, отражающая основные обязательства маркет-мейкерской деятельности, состоит из следующих компонентов:

1. Срок выполнения маркет-мейкерских обязательств;
2. Минимальное количество заявок, которые должны быть включены в часть спроса и предложения очереди заявок;
3. Максимальный предел разницы (спред) между ценами заявок, выставленных на покупку и на продажу;
4. Время, в течение которого необходимо поддерживать разницу между минимальным количеством заявок и их ценой в течение торгового дня;
5. Минимальное количество торговых дней, в течение которых должны быть выполнены обязательства по маркет-мейкингу (месяц, квартал);
6. Минимальные объемы маркет-мейкерских сделок, совершаемых в течение торгового дня.

В случае выполнения вышеперечисленных обязательств маркет-мейкерами, им будут предоставлены биржей следующие поощрительные суммы:

1. Суммы комиссионного вознаграждения, уплачиваемые маркет-мейкером за пассивные сделки, заключенные маркет-мейкером (полностью или в размере 50-100 процентов);

2. Определенная часть (20-50%) комиссионного вознаграждения, выплачиваемая контрагентами по пассивным сделкам;

3. Фиксированного вознаграждения, выплачиваемая маркет-мейкерам, исполнившими обязательства маркет-мейкера в течение отчетного месяца.

Основной акцент в разработке программ маркет-мейкинга должен быть направлен на поощрение активного участия маркет-мейкеров на рынках через эту программу. Упомянутые выше поощрительные суммы также побуждают маркет-мейкеров быть активными в торговле акциями и заключать больше маркет-мейкерских сделок.

Пассивными сделками, заключаемыми маркет-мейкерами, являются сделки, заключаемые в ситуации, когда порядковый номер заявки маркет-мейкера меньше порядкового номера заявки контрагента, при этом заявка маркет-мейкера обеспечивает ликвидность на рынке. Если номер ордера маркет-мейкера больше, чем номер ордера контрагента, то такие сделки не считаются маркет-мейкерскими и не учитываются при назначении поощрительных сумм.

При разработке программ маркет-мейкинга и определении своих обязательств следует обратить особое внимание на следующее:

- при определении минимального количества заявок, которые должны быть включены в состав спроса и предложения на рынке и поддерживаться в течение определенного периода времени, программа маркет-мейкинга должна быть проанализирована с точки зрения объема ранее заключенных сделок по финансовому инструменту при введении изучить, какой объемный сегмент больше соответствует целевому спросу участников торгов;

- при установлении предела максимальной разницы между ценами заявок, выставленных на покупку и продажу определенного актива, разницы между сделками, заключенными на бирже и вне биржи, по торговому инструменту, по которому осуществляется маркет-мейкинг реализации программы, между ценами, сформировавшимися в части сделки, где заключено много сделок, и ценами выставленных после них заявок проанализировать различия, а также получить случаи убытков маркет-мейкеров из-за изменение цены в процессе исполнения обязательств;

- для обеспечения ликвидности на рынке в процессе торговли целесообразно установить маркет-мейкерское обязательство, в котором указано, что маркет-мейкерские заявок остаются в очереди заявок в течение определенной части торгового времени и должны составлять более 70% суточного торгового времени исходя из требований участников торгов;

- для создания облегчения маркет-мейкерам и удовлетворения спроса на рынке в период, когда в торговых процессах наблюдается резкое увеличение спроса или предложения, необходимо ввести достаточные объемы продаж и покупок. Данное условие в программе маркет-мейкинга приводит к освобождению маркетмейкера от выполнения других обязательств до конца торгового дня.

Рыночная ликвидность и объем торгов могут быть увеличены путем надлежащего осуществления биржами маркет-мейкерской деятельности. В этом случае при поощрении участников торгов за выполнение ими своих обязательств в качестве маркет-мейкеров биржи должны отслеживать, какая часть общей выручки, получаемой биржей, отдается маркет-мейкеру, а какая остается в бирже. По результатам расчета доход, остающийся на бирже в качестве дохода, не должен быть меньше поощрительных сумм, выплачиваемых маркет-мейкеру, в противном случае маркет-мейкерская деятельность может превратиться во вредную, а не полезную деятельность для биржи.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В РАЗВИТИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация. Развитие высокоинтеллектуальных систем и виртуальных сервисов повышает эффективность функционирования бизнеса в самых разнообразных сферах жизни и уровень качества жизни общества в целом. В данной статье рассмотрены способы использования искусственного интеллекта для ведения успешного бизнеса.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект, инструменты, данные, рынок, клиент, автоматизация, чат-боты.

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USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF THE ENTERPRISE

Abstract. The development of highly intelligent systems and virtual services increases the efficiency of business in a wide variety of areas of life and the quality of life of society as a whole. This article discusses ways to use artificial intelligence to run a successful business.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, tools, data, market, client, automation, chatbots.

Искусственный интеллект (ИИ) находится на переднем крае цифровой революции. Снижение эксплуатационных расходов, увеличение доходов и оптимизация качества обслуживания клиентов – вот основные преимущества искусственного интеллекта для современного бизнеса. Сегодняшний потребительский рынок более насыщен, чем когда-либо прежде. Чтобы достичь бизнес-целей, нужно использовать правильные инструменты. Все больше компаний вкладывают средства в искусственный интеллект для достижения стратегических бизнес-целей.

Инструменты и решения на основе искусственного интеллекта становятся все более совершенными, меняя весь способ работы компаний, сбыта продуктов и общения с потребителями. Это захватывающий этап цифровой революции, когда у первых пользователей есть возможность использовать искусственный интеллект для достижения конкурентного преимущества.

Согласно некоторым исследованиям, большинство компаний, работающих на рынке искусственного интеллекта, вкладывает средства в разработку приложений для машинного обучения. Объем инвестиций в разработки на основе искусственного интеллекта в 2020 г. составил 67,9 млрд долл. США [1]. Доля частных инвестиций в развитие технологий ИИ интеллекта в 2020 г. показала рост в 9,3 % и составила 40 млрд долл. США [2]. Также гигантские денежные ресурсы вкладываются в программы, способные распознавать человеческую речь. Этот сегмент, по данным аналитиков, в 2020 г. составлял свыше 12,5 млрд долл. США.

Итак, в чем преимущества искусственного интеллекта и какую пользу он может принести бизнесу сегодня?

–Индивидуальный подход к клиенту.

Персонализация жизненно важна для того, чтобы привлечь потребителей. Недостаточно транслировать единое сообщение. Потребители хотят, чтобы общение с брендами было актуальным и учитывало их потребности и предпочтения. Если бренд прозрачен в отношении использования данных, большинство потребителей готовы делиться данными для получения персонализированного опыта. Персонализация – это передача актуальных, своевременных и полезных сообщений и контента для улучшения жизни потребителей. Это также обеспечивает ценность для бизнеса: 80% потребителей с большей вероятностью совершат покупку у бренда, который предоставляет персонализированные предложения и рекомендации [4]. Возможность обрабатывать данные о потребителях и получать информацию, необходимую для персонализированного взаимодействия с клиентами, является одним из ключевых преимуществ искусственного интеллекта. Искусственный интеллект может обрабатывать огромные наборы данных, выявляя закономерности и тенденции для сегментации и персонализации клиентов. Анализируя тысячи взаимодействий с потребителями, которые происходят каждый день, прошлое поведение потребителей, историю покупок и предпочтения можно использовать для адаптации маркетинговых сообщений и предложений.

– Повышение эффективности и производительности с помощью автоматизации. Автоматизация трудоемких бизнес-процессов – одно из самых привлекательных преимуществ искусственного интеллекта. Искусственный интеллект можно внедрить в масштабах всей компании, от использования чатботов в отделах, работающих с клиентами, до автоматизации производственного процесса. Преимущество заключается не только в повышении эффективности, но и в повышении производительности и удовлетворенности сотрудников. Автоматизация может выполнять монотонные и трудоемкие задачи, высвобождая персонал, чтобы сосредоточиться на производительной деятельности и стратегических задачах, которые приносят пользу для бизнеса. Вместо того чтобы подменять персонал, искусственный интеллект коренным образом меняет то, как работают компании. Согласно отчету PwC, 67 % руководителей компаний считают, что искусственный интеллект поможет людям и машинам работать вместе и приведет к повышению производительности. Благодаря автоматизации, выполняющей монотонную задачу, сотрудники могут сосредоточиться на более значимых и выполняемых задачах. Это приводит к значительному увеличению удовлетворенности сотрудников. Многочисленные исследования показали, что более довольные сотрудники являются более продуктивными и работают лучше. Удовлетворенные сотрудники также с большей вероятностью останутся на своей должности и будут продвигаться по служебной лестнице. Снижение текучести кадров также может быть выгодным с финансовой точки зрения.

– Использование чат-ботов.

Согласно Business Insider, в ближайшие годы ожидается, что 80 % предприятий будут использовать ту или иную форму коммуникации с клиентами на основе искусственного интеллекта [4; 5]. Чат-боты стали важным инструментом для обработки запросов потребителей и улучшения качества обслуживания клиентов. Сегодняшние потребители требовательны. Они ожидают, что компании предоставят нужную информацию по требованию. Чатботы и автоматизация маркетинга представляют собой масштабируемое решение, позволяющее пользователям реагировать, когда они решают обратиться. Согласно опросу Super Office, 88% потребителей ожидают ответа в течение 60 минут после обращения в компанию. Из них 30 % ожидают ответа в течение 15 минут. Если покупатель вынужден ждать ответа, вероятность оттока клиентов возрастает. Чат-боты доступны круглосуточно и без выходных, управляют запросами клиентов и предоставляют автоматические ответы для повышения удовлетворенности клиентов и продвижения. Чат-боты могут улучшить общение с клиентами не только в обслуживании клиентов. Исследование HubSpot показывает, что 47 % потребителей совершили бы покупку с помощью чат-бота [3; 5]. Компании могут использовать чат-ботов для облегчения бронирования услуг и покупки продуктов.

– Уменьшение количества ошибок и повышение точности.

Все больше компаний интегрируют искусственный интеллект в системы CRM, чтобы повысить точность взаимодействия с клиентами. На конкурентном рынке с растущими затратами на привлечение клиентов жизненно важно извлекать выгоду из потенциальных клиентов и удерживать существующих клиентов. По некоторым данным, 38% потенциальных клиентов не отслеживаются отделами продаж. Это значительное количество потенциальных клиентов и возможностей продаж, которые не используются. Интеграция искусственного интеллекта в систему CRM может способствовать более точным маркетинговым кампаниям. Аналитика на основе искусственного интеллекта может определять закономерности и тенденции, чтобы предоставлять потенциальным клиентам нужный контент и сообщения в нужное время. В результате более точных маркетинговых кампаний люди становятся более квалифицированными и готовы к тому, чтобы с ними связались сотрудники отдела продаж. Система CRM на базе искусственного интеллекта также может справляться с монотонными задачами ввода данных и отчетности. Это может снизить степень ошибки, вызванной человеческим фактором, и повысить точность базы данных CRM и маркетинговых сообщений. Благодаря повышенной точности искусственного интеллекта можно более эффективно оценивать потенциальных клиентов и использовать их.

Выводы. Проанализировав опросы клиентов и потребителей, можно сказать, что искусственный интеллект с огромной скоростью вливается в наш современный мир. Порой, мы не задумываемся о высокой значимости искусственного интеллекта, например, когда повышается эффективность и производительность с помощью автоматизации или возникают бизнес-идеи. Всё это приводит к высоким результатам и сокращению времени для эффективного ведения бизнеса.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ТОРГОВЛИ ЧАСТНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ В ЭПОХУ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация. Определены перспективы совершенствования деятельности торговых организаций в условиях цифровизации экономики. Проведен анализ затрат на внедрение электронного документооборота, охарактеризовано изменение механизма осуществления хозяйственных операций.
Ключевые слова: организация торговли, цифровизация, бизнес-процессы, электронный документооборот.

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DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISES IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL ECONOMY

Abstract. The prospects for improving the activities of trade organizations in the context of the digitalization of the economy are determined. The analysis of the cost of introducing electronic document management was carried out, the change in the mechanism for the implementation of business operations was characterized.
Keywords: trade organization, digitalization, business processes, electronic document management.

В настоящее время в сфере розничной торговли России наблюдаются масштабные качественные и структурные изменения, связанные с развитием цифровых технологий. В частности, изменяются условия осуществления хозяйственной деятельности, появляются новые риски, наблюдается устойчивый рост сетевых форм организации ритейла – торговых сетей. Несмотря на наличие ряда публикаций по основным аспектам обеспечения развития предпринимательской деятельности в условиях цифровой трансформации экономики, дальнейшей детальной проработки требуют вопросы совершенствования деятельности современных торговых организаций.

Одним из важнейших факторов совершенствования деятельности как торговой организации, так и любого современного субъекта хозяйственной деятельности является цифровизация реализуемых бизнес-процессов.

Использование перспективных технологий, автоматизация части процессов, удобство использования и избавление (или частичное избавление) от излишней бюрократии – неполный перечень преимуществ цифровизации бизнеса.

Соответствующий механизм реализации бизнес-операций можно рассмотреть на примере закупки товаров у поставщика. Поставщик загружает в систему прайс-листы и информацию по товарам. Прайсов много, поэтому система аккумулирует их в единый каталог, сопоставляет цены и выбирает наиболее целесообразные с экономической точки зрения варианты. Далее можно оформить заказ по каталогу или в своей учетной системе. Платформа проверяет, совпадают ли цены и сроки с условиями договора, после чего передает заказ в информационную систему поставщика. Автоматическая загрузка исключает ошибки и задержки.

При отгрузке на бумаге печатается только транспортная накладная, а товарная накладная и счет-фактура передаются через электронную систему даже раньше, чем груз. Благодаря этому приемка товара проходит быстрее. Данные товарной накладной автоматически выгружаются в учетную систему магазина и привязываются к конкретному заказу. В случае расхождений с ним электронная система сама формирует соответствующий акт и отправляет поставщику. Следует учесть, что в случае внедрения EDI все подобные бумажные операции будут осуществляться в электронном формате в полном соответствии с действующими нормативно-правовыми актами.

В свою очередь, внедрение электронного документооборота предполагает реализацию следующих этапов:

– определение целевых ориентиров развития торговой организации (построение более эффективной системы документооборота, сокращение длительности реализации бизнес-процессов и т. д.);

– анализ действующей в организации системы делопроизводства;

– оптимизация делопроизводства, предполагающая вариант разработки необходимых регламентов;

– создание проекта автоматизации документооборота (определение правил работы с будущей системой электронного документооборота (ЭДО), маршрутов документов, порядок согласования и др.) и возможная доработка приобретённого программного обеспечения;

– непосредственное внедрение ЭДО (реализуется подготовка рабочих мест путём создания пользовательских аккаунтов, установки и настройки необходимого программного обеспечения, установления связей между пользователями, формирование уровней доступа);

– обучение сотрудников работе с ЭДО (разработка инструкций и памяток по порядку работы с документами и правилами использования электронной подписи).

В свою очередь, о высоком уровне эффективности внедрения электронного документооборота в деятельность торговых организаций свидетельствует передовой опыт отечественных и зарубежных компаний.

Наименование услуги или тарифа	Стоимость за 3 года пользования с учетом скидки 10%, руб.	Стоимость за 6 лет пользования с учетом всех скидок, руб.	Стоимость за 9 лет пользования с учетом всех скидок, руб.
Аккаунт СБИС	1350	2700	4050
Электронная подпись с возможностью дистанционного подписан	8100	16200	24300
5 000 пакетов в год для обмена сообщения по системе EDI	30000	60000	90000
Внутренний документооборот на 15 пользователей	29700	59400	89100
Электронный документооборот с контрагентами, 3000 пакетов в год	20250	40500	60750
Быстрый запуск	9000	18000	27000
Интеграция с 1С	4000	8000	12000
Выезд инженера (2 раза в год)	6000	12000	18000
Внеплановые расходы	30000	60000	90000
Итого	138400	276800	415200

Выводы. В период цифровой трансформации экономики залогом совершенствования деятельности отечественных предприятий выступает перевод их взаимодействия с партнерами в электронный вид. Даже если учесть тот факт, что использование EDI-систем и электронного документооборота напрямую не приносит доход торговой организации, тем не менее, их внедрение является целесообразным, поскольку:

– сокращается время обработки входных и выходных данных, что косвенно влияет на расходы и прибыль предприятия;

– нивелируются такого рода проблемы, как опечатки, потеря бумаг или их повреждение;

– внедрение данной системы – один из первых шагов к полной цифровизации, и, соответственно, автоматизации деятельности торговой организации.

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ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ МУАССАСАЛАРИДА ТАЛАБАЛАР ИЖТИМОИЙ ФАОЛЛИГИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК ШАРТ-ШАРОИТЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада олий таълим муассасаларида ижтимоий фаолликни ривожлантиришнинг мақсади, мазмуни, усул, восита ва шакллари илмий-педагогик нуқтаи назардан тадқиқ этилган.
Таянч сўзлар: талабалар, ижтимоий фаоллик, аудитория машғулотлари, аудиториядан ташқари машғулотлар, жамоа ташкилотлари, ҳамкорликдаги фаолият.

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PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' SOCIAL ACTIVITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Annotation. The purpose, content, method, means and forms of social activity development in higher educational institutions are studied from a scientific and pedagogical point of view.
Key words: students, social activity, classroom activities, non-auditory activities, community organizations, cooperative activities.

Янги Ўзбекистонни барпо этиш шароитида инсон қадрини улуғлаш, унинг ижтимоий-маданий ҳаётини яхшилаш, халқ фаровонлигини ошириш ва сифатли таълимни ташкил этиш орқали мамлакат ёшларини юрт ислоҳотларига нисбатан дахлдорлик ҳиссини кучайтириш ва ижтимоий фаоллигини ошириш асосий вазифаларидан биридир. Давлатимиз раҳбари Ш.М.Мирзиёев ёш авлод тарбияси ҳақида, айниқса, уларини билим олишга ва ҳунар ўрганишга даъват этиб билдирган қуйидаги фикрлари эътиборга молик: “Нафақат ёшлар, балки, бутун жамиятимиз аъзоларининг билими ва савиясини ошириш учун аввало илм-маърифат, юксак маданият керак. Илм йўқ жойда қолоқлик, жаҳолат ва албатта тўғри йўлдан адашиш бўлади. Энг катта бойлик – бу ақл-заковат ва илм. Энг катта меърос – бу яхши тарбия, энг катта қашшоқлик – бу билимсизликдир!”[1,23].

Бугунги кунда олий таълим муассасаларида талабаларнинг ижтимоий фаоллигини ривожлантириш энг муҳим мақсадларидан ҳисобланиб, бутун таълим жамоасининг ўзаро ҳамкорлигини йўлга қуйиш мазкур мақсадни амалга ошириш мумкин бўлади. Ижтимоий фаолият - бу шахснинг ривожланиш хусусияти бўлиб, ўзини ижтимоий фойдали фаолиятда иштирок этишга тайёрлашдан иборат.

“Ижтимоий фаоллик” – ижтимоий субъектлар (жамият, табақа, гуруҳ ва шахслар)нинг ижтимоий-сиёсий жараёнларидаги иштирокининг, меҳнат ҳамда маданий-маърифий фаолиятининг кучайиши, қонунда белгилаб қўйилган ҳуқуқ ва бурчларини тўлиқ амалга оширишга интилиши [2].

Ижтимоий фаолликни тарбиялаш – бу нафақат жамоат ишларида иштирок этиш даражасининг ошиши, балки ёшларнинг ахлоқий йўналганлигини аниқловчи мотивларнинг шаклланиши ҳамдир [3].

Олий таълим муассасаларида ижтимоий фаолликни ривожланиши таълим ва тарбиянинг бирлиги, аудитория ва аудиториядан ташқари жараённинг уйғун, яъни ўзаро боғлиқлигини талаб қилади. Таълим жараёнида талабаларнинг ижтимоий фаоллигини ривожлантиришнинг қуйидаги усулларидан фойдаланиш мумкин: ролли ўйинлар, баҳслар, ўқув материалини муаммоли тақдим этиш, "муаммоли вазият" усули, муҳокамалар ва ишонтириш. Мазкур усуллар талабаларнинг субъектив позициясини янгилаш ва мотивацион компонентни ривожлантириш имкониятини беради.

Шунингдек, олий таълим жараёнида талабаларда ижтимоий фаолликнинг ривожланишига таъсир қилишнинг қуйидаги усуллари ҳам мавжуд:

– интерактив: таълим жараёни субъектлари ўртасидаги ўзаро алоқаларни ташкил этишга таъсир кўрсатиш орқали амалга оширилади. Ўқитувчи ўзаро таъсир тури, мазмуни, ўзаро таъсирнинг ташкилий шакллари, ўзаро таъсирда иштирок этувчи шахслар доирасининг кенглигини белгилайди ва бошқаларга таъсир қила олади. Талабалар учун ўз-ўзини бошқариш ва таълим муассасасида ижтимоий ҳамкорликда иштирок этиш имкониятини яратади;

- ижобий ҳис-туйғулар ички фаоллик ва шахсий ривожланишни рағбатлантиради. Ўқитувчи ижобий ҳис-туйғуларни ривожлантиришга асосланган усуллардан: рағбатлантириш усули, муваффақиятли вазиятини яратиш усули ва бошқалардан фойдаланади.

Талабаларнинг ижтимоий фаоллигини ривожлантириш шаклларидан бири ижтимоий-педагогик лойиҳаларни моделлаштириш ва амалга оширишдир. Лойиҳа усулининг моҳияти - бу қандайдир фаолият режасини ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга ошириш, келажакда керакли ҳолатларни кўриш орқали олдиндан белгиланган натижага эришишни таъминлайди.

Лойиҳа усулининг асосий характеристикалари қуйидагилардир:

- талабанинг шахсий ривожланиши ва у учун муҳим бўлган касбий йўналтирилган фаолиятига эътибор қаратиш;

- турли вазиятларда билим хазинаси қўллашнинг кўп қирралилиги, асосий билимларни чуқурроқ ва онгли равишда ўзлаштиришга ёрдам бериш ва керак бўлганда уларни кенгайтириш;

- тақдимот, маъруза, дарс лойиҳаси ва бошқа шаклида маълум бир якуний маҳсулот мавжудлиги.

Талабаларда ижтимоий фаолликни ривожлантиришнинг яна бир самарали воситаси таълим муассасасида ўз-ўзини бошқаришни ташкил этишдир.

Талабаларнинг ўз-ўзини бошқариши - талабаларнинг таълим, тарбия, дам олишни ташкил этиш, шунингдек, ижтимоий фаоллигини ривожлантириш ва уларнинг ташаббусларини қўллаб-қувватлаш масалаларини ҳал қилишга қаратилган талабаларнинг ижодий, мустақил ижтимоий фаолиятининг алоҳида шакли ҳисобланади. Талабаларнинг ўз-ўзини бошқаришда иштирок этиш - бу фаолиятнинг алоҳида тури бўлиб, уни амалга оширишда талабаларнинг касбий-ижодий қобилиятлари ва шахсий фазилатлари намоён бўлади ва ривожланади.

Олий таълим муассасаларида талабаларнинг ўз-ўзини бошқариши - таълим муассасаси маъмурияти томонидан субъектив, бошқарув функцияларини бошқариш объектига ихтиёрий равишда ўтказиш, яъни талабалар, шунингдек, объектнинг ўз-ўзини тарғиб қилиш, ўз-ўзини ривожлантириш, ўз-ўзини фаоллаштириш ва уни ўзгартириш қобилияти, шу билан биргаликдаги фаолиятга қўшилиш орқали ижтимоий тизимни бошқариш субъектига айланади. Бошқача айтганда, бу ихтиёрийлик ва ҳамкорлик тамойилларига асосланган ижтимоий муносабатларни ривожлантириш жараёнидир, чунки бошқарув ваколатларининг бир қисми талабаларга берилади. Муҳокама қилинган, қабул қилинган ва амалга оширилган вазифалар учун талабалар ўзларининг жавобгарлик ҳиссини олишлари керак. Олий таълимдаги ижтимоий муносабатлар бундай шароитда қарорлар қабул қилишда шаффофлик ва очиқлик принциплари асосида амалга оширилади.

Талабаларни “Ёшлар иттифоқи” тузилмаларига аъзо бўлишлари ҳам ижтимоий фаолликни ривожлантиришга хизмат қилади. Зеро, Ёшлар иттифоқининг асосий мақсади ёшларни мамлакатда амалга оширилаётган демократик, сиёсий ва иқтисодий ислоҳотларни янада чуқурлаштириш, жамиятда тинчлик ва ҳамжиҳатликни мустаҳкамлаш, Ўзбекистонни жаҳоннинг ривожланган мамлакатлари қаторига кириши жараёнларига жалб қилиш ҳамда ёш авлоднинг ҳуқуқлари, эркинликлари ва қонуний манфаатларини самарали ҳимоя қилишни таъминлаш, йигит-қизларнинг маънавий ва касбий савиясини юксалтириш, уларнинг интеллектуал ва ижодий салоҳиятини рўёбга чиқаришга кўмаклашишдан иборат.

Талаба-ёшларни кўнгилли тарзда жамоат ташкилотларига жалб қилиш орқали ижтимоий фаолликни самарали ривожлантириш мумкин бўлади. Талабаларнинг ижтимоий фаоллигини ривожлантириш жараёнида уларни тадқиқот фаолиятига жалб қилиш муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Бу талабаларга ўз нуқтаи назарини ифода этишга имкон беради, ўзини ўзи белгилашга ёрдам беради, ўз-ўзини ривожлантиришга ёрдам беради, ўз мутахассислиги бўйича ижодий муносабатни шакллантиради ва топшириқларни бажариш, лаборатория ишлари, иншолар, талабалар илмий семинарларида, талабалар илмий бирлашмаларида ишлаш, давра суҳбатларида, конференцияларда қатнашиш, илмий тезислар ёзиш ва ҳоказоларни таъминлайди. Талабаларнинг бўш вақтларини мазмунли ташкил этиш ҳам уларда ижтимоий фаолликни оширишга хизмат қилади. Бўш вақт жараёнида талаба ўзига нисбатан ҳурмат муносабатини шакллантириши анча осонлашади, ҳатто бўш вақтни ўтказиш орқали шахсий камчиликларни бартараф этиш мумкин бўлади. Дам олиш ва маданий ҳордиқ чиқаришни ташкил этишнинг аниқ тизими нафақат жамоада барқарор иқлимни сақлаш, саломатликни мустаҳкамлаш, балки ёшларнинг ижтимоий фаоллигини оширишда ҳам муҳим рол ўйнайди. Талабаларни давра суҳбатлари ва конференцияларда иштирок этишга жалб қилиш, бўлажак мутахассиснинг шахсий ва касбий ривожланиши шарти сифатида ижтимоий фаолликнинг аҳамияти тўғрисида мунозаралар ташкил этиш, муҳокама қилиш ижтимоий фаолликни ривожлантиришни таъминлашга хизмат қилади. Ижтимоий фаолликни ривожлантиришнинг оммабоп ва самарали шаклларига танловлар, фестиваллар, олимпиадалар, байрамларни ташкил этиш ва ўтказиш, стендлар лойиҳалаш, талабалар газеталарини чиқариш, мавзули кечалар, жисмоний тарбия ва спортга жалб этиш, касбга йўналтириш, оммавий ахборот воситаларини таҳлил қилиш ва ҳоказоларни киритиш мумкин.

Шундай қилиб, талабаларнинг ижтимоий фаоллигини ривожлантириш аудитория ва аудиториядан ташқари машғулотларни уйғун ҳолатда амалга ошириш талаб этилади. Аудиториядаги машғулотлар (лойиҳа фаолияти, ролли ўйинлар, баҳс-мунозаралар ва ҳ.к.) ўзини ва жамиятни ўзгартиришга қаратилган амалий фаолият билан тўлдирилиши лозим бўлади.

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ИСТОРИЯ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ ФУТБОЛА

Аннотация. Статья посвящена историю возникновения и развития футбола. Футбол - один из самых популярных видов спорта в Европе и Америке. Современный футбол возник в Англии в середине XIX века.

Ключевые слова: команда, игра, Англия, Америка, Европа, ФИФА, ассоциация.

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HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF FOOTBALL

Annotation. The article is devoted to the history of the emergence and development of football. Football is one of the most popular sports in Europe and America. Modern football originated in England in the middle of the 19th century.

Key words: team, game, England, America, Europe, FIFA, association.

Футбол – одна из самых популярных командных игр в мире, где за малое количество очков нужно стремительно бороться. Футбол (англ. football, от foot - нога и ball - мяч) - спортивная командная игра, в которой спортсмены, используя индивидуальное ведение и передачи мяча партнёрам ногами или любой другой частью тела, кроме рук, стараются забить его в ворота соперника наибольшее количество раз в установленное время. В команде 11 человек, в том числе вратарь.

Футбол или соккер- один из самых популярных видов спорта в Европе и Америке. У него яркая и интересная история в мире спорта. Футбол в его нынешнем виде возник в Англии в середине XIX века. Но альтернативные версии игры существовали гораздо раньше и являются частью футбольной истории.

В футбол играли как в спортивную игру, во II-III веках до нашей эры в Китае. Записанные свидетельства также подтверждают тот факт, что древние римляне и греки играли в мяч ради веселья и шуток. Некоторые сведения указывают на Киото в Японии, где удар по мячу был популярным видом спорта.

Появление современного футбола начался в Англии. В средневековья ранняя форма футбола позволяла совершать членовредительства, такие как удары ногами и руками, укусы и пинания. Основная задача состояла в том, чтобы перенести мяч в целевую точку. Люди настолько полюбили эту игру, что весь день собирались на поле. Иногда конкуренция становилась все более ожесточенной, и толпы становилась настолько дикими, что во время игры довольно часто происходили случаи побоев. Поэтому в 1365 из-за растущих инцидентов насилия Король Эдуард III запретил футбол. А также в 1424 году король Шотландии Яков I также провозгласил в парламенте- «Никто не должен играть в футбол.

В 1815 году произошло крупное событие, сделавшее футбол популярным в университетах, колледжах и школах. Футбол был разделен на две группы; некоторые колледжи и школы выбрали правила регби, которые разрешали спотыкаться, пинать голень, а также нести мяч в руках.

История современного футбола стартовала в 1863 году. В октябре 1863 года одиннадцать представителей лондонских клубов и школ встретились в таверне масонов, чтобы установить общие фундаментальные правила для контроля матчей между собой. Итогом этой встречи стало формирование Футбольной ассоциации. В декабре 1863 года регби-футбол и футбол Ассоциации, наконец, разделились, поскольку сторонники правил школы регби вышли.

В 1869 году, Футбольная ассоциация затвердила правила, строго запретив любые прикасания к мячу. Популярность футбола быстро распространилась в 1800-х годах, когда британские моряки, торговцы и солдаты представили игру в разных частях земного шара.

Итальянцы, австрийцы и немцы переняли в Европе, а в Южной Америке игра в футбол стала популярной в Аргентине, Уругвае и Бразилии. ФИФА была основана в 1904 году, и к началу 30-х годов в разных странах действовали различные лиги. ФИФА приписывают организацию первого чемпионата мира в Уругвае. История футбола богата событиями, развитием и остом увлеченности по всему миру. Игра скоро будет расширяться британскими народами, которые путешествовали в другие части мира. Особенно в Южной Америке и Индии интерес к футболу стал бы большим.

Первый футбольный клуб образовался в 1824 году в Эдинбурге. А также среди профессиональных футбольных клубов самым старым является английский клуб Ноттс Каунти, который был образован в 1862 году и существует до сих пор.

Вначале в футболе доминировали команды государственных школ, но позже команды, состоящие из рабочих, стали преобладающими, но некоторые клубы стали платить лучшим игрокам, за вступление в их команды.

В 1880-х годах мотивацией стало не только оплаты для игроков или выиграть больше матчей, но особую роль играло продажа билетов на матчи.

В 1885 году профессиональный футбол был узаконен, а через три года была создана футбольная лига. В течение первого сезона 12 клубов присоединились к лиге, среди них долгое время доминировали британские команды. Но через несколько десятилетий клубы из Праги, Будапешта и Сиенны станут главными претендентами на завоевание побед.

Кубок Вызова или Кубок Англии футбольной ассоциации на момент старта в 1871 году, стал первым значительным соревнованием.

В 1883 году, состоялся первый международный турнир, в который вошли четыре национальные команды: Англии, Ирландии, Шотландии и Уэльса.

Первая игра, которая проходила за пределами Европы, произошла в Аргентине в 1867 году, но в ней участвовали только рабочие из Британии.

В 1908 году футбол впервые будет включен в качестве официального вида спорта в Олимпийских играх. Женский футбол не был добавлен до 1996 года.

В 1991 году в Китае был проведен первый чемпионат мира среди женщин.

Сегодня крупнейшим мировым турниром среди клубов является Лига Чемпионов, которая проводится с 1992 года, а также Кубок Европы (1955-1991гг.)

Международная федерация футбольных ассоциаций (ФИФА) является Всемирным руководящим органом футбола, в нее включены 211 национальных ассоциаций.

Регионы мира были разделены на шесть конфедераций: Африканская конфедерация футбола (CAF), Азиатская футбольная конфедерация (AFC), Союз европейских футбольных ассоциаций (UEFA), конфедерация футбола Северной, Центральной Америки и Карибского бассейна (CONCACAF), конфедерация футбола Океании (OFC) и Южноамериканская конфедерация футбола (CONMEBOL).

Сегодня правила футбола устанавливает Международный совет футбольных ассоциаций (IFAB), в который входят ФИФА (4 голоса), а также представители английской, шотландской, североирландской и валлийской футбольных ассоциаций. Последняя редакция официальных футбольных правил датирована 1 июня 2013 года и состоит из 17 правил.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод о том, что футбол одна из старейших спортивных игр, происхождение которой относится к далекому прошлому. В наши дни футбол пользуется всенародным признанием.

Использованные источники:

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3.Футбол / https://ru.sport-wiki.org/vidy-sporta/futbol/
4. Якупов Р.Р. История футбола //https://nsportal.ru/shkola/fizkultura-i-sport/library/2019/03/29/istoriya-futbola

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НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ

Аннотация. В статье определяется социально-экономическое значение малого бизнеса и предпринимательства. Также были выявлены важность и проблемы предпринимательства в сельском хозяйстве и сделаны выводы.

Ключевые слова: предпринимательство, агропромышленный комплекс, собственность, крестьянские хозяйства, частная и частно-общинная собственность.

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DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN AGRICULTURE

Annotation. The article defines the socio-economic significance of small business and entrepreneurship. The importance and problems of entrepreneurship in agriculture were also identified and conclusions were drawn.

Key words: entrepreneurship, agro-industrial complex, property, farms, private and private-communal property.

В Республике Узбекистан развитие народного хозяйства, развитие малого предпринимательства в сельскохозяйственном производстве, воспроизводящего свою продукцию на промышленной основе, развивается одновременно с проведением рыночных реформ.

В процессе перехода к рыночным отношениям предпринимательские формы играют решающую роль в развитии занятости населения. Частная инициатива в предпринимательстве является движущей силой современного экономического процесса. Развитие предпринимательства является одним из основных направлений любой рыночной реформы. Нет ни одной экономической деятельности, которая не испытывала бы в ней практической необходимости в современной общественной жизни.

Предпринимательство развивается с учетом конкретных демографических и экономических условий в каждой стране и отдельных ее регионах, а развитие предпринимательского направления связано с практическими задачами экономики в конкретном государстве.

В то же время следует признать наличие различных взглядов и определенных противоречий в подходах к данному вопросу среди ученых и практиков, занимающихся проблемами предпринимательства. Большинство руководителей предприятий и менеджеров крупных акционерных обществ считают себя предпринимателями, хотя их деятельность в той или иной степени контролируется собственниками средств производства. Многие считают, что предпринимательская деятельность осуществляется полностью в рамках малого бизнеса предпринимателем, являющимся собственником и управляющим своего предприятия. В то же время существуют мнения, что «предприниматель – это управленец, работающий самостоятельно на благо своего труда» [1]. Закон «О предпринимательстве в Республике Узбекистан» определяет предпринимательство следующим образом: «Предпринимательская деятельность – это хозяйственная деятельность субъектов собственности, принимающих на себя риски и принимающих на себя имущественную ответственность в рамках действующего законодательства в целях получения прибыли».

Чтобы лучше понять природу предпринимательства, масштабы его действий и возможностей, проанализируем развитие системы взглядов на его природу и роль в экономике с точки зрения организационного, политико-экономического и социально-психологического аспектов.

Среди узбекских ученых А. Улмасов и Н. Тухлиев определяли предпринимательство как «экономическую деятельность (занятие, занятие), приносящую доход или выгоду, предпринимательство - занятие коммерческой работой, занятие какой-либо работой с целью заработка» [2]. Таким образом, можно прийти к выводу, что любая деятельность, направленная на получение дохода, не может быть представлена понятием бизнеса. Бизнес – это деятельность, ориентированная на получение прибыли, основанная на имущественной ответственности, экономическом риске. Это означает, что существует риск банкротства, провала рынка в хозяйственной деятельности, а если это произойдет, то вы можете лишиться своего имущества. Поэтому понятие бизнеса означает деятельность, основанную на имущественной ответственности и экономическом риске, с целью получения дохода, прибыли, выгоды.

Предпринимательство – это вид бизнеса, представляющий собой творчество с целью получения прибыли, то есть производства товаров и услуг. Бизнес включает в себя предпринимательство, потребительский бизнес и бизнес от богатства к богатому, нетворческий предпринимательский бизнес.

В процессе функционирования в условиях свободной рыночной экономики малый бизнес меняет формы и виды организации и может менять виды деятельности и переходить из одной формы в другую под влиянием своих возможностей и внешней среды.

Республиканские и областные показатели доли субъектов малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в валовом внутреннем продукте и доли занятого в экономике населения в субъектах малого предпринимательства развиваются с разницей в 1,5-2,0 процента.

Рост вклада малых и частных предприятий в валовой внутренний продукт и уровень занятости в развитых и развивающихся странах показывает, что преимущество малого бизнеса и частных предприятий в условиях рыночной экономики, их роль и значение в обеспечении повышается стабильность страны. В частности, большая часть населения в странах мира работает в сфере малого бизнеса. Например, в Китае 80% населения, в Японии 48%, в США 50%, в Узбекистане 78% заняты в малом бизнесе. Доля малого бизнеса в экономике высока и в странах мира, в том числе 60% в Китае, 68% в Италии, 53% в Германии, 48% в Корее, 50% в США, 21% в России, и 56% в Узбекистане. Субъекты хозяйствования на 1000 жителей составляют в Европейском союзе 57 ед., в США 90 ед., в России 27,2 ед. [3], в Узбекистане 22 ед.

По статистике, в развитых, экономически стабильных странах разница между странами по доле малого бизнеса и частных предприятий в ВВП составляет 5-10 процентов, а в Узбекистане этот показатель отличается на 15-17 процентов. Размах колебаний долей субъектов малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в валовом внутреннем продукте в республике и в регионах невелик. Хотя доля сельского хозяйства в валовом внутреннем продукте Республики Узбекистан невелика, 55% населения проживает в сельской местности. Поэтому необходимо углублять и совершенствовать содержание предпринимательской деятельности в сфере сельского хозяйства.

Таблица 1

Доля малого бизнеса в производстве сельскохозяйственной продукции в Республике Узбекистан

Индикаторы	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2022**	**Изменение в 2022 г. по сравнению с 2000 г., пп**
Площадь сельскохозяйственных культур, тыс. га	3778,3	3647,5	3708,4	3694,2	3260,7	0,9
Производство сельскохозяйственной продукции, млрд. сум	1387,2	5978,3	30856,7	99604,6	302524,9	218,1
Объем производства сельскохозяйственной	1021	5019,7	29900,4	98198	299280	293,1

продукции в малом бизнесе и частном предпринимательстве, млрд.сум						
Доля малого бизнеса в производстве сельскохозяйственной продукции, %	73,6	84,0	96,9	98,6	98,9	1,3
Продукция сельского хозяйства на тысячу гектаров земли, млрд. сум	0,4	1,6	8,3	27,0	92,8	252,7

В Республике Узбекистан насчитывается 3260,7 тыс. га обрабатываемых земель, что по сравнению с 2000 годом уменьшилось на 10%. Однако объем производства сельскохозяйственной продукции в 2022 году составит 302 524,9 млрд сумов, увеличившись по сравнению с 2000 годом на 218,1 пункта. Доля малого бизнеса в производстве сельскохозяйственной продукции составила 98,2 процента, а объем производства сельскохозяйственной продукции - 299 280,0 млрд. сум. Сельскохозяйственные предприятия произвели 92,8 млрд сумов на тысячу гектаров и увеличились на 252,2 пункта по сравнению с 2000 годом. Хотя объем производства сельскохозяйственной продукции увеличивается, изменение форм собственности увеличивает уровень безработицы среди сельского населения. В последние годы из-за отсутствия предпринимателей-навыков у специалистов сельского хозяйства увеличился приток предпринимателей из других отраслей. Сокращение специалистов и этой области с годами негативно сказалось на аграрном предприятии.

Взаимозависимая деятельность хозяйствующих субъектов на основе различной формы собственности в сферах агропромышленного комплекса порождает аграрные отношения.

Аграрные отношения – это отношения между различными субъектами, связанные с производством, переработкой, реализацией сельскохозяйственной продукции и производством сельскохозяйственных орудий [4]. Деятельность всех хозяйствующих субъектов в аграрном секторе приводит к формированию агробизнеса, поскольку агробизнес отличается от предпринимательской деятельности в других отраслях. Потому что в центре этой области лежит производство сельскохозяйственных продуктов в связи с земельными отношениями. Это означает, что организация частного предпринимательства в агропромышленном комплексе имеет свои особенности.

В заключении можно заказать, что предпренимателство, как экономическая категория, ванный элемент риночной экономики, занимает свое место в обществе со времен Средневековья и до насих дней. Хотя предприятие создается за счет движения и труда людей, оно реализует в себе отдельную группу деловых людей, отделенных от трудовых ресурсов. В ходе развития предпринимательства люди этой группы освоили особенности организации производства, обеспечения его производственными рисками, работы на основе риска, обеспечения прибыли, использования инновационных нововведений.

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОМ КОМПЛЕКСЕ

Аннотация. В статье 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 дефициту специалистов в области сельского хозяйства и решению существующих проблем в сфере предпринимательства.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, предпринимательство, агробизнес, технология, предпринимательство, уровень предпринимательства.

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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE 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.

Агропромышленный комплекс требует, чтобы сельскохозяйственное производство и промышленная переработка создаваемой в нем продукции осуществлялись на основе интеграции сельского хозяйства и промышленности. Это обеспечивает круглогодичное удовлетворение потребности в сельскохозяйственной продукции. Часть производимой сельскохозяйственной продукции направляется на непосредственное потребление, часть перерабатывается в готовую продукцию.

В Узбекистане и его регионах малое предпринимательство развивается на основе государственной программы независимо от отрасли народного хозяйства. Потому что государство обеспечивает экономическую стабильность страны на основе поддержки малого бизнеса.

Проблему предпринимательства можно разделить на следующие направления на основе анализа сущности предпринимательства на основе исследований современных экономистов: Первое направление - предпринимательство - это самостоятельная экономическая деятельность, направленная на получение прибыли.

Второе направление – целью предпринимательской деятельности является не отрицание прибыли, а достижение высокой эффективности производства на основе суммы отношений при реализации новых сочетаний ресурсов как детерминанте сущности предпринимательства [4].

Третье направление заключается в том, что в управлении движением ресурсов в предпринимательской деятельности необходим творческий подход. Сюда можно отнести Д. В. Бусыгина [5], В. Д. Камаева [7], И. Н. Герчикова [6], Ф. М. Русинова [8] и других. В исследованиях этих ученых предпринимательство отражается не как простая трудовая деятельность, а как деятельность творческая.

По мнению А. Н. Асаула [1], предпринимательство – это специфический вид экономической деятельности, суть которой заключается в стимулировании и удовлетворении спроса общества на конкретные потребности его членов посредством рыночного обмена, состоит из работы, направленной на получение конкурентных преимуществ за счет дисбаланс рынка. Предпринимательство в сельском хозяйстве включает в себя участие определенных субъектов и объектов предпринимательской деятельности. И.В. По мнению Украинцева [2], хозяйствующими субъектами являются сами предприниматели, которые ведут хозяйственную деятельность и берут на себя полную ответственность.

Развитие агропромышленного комплекса зависит от развития двух основных направлений. Во-первых, от увеличения объемов производства сельскохозяйственной продукции, во-вторых, от развития ее перерабатывающей промышленности. Это направление положительного решения этих двух вопросов зависит от укрепления малого предпринимательства.

Агропромышленный комплекс требует, чтобы сельскохозяйственное производство и промышленная переработка создаваемой в нем продукции осуществлялись на основе интеграции сельского хозяйства и промышленности. Это обеспечивает круглогодичное удовлетворение потребности в сельскохозяйственной продукции. Часть производимой сельскохозяйственной продукции направляется на непосредственное потребление, часть перерабатывается в готовую продукцию.

С точки зрения основных целей и задач экономических реформ, проводимых в нашей стране, можно сказать, что создание условий для развития рыночной экономики в регионе следует считать приоритетной задачей. В первые дни независимости в целях создания условий свободной конкуренции в условиях рыночной экономики были созданы различные субъекты собственности на основе приватизации всех государственных предприятий.В результате повсеместного внедрения решений по поддержке малого предпринимательства, сокращения инспекционной работы, сокращения финансовых затрат на ведение бизнеса, введения уведомительно-регистрационной системы быстро увеличилось количество зарегистрированных и действующих субъектов малого предпринимательства, да и экономические показатели у них тоже положительные.происходят изменения. В результате такой работы были созданы субъекты малого предпринимательства во всех отраслях экономики, а их количество в Кашкадарьинской области на 1 января 2022 года достигло 78 552.

Мы видим рост субъектов малого предпринимательства в регионе исходя из краткосрочного прогноза. Для краткосрочного прогноза используем следующую формулу:

$$y_{t+1} = m_{t-1} + \frac{1}{n}(y_t - y_{t-1}) \quad (1)$$

y_{t+1} -индикатор прогноза

$t+1$ -прогнозируемый диапазон

m_{t-1} -период интервал до прогноза

Формулу и критерии оценки точности прогноза, сделанного методом экстраполяции, можно рассчитать на основе следующей формулы:

$$E = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left[\frac{|y_ф - y_{ўр}|}{y_ф} * 100\right] \quad (2)$$

E	Прогноз ишончлилиги
< 10	Точность высокая
10-20	Точность хорошая
20-50	Точность удовлетворительная
> 50	Точность неудовлетворительная

Используя данные таблицы 1, определяем, насколько увеличится количество субъектов малого предпринимательства в Кашкадарьинской области в 2018-2023 гг.

$$m_{2019} = (y_{2018} + y_{2019} + y_{2020})/3 = 44295 + 57903 + 68845/3 = 57347.7$$

$$m_{2020} = \left(y_{2019} + y_{2020} + y_{2021}\right)\Big/3 = 57903 + 69843 + 74024\Big/3 = 67257.3$$

$$m_{2021} = \left(y_{2020} + y_{2021} + y_{2022}\right)\Big/3 = 68845 + 74024 + 74865\Big/3 = 72911.3$$

$$m_{2023} = \left(y_{2021} + y_{2022} + y_{2023}\right)\Big/3 = (74024 + 74865 + 78552)\Big/3 = 75813{,}67$$

$$y_{2024} = 75813{,}67 + \frac{1}{3}\left(78552 - 74865\right) = 77042{,}67$$

$$m_{2024} = 74865 + 78552 + 77042\Big/3 = 76819{,}89$$

$$y_{2025} = 76819{,}89 + \frac{1}{3}\left(77042 - 78552\right) = 76316{,}56$$

$$m_{2025} = 78552 + 77042{,}67 + 76819{,}89\Big/3 = 77471{,}52$$

$$E = 10{,}8/6 = 1{,}8$$

Это означает, что экстраполяция имеет высокую точность по критерию определения прогноза.

Ожидается увеличение количества субъектов малого предпринимательства в Кашкадарьинской области в 2025 году в 1,8 раза по сравнению с 2018 годом и до 33176 единиц в 2025 году по сравнению с 2018 годом (таблица 1).

Таблица 1

Прогноз роста количества субъектов малого предпринимательства, действующих в Кашкадарьинской области в 2024-2025 годах

Индикаторы	Годы						Прогноз		Разница 2025 г. по сравнению с 2018 г., (+;-)
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Количество хозяйствующих субъектов	44295	57903	69845	74024	74875	78552	76819	77471	33176
Средний коэффициент скольжения	-	57347	67257	72912	73805	75813	-	-	-
Средняя частота ошибок	$-\left[\frac{\lvert y_{\phi} - y_{yp}\rvert}{y_{\phi}} * 100\right]$	1	3,7	1,5	1,1	3,5	$\sum$ 10,8		

По анализу количества субъектов малого предпринимательства в Кашкадарьинской области по отраслевому составу можно наблюдать наличие диспропорций в распределении субъектов малого предпринимательства по отраслям. Количество промышленных предприятий в 2023 году увеличилось в 1,2 раза по сравнению с 2018 годом, при этом их доля в экономике снизилась в 0,2 раза, а также отрасли торговли и бытового обслуживания (0,7), жилищно-коммунального хозяйства (0,7), образования (0,7). Видно, что доля 9) в сети уменьшилась. В регионе за следующие пять лет увеличилась доля секторов экономики в строительстве (1,0), сельском хозяйстве (1,1) и транспорте (2,3), здравоохранении, спорте и социальном обеспечении (1,2).

На наш взгляд, изменение доли количества малых и частных предприятий в сети зависит от следующих факторов:

- к специализации по отраслям на основе имеющихся в регионе местных ресурсов;
- к факторам, влияющим на спрос и предложение в отраслях промышленности региона;
- к демографической ситуации в районах области;
- к составу ресурсов, необходимых для развития малого предпринимательства;
- к уровню внедрения современных технологий;

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ЭТАПЫ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ВЫСОКИХ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ

Аннотация. Работа содержит современные трактовки терминов в области цифровизации. В статье представлены этапы распространения высоких технологий в организациях, обзор цифрового менеджмента как главного инструмента цифровой трансформации компании, предложено определение понятия «цифровой менеджмент». Автором сделаны выводы о важности внедрения новых инструментов и технологий с помощью Digital Adoption Manager.

Ключевые слова: цифровизация, цифровой менеджмент, цифровая трансформация, цифровая экономика, Digital Adoption Manager.

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STAGES OF DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN ENTERPRISES

Abstract. The work contains modern interpretations of terms in the field of digitalization. The article presents the stages of the dissemination of high technologies in organizations, an overview of digital management as the main tool for digital transformation of a company, a definition of the concept of "digital management" is proposed. The author draws conclusions about the importance of introducing new tools and technologies using the Digital Adoption Manager.

Key words: digitalization, digital management, digital transformation, digital economy, Digital Adoption Manager.

На сегодняшний день термины «цифровизация», «цифровая трансформация» закрепились не только в профессиональных сообществах, но и в социуме в целом.

На данный момент в профессиональном сообществе существует некоторый недостаток научного теоретического осмысления рассматриваемых понятий. Это происходит из-за скачкообразного развития практической части вопроса. Стремительное развитие информационных технологий формируется гораздо быстрее, чем научные методологические подходы.

Трактовки существующих терминов «цифровая трансформация» и «цифровая экономика»:

цифровая трансформация — смена парадигмы технологического развития общества, определяющая изменение направлений и форм экономического развития.

цифровая трансформация в организации — процесс изменения форм, методов, средств и способов ведения финансово-экономической деятельности предприятия на основе использования цифровых технологий, игнорирование которых может привести к заметному снижению конкурентных преимуществ и экономической эффективности предприятия.

цифровая экономика — экономическая деятельность, основанная на цифровых технологиях, предусматривающая внедрение информационных технологий во все отрасли и сферы деятельности, а также перенос бизнес-процессов в цифровое пространство.

Как можно заметить, основная концепция лежит в плоскости увеличения экономических выгод и повышения эффективности бизнес процессов организации за счет внедрения не только новых технологий, но и глобальной перестройки организации в целом: ее принципов работы, ее структуры.

По мнению некоторых исследователей, в ближайшем будущем произойдет полная трансформация управляемой подсистемы предприятий — ее заменит «цифра» в виде роботов, Big Data, Data Science.

Топ-менеджмент должен быть готов к трансформации, к кардинальным изменениям в структуре, в методах работы. Для этого сформулируем некоторые этапы распространения высоких технологий в организациях:

1. Трансформация IT-технологий. Сейчас сложно представить современную организацию, которая может обойтись без помощи специализированного программного обеспечения или фреймворка. Многие производственные процессы, мониторинговые процедуры, которые ранее обеспечивались дорогостоящим оборудованием, сложными технологическими линиями, отслеживанием и контролем с помощью диаграмм и гистограмм MS Excel, сейчас представляют собой мощнейшую артиллерию программных продуктов как самостоятельных, так и уже встроенных в пакет специализированных приложений.

2. Трансформация информационно-коммуникационных технологий. Здесь речь идет как о коммуникациях внутри организации, так и, конечно, коммуникациях с потребителями. Появляется новый уровень коммуникаций «разработчики продукта — потребители результатов», например, чат-боты, контекстная реклама, анализ больших данных (посещения сайтов, активность в социальных сетях), а также возможность организации тестирования продукта (услуги) на большом количестве респондентов с эффективной обратной связью. Для сбора, обработки и анализа полученных данных разработаны цифровые технологии информационно-коммуникационного спектра

3. Цифровая трансформация бизнес-процессов. На основе данных по производственному процессу, по департаменту, по организации в целом строится бизнес-аналитика и формируются управленческие решения, сценарии реализации проекта, развития департамента или организации. Для того чтобы «оцифровать» бизнес-процессы, интегрировать их в структуру организации, возникает необходимость создания новой инфраструктуры бизнеса. Высшим уровнем развития цифровой трансформации предприятия можно считать создание digital twin, так называемого цифрового двойника организации. Он дает неограниченные возможности для моделирования и мониторинга всей деятельности компании (производственной и организационной).

Технология цифрового двойника заключается в создании виртуальной версии реально существующего объекта или процесса. Подобная технология позволяет в режиме реального времени отслеживать различные показатели рассматриваемого объекта, моделировать всевозможные ситуации посредством воздействия на параметры цифрового двойника, минимизировать риски. Применение данной технологии предоставляет возможность проведения опытов и испытаний над цифровой версией объекта, что позволяет намного быстрее и безопаснее выявлять наилучшие решения не на основе реальных проб и ошибок, а на результатах проведения виртуальных симуляций.

Цифровой менеджмент — это система управления организацией на основе новых цифровых технологий, направленная на построение устойчивой цифровой инфраструктуры с целью обеспечения стабильного роста и развития в условиях цифровизации.

Многие современные компании, вне зависимости от отрасли, пытаются максимально автоматизировать свои бизнес-процессы. Однако часто проекты по цифровой трансформации проваливаются из-за отсутствия корпоративной культуры и нежелания сотрудников использовать новые методы. Сотрудники не всегда понимают, зачем это нужно, как работает и какая в этом польза.

Для успешного внедрения цифрового менеджмента на рынке появляются вакансии Digital Adoption Manager — сотрудника, который отвечает за цифровую трансформацию бизнеса.

Digital Adoption — это адаптация к цифровым сервисам. Пользователь должен понимать, как быстрее и качественнее выполнять ту или иную задачу, какое использовать программное обеспечение (ПО) и какие алгоритмы применять, чтобы цифровые решения облегчали работу. Digital Adoption Manager — это специалист, который помогает внедрять цифровые технологии в компании. Digital Adoption Manager выступает как связующее звено между менеджерами, которые хотят внедрить что-то новое, и сотрудниками, которые будут это программное обеспечение использовать. Так он помогает упростить работу обеим сторонам.

Развитие и научное обоснование практических инструментов и методов цифрового менеджмента является задачей с высоким науч ным потенциалом, для решения которой требуется изучение лучших практик, подготовки теоретической базы и развитие нового управленческого мышления.

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РОЛЬ ГОСУДАРСТВА КАТАР В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССАХ В МУСУЛЬМАНСКОМ АРАБСКОМ МИРЕ

Аннотация. Уровень участия катарских женщин в рабочей силе выше, чем в среднем по миру, и является одним из самых высоких в арабском мире, в основном из-за увеличения числа катарских женщин, получающих ученые степени. Смешение полов ограничено, и катарские женщины публично носят традиционную одежду, в основном состоящую из абайи и шайлы, которые частично скрывают их внешний вид. В данной статье рассматривается роль государства Катар в общественно-политических процессах арабо-мусульманского мира.

Ключевые слова: Катар, социальная политика, мусульманские страны, арабский мир, правовые процессы, государственность, становление.

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THE ROLE OF THE STATE OF QATAR IN SOCIO-POLITICAL PROCESSES IN THE MUSLIM ARAB WORLD

Annotation. Because more Qatari women are pursuing advanced degrees, their labor force participation rate is rising faster than the global average and is among the highest in the Arab world. Gender mingling is uncommon, and women in Qatar typically wear the abaya and shayla in public, which partially hide their looks. The state of Qatar's involvement in the sociopolitical developments in the Arab-Muslim world is discussed in this article.

Key words: Qatar, social policy, Muslim countries, the Arab world, legal processes, statehood, formation.

Появление иных форм государственности в современном арабском регионе никогда не приводило к исчезновению иных признаков социальной лояльности. Доказательством тому является все историческое развитие этой области, и основным ее этапом был раннеисламский период, а также период возникших позднее мусульманских государств, включавших в себя арабские территории. В то же время мусульманские политические идеи и их влияние на процессы государственного строительства стали важнейшим аспектом анализа арабских политологов.

Психолог Муза Аль Малки говорит, что культурные факторы влияют на гендерную сегрегацию больше, чем религиозные факторы. Женщины в Катаре должны получить разрешение от своих опекунов-мужчин, чтобы выйти замуж, учиться за границей по государственной стипендии, занимать много государственных должностей, выезжать за границу до определенного возраста, получать определенные формы охраны репродуктивного здоровья и быть основным опекуном ребенка. Катар - исламская страна с салафитской версией суннитского ислама, что делает Катар одной из двух салафитских стран в мусульманском мире, наряду с Саудовской Аравией. Социальные ценности женщин в Катаре более либеральны, чем в Саудовской Аравии, и здесь меньше гендерной сегрегации.

Для общественных мероприятий женщин обычно не приглашают на общественные мероприятия, за исключением собраний в западном стиле или когда участники являются близкими родственниками. Государственные школы для девочек отделены от государственных школ для мальчиков. Что касается возможностей трудоустройства, женщины обычно занимают государственные должности, хотя женщины недостаточно представлены на высоких государственных должностях: в истории Катара только четыре женщины-министра были назначены. В Катаре женщины могут голосовать и занимать государственные должности.

Предварительный анализ ситуации в арабском мире позволяет дать положительный ответ на вопрос, стал ли процесс демократизации в арабском мире реальностью. Провозглашение политики плюрализма взглядов, партий и движений в Тунисе, Египте и Иордании, расширение норм парламентской жизни в странах Персидского залива и Аравийского полуострова, давняя традиция многопартийности в Марокко. Все это реальные факты, подтверждающие, что политические процессы в этих странах развиваются в направлении последовательного расширения основ демократической жизни. Список этих стран может быть более обширным. Ведь речь идет о методологии подхода к проблеме демократизации, которую можно определить исходя из интерпретации, предложенной определенными властными структурами и принятой общественным мнением.

В то же время попытка такого же анализа приводит к выявлению своеобразия локальных вариантов демократического развития, которые, если они соотносятся с западными моделями, естественным образом принимаются за идеальную матрицу демократии: Демократически избранные режимы. Обычно не учитывают конституционные ограничения их полномочий и лишение основных прав и свобод избравших их граждан, эти нормы не становятся тождественными со странами, из которых они были приняты.

Подробнее: "Во всем исламском мире, от Палестинской автономии до Ирана и Пакистана, демократизация помогает усилить роль теократических политиков, разрушая традиции секуляризма и толерантности. Завтра Тунис, Марокко, Египет и страны Персидского залива. Если бы выборы были проводимые в этих странах, получающиеся в результате режимы будут менее либеральными, чем те, которые существуют там сегодня". Существует неожиданная версия эволюции идеи западной демократии. Его стали рассматривать как "нелиберальную демократию". Это явление нуждается в объяснении.

В заключение следует отметить, что объяснение, предлагаемое арабскими политологами, прежде всего основано на идее о том, что в арабском мире существуют иные характеристики социальной лояльности, чем на Западе. Безусловно, среди этих характеристик есть принадлежность к мусульманской религии и связанной с ней цивилизации. Однако принадлежность к определенной социальной единице - племени, религиозной общине, общине или семейно-родовому объединению значима с точки зрения их численности. И только в последнюю очередь человек в арабском мире идентифицирует себя с подданным того или иного государства.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ СИСТЕМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются проблемы современного высшего образования республики Узбекистан. Производиться сравнительный анализ между системой образования «страны восходящего солнца» и Узбекистана.

Образование в Японии на данный момент является одним из лучших в мире, недаром это государство привлекательно для получение высшего образования среди молодежи. Несмотря на то, что система образования в «стране восходящего солнца» кроме того является одной из старейших, формировалась она, основываясь на уже существующей системе образования. В эпоху глобализации не стоит пренебрегать опытом иностранных государств, поэтому анализ систем образования других стран, выявление положительных и отрицательных моментов, может помочь улучшить систему образования в Узбекистане, или даже вывести ее на новый уровень.

Ключевые слова: Япония, высшее образование, система образования, материально-техническая база, подготовка кадров, учебный процесс, начальная школа, старшая школа, специальное образование.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE TRAINING SYSTEM

Abstract. The article deals with the problems of modern higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan. A comparative analysis is made between the education system of the land of the rising sun and Uzbekistan.

Education in Japan is currently one of the best in the world, no wonder this state is attractive for higher education among young people.

Despite the fact that the education system in the land of the rising sun is also one of the oldest, it was formed based on the already existing education system. In the era of globalization, one should not neglect the experience of foreign countries, therefore, an analysis of the education systems of other countries, identifying positive and negative aspects, can help improve the education system in Uzbekistan, or even bring it to a new level.

Keywords: Japan, higher education, education system, material and technical base, personnel training, educational process, elementary school, special education.

Высшее образование играет важную роль в создании мощного кадрового потенциала. Хорошее образование, которое мы даём молодому поколению, позитивно влияет на экономический рост и развитие страны.

В Узбекистане в последние годы проводится масштабная работа по модернизации системы высшего и среднего специального образования, развитию науки, внедрению современных форм и технологий обучения. Но, на правильном ли пути проводится данная модернизация, следует поразмыслить сравнительным анализом.

Исходя из потребностей реального сектора экономики и социальной сферы, в регионах страны образованы новые вузы, в том числе филиалы ведущих зарубежных высших образовательных учреждений, внедрены современные уровни образования, налажена подготовка кадров по востребованным направлениям образования бакалавриата и специальностям магистратуры.

Говоря о создании новых вузов, никто не интересовался тем, насколько их материально-техническая база отвечает требованиям, предъявляемым к учебным заведениям такого ранга, достигли ли они необходимого уровня развития, сколько процентов педагогов имеет ученую степень?

Областные педагогические институты, которые в одночасье стали университетами, далеко отставали и по всем показателям находились далеко от крупных университетов страны, а также зарубежных высших образовательных учреждений. В целом в тех вузах не произошло качественных изменений, из-за несвоевременного создания материально-технической базы.

Доля докторов и кандидатов наук среди профессорско-преподавательского состава вузов упала, в массовом порядке опытных профессоров и доцентов с большим стажем работы пенсионного возраста перевели на 0,25 ставки. Многие из них предпочли оставить свою любимую работу, с которой была связана вся их жизнь. Так они лишились возможности работать, а студенты – слушать маститых ученых и опытных педагогов.

В тот период стало трудно найти на должность заведующего кафедрой педагога с ученой степенью, из-за бюрократизма в системе получения учёной степени. Многие из числа заведующих кафедрами не имели ученой степени. Дело дошло до того, что, если подойдет моя очередь в переизбрании на занимаемую мною должность, я должен сам найти для альтернативы другого человека, который изъявит желание участвовать в конкурсе. В противном случае конкурс не проводится. В этом деле полностью отсутствовала конкуренция, так как количество остепененных педагогов уменьшилось.

На сегодняшний день особое внимание уделяется расширению охвата молодежи высшим образованием, повышению качества образования, укреплению материально-технической базы высших учебных заведений. Но, достаточно ли это?

Страна восходящего солнца, Япония, пять лет назад занимала третье место по проценту взрослого населения с высшим образованием в мире.

В бывшем СССР Узбекистан занимал одно из первых мест по количеству людей с высшим образованием на душу населения. Сейчас наша страна отстает по этому показателю даже от некоторых соседей в Центральной Азии.

Национальная программа по подготовке кадров, ещё пять лет назад, констатировала, что «только 10 процентов выпускников средней школы поступают в высшие учебные заведения». Это было сказано почти 25 лет тому назад. Что изменилось в нашей стране в этом отношении? Ничего. И в данный момент доля выпускников, поступающих в вузы, еле превышает 10 процентов» [1.Б.295].

К числу наиболее существенных недостатков действующей системы подготовки кадров следует отнести ее несоответствие требованиям демократических и рыночных преобразований, недостаточную материально-техническую и информационную базу учебного процесса, нехватку высококвалифицированных педагогических кадров, не укомплектованность качественной учебно-методической, научной литературой и дидактическими материалами, отсутствие тесного взаимодействия и взаимовыгодной интеграции между системой образования, наукой и производством.

Неразрешена проблема обеспечения тесной взаимосвязи между структурой, содержанием обучения и учебными процессами, их этапами, то есть — проблема организации системы непрерывного образования. Существующая система образования не отвечает требованиям, которые предъявляются к подготовке кадров в развитых демократических государствах.

Учебный процесс ориентируется на учащихся со средним уровнем знаний, слабо используются механизмы обучения по индивидуальным учебным программам, особенно одаренной молодежи. Учебные программы еще не полностью освободились от идеологической засоренности, в них не отводится достаточного места наукам, обучающим основам нравственности и духовности, дающим экономические, правовые и эстетические знания [2.Б.25].

Так как в структуре непрерывного образования один этап осуществляется министерством народного образования, а на другой – министерством высшего и среднего специального образования. А во многих развитых странах этими направлениями образования руководит одно министерство. Может стоит и у нас совместить два министерство в одно.

Рассмотрим, как выглядит образование в Японии системно. Система образования включает: дошкольное образование, школьное образование, высшее и специальное образование.

Дошкольное образование включает в себя несколько типов заведений: ясли, коррекционные школы и детские сады. Детские сады не являются обязательной образовательной ступенью в жизни человека в Японии. В них принимают детей от четырех до шести лет, в некоторых случаях до трех. Детские сады подразделяются на два типа – государственные и частные. Первые для самых маленьких, предназначены для того, чтобы матери быстрее могли выходить на работу после рождения ребенка. Вторые же, частные, для более взрослых, в них проводятся занятия и подготовка к школе [3.Б.174].Среди таких детских садов особое место занимают, так называемые, элитные сады, находящиеся под опекой престижных университетов. Будущее ребенка, попавшего в такой детский сад, предопределено заранее. По достижению определенного возраста он переходит в университетскую школу, а после нее без экзаменов поступает в соответствующий университет.

В детских садах воспитатели объединяют детей в маленькие группы (по японскому – «хан»). Каждый год группы расформировываются и создаются заново. Постоянная смена состава групп предназначена для того, чтобы предоставить детям обширную практику для социализации. Таким способом с раннего детства малышей приучают работать в коллективе, точно выполнять то, что от них требуется, и что важно – не мешать при этом другим.

Также существуют ясли, в которые принимают с одного года, но в них ребенка отдать не так просто. Для этого нужно представить комиссии заявление и документ, подтверждающий крайнюю необходимость, при том, что комиссия может отказать.

Школьное образование в Японии также проходит в несколько ступеней: начальная школа, средняя и старшая. Что интересно, нумерация классов отличается от нашей, то есть не сквозная, а внутренняя система классов – второй класс начальной школы, третий класс средней школы и так далее. Начальная школа обязательна для всех и бесплатна. В начальной школе дети изучают математику, японский язык, изобразительное искусство, естествознание (физику, химию, биологию), обществоведение (этику, историю, этикет), музыку, физкультуру и домашнее хозяйство[4.Б.208]. У каждого класса есть свой кабинет, куда и приходят учителя, уроки длятся по сорок пять – пятьдесят минут, обучение проходит пять-шесть дней в неделю, что в общем схоже с нашей системой образования. Однако есть и различия. Во-первых, в классах большое по нашим меркам число учеников – до сорока человек. Во-вторых, в некоторых школах обучение мальчиков и девочек происходит отдельно. В начальной школе детей рассаживают подвое и очень часто меняют местами, как и в детском саду, что опять же развивает коммуникабельность и умение работать в коллективе.

Средняя школа также является бесплатной и обязательной. К основным изучаемым дисциплинам добавляются английский язык и несколько специальных предметов в зависимости от школы (алгебра, геометрия, биология и другие). Старшая школа не является обязательной, да и бесплатной тоже не является. Учреждения государственной собственности лишь могут обучать по более низким ценам. К моменту поступления в старшую школу подросткам уже, как правило, исполняется пятнадцать – шестнадцать лет.

Система образования построена таким образом, что люди, поступающие в старшую школу, уже знают, кем хотят стать в жизни. Им приходится выбирать специализацию, в зависимости от пожеланий, от которой далее и зависят изучаемые предметы. Обычно приходится выбирать между гуманитарным направлением и естественнонаучным, однако нередко учащиеся заранее знают какую именно науку хотят изучать больше и глубже. Помимо привычным нам предметов – экономика, физика, иностранные языки, алгебра, японские ученики могут выбрать и ряд специфических, таких как торговля, промышленность, медицина, политэкономия и даже рыбалка.

Основные усилия обучающихся на этапе высшей школы направлены на подготовку к экзаменам и их успешной сдаче, для поступления в высшие учебные заведения. До окончания «старшей ступени» японцы сдают экзамены пять раз в год – после каждого триместра и в середине первого и второго.

Самый большой стресс – сдача выпускных экзаменов, от которых зависит престижность будущего учебного заведения. Получить высшее образование можно тремя способами[5.Б.106]. Первый – это колледж. Обучение длится от двух до пяти лет, предметы в зависимости от специальности. После колледжа можно поступить на третий курс университета.

Второй способ получения высшего образования – поступление в учреждения профессиональной подготовки. В них, подобно нашим лицеям, преподают узкие специальности, такие как парикмахер, кондитер, электрик и другие. И третий способ – поступление в университет. Для получения диплома бакалавра необходимо проучиться четыре года, затем два года в магистратуре и три года в докторантуре.

Поступление в именитые ВУЗы обеспечивает дальнейшее трудоустройство в престижной компании, что для японцев очень важно, ведь они привыкли всю жизнь работать в одном месте, вот такой менталитет.

Таким образом, как и любая другая система образования, японская имеет ряд положительных и ряд отрицательных моментов. К плюсам стоит отнести престижность на мировом уровне, воспитание обучающихся на протяжении всего периода обучения в коллективе с постоянной сменой обстановки и, конечно же, индивидуальная и специализированная программа обучения. К минусам можно отнести высокую стоимость обучения и большую учебную нагрузку [6.Б.462].

В Японии профессия учителя высоко ценится, а значит, и отношение школьников соответствующее.

В вузе действует пятибалльная система, но оценки выставляют буквами — A, B, C, D, F. Учителя в японских школах не ставят отметки за домашнюю работу, не оценивают готовность школьников к уроку. Они обводят правильно выполненные задания в красный кружок, а остальное оставляют на будущее. Периодически японские школьники пишут тесты по всем предметам, которые оцениваются по 100-балльной шкале.

Вывод и предложение. Может и нам стоит пересмотреть систему образования в целом, начиная с первого и второго этапов. Целесообразно было бы применение пяти бальной системы не в цифрах, а буквами ABCDF, так же как в Японии, чтобы поднять в них самооценку.

Может стоит поэкспериментировать в одной из школ по системе восходящей страны. Важно не время затраченное на этот эксперимент, а его результат.

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К ВОПРОСУ О ГЕМОСТАЗЕ У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ИШЕМИЧЕСКОЙ БОЛЕЗНЬЮ СЕРДЦА И КОРОНОВИРУСНОЙ ИНФЕКЦИЕЙ

Аннотация. Обследовано 75 пациентов для изучения системы гемостаза при короновирусной инфекции у пациентов с ИБС, госпитализированных в COVID-центр. Наиболее часто встречалось тяжелое течение COVID-19, причем у пациентов самой старшей возрастной группы, не зависимо от гендерных особенностей. Анализ коагуляционных показателей выявил существенные изменения в системе гемостаза у пациентов с ИБС на фоне короновирусной инфекции, особенно это касалось фибриногена, как у мужчин, так и женщин, и тромботеста и протромбинового индекса у мужчин.

Ключевые слова: короновирирусная инфекция, тяжесть течения COVID-19, гемостаз, коагуляционные показатели.

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ON THE QUESTION OF HEMOSTASIS IN PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE AND CORONAVIRUS INFECTION

Annotation. 75 patients were examined to study the hemostasis system in case of coronovirus infection in patients with coronary artery disease hospitalized *in the COVID center. The most common severe course of COVID-19 occurred in patients of the oldest age group, regardless of gender. An analysis of coagulation parameters revealed significant changes in the hemostasis system in patients with coronary artery disease against the background of coronovirus infection, especially in fibrinogen, both in men and women, and thrombotest and prothrombin index in men.*

Key words: coronovirus infection, severity of COVID-19, hemostasis, coagulation parameters.

Введение. Изучение патогенеза COVID-19 показало, что коронавирусная инфекция, воздействуя на стенки сосудов и свертывающую системы крови, приводит к эндотелиальной дисфункции и гиперкоагуляции. Заболеванию подвержены люди всех возрастов, медианный возраст людей с инфекцией SARS-CoV-2 составляет 50 лет [1, 7]. Тяжёлые же формы болезни с большей вероятностью могут развиться у пожилых людей и у людей с определёнными сопутствующими заболеваниями, такими как сердечные-сосудистые и др., которые вносят свой вклад в течение, исход короновирусной инфекции [1, 7]. Важной для практического здравоохранения является оценка основных маркеров, связанных с коагулопатией при COVID-19 [3, 5, 6], как в острый период заболевания, так и в период реконвалесценции, что имеет важное значение для разработки комплексного подхода по предотвращению и лечению осложнений COVID-19.

Цель исследования: Изучить особенности гемостаза у пациентов с ишемической болезнью сердца, инфицированных COVID-19.

Материалы и методы. Объектом для исследования послужили 75 мужчин и женщин с ИБС, сплошной выборки, находившихся на стационарном лечении в COVID-центре города Андижана и 32 пациента с ИБС без короновирусной инфекции, то есть проведено исследование «случай-контроль».

Выполнен ретроспективный анализ историй болезней с изучением клинического диагноза, лабораторно-биохимических и инструментальных исследований, подтверждающих как основной диагноз, так и сопутствующую патологию. Система гемостаза изучалась по таким показателям, как фибриноген, тромботест и протромбиновый индекс (ПТИ). Оценка степени тяжести COVID-19 проводилась по рекомендациям Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации [1].

Результаты исследования. Из сплошной выборки были отобраны пациенты с ИБС – 75 чел., из которых 46,7% были мужчины и 53,3% женщины, составившие основную группу исследования. В группу сравнения вошли лица с ИБС без COVID-19 - 32 пациента, из них 50% мужчин и 50% женщин, сопоставимые по возрасту с основной группой.Среди пациентов с ИБС в обеих группах были преимущественно лица старших возрастных групп, т.е. старше 50 лет.

При изучении частоты и структуры COVID-19 по степени тяжести у мужчин и женщин в зависимости от возраста было получено, что среди госпитальных больныхкороновирусная инфекция критической степени тяжести встречалась у 2,8%, причем только у мужчин в возрастной группе - старше 71 года – 18,2%. COVID-19 тяжелой степени был диагностирован у 63,9%, наиболее часто у лиц старше 70 летнего возраста – у 72,7%, а у пациентов 51-60 и 61-70 лет оно встречалось по 60,0%, соответственно.

Средней степени тяжести короновирусная инфекция определялось у 33,3%, чаще у пациентов 51-60 и 61-70 летнего возраста – по 40,0%, соответственно. Пациентов с легким течениемCOVID-19 не встречалось совсем, так как такие больные не нуждались в госпитализации и лечились амбулаторно.

Анализируя частоту и структуру COVID-19 в зависимости от гендерныхособенностейпациентов было получено, что у мужчин иу женщин примерно с одинаковой частотой встречались средне-тяжелое - 35,3% и31,6%, соответственно, и тяжелое течение короновирусной инфекции, которое достоверно чаще отмечено у женщин, и68,4% (26 чел.) и 58,8% (20 чел.), P<0,05, соответственно.

Нами изучены некоторые аспекты системы гемостаза у пациентов с ИБС на фоне короновирусной инфекции, так как активация коагуляции при COVID-19 - это особенность, отличающая его от других респираторных заболеваний. Анализ был проведен у 72 пациентов, из которых 45,8% были мужчины и 54,2% – женщины. Результаты исследования показали, что в общей группе изменения показателей гемостаза в сторону гиперкоагуляции встречались у 59,2% и достоверно чаще у мужчин – 63,6%, по сравнению с женщинами – 55,3%, P<0,05.

При анализе изменения каждого показателя с учетом гендерных различий пациентов, оказалось, что фибриноген, тромботест и ПТИ достоверно чаще определялись у мужчин – 60,1%, 63,6% и 54,5%, соответственно, по сравнению с женщинами – 50,0%, 36,8% и 36,8%, соответственно, P<0,05.

То есть, гиперкоагуляционное состояние при новой коронавирусной инфекции у пациентов с ИБС обусловлено повышенной концентрацией фибриногена, котораянаходилась в диапазоне от 4,1 до 9,0 г/л, тромботеста, уровень которого был от 6 до 9 степени и повышением ПТИ от 105 до 115%.

Анализируя повышенные показатели гемостаза у пациентов с ИБС в зависимости от тяжести течения инфекции, было получено, что достоверно чаще встречалось тяжелое течение COVID-19 - 69,0%, причем, как среди мужчин – 61,9%, так и особенно среди женщин 76,2%, по сравнению со средне-тяжелым течением короновирусной инфекции, соответственно, у мужчин - 38,1%, $P<0,05$; у женщин – 23,8%, $P<0,01$.

Для изучения вклада коагуляционных нарушений в течение короновирусной инфекции, нами проведен сравнительный анализ между основной группой - лицами с ИБС, находившиеся на стационарном лечении в COVID-центре и пациентами с ИБС без COVID-19, сопоставимых по возрасту.

В двух группах пациентов были изучены лабораторные показатели.

В общем анализе крови, кроме анемии, изменения выявлялись преимущественно в части показателей белой крови. Более выраженные отклонения, проявляющиеся лимфопенией и моноцитозом ($p<0,01$ и $p<0,01$, соответственно), были характерны для больных 1-й группы. Лимфопения диагностирована у пациентов с ИБС на фоне COVID-19 у 67,6% по сравнению с группой сравнения – 21,9%.

Мы оценили средние значения показателей гемостаза в исследуемых группах. В основной группе пациентов с ИБС повышенные показатели встречались достоверно чаще - у 59,2%, чем в группе сравнения у 53,1%, $P<0,05$. Достоверная разница в группах наблюдалась в показателях уровня фибриногена ($p<0,01$), значениях тромботеста ($p<0,05$) и ПТИ ($p<0,05$).

То есть, значения критериев антикоагулянтного потенциала системы гемостаза в нашей выборке пациентов превышали границы референсного интервала.

При сравнении повышенных показателей гемокоагуляции у мужчин в исследуемых группах была получена достоверная разница по тромботесту – 63,6% и 56,3% ($P<0,05$) и по ПТИ – 54,5% и 43,7%, соответственно, ($P<0,05$). А при сравнении повышенных показателей гемостаза среди женщин, достоверные различия касались только фибриногена – 50,0% в основной группе и 43,8% в группе сравнения, ($P<0,05$).

Выводы: В нашем исследовании наиболее часто встречалось тяжелое течение COVID-19, причем у пациентов самой старшей возрастной группы, как у мужчин, так и женщин, что совпадает с результатами подобных исследований других авторов, указывающих, что при наличии ИБС вероятность развития тяжелых форм COVID-19 увеличивалась в 2,5 раза [2, 7]. Анализ коагуляционных показателей выявил существенные изменения в системе гемостаза у пациентов с ИБС на фоне короновирусной инфекции, особенно это касалось фибриногена, как у мужчин, так и женщин, и тромботеста и ПТИ у мужчин.

Нарушения в системе гемостаза, вероятно, повлияло на тяжесть течения COVID-19 у данной категории больных, не зависимо от гендерных различий пациентов.То есть, коагуляция и воспаление - это два взаимосвязанных процесса, при которых, различные компоненты системы гемостаза активируют иммунные клетки, при этом сами в ответ активируются иммунной системой [5].

Таким образом, нами, как и другими исследователями установлена протромботическая направленность нарушений системы гемостаза у пациентов с новой коронавирусной инфекцией в острый период болезни [4, 5, 6], которая ведет к развитию ТЭЛА, инфарктам и инсультам, альвеолярным микротромбозам.

Поэтому, необходимо рассматривать дисрегуляцию коагуляции с развитием тромботических осложнений на фоне воспалительного повреждения эндотелия сосудов как предмет для более детального анализа с целью подбора адекватной лекарственной терапии, направленной на предотвращение последствий инфекции.

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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ЗАНЯТИЙ ВОЛЕЙБОЛОМ В ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯХ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается методические основызанятий волейбола в высших учебных заведениях. Волейбол – это командная игра, где каждый игрок действует с учетом своего партнера. Для волейбола характерны чередования движений, быстрая смена ситуаций, изменение интенсивности и деятельности каждого игрока.

Ключевые слова: команда, соперник, игра, правила, студенты, навык, воля, эффект.

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METHODOLOGICAL BASES OF VOLLEYBALL CLASSES IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Annotation. The article discusses the methodological foundations of volleyball lessons in higher educational institutions. Volleyball is a team game where each player acts according to his partner. Volleyball is characterized by alternating movements, a quick change of situations, a change in the intensity and activity of each player.

Key words: team, opponent, game, rules, students, skill, will, effect.

Волейбол – один из популярных видов спорта в высших учебных заведениях. Его отличает богатое и разнообразное двигательное содержание, поэтому для игры в волейбол необходимо уметь быстро бегать, мгновенно менять направление и скорость движения, высоко прыгать, обладать силой, ловкостью и выносливостью.

Волейбол (от англ. *volley* — удар с лёта и *ball* — мяч) в переводе с английского означает летающий мяч – это вид спорта, целью в котором является направить мяч в сторону соперника таким образом, чтобы он приземлился на половине соперника или добиться ошибки со стороны игрока команды соперника [4,6].

Официально датой рождения игры считают 1895 г. Двадцатилетний американский преподаватель физкультуры из Холиокского колледжа (штат Массачусетс) Уильям Дж. Морган объявил об изобретении игры волейбол. 9 февраля 1895 г. в спортивном зале он подвесил теннисную сетку на высоте 197 см, и его ученики, число которых на площадке не ограничивалось, стали перебрасывать через неё баскетбольную камеру. Уильям Дж. Морган назвал игру «минтонет».

В 1897 г. были разработаны спортивные правила этой игры, которые неоднократно изменялись и дополнялись. Игра очень быстро распространилась в Японии, Китае, на Филиппинах, а позднее - в Европе.

Волейбол – эффективное и разностороннее средство физического воспитания и личностного развития. Занятия волейболом благотворно влияют на многие функциональные системы организма, доводя их до высокой степени совершенства.

Волейбол - популярная игра во многих странах мира. «Волейбол», который включен в программу в высших учебных заведениях, является основой формирования у студентов навыков, необходимых для будущей профессиональной деятельности педагога по физической культуре и спорту [5,6].

В учебном процессе волейбол используется как важное средство общей физической подготовки учащихся. Программа по волейболу предусматривает приобретение учащимися теоретических сведений, овладение основными приемами техники и тактики, приобретение навыков участия в игре и организации самостоятельных занятий.

Основными задачами курса являются: обучение студентов технико-тактическим приемам волейбола и развития специальных физических качеств.

На занятиях студенты в основном знакомятся с основами волейбола для последующего участия в массовых соревнованиях, а также повышают физическую подготовленность средствами волейбола.

Широкое применение волейбола в физическом воспитании объясняется несколькими примерами: доступность игры для различного возраста; возможность его использования для всестороннего физического развития и укрепления здоровья, воспитания моральных и волевых качеств. А также вовремя использование его как полезного и эмоционального вида активного отдыха при организации досуга молодежи, простотой правил игры, высоким зрелищным эффектом игрового состязания, простотой инвентаря, оборудования и площадки для игры [4,6].

Волейбол – это командная игра, где каждый игрок действует с учетом своего партнера. Для волейбола характерны чередования движений, быстрая смена ситуаций, изменение интенсивности и деятельности каждого игрока. Условия игровой деятельности приучают студентов подчинять свои действия интересам коллектива в достижении единой цели, действовать с максимальным напряжением своих сил и возможностей, преодолевать трудности в ходе соревновании, мгновенно оценивать сложившуюся обстановку и принимать правильные решения. Эти особенностиволейбола способствуют воспитанию у студентов чувства коллективизма, целенаправленности, внимания и скорость реакции, способности управлять своими эмоциями, развитию основных физических качеств.

Процесс игры определяется наличием техники, тактики и стратегии. Без этих составляющих спортивное единоборство команд невозможно.

Техника — это комплекс приемов игры (подачи, передачи мяча, нападающие удары, блокирование, прием мяча).

Тактика — это система действий в защите и нападении, направленных на решение текущих задач борьбы в ходе встречи.

Стратегия — это искусство руководства подготовкой к соревнованиям и руководство в период соревнований [2,6].

Объем и содержание учебного материала зависят от года обучения. На первых двух курсах материал разнообразен в пределах общеразвивающих, подготовительных и подводящих упражнений, а также элементов техники и тактики игры. Особенности начального этапа обучения технике игры в волейбол: общее ознакомление с игровыми приемами; выполнение игрового приема в упрощенных условиях; изучение технического приема в условиях, приближенных к игровым; совершенствование технического приема в игре [1,6].

Таким образом, использования волейбола в качестве основного средства занятий по физическому воспитанию и проведения факультативных занятий удалось добиться достоверного повышения интереса студентов к занятиям по волейболу, удалось добиться и статистически значимого прироста физической подготовленности студентов.

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МУЗЫКАЛЬНЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ XVII ВЕКА, УПОМЯНУТЫЕ В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ ДАРВИША АЛИ ЧАНГИ

Аннотация. Узбекская музыка очень богата и уникальна, имеет свою историю. Особенно интересно изучение истории музыкальных инструментов сегодняшним студентам. А для получения дополнительной информации по этому поводу обратимся к древним рукописям, музыкальным трактатам. Потому что в них мы получаем конкретные ответы на вопросы, которые для нас загадочны. Одним из таких музыкальных трактатов является “Трактат о музыке” Дервеша Али Чанги, с помощью которого мы получаем много ценной информации о древних музыкальных инструментах, их истории, строении и потреблении.

Ключевые слова: музыкальный трактат, музыкальные инструменты, танбур, рубаб, чанг, най.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE XVII CENTURY MENTIONED IN THE WORKS OF DARVISH ALI CHANGI

Abstract. Uzbek music is very rich and unique, has its own history. It is especially interesting for today's students to study the history of musical instruments. And for more information about this, let's turn to ancient manuscripts, musical treatises. Because in them we get concrete answers to questions that are mysterious to us. One of such musical treatises is the “Treatise on Music” by Dervesh Ali Changi, with the help of which we get a lot of valuable information about ancient musical instruments, their history, structure and consumption.

Keywords: musical treatise, musical instruments, tambur, rubab, chang, nay.

Восточная музыка считается самым уникальным и неповторимым образцом среди мировых искусств. Красота этого искусства всегда привлекала внимание и признание. Наши великие ученые всегда вовлекались в мир музыкального искусства. Это не зря, конечно. Магия и чудо музыки окружают любого созерцающего ученого в своем собственном мире. Восточная музыка с большим интересом изучается многими учеными. Особенно музыкальные инструменты, демонстрирующие свою красоту, всегда привлекали внимание ученых.

Великий ученый-музыковед Дарвеш Али Чанги посвятил свою жизнь изучению музыки. Об этом свидетельствует его произведение «Рисолаи мусикий». Главы V и VI данного труда посвящены сведениям о национальных инструментах, составляющих основу восточной музыки. Дарвеш Али Чанги подчеркивает, что музыкальные инструменты в основном изготавливались из дерева тутовника, а струны — из шелка. Делая особый акцент на взаимном балансе дерева тутовника и шелка, он признает, что звук, который они издают вместе, имеет свойство охватывать человеческую психику. Иногда вместо шелковых нитей использовались серебряные. Поскольку серебряные струны легко могли заменить шелковые, звук серебряных струн не отличался от звуков, издаваемых шелковыми струнами.[30]

Музыкальный трактат Дарвеша Али Чанги содержит информацию о ряде музыкальных инструментов. Одним из них является танбур. «Танбур — один из древнейших музыкальных инструментов, история которого восходит к Древней Греции», — говорит автор. Автор даже связывает его название с древнегреческим языком. То есть тан - сердце и бура - чесалка, то есть танбур (тамбуре) означает "чесалка сердца". Кроме того, танбур считается учителем других ударных инструментов.[31]

Сведения об инструменте чанг также встречаются в музыкальном трактате Дарвеша Али Чанги. То есть автор описал ее как невесту инструментов. По мнению некоторых ученых, пороховой инструмент был изготовлен на основе 32 ладов танбура. Дарвеш Али Чанги, пишущий о чанге, цитирует несколько рассказов и историй. Одна из них гласит, что в конце XVI века в Бухаре жил один из известных людей, получивший имя Ходжаи Калон, шейх Ходжа. Саад тяжело заболевает. Его лечил врач по имени Султан Мухаммад и рекомендовал слушать мелодии, играемые на этом инструменте, чтобы облегчить боль. Тогда шейх Ходжа Саад попросил Дарвеша Али Чанги помочь ему в этом деле. В течение трех месяцев Дарвеш Али играет красивые мелодии на инструменте чанг в присутствии пациента, и пациент уходит на своих ногах. По этой причине автор подчеркивает успокаивающие и умиротворяющие этого инструмента.

Кроме того, по информации автора, инструмент чанг имеет 26 струн и 7 ладов. Каждый лад считается началом определенного макома. Например, из первого - Рост, из второго - Наво, из третьего - Хиджоз, из четвертого - Зангула, из пятого - Хоссейни, из шестого - Ирак, из седьмого - Кучик.

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Таким образом, эти лады служили для исполнения макомов. Но он подчеркивает, что настоящий искусный исполнитель должен уметь исполнять все двенадцать макомов в этих 7 ладах. Дарвеш Али Чанги в своем произведении «Рисолаи мусикий» также сделал акцент на най. Там сказано, что этот инструмент является одним из древнейших инструментов. Най в основном изготавливается из тростника, но есть и изготовленные из необработанной древесины. Отличие тростникового от деревянной в том, что на тростниковом нае можно сыграть несколько макомов, а на деревянной — любую мелодию. Это можно объяснить тем, что у деревянного ная тоже есть восьмой лад. Поэтому на этом нае можно было играть макомы Рост, Панджигох шуба, Наво и Сегох. По словам автора, деревянный най назывался «найи рост», а сделанная из тростника – «зери дим».

О инструменте канун в трактате сказано, что он остался со времен древних греков и что он имеет шесть тонов. Музыкальный инструмент уд описан в музыкальном трактате как «... король всех инструментов». Потому что он считается лучшим среди всех струнных музыкальных инструментов по приятности звучания и широте диапазона. Он состоит из 12 пар шелковых нитей. Каждая из шести основных струн имеет свое название: первая – хадд, вторая – зерр, третья – лисон, четвертая – маслас, пятая – бам, шестая – мукталиф. Уд – очень древний инструмент, и его происхождение восходит к легендарному иранскому подишаху Джамшиду. Еще одним из струнных музыкальных инструментов является рубаб, который, по мнению автора, был очень распространен среди народов Средней Азии в период правления султана Мухаммада Хорезмшаха (596/1200 - 617\1220). Но позже эти земли были оккупированы Чингисханом. Талантливый и уникальный музыкант, живший в то время во дворце хорезмшаха, Уста Махмуд Мухаммад, играющий на рубабе, после падения империи хорезмшахов уехал в другие страны и отправился к поэту Джалалуддин Руми.

Кобыз также является струнным музыкальным инструментом. В трактате Дарвеша Али Чанги говорится, что инструмент кобыз был изготовлен султаном Увайсом Джалоиром (757/1356 - 776/1374), великим музыкантом и великим знатоком музыки. Для изготовления кобыза он использовал инструмент рубаб, то есть удлинил гриф рубаба и, соответственно, увеличил его корпус. Автор также привел некоторые сведения об инструменте руд, который считается одним из древнейших инструментов. По мнению некоторых ученых, руд на самом деле является инструментом борбад. Но мнение многих ученых совершенно противоположное. Говорят, что руд и борбад — совершенно разные музыкальные инструменты. Эти инструменты сильно отличаются друг от друга. Например, есть различия в построении их струн. Инструмент Руд имеет 4 струны и обтянут кожей с обеих сторон корпуса. Гриф в четыре раза больше, чем гриф борбада. Мелодии на инструменте руд исполняются на смычке, как и на гиджаке.[32]

Дарвеш Али Чанги также рассказал о чагоне, музыкальном инструменте, очень похожем на уд. Говорят, что происхождение инструмента связано с древнегреческими музыкантами. Рухавза — струнный музыкальный инструмент, очень похожий на музыкальный инструмент рубаб. Он имеет 6 струн и имеет китайское происхождение. В Китае изготовлялся и широко использовался рухавза, но использовался ли этот инструмент в Моварounнахре или нет, автор на этом не останавливался. В трактате упоминается об инструменте кунгуре, изготовленном в Индии, он имел 5 ладов. Если умелый музыкант настроит ее звучание как у бубна, он не захочет с ней расставаться.

Дарвеш Али Чанги также написал описания органона, музыкального инструмента, сделанного в Древней Греции, на котором играли 40 музыкантов. Это как ящик, вокруг которого они собираются, как ткачи. По словам автора, эта информация была получена из уст людей, но как он ни старался, никаких подтверждений найти не смог.

Конечно, мы можем получить много информации о древней истории восточной музыки через древние рукописи и трактаты. Их максимальное изучение и исследование считается одним из актуальных вопросов на сегодняшний день.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ИСТОРИИ ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ИЗУЧЕННОСТИ И ОСНОВНЫЕ ЗАДАЧИ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ТОПОНИМОВ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. Статья посвящена некоторым аспектам истории географической изученности топонимов Узбекистана, а также основным задачам исследования топонимов, вытекающих из принятих нормативно-правовых актов по географическим названиям, принятых в Республике Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: географические названия, история географической изученности, топонимика, ученые средневекового Востока, транскрипция географических названий, этнотопонимы, классификация географических названий, топонимические исследования.

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SOME ASPECTS OF THE HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE AND THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY OF TOPONYMS OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The article is devoted to some aspects of the history of geographical study of toponyms of Uzbekistan, as well as the main tasks of the study of toponyms flowing from the adopted normative legal acts on geographical names adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: geographical names, history of geographical study, toponymy, scientists of the medieval East, transcription of geographical names, ethnotoponyms, classification of geographical names, toponymic research, toponymic maps, recommendations for naming and renaming geographical names.

Введение. Географические названия окружают нас везде. Без преувеличения можно сказать, что мы живем в мире географических названий, т.е. топонимов. Без них практически невозможна никакая человеческая деятельность, они фиксируют место нашего рождения, жительства, работы и др. Многие события нашей жизни мы воспринимаем через географические названия.

Как известно, топонимика является интегральной наукой, возникшей на стыке географии, лингвистики и истории.

Основная часть. История географической изученности топонимов Узбекистана и Средней Азии, в целом связана трудами ученых античного периода. Топонимические заметки нашего края сопровождали описание или упоминание различных географических объектов в известных античных трудах Геродота («История»), Страбона («География»), Помипония Мела (“Хорография”), Плиния (“Естественная история”) и других.

Более научный характер имеют топонимические данные учёных средневекового Востока. В частности, в трудах Абу Райхан аль-Беруни («Конуни Масъуди», «Индия», «Сайдана», X-XI вв.), Махмуда Кашгари («Диван ал-лугатит турк»), Ибн Сино («Берега морей»), анонимного автора «Худуд ал-олам» много сведений о топонимике.

В произведении З.М.Бабура «Бабурнаме» при описании территорий было использовано много краеведческих сведений. В произведениях Абу Хайяна (XIII – XIV вв.), Дж.Турки (XIV – XV вв.), Улугбека (XIV – XV вв.), Абулгази (XVI в.), Бухари (Вазих) (XIX в.) имеются сведения о топонимике и географической терминологии Средней Азии и Узбекистана. В XX столетии в географическое изучение топонимов, наряду с местными учеными, внесли большой вклад русские исследователи. Среди них надо особо отметить В.В.Бартольда, В.П.Семенова-Тяншаньского, Э.М.Мурзаева. В истории изучения топонимики Средней Азии видное место занимает венгерский ученый-путешественник Вамберий (1832-1913). Он путешествовал по Средней Азии, в его трудах «Бухара или история Мавераннахра», «Географические названия Центральной Азии» даётся около 600 географический названий и терминов.

Географическое изучение топонимов Узбекистана и его развитие тесно связаны с именем Х.Х.Хасанова. Его труды «Транскрипция географических названий» (1962, на узб. языке), «Из истории топонимики Средней Азии» (1965, на узб. языке), «Язык Земли» (1977, на узб. языке), «Тайны географических названий» (1985, на узб. языке), а также научные статьи «Ценный источник по топонимике Средней и Центральной Азии» («Топонимика Востока», 1962), «Отрар или Тараз?» («Топонимика Востока»,1969), «Историко-топонимическая схема Средней Азии» («Топонимика Востока», 1969) и др. являются ценнейшими источниками по топонимике Средней Азии и Узбекистана. В своих исследованиях Х.Х.Хасанов уделял большое внимание теоретическим проблемам топонимики, происхождению географических названий, смысловому значению, транскрипции, правописанию, этимологии, исследованию топотерминов, а также классификации и образованию топонимов при помощи географических терминов. «Если внимательно смотреть на географическое названия, то значительная их часть состоит из двух (Иссыккуль, Денау, Чукурсай, Кызылкум, Бабатаг и др.), небольшая часть из одного или двух-трех слов (Нав, Зах, Изза, Арал, Сох и др.)» [1, 32].

Работа «Транскрипция географических названий» (1962, на узб. языке) посвящена транскрипции и правописанию географических названий на узбекском языке.

Книга «Из истории топонимики Средней Азии» (1965, на узб. языке) посвящена теоретическим вопросам топонимики, в ней также имеется топонимический словарь. В приложении дается толкование исторических названий Средней Азии.

Работа Х.Х.Хасанова «Тайны географических названий» (1985, на узб. языке) играет большую роль в развитии топонимики в Узбекистане. В ней освещены этимология и толкование некоторых географических названий Убекистана, топонимика в трудах Беруни и Бабура, типы географических названий по происхождению, преподавание топонимики на уроках географии в средней школе, занимательные топонимические вопросы, превращение собственного географического названия в нарицательные термины (детопонимизация), топонимическое краеведение, топонимические термины на разных языках мира, толкование некоторых крупных географических названий мира. Каждый преподаватель географии может найти занимательную информацию в этой книге, разные топонимические игры, викторины, кроссворды, необходимые для плодотворного проведения занятия. Молодые специалисты-географы, филологи, историки могут, расширить и пополнить свои теоретические знания.

Х.Х.Хасанов, можно сказать, является основателем научной школы топонимики и географической терминологии в Узбекистане.

К числу первых узбекских топонимистов, внесших вклад в развитие топонимики Узбекистана, следует отнести С.К.Караева [2]. Он в своих исследованиях большое внимание уделял этимологии топонимов. С.К.Караев пришёл к выводу, что среди географических названий Узбекистана большой удельный вес занимают этнотопонимы, т.е. географические названия, носящие имена узбекских племен, родов и их многочисленных мелких родовых делений. Согласно преданиям, существовало 92 узбекских племени или рода, каждое из которых, в свою очередь, делилось на мелкие подразделения. Многие из них в настоящее время забыты, но сохранились в названиях.

Научные взгляды С.К.Караева отражены в произведениях «Толкование географических названий» (1978, на узб. языке), «Знаете ли вы толкование географических названий» (1970, на узб. языке), «Этнонимика» (1979 на узб. языке), «Топонимия Узбекистана» (1991), «Топонимы

Ташкента» (1991, на узб. языке), «Топонимия областей Узбекистана» (2005, на узб. языке), Топонимика (2006, на узб. языке) и др. В научных трудах С.К.Караев особое внимание уделил классификации географических названий. Основываясь на научных взглядах Э.М.Мурзаева, ойконимию Узбекистана он делил на физико-географические и социально-экономические ойконимы. По мнению ученого, к физико-географическим ойконимам относятся гидроойконимы, оройконимы, фитоойконимы, зоойконимы. В первоначальной стадии взаимоотношения природы и общества значительная часть топонимов связаны с природой и природными явлениями.

Социально-экономические ойконимы С.К.Караев предлагает делить на антропоойконимы, этноойконимы, промышленные ойконимы, рыночно-транспортные ойконимы, социальные ойконимы, идеологические ойконимы, мигроойконимы.

Топонимические вопросы Узбекистана затрагивались и в работах П.Н.Гулямова. Он больше всего занимался географической терминологией и составлением толковых словарей. Однако в его работах освещены также правописание топонимов и географических терминов и перевод с русского на узбекский язык. Ими в соавторстве издано учебное пособие для географов «Топонимика и географическая терминология» [3].

Немного работ по отдельным регионам Узбекистана. Так, например, изучением топонимии Каракалпакстана с географической точки зрения занимался К.Сейтниязов [4]. В его работах были исследованы топонимы северных районов правобережья Каракалпакстана, их типизация, распространение географических названий различного типа, выявлены ареалы географических названий населенных пунктов по родоплеменному составу каракалпаков, раскрыта этимология местных названий, проведена корректировка географических названий на каракалпакском и русском языках, составлена карта топонимов данной территории.

Кроме того, топонимы Джизакской области географически изучены К.Хакимовым [5]. В работе исследовано влияние региональных экономических и социально-географических факторов на формирование топонимов, определены закономерности именования разных объектов, проведен анализ существующих различий между названиями населенных пунктов, составлена карта ойконимов Джизакской области, а также разработаны рекомендации по наименованию новостроящихся населенных пунктов.

В последние годы появились работы по топонимике географов Ю.Ахмадалиева [6] и А.Низомова [7].

Велика роль в изучении топонимики Узбекистана филологов и историков. Среди них надо отметить труды А.Мухаммеджанова, Э.Бегматова, Т.Нафасова, Н.Ахунова, Л.Каримовой, А.Буриева, З.Дусимова, Х.Эгамова, М.Мамедова, С.Наимова, Т.Эназарова и др.

В настоящее время вопросам топонимики уделяется большое внимание. После принятия Закона Республики Узбекистан «О наименовании географических объектов» (12 октября 2011 г.) [8] этот вопрос стал еще актуальнее. Принятый Закон ставит перед топонимистами, географами, филологами, историками, картографами следующие задачи:

1. Составление государственного реестра существующих географических названий Узбекистана.
2. Углубление и расширение топонимических исследований.
3. Подготовка специалистов для топонимических комиссий страны, областей, районов и городов.
4. Правописание географических названий в учебниках, географических картах, атласах, создание толковых топонимических словарей.
5. Стандартизация географических названий Узбекистана и зарубежных стран.
6. Региональные топонимические исследования и сбор топонимических материалов в разрезе областей, районов и городов.
7. Создание тематических топонимических карт по регионам Узбекистана.

Для решения вышеуказанных задач необходимо проведение топонимических исследований по малым территориям.

Выводы. В дальнейшем надо уделять внимание углублению и расширению топонимических исследований, научному обоснованию толкования географических названий, определению закономерностей распространения географических терминов и топонимов, созданию топонимических карт и разработке рекомендации по наименованию и переименованию географических названий. В результате таких исследований можно создавать топонимический атлас, а также «Красную книгу» географических названий Узбекистана.

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ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ТУРИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ОТРАСЛИ ДЖИЗАКСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. Джизакская область – один из регионов Узбекистана, обладающий богатыми природными ресурсами и культурным наследием. В статье рассмотрены географические особенности развития туризма в этом регионе, основные достопримечательности и проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются туристические операторы. В результате исследования были предложены рекомендации по улучшению туристической инфраструктуры и продвижению региона на международном рынке туризма.
Ключевые слова: Джизакская область, туризм, достопримечательности, инфраструктура, продвижение.

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GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURIST INDUSTRY OF JIZZAKH REGION

Abstract. The Jizzakh region is one of the regions of Uzbekistan with rich natural resources and cultural heritage. The article discusses the geographical features of tourism development in this region, the main attractions and the problems faced by tourist operators. As a result of the study, recommendations were proposed to improve the tourist infrastructure and promote the region in the international tourism market.
Keywords: Jizzakh region, tourism, attractions, infrastructure, promotion.

Туризм как одна из стратегических отраслей в нашей стране комплекс мер по развитию реализуется поэтапно повышается. А также устойчивого социально-экономического развития территорий интенсивное развитие внутреннего туризма как один из важнейших факторов привлечения туристов культурно-историческое наследие и природные богатства нашей страны привлекают туристов. знакомство с привлекательными для себя территориальными брендами, в основе которых лежит как либерализация визового режима, регистрация иностранных граждан для развития туристской отрасли, льгот и предоставление преференций эффективно раскрывает потенциал национального туризма как на внутреннем, так и на внешнем рынках позволяет продвигать[33]

Туризм является одной из наиболее быстроразвивающихся отраслей экономики многих стран мира. В Узбекистане туризм также является приоритетным направлением развития, и государство активно поддерживает эту отрасль. Джизакская область - один из регионов Узбекистана, который обладает большим потенциалом для развития туризма благодаря своим природным ресурсам, историческим и культурным достопримечательностям. В данной статье рассмотрены географические особенности развития туризма в Джизакской области, а также проблемы и перспективы развития этой отрасли.

Для проведения исследования был использован анализ статистических данных по посещаемости туристов в Джизакской области за последние годы, а также проведены опросы среди туристических операторов и представителей местных властей. Также были проанализированы данные об инфраструктуре туристической отрасли в регионе и ее доступности для посетителей.

Как известно, индустрия туризма не может сравниться ни с чем в мире одно из направлений. Поэтому развивать эту сферу мы должны в нашей стране также ведется несколько значительная работа, в частности 2019 “о туризме Республики Узбекистан” от 16 апреля Президента Республики Узбекистан от 13 августа 2019 года "Меры по дальнейшему развитию сферы туризма в Республике Узбекистан Республики Узбекистан от 5 января 2019 года Президента Республики Узбекистан "об ускоренном развитии туризма в Республике Узбекистан" приняты постановления № ПФ-5611 " о дополнительных мерах по ним даны виды, формы туризма и их институциональная основа в некоторых источниках указываются направления создания туристских деревенских аулов и его институциональные основы, а также туристические сельские зоны в разрезе территорий предложения и рекомендации цитируется.

Институциональная основа организации туристских гостевых домов, первая "О внесении изменений в Закон Республики Узбекистан “О туризме Республики Узбекистан" от 16 апреля 2019 года Республики Узбекистан", а также Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 2019 года “дальнейшее развитие сферы туризма в Республике Узбекистан " от 13 августа о мерах государственной поддержки” служит Указ № ПФ-5781. В настоящее время пик туризма с 1 ноября 2019 года по институциональным причинам собраниях граждан (поселков, сел, аулов и формирование перечня городов,

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поселков, сел и кварталов аулов), не менее 20 семейных гостей в этих зонах собраний граждан по крайней мере, пять различных видов услуг (проживание) для туристов, когда их дома открыты и / или услугами общественного питания) в случае оказания им Присвоение статуса "туристический квартал", "туристическая деревня" или "туристический аул", 2020 статус "туристический квартал", "туристическая деревня" или "туристический аул", начиная с года сборы граждан, предоставленные государственным программам «процветающая деревня» и «процветающая Махалла»в первую очередь[34].

По методу наблюдения и анализа с точки зрения получения результатов в исследовании при проведении работ Узбекистан, а также Джизакская область к широкому спектру возможностей для развития, а также к огромному отдыху всего в нем 7,4 тыс. объектов культурного наследия, из них 209-это четыре музея города - » Ичан-Кала в Хиве«,» исторический центр города Бухары«,» исторический центр города Шахрисабз«, " Самарканд город расположен на территории, внесенной в список всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО. выяснилось, что он был включен[35].

Исходя из таких институциональных возможностей, которые создаются в нашей стране подводя итог, можно сделать вывод, что развитие туризма также в Джизакской области есть широкий спектр возможностей для этого.

Джизакская область расположена в Центральном регионе Узбекистана,

благодаря всестороннему широкому ведению хозяйства. Длина с востока на запад, то есть 180 км от Янгиабадского района до Форишского района, с юга на север, то есть от бархатного района до Мирзачульского района 175 км. составляет. Площадь 21,1 тыс. kv.km. из них 4,8 тыс. kv.km. (22,7%) в сельском хозяйстве земли в пользовании. Лесные и лесные культуры посевная площадь 1,8 тыс. (8,5 %) kv.km состоит из. Большой площади он простирается с востока на запад и частично на северо-запад через Чимкортаг и Молгузар, простирается с запада на восток, с востока на юг и к югу от нурота горный хребет, с северной стороны от плотины Чордора в Казахстане Айдаркуль, протянувшийся с северо-запада на территорию Навоийской области, образует.

В этой древней стране мудрость наших предков, свидетельствующая о потенциале-древний эмблема солнечного года у тюрков – “солнечный календарь”, (“Сакский Календарь”),Huttosh, который получает солнечный свет с февраля по 21 марта, также известен как Santartosh, Сами по себе гамальтоны-загадочная вселенная. Для развития паломнического туризма в регионе также Саад ибн Ваккас, Усман Ота, Новка Ота, Ходжамушкент Ота, Парпи Ота, Сайфин служат такие святыни, как отец, Отец Саврук, отец

Кифисар. Примечательным является то, что в среднем 16-20 миллионов в год поступает из природных источников на земле. возможность получения кубометров воды доступно. В основном это бархатный, Зааминский, галляаральский районы области, а также Ш. В горных районах Рашидовского и Форишского районов осадки выпадают относительно обильно будет. Также из-за умеренной температуры бархат, зерно, а также Форишв болотах, Зоминсой, Эттикечу и одеялом расщепление воды относительно мало. Развитие туризма в регионе и рекреационных кластеров на его территории несколько заметных возможностей, т. е. уникальность природы региона одна из характеристик горы и склоны содержат железо, сера, водород, Радий, кремниевая кислота, углекислый газ, щелочные термоминералы есть ряд источников целебной воды.

В Зааминском районе, который считается основным краеугольным камнем туристических кластеров в области Природа Народного парка площадью 48 000 гектаров, основанного в 1976 году, чрезвычайно красива. На склоне горы, высота которого достигает 4 тысяч метров над уровнем моря, летом и весной воздушный слой окрашивается в радужный цвет. Толстые арки и гигантские ущелья, паводковые воды в ручьях как будто представляют собой настоящую природную экспозицию природы. показывает. Конечно, особенность подобных процессов в том, что человек всегда потребность в натуральном мясе, часто неосвоенном, нетронутом руками человека в ощущениях. Рядом с народным парком создан заповедник Замин, Народный парк и общая площадь заповедника составляет 78 тыс. га. В этом заповеднике Более 100 лекарственных и лекарственных растений, медведь Белый коготь, кабан, такие животные, как барсук, Алкар, (горный козел), Сойка, грызуны, ястреб, черный журавль, более 150 видов птиц, таких как туляки, куропатки, куропатки, куропатки встречается. На этой природной территории находится санаторий” Зомин", курорт абрикосовый, для туристов действуют многочисленные гостиницы. По этой причине в течение года в этих рекреационных зонах отдыхающим, туристам, то есть поток рекрутов не прерывается.

Рельеф провинции представляет собой равнины на севере, северо-западе, пустыни и животные в связи с тем, что они поднимаются из степей в горы, горы виды также становятся все более многочисленными. Также для развития рыбной промышленности в провинции есть широкий спектр возможностей, особенно на озерах Айдаркуль-тузкан-Арнасай есть такие виды рыб, как сом, сом, судак и угорь. Это удивительно с другой стороны, озера Айдаркуль-тузкан-Арнасай обеспечивают рыболовство в регионе. одновременно с развитием служит для развития досуга.

Природные климатические условия региона резко умеренные. Лето сухое и жаркое, зима относительно мягкий. В горных районах бархатного, частично Зааминского, Форишского районов лето проходит немного прохладно. Самый жаркий месяц в году-июнь-июль в пустынных зонах, в горной зоне июль-август. Продолжительность дня световой день летом 15 часов, зимой 9 часов это продолжается. Температура в январе +1+4 градуса, а в июле + 26 + 28 градусов. Один годовое количество осадков 400-500 мм. Вегетационный период 240-260 дней. Влажность воздуха уровень 70-80% зимой. Солнечных дней в году около 2800-3000 часов. Первыйснегопад выпадает в основном в октябре. Относительная целостность территории области и близость к субтропическим широтам обеспечивает однородность температурного режима. Воздух в среднем 250-270 дней в году открыто, небо будет безупречным. Солнечная энергия с февраля по ноябрь будет больше. Сумма температур воздуха в южных низменностях составляет 5,5 тыс. градусов, в северных низменностях достигает 4,3-4,5 тыс. градусов.

Осадки на территории области выпадают в основном зимой и весной.

С севера на юг количество осадков увеличивается. Годовое количество осадков в Мирзачуле, высота которого составляет 276 метров, 295 метров в высоту и 392 метра в ширину 400 мм в сангзаре более чем. Дней, когда стоит снег 20 в году на равнинах-22 дня, в горных районах 60-70 дней. Однолетник в равнинной части территории количество осадков 200 мм. вокруг. Скорость испарения 100-120 mm.ga равный. Региональный на северо-западе области периодически дуют сильные ветры. Апрель и май в течение месяца наблюдаются сильные ветры, град и ливни. Население провинции составляет 1403100 человек по состоянию на январь 2021 года. с самого начала он увеличился на 29 700 человек, или на 102,2 процента. Из них 647900 человек-городские в сельской местности (46,2%) и 755 200 человек (53,8%). По составу насчитывает более 70 национальностей. Всего населения 83 процент составляют узбеки. Средняя плотность один kv.km. к 65,5 человек.[36]

Резюме:

Джизакская область является богатой исторической и культурной достопримечательностью, имеющей природные ресурсы, которые привлекают любителей активного отдыха. В последние годы туристическая отрасль региона начала активно развиваться, однако существуют проблемы, которые затрудняют развитие туризма. Для улучшения ситуации необходимо увеличить количество гостиниц и ресторанов, расширить транспортные маршруты, обучать персонал и продвигать регион на международном рынке туризма.

Развитие гостиничного и ресторанного бизнеса в регионе путем привлечения инвестиций и поддержки местных предпринимателей.

Расширение транспортных маршрутов для удобства перемещения туристов по региону. Обучение персонала в туристической отрасли и повышение качества услуг, чтобы удовлетворить потребности туристов. Создание информационного центра, который будет информировать туристов о достопримечательностях и услугах в регионе. Участие в международных выставках и конференциях для продвижения региона на международном рынке туризма.

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЙ МЕХАНИКИ И В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется новые численные модели для моделирования задач твердого тела, а также их взаимодействия посредством исследований зарубежных ученых и их вклад в науку. Так же даются разновидные методы по решению таких задач как, границ для многофазных турбулентных течений сжимаемых частиц газа, модели для моделирования качества и т.п.

Ключевые слова. Методика, стратегия, математическая модель, сходимость, твердое тело, моделирование, пространство.

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INNOVATIVE METHODS OF COMPUTATIONAL MECHANICS AND IN THE MODERN WORLD

Annotation. This article analyzes new numerical models for modeling rigid body problems and their interaction through the research of foreign scientists and their contribution to science. Various methods are also given for solving such problems as boundaries for multiphase turbulent flows of compressible gas particles, models for quality modeling, etc.

Keywords. Methodology, strategy, mathematical model, convergence, rigid body, modeling, space.

За последние десятилетия вычислительная механика выявила значительные изменения. Были предложены новые численные модели для моделирования задач твердого тела и жидкости, а также для взаимодействия твердого тела с жидкостью. Многие из этих методов основаны на пространственном описании модели точками (например, в бессеточных методах) или на стратегиях обогащения классического метода конечных элементов. Во многих случаях эти методы стали более эффективными и точными, чем классические формулировки, и весьма конкурентоспособны в прикладной механике.

В работе «*Численная схема на основе метода погруженных границ для сжимаемых турбулентных течений с скачками уплотнения: применение к двумерным обтеканиям цилиндров*» Такахаши С. и др. разработал вычислительный код, использующий методы погруженных границ для многофазных турбулентных течений сжимаемых частиц газа. Псевдокососимметричная форма второго порядка с минимальной диссипацией моделирует турбулентную область течения, в то время как в ударной области используется монотонная схема с центром вверх по потоку для схемы законов сохранения.

В статье Н. Почаи, озаглавленной «*Численная обработка модифицированной схемы МакКормака в безразмерной форме моделей качества воды в неоднородном потоке*», используются две математические модели для моделирования качества воды в неоднородном потоке. Автор предлагает изменение метода МакКормака, которое является более точным, чем классический метод, без существенной потери вычислительной эффективности.

В работе Дж. Элиассона, озаглавленной «*Вихревая теплопроводность и нелинейная устойчивость системы Дарси-Лэпвуда, анализируемая методом конечных спектров*», предлагается конечное преобразование Фурье для выполнения анализа линейной и нелинейной устойчивости системы конвективных валов Дарси-Лэпвуда. Автор показывает количество неустойчивых мод, полосу нестабильности волнового числа в каждой моде, максимальную скорость нарастания (наиболее критических) волновых чисел на каждой моде и нелинейные скорости нарастания для каждой амплитуды в зависимости от пористого числа Рэлея.

В статье «*Эксперимент и применение рыночного управления инженерными сооружениями*» Г. Ли и др. проводится экспериментальное исследование вибрационного контроля модели с одной степенью свободы для проверки рыночных эффект стратегии контроля. Результаты авторов показывают, что стратегия может уменьшить реакцию смещения и ускорения. Кроме того, авторы применяют стратегию к мосту с большим пролетом, учитывая эффект бегущей волны.

М. Ли и соавт. в статье «Численное решение линейных краевых задач шестого порядка с B-сплайнами *четвертого порядка» предложен метод B-сплайнов четвертой степени для решения линейных краевых задач шестого порядка.* Их метод преобразует краевую задачу для решения системы линейных уравнений и получает коэффициенты соответствующих функций B-сплайна. Два численных примера используются для проверки теоретической основы и проверки метода.

В статье «*Метод сопряженных градиентов с глобальной сходимостью для крупномасштабных задач оптимизации без ограничений*» С. Яо и др. предлагается метод сопряженных градиентов, который похож на метод сопряженных градиентов Дай-Ляо, но с лучшими свойствами сходимости. Это показано с помощью различных тестовых задач.

Б. Чжи и З. Ма в статье «*Анализ трансмиссивности пути с учетом двух типов корреляций на гидроэлектростанциях*» представляют свое исследование путей передачи, связанных с возмущениями и параметрами, в практической ситуации, связанной с агрегатами и электростанциями гидроэлектростанций. Авторы заявляют, что их результаты показывают, что предложенные методы могут эффективно уменьшить диапазон возмущений и точно проанализировать пути передачи вертикальной вибрации гидравлического источника на гидроэлектростанциях.

В «О финслеровой геометрии и приложениях в механике: обзор и новые перспективы» автор Дж. Д. Клейтон начинает с обзора необходимых математических определений и выводов, а затем делает обзор предыдущих работ, связанных с применением финслеровой геометрии в механике сплошных сред твердого тела. Использование финслеровой геометрии для описания непрерывного механического поведения твердых тел было предложено почти пять десятилетий назад Кронером в 1968 году. Как упущено из виду в первоначальном обзоре автора, финслерова геометрия была применена к деформации ферромагнитных кристаллов Амари в 1962 году и несколько недавно была применена к задачам механики разрушения. Основываясь на теоретических работах Икеды, Бежанку различает горизонтальное и вертикальное распределения расслоения конечно-деформирующего псевдофинслерова тотального пространства. Более полные теории, включающие функционал Лагранжа (ведущий к физическому балансу или законам сохранения) и сформулированные в терминах финслеровой геометрии, были разработаны Штумпфом и Сачуком для описания механизмов неупругости, таких как пластичность и повреждение, включая единственные известные опубликованные решения граничных ценностные проблемы, включающие такую изощренность.

В этой статье Дж. Д. Клейтона также представлены аспекты нового теоретического описания механики сплошных сред с микроструктурой. Эта оригинальная теория, хотя и не завершена и не полностью исследована, сочетает в себе идеи кинематики конечных деформаций, финслеровой геометрии и теории фазового поля в физике материалов. Будущая работа позволит инкапсулировать моделирование фазового поля разрушения и возможной электромеханической связи в геометрической структуре Финслера.

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ПОПЕРЕЧНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ СОМАТИЧЕСКИХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ УЗБЕКСКОГО И АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

Аннотация. Соматические фразы на узбекском и английском языках, анализ и сходство. В данной статье рассматриваются соматические словосочетания в мировом и узбекском языкознании, их история, изучение, место и значение в языкознании.

Ключевые слова: соматические словосочетания в узбекском языке, соматические словосочетания в английском языке, антонимизм, многозначность.

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CROSS-SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Annotation. Somatic phrases in Uzbek and English, analysis and similarity. Thisarticlediscusses somatic phrases in world and Uzbek linguistics and their history, study, placeandimportance in linguistics.

Key words: Somatic phrases in Uzbek, somatic phrases in English, antonymism, polysemantic.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Характерной стороной словосочетаний является то, что их компоненты основаны на переносимом значении, а также часто имеют определенную эмоционально-методологическую окраску. Поэтому при изучении словосочетаний важна их семантическая классификация. Ведь семантическая структура фразеологизмов является мультидисциплинарным явлением, и если мы будем изучать компоненты выражений семантически взаимозависимым образом, то мы увидим наличие у фразеологизмов как денотативного значения, так и конотативного мано. Известно, что человек одновременно со знакомством с иностранным языком, осваивая его, изучая, проникает в новую национальную культуру, получает огромное духовное богатство, хранящееся в изучаемом языке. В частности, студент, школьник, обычный человек, изучая иностранный язык, в данном случае английский, получит весьма эффективную возможность приобщиться к национальной культуре народа своей страны, стилю и истории его традиций. Фразеология как неотъемлемая часть и уникальное сокровище любого языка мира, тем более что она может способствовать этой инициативе. Фразеологизмы и фразеологические соединения воплощают в себе многовековую историю английского народа, его прошлое, своеобразие его культуры, образа жизни и традиций. Таким образом, фразеологические единицы являются высокоинформативными единицами английского языка. По мнению исследователей, все соматические лексические единицы в языке классифицируются как основной компонент соматических фразеологизмов по характеру номинативного дополнения на следующие группы:

1. Соматическая лексика, представляющая различные части человеческого тела (греч. soma-tana+onim-nom;)

2. Остеонимическая лексика, представляющая название костей в теле человека и места их соединения (греч. osteon-кость)

3. Спланхнонимическая лексика, обозначающая внутренние органы человеческого тела (греч. splanchna – внутренний);

4. Ангионимическая лексика, номинирующая сосудистую систему человеческого организма (греч. angeion-сосуд);

5.Сенсонимическая лексика, обозначающая органы чувств в теле человека, (лат. sensus-xissiyot, сенсорный

6. Заболевание, возникающее в организме человека, экспрессивная лексика неспецифических падежей. При употреблении словосочетаний в живой речи важна их смысловая природа. Поскольку словосочетания представляют собой сложные характеристические единицы, их семантика напрямую связана со многими параметрами. Мультилингвисты (А.Н.Архангельский, В.М.Кравсов, В.В.Кунин) выделяют два аспекта словосочетаний: материал выражения и сущность содержания. Суть содержания словосочетаний понимается как их означающий, денотативный и коннотативный компоненты. Когда под сигнификативным компонентом словосочетаний понимается отражение действия или состояния, которое словосочетание представляет в неязыковых ситуациях, то под денотативным компонентом понимается стилистическая, экспрессивная, эмоциональная окраска, которая отражается в словосочетаниях, если они имеют значение существительного, коннотативного аспект. Соматические словосочетания, представляющие сопричастность деятельности человека с окружающими трудовыми действиями, связь: быть над собой-димоги в небе; нацелиться на что-л.; держать мяч у ног; как летучая мышь из ада; ударить по книгам — погрузиться в чтение с головой; be in the SMB's boot — быть на чьем-то месте; Путем изучения семантических свойств фразеологических единиц было установлено, что они обладают явлениями фразеологической полисемии, фразеологической синонимии, фразеологической антонимии, фразеологической омонимии и паронимии. Фразеологическая синонимия-синонимия является одной из семантических микросистем между языковыми единицами, а также значимой среди

фразеологизмов. Чтобы сказать, что два фразеологизма являются синонимами, обязательно, чтобы они означали одно и то же. Без этого не может быть и речи о синонимии. Синонимия осуществляется не только в рамках простой лексической единицы, но и в рамках фразеологических единиц, изобразительных выражений. Невозможно понять одну и ту же осмысленность как равнозначность. Каждый синоним, кроме собственного общего значения для данной синонимии Гнездо, будет иметь и свою грань значения. Синонимы обычно различаются по одному или нескольким признакам, одним из которых может быть различие в значении. Например, быть сровненным с землей – сравняться с землей, toberazed to ash – быть в плохом настроении и быть во рту – синоним фразеологизма: одно и то же значит. Эти синонимы, независимо от других признаков-характеристик, различаются гранью значения: у последних значение несколько сильнее. При определении фразеологических синонимов учитывается и наложение на их основу другого образа. Например, на основе рот, камыш, щепотка синонимичных фразеологизмов, в основе которых лежат разные образы, воплощающие один и тот же смысл, здесь часть произносимого тела, головка винограда, щепотка съемного количество. Синонимичные фразеологизмы следует отличать от вариантов одного фразеологизма. Для этого необходимо обратить внимание на слова-компоненты фразеологических единиц. Несомненно, что фразеологические единицы, в лексическом составе которых не участвует одно и то же слово-компонент, являются синонимами единиц. Например, во фразеологизмах от нитки до иглы, мири до сири, qili до хвоста, означающего «во всех подробностях, до мельчайших деталей», они взаимно синонимичны, не имея общего слова-компонента. Синонимия – это отношение, выражаемое на основе Та же коннотация определяется и в моносемантических фразеологизмах между словосочетанием и словосочетанием, или между свободным союзом, словом. Если многозначный фразеологизм вступает в синонимическую связь, то необходимо исходить не из фразеологизма, а из конкретного фразеологического значения. фразеологическое значение может иметь или не иметь собственного синонима.Например, многозначная (трехчастная) шея к фразеологической единице однозначного узнавания будет синонимичной в первом значении соматической фразеологической единицы.Синонимична второму значению трехчастной фразеологической единицы, но предполагать третье Значение фразеологизма синонимично первому значению, а также синонимично английскому фразеологизму to open gate в пятом значении многозначного (гексаметра) to give way фразеологизма. Фразеологическая антонимия. Антонимия является одним из явлений, определяемых на основе семантической связи между языковыми и речевыми единицами, а также встречается на уровне слов во фразеологических единицах. Антонимическая разметка, с одной стороны, приводит к более глубокому пониманию лексического значения фразеологизмов, с другой стороны, при полисемии они помогают различать значения словосочетания, с третьей стороны, также приносят пользу при обозначении синонимов. Легко определить антонимы, т. е. противоположности, между фразеологизмами, все лексические компоненты которых представлены другими словами: вопрошать и отвечать; быть в приподнятом настроении и быть в подавленном настроении; нравится падать на землю и поднимать кукушку. Оба слова в первых антонимах-компонентах, первое слово во вторых антонимах-компонентах являются взаимно антонимами. Первыми лексическими компонентами ТГК, участвовавшими в следующих антонимических фразах, являются сами слова, а вторыми лексическими компонентами являются антонимные соматические словосочетания: сердце широкое - сердце узкое. Другой пример: разочарованный и убитый горем или с первого взгляда и второго взгляда. Именно третий из лексических компонентов, содержащихся в антонимсоматических фразеологических единицах, образует одно и то же слово, первый является синонимичным, а второй не образует отношения взаимного значения. Представляется, что антонимические компоненты слова в антонимических фразеологизмах играют важную роль во взаимной антонимизации этих фразеологизмов, однако антонимические компоненты слова участвуют не во всех антонимичных фразеологизмах. единицы измерения. Как и в синонимии, антонимическое отношение определяется отдельно в многозначных фразеологизмах по отношению к каждому значению.

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ПОДДЕРЖКА ЖЕНСКОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА И СОЗДАНИЕ ДЕЛОВОЙ СРЕДЫ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются вопросы повышения роли женского труда в развитии малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства, роль женщин-предпринимателей в современном мире, поддержка женского предпринимательства и создание деловой среды.

Ключевые слова: малый бизнес, предпринимательство, социальные отношения, женский труд, гендерное равенство, стратегия, женщина-предприниматель, трудовое право.

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SUPPORTING WOMEN'S ENTERPRISE AND CREATING A BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: The article discusses the issues of increasing the role of women's labor in the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, the role of women entrepreneurs in the modern world, support for women's entrepreneurship and the creation of a business environment.

Key words: small business, entrepreneurship, social relations, women's work, gender equality, strategy, female entrepreneur, labor law.

Благодаря труду человек достиг стадии сегодняшнего развития. Трудовая деятельность осуществляется во всех социальных отношениях как жизненная необходимость. Человек потребляет и использует природные ресурсы по мере необходимости. Чтобы создать простые условия, люди берутся за работу. В истории человечества нет такого периода трудовых общественных отношений, в котором не участвовала бы женщина. Объективные причины, такие как уход за детьми и ведение домашнего хозяйства, не обеспечивали равных возможностей в трудовой деятельности с мужчинами. Но поскольку определенные льготы и индивидуальные гарантии ужесточаются государством в законодательстве, женщины не теряют своей конкурентоспособности с мужчинами в сфере труда.

Выход женщин на рынок труда помог разрушить традиционные стереотипы о роли женщин и мужчин. Но появились новые экономические проблемы гендерного характера. В последние годы особое внимание уделяется поддержке предпринимательской деятельности женщин в нашей стране. В частности, для 69-й цели новой стратегии развития Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы установлены задачи по получению женщинами обучения и профессиональных навыков, всестороннему содействию в поиске подходящей работы, поддержке их предпринимательства, выявлению талантливых молодых женщин и правильному направлению их способностей.

Сегодня более 17 миллионов населения Узбекистана составляют женщины. Чтобы поддержать их проекты в сфере бизнеса и устранить их проблемы, в помещениях была внедрена новая система обучения женщин предпринимательству, разработке планов бизнес-моделей и оказанию практической помощи.

В связи с этим основной задачей трудового законодательства, регулирующего общественные отношения, возникающие при проявлении трудового права, стало "обеспечение нормального функционирования рынка труда, защита трудовых прав и здоровья его работников, создание справедливых и безопасных условий труда". Основываясь на Конституции Республики Узбекистан, Трудовой кодекс Республики Узбекистан устанавливает равные права каждого человека, независимо от пола, в труде, на выбор бесплатной работы, на справедливые условия труда и правовую защиту от безработицы.

В нашей стране проводится масштабная работа по обеспечению безусловного соблюдения прав и законных интересов женщин, гарантированию права на труд и поддержке женского предпринимательства в рамках реализации указа президента Республики Узбекистан от 07.03.2019 PQ-4235. Проводится работа по привлечению в Центры женщин, изъявивших желание заниматься предпринимательством, и содействию организации предпринимательской деятельности, предоставлению женщинам-предпринимателям и женщинам, изъявившим желание заниматься предпринимательством, необходимых консультаций и практической помощи в организации своего бизнеса, в том числе в поиске надежных партнеров, оказывающий помощь в приобретении.

В 2021 году на более чем 200 000 проектов в рамках программы женского предпринимательства было выделено 2 трлн сумов кредитов и субсидий, при этом 320 000 женщин получили постоянную работу. 190 000 женщин прошли профессиональное обучение. Около 900 000 женщин получили социально-экономическую, медицинскую, юридическую и психологическую поддержку в рамках системы "Аёллар дафтари", которая была создана в 2020 году. Женщинам было выделено кредитов до 33 миллион сумов на развитие предпринимательства.

В годы независимости нашим государством были созданы благоприятные условия для получения образования женщинами и их профессиональной деятельности. Это привело к увеличению занятости женщин в стране. Исследование показало, что женщины и мужчины с дипломами о высшем образовании получают равную заработную плату при первоначальном трудоустройстве. Однако через 5 лет женщины начинают отставать в карьерном росте при том же уровне образования и квалификации. В соответствии с неформальной скрытой дискриминацией в управленческих профессиях недостаточная квалификация или отсутствие опыта не играют никакой роли. Иногда карьерный рост связан с нежеланием женщины жертвовать семейными ценностями ради профессионального роста. Для целенаправленного стремления достичь карьерных высот женщина должна преодолеть дополнительные препятствия, которые требуют от нее физических, эмоциональных, духовных и экономических сил.

В заключение, если женщиныбизнесмены и предпринимательницы нашей страны внесут достойный вклад в развитие каждой сферы, то неизбежно, что экономика нашей страны будет развиваться дальше и достигнет более высоких результатов.

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АКТИВНАЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РОСТА ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация. В этой научной работе на основе научных данных было проанализировано социально-экономическое развитие страны, увеличение доходов населения, а также совершенствование инвестиционных фондов, задействованных в различных отраслях и секторах национальной экономики.

Ключевые слова: либерализация, модернизация, инвестиции, диверсификация, капитал, кредит, интеграция

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ACTIVE INVESTMENT POLICY TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Abstract. In this scientific work, the socio-economic development of the country, the increase in population income, as well as the improvement of investment funds involved in various sectors and sectors of the national economy were analyzed on the basis of scientific evidence.

Key words: liberalization, modernization, investment, diversification, Capital, Credit, integration.

В результате либерализации, модернизации и диверсификации экономики страны усиливается конкуренция. Это требует привлечения в экономику отечественных и иностранных инвестиций. Одним словом, все более актуальными становятся вопросы оценки эффективности инвестиций и эффективного управления проектами.

Экономическое развитие на микро- и макроуровне немыслимо без инвестиций. Инвестиции являются одним из основных факторов развития предприятий и экономического роста в стране. При этом инвестиции – это средства, затрачиваемые на создание новых производств, содержание и развитие действующих мощностей, техническую подготовку производства, проекты, имеющие экономический эффект.

В период после обретения независимости в отраслях экономики нашей страны появились различные формы собственности и хозяйствования в соответствии с рыночным механизмом и принципами, уменьшился вес доли государственной собственности, наметилась тенденция доли негосударственной собственности. госсектора в стоимостном выражении ВВП. В результате изменился состав источников финансовых доходов в величине ВВП, а также в доходной части государственного бюджета, а основное внимание было уделено развитию механизмов формирования децентрализованных источников инвестирования и субъектов рынка от централизованного распределения капитальных средств.

Инвестиции - материальные и нематериальные активы и права на них, в том числе права на объекты интеллектуальной собственности, а также реинвестиции, которые включаются в объекты социальной сферы, предпринимательства, научной и иных видов деятельности на основе рисков, для целью получения прибыли инвестором, и они могут включать следующее.

-денежные средства, в том числе денежные средства (в том числе в иностранной валюте), целевые банковские депозиты, акции, паи, акции, облигации, векселя и иные ценные бумаги;

- движимое и недвижимое имущество (здания, сооружения, оборудование, машины и другие материальные ценности);

- имущественные права на результаты интеллектуальной деятельности, в том числе технические, технологические, коммерческие и иные знания, оформленные в виде технических документов, навыков и производственного опыта, запатентованные или незапатентованные (ноу-хау), необходимые для организации того или иного вида производства, как а также иные ценности, не запрещенные законодательством Республики Узбекистан.

Текущая инвестиционно-инновационная активность в сетях и хозяйствующих субъектах не может в полной мере отвечать требованиям экономической трансформации. Потому что есть ряд проблем, решение которых зависит от этих вопросов. Например, недостаточный приток инвестиций в страну; объем прямых иностранных инвестиций невелик, а их источники не разнообразны; региональная инвестиционная политика нестабильна, инвестиции распределяются по регионам неравномерно; уровень привлечения инвестиций на преобразование производства, модернизацию, техническое и технологическое перевооружение недостаточен; состав инвестиционных ресурсов не соответствует существующей структуре в развитых странах; поддержание высокого уровня доли государства в экономике; рост инфляции; изменение налоговой нагрузки; недостаточный уровень развития инфраструктуры и коммуникаций; низкая активность в процессах обновления и модернизации основных фондов, особенно в производственных отраслях; отсутствие инженерных и научно-исследовательских разработок и технологий; низкий уровень производства; остаются проблемы низкой локализации и сильной зависимости от импортных комплектующих.

Уровень экономического развития страны, темпы роста инвестиционной активности во многом зависят от инвестиционной среды. Важно создать необходимые условия для привлечения иностранных инвестиций в экономику республики, которые могут быть вложены в экономику этой страны только при наличии (позитивных) экономических, политических, социальных и правовых условий в стране.

На современном этапе развития мирового сообщества страна не может добиться социально-экономического развития без инвестиций. Несомненно, что страны, не сумевшие вовремя привлечь инвестиционные ресурсы в национальную экономику и испытывающие нехватку средств, будут отставать в плане экономического развития. В этом случае одним из лучших решений проблемы является привлечение капитальных ресурсов развитых стран с финансовыми ресурсами в экономику развивающихся стран.

В настоящее время во всех сферах экономики нашей страны проводятся преобразования и структурные реформы. Реализация таких реформ напрямую связана с инвестиционным процессом в стране, инвестиционной политикой государства, его приоритетами, инвестиционной деятельностью предприятий страны. Одним словом, развитие приоритетных секторов экономики, переход от централизованного инвестиционного процесса к децентрализованному инвестиционному процессу, системы, направленные на поддержку приоритетных инвестиционных проектов, являются важным фактором реализации инвестиционной политики.

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О ЗАДАЧАХ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ НАЛОГОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются важность и целесообразность совершенствования концептуальных основ модернизации налоговой системы, особенности и проблемы текущего периода с точки зрения современного налогового администрирования государства. Укрепление финансовых основ обеспечения устойчивости экономического роста, приоритет эффективной реализации необходимо создать концептуальные основы совершенствования государственных фискальных задач, в частности налоговых поступлений в государственный бюджет.

Ключевые слова: налог, налоговая система, модернизация налоговой системы, реформа налоговой системы, принципы и задачи налогообложения, налоговый процесс.

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ON THE TASKS OF MODERNIZING THE TAX SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The article discusses the importance and expediency of improving the conceptual foundations of the modernization of the tax system, the features and problems of the current period from the point of view of the modern tax administration of the state. Strengthening the financial foundations for ensuring the sustainability of economic growth, the priority of effective implementation is to create a conceptual framework for improving public fiscal tasks, in particular tax revenues to the state budget.

Keywords: Tax, tax system, modernization of the tax system, reform of the tax system, principles and objectives of taxation, tax process.

Introduction.

В «Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан на 2017-2021 годы» [1], главным приоритетом является «продолжение политики снижения налогового бремени и упрощения системы налогообложения, совершенствования налоговой администрации и расширения соответствующих мер стимулирования».

Эти задачи были поставлены в «Стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы» более жестко и всесторонне: «…продолжить курс на снижение налогового бремени и упрощение системы налогообложения, совершенствование налоговой администрирование и расширение соответствующих мер стимулирования [2]» определены как важное направление.

Приоритетным направлением Правительства Республики Узбекистан в области налоговой политики является создание эффективная и стабильная налоговая система, обеспечивающая бюджетную устойчивость в среднесрочной и долгосрочной перспективе. Основной целью налога остается политика поддержки инноваций, в том числе за счет предоставления новых льгот, направленных на ее стимулирование, налоговая поддержка инвестиции в реальный сектор экономики, образование и здравоохранение.

Важнейшим фактором проводимой налоговой политики является необходимость поддержания сбалансированности бюджетной системы. Налоговая политика ближайшие годы будут осуществляться в условиях дефицита государственного бюджета. В связи с этим проблема формирования доходной части бюджетов всех уровней остро стоит, что требует скорейшего реформирования налоговой системы. В то же время необходимо поддерживать неизменность налогового бремени в отраслях экономики, в которых достигнут его оптимальный уровень, с учетом учитывать требования сбалансированной бюджетной системы.

В связи с этим реформирование налоговой системы в настоящее время является одним из приоритетов экономики Республики Узбекистан. Это указано в концепции долгосрочного социально-экономического развития Республики Узбекистан на период до 2030 года. Данные документы не являются нормативными правовыми актами, но на их основе разрабатываются и вносятся изменения в налоговую законодательство. Однако ряд положений «Основных направлений налоговой политики» являются спорными и не нашли отражения в данном документе. Но именно на его положениях организации и предприниматели могут сосредоточиться на долгосрочном налоговом планировании.

Решить эту проблему невозможно без комплексного решения многих проблем налоговой системы Республики Узбекистан. В настоящее время научно-теоретические основы организации налоговой системы и налогового регулирование, а также методологические подходы к моделированию налоговой системы недостаточно разработаны.

Переход современной экономики Республики Узбекистан на инновационный путь развития требует повышение эффективности налогового регулирования в целом и налогового стимулирования в частности.

Особое значение имеет правильное определение области эффективного применения налогов, исходя из их существенной определенность и функциональные особенности в условиях глубоких экономических и социальных реформ. Налоги являются одним из основных инструментов государства финансовая политика. Они затрагивают важнейшие стороны жизни человека и общества, а также сам процесс развития налоговой законодательства и его применения неразрывно связаны с острыми противоречиями и компромиссами.

С одной стороны, государство должно иметь достаточно средств для выполнения своих неотъемлемых функций, с другой стороны, налоговая нагрузка на предприятия и граждане не могут быть слишком тяжелыми, чтобы поддерживать стимулы и не сдерживать экономический рост. Следовательно, налог проблемы во всех странах остаются актуальными. Особую актуальность для Республики Узбекистан сегодня представляет налоговая реформа, система во многом определяет глубину и характер современных экономических, социальных и политических изменений в стране.

При построении налоговой системы в Республике Узбекистан пришлось столкнуться с двумя группами проблем. Первый из них выражалась в отсутствии у государственных органов необходимого опыта проведения налоговых мероприятий. Вторая связана с отсутствием налоговая культура населения. Эти трудности еще долго будут отражаться на налогах Республики Узбекистан, и их следует учитывать в налоговой системе и в налоговой политике. В связи с этим представляется весьма актуальным рассмотрение хода налоговой реформы с теоретических и прикладных позиций, проанализировать и обобщить итоги налоговой системы, обозначить основные направления развития налогов и определить характер налоговой политики в будущем.

II. ГЛАВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Формирование налоговых теорий началось с обоснования налога и его определения, но со временем, когда налоги стали играют более заметную роль в формировании государственных доходов и использовались как инструмент экономического регулирования, теории налогообложения появились, на основе которых формировались концептуальные принципы налогообложения.

В настоящее время эти принципы называют «золотыми правилами» налогообложения. На их основе современные зарубежные и отечественные ученые разработал систему принципов, согласно которым формируются и формируются национальные налоговые системы разных стран.

Проследив эволюцию науки о налогах и принципов налогообложения, следует сделать вывод, что без с учетом теоретических основ невозможно создать экономически эффективный, справедливый и рентабельный налог система.

Функционально-экономическое обеспечение налогового механизма является наиболее полным в рамках исследования.

Функционально-экономическое обеспечение налогового механизма включает в себя выбор налогов, структуру налоговой системы, обоснование эффективной налоговой нагрузки, формирование налоговой базы, ставок, льгот, порядка исчисления и методов оплаты, установление специальных налоговых режимов и др.

С точки зрения выбора налогов и структуры налоговой системы принципиальным моментом является определение налоговой базы, пропорции прямого и косвенного налогообложения, сочетание прогрессивного, пропорционального и регрессивные формы налогообложения.

Разработка понятия «налоговая система» особенно важна в рамках правового регулирования, поскольку через Эта концепция позволяет определить структуру системы, вопросы, подлежащие регулированию, и пределы регулирования. Эта концепция может служат основой для формирования системы общей части налогового права и законодательных положений об отдельных налогах.

Обычно в литературе налоговая система определяется как совокупность налогов, построенная на основе четко сформулированных принципов, правила порядка их установления, исполнения, контроля за своевременностью и полнотой оплаты и ответственности за их неуплату. В то же время данное определение нуждается в корректировке с учетом сложившейся практики применение налоговой системы в Республике Узбекистан. Это так называемые налоговые варианты, под которыми понимаются общие режим налогообложения (или традиционная система налогообложения) и различные специальные налоговые режимы.

Таким образом, важно отметить, что налоговая система представляет собой совокупность различных режимов налогообложения, и в их рамках налогов и сборов, построенных на основе четко сформулированных принципов, правил и порядка их установления, осуществления, контроль за своевременностью и полнотой оплаты и ответственность за их неуплату.

III. ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

В настоящее время наблюдается первый этап процесса модернизации налоговой системы Республики Узбекистан, и поскольку его государственный бюджет является основным механизмом формирования доходной части, дальнейшее изучение и оценка ресурсов и степень его модернизации необходима. Важность проблемы модернизации налоговой системы заключается в том, что не только крупные предприятия, но и малые и средние предприятия страны интегрируются в мировой рынок экономика.

Изучение важнейших аспектов модернизации налоговой системы нашей страны позволило обосновать ряд теоретических и аналитических выводов и практических рекомендаций:

1. Modernization of the tax system is a complex and controversial process. Несмотря на развитие научных исследований в зарубежной практике нашей стране необходимы исследования по проблемам модернизации налоговой системы, приоритетным задачам и стабилизации механизмы.

2. Главным приоритетом модернизации налоговой системы должно быть, прежде всего, создание льготного налогового условия для притока национальных и иностранных инвестиций в местные предприятия, создание необходимых условий для стимулирование деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов.

3. В условиях международной интеграции и глобализации экономики возникает множество проблем модернизации гармонизация системы налогообложения.

4. Основные элементы налоговой реформы соответствуют стратегическим направлениям налоговой политики: снижение налоговой нагрузки и упростить систему налогообложения, исправив обстоятельства в правилах определения налогооблагаемой базы по отдельным налогам, нарушают экономическое содержание этих налогов.

5. Налоговая политика, как одна из важнейших составляющих экономической политики, должна быть преобразована в систему стимулировать развитие реального сектора экономики. Помимо решения основной задачи, на современном этапе развития и поддержания макроэкономической стабильности налоговая политика должна решать четыре более обобщенные задачи: доходов, защиты внутреннего производства, выравнивания доходов населения и обеспечения положительного платежного баланса.

6. Вместе с такими организационно-правовыми мерами, как модернизация налоговой системы, привлечение прямых инвестиций, снижение уровня теневой экономики, повышение конкурентоспособности местной продукции, увеличение реальных доходов населения, населения и, соответственно, сокращение бедности, снижение бюджетного дефицита, расширение налогооблагаемой базы создает благоприятные условия для повышения экономической активности хозяйствующих субъектов.

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ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ РЕГИОНОВ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены тенденции эволюционного развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства. Указаны направления теоретического анализа ученых по категории предпринимательство. Анализируются оценка условий, созданных для предпринимательства, и показатели организационно-экономического развития. Исследован механизм обеспечения экономической и финансовой сбалансированности предпринимательства в регионах и регионах. Также изучается роль хозяйствующих субъектов и их деятельности в инвестиционной политике. Указаны направления решения существующих проблем в сфере предпринимательства за счет прямых и иностранных инвестиций. Принципы предложены на основе инвестиционных направлений предпринимательства.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, инвестиционная деятельность, внешнеторговый оборот, экспорт, импорт, совместные предприятия, предпринимательство.

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INVESTMENT DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Annotation. The article considers the evolutionary development trends of small business and private entrepreneurship. The directions of theoretical analysis of scientists in the category of entrepreneurship are indicated. An assessment of the conditions created for entrepreneurship and indicators of organizational and economic development are analyzed. The mechanism for ensuring the economic and financial balance of entrepreneurship in the regions and regions has been studied. The role of economic entities and their activities in investment policy is also being studied. Directions for solving existing problems in the field of entrepreneurship through direct and foreign investment are indicated. The principles are proposed on the basis of investment areas of entrepreneurship.

Key words: investments, investment activity, foreign trade turnover, export, import, joint ventures, entrepreneurship.

Введение. В условиях урегулирования рыночных отношений деятельность хозяйствующих субъектов различных форм собственности в стремлении к высокой экономической эффективности управляется на основе принципов спроса и предложения, законов стоимости, и это положение – это экономическая экономика, полная потребителей и производственных хозяйствующих субъектов на рынке, требует от них свободы. В эволюционном развитии рыночной экономики предпринимательство обеспечило баланс экономических отношений между потребителями и субъектами производства. Предел государственного вмешательства в деятельность хозяйствующих субъектов должен регулироваться законодательством, уровнем налогообложения и системой льгот, вводимых для малых предприятий, что позволяет взаимодействовать с экономическими партнерами на основе взаимного интереса. Необходимость повышения роли конкуренции в социально-экономическом развитии республики является объективным и закономерным процессом. Конкуренция расширяет уровень экономической свободы производителей и потребителей, увеличивает совокупный платежеспособный спрос и усиливает тенденцию капитала к самостоятельному росту. В условиях рыночной экономики необходимо сохранить функцию государства по регулированию сферы малого и частного предпринимательства. Прежде всего, при восстановлении научно-технического и экономического потенциала страны путем их законодательной поддержки, признания значительной роли малых предприятий в создании благоприятного инвестиционного климата, главным условием которого является невмешательство в деятельность малого бизнеса и проводить соответствующую налоговую политику.

Материалы и методы. Исходное выражение категории «предпринимательство» связано с Р. Контильоном, К. Бодо, И. Х. Тюненом и Ф. Найтсом. «Предпринимательство» как научный термин впервые ввел Р. Контильон, обозначивший разницу между рыночным спросом и предложением, возможности дешево купить и продать по высокой цене. Люди, которые реализуют эти возможности для получения прибыли, считаются предпринимателями. Р. Кантилан понимает под «предпринимательством» человека, действующего в условиях риска, и полагает, что реализует его, принимая на себя риски с целью увидеть рыночные возможности и получить прибыль. К. Бадо (физиократ) превзошел своих современников в своих выводах. Он подчеркивает, что «предприниматель» должен обладать определенным интеллектом, то есть различной информацией и знаниями.

Интеграция факторов производства как основная сущность предпринимательской деятельности получила развитие в работах А. Маршалла. Предприниматели или коммерсанты берут на себя весь экономический риск в рамках выполнения этих задач, «соединяют капитал и труд, необходимые для производства, составляют и проектируют генеральный план производства, осуществляют контроль над его дополнительными частями» [5].

По мере усложнения управления бизнесом, в целях повышения его эффективности и полного удовлетворения потребностей людей, организационная задача начинает отделяться от производственной, а в круг посредников-предпринимателей выделяется особый слой. Согласно определению А. Маршалла, предприниматель – это менеджер в широком смысле. Разделение роли менеджера связано с тем, что «рабочая сила» не имеет узкой специализации в ведении бизнеса. Ю. Шумпетер, внесший большой вклад в развитие теории предпринимательства, расширил идеи Дж. Б. Сэя и А. Маршалла в рамках своей концепции экономического развития. Действительно, он был одним из первых, кто рассматривал экономическую систему как динамическую и развивающуюся силу в западной экономической теории.

Исходя из приведенных выше мнений и соображений, можно сказать, что предпринимательство – это производственно-сервисная деятельность, включающая в себя процесс объединения и мобилизации ресурсов и управления ими на основе инноваций и риска с целью получения прибыли [7]. Также предпринимателю важно знать принципы использования инвестиций в процессе объединения ресурсов для реализации крупных проектов.

Одним из приоритетных направлений либерализации экономики и углубления реформ в период перехода к рыночной экономике является правильная организация инвестиционной политики и четкое определение направлений. В первую очередь привлечение иностранных инвестиций должно быть ориентировано на малый бизнес, частные предприятия и ведущие отрасли. При участии иностранных инвестиций можно осуществить структурные изменения в экономике и ее модернизацию, наладить производство конкурентоспособной продукции на базе переоснащения предприятий малого бизнеса современным оборудованием [9]. Все это заключается в научном углубленном изучении проблем привлечения внутренних инвестиционных источников и иностранных инвестиций в экономику нашей страны, и разработке мер по их решению, а также определении основных направлений. На современном этапе важнейшей задачей в Узбекистане является соединение политики экономической стабилизации с политикой экономического роста, что требует усиления инвестиционной деятельности.

Решение этого вопроса позволит преодолеть финансово-экономические трудности, масштабную структурную перестройку экономики страны, решить проблему создания благоприятной производственной среды в первичных структурах управления, обеспечить повышение уровня жизни населения.

Результаты и обсуждение. В 2022 году активные инвестиции являются одной из 10 приоритетных задач, поставленных перед нами для достижения целей, лежащих в основе комплексных экономических реформ, что является важным условием развития нашей экономики и призвано поглотить инвестиции. В связи с этим объем прямых иностранных инвестиций увеличится почти в 1,5 раза по сравнению с текущим годом и достигнет 4,2 млрд долларов. в результате будет запущено 242 современных предприятия [1]. Однако, хотя мы и добиваемся увеличения объема прямых иностранных инвестиций, привлекаемых и поглощаемых в экономику, оно находится не на уровне спроса на них и возможностей их получения, требует более активного и последовательного продолжение на основе вывода политики на новый уровень. Это подтверждают и оценки экспертов BCG. Авторы отчета BCG «Инвестиции в Центральную Азию: один регион, много возможностей» считают, что Центральная Азия может стать новым направлением для инвесторов в условиях нарастающей глобальной депрессии.

Задача активизации инвестиционных процессов состоит в создании соответствующих инструментов регулирования, без которых не может быть реализовано естественное движение в сторону развития рыночных отношений. Инвестиционная политика принесет ожидаемые результаты только в том случае, если она будет созвучна развитию национальной экономики, отраслей и регионов. Создание благоприятных организационно-правовых условий для того, чтобы инвесторы могли делать ставку на развитие регионов, является сегодня крайне актуальным вопросом.

Перечисленный выше источник средств может быть использован для модернизации или технико-технологического перевооружения крупных промышленных предприятий, а также для увеличения оборотных средств малых предприятий. В настоящее время субсидии и другие фонды помощи выделяются государством для финансовой поддержки многих предприятий. На основе политики поддержки, проводимой государством, особое значение имеет предоставление налоговых льгот предприятиям, особенно с иностранными инвестициями или другим видам малых и средних предприятий, которые только начали работу. Предприятия не уплачивают налоговые платежи в этот льготный период и направляют эти суммы на расширение своего производства.

Кроме того, предприятия должны приобретать дополнительные средства за счет продажи или аренды основных средств и другого имущества, которое им не нужно. Банковские кредиты имеют особое значение в финансировании инвестиционных проектов из различных источников. Учитывая это, большое внимание уделяется развитию банковской системы в нашей стране.

В экономике развитых стран государственные средства являются необходимым источником финансирования инвестиционных проектов. Развитие фондового рынка в развитых и развивающихся странах служит основой для направления государственных средств на прямые инвестиции.

По мере формирования в регионе фондового рынка сбережения свободных средств населения осуществляются в коммерческих банках, и эти средства направляются на краткосрочные кредиты. Следует сказать, что количество предприятий с иностранными инвестициями в нашей области в 2021 году достигло 192 единиц и увеличилось в 4,2 раза по сравнению с 2015 годом. Увеличилось количество предприятий с участием иностранного капитала в Кашкадарьинской области в 2020 году по сравнению с 2015 годом: сельское хозяйство (9 раз), промышленность (3,2 раза), строительство (10 раз), строительство (3,8 раза), транспортно-складское хозяйство (4 раза)[3].

Выводы. Задачей активизации инвестиционных процессов в развитии предпринимательства является формирование соответствующих инструментов регулирования, без которых не может быть реализовано естественное движение в сторону развития предпринимательства. Инвестиционная политика принесет ожидаемые результаты только в том случае, если она будет гармонировать с развитием национальной экономики, промышленности и предпринимательства в регионах. Создание благоприятных организационно-правовых условий для того, чтобы инвесторы могли делать ставку на развитие регионов, является сегодня крайне актуальным вопросом. На данном этапе при анализе и реализации инвестиционных процессов следует делать упор на инвестиционные направления, являющиеся основой будущего экономического развития.

На наш взгляд, под инвестициями следует понимать многогранную деятельность, а это означает расходование свободных финансовых средств на хозяйственные субъекты, которые в будущем создадут материальные и финансовые блага. Исходя из этого, можно сказать, что необходимо формировать финансовые ресурсы, которые будут расходоваться на многогранную деятельность коммерческих банков и государства, связанную с территориальными инвестициями, собственные средства предпринимателей, средства населения на объекты, которые создавать материальные и финансовые блага.

Направления привлечения инвестиций в субъекты предпринимательства в регионах следующие:

- ¬ распределение иностранных инвестиций;
- ¬ привлекательные возможности для иностранных бизнесменов;
- ¬ проекты и сотрудничество;

- ¬ необходимость усовершенствования механизма;
- ¬ увеличение финансового потока.

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РАСПРОСТРАНЕННОСТЬ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЕ ВЫСОЧНО-НИЖНЕГО ЧЕЛЮСТНОГО СУСТАВА (ВНЧС) СРЕДИ ДЕТЕЙ И ПОДРОСТКОВ

Актуальность. Заболевание высочно-нижнего челюстного сустава (ВНЧС) у детей и подростков является распространенным заболеванием, которое может оказать негативное влияние на их жизнь. ВНЧС может влиять на любой возраст, но к сожалению, оно в основном проявляется у детей и подростков. Согласно некоторым статистическим данным, ВНЧС распространено у 8-10% детей и подростков. При этом у девочек это заболевание проявляется в 2 раза чаще, чем у мальчиков.

Ключевые слова: височно-нижнечелюстной сустав, распространенность, ВНЧС, дети и подростки.

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PREVALENCE OF HIGH-LOWER JOINT DISEASE (TMJ) AMONG CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Relevance. Disease of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) in children and teenagers, it is a common disease that can have a negative impact on their lives. TMJ can affect any age, but unfortunately, it mainly manifests itself in children and teenagers. According to some statistics, TMJ is common in 8-10% of children and teenagers. At the same time, girls have this disease 2 times more often than boys.

Keywords: temporomandibular joint, prevalence, TMJ, children and teenagers.

Заболевания височно-нижнечелюстного сустава (ВНЧС) находятся в числе самых распространенных патологических процессов челюстнолицевой области. По данным клинических исследований, патология ВНЧС встречается у 70-80% взрослого населения и занимает третье место после кариеса и заболеваний пародонта [Сидоренко А.Н., 2013]. От 28% до 76% больных, обращающихся к стоматологу, имеют жалобы на нарушение функции ВНЧС [Хватова В.А.,1997, 2005]. Работы ряда авторов [Гайдарова Т.А., 2003; Рабухиной Н.А. с соавт., 2006; Потапова

В.П., 2010] показали, что от 20 до 76% населения России имеют различные патологии со стороны ВНЧС, из них больные с дисфункциональными синдромами составляют от 78,3 до 95,3 % [Петросов Ю.А., 2007]. Клинические данные других исследователей указывают, что нарушения ВНЧС имеются у 25-65% населения, при чем часто в молодом возрасте [Копейкин В.Н., Миргазизова М.З., 2001]. Важно отметить, что увеличению частоты встречаемости данной патологии способствует широкое распространение ортодонтического лечения, которое вызывает в некоторых случаях глубокую перестройку зубочелюстной системы. ВНЧС может вызвать различные симптомы, такие как боли в области челюсти и ушей, щелканье или треск при открытии рта, ограничение движения челюсти и затруднение жевания.

Что такое высочно-нижне челюстной сустав?

Высочно-нижне челюстной сустав находится на пересечении нижней челюсти и черепа и позволяет челюсти двигаться при жевании, говорении и других обычных функциях рта. Если функционирование челюсти нарушено, это может привести к заболеванию высочно-нижне челюстного сустава (ВНЧС).

Что вызывает ВНЧС у детей и подростков?

Существует несколько факторов риска, которые могут приводить к ВНЧС у детей и подростков. Один из наиболее распространенных факторов - это травма в области челюсти или черепа. Кроме того, неравномерный рост зубов, инфекции в области ушей, грыжи межпозвонковых дисков на шейном отделе позвоночника или быстрый рост тела могут также привести к нарушениям функционирования сустава.

Симптомы ВНЧС у детей и подростков могут включать в себя следующее:

- Боли в области челюсти и ушей
- Щелканье или треск в суставе при открытии рта
- Ограничение движения челюсти или затруднение жевания
- Головная боль или шум в ушах
- Некоторые дети могут также испытывать затруднения с нарушением координации рта и движениями жевательных мышц.

Причины ВНЧС у детей и подростков

Высочно-нижне челюстной сустав в дополнение к структурам нижней челюсти включает связки, мышцы и нервы, что означает, что могут быть различные причины развития этого заболевания. Некоторые причины ВНЧС могут включать в себя следующее:

- Острая или хроническая травма в области челюсти или головы (например, удар во время спорта).
- Развитие или рост неравномерных зубов, что может привести к перегрузке сустава при жевании.

- Острые или хронические инфекции в области ушей, запускающие воспаление сустава.

- Грыжи межпозвонковых дисков на шейном отделе позвоночника или быстрый рост сильно влияет на позиционирование шейных позвонков, что может вызвать нарушения в функционировании сустава в области челюсти.

Диагностика ВНЧС у детей и подростков.

При первых признаках ВНЧС, необходимо обратиться к специалисту. Диагностические методы для ВНЧС могут включать в себя следующее:

- Физический осмотр, который включает проверку структуры челюсти, шеи и головы.

- Использование рентгеновских лучей и других методов изображения, таких как комьютерная томография (КТ) и магнитно-резонансная томография (МРТ), для оценки состояния ВНЧС.

- Использование пробных лекарственных средств для определения, уменьшает ли эта терапия боли и симптомы.

Лечение ВНЧС у детей и подростков.

Лечение ВНЧС может варьироваться в зависимости от тяжести и причины заболевания. Основным целевым направлением является улучшение функционирования сустава и снятие болевых симптомов. Лечение может включать в себя следующее:

- Физическую терапию и рекомендации по выполнению упражнений для расширения диапазона движения челюсти и приведения суставов в правильное положение.

- Использование специальных ортодонтических накладок или шин, которые помогают уменьшить нагрузку на сустав, уменьшить напряжение и улучшить функциональность сустава.

- Если причиной ВНЧС являются другие состояния, такие как инфекция или грыжи межпозвонковых дисков на шейном отделе позвоночника, дополнительное лечение может потребоваться, чтобы лечить эти состояния.

- В редких случаях, когда все остальные подходы к лечению пройдены неудачно, операция может потребоваться для восстановления нормальной работы сустава.

В заключении, ВНЧС является распространенным заболеванием у детей и подростков и может привести к значительному дискомфорту и ограничению жизнедеятельности. Диагностика и лечение заболевания ВНЧС должны проводиться специалистами для достижения наилучших результатов. Управление этим заболеванием включает в себя широкий спектр терапевтических подходов, включая физическую терапию, рекомендации по выполнению упражнений, ортодонтические накладки и дополнительное лечение, если это требуется.

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ДИАГНОСТИКА ХИМИОЛУЧЕВОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ЛИМФОМЫ ХОДЖКИНА ШБ СТАДИИ

Резюме. Данная статья посвящается проведению диагностики химиолучевого лечения больных с лимфомой Ходжкина. в период наблюдения больных. Проведен анализ данных комплексного диагностического обследования 125 пациентов, страдающих лимфомой Ходжкина ШБ стадии, наблюдавшихся ретроспективно и проспективно 105 (84%) и 20 (16%) пациентов, получивших лечение в РИОРИАТМ АФ с 2017 по 2022 г.

Ключевые слова: компьютерная томография, лимфома Ходжкина, химиотерапия.

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DIAGNOSIS OF CHEMIORADIATION TREATMENT OF HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA STAGE ШВ

Summary. This article is devoted to the diagnosis of chemoradiotherapy in patients with Hodgkin's lymphoma. during the period of observation of patients. An analysis was made of the data of a comprehensive diagnostic examination of 125 patients suffering from stage ШВ Hodgkin's lymphoma, observed retrospectively and prospectively in 105 (84%) and 20 (16%) patients who received treatment at the Andijan branch of the Republican Specialized Scientific-Practical Medical Center for Oncology and Radiology from 2017 to 2022.

Key words: computed tomography, Hodgkin's lymphoma, chemotherapy.

Актуальность. По данным ВОЗ (Stein et al., 2001) лимфома Ходжкина составляет 30% среди всех лимфом и встречается у 3 из 100000 человек в Европе и США[2]. В Европейском союзе смертность от лимфомы Ходжкина составляет 0,7 случаев на 100 тысяч человек в год, при этом на лимфому Ходжкина приходится около 14% и в 55% случаев заболевание регистрируется на III-IV стадии [1,3]. В то время, когда вопрос о важности роли лучевой терапии при локализованных формах лимфомы Ходжкина (J1X) практически решен и выживаемость при них более 95%, на сегодняшний день нет единого мнения о тактике лечения распространенных форм лимфомы Ходжкина [4].

В мировой практике используется, хотя и менее популярный для распространенных форм лимфомы Ходжкина, метод химиолучевого лечения: вводная химиотерапия с целью снятия симптомов интоксикации с последующим тотальным (ТО) или субтотальным (СТО) облучением лимфатических узло [5]. В M. D. Anderson Cancer Center (Hagemeister et al., 1991), где и применяется подобная схема лечения (два вводных курса МОРР с последующим ТО или СТО) общая десятилетняя выживаемость составила при ШБ стадии лимфомы Ходжкина - 72%. Юго-западная онкологическая группа (SWOG) из США (Grozea et al., 1984) опубликовала пятилетние результаты лечения лимфомы Ходжкина IIIA и ШБ стадий с использованием трех вводных курсов MOPP-Bleo с последующим ТО: общая выживаемость равнялась 89%, безрецидивная -85% [6,7,8].

Цель исследования. Диагностика химиолучевого лечения больных с лимфомой Ходжкина.

Материалы и методы исследования. Проведен анализ данных комплексного диагностического обследования 125 пациентов, страдающих лимфомой Ходжкина ШБ стадии, наблюдавшихся ретроспективно и проспективно 105 (84%) и 20 (16%) пациентов, получивших лечение в РИОРИАТМ АФ с 2017 по 2022 г.

Обследование перед началом терапии включало: гистологическое и иммуногистохимическое исследование биопсийного материала пораженного лимфатического узла или вовлеченной экстралимфатической области, компьютерную томографию (КТ) органов грудной клетки и брюшной полости, ультразвуковое исследование (УЗИ) периферических лимфатических узлов.

Результаты исследования. Были изучены и проанализированы истории болезней, гистологические и цитологические материалы (стекла, блоки, заключения), записи в поликлинических картах. Анализ распределения пациентов с ЛХ по возрасту свидетельствует, что пик заболеваемости приходится на период с 20 до 44 лет. В целом, ЛХ чаще диагностировалась у лиц женского пола 60%, чем у мужского 40%. Всем пациентам при установлении диагноза ЛХ, при оценке ответа на лечение, а также при подозрении на рецидив заболевания рекомендуется при наличии возможности выполнить позитронно-эмиссионную томографию (ПЭТ) всего тела с туморотропными радиофармпрепаратами - РФП (фтордезоксиглюкозой) для более точного стадирования заболевания и лучшей оценки эффекта на терапию [1, 4, 8].

ПЭТ, совмещенная с КТ (ПЭТ/КТ), является высокоинформативным методом диагностики. ПЭТ/КТ, выполненная до начала лечения, позволяет не только уточнить стадию, но и более точно определить локализацию очагов поражения, что имеет существенное значение для последующей оценки эффекта терапии индукции и качественного планирования последующей лучевой терапии (ЛТ) и минимизации облучения здоровых тканей. При наличии возможности выполнения ПЭТ/КТ она может быть применена в соответствии с пересмотренными критериями оценки ответа, в первую очередь у пациентов с минимальным объемом опухоли, а также с учетом возможной коррекции лечения.

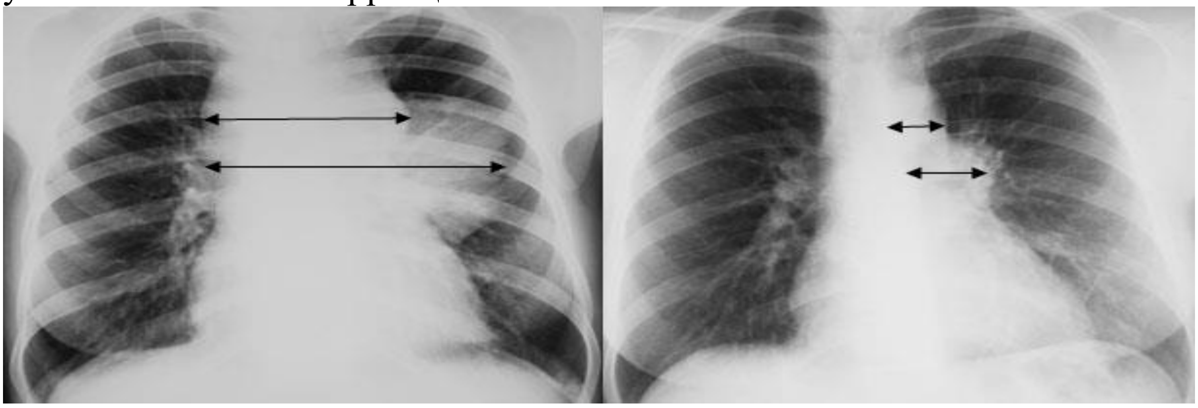

Рис.2. Лимфома Ходжкина. Прямые рентгенограммы до начала и после окончанияхимиотерапии при 80-90% регрессии опухолевой массы.

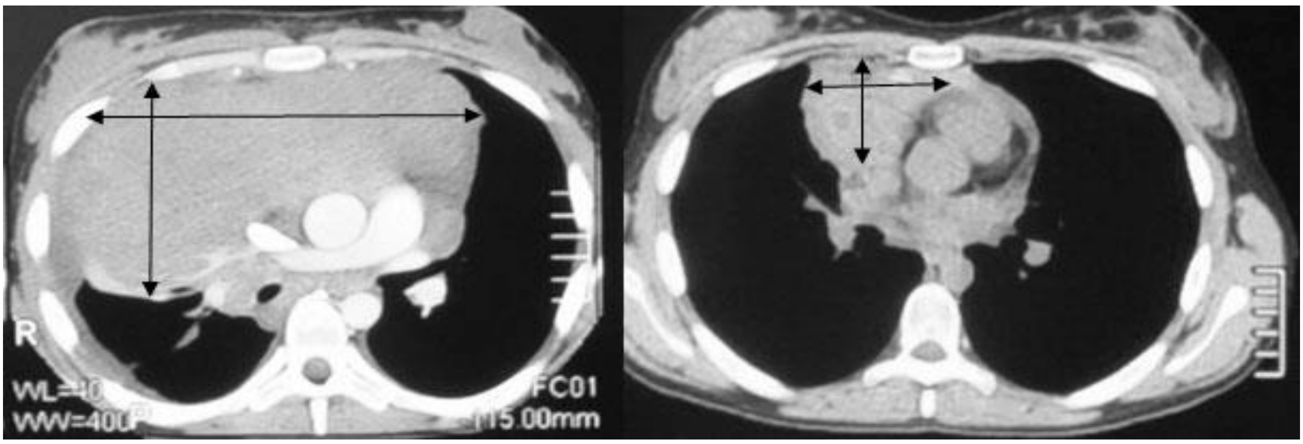

Рис. 3. Лимфома Ходжкина с поражением внутригрудных лимфатических узлов. 80% регрессия опухолевой массы по данным компьютерной томографии.

Вывод. Проведение рентгенограммы, КТ у пациентов с ранними стадиями ЛХ, позволяет выбрать оптимальную терапевтическую тактику, а также значительно улучшить прогноз для пациентов с Лимфомой Ходжкина. Улучшении выживаемости больных при проведении регулярного КТ-исследования

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АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ ДЛЯ ИСПЫТАНИЙ НА ЭМС НА ОСНОВЕ ПРОГРАММНОЙ ПЛАТФОРМЫ R&S ELEKTRA

Аннотация. Практика создания испытательных систем показала, что решение измерительных задач в области электромагнитной совместимости (ЭМС) требует создания отдельных специализированных комплексов, что обусловлено спецификой реализуемых методов измерений [1] и, в некоторых случаях, большим объемом измерений. Такие измерительные установки целесообразно снабжать средствами автоматизации, что в широком смысле позволяет повысить эффективность их использования и, безусловно, соответствует современному уровню научно-технического развития. В данной статье рассматривается построение автоматизированных комплексов для испытаний в области ЭМС с использованием программного обеспечения компании Rohde & Schwarz (R&S).

Ключевые слова: датчик мощности, помехоэмиссия, радиация, антенны, γ-облучение.

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AUTOMATED SYSTEMS FOR EMC TESTING BASED ON THE R&S ELEKTRA SOFTWARE PLATFORM

Abstract: the practice of creating test systems has shown that the solution of measurement problems in the field of electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requires the creation of separate specialized complexes, which is due to the specifics of the measurement methods being implemented [1] and, in some cases, a large volume of measurements. It is advisable to supply such measuring installations with automation tools, which in a broad sense makes it possible to increase the efficiency of their use and, of course, corresponds to the current level of scientific and technical development. This article discusses the construction of

automated complexes for testing in the field of EMC using software from Rohde & Schwarz (R&S).

Keywords: Power sensor, interference emission, radiation, antennas, gamma irradiation.

Концепция построения СПО R&S ELEKTRA предусматривает максимальный охват средств измерений и вспомогательных элементов измерительной установки удаленным управлением, при помощи которого и реализуются алгоритмы измерений, заложенные в те или иные стандарты. Практика испытаний на ЭМС свидетельствует о том, что измерения помехоэмиссии могут быть автоматизированы полностью, исключая аспекты управления испытываемым техническим средством. Что касается измерений показателей стойкости к электромагнитным полям и кондуктивным помехам, то граница предельно достижимой автоматизации охватывает управление оборудованием, применяемым для формирования и контроля электромагнитных воздействий, но за отклонениями в работе испытуемых объектов (ИО) в большинстве случаев следит оператор, хотя и эту проблему в настоящее время возможно решить с помощью специального программного дополнения для визуального контроля изменений ИО СПО R&S AdVISE [5]. Исходя из этих предпосылок, рассмотрим типовые схемы измерений при использовании ПО R&S ELEKTRA. На рис. 1 [6] показана упрощенная схема установки для измерения эмиссии излучаемых радиопомех, в которой применена одна комбинированная широкополосная измерительная антенна билогопериодического типа, а измерения проводятся по ГОСТ Р 51320-99 на альтернативной измерительной площадке, выполненной с использованием конструктивных элементов экранированной камеры и радиопоглощающих панелей. В данном случае программное обеспечение по заданию оператора и в соответствии с планом измерений управляет тремя ключевыми элементами схемы: измерительным приемником, контроллерами антенной мачты и поворотной платформы. Такой охват и позволяет достичь полной автоматизации измерений, включая традиционно «ручные» операции – изменение высоты подъема антенны и ее ориентации для приема излучений с горизонтальной или вертикальной поляризацией. При измерениях по стандартам MIL-STD-461 и DO-160 СПО R&S ELEKTRA управляет только измерительным приемником, изменения высоты подъема антенны и поворота стола не требуется, а сами измерения проводятся в экранированной камере при измерительном расстоянии, равном 1 м.

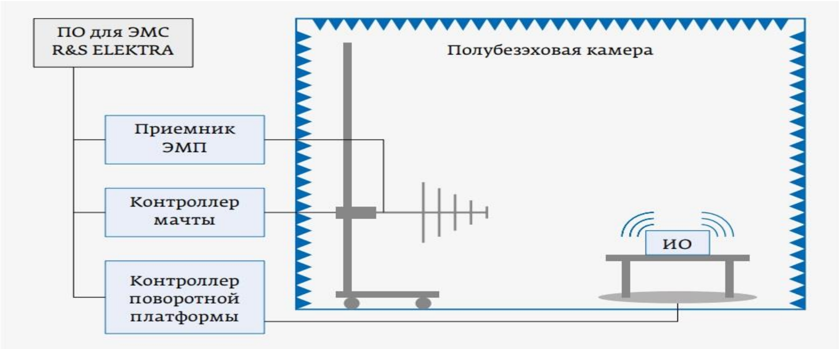

Рис. 1. Типовая схема установки для измерения эмиссии излучаемых радиопомех при использовании ПО R&S ELEKTRA

На рис. 2 [6] показана упрощенная схема установки для испытаний на устойчивость к радиочастотным электромагнитным полям. В данном случае управлением и контролем могут быть охвачены все поддерживаемые элементы в составе системы формирования сигнала, подаваемого к антенне для формирования испытательного поля. Датчик мощности обычно подключается через направленный ответвитель, который выполняется как пассивный широкополосный элемент, а измеритель мощности обеспечивает отображение уровня мощности и передачу данных в СПО R&S ELEKTRA. Средства ВЧ-коммутации могут использоваться в условиях применения двух излучающих антенн и двух усилителей мощности, что является обычной практикой в формировании облучающего поля. Наблюдение за состоянием и определение откликов ИО на облучение может осуществляться с использованием вспомогательных технических средств, расположенных вне рабочего объема камеры.

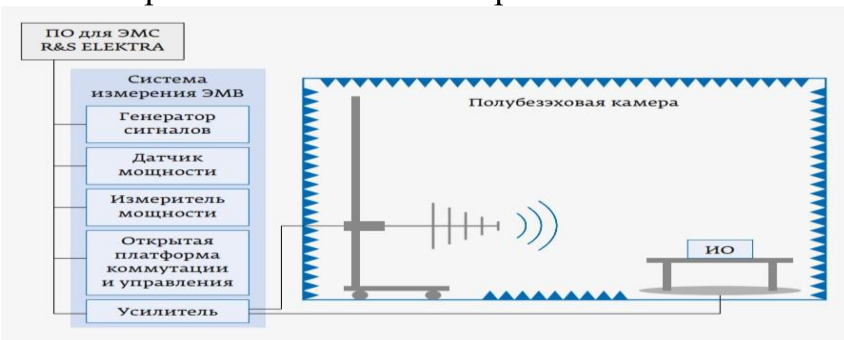

Рис. 2. Типовая схема установки для испытаний на устойчивость к радиочастотным электромагнитным полям при использовании ПО R&S ELEKTRA

В схемах на рис. 1 и 2 в качестве интерфейса управления используется Ethernet. Следовательно, существует возможность создания удаленно управляемых распределенных измерительных систем, а также оптимизации размещения и использования дорогостоящих средств измерения при реализации измерений. Далее рассмотрим примеры построения систем для измерений излучаемых радиопомех, основанных на применении ПО R&S ELEKTRA.

Измерения в области ЭМС являются одними из самых методически сложных и дорогостоящих. Материальная база современных измерительных комплексов, используемых для выполнения сертификационных испытаний по ЭМС, стоит десятки миллионов рублей. Но во многих случаях измерительные задачи по ЭМС не требуют столь значительных вложений, в особенности если речь идет о предсертификационных испытаниях. Ввиду этого целесообразно рассмотреть два варианта построения систем для измерений эмиссии излучаемых помех – бюджетный и с полной автоматизацией. Бюджетный вариант отличается низкой стоимостью используемого оборудования и повышенным значением неопределенности измерения [7]. В составе схемы измерений присутствует лишь необходимый минимум оборудования.

Рис. 3. Схема измерительной установки для анализа эмиссии излучаемых радиопомех в диапазоне частот от 30 МГц до 1 (6) ГГц при использовании ПО R&S ELEKTRA.

Наиболее часто проблемы с повышенной помехоэмиссией наблюдаются в диапазоне частот до 1 ГГц, соответственно, при выборе оборудования целесообразно ориентироваться на этот диапазон. В составе измерительного комплекса (рис. 3) предлагается использовать анализатор спектра начального уровня R&S FPC1000 с полосой рабочих частот до 1 ГГц (опционально до 3 ГГц),либо более старшую модель R&S FPL1000 со встроенными фильтрами для измерений помехоэмиссии и комбинированную логопериодическую измерительную антенну R&S HL562E (30–6000 МГц), специально предназначенную для испытаний на ЭМС. При такой конфигурации измерительная система будет работать на частотах от 30 МГц. Если ориентироваться на стандарт MIL-STD-461, то измерения должны выполняться в экранированной камере без поворота стола, на котором размещается ИО, и без изменения относительного расположения измерительной антенны и ИО, причем размещение последнего должно гарантировать ориентацию измерительной антенны в направлении максимальной помехоэмиссии. Модуль ELEMI-E ПО R&S ELEKTRA, предназначенный для измерений эмиссии излучаемых и кондуктивных помех, будет охватывать управлением только анализатор спектра. В отсутствие экранированной камеры измерения могут быть выполнены в условиях типовой радиолаборатории, но это чревато неконтролируемыми погрешностями из-за маскировки излучений от ИО посторонними электромагнитными полями, а при создании классической измерительной площадки по ГОСТ Р 51320-99 – из-за многолучевого распространения радиоволн. В последнем случае в соответствии со схемой на рис. 1 требуется использование полубезэховых камер. В представленной на рис. 3 схеме измерений ПО R&S ELEKTRA обеспечивает сопоставление результатов с нормами заданного стандарта и формирование отчета. Для легитимности получаемых результатов оператор должен тщательно соблюдать предписанные стандартами условия проведения измерений. Вариант с полной автоматизацией может быть представлен решением, соответствующим схеме на рис. 4, построенной с опорой на стандарт MIL-STD-461. Такая схема предназначена для измерений помехоэмиссии в диапазоне частот от 10 кГц до 40 ГГц и может быть реализована в сертификационных центрах. Центральным ее компонентом является измерительный приемник высшего класса R&S ESW44 (от 2 Гц до 44 ГГц) или анализатор спектра высшего класса R&S FSW с диапазоном частот до 90 ГГц и более. Также может быть использован измерительный приемник R&S ESR26 с полосой рабочих частот от 10 Гц до 26,5 ГГц. Встроенный малошумящий предусилитель в составе названных средств измерений позволяет достичь высокой чувствительности в диапазоне частот во всей полосе измерений помехоэмиссии. Важным достоинством измерительных приемников серии R&S ESW является возможность анализа спектра в реальном времени с полосой до 80 МГц [8, 9]. Режим анализа спектра в реальном времени в основном применяется для углубленного исследования индустриальных помех, а также для быстрой регистрации редко повторяющихся помех, включая импульсные. Полоса анализа шириной 80 МГц обычно достаточна для таких измерений. Для охвата частотного диапазона от 30 МГц до 40 ГГц потребуется не менее трех антенн, причем перекрытие их рабочих полос частот не является недостатком измерительной системы. В составе установки предлагается использовать антенны R&S HL562E (30–6000 МГц, комбинированная логопериодическая), R&S HF907 (0,8– 18 ГГц, рупорная), Schwarzbeck BBHA 9170 (15–40 ГГц, рупорная). Фазовые центры антенн удалены от ИО на одно и то же расстояние, равное 1 м. Стандарт MIL-STD-461 предписывает ориентацию ИО к антеннам в направлении максимального излучения, что может быть достигнуто фиксированным поворотом стола на определенный угол, в том числе с использованием автоматического привода.

Рис. 4. Схема автоматической измерительной установки для анализа помехоэмиссии в диапазоне частот от 10 кГц до 40 ГГц при использовании ПО R&S ELEKTRA. RS103, RE103 – разделы стандарта MIL-STD-461

Стандарт MIL-STD-461 не предусматривает изменение высоты подъема антенн и вращение ИО вокруг своей оси. Но, например, в случае измерений по стандарту ГОСТ Р 51320-99 эти действия требуется осуществлять. Ввиду этого в схеме на рис. 4 предусмотрены контроллеры привода антенн (КПА) и контроллер привода вращения испытуемого объекта (КПВ), также поддерживаемые ПО R&S ELEKTRA. Измерительные антенны и ИО должны быть размещены внутри экранированной камеры. Как и в бюджетном варианте, ПО R&S ELEKTRA устанавливается на компьютер, при помощи которого осуществляется управление измерительным комплексом. Для автоматических измерений эмиссии излучаемых радиопомех целесообразно применять базовый модуль R&S ELEMI-E, а также, для обеспечения расширенной функциональности, модули R&S ELEMI-A и R&S ELEMI-S, используемые для создания систем с максимальной степенью автоматизации измерений. Для связи с управляемыми объектами используется высокоскоростной коммутатор, работающий по протоколу Ethernet. При использовании безэховой экранированной камеры (БЭК) управляющие сигналы целесообразно передавать по оптоволоконной линии, что позволит уменьшить проникновение внешних электромагнитных полей в защищаемый объем. Итоговый облик построенной измерительной системы выглядит следующим образом. Она включает в себя измерительный приемник R&S ESW44, базовый блок управления коммутацией R&S OSP230 с коммутатором R&S OSP-B112, компьютер с установленными программными модулями ПО R&S ELEKTRA, а также сетевой коммутатор.

Используются измерительные антенны R&S HL562E, HF907, Schwarzbeck BBHA 9170, установленные на трех антенных мачтах.

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МОТИВАЦИЯ УЧИТЕЛЯ И ИНТЕРЕС В ОБУЧЕНИИ ЯЗЫКУ

Аннотация. В этой статье объясняется, как мотивировать интерес учащихся к уроку. При использовании различных методов обучения во время урока отношение студентов к уроку изменится в положительную сторону, и они захотят изучать иностранные языки.

Ключевые слова. Мотивация, поведение, отношение, влияние, деятельность, отношения.

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TEACHER MOTIVATION AND INTEREST IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Annotation. This article explains how to motivate students' interest in the lesson. When using various teaching methods during the lesson, the attitude of students to the lesson will change in a positive way and they will want to learn foreign languages.

Keywords. Motivation, behavior, attitude, influence, activities, relationships.

Мы представляем определение мотивации, которое по существу когнитивное, но вписывается в рамки социального конструктивизма. Мотивация может быть истолкована как: состояние когнитивного и эмоционального возбуждения, которое приводит к сознательному решению действовать. И который дает ему период устойчивых интеллектуальных и / или физических усилий для достижения ранее поставленной цели (или целей).

Из этого определения вытекает ряд моментов. Начнем с того, что люди пробуждаются каким - то образом. Это может включать элемент желания, но не обязательно. Начальное возбуждение может быть вызвано различными причинами, возможно, артериальными, такими как интерес или любопытство, или часто внешними воздействиями, такими как другой человек или событие.

По мнению учителя, мотивированными учениками обычно являются те, кто активно участвует в уроке, проявляет интерес к предмету и много учится. Учителя также оказывают большее влияние на такое поведение и мотивы, которые они представляют, чем на причины, по которым студенты изучают второй язык, или на их отношение к языку и его носителям. Учителя могут внести положительный вклад в мотивацию учащихся к обучению, если в классные комнаты приходят ученики с удовольствием, потому что их содержание интересно и соответствует их возрасту и уровню способностей, цели обучения сложны, но управляемы и ясны, а атмосфера благоприятна.

Хотя в небольшом исследовании непосредственно изучалось, как педагогика взаимодействует с мотивацией в классах второго языка, была проделана значительная работа в области педагогической психологии. В обзоре некоторых из этих работ Гиам Крукс и Ричард Шмидт указывают на несколько областей, в которых исследования в области образования сообщают о повышении уровня мотивации студентов в отношении педагогических практик.

Среди них: На начальных этапах уроков (и в рамках переходных периодов) было отмечено, что замечания, которые учителя делают о предстоящих мероприятиях, могут привести к повышению уровня интереса со стороны учащихся.

Студенты уверены в существовании рутинной работы в классе, от которой они могут зависеть. Однако было показано, что уроки, которые всегда состоят из одних и тех же процедур, шаблонов и форматов, ведут к снижению внимания и увеличению скуки. Разнообразные задания и материалы могут помочь избежать этого и повысить уровень заинтересованности учащихся.

Кооперативная учебная деятельность - это те, в которых студенты должны работать вместе, чтобы выполнить задачу или решить проблему. Было обнаружено, что эти методы повышают уверенность учащихся, в том числе и слабых, потому что каждый участник совместной работы играет важную роль. Знание того, что их товарищи по команде рассчитывают на них, может повысить мотивацию студентов.

Культурные и возрастные различия определят наиболее подходящий способ мотивации учителей. В одних классах ученики могут преуспевать в конкурентном взаимодействии, в то время как в других совместные действия будут более успешными.

Социальные факторы на более общем уровне могут влиять на мотивацию, отношение и успехи в изучении языка. Одним из таких факторов является социальная динамика или отношения власти между языками. Например, члены группы меньшинства, изучающие язык группы большинства, могут иметь отношение и мотивацию, отличные от тех, которые изучают язык группы меньшинства. Несмотря на то, что невозможно предсказать точное влияние таких социальных факторов на изучение второго языка, тот факт, что языки существуют в социальных контекстах, нельзя игнорировать, когда мы пытаемся понять переменные, которые влияют на успех в обучении. Дети и взрослые чувствительны к социальной динамике и властным отношениям.

Хороший пример того, как отношения власти в социальном мире влияют на между изучающими второй язык и носителями целевого языка, можно найти в работе Бонни Нортон. Опираясь на данные, собранные в ходе продольного тематического исследования опыта иммигрантов и женщин в Канаде в области изучения языка, она утверждает, что такие понятия, как инструментальная и интегративная мотивация, неадекватно отражают сложные отношения власти, идентичности и изучения языка. Вместо этого она использует термин «инвестиции», чтобы «охватить отношения изучающего язык с меняющимся социальным миром. Все участники ее исследования были очень заинтересованы в изучении английского языка.

Подводя итог, можно сказать, что были социальные ситуации, в которых они не хотели говорить, и обычно это были дисбаланс сил. Их опыт в таких ситуациях ограничивал возможности, которые они имели для практики и продолжали развивать второй язык за пределами классной комнаты.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ГЕОПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ НА ТУРИСТИЧЕСКУЮ ОТРАСЛЬ РОССИИ

Аннотация. В данной работе были изучены причины изменения спроса и предложения в туристической отрасли среди россиян. Также был проведён статистический анализ динамики показателей, связанных с туризмом в мире и России. Оценено экономическое влияние туризма в мировом масштабе, а также рассчитан прогноз дальнейшего состояния данной отрасли в России. В итоге были сформулированы рекомендации по дальнейшему развитию туризма в нашей стране.

Ключевые слова: отрасль, туризм, развитие, фирмы, зарубежные поездки.

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THE IMPACT OF GEOPOLITICAL CHANGES ON THE RUSSIAN TOURISM INDUSTRY

Abstract. In this paper, the reasons for changes in supply and demand in the tourism industry among Russians were studied. A statistical analysis of the dynamics of indicators related to tourism in the world and Russia was also carried out. In addition, it was possible to assess the economic impact of tourism on a global scale, as well as to make a forecast of the future state of this industry in Russia. As a result, recommendations were formulated for the further development of tourism in our country.

Keywords: industry, tourism, development, firms, foreign trips.

В настоящее время экономика России столкнулась с множеством препятствий на пути своего развития по причине напряжённой политической обстановки в мире. Многие отрасли вынуждены искать альтернативные пути осуществления своей деятельности в силу отсутствия прежних возможностей ведения бизнеса в стране. В частности с такими проблемами столкнулись и в сфере туризма. Из-за напряжённых отношений с некоторыми странами, стало проблематично осуществлять туристические поездки для многих граждан нашей страны. Именно поэтому важно определить насколько сильно повлияли упомянутые события на данную отрасль, а также предложить альтернативные пути предоставления туристических услуг для граждан России, чтобы обеспечить стабильный доход в данной отрасли и вместе с этим предоставить людям качественные услуги.

Целью анализа туристической отрасли является определение факторов, которые могли повлиять на изменения спроса и предложения в данной сфере, а также – количественная оценка произошедших изменений в динамике.

К задачам, связанным с анализом туристической отрасли относится определение конкретных экономических показателей в разное время и их сравнение. Также важно провести сравнение с зарубежными отраслями туризма и на основе полученной информации сделать прогноз на будущее для нашей страны.

Объектом исследования статьи является туристическая отрасль России, в частности – национальные туристические фирмы и деятельность граждан нашей страны в сфере туризма.

Многие люди в данный момент обеспокоены, что же ждёт отрасль туризма в ближайшие годы, поскольку для некоторых путешествия по миру являются неотъемлемой частью жизни. Согласно статистическим данным в настоящее время ожидается спад в этой отрасли. Рассмотрим основные факторы, которые могли повлиять на такое изменение. При опросе граждан было выявлено, что более 40% не смогли осуществить запланированные поездки в силу отсутствия финансовых средств. То есть одной из важнейших причин можно отметить сокращение реальных денежных ресурсов людей в стране. Также были выявлены другие немаловажные причины, из-за которых опрошенным пришлось отказаться от туризма в 2022 году. Результаты исследования представлены на рисунке 1.

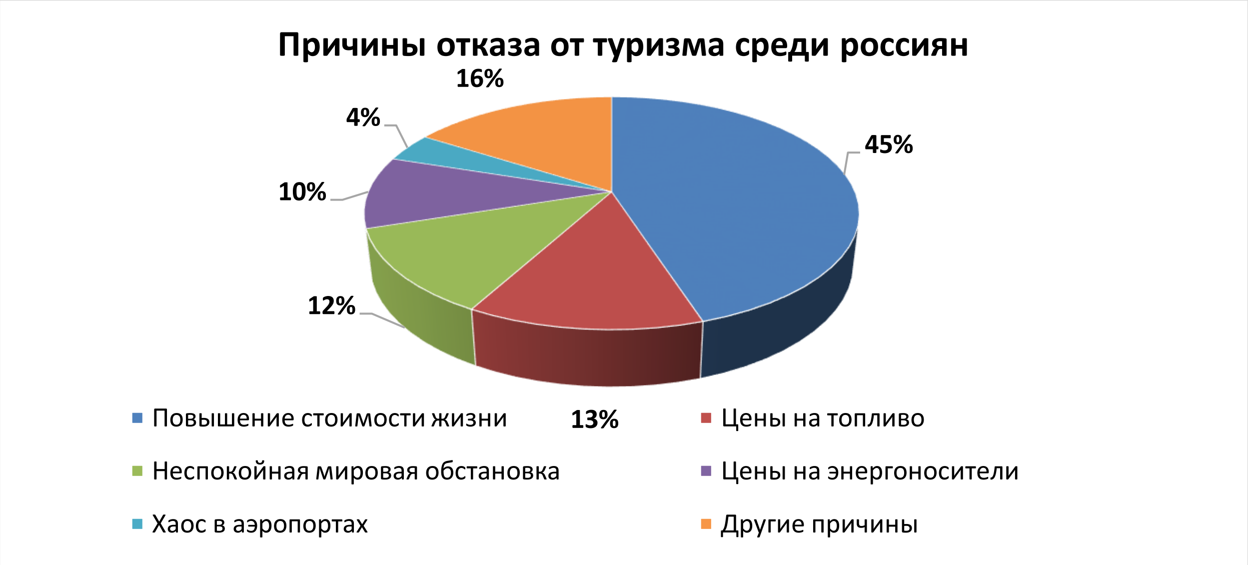

Рисунок 1 – Причины отказа от туризма среди россиян в 2022 году [1]

Можно заметить, что помимо повышения стоимости жизни граждане страны также обеспокоены мировой обстановкой, ценами на топливо и энергоносители, а также бояться пребывать в аэропортах.

Стоит также обратить внимание на то, что падает не только спрос потенциальных туристов России, но и предложение среди туристических фирм, расположенных в нашей стране. Такое изменение в деятельности туристических фирм возникло по большому счёту из-за введения большого количества санкций, преимущественно европейскими странами. Поэтому посещение этих стран в ближайшее время для Россиян не представляется возможным. Если говорить более конкретно об изменениях в связи с последними событиями, то в период с 2019 по 2022 год число людей, осуществляющих поездки за границу сократилось более чем в 2,5 раза до 18 миллионов путешествий.

Для определения влияния деятельности, осуществляемой в данной отрасли, на экономику России и мира, были изучены ключевые показатели за последние несколько лет, отражающие общий вклад туризма. Результаты исследования представлены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 [2]

Отрасль туризма в мировой экономике

	2019 г.	2020 г.	2021 г.
Мировой ВВП сектора туризма и путешествий, в % к предыдущему году	103,5%	49,6%	121,7%
Вклад туризма в мировой ВВП, трлн долл. США	9,63	4,8	5,8
Число рабочих мест в сфере туризма, млн ед.	333	271	289
Инвестиции в основной капитал в сфере туризма, млрд долл. США	986,2	693,2	…

Возможно полученные результаты ни о чём не говорят для многих, однако для более наглядного понимания была обработана информация о доле туризма в мировой экономике. Графическая интерпретация проанализированных результатов представлена на рисунке 2.

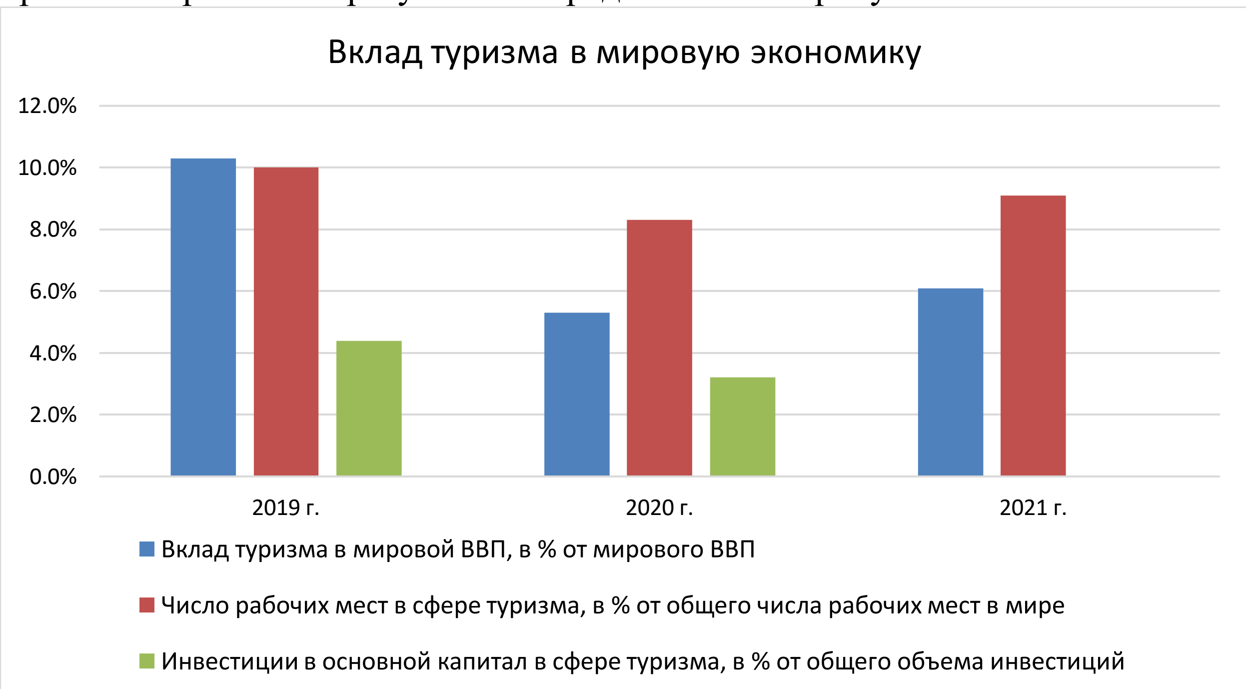

Рисунок 2 – Доля основных показателей отрасли туризма в мировой экономике [2]

Представленная информация свидетельствует о важной роли туризма в мировом экономическом сообществе. Таким образом, страны должны развивать данную отрасль с целью закрепления конкурентных позиций. Для достижения этих целей необходимо обращать внимание как на совершенствование национальных туристических зон, так и на развитие туристических агентств на территории страны, предоставляющих услуги гражданам России.

На данном этапе важно рассмотреть количественные изменения в данной сфере для России. Для проведения качественного анализа необходимо рассмотреть количество выездных поездок граждан нашей страны в зарубежные страны за последние несколько лет. Полученная информация позволит оценить динамику изменения доступности зарубежного туризма в России. Статистика проведённого исследования отражена на рисунке 3.

Рисунок 3 – Зарубежные туристические поездки граждан России в период с 2015 по 2022 г. [3]

Полученная информация свидетельствует о плавном развитии зарубежного туризма в период до наступления пандемии Covid-19, после чего был зафиксирован резкий спад в связи с объявлением режима самоизоляции. Затем, можно заметить медленный рост количества поездок за последние три года и попытки вернуться к прежним темпам развития туризма в России. Однако с наступлением напряжённой политической обстановки, скорее всего, линия на данном графике в скором времени будет продолжать падать, и о возможности роста количества зарубежных туристических поездок нецелесообразно заявлять в ближайшие годы. Поэтому важно определить какие цели и задачи должны поставить перед собой туристические фирмы и государство в целом для развития этой отрасли.

Прежде всего, со стороны государства необходимо выделение финансовых средств для благоустройства ключевых курортных и наиболее популярных туристических зон на территории нашей страны, таких как Сочи, Калининград, Карелия, Крым и других. Также важно укреплять отношения со странами-партнёрами, такими как Турция, которые способны предоставить туристические услуги для граждан нашей страны в такое непростое время. Помимо упомянутых предложений, туристическим фирмам стоит задуматься о предоставлении льготных условий туризма для определённых слоев населения, поскольку для развития данной отрасли в нашей стране должно быть предъявлено как можно больше спроса.

Подводя итог, можно сказать, что туристический поток в европейском направлении значительно снизится в ближайшее время, однако это может послужить стимулом развития внутреннего туризма в России и усилению дружественных отношений с некоторыми странами, продолжающими оказывать гражданам нашей страны качественные туристические услуги. Самое важное в настоящий момент – развивать качественный туристический сервис в России по приемлемым ценам. Это позволит увеличить уровень культурного развития и здоровья граждан России, а также предоставит дополнительные опции для отдыха в будущем.

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МЕСТО И РОЛЬ РОССИИ В СТРУКТУРЕ СООБЩЕСТВА БРИКС

Аннотация. Данное исследование проведено с целью определения значимости участия Российской Федерации в деятельности партнёрства стран БРИКС. Необходимость проведения анализа вызвана спорами в мировом сообществе по поводу полезности участия России в данной организации. В процессе исследования были рассмотрены социальные, экономические и политические аспекты функционирования данной организации. В качестве доказательства рассуждений приведена экономическая статистика взаимодействия стран за последние несколько лет. Сделан конкретный акцент на участии России в партнерстве. Помимо этого, сформулированы рекомендации и предложения по дальнейшей деятельности содружества. В результате удалось определить важность сотрудничества в каждой из сфер партнерских отношений, а также выделить наиболее важные события, связанные с БРИКС и Россией за последнее время.

Ключевые слова: партнёрство, содружество, развитие, экспорт, импорт, энергоресурсы, значимость.

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RUSSIA'S PLACE AND ROLE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE BRICS COMMUNITY

Abstract. This study was conducted to determine the significance of the participation of the Russian Federation in the activities of the BRICS partnership. The need for analysis is caused by disputes in the world community about the usefulness of Russia's participation in this organization. During the study, the social, economic and political aspects of the functioning of this organization were considered. As proof of the reasoning, the economic statistics of the interaction of countries over the past few years are given. A specific emphasis is placed on Russia's participation in the partnership. In addition, recommendations, and proposals for further activities of the commonwealth have been formulated. As a result, it was possible to determine the importance of cooperation in each of the areas of partnership relations, as well as to highlight the most important events related to BRICS and Russia in recent years.

Keywords: partnership, commonwealth, development, export, import, energy resources, significance.

Сообщество БРИКС представляет собой объединение пяти развивающихся стран, созданное с целью содействия развитию стран-партнёров. Данная организация является влиятельным звеном международных экономических отношений и мировой экономики в целом. В последнее время большое количество аналитиков делают заявления о том, что темпы роста экономики России недостаточны для включения её в категорию быстроразвивающихся стран. Для выявления истины важно определить основные мотивы участия Российской Федерации в сообществе БРИКС, а также проанализировать экономический и политический план сообщества и определить место России в нём.

Многие говорят о нестабильном развитии российской экономики, однако стоит отметить, что другие участники группы также были подвержены этому явлению. Соответственно не стоит говорить о невозможности преодоления разрыва между уровнем развития экономики России и других стран-участниц БРИКС. К тому же можно заявить, что весь потенциал нашей страны не может раскрыться в полную силу, поскольку Российская Федерация подвержена большому количеству санкций в связи с политической обстановкой в мире.

На данном этапе сотрудничества стран, стоит выделить основные положительные аспекты нахождения России в этой группе как для неё самой, так и для стран-партнёров. Для этого необходимо проанализировать социальный, экономический и политический аспекты взаимодействия государств. Начну своё исследование с социального влияния партнёрства для России и остальных стран.

Пожалуй, одной из важнейших новостей в рамках этой сферы влияния могу отметить последнее заявление о создании Международного фестиваля студенческого спорта по инициативе России и Китая. Благодаря этому в 2022 и 2023 году суммарно будет организовано более 500 спортивных мероприятий. Данный вид сотрудничества способен показать всему миру, что спорт находится вне политики. Помимо этого, проведение подобного рода мероприятий в столь непростое время даст толчок развития отечественному спорту, а в частности позволит молодому поколению участвовать в соревнованиях международного масштаба.

Кроме этого, в середине прошлого года была проведена летняя школа сетевого университета БРИКС. [7] Данное мероприятие проводится уже в третий раз и организовано с применением дистанционных технологий. Это очень важный шаг для обеспечения молодого поколения необходимым багажом знаний в области макроэкономики стран-участниц БРИКС. Для осуществления такого процесса обучения каждая из стран приложила усилия для привлечения ведущих специалистов и профессоров из ведущих университетов мира. В итоге удалось добиться качественного обмена культурным опытом между участниками данной образовательной программы и предоставить знания для формирования идей по развитию стран БРИКС в будущем.

Эти наиболее свежие новости позволяют понять, что участие России в содружестве способно помочь развитию молодого поколения как в самой стране, так и способствовать созданию благоприятных условий для развития молодёжи в странах партнёрства.

Далее стоит перейти к рассмотрению вопроса об экономическом влиянии содружества стран друг на друга. Для этого стоит рассмотреть ряд событий, которых в последнее время было приличное количество. Одним из важнейших фактов, на который стоит обратить внимание за последнее время, я считаю значительное увеличение экспортно-импортных отношений с Китаем лишь за первые два месяца 2023 года. [5] Если говорить более конкретно, то с начала текущего года экспорт Китая в Россию увеличился на 19,8%, составив примерно 15 миллиардов долларов. При этом импорт из России увеличился на 31,3%, достигнув 18,65 миллиардов долларов. В связи с этим, министр иностранных дел Китая сделал заявление о том, что странам необходимо развивать своё сотрудничество в силу обострения политической ситуации в мире и отсутствия стабильности в целом. В такой непростой период наши страны способны помочь друг другу в экономическом развитии и обеспечении всеми необходимыми благами для стабильного и безбедного существования. Этому свидетельствует рекордный уровень торговли с Китаем в момент введения большого количества санкций со стороны запада. Для наглядности обращу внимание на рисунок 1 и рисунок 2, которые полностью отражают тенденцию усиления экономического сотрудничества Китая и России на современном этапе.

Рисунок 1- Динамика объёма импорта из Китая в Россию за последние 9 лет [3]

Рисунок 2 - Динамика объёма экспорта из России в Китай за последние 9 лет [3]

Помимо сотрудничества с Китаем, в последнее время рассматриваются двусторонние торгово-экономические отношения России и Индии. Две страны договорились работать вместе для решения проблем торгового дефицита и доступа к рынкам. Стоит отметить, что уже в 2022 году Россия стала крупнейшим поставщиком нефти в Индию [1], по причине продажи данного ресурса по сниженным ценам, после введения западных санкций. Таким образом, за последний год товарооборот с Индией также достиг рекордного уровня в 30 миллиардов долларов. Примечательно, что за этот период поставки нефти из России в Индию увеличились в 36 раз. Данные события подтверждают активное участие России в содружестве стран, описывая позитивное влияние партнерства с Индией в столь непростое время.

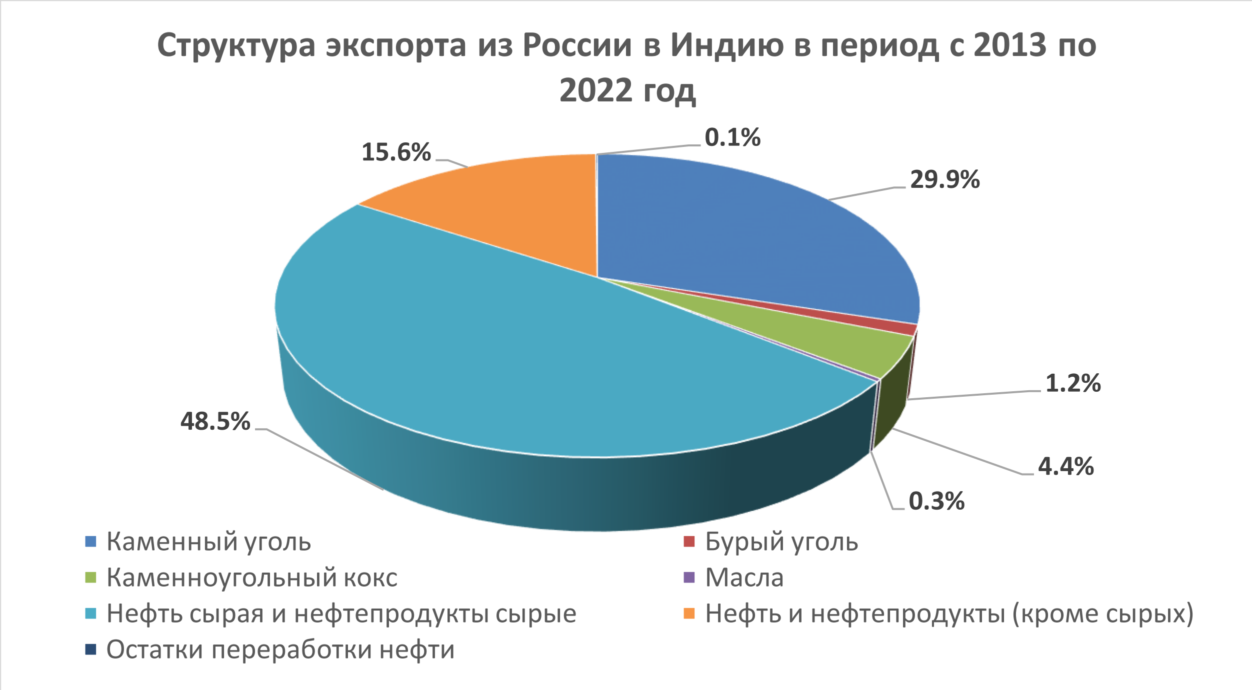

Рисунок 3 – Структура экспорта ресурсов из России в Индию за последние 9 лет [2]

На рисунке 3 представлена подробная структура экспортных отношений России и Индии, которая доказывает важное участие нашей страны в ресурсных поставках государству, расположенному в Южной Азии.

После проведения анализа экономического сотрудничества, опираясь на последние новости, будет разумно рассмотреть аспект политического сотрудничества между упомянутыми ранее странами. Одной из важнейших новостей последних дней стало объявление даты и места проведения саммита БРИКС в 2023 году. [6] Согласно заявлению данное мероприятие пройдет в Южной Африке в конце августа. Данное решение, стоит полагать, было принята в силу вступления Южной Африки в должность председателя БРИКС с января 2023 года. На данном посту страна сменила Китай и согласно заявлению министра Южной Африки саммит текущего года будет проходить с целью обеспечения ускорения взаимного роста, устойчивого развития и многосторонности. Это мероприятие является очень важным для каждой из стран, поскольку вопросы, обсуждаемые там способны изменить вектор развития как БРИКС в целом, так и России. В связи с этим, стоит рассмотреть отношения между Россией и Южной Африкой в различных сферах.

Поскольку западные санкции нанесли ущерб не только экономике России, но и стран сотрудничества, то можно наблюдать заметные проявления энергетического кризиса в Южной Африке. Как многим известно, Россия является одним из крупнейших производителей нефти, природного газа, стали и пшеницы. В связи с этим становится актуальным для рассмотрения вопрос укрепления партнерских отношений Южной Африки с Россией как энергетическим инвестором БРИКС. Поэтому, в настоящий момент обсуждается создание Африканского центра передового опыта БРИКС по оптимальному энергетическому переходу, в котором будут работать опытные специалисты, занимающиеся технологическими, социально-экономическими, экологическими, финансовыми и прочими аспектами, влияющими на оптимизацию развития энергетики. Страны БРИКС являются обладателями значительного запаса природных ресурсов и способны оказать весомое влияние на мировые поставки природного топлива. Для наглядности обращу внимание на рисунок 4, на котором отображено отношение объёма энергоресурсов стран БРИКС к запасам стран, не входящих в содружество.

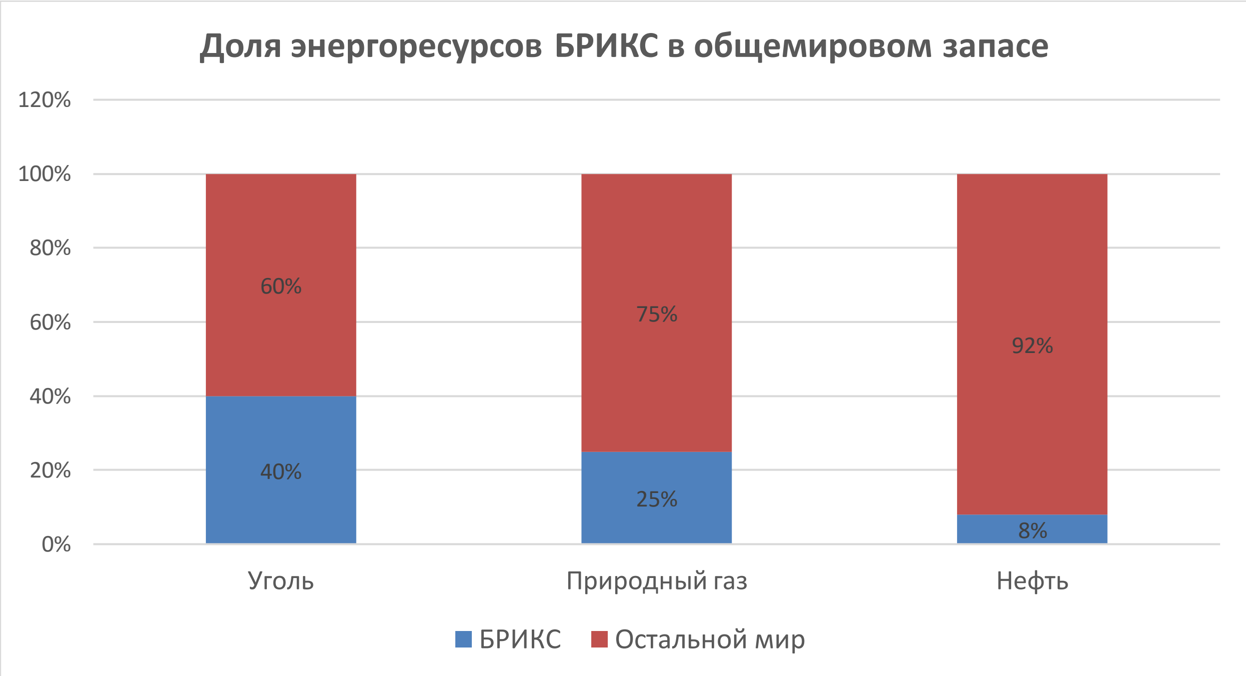

Рисунок 4 – Объём ресурсных запасов стран БРИКС по отношению к мировым энергоресурсам [4]

Данная информация свидетельствует о значительном вкладе сообщества БРИКС в структуру мирового потребления энергии. Именно поэтому, в период напряженной обстановки, в том числе связанной с энергетическим кризисом в некоторых странах, Россия способна оказать должную поддержку нуждающимся странам. Таким образом, укрепление энергетического сотрудничества стран БРИКС с Россией будет положительно влиять на укрепление политических и экономических отношений абсолютно для каждой страны партнерства.

Подводя итог, стоит сказать, что влияние России на деятельность данной организации имеет значительную силу и отрицать данный факт не стоит при неосведомленности о конкретных показателях и проведении упомянутых мероприятий. Стоит укреплять уже созданные партнерские отношения между странами, поскольку каждая из стран в настоящее время нуждается в поддержке, в том числе и Россия. Китай способен обеспечить ресурсами нашу страну в довольно непростое время и это важно ценить. В свою очередь, Россия может предоставить другим странам, входящим в БРИКС, необходимые ресурсы по приемлемым ценам. К тому же важно обращать внимание на разработку образовательных и иных социальных проектов. Именно поэтому каждая из стран-участниц БРИКС несёт важный вклад в собственное развитие и развитие своих партнёров.

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АНАЛИЗ ВЛИЯНИЯ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ НА ОТРАСЛИ ЭКОНОМИКИ РОССИИ

Аннотация. В работе были изучены позитивные и негативные последствия внедрения цифровых технологий в отраслях экономики России. Также был проведён статистический анализ динамики доступности информационных средств для населения и фирм. В статье определены доли компаний в различных отраслях, использующие современные технологии в своей деятельности. Сделан вывод о необходимости адаптации граждан и организаций страны к модернизациям такого рода.

Ключевые слова: цифровизация, технологии, новшества, оптимизация, модернизация.

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DIGITALIZATION IN THE SECTORS OF THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY

Abstract. In this paper, the positive and negative consequences of the introduction of digital technologies in the sectors of the Russian economy were studied. A statistical analysis of the dynamics of the availability of information tools for the general population and firms was also carried out. In addition, it was possible to determine the shares of companies in various industries that use modern technologies in their activities. As a result, it was possible to draw a conclusion about the need to adapt citizens and organizations of the country to modernizations of this kind.

Keywords: digitalization, technologies, innovations, optimization, modernization.

В настоящее время стремительно развиваются информационные технологии, благодаря чему открываются новые возможности во многих сферах деятельности, в том числе и на рынке труда. Для многих предпринимателей и обычных наёмных работников такая тенденция способная открыть новые возможности развития. В то же время цифровизация может оказывать негативное влияние на ведение бизнеса. Именно поэтому важно чётко определить последствия цифровизации в Российской Федерации, а также изучить конкретные показатели, отражающие влияние внедрения информационных технологий в нашей стране. При проведении анализа влияния цифровизации на экономику России важно учитывать множество факторов, среди которых можно выделить уровень технологического развития по сравнению с другими странами. Помимо этого важно определить ключевые отрасли экономики, подверженные влиянию, для составления более точного прогноза состояния экономики после усиления внедрения информационных технологий.

Целью анализа влияния цифровизации на экономику России является определение и оценка результатов трансформации видов профессиональной деятельности и преобразование отдельных отраслей в целом, а также составление прогноза при усилении этой тенденции в будущем.

К задачам, связанным с влиянием цифровых технологий на экономику страны относится определение конкретных показателей в динамике, сравнение с зарубежными результатами, а также определение основных тенденции развития цифровых технологий в России.

Объектом исследования является деятельность отдельных предприятий и отраслей в целом в период применения информационных технологий.

Стоит начать исследование с рассмотрения такого немаловажного явления как внедрение сети Интернет в общий доступ. За последние несколько лет доступ к этой технологии в домашних хозяйствах заметно увеличился. Именно свобода использования Интернета является одним из факторов развития информационных технологий в стране. На рисунке 1 представлена динамика использования сети Интернет в процентном соотношении к общему числу домашних хозяйств.

Рисунок 1- Динамика доступности Интернета в России с 2010 по 2021 г. [2]

Исходя из полученной информации можно заметить четкую тенденцию стабильного увеличения пользователей сети Интернет в России за последние 10 лет. Это не может не свидетельствовать о плавном переходе к цифровизации в обществе, в том числе данная статистика является также знаком перехода экономики в новую форму, которая опирается на применение современных технологий. Для сравнения был проведён анализ использования сети Интернет в других крупных странах, графическую интерпретацию которого можно увидеть на рисунке 2. Можно заметить, что Россия ещё отстаёт от многих развитых стран в использовании данной технологии, однако наша страна всё равно находится на высоком уровне её применения. Этот факт является предпосылкой рассмотрения цифровизации как актуальной тенденции развития Российской Федерации.

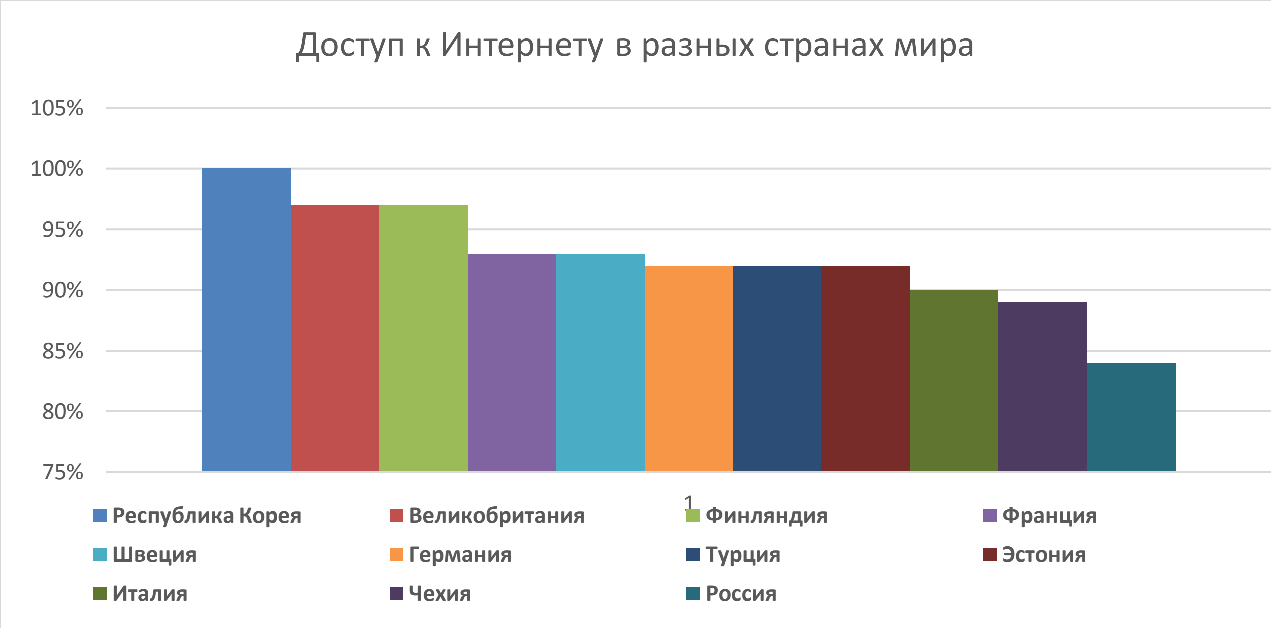

Рисунок 2 – Доступ к сети Интернет в странах мира за 2021 г. [2]

Важно понимать, что в настоящее время проводится активная политика развития цифровой экономики в нашей стране. Для этих целей привлекается большое количество ресурсов. Современная конкуренция опирается на использование информационных технологий, поэтому руководство страны разрабатывает стратегию стабильного развития отраслей экономики, внедряя туда такие технологии. Если говорить более конкретно, то в 2021 году затраты на цифровизацию экономики России составили около 4,8 триллионов рублей, что на 19,3% выше чем в предыдущем году.

Перейдём к рассмотрению цифровизации непосредственно в отраслях экономики. При анализе удалось выявить, что уже в 2020 году использование Интернета в организациях достигло 93%. То есть всего лишь 7% фирм не имели доступа к сети, обеспечивающей персонал и руководство необходимой информацией. Основываясь на статистике, можно предположить какого уровня достиг доступ к интернету в отраслях экономики сейчас. Для этого представлен график, отражающий динамику использования сети за 10 лет. Полученную информацию можно наблюдать на рисунке 3.

Рисунок 3 – Доступ к сети Интернет в странах мира за 2021 г. [1]

Основываясь на прогнозном значении, полученному с помощью отображения линии тренда на представленном графики, можно предположить, что в настоящее время практически все фирмы России используют сеть Интернет и прочие доступные современные технологии, для осуществления своей деятельности.

Стоит обратить внимание на то, что в современных реалиях для фирм каждой отрасли экономики открылось множество возможностей применения различных программ и цифровых технологий, которые способны облегчить ведение профессиональной деятельности. Для наглядности в таблицах 1 и 2 приведена статистика использования различных новшеств цифровой экономики в различных отраслях в процентном соотношении к общему числу фирм в отрасли.

Таблица 1 [1]

Процент использования цифровых технологий в различных отраслях экономики России (1 ч.)

	Облачные сервисы	Технологии сбора, обработки и анализа больших данных	Цифровые платформы	Геоинформационные системы
Сельское хозяйство	17,8%	17,2%	10,2%	14,1%
Добыча полезных ископаемых	19,0%	21,8%	13,2%	18,8%
Обрабатывающая промышленность	27,1%	26,5%	16,0%	12,9%
Обеспечение энергией	19,4%	23,7%	16,6%	19,9%

Водоснабжение, водоотведение, утилизация отходов	19,4%	20,8%	11,9%	15,6%
Строительство	16,0%	16,3%	8,9%	8,6%
Оптовая и розничная торговля	38,3%	25,9%	30,3%	13,8%
Транспортировка и хранение	20,1%	21,0%	14,8%	15,8%
Гостиницы и общественное питание	27,5%	28,8%	15,7%	8,1%
Информация и связь	31,9%	29,1%	22,6%	15,2%
Отрасль информационных технологий	34,6%	29,5%	24,2%	12,5%
Финансовый сектор	41,0%	44,4%	36,3%	26,0%
Операции с недвижимым имуществом	16,7%	15,9%	9,1%	8,7%
Профессиональная, научная и техническая деятельность	21,1%	18,6%	11,4%	10,1%
Высшее образование	45,9%	27,7%	35,6%	19,5%
Здравоохранение и предоставление социальных услуг	32,6%	27,2%	18,3%	15,8%
Культура и спорт	19,5%	17,0%	9,7%	7,6%
Государственное управление, социальное обеспечение	19,9%	17,4%	11,8%	12,0%

Таблица 2 [1]

Процент использования цифровых технологий в различных отраслях экономики России (2 ч.)

	Интернет вещей	RFID-технологии	Технологии искусственного интеллекта	Промышленные роботы/ автоматизированные линии
Сельское хозяйство	11,6%	8,1%	2,2%	4,1%
Добыча полезных ископаемых	14,6%	14,0%	2,5%	4,2%
Обрабатывающая промышленность	15,8%	16,5%	3,6%	17,2%
Обеспечение энергией	15,9%	13,8%	3,3%	2,0%

Водоснабжение, водоотведение, утилизация отходов	12,3%	7,9%	2,5%	2,3%
Строительство	8,6%	6,3%	1,3%	1,5%
Оптовая и розничная торговля	24,4%	22,3%	13,0%	12,0%
Транспортировка и хранение	13,6%	12,1%	9,7%	4,4%
Гостиницы и общественное питание	21,4%	13,1%	9,7%	4,4%
Информация и связь	14,6%	13,6%	7,8%	1,4%
Отрасль информационных технологий	12,8%	12,0%	8,1%	1,5%
Финансовый сектор	10,8%	11,8%	22,8%	0,8%
Операции с недвижимым имуществом	8,5%	6,2%	1,8%	1,4%
Профессиональная, научная и техническая деятельность	8,2%	6,4%	2,1%	1,4%
Высшее образование	17,1%	26,2%	8,4%	4,6%
Здравоохранение и предоставление социальных услуг	13,8%	8,5%	2,6%	1,3%
Культура и спорт	8,1%	5,7%	1,8%	0,8%
Государственное управление, социальное обеспечение	7,7%	5,1%	1,7%	0,9%

Полученная информация подтверждает использование современных технологий абсолютно в каждой отрасли экономики. Можно заметить, что в настоящее время в среднем в каждой отрасли применяют те или иные информационные технологии около 20% фирм, и их количество увеличивается с каждым годом. Проанализировав конкретные значения цифровизации экономики России, стоит перейти к определению конкретных преимуществ и недостатков, которые могут возникнуть в силу развития таких процессов.

Начнём с главных преимуществ, которые возникают благодаря цифровизации. Здесь стоит выделить увеличение производительности труда, благодаря оптимизации процессов с помощью различной техники и программ. Далее важно отметить, что качество жизни людей также повышается, поскольку они тратят меньше физических усилий на производстве, получая при этом тот же объём заработной платы и общественных благ. Ну и наконец, массовое использование такого рода технологий увеличивает общий уровень цифровой грамотности населения, благодаря чему наша страна будет развиваться более интенсивными темпами и сможет составить конкуренцию с сфере применения современных технологий другим крупным странам.

Среди важных недостатков цифровизации стоит отметить сокращение рабочих мест, поскольку легкие виды труда были заменены машинным, и предприятия больше не нуждаются в найме персонала, осуществляющего рутинные и бытовые операции. Однако большинству рабочих не стоит беспокоится раньше времени, ведь машинный труд еще не может в должной степени заменять персонал, выполняющий сложные операции на производстве, поэтому человек, постоянно совершенствующий свои знания в определённой отрасли, вряд ли будет полностью заменён в скором времени. Ну а также стоит подчеркнуть, что для внедрения и применения цифровых технологий в отраслях экономики необходимы большие финансовые ресурсы, поэтому руководству фирм придется затратить значительное количество денежных средств при желании оптимизировать свою деятельность.

Подводя итог, можно сказать, что цифровизация экономики нашей страны является неизбежным процессом и стоит расценивать это как неизбежный процесс модернизации различных сфер профессиональной деятельности. Владельцам фирм и наёмным рабочим, желающим сохранить свои места на производстве стоит повышать уровень своей цифровой грамотности для правильного перехода к использованию современных технологий. В общем и целом, цифровизация позволит оптимизировать множество процессов в экономике, облегчить труд грамотных работников, а также увеличить конкуренцию как в отраслях экономики, так и с другими странами в целом.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ НАУЧНО-ПОПУЛЯРНОГО ТУРИЗМА: РАСШИРЕНИЕ ГРАНИЦ ПУТЕШЕСТВИЙ ЧЕРЕЗ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

Аннотация. Научно-популярный туризм – это уникальное направление в современной индустрии путешествий, которое сочетает в себе элементы образования, развлечений и познания. Вместо простого отдыха на пляже или обзорных экскурсий, это путешествие, которое позволяет туристам расширить свои границы и погрузиться в мир науки и исследований. В этой статье мы рассмотрим перспективы развития научно-популярного туризма и причины популяризации направления среди туристов, стремящихся получить глубокие и запоминающиеся впечатления от своих путешествий. Исследование, проводимое в статье, будет интересно специалистам туристской сферы, научным сотрудникам, руководителям потенциально посещаемых научных организаций в рамках становления и развития научно-популярного туризма.

Научная новизна заключается в изучении дифференцирования типовых туристских продуктов, сегментирования туристских потоков, изучение перспектив развития научно-популярного туризма.

В результате исследования раскрываются современные тенденции развития новых туристских направлений, меры государственного стимулирования создания новых предложений в туристской индустрии.

Ключевые слова: туризм, сегментирование туристского рынка, научно-популярный туризм, экономика, туристский продукт, познавательный туризм.

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PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF POPULAR SCIENCE TOURISM: EXPANDING THE BORDERS OF TRAVEL THROUGH EDUCATION

Annotation. Popular science tourism is a unique direction in the modern travel industry that combines elements of education, entertainment and knowledge. Instead of just relaxing on the beach or sightseeing tours, this is a journey that allows tourists to push their boundaries and immerse themselves in the world of science and research. In this article, we will look at the prospects for the development of popular science tourism and the reasons for the popularization of the destination among tourists seeking to get deep and memorable impressions from their travels. The study conducted in the article will be of interest to specialists in the tourism sector, researchers, leaders of potentially visited scientific organizations in the framework of the formation and development of popular science tourism.

Scientific novelty lies in the study of the differentiation of typical tourist products, segmentation of tourist flows, the study of the prospects for the development of popular science tourism.

As a result of the study, current trends in the development of new tourist destinations, measures of state stimulation to create new proposals in the tourism industry are revealed.

Key words: tourism, tourism market segmentation, popular science tourism, economics, tourism product, educational tourism.

В целях увеличения доли туристкой сферы в экономике Российской Федерации Правительством были разработаны и приняты ряд мер, таких как утверждение концепции федеральной целевой программы "Развитие внутреннего и въездного туризма в Российской Федерации (2019-2025 годы) [1]. Согласно Концепции мировой тенденцией в туризме сейчас является повышение интереса к экологическому и познавательному туризму. При этом задачи Концепции делают упор не на экологический и познавательный туризм, а на информирование и продвижение российского турпродукта, чтобы о нем узнали во всем мире и увеличился въездной турпоток, что, в свою очередь, выступит катализатором развития многих видов туризма, в том числе экологический и познавательный. [2]

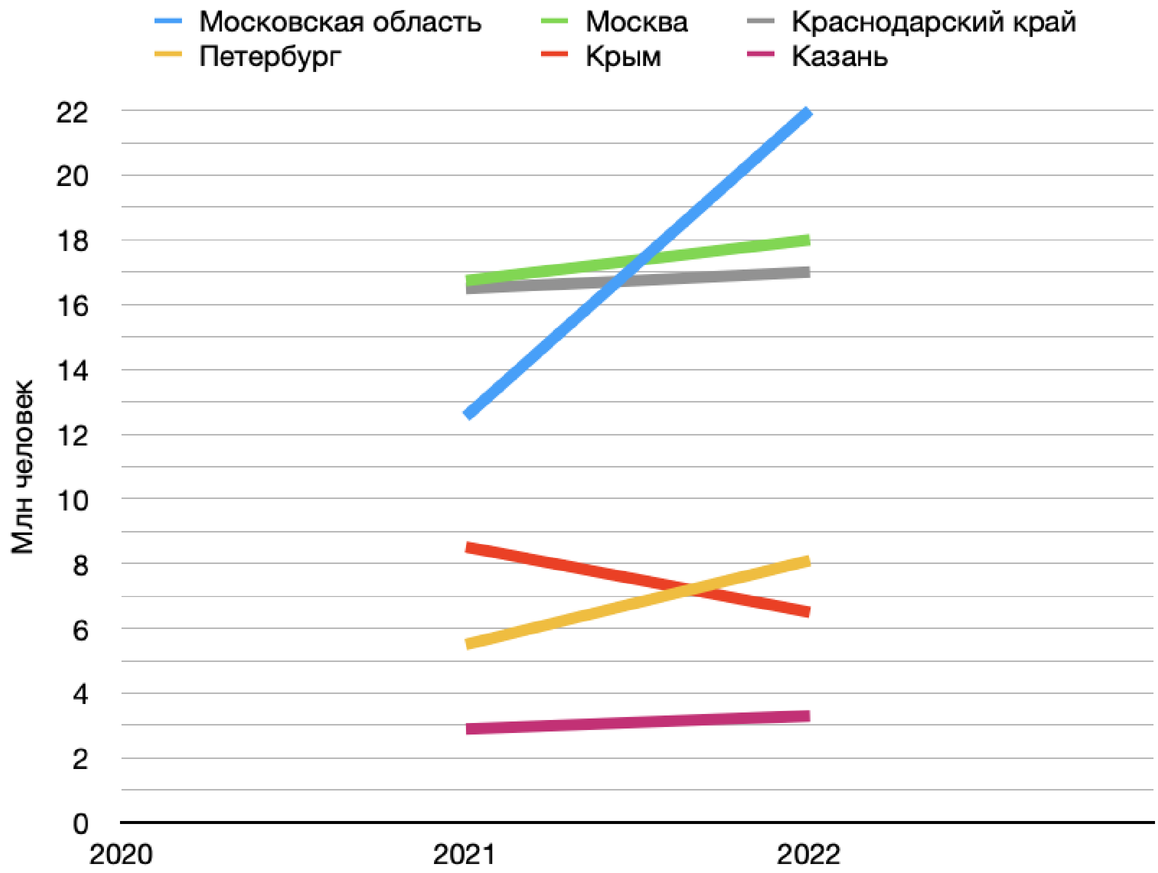

Рис.1 Составлен автором согласно предварительным данным администраций ряда регионов РФ, турпоток (и организованный, и самостоятельный) по итогам 2022 года.

Современные тенденции туристических потоков подвержены изменениям в социально-экономической сфере, технологическому прогрессу, изменению предпочтений и потребностей путешественников, а именно:

- современные технологии, более доступные авиаперелеты и улучшение транспортной инфраструктуры позволяют большему количеству людей путешествовать на дальние расстояния, что приводит к числу роста туристских поездок;
- с развитием интернета и мобильных приложений все больше людей используют онлайн-платформы для поиска и бронирования туристических услуг, таких как отели, авиабилеты, туры и экскурсии. Это делает процесс планирования поездки более гибким и удобным;
- развитие туризма вторичных направлений. Кроме популярных туристических мест, все больше путешественников ищут непопулярные и менее проторенные пути. Туристы стремятся открыть новые культуры, природные достопримечательности и места, которые ранее были

малоизвестны. Это приводит к развитию туризма вторичных направлений и расширению географии туристических потоков.

Благодаря исполнению поручения Президента РФ [6] научно-популярный туризм может устойчиво занять свою нишу среди разрабатываемых новых туристских направлений. Вспомогательными инструментами реализации являются национальный проект «Туризм и индустрия гостеприимства» [7] и утвержденная Министерством науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации Концепции развития научного-популярного туризма в Российской Федерации на период до 2035 года. [3]

Перспективы развития направления научно-популярного туризма зависят от многих факторов, таких как наличие научных объектов, уровень развития науки и технологий, спрос на нишевый вид туризма и т.д.

Научно-популярный туризм, который ориентирован на посещение научных объектов и событий, может столкнуться с рядом проблем:

5. **Доступность.** Некоторые научные объекты могут быть труднодоступными для туристов из-за удаленного расположения или ограничений доступа из-за научных исследований или сохранения природы. Некоторые места могут быть доступны только для ограниченного числа посетителей в целях сохранения.

6. **Износ и разрушение.** Увеличенный поток туристов может привести к износу и способствовать разрушению научных объектов. Неконтролируемое посещение может повредить экспонаты, артефакты и экосистемы. Это особенно актуально для хрупких археологических объектов, пещерных рисунков, природных заповедников и редких видов животных.

7. **Нарушение исследовательской деятельности**. Массовый туризм может привести к нарушению научной работы исследователей. Постоянный поток туристов может внести коррективы в проведении экспериментов, исследований и наблюдений.

8. **Потеря аутентичности**. Научно-популярный туризм может привести к коммерциализации и потере аутентичности научных объектов, которые могут быть преобразованы в развлекательные центры или туристические аттракционы, в следствие к искажению их научной ценности и исторического значения.

9. **Ограниченный образовательный эффект**. В массовом туризме научные объекты могут стать лишь площадками для беглого ознакомления, без достаточного фокуса на образовательной составляющей, а изучение экспозиций без полного понимания научных исследований и открытий.

10. **Экологические проблемы.** Увеличение туристического потока может оказывать негативное воздействие на окружающую среду. Отходы, загрязнение и неправильное использование ресурсов могут привести к экологическим проблемам и угрозам для природы и животных.

1) **Коммерциализация и ценообразование**. Некоторые научные объекты могут стать слишком коммерциализированными, и цены на посещение могут быть завышенными. Это может привести к тому, что доступ к научным достопримечательностям станет недоступным для многих людей, особенно для тех, кто имеет ограниченный бюджет.

2) **Потеря научной целостности**. Возможно, некоторые научные объекты и события будут преобразованы и адаптированы под требования туристической индустрии, что может привести к потере научной целостности и точности. Упрощение и коммерциализация могут снизить уровень содержания и ученой значимости представляемой информации.

3) **Недостаток регулирования.** Некоторые научные объекты исследования могут оказаться без должного уровня регулирования и контроля посещений. Отсутствие ясных правил и ограничений может привести к несанкционированному доступу, нанесению ущерба объектам и недостаточной безопасности для туристов.

Заключение

Для управления этими проблемами важно разработать и применять устойчивые практики в области научно-популярного туризма, которые учитывают сохранение научных объектов, обеспечивают образовательную составляющую и взаимодействие с местными сообществами, а также уделяют внимание экологической устойчивости и социальной ответственности.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА РЕКЛАМУ И PR

Аннотация. В статье представлено теоретическое исследование уровня модернизации современного рынка рекламы и PR в условиях сильной интеграции в процесс производства новейших коммуникативных технологий, способствующих развитию информационной среды.
Ключевые слова: Интернет, сеть, коммуникация, эффективность, связь.

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THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ON ADVERTISING AND PR

Annotation. The article presents a theoretical study of the level of modernization of the modern advertising and PR market in conditions of strong integration into the production process of the latest communication technologies that contribute to the development of the information environment.
Keywords: bloggers, media, media, information, content.

Цифровизация является характерной тенденцией естественной для всех видов бизнеса современного мира. Компании стремятся развивать IT направления и позиционироваться при помощи онлайн ресурсов (сайты, приложения, социальные сети и многое другое). Данный способ ведения коммуникации также способствует более эффективному налаживанию контакта с общественностью, вследствие иного подхода к самому ведению коммуникации.

Сама сфера массовых коммуникаций и информации являет собой пример именно что процесс презентации и репрезентации тех или иных данных, а значит подразумевает использование различных каналов связи, которые будут влиять на эффективность рекламных сообщений и PR-текстов или кампаний. Исходя из этого, следует мысль, что в современных условиях у специалистов по массовым коммуникациям есть необходимость в развитии направления деятельности, базирующегося на современных цифровых технологиях, которые будут налаживать связь с целевой или потребительской аудиторией компаний производителей товаров или услуг.

Что из себя представляют цифровые технологии, как канал коммуникации?

Среди применяемых на практике цифровых технологий можно выделить три основные инструмента:

- Приложения – специальные ресурсы, соединяющие в себе ряд полезных для пользователя функций, хранящиеся на конкретно взятом устройстве потребителя. Часто с их помощью компании осуществляют либо прямую работу с потребителем, как например размещение интернет-магазинов, отдельных функциональных страниц и многое другое. Они же выступают действенным механизмом в продвижении товаров и услуг производителя, так как рассказывают о специальных коммерческих предложениях компании. Также могут сами являться образцом товара и услуги.
- Сайт – комплексное или одностраничное образование в интернет-сети, презентующую услуги компании в интернете. Часто является базовым размещением субъекта рынка, где публикуются как сведения о предлагаемых товарах и услугах, так и специально создаваемые публикации (контент), а также PR-тексты, сообщающие аудитории информацию о жизни и работе производителя.
- Социальные сети – глобальные средства коммуникации между масштабными группами общественности (социумом в целом). Аккаунты в социальных сетях являют собой либо представительства тех или иных компаний в рамках конкретно взятой сети, либо могут быть полноценной основной базой для коммуникации субъекта и его потребителей (данная тенденция более естественна для каких-либо малых бизнесов).

Вышеописанные форматы цифровых разработок способствуют выработке полноценного контакта аудитории с производителем. Даже если то ни было изначальной целью создания, они все равно изначально являются презентаций намерений субъекта на шаги к коммуникации с общественностью, а это является демонстрацией заботы о клиентской базе, что выступает одним из основополагающих критериев выбора компании человеком.

Что важно, все описанные практики применения цифровых технологий подразумевают осуществление публикаций текстового материала на базе конкретно обозначенных площадок. Все они так или иначе презентуют компанию, ее интересы. Это может выражаться в характере уведомлений, которые приходят на приложения, содержании сайта, наличие в нем форм обратной связи и всех интересных пользователям данных, а также контент, публикуемый и на сайте, и в социальных сетях, которые также демонстрируют жизнь и работу компании.

Помимо этого, развиваются направления передачи информации в визуализированном стиле при помощи технологий AR и VR. Данная практика больше применима в сфере рекламы, так как способствует воздействию на органы чувств зрения и формирует полноценный образ работы того или иного товара, а также является необычным форматом подачи рекламы.

Единственным своеобразным минусом в применении цифровых технологий в процессе массовых коммуникаций является чрезмерная перегрузка информационного поля. Цифровые технологии ежедневно транслируют огромное количество новостей публикаций, материалов и сообщений, которые большинство пользователей часто даже не успевают заметить, среди прочего рекламные и PR-тексты. Таким образом эффективность подобных мер может существенно снижаться.

Но при этом сами по себе информационные технологии являются своеобразной базой современного бизнеса. Если бренд не обладает каким-либо представительством в интернет-среде, то он для многих, по сути, не существует. Таким образом выходит, что найти целевую аудиторию без использования онлайн ресурсов представляется возможным, но более затруднительным. Существует ли вероятность сильной медийности и высокой эффективности рекламы компании без привлечения информационных ресурсов и цифровых технологий? Подобные опыты не зафиксированы.

Получается, что за десятилетия интеграции цифровых технологий в бизнес и массовые коммуникации, в частности, они стали своеобразной базой, без которой трудно придумать какие-либо пути для развития компании и создания ее образа в глазах потребительской аудитории. Современной аудитории важно удобство самого поиска товаров и услуг. Таким образом рождается у самих производителей необходимость соответствия данного запроса, исходя из чего видно влияние цифровых технологий и рекламы в области массовых коммуникаций, как ресурсов, обеспечивающих данную связь и возможность

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НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ В ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье представлены предложения о важности малого бизнеса в развитии инновационных идей и тенденций в процессе адаптации к новым потребностям.
Key words: entrepreneurship, small business, innovative economics, communities, firms.

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DIRECTIONS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Abstract. In the article of prediction and development of innovative business and trends in innovation and process adaptation to the process.
Ключевые слова: предпринимательство, малый бизнес, инновационная экономика, коммунтант, фирмы.

В развитых странах политика комплексной поддержки малого бизнеса осуществляется последовательно. Это потому, что есть два аспекта развития малого бизнеса. Прежде всего, это связано с экономическими и социальными задачами малого бизнеса в рыночной экономике, которые отражают его важность. Второе связано с недостатками, присущими малому бизнесу, и слабым развитием страны из-за этих недостатков. Выявление этих двух аспектов малого бизнеса требует формирования и развития системы поддержки малого бизнеса в нашей стране.

Это демонстрирует важность малого бизнеса в экономике в полной мере его экономических и социальных целей. Эти задачи можно разделить на две группы. Первая группа - это общие задачи, которые отражают четко сформулированные цели предпринимателя. Вторая группа является частной. Они проявляются со временем и незначительно отличаются от заявленных целей участников.

Р.Барр классифицирует отдельные задачи малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в следующем порядке[1]:

а) Организация производства. Этот процесс включает в себя оценку экономической ситуации, разработку плана, организацию административного управления и реализацию плана.

б) риск;

в) выполнение управленческих обязанностей. Владелец малого бизнеса является лидером. Он имеет обязательную власть над своими сотрудниками, и его влияние является неоспоримым процессом. Р.Барр заявляет: «Первая и непременная характеристика лидера любой организации заключается в том, что он или она не считается работником, как другие работники; он использует принуждение участников производственного процесса (рабочих или капиталистов), чтобы обеспечить соответствие поставленных перед ними целей друг другу и производственной единице. Его экономические обязанности никогда не будут переданы обычному работнику.

В экономической теории экономической эволюции Ю. Шумпетер включает следующие индивидуальные цели[2]:

производство новых, незнакомых потребительских товаров (услуг) или старых товаров (услуг) с новыми функциями;

- внедрение новых методов производства, ранее не использовавшихся;
- развитие новых рынков или более широкое приобретение старых;
- Разработка новых источников и видов сырья;
- Новая организация производства и продаж.

Все вышеперечисленные функции являются индивидуальными задачами, так как они направлены на достижение конкретных целей экономической деятельности и максимизацию прибыли.

Как отмечает Смит: «Мы не верим в доброту мясника, шеф-повара или пекаря, когда мы едим, и мы верим, что они будут преследовать свои собственные интересы. Они будут преследовать свои собственные интересы и добиваться немыслимых результатов под «невидимой рукой» [3].

Это означает, что предприниматель выполняет не только отдельные задачи обогащения, но и функции социальной природы скрытого характера.

Это позволяет нам различать индивидуальные задачи в рамках экономических задач предпринимательства и социальные. Приоритет малого бизнеса как фактора экономической свободы должен быть приоритетным. Малый бизнес способствует распространению демократических принципов в сфере экономики. С одной стороны, развитие малого бизнеса дает человеку выбор: быть наемным работником или независимым предпринимателем. С другой стороны, деятельность малых предприятий регулируется в большей степени законами о свободном рынке, чем деятельность крупных корпораций. Эта задача малого бизнеса играет важную роль в либерализации национальной экономики. Из-за высокого уровня государственной зависимости крупных предприятий, составляющих основу нашей республики, их трудно рассматривать как субъектов свободного рынка. Вторая задача малого бизнеса - обеспечить его скрытую, интегрирующую экономику[4]. Фирмы, выполняющие эту задачу, называются комутантами.

В рыночной экономике наличие платежеспособного спроса должно автоматически генерировать спрос. Но в настоящее время эффективное производство определяется его селективностью. Это не всегда экономически целесообразно.

Крупное предприятие может достичь высокой эффективности при производстве одного продукта и избежать использования убыточных продуктов.

Например, автомобили считаются товарами, произведенными в больших количествах. Но для крупных фирм не рекомендуется открывать автозаправочную станцию, потому что операционные издержки высока, а ежедневная прибыль недостаточна.

Только небольшие фирмы, занимающиеся коммутацией, готовы использовать любую возможность, в то время как другие компании очень избирательны в этом отношении. Средние предприятия характеризуются мелким производством. Однако они начнут производство в секторах с особыми и долгосрочными потребностями. Средним фирмам необходимо собирать и обрабатывать информацию в узком пространстве.

Для крупных предприятий передача части их продукции малому бизнесу выгодна. Предприятия малого бизнеса как партнеры крупных корпораций будут иметь доступ к технической документации, чертежам и производственным ресурсам крупных предприятий на основе субподрядов. Крупные компании заинтересованы в этой зависимости и помогают им разрабатывать новые продукты и совершенствовать технологии и методы контроля качества продукции.

Этот конфликт разрешается через коммерческие фирмы, которые постоянно ищут социальные потребности и могут адаптироваться к рыночным требованиям. По этому эти фирмы характеризуются отсутствием планирования в своей деятельности - они очень компактны и готовы к любым изменениям. Важность малых предприятий для экономики зависит от их гибкости. Уровень развития малого бизнеса можно суммировать по способности национальной экономики адаптироваться к быстро меняющейся рыночной ситуации [5].

Одной из важнейших скрытых задач малого бизнеса является создание конкурентной среды в рыночной экономике. Конечно, небольшие фирмы сталкиваются с крупными корпорациями, часто оказываются побежденными. Тем не менее, мелкие фирмы служат основной силой в работе со всем сектором малого бизнеса и крупным капиталом.

Ведущие ученые и эксперты международных форумов и организаций пришли к выводу, что единственный способ борьбы с ростом безработицы - это создание новых предприятий и рабочих мест. Следует отметить, что малые предприятия получают выгоду от работы социально уязвимых слоев населения (женщин, инвалидов, беженцев и т. Д.), Которые не могут найти работу на крупных предприятиях. Кроме того, небольшие фирмы представляют собой уникальную «Аудиторию» для практического обучения и подготовки молодых специалистов.

Во многих странах мира большая часть населения занимается малым бизнесом. В частности, 80% в Китае, 48% в Японии, 50% в Соединенных Штатах и 78% в Узбекистане. Доля малого бизнеса в мире также высока в Китае: 60% в Китае, 68% в Италии, 53% в Германии, 48% в Корее, 50% в США, 21% в России и 56% в Узбекистане. Число субъектов предпринимательской деятельности на 1000 человек населения составляет 57 в Европейском союзе, 90 в США, 27,2 в России [6] и 22 в Узбекистане. Анализ показывает, что доля малого бизнеса в экономиках развитых стран высока. Потому что он определяет постоянно растущую потребность и быстро реализует новые идеи для ее удовлетворения. Страна, которая производит новый продукт, будет в экономическом росте.

Малые предприятия также предоставляют доступ к материальным ресурсам, т.е. используют местные ресурсы и крупномасштабные промышленные отходы.

В условиях перехода к рыночной экономике задача малого бизнеса удовлетворять спрос населения на товары и услуги эффективно и полностью.

Потребности общества, промышленности, региона, предприятия и организации, потребности каждого человека настолько разнообразны, что ни одна правительственная организация не может полностью их удовлетворить. Кроме того, со временем они увеличились, и, как показывает опыт последних десятилетий, они становятся более индивидуализированными. Только предприниматель может полностью удовлетворить эти потребности и найти новые инновационные идеи для их удовлетворения.

Следующая задача малого бизнеса - обеспечить высокую мобильность расширенного воспроизводства и гибкость рыночной экономики. В условиях глобализации экономики конкуренция на мировом рынке будет еще сильнее. В этих условиях малые и средние предприятия могут быстро менять ассортимент своей продукции и ускорять модернизацию своих производственных мощностей благодаря низким капитальным затратам, большой компактности и гибкости. Таким образом, малые предприятия могут быстрее адаптироваться к меняющимся рыночным условиям и время от времени экономическим кризисам.

Подводя итог вышеперечисленным пунктам, можно сделать следующие выводы. Малый бизнес в Узбекистане должен быть не только солидным фактором формирования валового национального продукта, но и источником занятости и доходов для благосостояния населения. это специфический сектор экономики.

Таким образом, некоторые небольшие потребности рынка не могут быть полностью удовлетворены без небольших фирм. Это те, которые должны быть созданы для производства крупных, высокорентабельных или специализированных продуктов, которые будут удовлетворять другие потребности, которые не удовлетворяются. В то же время малые предприятия пользуются преимуществами рынка, потому что они знают своих клиентов и дифференцированные рынки. Это связано прежде всего с тем, что крупные компании обслуживают те сегменты рынка, которые не представляют интереса из-за их небольшого размера. К ним относится большая часть производства товаров народного потребления. Малый бизнес очень чувствителен к изменениям спроса и способен удовлетворить новые и индивидуальные потребности клиентов. Развитие бизнеса во многом обусловлено глубокими изменениями, которые происходят в современной культуре. Если несколько десятилетий назад успех продаж был обусловлен тем, что он соответствовал рыночным стандартам, то сегодня его новизна определяется его оригинальностью. Аналогичные тенденции наблюдаются в сфере услуг - спрос зависит от качества и разнообразия услуг.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ЭСТРОГЕННОГО ДЕФИЦИТА НА НЕДЕРЖАНИЕ МОЧИ У ЖЕНЩИН

Аннотация. Проблема расстройств мочеиспускания является актуальной как у женщин, так и у мужчин. Нарушения функции нижних мочевых путей и расстройства мочеиспускания вызывают тяжелые физические и моральные страдания, обусловленные глубокой психической травмой, сексуальным конфликтом, развитием невроза и неврастении. Патогенез дисфункций мочевого пузыря сложен, так как последние затрагивают не только мочевой пузырь, но также другие органы и системы.

Ключевые слова: недержание мочи, мочевой пузырь, женщина, возраст, объём, воспаление, инфекция.

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EFFECT OF ESTROGENIC DEFICIENCY ON URINARY INCONTINENCE IN WOMEN

Annotation. The problem of urination disorders is relevant for both women and men. Dysfunction of the lower urinary tract and urination disorders cause severe physical and moral suffering due to deep mental trauma, sexual conflict,

the development of neurosis and neurasthenia. The pathogenesis of bladder dysfunctions is complex, since the latter affect not only the bladder, but also other organs and systems.

Keywords: urinary incontinence, bladder, woman, age, volume, inflammation, infection.

Проблема расстройств мочеиспускания является актуальной как у женщин, так и у мужчин. Нарушения функции нижних мочевых путей и расстройства мочеиспускания вызывают тяжелые физические и моральные страдания, обусловленные глубокой психической травмой, сексуальным конфликтом, развитием невроза и неврастении. Патогенез дисфункций мочевого пузыря сложен, так как последние затрагивают не только мочевой пузырь, но также другие органы и системы.

Цель исследования: установить влиянии эстрогенного дефицита на мышцу мочевого пузыря

Материал и методы исследования. Обследовано 30 пациенток с жалобами на недержание мочи, проходивших стационарное лечение в отделение урологии клиники Андижанского государственного медицинского института. Средний возраст больных составил 51,05±10,76 лет. В ходе обследования при осмотре на гинекологическом кресле и сборе анамнеза у 15 (50%) пациенток выявлено недержание мочи при напряжении (стрессовое недержание мочи), у 10 (33,3%) - ургентное недержание мочи, а у 5 (16,6%) - сочетание эпизодов недержания мочи при напряжении и ургентного недержания мочи.

Результаты исследования. Нами проведена оценка соотношения различных форм недержания мочи в разные периоды климактерия. Среди различных расстройств мочеиспускания у пациенток в перименопаузе 20% составляет стрессовая форма недержания мочи, 33,3% - ургентная, 26% - комбинированная. В группе пациенток с длительностью постменопаузы 1-5 лет доля ургентной формы недержания мочи составляет 12,5%, стрессовая форма - 45,83%, комбинированная форма - 2,08%. В группе пациенток с длительностью постменопаузы 6-10 лет 13,7% составляет ургентная форма, 48,27% - стрессовая форма. В группе больных с длительностью постменопаузы 11-15 лет соотношение ургентной и стрессовой форм недержания мочи составляет 42,86% и 28,57% соответственно. Среди пациенток с длительностью постменопаузы 16-20 лет соотношение стрессовой, ургентной и комбинированной форм недержания мочи составляет 30%:40%:10% соответственно. При длительности постменопаузы свыше 20 лет преобладает ургентная форма, которая соотносится к стрессовой и комбинированной формам как 71,4%:7,14%:7,14% соответственно

Результаты уродинамических исследований у пациенток с различными формами недержания мочи выделили их основные функциональные критерии. Необходимо отметить, что пациентки с комбинированной формой недержания мочи были более старшего возраста, с меньшим максимальным цистометрическим объемом, с большим максимальным уретральным давлением, с более низкой максимальной скоростью потока мочи, с большими показателями внутрипузырного и детрузорного давлений и колебаниями детрузорного давлений. Более старший возраст больных с ургентной формой недержания мочи свидетельствует о влиянии процессов старения в организме вообще и нижних мочевых путях в частности. Все это в свою очередь еще более нарушает функцию нижних мочевых путей, определяя увеличение частоты императивных расстройств мочеиспускания.

Анализ анамнеза репродуктивной функции у обследуемых женщин достоверных различий в количестве родов (2,2±0,7, число родов колебалось от 0 до 3), весе рожденных детей (3,6±1,45 кг) и проценте операций наложения акушерских щипцов (11,4%) не позволил связать их с развитием гиперактивного мочевого пузыря. Единственным фактором, позволяющим предположить основную причину ГАМП, является наступление климактерия и развитие эстрогенного дефицита.

У пациенток, предъявляющих жалобы на учащенное мочеиспускание в дневное и ночное время, периодические императивные позывы, эпизоды недержания мочи при позывах, в ходе уродинамических исследований гиперактивности детрузора или уретры выявлено не было. Средний возраст этих больных составил 55,9+1,0 лет, длительность постменопаузы 7,96+0,83 лет. У данных пациенток с клинической картиной, характерной для нестабильности детрузора, но не подтвержденной уроди намически, в ходе исследования в фазе наполнения оценивались чувствительность (рефлексия) и тонус мочевого пузыря. Из числа пациенток без гиперактивности детрузора повышенная чувствительность мочевого пузыря выявлена у 6 пациентки. У 5 женщин диагностирована гипотония детрузора. Среди данной группы больных сочетание гипотонии детрузора и нестабильности уретры зарегистрировано у 4 женщин, сочетание гипотонии детрузора и подпороговых колебаний максимального уретрального давления - у 4, сочетание гипотонии детрузора с инфравезикальной обструкцией - у 3.

Таким образом, уродинамические исследования подтвердили императивные расстройства мочеиспускания, обусловленные гиперактивностью детрузора и/или нестабильностью уретры, только у 11 пациенток, предъявляющих жалобы на дизурию с эпизодами или без недержания мочи.

Вывод: Обращает на себя внимание то, что с увеличением степени тяжести урогенитальных расстройств тонус детрузора заметно снижается одновременно с увеличением максимальной емкости мочевого пузыря. Это подтверждает полученные ранее данные о влиянии эстрогенного дефицита на мышцу мочевого пузыря.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ, ПРИМЕНЯЕМЫЕ ПРИ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИИ В СИСТЕМЕ БЫТОВОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается основные направления развития рынка бытовых услуг в республики Узбекистан. Бытовая служба представляет собой особую производственную материально-техническую базу народного хозяйства - отрасль связана с промышленными предприятиями, а также с общественным прогрессом, развитием технических средств, а также ростом материального благосостояния народа возрастают и материальные и духовные потребности населения. Статья посвящена особенностям организации бытового обслуживания, ведётся анализ уровня развития сервисной инфраструктуры, уровня доходов населения и др.

Ключевые слова: услуги, материальная и духовная потребность, торговля, общественное питание, детские учреждения, жилье, коммунальное хозяйство, сфера услуг.

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS USED IN THE REGULATION OF THE CONSUMER SERVICES SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. The article discusses the main directions of development of the consumer services market in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Household service is a special production material and technical base of the national economy - the industry is associated with industrial enterprises, as well as social progress, the development of technical means, as well as the growth of the material well-being of the people, the material and spiritual needs of the population increase. The article is devoted to the peculiarities of the organization of consumer services, the analysis of the level of development of the service infrastructure, the level of income of the population, etc. is carried out.

Key words: services, material and spiritual needs, trade, catering, children's institutions, housing, utilities, services.

Предоставление бытовых услуг населению является частью оказания непроизводственных и производственных услуг населению. Домашняя служба характеризуется социально-организационными методами и формами, реализуемыми для непосредственного удовлетворения материальных и духовных потребностей, независимо от профессиональной и общественно-политической деятельности людей. Эта ситуация представляет собой поэтапное общественное производство отдельных работ и услуг, выполняемых в домашнем хозяйстве предприятиями бытового обслуживания совместно с другими отраслями сферы услуг (например, торговля, общественное питание, детские учреждения, жилье, коммунальное хозяйство и т. д.) и чередуется с обще служебными формами.

Услуги, как особый товар, требуют, чтобы его рынок функционировал на особых условиях. В частности, рынок бытовых услуг различается в городах и селах по своим характеристикам. Эти различия зависят от особенностей организации бытового обслуживания, уровня развития сервисной инфраструктуры, уровня доходов населения и др.

На сегодняшний день сфера услуг для Узбекистана является относительно основным направлением экономической деятельности. Его значение возрастает в связи с переходом информационной системы республики на формирование макроэкономических показателей на основе принципов народного учета.

В Стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан, разработанной под руководством Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёева, предусмотрено опережающее развитие сферы услуг, повышение роли и доли услуг в формировании валового внутреннего продукта, состава оказываемых услуг, в первую очередь подчеркивалось, что их следует коренным образом изменить за счет современных высокотехнологичных видов.

В 2016-2021 годах в целях обеспечения сбалансированного развития и диверсификации деятельности предприятий сферы услуг и повышения конкурентоспособности и качества оказываемых ими услуг в рамках программы развития сферы услуг реализованы следующие мероприятия:

- за счет развития сферы услуг увеличен валовой внутренний продукт, а его доля в экономике республики доведена до 52,2%;
- в 2021 году рост услуг в сельской местности достиг в 1,8 раза;
- созданы условия для стремительного развития сферы услуг и структурных изменений за счет развития инженерно-коммуникационной, дорожно-транспортной инфраструктуры, внедрения в сети современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий;
- создана конкурентная среда, за счёт поддержки развития субъектов малого и частного предпринимательства;
- расширены различные инновационные услуги и новые средства связи;

- обеспечены технические возможности использования сетей телекоммуникаций населения, на основе чего оказаны качественные услуги, телефонная связь и телевидение переведены на цифровые системы, к 2021 году увеличена доля связи и информации в экономике республики до 3,6%;

- финансовые услуги развивались с внедрением новейших электронных платежных технологий;

- получили дальнейшее развитие высокотехнологичные услуги в сфере здравоохранения.

В условиях экономической глобализации взаимная интеграция стран и усиление международной специализации ставят перед каждой национальной экономикой задачу модернизации и диверсификации производств, повышения конкурентоспособности и качества услуг, оказываемых населению, и тем самым увеличения финансового потенциала регионов.

Углубление структурных преобразований и диверсификация национальной экономики в нашей стране, обеспечение занятости, повышение доходов и качества жизни населения, быстрое развитие сферы услуг является одним из приоритетных вопросов. Сфера услуг как социально-экономическая категория охватывает широкий спектр воспроизводства бытовых услуг, каждая из которых соответствует особому виду деятельности.

В отличие от товаров, услуги не могут принимать форму материальных объектов. Реализация услуг и их производство неотделимы друг от друга. Услуги представляют собой результаты различной деятельности, выполняемой производителями по требованию потребителей и обычно приводящие к изменению состояния агрегатов.

Изменения, которые потребители ожидают от поставщиков услуг, могут зависеть от следующих обстоятельств:

- с состоянием товаров народного потребления: производитель услуги производит определенные операции с товарами, принадлежащими потребителю, т. е. их транспортировку, чистку, ремонт;

- о физическом состоянии и духовном развитии человека: оказывает лечебную или хирургическую помощь людям, выполняющим службу, изменяет их внешний вид, оказывает образовательные, информационные и консультационные услуги, организует развлекательные программы и т.п.;

- по общему экономическому положению институциональных единиц: производитель предоставляет услуги страхования, финансового посредничества, предоставляет защиту, гарантии и т.п.

Такие изменения могут быть временными или постоянными. Например, оказание услуг в сфере здравоохранения или образования может привести к долговременным изменениям в состоянии потребителей, а выгоды от этих изменений можно использовать в течение многих лет. Группа отраслей обычно классифицируется как сфера услуг, даже если она производит продукты, обладающие многими характеристиками товаров. В эту группу входят создание информационных программ, подготовка материалов новостного и рекомендательного характера, разработка программного обеспечения, создание кинофильмов и музыкальных программ и тому подобное.

Право собственности товаров данного отрасля часто хранятся на физических носителях (бумаге, магнитной ленте, диске и т. д.). Его можно купить и продать как обычный товар. Разнообразие видов деятельности, связанных со сферой услуг, создает двух потоковую систему статистического наблюдения в этой сфере. Характеристики того или иного вида услуг в основном являются предметом исследования статистики соответствующих отраслей (транспорта, связи, торговли, здравоохранения, образования, культуры, жилищно-коммунального хозяйства), разрабатывающих натуральные показатели. Обобщенное стоимостное описание реализации услуги изучается сервисной статистикой.

Следует отметить, что развитию сферы услуг и повышению ее эффективности в нашей республике препятствуют следующие организационно-экономические проблемы:

- отсутствие спроса на модернизацию и диверсификацию сферы услуг;
- отсутствие конкретных инновационных направлений развития и повышения эффективности сферы услуг и рынка;
- недостаточный учет воздействия различных внешних факторов (стихийных бедствий, последствий болезней и пандемий) на развитие сферы услуг;
- в процессах и мерах развития сферы услуг не в полной мере разработан организационно-экономический механизм, отвечающий требованиям цифровой экономики;
- что мировой опыт развития сферы услуг, особенно передовые достижения, достигнутые в промышленно развитых зарубежных странах, недостаточно используются в республике и на ее территориях;
- низкий уровень инноваций в развитии услуг, особенно отсутствие системной работы над услугами будущего, услугами, основанными на инновациях и т.д.

Таблица №1.

Темпы роста основных показателей сферы услуг в Узбекистане[37]

Показатели	Годы					2021 г. по сравнению с 2017 г., %
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Доля сферы услуг в ВВП страны, %	39,4	38,1	35,9	35,5	36,3	92
Общий объем оказанных услуг, трлн сум	97,1	118,8	150,9	193,7	218,9	225,4
Объем услуг на душу населения, млн.сум	3,0	3,7	4,6	5,8	6,4	213

Согласно таблице, основная часть предприятий и организаций, работающих в сфере услуг в республике, т.е. 23,0%, расположена в Ташкенте и наименьшая часть в Сырдарьинской области (3,2%). Анализ объема оказанных услуг на душу населения в Республике Узбекистан и ее регионах показывает, что самый высокий уровень оказанных услуг на душу населения в 2021 году приходится на город Ташкент (30 278,4 тыс. сум). Основная причина этого в том, что средний совокупный доход на душу населения в республике в 2021 году составляет 11,7 млн. составила 23,6 млн сумов в г. Ташкенте. сум или в 2,0 раза выше среднего уровня по республике[38].

Также относительно высокие показатели в Навоийской (5738,1 тыс.сум), Ташкентской (5619,2 тыс.сум) и Бухарской (5101,8 тыс.сум) областях, а низкие – в Наманганской, Каракалпакской, также зафиксировано в Навоийской, Кашкадарьинской и Хорезмской областях. Например, самый низкий рейтинг по этому показателю соответствует Сурхандарьинской области (2982,8 тыс.сум) по сравнению с республиканским уровнем (6393,2 тыс.сум) 3410,4 тыс.сум, т.е. 53, значит на 3% меньше.

Результаты анализа развития сферы услуг показывают, что уровень ее развития резко различается по регионам. Также в сфере услуг в республике преобладают традиционные услуги, такие как транспортные и торговые услуги. Поэтому, опираясь на опыт развитых стран, целесообразно развивать в стране высокотехнологичные информационно-коммуникационные, деловые, страховые, финансовые и другие виды услуг, повышать инновационную активность сервисных предприятий.

В заключение можно сказать, что важным фактором увеличения объема добавленной стоимости в ВВП будет модернизация и

[37] Статистические данные Республики Узбекистан

[38] Статистические данные Республики Узбекистан

диверсификация сферы услуг, изменение ее состава в соответствии с требованиями времени оптимальным образом. В настоящее время доля сферы услуг в экономике нашей республики значительно возрастает. На этот рост сферы услуг влияет ряд факторов, в частности, появление на рынке десятков новых видов услуг, т. можно объяснить расширение образовательных услуг, рекреационных искусств, туризма и т.д.

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ТАЪЛИМ БИЛАН ИҚТИСОДИЙ РИВОЖЛАНИШ ЎРТАСИДА ЎЗАРО БОҒЛИҚЛИК ХУСУСИДА

Annotatsiya. Мақолада таълим билан ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишни чамбарчас боғлиқлиги ва ўзаро тақазо қилинганлиги. Таълим даражаси ўсиб борган сари ривожланиш суръати хам жадаллашиб боришлиги ривожланган мамлакатлар мисолида кўрсатиб берилиб, мамлакатимизда таълим тизимининг ислоҳ қилишни стратегик аҳамиятга эга эканлиги ва бу омил тараққиёт учун таг-замин ролини ўйнаши кўрсатиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: таълим, ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланиш, ишсизлик, бандлик, даромад, ўсиш суръати, технология.

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ON MUTUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. V status of talking about close communication and education and socio-economic development. According to him, the reform system is currently functioning in Russia.

Key words: image, socio-economic development, unemployment, employment, income, pace, technology.

Мамлакатда таълим даражаси қанча юқори бўлса, уни иқтисодиёти шунча яхши ривожланади, ишсизлик паст ва хаёт давомлилиги шунча узоқ деб таъкидлаш хозирда аксиома бўлиб қолган. Бундан ташқари, аҳолини яхши таълим олиши ва ўқимишлилиги жамият хаётининг бошқа соҳаларига, масалан, давлат бошқаруви сифати ва ижтимоий соҳа ривожига, ижобий таъсир қилади.

Йилдан – йилга дунёнинг ўқимишлилик даражаси кўтарилиб бормоқда. БМТнинг хулосасига кўра, ўтган ўн йилликларда саводсизлик билан курашда дунё каттагина муваффақиятларга эришди. Агар 1960 йили дунё аҳолисининг 36%и хаттоки базавий таълимга эга бўлмаган бўлса, 2000 йилга келиб, бу даврда дунё аҳолиси икки баробарга ортганига қарамасдан, уларни сони 25% гача қисқарди. Индустриал ривожланган мамлакатларда саводсизлар 1-2%дан ошмайди [7]. Иқтисодий хамкорлик ва ривожланиш ташкилоти дунёнинг индустриал ривожланган мамлакатларида таълим соҳасидаги тенденциялар тўғрисида тадқиқот олиб бориб, мунтазам равишда маърузалар эълон қилиб боради. Ушбу тадқиқотларга мувофиқ, тобора кўпроқ одамлар олий маълумотга эга бўлиб бормоқда.[5]

Айтиш жоизки, иқтисодий жихатдан ривожланган мамлакатларда таълим тизими муассасаларини молиялаштириш давлат хисобидан амалга оширилади. Иқтисодий хамкорлик ва ривожланиш ташкилоти мутахассислари таъкидлашича, мамлакатда таълим даражаси қанча юқори бўлса ЯИМ ва иқтисодий ривожланиш кўрсаткичлари шунча юқори, хаёт давомлилиги узоқ ва аҳоли саломатлиги шунча яхши. Уларнинг маълумотларига қараганда, таълим давомлилигини бир йилга узайтириш ЯИМни 3-6%га ошириш имкониятини беради.[10]

Айтиш керакки, таълим даражасини юқорилиги ходимларнинг бандлигини юқори даражасига хам олиб келиши тўғрисида ривожланган мамлакатлар амалиёти гувоҳлик беради.

Таълимни ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожлантиришни жадаллаштиришда беқиёс ролини конкрет мамлакатлар мисолида яққолроқ кўриш мумкин.

Кореянинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий тараққиётдаги муваффақиятлари кўп жихатдан таълим билан боғлиқдир. Чунки у кичкина мамлакат бўлиб, тўрт улкан мамлакат, яъни АҚШ, Хитой, Япония, Россия билан ўраб олинган. У ўз вақтида технологияларни четдан олиб кириб улардан амалиётда кенг фойдаланиб катта ютуқларга эришди, лекин тез орада шуни тушиниб етилдики технологияларни ўзи яратмаса мамлакатни келажаги бўлмайди. Технологияни яратиш учун эса таълимга катта эътибор бериш керак. Демак, таълим устуворлиги бош масаладир.[9]

Таълимга ўз келажаги, қолаверса бутун мамлакат келажаги боғлиқлигини Кореяда хар бир фуқаро яхши тушунади. Ушбу мамлакат таълимга ЯИМни 10%ни сарфлайди. Бу кўрсаткич дунёда энг юқори кўрсаткичлардан бири. Шунга қарамай Корея Республикаси фуқароларининг ўзлари хам таълимга пулни аямайди.[6]

Айтиш керакки, таълим иқтисодий тараққиётга нафақат хозирда, балки азалдан таъсир кўрсатиб келади. Бунга иқтисодиёт тарихи тўғрисида изланиш олиб борган кўпчилик иқтисодчилар, масалан, Ричард Истерлин ишлари мисол бўлиши мумкин, тадқиқотчининг фикрига кўра, XIX асрда бошланган саноат инқилоби дунё мамлакатлари таълим тизимида амалга оширилган ислоҳотлар туфайли лозим даражадаги ўсиш суръатларини таъминлади [8].

Кўпчилик европа мамлакатлари ва Шимолий Америкада бепул бошланғич таълим бундан 200 йиллар муқаддам келиб чиқди ва фақатгинаXIX асрнинг охирида оммавийлашди. XX аср бошларида кам таъминланганларда бепул олий маълумот олиш имконияти пайдо бўлди. Бунда Европа ва Шимолий Америка доирасидан ташқарида расман (яъни европа нуктаи назаридан) саводли одамлар сони жуда оз эди. Америкалик таълим тадқиқотчиУльрих Бозер дунёнинг турли мамлакатларида таълимни тарқалиши билан иқтисодий ўсиш бошланиши ўртасида алоқани кузатишга муваффақ бўлди. Уни кузатишлари кўрсатишича,таълим тизимида ислоҳотларни амалга оширгандан кейин у ёки бу мамлакатда иқтисодиётни сезиларли ўсиши учун 25-30 йил талаб қилинган.[3]

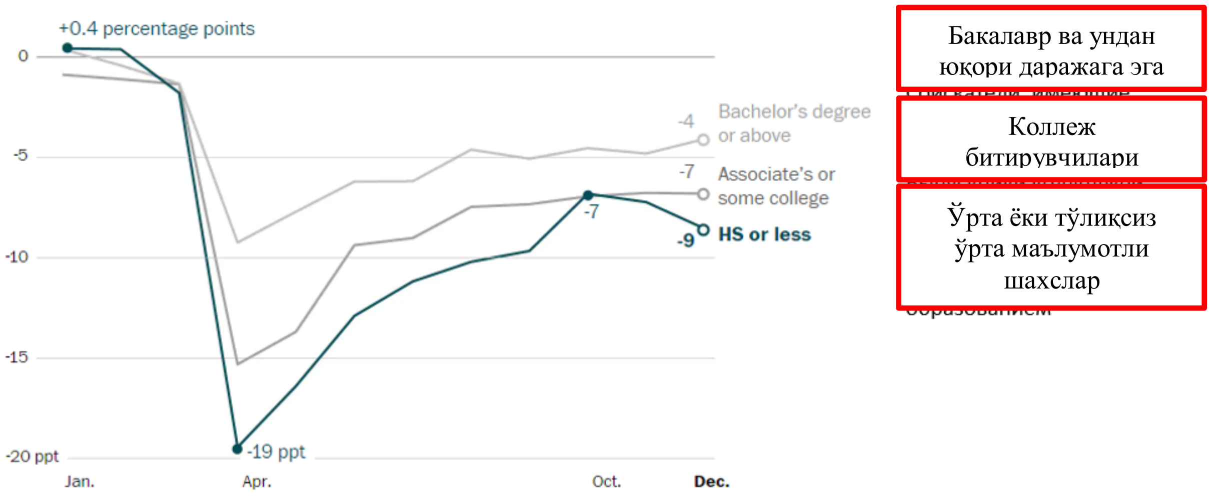
«Капиталистик Ривожланишнинг Динамик Кучлари» (Dynamic Forces of Capitalist Development), номли тадқиқот муаллифиАртур Медиссон (Arthur Maddison), аниқладики, мамлакат аҳолиси таркибида билимли одамлар хиссаси қанча қанча юқори бўлса, иқтисодий ўсиш суръати шунча юқори бўлади. У шундай боғлиқликни хам очиқладики, унга мувофиқ таълимнинг молиялаштиришни 1% га ошириш мамлакат ЯИМни 0,35 %га кўпайтиради.[2]

«Ақлли Пуллар» (Smart Money), номли рисола муаллифи Уильям Швеке (William Schweke) уқтирадики, дунё мамлакатлари сармояларини энг аввало “инсон капиталига” инвестициялаш керак. Унинг фикрича, соғлиқни сақлаш, таълим ва касбга ўқитишга инвестициялар нафақат мехнат унумдорлигига илхомбахш таъсир қилади, балки миллий иқтисодиётга анчагина “юк” бўладиган ижтимоий муаммолар кескинлигини (алкоголизм, наркомания, жиноятчилик, камбағаллик ва ш.ў.лар) хам жиддий камайтиради.

Айтиш жоизки, таълим олиш ва уни юқори даражаси моддий жихатдан, биринчи навбатда таълим олувчиларни ўзи учун нафли. Чунки шахснинг саводхонлигини юқорилиги, унга даромаднинг юқори даражасини кафолатлайди. Масалан АҚШда фастфудда ишловчи ишчилар бир йилда 25,0 минг долларга ишлайдилар. Шу вақтнинг ўзида бакалавр малакасига эга бўлган ёш мутахассислар бир йилда 50,0 минг долларгача иш хаққи оладилар

(5). Бунга қўшимча қилиб айтиш мумкинки, таълим даражаси тўғридан – тўғри бандликда ўз аксини топади. Буни юқори даражада ривожланган мамлакатлар мисолида кузатишимиз мумкин. Маълумки, пандемия барча ривожланган мамлакатларда, шу жумладан АҚШда ишсизликни ортишига олиб келди. АҚШ мехнат вазирлиги маълумотларига қараганда бу даврда (пандемия даврида) ишсизлик ходимларни барча тоифалари орасида ўсган. АҚШда иш жойлари секин тикланмоқда, лекин факат баркарор тренд олий маълумотли америкаликлар учун кузатилмокда холос [4].

Ходимларни таълим даражасига боғлиқ холда 2020 йили АҚШ ахолисининг бандлик даражасини 2019 йилга караганда фоиз хисобида ўзгариши.



Бакалавр ва ундан юқори даражага эга бўлганлар

Коллеж битирувчилари

Ўрта ёки тўлиқсиз ўрта маълумотли шахслар Бизга маълумки, бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда ҳар бир соҳада кенг кўламли ислоҳотлар амалга оширилмокда. Ўз навбатида, мазкур ислоҳотларнинг салмоқли қисмини таълим тизимида амалга оширилаётган ислоҳотлар ташкил этмокда. Сўнгги йилларда таълим соҳасининг барча босқичларини замонавий талаблар асосида ташкил этиш бўйича амалий ишлар амалга оширилмокда. Таълим соҳасининг барча босқичларини замонавий талаблар асосида ташкил этиш ва модернизация қилиш бўйича қатор фармон ва қарорлар қабул қилиниши бунга мисол бўла олади:

Хусусан, таълим тизимида қабул қилинган энг муҳим ҳужжатлардан бири бу – “**Таълим тўғрисида**”ги Қонуннинг янги таҳрирда қабул қилиниши бўлди. Мазкур Қонунга асосан таълим соҳасидаги асосий принциплар, таълим тизими, турлари ва шакллари аниқ белгилаб қўйилди.[1]

Шунга кўра, мазкур Қонуннинг қабул қилиниши ҳамда амалиётга жорий этилиши таълим соҳасида қабул қилинган энг муҳим ҳужжатлардан бири бўлди дейишимиз мумкин.

Президентимиз Ш.М. Мирзиёев таъкидлаганларидек, “*фарзандларимиз мактабдан қанчалик билимли бўлиб чиқса, юқори технологияларга асосланган иқтисодиёт тармоқлари шунча тез ривожланади, кўплаб ижтимоий муаммоларни ечиш имкони туғилади. Шундай экан,* ***Янги Ўзбекистон остонаси мактабдан бошланади*** *десам, ўйлайманки, бутун халқимиз бу фикрни қўллаб-қувватлайди*”.

Дархақиқат инсонни шахс сифатида шакилланиши ва уни интелектуал потенциали асосларини барпо қилишда мактабнинг роли беқиёс. Шунга кўра биз мамлакатимиз президенти ташаббуси билан амалга оширилаётган таълимни ислох қлиш сиёсатини мактаб даражасида самарасини ошириш бўйича баъзи бир мулохозаларимиз билан ўртоқлашмоқчимиз. Шу ўринда давлатимиз рахбарини ушбу масалага алоқадор бўлган фикрларини келтишришни мақсадга мувофиқ деб хисоблаймиз. Билдрилган фикрни мазмун-моҳияти шундан иборатки, қандай қийин бўлмасин реал бозор иқтисодиётига ўтишимиз зарур.[2]

Бу фикрни бевосита таълим тизимига нисбатан қўллаш фойдадан ҳоли эмас. Чунки реал бозор мунособатлари йўқлиги шароитида ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланиш мураккаб кечади ва бу холат жамият хаётининг барча сохаларига шу жумладан таълимга хам салбий таъсир қилади. Шунга кўра, мактаб таълим тизимини хам реал муносабатлар домига тортишимиз даркор. Чунки ушбу тизимда реалликни мавжуд эмаслиги таълимда хатога йўл қўйишга олиб келади. Ўз навбатида бу нарса келажакда жудда катта йўқотишларга олиб келади ва биз хозирда буни гувохи бўлиб турибмиз. Шу муносабат билан мактабда таълимнинг амалга оширишни барча бўғинларида яъни таълим бериш ва уни ташкиллаш, натижаларни бахолаш ва хисоботларни реал асосга кўчириш жуда мухим.

Таълим тизимининг самарадорлигини ошириш билан боғлиқ бўлган яна бир холат бу ўқитувчиларни моддий манвфаатдорлигини иш натижалари билан узвий боғлашдир.

Тўғри хозирда бу нарсани амалга ошириш жараёни бошланган, лекин уни таъсирчанлиги талаб даражасида эмас. Шу маънода моддий манфаатдорликнинг табақалаштиришни кучайтириш мақсадга мувофиқ деб хисоблаймиз. Бу шунга олиб келадики, педагог ходимларда фаолиятга нисбатан қўшимча қизиқиш уйғонади ва улар фаолиятни яхшилашга бутун борлиғи билан киришади.

Шунинг билан бирга талабга жавоб бермайдиган педагог ходимлар мехнати тақдирлашда моддий жихатдан жазони кучайтириш хам таълим тизимида педагог кадрлар тизими таркибини яхшилашга олиб келади.

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РОЛЬ СЛУШАНИЯ В ИЗУЧЕНИИ ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация. В данной статье объясняется, что аудирование на начальном этапе обучения является одной из самых актуальных тем в современной методике обучения английскому языку. Речевое общение невозможно без прослушивания. Также в статье анализируются методы обучения, которые широко развиваются, и традиционные методы, когда давно ушедшие в прошлое.

Ключевые слова. Потребность, личность, методология, образование, важность, аспекты, аудирование, говорение, чтение, письмо, теоретические основы.

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THE ROLE OF LISTENING IN LEARNING LANGUAGE

Annotation. In this article that is explained listening at the initial stage of learning that is one of the most relevant topics in the modern methodology of teaching Languages. Speech communication is impossible without listening. Also in the article are analyzed teaching methods which are widely developing, and traditional methods when are long in the past.

Key words. Requirement, personality, methodology, education, importance, aspects, listening, speaking, reading, writing, theoretical foundations.

На данный момент институты в городах перешли на метод развивающего обучения, конечной целью которого является получение гармонично развитой личности. Поскольку образование – это то, что остается у человека после того, как он забыл то, чему его учили, стало важным научить детей самостоятельно получать необходимую информацию, а для этого необходимо овладеть механизмами логического мышления. Естественно, что методика обучения иностранному языку подчиняется общим требованиям институтского образования и должна стать частью развивающей системы образования.

Недооценка аудирования может крайне негативно сказаться на языковой подготовке школьников. Изучение этого вида речевой деятельности в методике недостаточно глубоко, а термин «аудит» используется в методической литературе относительно недавно. В понятие аудирования входит процесс восприятия и понимания звучащей речи. Известно также, что аудирование – очень сложный вид речевой деятельности. И то, что современные выпускники института практически не владеют этим навыком, вовсе не секрет. В целом слушание как действие, входящее в состав устной коммуникативной деятельности, используется в любом устном общении, подчиненном производственным, общественным или личным потребностям. Без овладения данным видом деятельности невозможно изучение языка и использование иностранного языка на том уровне, который необходим на современном этапе развития общества.

Аудирование может быть отдельным видом коммуникативной деятельности со своим мотивом, отражающим потребности человека или характер его деятельности. Например, при просмотре фильма, телепередачи, серфинге в Интернете, прослушивании радиопередачи и т. д.

Отсюда очевидна важность и актуальность проблемы обучения аудированию. По мнению М. Ляховицкого, основным средством обучения иностранному языку является языковая среда.

Предметом исследования является процесс аудирования на начальном этапе и способы обучения этому виду речевой деятельности.

Целью данного эссе является рассмотрение аудирования не только как цель и средство обучения иностранному языку, но и как средство развивающего обучения.

1) изучить теоретические основы обучения аудированию;

2) рассмотреть новые интенсивные подходы к обучению аудированию;

Мы стремились доказать, что аудирование является не только одним из основных средств овладения языком, но и средством, способствующим развитию гармонично развитой личности.

Известно, что примерно 70-80% времени, когда человек бодрствует, он слушает, говорит, читает, пишет, иными словами, занимается речевой деятельностью, связанной со смысловым восприятием речи и ее созданием.

Трудно переоценить значение речи в жизни человека и общества в целом, как средства передачи знаний и опыта, накопленных человечеством, его духовного развития, воспитания, образования, средства установления группового контакта и воздействия на каждого другой. Согласно принятому в современной методике определению, речевая деятельность – это активный, целенаправленный процесс передачи или получения сообщения, опосредованный системой языка и определяемый ситуацией общения (деятельность – это система умений творческого характера, которая направлена на решение различных коммуникативных задач.

В практическом курсе языков как иностранного аудирование присутствует как цель и средство обучения. Цель обучения аудированию определяется общими задачами курса и этапом обучения. В задачу начального этапа входит формирование основных навыков аудирования, учащиеся должны научиться понимать смысл отдельных реплик собеседника, а также небольших связных высказываний, построенных на изученном лексико-грамматическом материале. Аудирование, как одна из форм познания, опирается на физиологические и психологические особенности человека.

Как показывает анализ опыта преподавателей иностранных языков, одним из существенных недостатков в их работе является отсутствие самостоятельности в мыслительной деятельности учащихся на уроке, ведь от ученика требуется только ответ на вопрос, а не его высказывание. его собственное мнение. Основная цель аудирования – способствовать пониманию содержания речи, воспринимаемой ухом, извлекая из нее информацию. Основной учебной единицей в обучении аудированию является текст (аудиотекст). В своей практике мы используем тексты, направленные на развитие интереса к будущей профессии, любви к своей земле, интереса к окружающему миру. Это такие тексты, как “Do more, better, faster”, “Forbidden by law”, “Banking”, и др. Его объем и характер зависят от целей и задач обучения на данном уроке. Сам текст должен соответствовать возрастным особенностям и интересам учащихся, иметь простой сюжет со строгой логикой и разные формы речи (монолог, диалог). Используются сюжеты таких диалогов: “In the bank”, “On the fields of the Andijan region”, “Meeting with advanced farmers”, монологи на темы “My land”, “My favorite profession”, “Why do I want to become an engineer?”.

В заключение, для восприятия и понимания содержания информации особое значение имеют четкость и громкость произношения текста, умение интонационно выделять смысловые объекты и логические высказывания, а также темп речи. Существует специальная система упражнений для обучения аудированию, в которой есть упражнения, направленные на отработку отдельных компонентов.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ МЕДИКО-БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ФАКТОРОВ НА КАЧЕСТВО БАХЧЕВЫХ КУЛЬТУР ПРИ ПЕРЕВОЗКЕ ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫМ ТРАНСПОРТОМ

Аннотация. В статье затронут вопрос о совершенствование правил перевозок скоропортящихся грузов и их способы погрузки в рефрижераторные вагоны и контейнера. Кратко изложены рекомендуемые способы погрузки скоропортящихся грузов разных видов в рефрижераторный подвижной состав.

Ключевые слова: рефрижератор, скоропортящиеся грузы.

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THE INFLUENCE OF HEALTH-BIOLOGICAL FACTORS ON THE QUALITY OF GOLONS WHEN TRANSPORTED BY RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Abstract. In article was touched upon the problem about improvement of the rules of transportation perishable cargo and their ways of the loading in refrigerated coaches and container. Briefly advisable ways of the loading perishable cargo miscellaneous type are stated in refrigerated rolling stock.

Key words: refrigerator, perishable goods.

Влияние каждого фактора в отдельности на качество принятой дляизучения номенклатуры свежих плодоовощей устанавливалось пристационарныхисследованиях в лабораторных условияхснатуральным моделированием процесса хранения в холодильных камерах и транспортировки железнодорожным транспортом.

В первую очередь проверялось влияние на качество овощей нитратов и сахара. Затем проверялось влияние тары и упаковки, высоты погрузки, температурного режима, динамических нагрузок (типа подвижного состава).

Анализ ранее проведенных исследований [1] показал, что содержание витаминов, органических кислот, бета каротина и солей тяжелых металлов (свинца, цинка, меди, ртути) не оказывает влияние на показатели качества, установленные стандартами, а характеризует питательные и вкусовые качества плодоовощей, поэтому оценка их влияния на качество продукции не производилась.

Таблица 1. Требования Правил перевозок бахчевых культур к условиям транспортировки

Наименование груза	**Факторы влияющие на качество**				
Бахчевые культуры	**Тип подвижного состава**	**Способ и высота погрузки, вид тары (упаковки)**	**Предельный срок перевозки (сутки)в период**		
			Июль-август	**Сентябрь-октябрь**	**ноябрь**
1	2	3	4	5	6
Арбузы продовольственные ГОСТ 7177-80	Крытый	Навалом – 1,3 м; в ящичных поддонах - в два яруса	- / 15	- / 25	-
Дыни свежие ГОСТ 7178-85	Крытый, рефрижераторный	В дощатых ящиках: крытые - 1,8 м; рефрижераторные – 2,4 м	20 / 10	20 / 10	-

Примечание: 1. Температурный режим при перевозке в рефрижераторных вагонах арбузов и дынь Правилами перевозок установлен в пределах - от +9 … + 6 ºС.

2. В крытых вагонах арбузы и дыни перевозят в период июль-октябрь месяцы.
3.В графах 4,5,6 - числитель - перевозка в рефрижераторных; знаменатель - в крытых вагонах.

Обязательным условием при проведении исследования по оценке факторов являлось обеспечение сопоставимости полученных результатов, которое достигается за счет того, что во всех случаях изменяется только величина исследуемого фактора, а все остальные остаются постоянными.

Подготовленные для исследований партии свежих арбузов продовольственных и дынь соответствовали действующим стандартам (ТУ).

Перед началом исследований проводились анализы всех опытных образцов для определения фоновых показателей, полученных исследованиями [2]. В опытных и контрольных образцах содержание нитратов определялось методами, указанными в методике проведения исследований, с точностью до 0,1 мг/кг, а концентрации сахара до 0,1г/%.

Продолжительность исследования составляла 30 суток. Изъятие образцов из опытных и контрольных партий плодоовощной продукций для анализа фоновых показателей проводилась через каждые суток в течение первых пятнадцати дней и через каждые трое суток в последующие пятнадцать дней. Во время изъятия образцов анализа проверялось качественное состояние только опытной партии ящиков (мест) исследуемых групп плодоовощей. Качество контрольных мест оценивалось вначале и конце периода исследований.

Отбор проб производился согласно действующим стандартам. Эксперименты проводились последовательно по мере с наступления сроков сбора урожая плодоовощных культур.

При оценке влияния содержания нитратов на качество свежих плодоовощей величина этого фактора принимались равной 20, 40 и 60 мг/кг. Остальные факторы - оставались постоянными. Результаты исследования показали, что у дынь свежих с наличием нитратов 20, 40 и 60 мг/кг на пятые сутки качество снизились соответственно на 0,60%, 0,98% и 1,37%, а на 24-е сутки почти в 4 раза больше в сравнении со снижением качества через 5 суток исследований. Наиболее резко снижается качество арбузов, (рисунок 1). Через 30 суток при содержании нитратов 60 мг/кг качество арбузов снизилось на 14,90% (таблица 2, рисунок 2, 3).

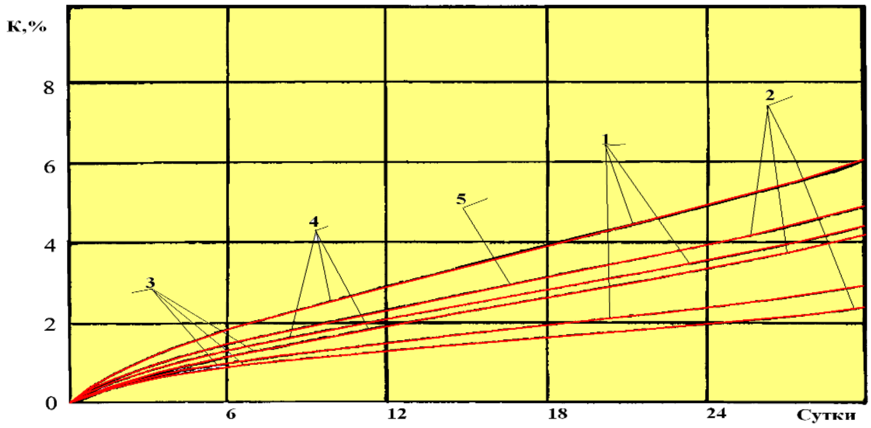

Рисунок - 1. Изменение качества дынь (1), арбузов (2) в зависимости от продолжительности исследования при содержании нитратов – 20 мг/кг (3); 40 мг/кг (4); 60 мг/кг (5)

Таблица 2. Влияние медико-биологических факторов на качество бахчевых культур от продолжительности моделирования процесса перевозок.

Наименование грузов	**Продолжительность перевозки, сут**	**При содержании**					
		Нитратов, мг/кг			**Сахара, %**		
		20	**45**	**60**	**5**	**7**	**13**
Арбузы	**5**	2,42	4,55	5,28	3,87	3,64	3,10
	10	3,56	6,69	7,77	5,65	5,20	4,64
	15	4,27	8,04	9,30	7,15	6,54	5,47
	18	4,51	9,06	10,5	9,05	7,26	6,45
	21	5,31	9,99	11,6	10,96	8,95	7,23
	24	5,66	11,0	12,0	12,59	10,32	8,18
	27	6,38	12,1	13,0	14,12	12,45	10,26
	30	6,82	12,8	14,9	15,87	14,16	12,81
Дыни	**5**	0,60	0,98	1,37	2,27	1,35	1,02
	10	1,00	1,64	2,29	3,39	1,89	1,23
	15	1,41	2,31	3,22	4,68	2,35	1,64
	18	1,66	2,73	3,80	5,02	3,43	2,05
	21	1,91	3,15	4,38	5,61	4,56	2,76
	24	2,16	3,56	4,95	7,58	5,19	3,37
	27	2,42	3,97	5,53	8,85	5,99	4,08
	30	2,62	4,31	6,00	9,96	7,94	5,14

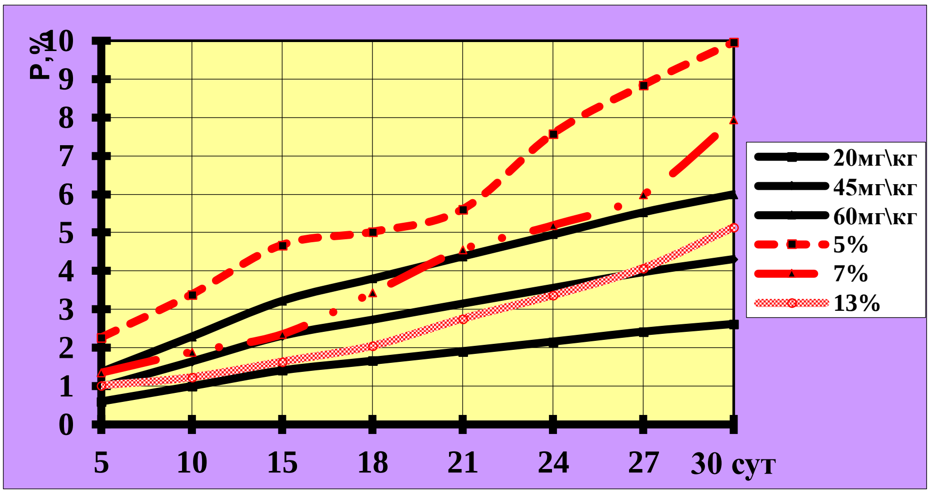

Рисунок - 2. Изменение качестводынь в зависимости от продолжительности исследования при содержании:
нитратов -20 мг/кг (—▪—); 45 мг/кг (□♦□); 60 мг/кг(□▲□).
концентрации сахара – 5%(— — ▪ — —);7% (□ □▲□ □); 13%(□□●□□).

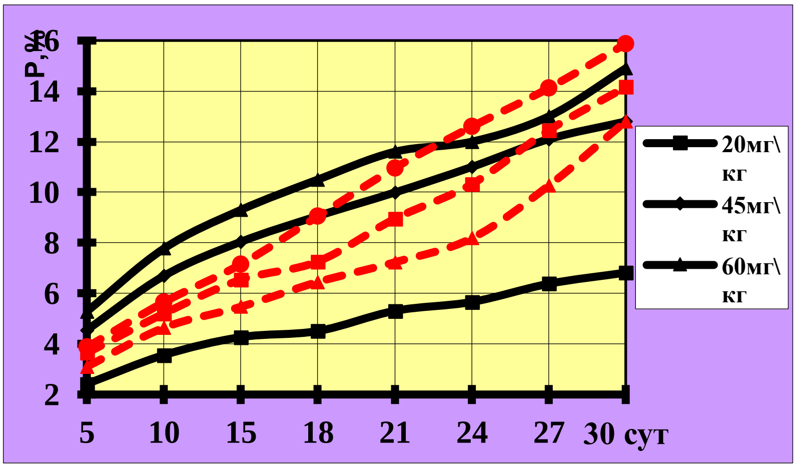

Рисунок -3. Изменение качестваарбузов в зависимости от продолжительности исследования при содержании:
нитратов -20 мг/кг (—▪—); 45 мг/кг (□♦□); 60 мг/кг(□▲□).
концентрации сахара – 5%(- - ● - -); 7% (- -▪- -); 13%(- -▲ - -).

Из этого следует, что с повышением содержания нитратов в свежих арбузах и дынь темп снижения их качества увеличивается.

Для оценки высоты погрузки на качество исследуемых образцов опытные партии формировались так, чтобы масса каждой партии и количество упакованных ящиков обеспечивали их укладку вертикальным способом на высоту 1,8 и 2,2 м.

На 30-е сутки эксперимента (рисунок 10) установлено, что увеличение высоты укладки ящиков с 1,8 до 2,2 м снизило качество дынь –2%, арбузов - 3,0%.

Влияние температурного режима на качество исследуемых образцов проверялось при поддержании температуры в камере 5...2°С и 9…6°С.

По результатам исследования было установлено (рисунок 11), на 24-е сутки эксперимента при температурном режиме 5...2°С качество арбузов снизилось на 1,7%, капусты белокочанной - 1,5%, моркови столовой - 5,6%, а при температурном режиме от 6 до 9°С - на 2,31%,1,9% и 6,5% соответственно.

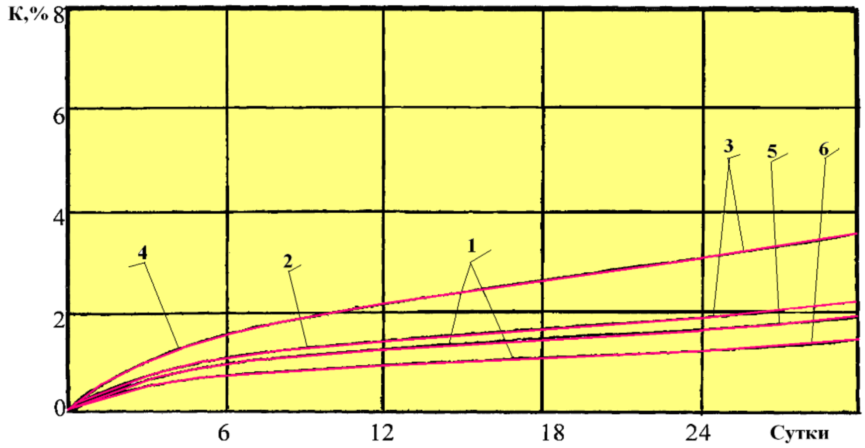

Рисунок - 4. Изменение качества дынь (1), арбузов (2) в зависимости от продолжительности исследования при высоте погрузки – 220 см (3), 180 см (4), 130 см (5) и 100 см (6)

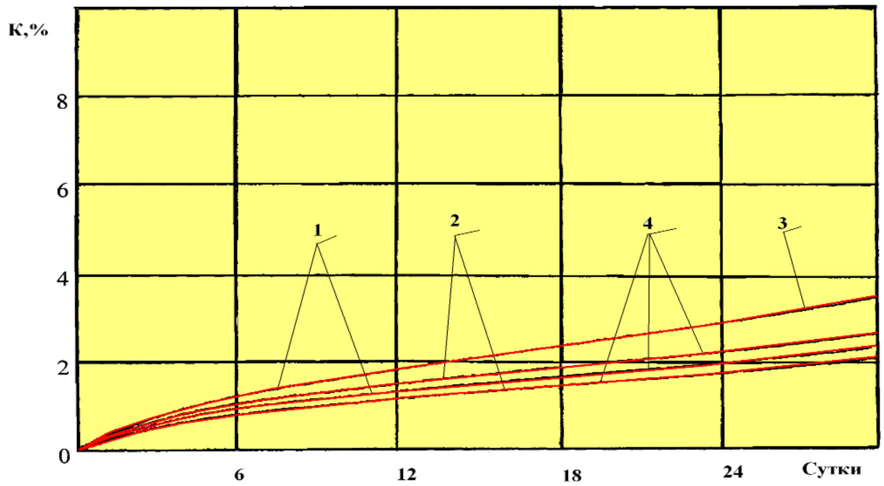

Рисунок - 5. Изменение качества арбузов (1), дынь (2) в зависимости от продолжительности исследования,
при температурном режиме +9… +6 ºС (3)и+5… +2 ºС (4)

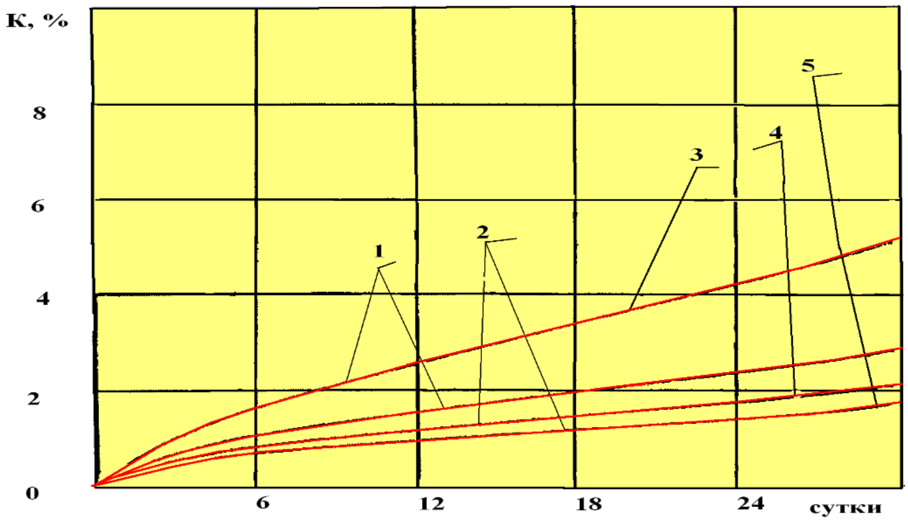

Рисунок – 6. Изменение качества дынь (1), арбузов (2) в зависимости от продолжительности исследования при упаковке в различные типы тары – ящики дощатые (3), контейнеры ТКБ – 90У (4), навалом (5)

Для оценки влияния типа тары и способа упаковки на качество плодоовощей исследования проводились при их упаковке в дощатые ящики, мягкую тару (мешки, сетки) и перевозку без тары навалом. Результаты исследования (рисунок 6) показали, что на 21-е сутки хранения при упаковке в дощатые ящики качество дынь понизилось на 2,5%, арбузов уложенных в плодоовощные контейнеры, - на 5,8%., а уложенных арбузов и дынь навалом - на 6,0% и 4,9% соответственно. Влияние на качество бахчевых культур динамических нагрузок оценивалось при имитации условий транспортировки в рефрижераторных и крытых вагонах, а также при хранении в стационарных камерах.

При оценке влияния на качество динамических нагрузок (амплитуды и частоты колебаний кузова вагона) предусматривали, использование вибростенда инерционного действия. Применение вибростенда камеры-холодильника (конструкции ТГТУ), позволило избежать необходимости проведения дополнительных исследований по установлению фактических нагрузок, действующих непосредственно на бахчевые культуры в системе «кузов вагона – груз», так как при размещении модели кузова вагона с грузом на вибростенд копируется последовательность передачи динамических воздействий от кузова вагона к грузу.

Исследования проводились при частоте колебаний модели кузова рефрижераторного вагона 1.3...16 Гц и вертикальной амплитуде 2 мм (первый режим), а также при частотах и амплитудах колебаний модели крытого вагона в трех главных направлениях соответственно продольном при частоте 17...19 Гц и амплитуде 0,5...1,0 мм; поперечном - 15...17 Гц и 2...3 мм; вертикальном -15-17 Гц и 3...4 мм (второй режим). Первый режим является доминирующим для скоростей движения рефрижераторного вагона 72...110 км/ч, что соответствует условиям его эксплуатации, а второй - условиям движения крытого вагона.

При моделировании процесса хранения бахчевых культур в холодильной камере динамические усилия отсутствуют. Результаты исследования (рисунок 7) показали, что на 24-е сутки моделирования перевозки в рефрижераторных вагонах качество дынь снизилось на 2,7%; в крытых вагонах - на 6,4%; а при хранении в холодильной камере - на 2,1%.

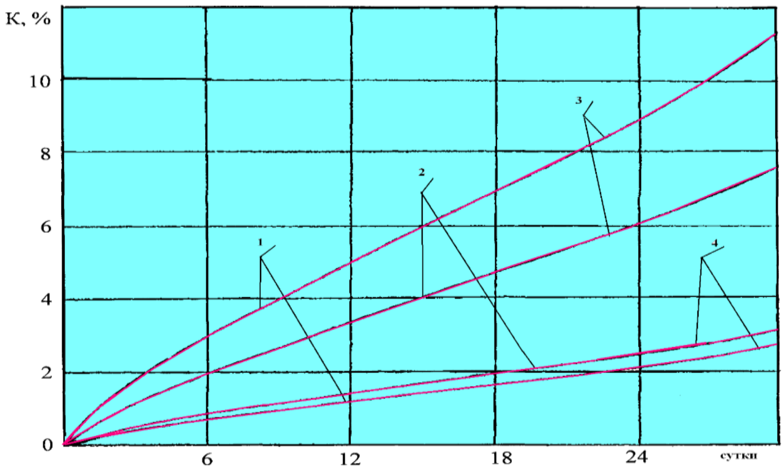

Рисунок – 7. Изменение качества дынь (1), арбузов (2) в зависимости от продолжительности исследования при моделировании перевозки вкрытых (3) и рефрижераторных вагонах (4)

Результаты исследования по оценке факторов влияющих на качество бахчевых культур показали, что каждый фактор существенно влияет на изменение качества при перевозках. Немаловажную роль на снижение качества влияют и концентрация сахара. При переходе в потребительскую стадию спелости, после сбора урожая, содержание нитратов в арбузах и дынях уменьшается за счет участия их в процессе дозревания. Протекающие при этом биохимические процессы не приводят к заметному превращению нитратов в нитриты. Оставшаяся после дозревания часть нитратов является избыточной.

После перехода плодоовощей в потребительскую стадию спелости процесс превращения избыточной части нитратов в нитриты ускоряется. Этому способствуют количество избыточных нитратов, высокая температура при хранении и транспортировке, а также воздействие на груз динамических нагрузок (ускорения и вибрации) при перевозке железнодорожным транспортом. Последнее подтверждается сравнением результатов, полученных при моделировании условий перевозки в рефрижераторных вагонах и хранении в холодильной камере при одинаковом температурном режиме.

В процессе транспортировки, как показывает практика, все эти факторы влияют на качество в комплексе. В связи с этим возникла необходимость изучить комплексное влияние этих факторов и создать математическую модель с разработкой алгоритма и программы расчета на ЭВМ.

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ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ КИНЕТИЧЕСКИХ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИК ТЕРМОДЕСОРБЦИИ И ГЕТЕРОГЕННОЙ РЕАКЦИИ ДИССОЦИАЦИИ МОЛЕКУЛ МОРФИНА НА ПОВЕРХНОСТИ ОКИСЛЕННОГО ВОЛЬФРАМА

Аннотация. В одинаковых экспериментальных условиях нестационарными методами поверхностной ионизации – методом модуляции напряжения и методом модуляции потока – исследованы процессы адсорбции, гетерогенной реакции диссоциации на поверхности и термодесорбция молекул морфина C17H19NO3 (с отношением массы к заряду m/z 285 а. е. м.) на поверхности окисленного вольфрама. Эксперименты были проведены на высоковакуумном масс-спектрометре с использованием "черной камеры", все стенки которой охлаждаются жидким азотом. Определены кинетические характе-ристики процессов термодесорбции и гетерогенной реакции диссоциации молекул на поверхности: константа скорости термодесорбции в ионном и в нейтральном состояниях K+ и K0, соответствующие энергии активации термодесорбции E + и E 0, предэкспоненциальные множители C и D, а также константа скорости гетерогенной реакции диссоциации Kd и энергия активации гетерогенной реакции диссоциации на поверхности, экспоненциальные множители в уравнении непрерывности поверхностной концентрации для радикалов C9H7N+CH3 (с отношением массы к заряду m/z 144 а. е. м.) при адсорбции молекул морфина на поверхности окисленного вольфрама.

Ключевые слова: нестационарная поверхностная ионизация, метод модуляция, метод модуляция напряжения, морфин, адсорбция, радикалы, константы скорости и энергии активации термодесорбции.

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DETERMINATION OF THE KINETIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THERMAL DESORPTION AND HETEROGENEOUS REACTION OF

DISSOCIATION OF MORPHINE MOLECULES ON THE SURFACE OF OXIDIZED TUNGSTEN

Annotation. Under the same experimental conditions the processes of adsorption, heterogenous reaction of dissociation on the surface and thermodesorption of C17H19NO3 morphine molecules with m/z 285 Da on the surface of oxidized tungsten was studied by the non-stationary such as voltage modulation and flux modulation meth-ods. The experiments were carried out on a high-vacuum mass-spectrometer, in which a "black chamber" was used, all walls of which are cooled with liquid nitrogen. The kinetic characteristics of the processes of thermal desorption and the heterogeneous reaction of dissociation of molecules on the surface such as the rate constant of thermal desorption in the ionic and neutral states K+ and K0, the corresponding activation energies of thermal desorption E+ and E0, the pre-exponential factors C and D, as well as the rate constant of the heterogeneous dissociation reaction Kd and the activation energy of the heterogeneous reaction dissocia-tions on the surface, exponential factors in the equation of continuity of the surface concentration for C9H7N+CH3 radicals with m/z 144 during the adsorption of morphine molecules on the surface of oxidized tungsten were determined.

Keywords: nonstationary surface ionization, modulation, voltage modulation, morphine, adsorption, radi-cals, rate constants and activation energies of thermal desorption.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В последние годы для развития таких областей, как нанотехнология и гетерогенный катализ, микроэлектроника, материаловедение и других, требуются детальное сведения о гетерогенных процессах на атомных и молекулярных уровнях. Особое развитие и усовершенствование получили исследования поверхностной ионизация в нестационарных условиях. Нестационарные процессы поверхностной ионизации используют для определения кинетических характеристик десорбирующихся частиц: среднее времена жизни адсорбированных частиц по отношению их десорбции как в заряженном, так и в нейтральном состояниях; энергии активации десорбции; энтропийные множители в уравнениях десорбции [1–3]. Система адсорбат–адсорбент, выведенная из состояния равновесия, через некоторое время приходит в новое состояние равновесия. Этот процесс изучают по изменению тока десорбирующихся частиц во времени, который, как известно, пропорционален концентрации ионизирующихся частиц на поверхности адсорбента. Изменение поверхностной концентрации $N(t)$ определяется уравнением непрерывности:

$$\frac{dN(t)}{dt} = v - K(t)N(t), (1)$$

где v – поток частиц, поступающих на поверхность; T – температура адсорбента; $K(T)$ – сумма констант скоростей частиц во время всех гетерогенных процессов, влияющих на поверхностную концентрацию ионизируемых частиц. В случае поверхностной ионизации атомных потоков $K(T)$ определяется как сумма констант скоростей десорбирующихся атомов в заряженном $K^+=C\exp(-E^+/kT)$ и нейтральном состояниях $K^0=D\exp(-E^0/kT)$, где E^+ и E^0 – энергии активации десорбции, C и D – энтропийные множители. Для рассматриваемых органических молекул до сих пор не определены константы скоростей термодесорбции, энергии активации термодесорбции и характеристические времена гетерогенной реакции диссоциации на поверхности.

Однако молекулы морфина были хорошо изучены в стационарных условиях методом поверхностной ионизации [4–8]. Кроме этого, морфин был изучен методами масс-спектрометрии, такими как электронная ионизация, электроспрейная ионизация, химическая ионизация и др., в вакууме и в атмосферном воздухе [9–18].

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Нестационарные условии создают резким изменением потока частиц ν, поступающих на поверхность образца, (метод модуляции потока); изменением температуры T (метод модуляции температуры) и изменением электрического поля, то есть условий отбора ионов (метод модуляции напряжения) [2].

Исследование поверхностной ионизации многоатомных молекул и радикалов органических соединений (в том числе, существующих в организме человека) [3] и установление правил ионо-образования [1] привели к развитию и применения метода модуляции потока и метода модуляции напряжения для исследования многоатомных частиц. Было обнаружено, что для первичных молекул релаксация тока $I(t)$, как и в случае поверхностной ионизации атомов, экспоненциальная. Были определены не только константы скоростей термодесорбции исходных молекул в ионнизированном $K_M^+ = C\exp(-E_M{}^+/kT)$ и нейтральном $K_M^0 = D\exp(-E_M{}^0/kT)$ состояниях, но также константы скоростей гетерогенной реакции диссоциации исходных молекул $K_M{}^d = G\exp(-E_M{}^d/kT)$ в небольшом интервале температур. Поэтому по зависимости $\ln I(t) = f(t)$ можно определить средние времена жизни молекул τ на поверхности образца:

$$\tau = \frac{1}{K_M} = \frac{1}{K_M^+ + K_M^0 + K_M^d}. \quad (2)$$

случае поверхностной ионизации продуктов химической реакции первичных молекул на поверхности, поверхностная концентрация i-ых частиц $n_i(t)$ может быть получена из следующего уравнения:

$$\frac{dn_i(t)}{dt} + K_i(T)n_i(t) = v_i(t) \quad (3)$$

где $K_i(T) = K_i^+ + K_i^0 + \Sigma K_{im}^d$, а эффективной поток i-ых частиц на поверхности $v_i\ (T) = N\ (t)\ K_{Mi}^d$, где $N(t)$ – концентрация исходных молекул, а K_{Mj}^d – константа скорости реакции диссоциации исход-ной молекулы с образованием i-ой частицы. Решение уравнения (3), как в случае метода модуляции потока [19] и метода модуляции напряжения [20], показывает, что изменение $n_i(t)$ и, соответственно, ионного тока i-ых частиц $I_i(t)$ не следует экспоненциальному закону и зависит как от K_M, так и от K_i. Однако при применении метода модуляции напряжения можно выделить случаи, когда изменение тока I_i и поверхностная концентрация i-ых частиц n_i может быть описана следующим экспоненциальной зависимостью:

$$\Delta I \sim \Delta n_i = \Delta n_{max} \exp\left(-tK_i(T)\right), (4$$

Для этого необходимо, чтобы при изменении полярности электрического поля при применении метода модуляции напряжения не было увеличения поверхностной концентрации исходных молекул $N(t)$. Это возможно, если

$K_M^+ \ll K_M^0 + K_M^d$, например, когда исходные молекулы не десорби-руются в виде ионов из-за относительно высокого значения потенциала ионизации и превращения их на поверхности в другие частицы, ионизируемые путем поверхностной ионизации. Это часто встречаемый на практике поверхностной ионива-ции органических молекул случай, когда в виде ионов с большой эффективностью десорбируют-ся продукты диссоциации молекул, а не десорби-руются молекулярные ионы $(M\text{–H})^+$ [1]. Поэтому кинетические характеристики термодесорбции некоторых многоатомных частиц, включая их радикалы – продукты реакции диссоциации исходных молекул, на поверхности окисленного вольфрама были определены экспериментально методом модуляции напряжения [2, 3, 19, 20].

В отличие от метода модуляции напряжения методе модуляции потока для поверхностной ионизации продуктов реакция диссоциации ис-ходных молекул не дает однозначных результа-тов. Решение уравнении (3) для этого случая было получено в [21]:

$$\Delta n_i = Aexp\left(-tK_M(T)\right) + Bexp\left(-tK_M(T)\right). (5)$$

Таким образом, как и при ионизации атомных потоков, так и при диссоциативной поверхностной ионизации молекул в условиях метода модуляции потока нарастание и спад поверхностной концентрации, и, соответственно, ионного тока должен быть симметричен. Отличие же заключается в том, что при ионизации молекулярных потоков, в общем случае спад ионного тока не является экспоненциальной функцией. Скорость спада ионного тока зависит от всех процессов, приводящих к убыли молекул и регистрируемых частиц. Однако если получаемые в опытах зависимости $I_i(t) \sim n_i(t)$, оказываются экспоненциальными, то это означает, что в выражениях (5) главенствующую роль играет один из входящих в них членов. Если $K_M << K_i$, то в этом случае $I_i(t) \sim n_i(t) \sim A$

exp($-K_M(T)t$) и по изменению тока i-ых радикалов во времени можно определить вероятности убыли количества образующихся частиц на поверхности в результате гетерогенной реакции диссоциации исходных молекул и среднее время жизни исходных молекул, из которых частицы образуются на поверхности эмиттера. Если $K_M >> K_i$, тогда $I_i(t) \sim n_i(t) \sim B$ exp($-tK_i(T)$) в этом случае ток i-ых частиц определяется кинетическими характеристиками их термодесорбции. Чтобы установить, определяются ли по зависимостям $\ln I_i(t) = f(t)$ величины, относящиеся к радикалам (i) или молекулам (M), нужны дополнительные сведения. Эти сведения можно получить при изучении подобных систем, адсорбат–адсорбент при единых экспериментальных условиях методами модуляции напряжения и модуляции потока. В методе модуляции напряжения всегда определяют кинетические характеристики термодесорбции продуктов гетерогенной реакции диссоциации исходных молекул. Если кинетические характеристики, полученные этими двумя методами, совпадают, т.е. когда $K_M >> K_i$, полученные характеристики можно отнести к ионизации продуктов гетерогенной реакции диссоциации исходных молекул на поверхности. Если же полученные результаты обоими методами не совпадают, то величины полученные методом модуляции потока можно отнести к кинетическим характеристикам исходных молекул ($K_M > K_i$). Если в системе адсорбат–адсорбент молекулы не десорбируются как молекулярные ионы, но диссоциируются на поверхности адсорбента с образованием легкоионизируемых путем поверхностной ионизации радикалов, то можно из (5) выбрать $K_M(T) \cong K_{Mi}^d$. Поэтому использование методов модуляции напряжения и модуляции потока в единых экспериментальных условиях позволяет определить не только кинетические характеристики термодесорбции ионов радикалов – продуктов гетерогенной реакции диссоциации исходных молекул на поверхности, но также кинетические характеристики гетерогенной реакции диссоциации, константу скорости гетерогенной реакции диссоциации K_M^d, энергии активации E_M^d и энтропийный множитель G^* (верхний индекс означает, что реакции могут протекать по различным каналам).

Это было показано, в наших предыдущих работах, при рассмотрении диссоциативной поверхностной ионизации двухатомных молекул щелочно-галоидных солей [21]. В настоящей статье приведены результаты исследования диссоциативной поверхностной ионизации органических соединений (молекул морфина) для которой можно применить нестационарные методы – метод модуляции напряжения и метод модуляции потока, то есть рассмотрен случай когда $K_M^+ \cong 0$, $_M \cong K_M^d$, $K_i \geq K_i^0$, $K_i \geq K_i^+ \sum m\, K_{im}^d$.

ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

В работе использована высоковакуумная установка для масс-спектрометрии (“спектрометр”) [22]. Эмиттером (адсорбентом) служила вольфрамовая лента толщиной 10 мкм, длиной 40 мм и шириной 1 мм. После высокотемпературного отжига текстурированную вольфрамовую ленту окисляли в режиме, описанном в работе [21], полученная окисленная вольфрамовая лента имела работу выхода $\varphi_u^* \cong 6.5$ эВ и $\varphi_u^* \cong 5.8$ эВ. Температуру эмиттера измеряли с помощью микропирометра ВИМП-015М. Потоки адсорбата получали путем испарения веществ из кнудсеновских ячеек, выполненных из кварцевого стекла.

В отличие от работ [19–23] эмиттер был помещен в “черную камеру”, все стенки которой охлаждали жидким азотом. Поэтому на эмиттер поступали только молекулы, вылетавшие по прямой из отверстия кнудсеновской ячейки на центральную часть эмиттера. Остальные, в том числе рассеянные, молекулы попадали на стенки камеры и “замораживались”. Остаточное давление в приборе было ~10^{-6} Па.

Методика модуляции напряжения у поверхности эмиттера была применена, как в [20–22], с регулированием времени запирания ионов, со временем установления сигнала задержки не более 10^{-5} с. Были приняты специальные меры для предотвращению “отравления” эмиттера продуктами разложения исследуемых молекул [1]: использовали минимальные потоки исследуемых молекул на поверхность, была предусмотрена возможность подачи на поверхность эмиттера потока кислорода (~5×10^{13} мол/см^{2}с), осуществляли контроль путем сравнения сложных исследуемых молекул с результатами, полученными при адсорбции молекул с существенно меньшими числом атомов углерода, например, результаты адсорбции имипрамина и триметиламина с получением ионов радикала $CH_2{=}N^+(CH_3)_2$ [22].

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ИХ ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

Экспериментально определены кинетические характеристики термодесорбции радикалов $C_9\ H_7N^+CH_3$ с отношением массы к заряду *m*/*z* 144 а. е. м. и гетерогенной реакции диссоциации молекул морфина при адсорбции молекул морфина на поверхности W_xO_y. Исследование морфина в качестве объекта исследований нестационарными процессами органических соединений связано с тем, что поверхностная ионизация молекул морфина была хорошо изучена в стационарных условиях [4–8]. Определена энергия активации сублимации [1], а также энергия активации термодесорбции в атмосфере воздуха [24]. Как известно, молекулы азотистых оснований в соответствии с установленными закономерностями поверхностной ионизации органических соединений [1] адсорбируются с помощью неподеленной пары электронов атома азота, образуя координационную связь с поверхностью. Оттягивание неподеленной пары электронов азота к эмиттеру приводит к образованию на атоме азота частичного положительного заряда Последнее вызывает ослабление β-связей (C–H и C–C) относительного атома азота. Разрыв этих связей приводит к образованию на поверхности эмиттера радикалов $(M{-}H)_{адс}$ и (*M*–

$R)_{адс}$, которые имеют невысокое значение потенциала ионизации (<6.5 эВ) [1] и легко отдают электрон эмиттеру. В результате образующиеся частицы десорбируются в виде валентно насыщенных устойчивых ионов с 4-х валентным положительно заряженным атомом азота. Плотность тока таких ионов, например, при адсорбции третичных алкиламинов и их производных на окисленном вольфраме, составляет до ~5 А/торр · см^2. Поэтому выбранное качестве объекта исследования вещество должно ионизироваться с высокой эффективностью с образованием ионов продуктов диссоциации ис-ходных молекул. Опыты показали, что, действи-тельно, главными по интенсивности являются линии ионов $(M - R)_\beta^+$, [1].

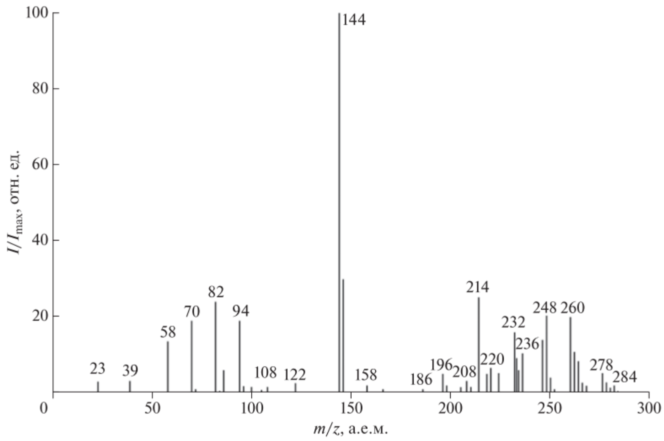

Рис. 1. *Масс-спектр поверхностной ионизации морфина на окисленном вольфраме ($T_э$ = 1000 K) [6].*

В масс-спектре морфина из-за наличия в молекуле второго гетероатома азота, в отличие от работы [25], где была исследована молекулы имипрамина лидокаина и других лекарственных препаратов на поверхности окисленных металлов, кроме главной линии ионов $(M - R_1)_\beta^+$, соответствующей m/z = 144 а. е. м., присутствовала интенсивная (до ~30% от интенсивности иона с m/z = 144 а. е. м.) линия иона $(M - R_1)_\beta^+$ с m/z =146 а. е. м. и ионов $(M - R_2)_\beta^+$ с m/z = 268 а. е. м. Кроме того, в масс-спектрах всех веществ присутствуют линии ионов $(M - H)_\beta^+$ с интенсивностью в несколько % от интенсивности линии $(M - R_1)_\beta^+$. Структурная формула иона, сигнал от которого соответствует с m/z = 144 а. е. м., приведена в работе [4].

Масс-спектры, полученные при ионизации молекул морфина на поверхности окисленного вольфрама, и температурные зависимости тока ионов радикалов $C_9H_7N^+CH_3$ с m/z = 144 а. е. м. приведены на рис. 1 и рис.2 [4–8]. Из диссоциативной поверхностной ионизации молекул морфина видно, что в основном десорбируются продукты гетерогенной реакции диссоциации, так как они имеют относительно низкий потенциал ионизации *V*. Ионизируются эти радикалы на по-верхности окисленного W с коэффициентом ионизации β, близким к единице [1, 19–22]. Поэтому для этого радикала $K_i^+ >> K_i^0 + K_i^{d*}$, и методом модуляции напряжения будет получен резкий пик ионного тока при увеличении поверхностной концентрации n_i ионизирующихся частиц. По по-лученным масс-спектрам видно, что молекулы морфина диссоциируются на поверхности окисленного вольфрама. После этого нами были проведены эксперименты по определению кинетических характеристик термодесорбции диссо-циативной поверхностной ионизации молекул морфина методами модуляции напряжения и модуляции потока в единых условиях эксперимента.

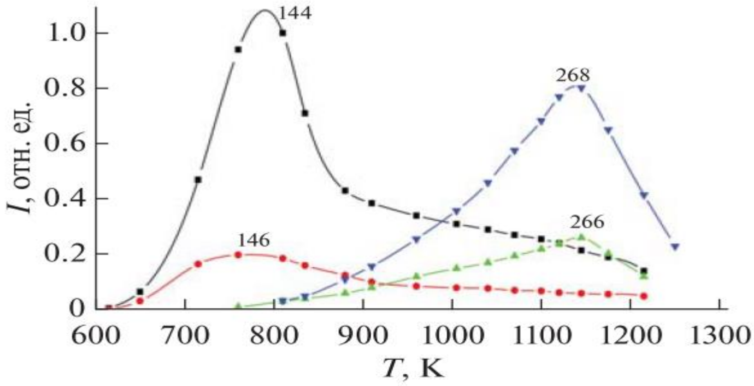

Рис. 2. *Температурные зависимости тока ионов $C_9H_7N^+CH_3$ при адсорбции молекулы морфина [4]. Цифрами указаны значения m/z; для наглядности интенсивность тока ионов с m/z = 268 а. е. м. увеличена в 10 раз.*

Зависимости $\ln \Delta I_i = f(t)$ для различных температур эмиттера приведены на рис. 3. Из этих зависимостей были определены $K_i(t)$ и значения коэффициента поверхностной ионизации радикалов $C_9H_7N^+CH_3$ с m/z = 144 а. е. м. $\beta^* = \Delta I_i/I_i$. Видно, что времена жизни ионов радикалов $C_9H_7N^+CH_3$ с m/z = 144 а. е. м., полученные методом модуляции потока, больше, чем полученные методом модуляции напряжения в 3–4 раза. Были построены зависимости Аррениуса $\lg[K_i(T)\beta^*(T)] = \lg K_i^+(T) = f\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)$, которые приведены на рис. 4 и ~~рис.~~ 5. По этим зависимостям были определены

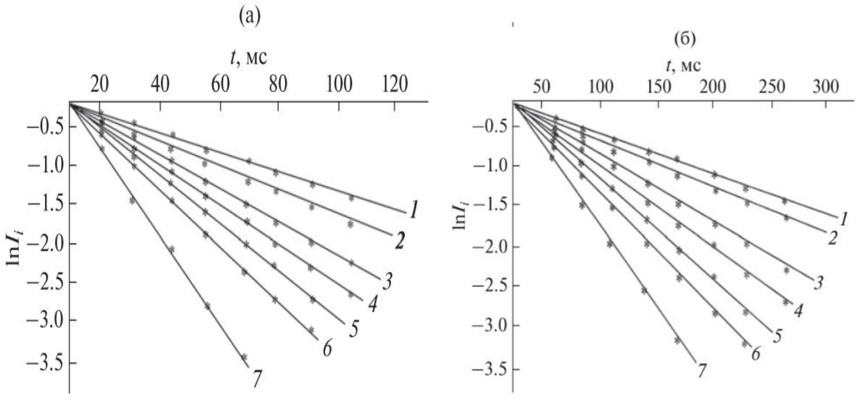

Рис. 3. *Зависимости ln I $_i$ (T)= f* ***(t)*** *при адсорбции молекул морфина, изученной методом модуляции напряжения (а) и методом модуляции потока (б).*

E_i^+ и C. Из сравнения с работами [20–23] полученные методом модуляции потока результаты мы отнесли к характеристикам гетерогенной реакции диссоциации молекул морфина и определили энергию активации гетерогенной реакции диссоциации $E^{\ d}$ и энтропийный множитель G^*. Полученные результаты можно представить в следующем виде:

$$K_{144}^{+} = \frac{1}{\tau_{MMH}} = 10^{(12.4\pm1.0)} \times \exp\left[-\frac{1.60 эВ}{kT}\right], lgC = 12.4,$$

$$K_{144}^{0} = 10^{(13.2\pm1.0)} \times \exp\left[-\frac{1.91 эВ}{kT}\right], lgD = 13.2,$$

$$K^{d} = \frac{1}{\tau^{d}} = 10^{(10.8\pm1.0)} \times \exp\left[-\frac{1.35 эВ}{kT}\right], lgG = 10.4, \beta = 0.72.$$

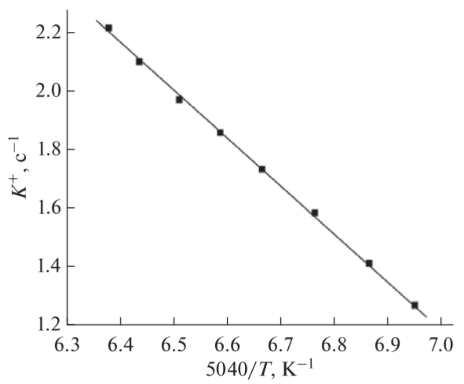

Рис. 4. *Зависимость* $lg[K_i(T)\beta^*(T)] = K^+ = f\left(\frac{5040}{T}\right)$ *при ионизации молекул морфина для радикалов* $C_9H_7N^+CH_3\left(\frac{cm}{z} = 144\ а.е.\text{м.}\right)$, *полученная в условиях метода модуляции напряжения.*

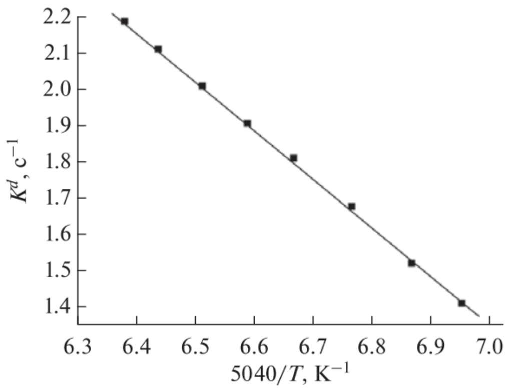

Рис. 5. *Зависимость* $lg[K_i(T)\beta^*(T)] = K^d = f\left(\frac{5040}{T}\right)$ *при ионизации молекул морфина для радикалов* $C_9H_7N^+CH_3\left(\frac{cm}{z} = 144\ а.е.\text{м.}\right)$, *полученная в условиях метода модуляции напряжения.*

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Изучение адсорбции и диссоциативной поверхностной ионизации многоатомных молекул азотистых оснований на поверхности окисленного вольфрама методами модуляции напряжения и модуляции потока позволяет определить не только константу скорости термодесорбции ионов K^+ и энергию активации десорбции в виде ионов продуктов диссоциации исходных молекулы E^+ но также позволяет определить характеристическое время гетерогенной реакции диссоциации τ^d (или K^d) и энергию активации гетерогенной реакции диссоциации исходных молекул на ионизирующихся частиц. В настоящей работе впервые определены константы скоростей K^0 и энергии активации термодесорбции E^0 нейтральных частиц для радикалов $C_9H_7N\ CH_3$ с m/z = 144 а. е. м. при адсорбции молекул морфина. Показано, что методом модуляции напряжения всегда определяется кинетические характеристики термодесорбции частиц в виде ионов или нейтральных частиц. Использование полученных данных вместе с определенными энергиями активации сублимации и термодесорбции органических соединений в атмосфере воздуха позволяют глубже понимать процессы адсорбции, десорбции и ионообразования на поверхности путем поверхностной ионизации в целом

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ПОДХОДЫ К ЛОКАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ

Аннотация. Локализация промышленного производства вызывает большой интерес в современном мире, особенно с ростом глобализации и растущей взаимосвязанности экономик по всему миру. В этой статье рассматриваются различные факторы, которые привели к локализации промышленного производства, и исследуются последствия этой тенденции как для мировой экономики, так и для отдельных стран.
Ключевые слова: локализация производства, подходы.

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APPROACHES TO THE LOCALIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE MODERN WORLD

Abstract. The localization of industrial production is of great interest in the modern world, especially with the growth of globalization and the growing interconnectedness of economies around the world. This article examines the various factors that have led to the localization of industrial production and examines the implications of this trend for both the global economy and individual countries.
Keywords: localization of production, approaches.

Введение.

Одной из основных причин локализации промышленного производства является возрастающее значение затрат труда в производстве. С ростом заработной платы в традиционно недорогих производственных странах, таких как Китай, компании считают более рентабельным перемещать производство ближе к своей потребительской базе, это привело к созданию производственных мощностей в таких странах, как Мексика и Восточная Европа, которые предлагают квалифицированную рабочую силу по более низкой цене, чем в развитых странах Северной Америки и Западной Европы. Фактором, стимулирующим локализацию промышленного производства, является растущий спрос на персонализацию и сокращение сроков выполнения заказов. Для того чтобы удовлетворить потребности потребителей, которым нужны продукты с учетом их конкретных предпочтений, компаниям необходимо иметь возможность быстро и эффективно реагировать на изменения спроса. Локализация производства позволяет компаниям быстрее реагировать на эти изменения, а также сокращать транспортные расходы и время выполнения заказов. Однако локализация промышленного производства также имеет серьезные последствия для мировой экономики. Поскольку производство перемещается в страны с более низкой стоимостью рабочей силы, существует риск потери рабочих мест и экономической нестабильности в развитых странах. Кроме того, концентрация производства в определенных регионах может привести к отсутствию диверсификации и повышению уязвимости к сбоям в цепочке поставок. Исследуется роль государственной политики в формировании локализации промышленного производства. Государственная политика может как способствовать, так и препятствовать тенденции к локализации в зависимости от таких факторов, как налоговая и тарифная политика, трудовое законодательство и развитие инфраструктуры. Например, налоговые льготы и инвестиции в инфраструктуру могут стимулировать компании к созданию производственных мощностей в определенных регионах, в то время как ограничительное трудовое законодательство и высокие тарифы могут препятствовать производству в определенных районах.

Основная часть: Текущее состояние экономики по отношению к текущей ситуации, с особым акцентом на высокотехнологичный сектор. Мировая экономика испытала замедление роста после динамичного выхода из рецессии, вызванной пандемией. Политическая нестабильность также усложнила ситуацию, затронув почти все мировые рынки. Разберем экономику в 2022 году, в которой наблюдается падение ВВП и производственных показателей в большинстве регионов, в том числе в высокотехнологичных отраслях. В исследованиях освещаются несколько видов деятельности, считающихся высокотехнологичными, такие как производство лекарств, компьютеров, электронных и оптических изделий, а также самолетов, включая космические корабли, и сопутствующего оборудования. Доля высокотехнологичных и наукоемких производств в валовом внутреннем продукте России практически не изменилась, а в последнее время наблюдается снижение. Это не является положительной тенденцией, так как общая тенденция в секторе высоких технологий заключается в росте капиталоемкости. При этом износ основных фондов в высокотехнологичных производствах высок и составляет от 45,3% в 2017 г. до 48,5% в 2020 г., что свидетельствует о необходимости модернизации. Инвестиции в обновление и модернизацию основных фондов сокращаются, что является негативной тенденцией с учетом высокой степени износа.

Текущая экономическая ситуация является сложной и что высокотехнологичные отрасли также сталкиваются с проблемами. Эти отрасли могут нуждаться в модернизации, чтобы оставаться конкурентоспособными, что потребует инвестиций в обновление и модернизацию основных фондов. ПОдчеркну проблему низких расходов на исследования и разработки в России, которые составляют всего около 1,1% ВВП по сравнению с 2,44% в Китае. Это привело к увеличению импорта современных технологий и зависимости от иностранных компаний, что создало современную ситуацию в экономике с усилением санкций. Отмечу высокая доля и увеличение доли высокотехнологичных товаров в общем объеме импорта, что свидетельствует о негативном состоянии высокотехнологичного сектора в России. Автор выделяет основные проблемы, связанные с высокой зависимостью от иностранных компаний, и предлагает усилить локализацию производства в России. Подчеркну необходимость для России улучшить свои расходы на исследования и разработки и уменьшить свою зависимость от иностранных компаний в развитии своего высокотехнологичного сектора. Первый подход к производству, который используют многие компании, — это традиционный подход, который влечет за собой создание производственных мощностей в том же географическом регионе или стране, где работает компания. Этот подход в первую очередь основан на предположении, что местное производство необходимо для адекватного удовлетворения потребностей и предпочтений местных потребителей. Несмотря на потенциальную выгоду, этот подход может быть довольно дорогостоящим, поскольку компаниям может потребоваться выделить значительные инвестиции на развитие местной инфраструктуры и нанять сотрудников, хорошо разбирающихся в управлении производственным процессом и контроле над ним. Такие инвестиции могут потребоваться для того, чтобы производственные мощности могли функционировать оптимально и эффективно, а конечная продукция соответствовала высоким стандартам, которых ожидают местные потребители. В целом, несмотря на то, что традиционный подход к производству может предложить определенные преимущества, компаниям важно тщательно взвесить затраты и выгоды, связанные с этим подходом, прежде чем переходить на него. Глобальный подход к производству является популярной стратегией среди компаний, стремящихся увеличить свое глобальное присутствие и воспользоваться преимуществами экономии средств и рыночными возможностями в разных регионах. Этот подход предполагает создание производственных предприятий в нескольких странах с целью использования местных ресурсов, рабочей силы и опыта для снижения затрат и повышения эффективности. Транснациональные корпорации являются наиболее распространенными пользователями глобального подхода, поскольку у них есть ресурсы и инфраструктура для управления операциями в нескольких странах. Эти компании часто создают производственные мощности в странах, где рабочая сила дешевле, налоги ниже или где они могут получить доступ к новым рынкам. Диверсифицируя свои производственные операции в нескольких странах, эти компании могут снизить свою подверженность политическим и экономическим рискам, а также повысить устойчивость своих цепочек поставок. Небольшие компании также могут извлечь выгоду из глобального подхода, особенно если они хотят расширить свою деятельность на новые рынки. Открывая производственные мощности в новых регионах, эти компании могут получить доступ к местному опыту и талантам, а также сократить расходы за счет снижения трудозатрат и производственных затрат. Одним из преимуществ глобального подхода является то, что он позволяет компаниям воспользоваться региональными различиями в структуре затрат и рыночных условиях. Компания может выбрать производство продукта в Азии, где стоимость рабочей силы ниже, а затем отправить продукт в Европу или Северную Америку для распространения. Таким образом, компания может сократить свои общие расходы, сохраняя при этом охват клиентов в разных регионах. Еще одно преимущество глобального подхода заключается в том, что он позволяет компаниям выходить на местные рынки и лучше понимать потребности и предпочтения клиентов. Производя продукцию в разных регионах, компании могут адаптировать свою продукцию к местным рынкам, что может увеличить продажи и повысить удовлетворенность клиентов. Существуют и проблемы, связанные с глобальным подходом. Одной из самых больших проблем является управление операциями в нескольких странах, каждая из которых имеет свой собственный набор правил, культурных норм и методов ведения бизнеса. Это может быть особенно сложно для небольших компаний с ограниченными ресурсами и опытом. Кроме того, глобальный подход может привести к усложнению цепочки поставок, поскольку компаниям приходится управлять несколькими поставщиками, поставщиками логистических услуг и дистрибьюторами в разных регионах. Это может привести к более высоким затратам и большему риску сбоев в цепочке поставок. Следует отметить, что глобальный подход к производству может быть эффективной стратегией для компаний, стремящихся увеличить свое глобальное присутствие и воспользоваться преимуществами экономии средств и рыночными возможностями в различных регионах. Компаниям важно тщательно взвесить преимущества и недостатки этого подхода, прежде чем переходить на него. При правильном планировании и реализации глобальный подход может стать мощным инструментом стимулирования роста и повышения конкурентоспособности на мировом рынке. Исследование информационной базы научной библиотеки Elibrary показало, что с 2001 по 2022 годы в области экономических наук было опубликовано 1075 работ с ключевыми словами «локализация производства». Наибольшее внимание к данной проблематике было уделено после кризиса 2008 года и в период введения санкций в 2014 году. Публикации по данной теме были посвящены различным видам деятельности и территориям, но при этом наблюдался недостаток внимания к локализации высокотехнологичного производства и производства в фармацевтической промышленности. Локализация производства может рассматриваться как результат глобализации и фактор инновационного развития, инструмент политики импортозамещения, инструмент регионального развития и государственного регулирования. В современной экономической ситуации, когда стратегия избирательного глобализма заменяет полную глобализацию, подходы к локализации производства также меняются. В фармацевтической промышленности локализация производства может рассматриваться как стратегия развития отечественного производства компонентной базы, проведения R&D, разработки отечественного программного обеспечения для проектирования, услуг по обслуживанию и модернизации оборудования предприятия отрасли. Обобщая подходы к определению локализации производства, можно сформулировать следующее определение: Локализация производства в фармацевтической промышленности – это формирование компанией собственных производственных мощностей и / или привлечение на кооперационной основе потенциально готовых к этому предприятий на определенной территории, в областях: производства компонентов, проведения R&D, разработки отечественного программного обеспечения для проектирования, услуг по обслуживанию и модернизации оборудования, что способно сыграть важную роль в развитии экономики отрасли и той территории, на которой находится.

Заключение: В заключение следует отметить, что локализация промышленного производства стала решающим фактором для компаний, стремящихся оставаться конкурентоспособными на современных глобализированных рынках. Хотя компании могут выбрать традиционный подход, глобальный подход или региональный подход, каждый подход имеет свой собственный набор преимуществ и проблем. В конечном счете, компаниям необходимо тщательно оценить свои производственные потребности и цели, прежде чем выбрать наиболее подходящую стратегию локализации. Важно отметить, что локализация производства выгодна не только компаниям, но и экономике стран, в которых расположены производства. Он предоставляет возможности для трудоустройства, способствует передаче технологий и способствует общему экономическому росту и развитию региона.

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СОЗДАНИЕ УДОБНОЙ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЫ ДЛЯ ЭЛЕКТРОТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ В ГОРОДЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье приводится информация о преимуществах применения электромобилей в качестве пассажирского транспорта. Приведены статистические данные по использованию электромобилей во всем мире. Также перечислены проблемы, связанные с нехваткой зарядных станций. Приведены меры, применяемые для популяризации использования электромобилей в Республике Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: электромобиль, окружающая среда, зарядные станции, зелёная экономика, солнечная энергия.

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CREATING A CONVENIENT INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN THE CITY

Annotation. This article provides information and the benefits of using electric vehicles as a passenger transport. Statistical data on the use of electric vehicles around the world are given. The problems associated with the lack of charging stations are also listed. The measures taken to promote the use of electric vehicles in the Republic of Uzbekistan are given.

Key words: electric car, environment, charging stations, green economy, solar energy.

В последние десять лет мир отказывается от автомобилей, работающих на обычном топливе, и переходит на электромобили, работающие на электричестве. Целью этого является улучшение состояния окружающей среды и развитие автомобильной промышленности и, следовательно, создание лучшей инфраструктуры для электромобилей.

Норвегия лидирует среди стран, где электромобили пользуются наибольшей популярностью. В прошлом году 86,2% автомобилей, проданных в стране, были электромобилями. Этот показатель достиг 45% в Швеции и 29,8% в Нидерландах.

По данным Госкомстата, за последние четыре года из зарубежных стран в Узбекистан ввезен 6 151 электромобиля. За прошедший период текущего года было ввезено 1 тысячи 314 электромобилей. Из них в городе Ташкенте обслуживают население 4 тысячи 923. Специалисты утверждают, что двигатель электромобилей не выделяет вредных газов в окружающую среду. Самое главное, он снижает потребление условного топлива в 33 раза за счет его электрической мощности. Если электромобиль заряжать дома, 1 километр будет стоить в среднем 45 сумов. 100 километров будут стоить 4500 сумов. Для сравнения, 10 литров бензина Аи-92 стоит порядка 95-108 тысяч сумов. Нефть и другие затраты пока не учитываются.

Еще одним удобством этих автомобилей является то, что в случае столкновения с электромобилем электромобиль автоматически остановится в результате отключения аккумуляторов датчиком столкновения. Кроме того, меньшее количество запчастей повышает его надежность. В результате снижаются затраты на ремонт и техническое обслуживание.

Машина полезна для природы и окружающей среды, стоит дешевле топлива, проста в управлении и хорошо спроектирована во всех отношениях! Поэтому гражданам предоставляется ряд льгот на ввоз электромобилей в Узбекистан. Не секрет, что и сейчас в некоторых регионах нашей страны случаются перебои с электричеством. Это вызывает серьезные проблемы с зарядкой электромобилей. Однако вторая сторона проблемы заключается в том, что у многих людей возникают проблемы с поиском запчастей, когда их машина ломается. Кроме того, еще одной проблемой является отсутствие зарядных станций. Не у всех есть условия для зарядки дома. Это невозможно, особенно для тех, кто живет в многоквартирных домах.

Исходя из этих требований, в рамках развития «зеленой экономики» в нашей республике реализуется ряд инновационных проектов. В частности, разрабатывается проект по созданию и развитию скоростных зарядных устройств для электромобилей с использованием солнечной энергии. Для информации стоит отметить, что электромобили были ввезены в Узбекистан в 2018 году, а первая зарядная станция была установлена в 2020 году. В октябре 2020 года первая многорежимная зарядная станция для электромобилей была установлена сетью супермаркетов Makro в Узбекистане. После этого Узбекистан появился на «Plugshare» — карте мира, на которой показано, где можно заряжать электромобили по всему миру.

Согласно карте «Plugshare», в Узбекистане насчитывается около полусотни зарядных станций для электромобилей. В нашей столице они установлены в 22 Ташкентских областях и по 8 в Самаркандской, Каршинской, Наманганской, Каганской, Ферганской и Невоинской областях. Но этого недостаточно. Например, если вы хотите поехать из Ташкента в Нукус, у вас будет возможность зарядить машину только в Булунгурском районе Самаркандской области. Это расстояние составляет около 300 километров. Не все электромобили доберутся туда. Придется подождать еще как минимум три часа, чтобы найти зарядное устройство. Он преодолевает расстояние в 500 километров с полной энергией. Среднее время, необходимое для полной зарядки, составляет 5-7 часов, на местных станциях быстрой зарядки ждать 30 минут. Однако водители электромобилей ждут больше на зарядных станциях в регионах. Самая большая проблема на сегодняшний день — отсутствие зарядных станций для электромобилей. На данный момент электромобили – удобная машина для города.

Для всех нас не секрет, что есть ряд новостей об общественном транспорте. В 2020 году были закуплены и доставлены в нашу столицу Ташкент 20 электробусов King Long производства китайской компании Yutong, в связи с чем заработали несколько маршрутов. В Electrobus может разместиться 110 человек. Для инвалидов предусмотрены низкозольные пандусы, поэтому преодоление расстояния в 200-260 км занимает 2-4 часа. Главное, что он экологически чистый и имеет более 10 вспомогательных камер для водителя. На данный момент ведутся работы по первому этапу проекта. В частности, планируется закупить первые 100 единиц силового оборудования для электробусов длиной 10,5 метра, построить парк электробусов.

В рамках целевых индикаторов развития общественного транспорта до 2025 года:

доля общественного транспорта в объеме пассажирских перевозок будет увеличена с 21% до 43%;

объем ежедневных пассажироперевозок на общественном транспорте достигнет 2,7 млн пассажиров;

интервал времени в движении общественного транспорта сокращается в 2 раза;

Будет закуплено 1063 автобуса и 673 электробуса.

С 1 января 2023 года будет введена новая система финансирования по критериям «пассажирский маршрут», «пассажиропоток» и «качество».

Во исполнение Указа Президента от 16 февраля 2023 года «О мерах по реформированию системы общественного транспорта» определена закупка 200 18-метровых и 500 12-метровых автобусов на газовом топливе и 300 12-метровых электробусов для городского общественного транспорта Ташкента.

В апреле 2023 года в г. Ташкент ввезено 233 автобусов из 1000 запланированных. 133 из них работают на сжатом природном газе, а 100 электробусы.

Министерствам, бюджетным организациям и органам местного самоуправления предложено заменить служебные автомобили не менее чем на 10% к 2025 году полностью электрическими автомобилями к 2030 году.

Вывод: Одним словом, отсутствие зарядных станций для электромобилей и электробусов по всей нашей стране является одним из факторов, препятствующих популяризации автомобилей. В целях устранения этой проблемы 28 марта текущего года между Комитетом по экологии и компанией «Мегаватт Моторс» был подписан меморандум. Планируется, что проект будет осуществляться на основе государственно-частного партнерства. Мы верим, что если этот проект будет реализован, то все вышеперечисленные проблемы будут устранены, а электромобили станут популярными.

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КРУГООБОРОТ ПРОДУКТА, РАСХОДОВ И ДОХОДОВ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются вопросы понятия и структуры кругооборота продуктов, расходов и доходов, проводится описание, анализ и классификация по различным критериям и типам кругооборота. Исследуя некоторые факторы, влияющие на формирование кругооборота, была дана характеристика каждого типа.

Ключевые слова: модель круговых потоков, кругооборот расходов и доходов, кругооборот продукта, домашнее хозяйство.

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CIRCULATION OF PRODUCT, EXPENSES AND INCOME

Abstract. The article discusses the issues of the concept and structure of the circulation of products, expenses and income, describes, analyzes and classifies according to various criteria and types of circulation. Investigating some of the factors influencing the formation of the circulation, a characteristic of each type was given.

Keywords: circular flow model, expenditure and income cycle, product cycle, household.

Благодаря определению типичного поведения субъектов хозяйствования наряду с важнейшими моделями функционирования экономического рынка становится возможным агрегирование связей в макроэкономике. Само же такое выявление принято называть агрегацией рынка. Таким образом, иначе говоря, удается изучать модели поведения факторов макроэкономики на макроэкономических рынках. Это становится возможным благодаря построению схем обращения затрат, доходов и продуктов, то есть моделей обратной связи. Данная модель называется моделью круговых потоков — model of circular flows.

В качестве первого примера в данной статье будет рассмотрена двухсекторная модель экономики, которая, исходя из названия, содержит в себе только два макроэкономических фактора. А именно это предприятия и домашние хозяйства и два вида рынка: рынок экономических ресурсов и рынок услуг и товаров.

Домашние хозяйства (или же домохозяйства) зарождают со своей стороны спрос на товары и услуги, предъявляя его посредством приобретения того или иного вида товара или услуги. Фирмы-поставщики же в свою очередь поставляют их на рынок, обеспечивая таким образом предложение на совокупный продукт. [1] Для производства товаров и услуг фирмам необходимо заниматься закупкой таких экономических ресурсов, как труд, капитал, земля и предпринимательские способности, предъявляя таким способом спрос на ресурсы экономики. А собственниками экономических ресурсов являются домохозяйства, обеспечивая со своей стороны предложение экономических ресурсов. Материальные потоки должны быть больше, чем денежные по токи. За них платят, когда осуществляется покупка услуг и товаров. Потребительские расходы — бытовые расходы на товары и услуги.

Получается, что компании, продающие свою продукцию домашним хозяйствам, получают определенный доход, часть которого идет на взимание внутренних сборов, которые порождают экономические ресурсы. Это расходы для предприятий и домохозяйств. Фактор — заработная плата. Арендная плата за землю, трудовой фактор, проценты за участок капитала и прибыль за участок — величина, соответствующая нормальному доходу.

Таким образом, доходы и расходы движутся по кругу. Доход каждого экономического агента расходуется, обеспечивая доход другому, обеспечивая в свою очередь основу для уже его расходов. Движение спроса товаров на ресурсы экономики так же, как и денежных потоков, происходит по часовой стрелке, а предложение, как материальные потоки, движется против часовой. Анализируя двухсекторную модель, можно отметить, что:

1. Стоимость каждого материального потока равна величине денежного потока;

2. Стоимость объема выпуска (или же совокупного продукта) равна величине национального (совокупного) дохода[2];

3. Совокупный спрос (или же совокупные расходы) равны совокупному предложению (выпуску);

4. Совокупные расходы равны совокупному доходу.

Домашние хозяйства выполняют рациональные действия, не тратя весь доход семьи на покупку товаров и услуг. Часть дохода идет на сбережение (англ saving — S) так, что эти сбережения нацелены на то, что должны приносить доход. Компании нуждаются в кредитных средствах — дополнительные средства, нацеленные на расширение и обеспечение производства. Такой способ определяет то, что есть необходимость в появлении финансового рынка, который выступает посредником между сбережениями домохозяйств и финансовых ресурсов фирм, превращая одно в другое. Данную задачу можно реализовать двумя способами:

1. Предоставлением домохозяйствами их сбережений финансовым посредникам (например, банкам) и взятием фирмами у банков кредитов.
2. Тратой домашних хозяйств сбережений на приобретение ценных бумаг, которые выпускают фирмы, обеспечивая компании ресурсами инвестиций.

В первом случае связь между домашними хозяйствами и фирмами осуществляется опосредованно, во втором — непосредственно.

Расходы на покупку товаров — потребительские расходы (англ. consumption spending — C), они дополняются расходами фирм на инвестиции (англ. Investment spending — I). Сохраняется равенство совокупного продукта совокупному доходу, отсюда совокупный (или же национальный) доход и выпуск (совокупный продукт) в науке макроэкономики обозначают однотипно буквой Y (англ. yield). Величина совокупного продукта тождественно равна сумме совокупных расходов (англ. Expenditures — E). То есть Y = E. Также в Таблице №1 представлены следующие формулы по теме данной статьи:

Таблица №1

Формула	**Назначение**
$E = C + I$	Потребительские расходы домашних хозяйств и инвестиционные расходы фирм образуют совокупные расходы
$Y = C + S$	Совокупный доход состоит из потребления и сбережений
$C + I \equiv C + S$	Тождественное равенство совокупного дохода и совокупных расходов
$I \equiv B$	Тождественное равенство сбережений и инвестиций

Роли сбережений и инвестиций в экономике различны. Инвестиции можно сравнить с некой инъекцией в экономику, а сбережения, напротив, с изъятием из нее. Инъекции увеличивают поток расходов, а отсюда следует, что и доходов тоже. Их рост делает совокупные расходы больше, рождая совокупный спрос, обеспечивая дополнительные доходы поставщикам и являясь стимулом для увеличения выпуска (совокупного продукта). Увеличение сбережений уменьшает совокупные расходы, из-за чего может привести к сокращению производства. Изъятия тождественно равны инъекциям по правилу равновесия в экономике.

Второй тип модели экономики, который будет рассмотрен в данной статье — трехсекторная модель экономики. Суть ее такова: изначально государство закупает товары и услуги, таким образом содержа государственный экономический сектор, обеспечивая производство общественных благ, выполняя функции управления страной и урегулирования экономики. Заработная плата служащих в данном случае — оплата услуги на рынке товаров и услуг. Закупки государством товаров повышают совокупный спрос на продукт — совокупные расходы.

Государство обязывает платить налоги (англ. Taxes — Tx), которые выступают в качестве основного источника дохода для госбюджета. Государство также выплачивает трансферты (англ. transfer — Tr) — безвозмездные платежи домохозяйствам и фирмам.

Государство также может выступать как кредитором, так и заемщиком на рынке финансов. Это зависит от состояния бюджета государства. При превышении государственных доходов государственными расходами (дефиците бюджета государства), то государство выступает заемщиком, занимая денежные средства на финансовом рынке, делая государственные облигации, продавая их на рынке ценных бумаг домохозяйствам. Те же в свою очередь тратят деньги на покупку облигаций, оплачивая часть расходов государства, получая процент по облигациям от государства, повышая на них спрос. Эти выплаты увеличивают доход домашних хозяйств с одной стороны и являются расходами государственного бюджета с другой. Если же доходы государства больше, чем расходы, то имеет место такой термин, как профицит бюджета государства. Тогда государство может выступать на финансовом рынке в качестве кредитора, покупая ценные бумаги фирмчастников.

Для трехсекторной модели экономики справедливы следующие формулы (таблица №2):

Таблица №2

Формула	**Назначение**
$E = C + I + G$	Совокупные расходы состоят из потребления, инвестиций и государственных закупок
$Y = C + S - T$	Совокупный доход является составом потребления, сбережения и чистых налогов
$T = Tx - Tr$	Разность между налогами и трансфертами — чистые налоги
$I + G \equiv S + T$	Сумма инъекций и изъятий тождественно равна друг другу

Третья модель экономики, которая будет рассмотрена в рамках данной статьи — четырехсекторная модель. Она получается посредством взаимодействия на финансовом рынке домашних хозяйств, фирм, государства и иностранного сектора. Данная модель позволяет взаимодействия государства с другими странами и их экономической картиной. Экспорт (англ. Ex) — доход, импорт (англ. Im) — расход в данной модели.

Соотношение экспорта и импорта отражается также и в торговом балансе. Если доходы превышают расходы, это соответствует профициту торгового баланса, из страны наблюдается отток капитала, так как иностранцы продают свои активы, получая необходимые денежные средства для оплаты экспорта. В данном случае страна выступает в качестве кредитора.

В противном же случае наблюдается дефицит торгового баланса. Финансирование происходит за счет займа извне и осуществляется либо благодаря продажи финансовых активов другим странам, либо благодаря прямым заимствований у международный финансовых организаций или других стран. В данном случае будут уместны следующие формулы финансового учета (таблица №3):

Таблица №3

Формула	**Назначение**
$Xn = Ex – Im$	Равенство доход и расходов в четырехсекторной модели экономики
$E = C + I + G - Xn$	Формула совокупных расходов как сумма расходов всех макроэкономических агентов
$Y = C + S + T$	Формула совокупного дохода
$C + I + G + Xn \equiv C + S + T$	Тождественное равенство совокупных расходов совокупному доходу

Модель кругооборота, рассмотренная в данной статье, показывает все виды взаимозависимостей и взаимосвязей в макроэкономике. Отсюда следует более точное определение предмета макроэкономики: она изучает закономерности поведения макроэкономических агентов на рынках макроэкономики.

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ СВЯЗИ КАК ФАКТОР УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация. В международных отношениях межгосударственная интеграция и инновационное развитие сельскохозяйственных и агропромышленных отраслей по производству продовольственных товаров будут приносить взаимную выгоду и обеспечивать устойчивую стабильность продовольственного снабжения. В статье высказаны мнения и предложения, анализирующие роль и значение международных организаций в развитии продовольственных отраслей. Членство Республики Узбекистан в престижных международных организациях и сотрудничество с ними, а также участие в передовых инициативах и предложениях побудили нас подчеркнуть о стабильном развитии нашей страны.

Ключ: международные организации; интеграция; инновации; диверсификация; продовольственная безопасность.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AS A FACTOR IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. In international relations, interstate integration and innovative development of agricultural and agro-industrial industries for the production of food products will bring mutual benefits and ensure sustainable stability of food supply. The article expressed opinions and proposals analyzing the role and *importance of international organizations in the development of food industries. The membership of the Republic of Uzbekistan in prestigious international organizations and cooperation with them, as well as participation in advanced initiatives and proposals, prompted us to emphasize the stable development of our country.*

Key: International organizations; integration; innovation; diversification; food security.

Вступление.

Из мировой практики и опыта международных регионов известно, что развитые и развивающиеся страны никогда не развивались по пути самостоятельного развития. Наоборот, они определяли свою судьбу, присоединившись к мировому сообществу. В течение последних 5-6 лет, особенно в условиях активизации интеграционных процессов и научно-технического прогресса, существование стран стало невозможным без взаимного сотрудничества. По этой причине, как только Узбекистан получил статус независимого государства, он стал на путь вхождения в мировое сообщество. Общий аспект современных международных отношений, в том числе и продовольственной безопасности, заключается в том, что в ближайшее десятилетие процессы глобализации, возникающие в различных регионах мира и охватывающие различные сферы межгосударственных отношений, будут стремительно развиваться, население земного шара будет увеличиваться, а проблемы бедности и голод усилится. В развитии таких процессов важное значение имеет устойчивая деятельность международных и региональных организаций, в том числе предприятий по производству и переработке пищевых продуктов.

Проблемы и анализ.

Чем глубже и шире связи нашей республики с различными субъектами международных отношений, в частности с теми, кто выращивает и перерабатывает продукты питания, тем меньше в отношениях с ними неясностей, неразберих, проблем и нерешенных вопросов, и других неожиданных событий. Это же является необходимым условием устранения угроз продовольственной безопасности и обеспечения ее устойчивого развития. Одним из основных и приоритетных направлений внешней политики Узбекистана, особенно тесной торговой и иной экономической политики с соседними странами, является развитие политических и экономических отношений со всеми странами на различных уровнях, в том числе и в вопросах взаимного продовольственного обеспечения.

Следует отметить, что многие конвенции, декларации, соглашения и другие нормативные акты имеют большое значение на мировом уровне. Например, на Самаркандском саммите Шанхайской организации сотрудничества была принята система сотрудничества с более чем 44 странами Азии и независимыми странами-партнерами, включающая нормативно-правовые акты и рекомендации по обеспечению продовольственной безопасности, которая основана на принципах единства и взаимопомощь стран, взаимовыгодное сотрудничество, взаимное доверие позволяет осуществлять правовую защиту. Сегодня внешне и внутриэкономическая политика Узбекистана, а также его дипломатические рекомендации ориентированы на взаимовыгодную реализацию экономических и политических отношений для обеспечения общих интересов и продовольственной безопасности. Об этом свидетельствуют узбекско-китайские отношения и поставки продовольствия, и материальной помощи других стран Узбекистану в период пандемии коронавируса.

Успешное участие Узбекистана в Шанхайской организации сотрудничества и высокий результат Самаркандского саммита, как отметил заместитель Генерального секретаря ООН, Исполнительный секретарь Антитабачной конвенции Ибрагим Тау в ходе встречи с делегацией нашей страны, сотрудничество с Узбекистаном в рамках Антитабачной конвенции ООН за последние годы значительно активизировалось. Тот факт, что первое заседание комитета по рассмотрению процесса реализации конвенции состоится осенью 2023 года в Узбекистане, свидетельствует о том, что взаимное сотрудничество расширяется, и Генеральный директор Продовольственной и сельскохозяйственной организации ООН (ФАО) Цуй Дунью в ходе встречи с Президентом Республики Узбекистан в Самаркандском саммите заявил, что продовольственная безопасность в 2023 году должна быть обеспечена, одобрил и поддержал инициативу Ш.Мирзиёева о проведении международной конференции по этому вопросу. Данная организация выразила готовность оказать всестороннее содействие Узбекистану в реализации совместных проектов по обеспечению продовольственной безопасности, борьбе с изменением климата, инновационному и диверсификационному производству сельскохозяйственной продукции, внедрению водосберегающих технологий.

Экологически чистые продукты питания Узбекистана (мясо, молоко, фрукты, овощи, виноград и др.) всегда признавались и признаются каждым зарубежным экспертом и туристом, приехавшим в нашу страну. Здесь возникает вопрос что важнее? - это хранение длительно химически обработанных, в разных климатических условиях, генно-модифицированных продуктов питания или наших натуральных чистых продуктов на мировом рынке? Конечно, это натуральные чистые продукты.

Так что, образно говоря, нашу продукцию можно экспортировать на мировом рынке. Но наше участие большом международном рынке является преждевременным, почему? Как отметил Президент, мы должны в первую очередь закрепиться на рынках стран содружества или ближнего зарубежья. Для этого требуется переработка и упаковка пищевых продуктов. Для этого нужны современные технологии, оборудование и инструменты, а также квалифицированные менеджеры и специалисты, умеющие работать с инновационной технологией. Для достижения этой цели необходимо привлекать международные компании как регионы, органы власти и в высшие учебные заведения, и участвовать в грантовых проектах, крупных международных организаций, которые занимаются финансированием инновационных проектов в различных направлениях экономики и хозяйства. Они и другие проявляют большой интерес к нашей экономической мощи.

Узбекистан с помощью наших зарубежных партнеров сможет поднять нашу экономику на уровень современных требований, а мы успеем подготовить конкурентоспособные кадры по обеспечению безопасности пищевых продуктов.

Еще одним примечательным событием является то, что сбудутся наши давние мечты, и мы должны добиться создания научных лабораторий, определяющих экологическую чистоту продуктов питания на наших территориях, а также в зарубежных странах.

В настоящее время в Ферганском государственном университете на биологическом факультете организуются учебные кафедры пчеловодства, рыболовства, птицеводства, ведутся учебные процессы по изучению виноградарства и возделывания гранат. сладких и свежих продуктов питания. По этим направлениям в сотрудничестве с научными исследователями проводится профилактика и лечение различных болезней сельскохозяйственных животных, птицы, рыбы и пчел, а также изучаются темы, посвящённое вопросам повышения продуктивности крупного и мелкого рогатого скота, улучшение племенных характеристик, создание новых систем и аналогичные научные аспекты по текущим темам. Ведётся научно-исследовательская работа по вопросам, связанным с обеспечением безопасности пищевых продуктов.

Так что планов на этом направлении много. Цель – способствовать развитию нашей независимой страны в строительсве Нового Узбекистан с научными достижениями, оказывать непосредственную помощь и рекомендации в вопросах продовольственной безопасности, готовить конкурентоспособные кадры.

Выводы и предложения:

1. Необходимо добиться создания научных лабораторий, которые бы занимались исследованием и изучением возделывания экологически чистых продуктов питания на факультете биологии Ферганского государственного университета.

2. Широкое развитие и стимулирование исследований и разработок сельскохозяйственных культур без пестицидов, с применением органических удобрений на основе биологических методов, а также выделение специальных посевных площадей для проведения опытов.

3. Подготовить квалифицированный персонал специалистов в области безопасности пищевых продуктов.

Использованные источники:

1. «Стратегия действий» по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан на 2017-2021 годы;

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ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ НАЛОГОВОГО АДМИНИСТРИРОВАНИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены экономическая сущность и основные направления налогового администрирования. Отражены проблемы, препятствующие более эффективному осуществлению налогового администрирования и основные направления налоговой системы для целенаправленного введения налоговой политики в повышении макроэкономических показателей.

Ключевые слова: процесс, стабильность, устойчивость, экономический рост, налог, налоговая система, налоговое администрирование, налогоплательщик, направления.

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MAIN DIRECTIONS OF TAX ADMINISTRATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. The article considers the economic essence and main directions of tax administration. The problems hindering the more efficient implementation of tax administration and the main directions of the tax system for the purposeful introduction of tax policy in improving macroeconomic indicators are reflected.

Key words: process, stability, sustainability, economic growth, tax, tax system, tax administration, taxpayer, directions.

На современном этапе ведения целенаправленного усовершенствования экономических реформ становится решающим и определяющим фактором развития, а также целенаправленного ведения бюджетно-налоговой политики государства.

Совершенствования деятельности налоговых органов в сфере налогового администрирования, как уже отмечалось, нацелена на обеспечение полного своевременного сбора налогов и сборов в соответствии с законодательством и при условии правильного применения правовых положений, определяющих режим стимулирования и поощрения законопослушных налогоплательщиков и необходимого контроля и наказания в отношении нарушителей налоговых законов. Отсюда можно сделать вывод о том, что налоговое администрирование представляет собой инструмент, который, в конечном итоге, определяет успех или неуспех общей бюджетно-налоговой и экономической политики страны.

Налоговое администрирование –это совокупность действий и решений государственных органов, направленных на соблюдение законодательства по налогам. Действия государственных органов находятся в пределах от постановки на учет налогоплательщиков до реализации всех форм налогового контроля. [4, 11]

В широком понимании **налоговое администрирование** - это система управления государством налоговыми отношениями в действии. Повышение роли государства в управлении экономическими и социальными процессами предопределяет значимость сбора налогов не только как способа обеспечения властных структур необходимыми средствами, но и как элемента системы государственного воздействия на экономику.

На основе усовершенствования экономических процессов Узбекистане наблюдается последовательное снижение налоговой нагрузки во многих отраслях экономики, в частности в предпринимательской деятельности обеспечивающая и формирование благоприятного климата для развития предпринимательской деятельности, и привлечения иностранных инвестиций.

Стимулирование структурных позитивных изменений в экономике, качественное улучшение налогового администрирования, последовательное снижение налоговой нагрузки и повышение собираемости налогов определены Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан «О стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан».

В стратегии действий основным приоритетные направлением развития и либерализации экономики проявилось в поэтапном «укрепление макроэкономической стабильности и сохранение высоких темпов роста экономики:

- обеспечение устойчиво высоких темпов роста валового внутреннего продукта за счет сохранения макроэкономической сбалансированности, углубления структурных и институциональных преобразований на основе реализации принятых среднесрочных программ;
- обеспечение сбалансированности государственного бюджета на всех уровнях с сохранением социальной направленности расходов, совершенствование межбюджетных отношений, направленные на укрепление доходной части местных бюджетов;
- продолжение курса на снижение налогового бремени и упрощения системы налогообложения, совершенствование налогового администрирования и расширение мер соответствующего стимулирования;» [1]

Во исполнение выше изложенных направлений и задач Стратегии действий по приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан, а также в целях внедрения современных методов налогового администрирования, повышения собираемости налогов и других обязательных платежей на основании Указа Президента Республики Узбекистан от 18.07.2017 г. N УП-5116 «О мерах по коренному совершенствованию налогового администрирования, повышению собираемости налогов и других обязательных платежей» были определены следующие: важнейшие направлениями реформирования системы органов государственной налоговой службы Республики Узбекистан в частности:

«первое - широкое внедрение современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий и передовых автоматизированных методов анализа в процесс налогового администрирования, полный переход на бесконтактное электронное обслуживание налогоплательщиков, прежде всего субъектов предпринимательства;

второе - обеспечение своевременного и достоверного учета объектов налогообложения и налогооблагаемой базы, усиление ответственности должностных лиц уполномоченных органов и организаций за своевременное предоставление достоверной информации, связанной с вопросами налогообложения;

третье - оказание всемерного содействия налогоплательщикам в выполнении налоговых обязательств, выработку действенных механизмов профилактики налоговых правонарушений и повышения правовой культуры налогоплательщиков, внедрение современных методов осуществления налогового контроля;

четвертое - реализацию эффективных мер по обеспечению полного охвата объектов налогообложения и расширению налогооблагаемой базы посредством системного анализа динамики макроэкономических показателей и налогового потенциала регионов;

пятое - расширение налогооблагаемой базы путем оказания всестороннего содействия в восстановлении деятельности нефункционирующих предприятий, оздоровления финансового состояния низкорентабельных и убыточных предприятий, укрепления механизмов взаиморасчетов, недопущения роста налоговой задолженности;

шестое - дальнейшее расширение взаимодействия с финансовыми органами, заинтересованными министерствами и ведомствами, а также органами государственной власти на местах в вопросах налогообложения, в том числе посредством выявления дополнительных резервов увеличения доходов республиканского и местных бюджетов;

седьмое - осуществление системной работы по подбору и расстановке кадров, укомплектованию налоговых органов квалифицированными работниками, обладающими высокими морально-нравственными качествами, а также обеспечение профилактики правонарушений среди работников и создания для них достойных условий несения службы.» [2]

Повышения эффективности налогового контроля является одной из актуальных задач, которые предстоит решить проводимой в настоящее время программе реформирования налоговой системы страны. Для формирования налоговых доходов бюджетной системы развивающейся страны определяющую роль играет эффективный налоговый контроль. Контроль налоговых органов над полнотой и своевременностью исчисления и уплаты налогов в бюджет, над соблюдением налогоплательщиками платежной дисциплины является неотъемлемым условием нормального функционирования любой налоговой системы, обеспечения стабильности доходной базы бюджетов всех уровней. В условиях переходной рыночной экономики значение налогового контроля велико.

В ходе изучения и анализа экономической деятельности хозяйствующий субъектов и налоговых органов были определены ряд системных проблем в данной сфере, препятствующих динамичному экономическому росту, повышению деловой и инвестиционной активности, формированию здоровой конкурентной среды, а также обеспечению необходимого уровня собираемости налогов и других обязательных платежей. В результате для последовательное снижение налогового бремени, упрощение системы налогообложения и совершенствование налогового администрирования определенных Стратегией действий по приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан, а также с учетом результатов широкого общественного обсуждения и рекомендаций международных экспертов на основании Указа Президента Республики Узбекистан от 29.07.2018 г. «О концепции совершенствования налоговой политики Узбекистан» определены следующие: основные направлениями концепции совершенствования налоговой политики Республики Узбекистан в частности:

«Определить основными направлениями Концепции совершенствования налоговой политики Республики Узбекистан:

снижение уровня налоговой нагрузки на экономику, а также устранение диспропорций в уровне налогового бремени между хозяйствующими субъектами, уплачивающими налоги по упрощенной и общеустановленной системе налогообложения;

оптимизацию количества налогов путем их унификации, а также объединение налогов, имеющих схожую налогооблагаемую базу, сокращение и упрощение налоговой отчетности, минимизацию операционных расходов;

обеспечение стабильности макроэкономической ситуации, устойчивости формирования Государственного бюджета Республики Узбекистан и его доходов;

упрощение налогового законодательства, устранение противоречий и коллизий в нормативно-правовых актах в сфере налоговых отношений, усиление защиты прав и законных интересов добросовестных налогоплательщиков;

обеспечение стабильности налогового законодательства и прямого действия норм Налогового кодекса Республики Узбекистан с максимальным ограничением отсылочных норм и подзаконных актов, регламентирующих вопросы налогообложения, в том числе установление в кодексе размеров ставок налогов и других обязательных платежей;

сохранение благоприятного режима для иностранных инвесторов и инвестиций, их всесторонней поддержки и надежной правовой защиты;

совершенствование форм и механизмов налогового контроля, в том числе за счет широкого внедрения современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий, обеспечивающих наиболее полный охват и учет объектов налогообложения и налогоплательщиков, внедрение порядка налогообложения операций, связанных с трансфертным ценообразованием.» [3]

Концепцией совершенствования налоговой политики Республики Узбекистан предусматривается коренное реформирование системы налогообложения, в том числе сокращение налогов и обязательных платежей, отмена неэффективных налоговых льгот. Основными целями концепции являются создание благоприятной конкурентной среды, обеспечение стабильности и упрощение налогового законодательства, уменьшение налоговой нагрузки, повышение инвестиционной привлекательности республики, а также совершенствование налогового администрирования.

Нужно отметить, что одним из основной проблемой налоговой системы любой страны в целом и налогового администрирования в частности является проблема функционирования налоговых органов на повышение собираемости налогов. В иностранных государствах для осуществления налогового контроля создаются специализированные налоговые подразделения. В одних случаях эти ведомства являются его структурными подразделениями министерства финансов, например, в Италии, США, Великобритании, а в других -обособлены от министерства финансов, например, в Японии и Швеции [5, 3-43]

В зарубежной практике организации налогового администрирования большое внимание уделяется отдельным мероприятиям по добровольному исполнению налогоплательщиками своих налоговых обязанностей. Это активное информирование налогоплательщиков через средства массовой информации, использование Call-центров для просвещения и консультирования налогоплательщиков, распространение бесплатных буклетов налоговых отчетов, деклараций и т.д. Налоговые органы многих стран, в отличие от России, имеют больший круг полномочий, которые влияют, в конечном итоге, на эффективность налогового контроля. Так, например, во Франции, Швеции, Германии, проводя налоговые проверки, налоговые органы имеют право получить доступ к электронным базам данных бухгалтерского и налогового учета проверяемых налогоплательщиков. В ряде стран налоговые органы при проведении налоговых проверок имеют доступ к базам данных национальных банков, а также иных ведомств и организаций, обладающих необходимой для налогового контроля информацией. В Норвегии разрешено проведение осмотра территорий, помещений, документов и предметов налогоплательщика, а также проведение инвентаризации вне рамок выездных налоговых проверок. [5, 36-43]

В заключении хотели особо обратить Ваше внимание что «За счет снижения налогового бремени надо ввести единый для всех, справедливый налоговый режим» [4]. На основе целенаправленного и создании благоприятного климата развития предпринимательской деятельности можно повлиять на повышение макроэкономических показателей

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РЕШЕНИЕ ТРАНСПОРТНОЙ ЗАДАЧИ ОТКРЫТОГО ТИПА С ПОМОЩЬЮ ПРОГРАММЫ ОПТИМАЛ 2

Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрены методы решения транспортной задачи открытого типа с помощью программы Оптимал 2
Ключевые слова и выражения: Транспортная задача открытого типа, транспортная задача закрытого типа, программа Оптимал 2.

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SOLUTION OF THE OPEN TYPE TRANSPORT PROBLEM USING THE OPTIMAL 2 PROGRAM

Annotation. This article discusses methods for solving an open-type transport problem using the Optimal 2 program.
Keywords and expressions: Transport task of open type, transport task of closed type, Optimal 2 program.

Рассмотрим следующую задачу, называемую транспортной задачей. Имеется m поставщиков $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m$, у которых сосредоточены запасы одного и того же груза в количестве $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$ единиц соответственно. Этот груз нужно доставить n потребителям $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n$, заказавшим $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n$ единиц этого груза соответственно. Известны также все тарифы перевозок груза c_{ij} (стоимость перевозок единицы груза) от поставщика A_i к потребителю B_j. Требуется составить такой план перевозок, при котором общая стоимость всех перевозок была бы минимальной.

Условие транспортной задачи удобно записать в виде следующей транспортной таблицы 1 (Таблица 1).

Обозначим суммарный запас груза у всех поставщиков символом a, а суммарную потребность в грузе у всех потребителей - символом b. Тогда

$$a = \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_i,$$

$$b = \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_j.$$

Таблица 1

Заказы / Запасы		B_1	B_2	…	B_n
		b_1	b_2	…	b_n
A_1	a_1	c_{11}	c_{12}	…	c_{1n}
A_2	a_2	c_{21}	c_{22}	…	c_{2n}
…	…	…	…	…	…
A_m	a_m	c_{m1}	c_{m2}	…	c_{mn}

Транспортная задача называется *закрытой,* если $a = b$. Если же $a \neq b$, то транспортная задача называется открытой. Отметим, что в случае *закрытой задачи* от поставщиков будут вывезены все запасы груза, и все заявки будут удовлетворены.

В случае *открытой задачи* при $a < b$ весь груз будет вывезен, однако будут недопоставки груза экономически невыгодным потребителям.

При $a > b$, наоборот, будут удовлетворены все потребители, но часть груза останется на складах экономически невыгодных поставщиков.

Решение транспортной задачи начинается с выяснения вопроса о том, является ли задача открытой или закрытой.

Если задача является открытой, то необходимо провести *процедуру закрытия задачи.* С этой целью при $a < b$ добавляем *фиктивного поставщика* A'_{m+1} с запасом груза $a'_{m+1} = b - a$. Если же $a > b$, то добавляем *фиктивного потребителя* B'_{n+1} с заказом груза $b'_{n+1} = a - b$.

В обоих случаях соответствующие фиктивным объектам тарифы перевозок c'_{ij} полагаем равными нулю. В результате суммарная стоимость перевозок z не изменяется.

Существует несколько аналитических методов решения транспортной задачи. Метод северо-западного угла можно использовать для нахождения первоначального плана, но это решение не всегда является оптимальным. То же самое можно сказать и о решении, найденном методом минимальных затрат. Метод потенциалов имеет возможность найти оптимальное решение и проверить оптимальность каждого найденного решения, но требует много времени.

Ниже представлен автоматизированный метод решения транспортной задачи, позволяющий сэкономить время. Одним из таких методов является программа Оптимал 2.

Рассмотрим пример для открытого типа транспортной задачи таблицы (случай $a < b$). Данная транспортная задача открытого типа выглядит так:

Имеется 3 поставщика А1, А2, А3, которые имеют запасы груза в количестве 20, 45, 30 единиц соответственно. Этот груз необходимо доставить четырем потребителям В1, В2, В3, заказавшим соответственно 74, 40, 36 единиц данного груза. Стоимость перевозки определяется по следующей матрице

$$\boldsymbol{C} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{7\ 3\ 6} \\ \mathbf{4\ 8\ 2} \\ \mathbf{1\ 5\ 9} \end{pmatrix}$$

Требуется составить такой план перевозки, при котором суммарная стоимость всех перевозок была бы минимальной. По условию задачи количество поставщиков $\boldsymbol{m} = \mathbf{3},$ а количество потребителей $\boldsymbol{n} = \mathbf{3}.$ Вводим данные:

Untitled1.tab

Тарифы | Ограничения

	потребитель В1	потребитель В2	потребитель В3	Запасы груза
поставщик А1	7	3	6	20
поставщик А2	4	8	2	45
поставщик А3	1	5	9	30
Потребности	74	40	36	

Затем в меню “**Задача”** выбираем раздел “**Решить задачу”** и на 4 этапе получаем следующее решение:

Поставщик	Потребитель			Запасы груза
	В1	В2	В3	
А1	7 M	3 **20** M	6 M	20
А2	4 **9** M	8 M	2 **36** M	45
А3	1 **30** M	5 M	9 M	30
А4	0 **35** M	0 **20** M	0 M	55
Потребность	74	40	36	

Целевая функция F= 198
35 единиц груза потребителю В1 не поставлено.
20 единиц груза потребителю В2 не поставлено.

Таким образом, при $X_{min} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \quad 20\ 0 \\ 9 \quad 036 \\ 30\ 00 \\ 35200 \end{pmatrix}$ целевая функция F принимает минимальное значение, т.е. F=198.

Решение имеет матричный вид, его можно записать в следующем виде:

$$x_{12} = 20,\ x_{21} = 9, x_{23} = 36, x_{31} = 30,\ x_{41} = 35,\ x_{42} = 20$$

В этой *открытой задаче* при $a < b$ весь груз вывезен, однако были недопоставки груза экономически невыгодным потребителям:

35 единиц груза потребителю $B1$ не поставлено;

20 единиц груза потребителю $B2$ не поставлено.

Теперь рассмотрим случай $a > b$. Пусть дана транспортная задача открытого типа в виде следующей таблицы:

Исходная таблица:

Поставщик	Потребитель				Запасы груза
	B1	B2	B3	B4	
A1	8 0 М	11 0 М	1 0 М	4 0 М	120
A2	5 0 М	2 0 М	7 0 М	3 0 М	97
A3	10 0 М	4 0 М	3 0 М	5 0 М	69
Потребность	54	32	25	15	

Транспортная задача является открытой, так как запас груза больше потребностей на 160 единиц.

Данная транспортная задача открытого типа выглядит так:

Имеется 3 поставщика А1, А2, А3, которые имеют запасы груза в количестве 120, 97, 69 единиц соответственно. Этот груз необходимо доставить четырем потребителям В1, В2, В3, В4, заказавшим соответственно 54, 32, 25, 15 единиц данного груза. Стоимость перевозки определяется по следующей матрице

$$\boldsymbol{C} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{8\ 11\ 1\ 4} \\ \mathbf{52\ 7\ 3} \\ \mathbf{10\ 4\ 3\ 5} \end{pmatrix}$$

Требуется составить такой план перевозки, при котором суммарная стоимость всех перевозок была бы минимальной.

По условию задачи количество поставщиков $\boldsymbol{m = 3}$, а количество потребителей $\boldsymbol{n = 4}$. В меню “**Таблица**” выбираем раздел “**Добавить колонку**” и вводим данные:

Untitled3.tab

Тарифы | Ограничения

	потребитель B1	потребитель B2	потребитель B3	потребитель B4	Запасы груза
поставщик A1	8	11	1	4	120
поставщик A2	5	2	7	3	97
поставщик A3	10	4	3	5	69
Потребности	54	32	25	15	

Затем в меню “**Задача”** выбираем раздел “**Решить задачу”** и на 5-м этапе получаем следующее решение:

Поставщик	Потребитель					Запасы груза
	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	
A1	8 M	11 M	1 25 M	4 4 M	0 91 M	120
A2	5 54 M	2 32 M	7 M	3 11 M	0 M	97
A3	10 M	4 M	3 M	5 M	0 69 M	69
Потребность	54	32	25	15	160	

Целевая функция F= 408
91 единиц груза из хранилища A1 осталось нераспределенным.
69 единиц груза из хранилища A3 осталось нераспределенным.

Таким образом, при $X_{min} = \begin{pmatrix} 0025491 \\ 54\ 320\ 11\ 0 \\ 00\ 0\ 0\ 69 \end{pmatrix}$ целевая функция F принимает минимальное значение, т.е. F=408.

Решение имеет матричный вид, его можно записать в следующем виде:

$$x_{13} = 25,\ x_{14} = 4,\ x_{15} = 91, x_{21} = 54, x_{22} = 32, x_{24} = 11, x_{35} = 69$$

В этой *открытой задаче* при $a > b$, удовлетворены все потребители, но часть груза осталась на складах экономически невыгодных поставщиков:

91 единиц груза из хранилища $A1$ осталось нераспределенным;

69 единиц груза из хранилища $A3$ осталось нераспределенным.

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ПЛОДООВОЩНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ

Аннотация. Статья основана на важности плодоовощной отрасли в развитых и развивающихся странах. Анализируются мнения ученых, ведущих исследования в этой области. Предложены формы предприятий плодоовощеводства и снабжения, работающих в соответствии с рыночными отношениями. Проанализирован экспортный потенциал плодоовощной продукции и сделаны выводы.

Ключевые слова: экспорт, импорт, кластер, кооперация, домохозяйства, агробизнес, агропромышленный комплекс, агропарк.

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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE ENTERPRISES

Abctract. The article is based on the importance of the fruit and vegetable industry in developed and developing countries. The opinions of scientists conducting research in this field are analyzed. Forms of fruit and vegetable growing and supplying enterprises operating in accordance with market relations have been proposed. The export potential of fruit and vegetable products is analyzed and conclusions are drawn.

Keywords: export, import, cluster, cooperation, households, agro firms, agro-industry, agro park.

В развитые странах 5-6% населения, а в большинстве развивающихся стран 60-70% заняты в сельском хозяйстве.
В развивающихся странах сельское хозяйство намного важнее, чем в странах-лидерах. Доля сельского хозяйства в ВВП развитых стран составляет 4-5%, развивающихся стран - 20-25%.Здесь производство связано не с объемом производства, а с притоком в обрабатывающую промышленность и сектор услуг, а также с занятостью населения в этих секторах. Однако для решения продовольственной проблемы с каждым годом необходимо увеличивать объемы производства сельхозпродукции на

6%. Отсюда следует, что перед аграрным сектором стоит задача привнести промышленность в сельское хозяйство наряду с увеличением производства.

Решение этих проблем связано с развитием предпринимательской деятельности в агропромышленном комплексе.

В частности, развитие предпринимательства в секторе фруктов и овощей побуждает фермеров и домохозяйства увеличивать производство за счет продажи и переработки своей продукции [1].

Одна из важных скрытых задач малого бизнеса - создание конкурентной среды в рыночной экономике. Конечно, противостояние мелких фирм крупным корпорациям часто заканчивается их поражением.

Однако малые фирмы служат главной силой во взаимодействии со всем сектором малого бизнеса и крупного капитала [2].

В Республике Узбекистан на фрукты и овощи приходится 32,2% сельскохозяйственного производства, а их доля в ВВП составляет 8,7%, что является одним из основных доходов населения в сельской местности. Прямое влияние оказывают развитие ряда отраслей и сельского хозяйства.

Этот сектор также играет ключевую роль в экспорте сельскохозяйственной продукции страны.

Развитие перерабатывающей промышленности приведет к увеличению спроса на плодоовощную продукцию, производимую населением, и, как следствие, увеличению производства. В последние годы в республике приняты нормативные документы по развитию плодоовощеводства.

К ним относятся ПФ-5388 Президента Республики Узбекистан от 29 марта 2018 года «О дополнительных мерах по ускоренному развитию плодоовощного производства в Республике Узбекистан» и ПФ-5388 от 23 октября 2019 года «Об утверждении Стратегии развития сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан на 2020-2030 годы». Постановление № 5853 и PQ-3978 от 17 октября 2018 г. «О дополнительных мерах по повышению эффективности экспорта фруктов и овощей», ПП-П от 14 марта 2019 г. «О мерах по развитию сельскохозяйственной кооперации в области плодоовощной продукции» -4239 решений можно привести.

В мировой экономике сельское хозяйство, в том числе плодоовощная отрасль, играет особую роль в обеспечении населения продуктами питания и сырьем для перерабатывающей промышленности.

Согласно официальной статистике, мировой спрос на фрукты и овощи на протяжении последних 20 лет растет в среднем на 5-7 процентов в год [3].

В связи с этим, опыт США, Японии, Израиля и Евросоюза в разработке государственных программ посредством экономико-статистического исследования внедрения передовых инноваций основан на анализе экономического развития специализированных хозяйств, например, кластеризации. формы были разработаны [4].

Кроме того, Е.Д. Юсупов разработал организационно-экономический механизм отбора сортов плодовых деревьев и их размещения в соответствии с изменением рыночного спроса для устойчивого развития садоводства [5] Ф. Котлер изучил способы поставки плодоовощной продукции потребителям

По его словам, основными способами доставки фруктов и овощей потребителям являются:

- доставка на рынки и в супермаркеты в свежем виде;
- место хранения;
- на складах временного хранения;
- с помощью специальных холодильных камер;
- активное хранение замороженных овощей и фруктов;
- обработка;
- сушка продуктов [6]

В Республике Узбекистан основная часть плодоовощной продукции выращивается домашними хозяйствами и фермерами.

Агрофирмы занимаются хранением и переработкой плодоовощной продукции, экспортом.

Основные статьи экспорта фруктов и овощей в страну - Кыргызстан, Казахстан, Россия и Турция.

Экспорт фруктов и ягод в 2019 году составил 658,1 млн долларов США, что на 16,1% больше, чем в предыдущем году. Хотя стоимость экспорта фруктов и ягод выше, чем экспорт овощей, темпы роста ниже, чем в прошлом году. Увеличение экспортных возможностей сельскохозяйственной продукции в ближайшие годы приведет к увеличению спроса на нее. В частности, увеличение спроса на плодоовощную продукцию требует создания других форм сельскохозяйственных предприятий, а также домашних хозяйств, которые являются ее основными производителями. В связи с тем, что крупнейшие производственные кооперативы в Республике Узбекистан себя не оправдывают, они были превращены в фермы. Поскольку хозяйства специализируются только на хлопке и зерне, производство фруктов и овощей сократилось. Увеличение валютной выручки от экспорта фруктов и овощей требует создания предприятий, специализирующихся в этой сфере.

За последние два года в стране создана нормативная база для создания кластеров и система сотрудничества в соответствии с законами рыночной экономики, специализирующаяся на выращивании, переработке и экспорте фруктов и овощей. Включая:

➢ -создание фруктового и овощного кластера по выращиванию, переработке и экспорту фруктов и овощей и винограда,

➢ -запуск недоиспользуемых складских и перерабатывающих мощностей на основе опыта и возможностей,

- ➢ -заключение договоров поставки продукции на добровольных началах и формирование цены на товар исходя из фактической стоимости,
- ➢ -оказание агротехнических и агрохимических услуг, рекомендаций по использованию новых инновационных технологий, информационных и консультационных услуг.

В заключение можно сказать о дальнейшем усилении финансового стимулирования образцовых предприятий, специализирующихся на хранении и переработке сельхозпродукции инновационным ресурсосберегающим способом, введением налоговых, таможенных и других льгот.

Необходимо увеличить производство, хранение и переработку выращиваемого сельскохозяйственного сырья на основе развития компактных и малых филиалов промышленных предприятий в каждом сельском районе страны, а также экономических стимулов для производства конкурентоспособной готовой продукции.

Создание экспортно-ориентированных предприятий станет основой для развития предприятий в сфере транспорта и логистики, получения соответствующих сертификатов, всесторонней практической помощи в области безопасности пищевых продуктов и стандартов, а также участия в международных выставках и ярмарках.

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ДИМЕРНЫЕ АЛКАЛОИДЫ РАСТЕНИЙ *BERBERIS*

Аннотация. В данной статье проанализировано методы выделения, строения, физико-химические и фармакологические свойства некоторых димерных алкалоидов, выделенных из растений семейства Berberidaceae.
Ключевые слова: химия, вещество, физиологически активные, алкалоиды, растения, димеры, изохинолины, семейство Berberidaceae.

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DIMERIC ALKALOIDS OF *BERBERIS* PLANTS

Abstract. This article briefly analyzes the methods of isolation, structure, physico-chemical and pharmacological properties of some dimeric alkaloids isolated from plants of the Berberidaceae family.
Keywords: chemistry, substance, physiologically active, alkaloids, plants, dimeric, isoquinolines, family of Berberidaceae.

Алкалоиды встречаются во многих разнообразных организмах, включая бактерии, грибы, растений и животных. Они могут быть получены из неочищенных экстрактов этих организмов путем кислотно-щелочной экстракции. Алкалоиды имеют широкий спектр фармакологической активности, включая противомалярийную (например: хинин), антиастматическую (например: эфедрин), обезболивающую (например: морфин). Алкалоид содержащие растения широко используются людьми с древних времен в лечебных и рекреационных целях [1]. По сравнению с большинством других классов природных соединений, алкалоиды характеризуются большим структурным разнообразием. Например: протоберберинивые, изохинолиновые, бензилизохинолиновые, апорфиновые, бисбензилизохинолиновые и другие. Среди них группа димерных алкалоидов играет важную роль в химии алкалоидов.

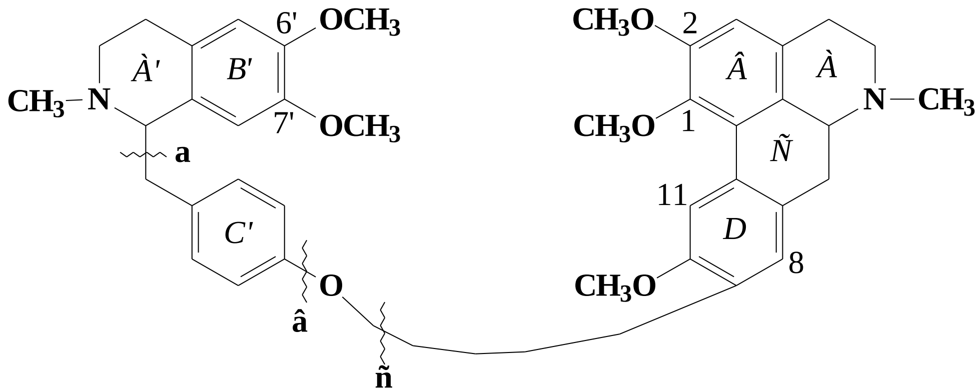
Группа димерных алкалоидов, такие как апорфин-бензилизохинолиновые обнаружены в растениях рода *Berberis*, *Thaliktrum* и

Hernandia. В барбарисах найдено восемь их представителей и все они являются апорфин-бензилизохинолиновыми димерами.

При установлении структуры этих алкалоидов обычно их подвергают расщеплению натрием в жидком аммиаке. Так, при расщеплении 1,10-ди-О-метилового эфира пакистанина (I) выделены (+)-армепавин: алкалоид бензилизохинолинового типа и апорфиновый алкалоид [2]: (-)-2,10-диметоксиапорфин. При этом происходит гидрогенолиз метоксильной группы С-1 апорфиновой половины. В настоящее структуры этих алкалоидов в основном устанавливаются спектральными методами, преимущественно ЯМР ^{1}Н высокого разрешения.

В УФ-спектрах у апорфин-бензилизохинолиновых димеров наблюдаются максимумы поглощения в областях 220-225, 265-270, 280 и 301-307 нм.

В их масс-спектрах имеются слабый пик молекулярного иона, максимальный пик иона, возникающего в результате бензильного разрыва “а”, а также пики ионов $(М – а)^+$, $(М – в)^+$, $(М – с)^+$, Масса иона “а” дает информацию о характере заместителей в кольцах *A* и *B*, а ион типа $(М – с)^+$ позволяет определить количество и характер заместителей в апорфиновой половине молекулы [3].



I.

В ПМР спектрах у апорфин-бензилизохинолиновых димерных алкалоидов сигналы N-метильных групп (бензилизохинолиновой и апорфиновой половины) почти совпадают (2.50-2.52 м.д). Лишь в некоторых из них сигнал N-метильный группы апорфиновой половины сдвинут в более слабое поле, на 0.1 м.д., по сравнению с сигналом N-метила бензилизохинолиновой части. Сигналы метоксильных групп при С-6*’* и С-2 часто совпадают или дают близкие химические сдвиги, проявляясь в области 3.80-3.90 м.д. Сигнал метоксила при С-6*’* проявляется в области 3.40-3.50 м.д., что связано с экранирующим влиянием кольца *C’*. Метоксильная группа при С-1 резонирует в области 3.65-3.70 м.д., что характерно для апорфиновых алкалоидов. Ароматические протоны при С-3 и С-5’ также дают близкие сигналы в области 6.50-6.60 м.д. При наличии метоксильной группы при С-7’ сигнал ароматического протона при С-8’ проявляется в более сильном поле (5.85-5.90 м.д.), а в случае присутствия гидроксила в этом же положении сигнал этого протона несколько сдвигается в слабое поле (6.16-6.37 м.д.).

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ МАЛЫХ И СРЕДНИХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ В КИТАЕ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ГЛОБАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ

Аннотация. С ускорением темпов глобальной экономической интеграции развитие китайских предприятий является одновременно возможностью и вызовом. В статье предпринята попытка изучить ситуацию, с которой сталкиваются малые и средние предприятия после вступления в ВТО, проанализировать и сравнить характеристики развития отечественной и зарубежной промышленности, а также выявить основные факторы, влияющие на развитие малых и средних предприятий. На этой основе предлагается стратегия развития малых и средних предприятий и проводятся предварительные исследования по реализации стратегии.

Ключевые слова: глобальная экономическая интеграция; малые и средние предприятия; стратегия.

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RESEARCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES IN CHINA IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Summary. With the accelerating pace of global economic integration, the development of Chinese enterprises is both an opportunity and a challenge. The article attempts to study the situation faced by small and medium-sized enterprises after joining the WTO, analyze and compare the characteristics of the development of domestic and foreign industry, as well as identify the main factors affecting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. On this basis, a strategy for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises is proposed and preliminary studies on the implementation of the strategy are conducted.

Keywords: global economic integration; small and medium-sized enterprises; strategy.

1. Возможности и вызовы, которые глобальная экономическая интеграция создает для малых и средних предприятий в нашей стране

Сегодняшняя мировая экономика сталкивается с беспрецедентными изменениями, среди которых растущая тенденция глобальной экономической интеграции стала важной особенностью мирового экономического развития. Глобальная экономическая интеграция относится к экономической интеграции стран по всему миру в глобальном масштабе. Это исторический процесс, в ходе которого экономики стран по всему миру проникают друг в друга, взаимозависимость постепенно углубляется, а различные барьеры, препятствующие свободному потоку и рациональному распределению факторов производства в глобальном масштабе, сохраняются уменьшаться[39].

(1) Возможности, открываемые глобальной экономической интеграцией для малых и средних предприятий в нашей стране

① Обеспечить более широкое пространство для развития малых и средних предприятий.

Глобальная экономическая интеграция означает, что открытость Китая внешнему миру вступила в новую стадию, и экономика Китая в большей степени интегрирована во весь мир. Китайские предприятия могут шире использовать международные ресурсы, фонды, технологии и рынки и в полной мере использовать свои сравнительные преимущества. На основе активного создания конкурентных преимуществ это обеспечивает более широкое пространство для выживания и развития предприятий.

② Малые и средние предприятия сталкиваются с более справедливой рыночной конкуренцией.

В контексте глобальной экономической интеграции функции правительства претерпят серьезные изменения, непосредственное участие правительства в экономических операциях уменьшится, а роль макроконтроля возрастет.В соответствии с принципом ”равного обращения“ отечественные и иностранные предприятия, предприятия различных форм собственности и предприятия разного размера будут пользоваться единым ”национальным режимом".Это поможет малым и средним предприятиям, которые исторически подвергались неравному обращению, на равных участвовать в рыночной конкуренции[40].

③ Технический прогресс обеспечил более удобные условия.

Глобальная экономическая интеграция способствовала расширению мирового рынка и более быстрому развитию технологий.Развитие современных средств связи, транспорта и финансовых инструментов

[39] Сяо Жирунь.Об оптимизации среды развития малых и средних предприятий в нашей стране [J].Исследование экономических проблем, 2006 (10)

[40] Сяо Жирунь.Об оптимизации среды развития малых и средних предприятий в нашей стране [J].Исследование экономических проблем, 2006 (10)

обеспечило малым и средним предприятиям более удобные условия для экономии транспортных расходов и участия в конкуренции на международном рынке.Современное технологическое развитие, особенно развитие технологии ”Интернет", предоставило крупным, средним и малым предприятиям одинаковые платформы и каналы для получения и передачи информации.

④ Экономическая глобализация способствовала наступлению эры малых и средних предприятий.

С быстрым развитием информационных и коммуникационных технологий, популяризацией современных гуманистических концепций и возвращением “гуманизированного” менеджмента, ускорением глобализации и международной экономической интеграции развитию малых и средних предприятий уделяется больше внимания, и его перспективы улучшаются.

(2) Проблемы, связанные с глобальной экономической интеграцией для малых и средних предприятий нашей страны

a.

онкуренция на рынке еще никогда не была такой ожесточенной.

В контексте глобальной экономической интеграции основными конкурентами малых и средних предприятий являются не только отечественные государственные предприятия, но и предприятия, финансируемые из-за рубежа, и транснациональные компании с огромными масштабами, богатым опытом работы на рынке и мощным капиталом и технологиями.Это станет огромным давлением и вызовом для большинства малых и средних предприятий в Китае.Конечно, глобальная экономическая интеграция может позволить отечественным компаниям лучше использовать международный рынок, но это также означает большую открытость внутреннего рынка.Это интернационализирует международную конкуренцию и усилит конкуренцию на рынке.

b.

азрыв в “силе” малых и средних предприятий становится все более очевидным. Рыночная конкуренция - это конкуренция всеобъемлющей силы.

По сравнению с крупными предприятиями большое количество малых и средних предприятий, безусловно, обладают значительными преимуществами, но малым и средним предприятиям, как правило, не хватает людских ресурсов, которыми владеют крупные предприятия, у них меньше капитала, меньше разновидностей продукции и узкая клиентская база. Они часто в значительной степени полагаются на определенный, как только произойдут изменения в окружающей среде, воздействие и давление на малые и средние предприятия возрастут, и многие малые предприятия не смогут противостоять давлению окружающей среды и обанкротятся.

c.

Организаторские” способности, которые необходимо срочно улучшить.

По сравнению с крупными предприятиями малые и средние предприятия недостаточно велики, чтобы осуществлять интенсивные инвестиции в укрепление своей конкурентоспособности, и не могут осуществлять взаимосвязанные инвестиции в ключевые звенья, такие как производство, продажи и управление.Таким образом, трудно соответствующим образом улучшить его организационные возможности.Именно при таком масштабе организации малые и средние предприятия имеют врожденные недостатки.Эти недостатки в основном отражаются на маркетинге, эффективности производства, финансировании и внутреннем управлении[41].

d.

нешняя среда нуждается в дальнейшем улучшении.

Старые концепции и политика, сформированные Китаем в рамках системы плановой экономики, которые придают большое значение крупным и средним предприятиям и презирают малые и среднеразмерные предприятия, государственные предприятия и частные предприятия, а также городские предприятия и сельские предприятия, не были полностью исправлены.По-прежнему существует множество дискриминационных стратегий и мер, которые не способствуют развитию малых и средних предприятий, а политика поддержки и системы социального обслуживания малых и средних предприятий пока не являются надежными.Это не способствует участию малых и средних предприятий в рыночной конкуренции в контексте глобальной экономической интеграции.

2. Выбор стратегии развития малого и среднего предпринимательства в нашей стране

(1) Основная стратегия повышения конкурентоспособности

Основная конкурентоспособность относится к способности предприятия разрабатывать уникальные продукты, разрабатывать уникальные технологии и изобретать уникальные методы маркетинга.Ключевая конкурентоспособность - это центральное звено комплексного качества предприятия и источник конкурентных преимуществ.Но добиться основной конкурентоспособности непросто.Как нематериальный ресурс, основная конкурентоспособность не может быть полностью понята конкурентами и имитирована ими, равно как и не может быть полностью продана. Обычно она создается путем серии непрерывных улучшений и укрепления. Она является результатом долгосрочного накопления предприятий и нуждается в сознательном культивировании и развитии.В контексте глобальной экономической интеграции малые и

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[41] Ян Сихуай, Лэн Кепинг, Ван Цзян.Теория корпоративного стратегического управления и тематические исследования [M].Пекин: Издательство высшего образования, 2004

средние предприятия в нашей стране должны развивать свои основные конкурентные возможности, использовать преимущества своих небольших масштабов и гибких механизмов, соответствовать требованиям сегментации международного рынка, небольшого размера, скорости и своевременности, а также иметь возможность быстро корректировать структуру своей продукции и бизнес ориентируйтесь в соответствии с изменениями рыночного спроса, разрабатывайте уникальные продукты, разрабатывайте уникальные технологии и изобретайте уникальные методы маркетинга.

(2) Стратегия функционирования бренда

Управление брендом - это концепция относительного управления продуктом и капиталом. Это относится к бизнес-стратегии, которая использует бренд в качестве бизнес-объекта и увеличивает долю рынка за счет повышения узнаваемости бренда и влияния, тем самым стимулируя рост предприятия[42].

Для малых и средних предприятий создание бренда ни в коем случае не является чем-то недосягаемым. Мнение о том, что стратегия бренда - это всего лишь вопрос планирования крупными предприятиями, необоснованно. На самом деле, многие крупные предприятия создавали свои бренды, когда были малыми предприятиями. Малые и средние предприятия должны разрабатывать идеи бренда и повышать стратегическую осведомленность о бренде.

(3) Стратегия интернационализации

Бизнес-стратегия интернационализации относится к предприятиям, осуществляющим многонациональные операции, осваивающим международные рынки, осуществляющим производственную и сбытовую деятельность в глобальном масштабе и создающим международную маркетинговую сеть. Транснациональная деятельность малых и средних предприятий может позволить им в полной мере использовать иностранные ресурсы, фонды, технологии, информацию и управленческий опыт, еще больше расширять внешнеэкономические и технологические обмены и сотрудничество, а также способствовать внутреннему экономическому развитию. Существует множество необязательных форм выхода предприятий на международный рынок. Вообще говоря, предприятия, выходящие на международный рынок, проходят путь от косвенного экспорта к прямому экспорту на зарубежную сборку, контрактное производство или авторизованное производство до окончательного создания совместного предприятия или индивидуального предпринимателя.В соответствии со своими собственными особенностями малые и средние предприятия могут выборочно применять следующие методы трансграничной деятельности: косвенный экспорт или прямой

[42] Ян Сихуай, Лэн Кепинг, Ван Цзян.Теория корпоративного стратегического управления и тематические исследования [М].Пекин: Издательство высшего образования, 2004

экспорт, разрешение на использование технологии или франшиза, а также совместные предприятия.

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КРАТКИЙ АНАЛИЗ СТРАТЕГИИ ПОЗИЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ БРЕНДА GREAT WALL MOTOR

Аннотация. Great Wall Motor - крупнейшая частная компания по производству автомобилей в Китае, и ее пикапы Fengjun и внедорожники Haval стали лидерами в соответствующих сегментах рынка. Успех Great Wall Motor неотделим от успешной стратегии позиционирования бренда. Основываясь на теориях позиционирования Ай Риса и Джека Траута, в этой статье кратко излагается стратегия позиционирования бренда Great Wall Motor на основе анализа истории развития Great Wall Motor.

Ключевые слова: Great Wall Motor; Позиционирование бренда; Дифференциация бренда.

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BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE GREAT WALL MOTOR BRAND POSITIONING STRATEGY

Summary. Great Wall Motor is the largest private car manufacturing company in China, and its Fengjun pickups and Haval SUVs have become leaders in their respective market segments. The success of Great Wall Motor is inseparable from a successful brand positioning strategy. Based on the positioning theories of Ai Rees and Jack Trout, this article summarizes the Great Wall Motor brand positioning strategy based on an analysis of the history of Great Wall Motor development.

Keywords: Great Wall Motor; Brand positioning; Brand differentiation.

В настоящее время Great Wall Motor владеет несколькими брендами седана Great Wall, пикапа Fengjun, внедорожника Haval и WEY. Судя по созданию и развитию каждого бренда, ключом к успеху является стратегия позиционирования бренда. Ай Рис, один из основателей теории позиционирования, неоднократно приглашался для проведения стратегического консалтинга в Great Wall Motor. Его идеи по позиционированию оказали большое влияние на стратегию бренда Great Wall Motor.В этой статье будет проанализирована стратегия позиционирования бренда Great Wall Motor, основанная на классической теории позиционирования.

1. Предложение и развитие теории позиционирования

В 1972 году Ай Рис и Джек Траут написали серию статей по маркетингу и рекламе для журнала "Advertising Age" под общим названием "Эпоха позиционирования", что ознаменовало официальное введение теории позиционирования. Ай Рис и Джек Траут считают, что позиционирование - это метод коммуникации. “Дело не в том, что вы делаете с продуктом... Позиционирование - это ваши усилия в сознании потенциальных потребителей в будущем, то есть определить продукт в сердцах потенциальных клиентов. Подходящая позиция”.[43]

Впоследствии, в 1981 году, Ай Рис и Джек Траут опубликовали книгу "Позиционирование", в которой были разработаны конкретные стратегии позиционирования бренда во всех направлениях. В 1985 году была опубликована книга "Маркетинговая война", написанная ими в соавторстве и ставшая "Искусством войны Сунь-цзы" в индустрии маркетинга. Эта книга подняла теорию позиционирования на высоту маркетинга.

В 1990-х годах Ай Рис и Джек Траут считали, что ключом к созданию бренда является сосредоточенность. В интервью они оба сказали: “В ближайшие 10 лет американским компаниям следует обратить внимание на сосредоточенность. Впоследствии была опубликована книга Ай Риса "Фокус".В этот период основное внимание при позиционировании было сосредоточено на “фокусе”.

Вступив в новый век, Ай Рис выдвинул новую точку зрения, утверждая, что ключ к формированию бренда в новой ситуации лежит в “дифференциации”. В 2004 году была опубликована книга “Происхождение бренда”, написанная в соавторстве Ай Рис и Лорой Рис. В книге автор использует "Древо жизни" в природе в качестве метафоры, утверждая, что категории должны быть дифференцированы, а дифференциация рождает возможность построить бренд.

Таким образом, теория позиционирования имеет более чем 40-летнюю историю. Она развивалась от первоначальной точки зрения рекламной коммуникации до более поздней точки зрения маркетинга, от “фокуса” к “дифференциации”. В разные периоды рыночная конъюнктура разная, и стратегия позиционирования будет разной.

2. Стадия разработки Great Wall Motor

(1) 1980-е годы: Первые исследования

[43] Ли Ивэнь.Глубокое культивирование и кропотливая работа по созданию автомобиля китайского бренда history: The Great Wall [OL]. https://www.autohome.com.cn/culture/201312/640517.html .

В начале своего основания Great Wall Motor в основном производила автозапчасти и только в 1985 году начала осваивать сферу производства автомобилей.С тех пор Great Wall Motor в течение нескольких месяцев занималась производством сельскохозяйственной техники, но затем остановилась из-за скудной прибыли и нерегулярных рынков сбыта.После провала проекта сельскохозяйственной техники Great Wall обратилась к области легковых автомобилей, которая когда-то была успешной, но позже столкнулась с трудностями из-за изменений в национальной политике[44].

(2) 1990-е: Сосредоточьтесь на пикапах

После 1990-х годов Great Wall провела углубленное исследование отечественного автомобильного рынка того времени и, ссылаясь на историю развития зарубежного автомобильного рынка, решила сосредоточиться на рынке пикапов.В 1998 году производство и продажи пикапов Great Wall вышли на первое место среди пикапов страны, и компания круглый год занимала первое место по объему продаж и экспорта в стране.В настоящее время пикап Great Wall Fengjun признан одним из “трех лучших пикапов в мире”, наряду с пикапами Toyota и Ford, и является заслуженным лидером среди китайских пикапов.

(3) с 2002 по настоящее время: сосредоточен на внедорожниках

После стремительного роста в 1990-х годах Great Wall стала лидером в производстве отечественных пикапов. Однако количество одного продукта слишком ограничено, что не способствует развитию и росту предприятия.Движимая желанием расширить свою продуктовую линейку, Great Wall решила сосредоточиться на другом сегменте рынка: внедорожниках.В 2002 году Great Wall выпустила первый экономичный внедорожник Saifu. Как только он появился, он быстро изменил ситуацию и вошел в тройку лидеров продаж внедорожников в том году. Впоследствии появился внедорожник Haval, который в 2013 году стал независимым от Great Wall, став третьим брендом, ориентированным на внедорожники, помимо Jeep и Cadillac.После более чем десяти лет развития компания Haval стала лидером на рынке отечественных внедорожников, занимая первое место по объему продаж в стране 13 лет подряд.

(4) После 2016 года: мультибрендовый период Great Wall, Fengjun, Haval и WEY

Внедорожник Haval добился большого успеха и даже считается представителем собственного бренда SUV, но его продукция в основном сосредоточена на бюджетном рынке стоимостью ниже 150 000 юаней.После того, как Harvard H8 и H9 потерпели неудачу в своих попытках выйти на рынок среднего и элитного сегмента, Great Wall нашла другой путь и основала бренд WEY, который ориентирован на рынок внедорожников

[44] Ли Ивэнь.Глубокое культивирование и кропотливая работа по созданию автомобиля китайского бренда history: The Great Wall [OL].https://www.autohome.com.cn/culture/201312/640517.html .

стоимостью 150 000-200 000 юаней.На данный момент Great Wall уже владеет четырьмя брендами: седан Great Wall, пикап Fengjun, внедорожник Haval и WEY, каждый из которых имеет свою собственную сферу деятельности.

3. Стратегия позиционирования бренда Great Wall Motor

(1) Фокусировка и позиционирование

Компания Great Wall добилась двух крупных успехов, один в области пикапов, а другой в области внедорожников. Оба успеха неотделимы от ориентации на сегменты рынка.

1.Сосредоточьтесь на самовывозе

С момента появления первого пикапа Great Wall в марте 1996 года Great Wall сосредоточила свое внимание на этом сегменте рынка. К 1998 году объем продаж пикапов Great Wall занял первое место в стране и начал экспортироваться в Европу, Америку, Азиатско-Тихоокеанский регион, Ближний Восток и другие страны. регионы. После того, как Great Wall основала бренд "Fengjun" в качестве своего суббренда, специализирующегося на пикапах, он стал одним из трех крупнейших брендов пикапов в мире. Направленность бренда привела к тому, что пикапы Fengjun заняли особое психологическое положение в сердцах потребителей. Когда люди думают о пикапах, они думают о Fengjun[45].

2.Сосредоточьтесь на внедорожнике

Несмотря на успех в области производства пикапов, одной продуктовой линейке трудно удовлетворить потребности развития и роста предприятия, поэтому Great Wall начала пытаться осваивать новые области. Выявив дефицит на рынке экономичных внедорожников, Great Wall запустила серию продуктов Saifu, чтобы исследовать этот путь. После того, как рынок продаж открылся и приобрел определенную репутацию, компания создала бренд, ориентированный на экономичные внедорожники - Haval.Именно внимание к категориям, рынкам и потребителям позволило Haval занять место в сердцах потребителей и стать лидером на рынке отечественных внедорожников.

(2) Позиционирование лидера

“История показывает, что долгосрочная рыночная доля первого бренда, который завоевывает умы людей, обычно в два раза больше, чем у второго бренда и в три раза больше, чем у третьего бренда.Более того, это соотношение нелегко будет изменить.”Для бренда ничто не может так сильно повлиять на психологическое состояние потребителей, как то, что он первым выходит на рынок.

1.Лидер пикапа

[45] Ли Ивэнь.Глубокое культивирование и кропотливая работа по созданию автомобиля китайского бренда history: The Great Wall [OL]. https://www.autohome.com.cn/culture/201312/640517.html .

Столкнувшись с препятствиями на автомобильном рынке, Great Wall провела полное исследование отечественного автомобильного рынка.В то время в стране не была проведена либерализация рынка гражданских автомобилей, и для частных компаний пикапы стали хорошим выбором.В то время цена пикапов на рынке составляла более 100 000 юаней, что было дороже для частного малого бизнеса, поэтому Great Wall увидела возможность для недорогих пикапов.Вскоре недорогие пикапы, производимые Great Wall, получили широкий отклик у владельцев частного бизнеса. Теперь, после более чем десятилетнего развития, пикапы Great Wall Fengjun стали одним из трех крупнейших мировых брендов пикапов. Факты доказали, что первые участники часто берут на себя инициативу, и пикап Fengjun теперь стал лидером среди отечественных пикапов.

2.Лидер внедорожников

Когда Great Wall заняла лидирующие позиции на рынке пикапов, чтобы расширить свою продуктовую линейку, Great Wall пригласила Ай Риса, одного из основателей теории позиционирования, в качестве стратегического консультанта.Проанализировав китайский автомобильный рынок, Ай Рис предположил, что Great Wall выходит на рынок внедорожников с большим потенциалом.В то время внутренний рынок внедорожников был в основном занят брендами с иностранным капиталом и совместными предприятиями, цены на которые превышали 200 000 юаней, а недорогих экономичных внедорожников по-прежнему не было.Стремясь преодолеть этот разрыв на рынке, Great Wall выпустила первый отечественный экономичный внедорожник - Seaver. Сегодня Haval уже 13 лет подряд занимает первое место по продажам на внутреннем рынке. Он также первым вышел на рынок и занял лидирующие позиции. Внедорожник Haval вновь добился успеха.

(3) Изменение позиционирования: дифференциация бренда

Рынок и технологии меняются, меняется потребительская психология потребителей и потребительский спрос, меняется и стратегия развития предприятий. Любое позиционирование не является раз и навсегда. Перед лицом изменений компаниям необходимо соответствующим образом изменить позиционирование и скорректировать стратегии позиционирования своего бренда. Отличительной чертой репозиционирования Great Wall является дифференциация бренда. Всякий раз, когда возникает необходимость открыть новый рынок, для удовлетворения спроса создается совершенно новый бренд.

Последней точкой зрения, выдвинутой Ай Рисом и Джеком Траутом на теорию позиционирования в новом столетии, является дифференциация. Они считают, что категории или бренды подобны древу жизни в биологической эволюции. С развитием экономики категории товаров неизбежно разделятся, и это наилучшая возможность создавать новые бренды. Судя по пути развития Great Wall, всякий раз, когда компания хочет выйти на новый сегмент рынка, она должна создать профессиональный бренд.В 2016 году Great Wall создала новый бренд-WEY специально для рынка внедорожников стоимостью от 150 000 до 200 000 юаней. Видно, что сегментация рынка Great Wall и дифференциация брендов стали более утонченными. В прошлом разные бренды создавались только для разных моделей, но теперь это специально для определенного ценового диапазона модельного рынка необходимо создать бренд.Такое сегментационное позиционирование Great Wall не только делает бренд более профессиональным, но и увеличивает возможность стать лидером в своей категории.

В-четвертых, заключение

Историю развития Great Wall Motor можно назвать типичным процессом сосредоточения внимания на бренде и его дифференциации. Нацеливайтесь на пустой рынок, берите на себя инициативу, чтобы стать лидером, а затем применяйте стратегию дифференциации бренда, чтобы после успеха выйти на новый рынок.Попутно пикапы Great Wall Fengjun и внедорожники Haval стали лидерами в соответствующих сегментах рынка. Такое дифференцированное позиционирование, позволяющее избежать конкуренции, профессиональная ориентация на бренд и разнообразная дифференциация бренда - это путь к успеху в позиционировании бренда Great Wall Motor.

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СТРАТЕГИЯ И ВДОХНОВЕНИЕ GREAT WALL MOTOR ДЛЯ ЭКСПАНСИИ ЗА РУБЕЖ

Аннотация. На фоне того, что моя страна десять лет подряд является производителем и дистрибьютором автомобилей номер один в мире, спрос на внутреннем рынке за последние два года стал насыщенным, а объем сделок на месте сократился. Отечественные автопроизводители спланировали свою деятельность для зарубежных рынков. В структуре автомобильного экспорта Китая в 2019 году на 80% преобладали автомобили, принадлежащие частным владельцам, и идеи интернационализации независимых автомобильных компаний имеют свои достоинства. Среди них стратегия фокусировки Great Wall Motor, а также схема производства и маркетинга весьма своеобразны, что обеспечивает определенный ориентир для потребителей. зарубежная экспансия автомобилей независимых брендов.

Ключевые слова: автомобильная промышленность; Great Wall Motor; Независимый бренд; Экспортная стратегия

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GREAT WALL MOTOR'S STRATEGY AND INSPIRATION FOR EXPANSION ABROAD

Summary. Against the background of the fact that my country has been the number one car manufacturer and distributor in the world for ten years in a row, demand in the domestic market has become saturated over the past two years, and the volume of transactions on the spot has decreased. Domestic automakers have planned their activities for foreign markets. In the structure of China's automobile exports in 2019, cars owned by private owners prevailed by 80%, and the ideas of internationalization of independent automobile companies have their advantages. Among them, the Great Wall Motor's focus strategy, as well as the production and marketing scheme are very peculiar, which provides a certain guideline for consumers. foreign expansion of cars of independent brands.

Keywords: Automotive Industry; Great Wall Motor; Independent brand; Export Strategy

1 Текущая ситуация с расширением зарубежного рынка Great Wall Motor

1.1 Масштаб экспорта

С 2013 по 2015 год объем экспорта легковых автомобилей в старом городе продолжал снижаться. В 2015 году объем экспорта легковых автомобилей в старом городе составил всего 23 000 автомобилей. После падения до самой низкой точки в 2016 году он достиг дна и восстановился. С 2017 по 2019 год объем экспорта В 2019 году было экспортировано 65 000 автомобилей, что в 2015 году в годовом исчислении увеличилось в 2,8 раза.Общий операционный доход за рубежом остановил тенденцию к снижению в 2016 году, увеличившись со 110,34 млн юаней в 2016 году до 552,22 млн юаней в 2019 году, увеличившись в годовом исчислении на 400% от выручки, а годовой прирост выручки только в 2019 году достиг 66,96%.Масштабы экспорта и доходы от маркетинга восстановились после падения до минимума в 2016 году и достигли нового максимума в 2019 году[46].

1.2 Область экспорта

В 2019 году выручка России составила 143,43 млн, что составляет 25,97% от общей зарубежной выручки; выручка Южной Африки составила 72,04 млн, что составляет 19,60%; выручка Саудовской Аравии составила 72,04 млн, что составляет 13,05%, что напрямую входит в тройку крупнейших зарубежных рынков; Общая выручка Чили и Эквадора составила 79,1 млн юаней, что составляет 14,32%, а на остальные более чем 120 стран продаж приходится лишь 2706% от общего объема зарубежной выручки.Great Wall Motor приложила больше усилий на международном рынке, и источники ее доходов в основном сосредоточены в менее развитых странах.

1.3 Экспортные товары

В 2019 году Great Wall Motors экспортировала в общей сложности 65 404 автомобиля, из которых пикапы сохранили первый объем внутреннего экспорта за 22 года, экспортировав 17 453 автомобиля, что на 34,66% больше, чем в 2018 году; Внедорожники, как стратегический центр Great Wall Motors, показали отличные результаты. в условиях наличия наилучших ресурсов было экспортировано 43 785 автомобилей, что на 57,62% больше по сравнению с аналогичным периодом прошлого года в 2018 году; легковые автомобили (в основном новые энергетические транспортные

[46] Лю Юфэй.Исследование выбора пути интернационализации китайских автомобильных компаний - на основе анализа кейсов Beijing Automobile и Geely Automobile [J].Современные финансы и экономика, 2017, (10): 77-86.

средства) экспортировали 4 166 автомобилей после стратегической корректировки, что на 5,10% меньше по сравнению с аналогичным периодом прошлого года в 2018 году..Количество экспортируемых товаров, как правило, растет, внедорожники и пикапы стабильно работают, и все еще есть возможности для прогресса в области новых энергетических транспортных средств.[47]

1.4 Способ продажи

Great Wall Motor создала маркетинговую сеть из более чем 500 компаний в более чем 60 странах мира и успешно продает продукцию Great Wall Motor почти в 130 странах и регионах.Среди них большинство стран, подписавших соглашения о свободной торговле с Китаем, применяют метод экспорта транспортных средств. Второй способ заключается в сборке автомобиля на зарубежных сборочных заводах KD, а затем его экспорте на месте. Первый местный завод полного цикла в России, своевременно вносятся коррективы в соответствии с местными потребностями, и осуществляется комплексная подготовка персонала, исследования, производство, продажи и снабжение, а также интегрированы производство и продажи за рубежом.

2 Стратегия расширения зарубежного рынка Great Wall Motor[48]

2.1 Укрепить фундамент технологических исследований и разработок и попытаться экспортировать суббренды

(1) В процессе модернизации промышленности и глобализации предприятий их собственный превосходный технический уровень является козырной картой зарубежной конкуренции. Great Wall Motor всегда придерживалась стратегии “точных инвестиций” в НИОКР, и ее инвестиции в НИОКР увеличились с 447 млн юаней в 2010 году до 4,248 млрд юаней в 2019 году. Общий объем инвестиций находится на самом высоком уровне среди отечественных автомобильных компаний, а коэффициент роста инвестиций занимает одно из первых мест среди самый лучший. Глобальные научно-исследовательские центры “семи стран и десяти мест” делятся и сотрудничают друг с другом. Японское отделение специализируется на разработке дизайна, немецкое, австрийское, корейское и индийское отделения сосредоточены на новых энергетических проектах, а американское и индийское отделения сотрудничают в разработке автономных систем вождения, которые являются самыми сильными в быстрорастущих городах мира.Great Wall Motor продолжает наращивать инвестиции в исследования и разработки, искать пути технологических

[47] Лю Юфэй.Исследование выбора пути интернационализации китайских автомобильных компаний - на основе анализа кейсов Beijing Automobile и Geely Automobile [J].Современные финансы и экономика, 2017, (10): 77-86.

[48] Чжан Линь.Текущая ситуация, проблемы и меры по улучшению экспорта автомобильной промышленности Китая [J].Практика внешней торговли и экономического сотрудничества, 2018, (03): 50-53.

изменений, перенимать опыт у зарубежных мастеров и передовые технологии, консолидировать и модернизировать собственную продукцию, получать представление о качестве продукции от производителя и делать первый шаг в зарубежной экспансии.

(2) С помощью стратегии focus компания Great Wall вновь ожила и попыталась вывести модель Haval на зарубежные рынки.Когда Great Wall Motor сформулировала свою стратегию развития, она отказалась от некоторых моделей, чтобы интегрировать ресурсы компании, и запустила суббренд Haval для сегмента рынка внедорожников. Ориентируясь на стратегию, компания добилась миллионного объема продаж модели велосипеда Haval H6 и воспользовалась тенденцией для запуска Weipai (WEY) бренд роскошных внедорожников для обогащения продуктовой линейки. Теперь Haval, Great Wall Pickup, WEY и Euler - это четыре различных типа суббрендов с различным позиционированием для удовлетворения различных потребностей, а также планировкой и развитием мультиавтомобильных суббрендов.Внешняя экспансия по-прежнему продолжает внутреннюю "стратегию фокусировки", при этом внедорожник Haval является ведущим продуктом для выхода на зарубежные рынки, подсерии H и M обогащают товарные категории, занимая сегменты рынка в качестве стратегии развития бренда, улучшают имидж бренда, чтобы получить премиальный бренд, и исследуют возможности для других суббрендов. чтобы в будущем выйти на зарубежные рынки.

2.2 Оптимизировать распределение деталей и комплектующих и сотрудничать в разработке новых технологий

(1) Оптимизация бизнеса по нормированию запасных частей может увеличить продажи автомобилей, увеличить доходы предприятий за рубежом и помочь автомобильным компаниям и отрасли повысить свой глобальный статус.Great Wall Motor создала четыре дочерних предприятия по производству запчастей и в 2020 году добавит базы двигателей и коробок передач, чтобы улучшить цепочку поставок запчастей, увеличить производственные мощности и стремиться удовлетворять собственные потребности, активно генерируя доход.Дочерние компании Great Wall parts конкурируют с первоклассными поставщиками запчастей в тендерах на поставку запчастей материнской компании, используя открытую конкуренцию, чтобы заставить дочерние компании повышать уровень технологии производства запасных частей и бизнес-мастерства, ускорить рост своих компаний по производству запасных частей и побудить дочерние компании по производству запчастей открываться для рынка. внешний мир и участвовать в поставках запчастей другими компаниями.Цель состоит в том, чтобы выстроить эффективную вертикаль поставок внутри предприятия, развить рыночный бизнес и повысить эффективность компании, подготовиться к тому, чтобы в будущем стать поставщиком

запасных частей, адаптированных к рынку, и еще больше повысить конкурентоспособность экспортной продукции материнской компании.

(2) Только тогда, когда предприятия сотрудничают с многопрофильными предприятиями для совместного внедрения инноваций, они могут адаптироваться к изменениям спроса, вызванным развитием науки и техники.В области новых энергетических транспортных средств Great Wall Motors и BMW запустили проект new energy “Beam Car” в ноябре 2019 года. Модель BMW new energy I8 была признана продуктом самого высокого качества в мире в 2019 году. Благодаря техническому одобрению BMW и статусу отраслевого бренда автомобили Great Wall New Energy будут совершенствуют свой научно-исследовательский процесс и технологию производства, и ожидается, что они завершат технологическую модернизацию и обновление бренда новых энергетических транспортных средств.Что касается интеллектуальных технологий, Great Wall Motor совместно с Tencent, Ali, Gaode и другими 8 технологическими компаниями планирует совместно разрабатывать технологии будущего, такие как автономное вождение L4, вождение без водителя 5G и полностью автоматические парковочные системы, для создания экосистемы интеллектуальных путешествий.Активно занимаясь поиском технических и стратегических партнеров, объединяя многочисленные ресурсы для повышения собственной эффективности, Great Wall Motor неуклонно накапливает энергию и полностью готова пустить корни на зарубежных рынках.

2.3 Усилить контроль за производственной цепочкой и усовершенствовать глобальную маркетинговую сеть

(1) Great Wall Motor сочетает в себе характеристики регионов экспорта и принимает различные меры для создания преимуществ конечного продукта.В Китае имеется восемь производственных баз полного цикла, подключенных к сети в различных точках, охватывающих Северный Китай, Восточный Китай и Южный Китай и охватывающих соседние страны для осуществления экспорта автомобилей и поставок запчастей.За рубежом, где Россия является центральным пунктом, соседние страны вдоль "Пояса и пути", такие как Эквадор, Малайзия, Тунис, Болгария и другие страны, построили заводы KD с полным технологическим процессом и смело попытались создать зарубежные заводы с полным технологическим процессом для обеспечения локализованного производства всех деталей и комплектующих.Сочетание нескольких методов экспорта является мощной мерой для Great Wall Motor по увеличению экспорта. Во-первых, сборочный цех KD используется для локализации основных компонентов, что снижает цену конечного продукта с точки зрения рабочей силы, сырья и транспортировки, а также повышает конкурентоспособность продукции. Во-вторых, детали, которые не могут быть произведены за рубежом, экспортируются отдельно, чтобы снизить тарифные расходы.Зарубежные

заводы с полным технологическим процессом являются одной из характеристик глобальной планировки Великой Китайской стены. Объединение местных фактов для строительства заводов с полным технологическим процессом, с одной стороны, позволит решить проблему занятости местного населения и заручиться политической поддержкой местного правительства; с другой стороны, это может привлечь потребителей в соседних странах. страны, улучшайте узнаваемость бренда и стремитесь к более высокой премии за бренд.

(2) В сочетании с производственной схемой Great Wall Motor создала маркетинговые центры в пяти регионах: России, Австралии, Южной Африке, Южной Америке и на Ближнем Востоке, а также создала глобальную дистрибьюторскую сеть с более чем 500 дилерами. Взяв в качестве примера Саудовскую Аравию, Great Wall Motor заключила соглашение о сотрудничестве с саудовским дистрибьютором ADMC. Благодаря своей репутации высокого качества и маркетинговой стратегии в Саудовской Аравии, Саудовская Аравия за три года вошла в пятерку крупнейших стран-экспортеров Great Wall.Great Wall Motor делит свой центр принятия маркетинговых решений по регионам и разрабатывает маркетинговые стратегии, основанные на условиях местных дилеров. Например, выбор экономичного Haval M2 в качестве первой модели продвижения в Саудовской Аравии был успешным. Учитывайте фактическую ситуацию в регионе, внедряйте маркетинговую стратегию, основанную на стране как единице и регионе в целом, повышайте эффективность принятия региональных решений, обеспечивайте точность и оперативность предпродажного и послепродажного обслуживания, а также повышайте удовлетворенность клиентов.

3 Последствия для зарубежной экспансии наших собственных брендов

3.1 Обновление как технологии, так и бренда

Контроль иностранных автомобильных компаний над основными компонентами ослабил рыночную конкурентоспособность отечественных автомобильных компаний, и преодоление технических ограничений является ключом для отечественных автомобильных компаний к выходу на зарубежные рынки.Повышение конкурентоспособности может начаться с укрепления сотрудничества между ведущими технологическими автомобильными компаниями и автомобильными компаниями второго и третьего эшелона, стимулирования обновления отечественных технологий с точки зрения капитала, опыта, спроса и т.д., ускорения реализации отечественных основных компонентов для замены зарубежного импорта, повышения надежности независимых технологий и признания на рынке, увеличивая долю автомобилей независимых брендов на внутреннем рынке и закладывая основу для выхода на зарубежные рынки и накопления опыта.Когда компании используют недорогие автомобили для завоевания зарубежных рынков, они должны своевременно выпускать суббренды высокого класса с хорошим качеством, красивым внешним видом и хорошим опытом работы, основываясь на характеристиках продукта, и создавать суббренды, соответствующие потребностям рынка.Производители автомобилей независимых брендов не должны потакать политическим льготам и выгодам рынка низкого ценового сегмента при экспорте. Они должны стремиться повысить свою основную конкурентоспособность, объединить рынок, чтобы создать разумную компоновку по нескольким параметрам, таким как цена и модель, и искать свой собственный характерный путь развития в сочетании с “выходом на глобальный уровень”. политика, направленная на создание глобального имиджа бренда автомобильной компании.

3.2 Восполнять ключевые недостатки и создавать преимущества

По сравнению с Южной Кореей, 100 крупнейших поставщиков запчастей в Китае имеют большое количество, но низкий уровень доходов, что свидетельствует о проблемах недостаточной технологичности, низкой добавленной стоимости и отсталости технологий в отечественной индустрии запчастей.Отечественным автомобильным компаниям необходимо использовать субсидии из фонда прибылей от транспортных средств для поддержки исследований и разработок запчастей, стремиться освоить основную технологию производства запчастей и в то же время исследовать восходящие каналы в отрасли по переработке деталей, осуществить трансформацию экспортной модели, улучшить положение кривой улыбки и повысить эффективность производства. технические преимущества экспорта запчастей.Во-вторых, усовершенствовать модель самодостаточности деталей и комплектующих в отечественной производственной цепочке, усовершенствовать цепочку производства отечественных деталей и комплектующих компонентов и увеличить долю самостоятельных поставок отечественных деталей и комплектующих компонентов.В сочетании с внедрением и пересмотром политики управления восстановлением автозапчастей на внутреннем рынке, развитием бизнеса по восстановлению запчастей, улучшением интеграции индустрии воспроизводства деталей и комплектующих, формированием эффекта масштаба и установлением преимуществ по затратам на экспорт.

Поймите тенденцию развития экологически чистых и интеллектуальных отраслей и разработайте траекторию развития с учетом таких аспектов, как привлечение талантов, обновление технологий, дизайн продукта и язык бренда.Что касается чистоты, мы активно внедряем таланты для модернизации наших собственных технологий и в то же время стремимся к сотрудничеству с выдающимися компаниями, чтобы помочь отечественным автомобильным компаниям ускорить исследования и разработку новых энергетических технологий, а затем совместно создавать суббрендовые продукты с помощью производственных и маркетинговых каналов между двумя компаниями. стороны добиваются распределения, чтобы разделить риски и укрепить репутацию и беспроигрышную ситуацию.Что касается интеллекта, то мы сотрудничали с выдающимися поставщиками программного обеспечения в стране и за рубежом для разработки таких технологий, как вождение без водителя, автоматическая парковка и интеллектуальные системы вождения, в сочетании с двойными преимуществами отечественной цифровой экономики и технологии 5G для создания полностью интеллектуальной экологической платформы транспортного средства и стремимся достичь посадки вся цепочка отечественной индустрии интеллектуальных транспортных средств и дальнейшее закрепление ведущих преимуществ отечественных автомобильных интеллектуальных технологий.

3.3 Оптимизировать структуру производственной цепочки

Сочетая политические, экономические, культурные, географические и другие факторы, для разных стран и регионов применяются различные модели поставок и маркетинга. Для стран с высокими тарифами на транспортные средства предусмотрены сборочные предприятия KD для снижения тарифных рисков. В сочетании с тарифным соглашением принимающей страны они распространяются на соседние страны и преодолевают транспортные барьеры на большие расстояния и тарифные барьеры для получения преимуществ с точки зрения затрат.Стратегически важные страны могут попытаться построить заводы с полным технологическим циклом, которые могут эффективно повысить узнаваемость местных брендов, и гибко корректировать ассортимент деталей и изделий в соответствии с рыночным спросом, чтобы достичь эффективной модели производства и поставок с низким уровнем запасов, низкой себестоимостью и высоким качеством. Контролируйте затраты и качественные детали по всем направлениям, повышают эффективность послепродажных поставок запчастей и создают преимущества для всей цепочки производства и поставок за рубежом.После оптимизации структуры производства и поставок заручитесь сотрудничеством дистрибьюторов с подходящими целями и возможностями, а также найдите зарубежную визитную карточку для корпоративного бренда.Создайте крупномасштабный центр принятия маркетинговых решений, основанный на географии, чтобы сформировать высококачественную глобальную и эффективную маркетинговую сеть с унифицированными и действенными региональными стратегиями и гибкими и регулируемыми регионами для обеспечения гарантий предпродажного и послепродажного обслуживания и достижения беспроигрышного имиджа бренда и репутации.

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АНАЛИЗ МАРКЕТИНГОВОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ GREAT WALL MOTOR

Аннотация. Great Wall Motor - хорошо развитое коллективное предприятие по производству автомобилей в нашей стране, сохраняющее лидирующие позиции как на международном, так и на внутреннем рынках.В течение последних десяти лет компания стабильно развивалась и поддерживала высокие операционные показатели.Great Wall Motor Company начинала с сельскохозяйственной техники и пережила две точки быстрого роста - пикапы и внедорожники, осознав стремительный рост компании.В статье в основном дается краткий анализ развития Great Wall Motor с точки зрения позиционирования на рынке и маркетинговой стратегии.

Ключевые слова: Great Wall Motor; позиционирование на рынке; маркетинговая стратегия; корпоративный маркетинг.

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ANALYSIS OF THE MARKETING STRATEGY OF GREAT WALL MOTOR

Summary. Great Wall Motor is a well-developed collective enterprise for the production of cars in our country, maintaining a leading position both in the international and domestic markets.Over the past ten years, the company has been steadily developing and maintaining high operational performance.Great Wall Motor Company started with agricultural machinery and experienced two points of rapid growth - pickups and SUVs, realizing the rapid growth of the company.The article mainly provides a brief analysis of the development of Great Wall Motor in terms of market positioning and marketing strategy.

Keywords: Great Wall Motor; Market Positioning; Marketing Strategy; Corporate Marketing.

1. Обзор разработки Great Wall Motor

Являясь крупнейшей китайской компанией по производству автомобилей, находящейся в коллективной собственности, Great Wall Motor Company стала первой отечественной автомобильной компанией, зарегистрированной в Гонконге.Компания последовательно котировалась на H-shares и A-shares и была выбрана в качестве одной из “Десяти крупнейших частных компаний, котирующихся на бирже”, “500 лучших китайских предприятий”, “500 лучших китайских машин”, “500 лучших сделано в Китае”, “500 лучших китайских промышленных предприятий”., и “Топ-30 по выручке от продаж автомобильной промышленности Китая”. Это один из лучших национальных автомобильных брендов, который на протяжении многих лет сохраняет количество и объем экспорта китайских автомобилей. Номер один[49].

Компания Great Wall Motor ранее была известна как Great Wall Industries.Компания начинала с сельскохозяйственной техники, но вскоре остановилась из-за низкой прибыли и хаоса на рынке.В 1993 году первая партия автомобилей Great Wall ручной сборки принесла компании первую золотую жилу, но из-за введения "Промышленной политики автомобильной промышленности" автомобили Great Wall, которые не попали в каталог автомобильной промышленности, можно было только остановить.После всестороннего исследования компания решила использовать пикап в качестве основного типа тележки.В 1990-х годах у многих самозанятых домохозяйств и городских предприятий на рынке был высокий спрос на пикапы, которые могли перевозить товары, экономить топливо, были долговечными и недорогими. Компания Great Wall воспользовалась возможностью ознакомиться с рынком и быстро открылась и захватила рынок пикапов стоимостью 100 000 юаней сегмент со стратегией низких затрат и больших объемов производства.

В начале 21 века, с развитием отечественной экономики, стремление к более высокому комфорту и чувству вождения сделало городские внедорожники новой точкой роста в автомобильной промышленности.Учитывая, что рынок элитных автомобилей в Германии занимает Land Rover, а рынок среднего класса - Jeep в Японии, Great Wall Motor стремится сократить разрыв на рынке моделей SUV стоимостью менее 100 000 юаней, создает профессиональный бренд экономичных внедорожников и выпускает первый экономичный внедорожник Saifu, полагаясь на высокие показатели затрат чтобы завоевать расположение потребителей, и был создан бренд Great Wall Motor.Запуск Haval позволил ей выйти на рынок высокого класса, а исследования и разработки

[49] Цзи Баочэн.Курс маркетинга (пятое издание) [M].Издательство Китайского университета Жэньминь, 2012.

автомобилей и новых энергетических транспортных средств также являются гарантией будущего развития компании[50].

2. Успех позиционирования на рынке

Способность Great Wall Motor достичь такого результата тесно связана с точностью ее позиционирования на рынке.

Прежде всего, компания может точно улавливать изменения в макросреде рынка и быстро трансформироваться, чтобы адаптироваться к рынку.Столкнувшись с дилеммой, связанной с тем, что автомобили не попали в национальный каталог автомобильной промышленности, Ненг Чжуанши сломал запястье и быстро отказался от поиска новых рынков; в соответствии с тенденцией развития в стране новой энергетики он активно проводил исследования и разработки электромобилей; точное понимание потребностей будущего рынка модели и т.д. Могут хорошо отражать это.

Во-вторых, точное понимание преимуществ и недостатков своих конкурентов.На ранней стадии разрабатывают сельскохозяйственные транспортные средства, основываясь на собственных технологиях и производственных мощностях; прежде чем принять решение о разработке пикапов, они могут точно оценить, что их собственных технических возможностей и производственных мощностей достаточно для производства более экономичных пикапов; при производстве внедорожников они могут четко оценить свою цену преимущества; при создании цепочек поставок на нижестоящий рынок привлекайте мелких и средних агентов, которые не могут подписывать контракты с крупными автомобильными компаниями... Определив свои собственные ценовые преимущества, они могут воспользоваться возможностью до того, как другие компании выйдут на экономичный рынок.

Наконец, Great Wall Motor может точно оценить потребительский спрос и найти другой способ определения сегментов рынка, где потребительский спрос не удовлетворяется. Перед каждым важным решением проводится подробное исследование рынка. С 1990-х годов по настоящее время наблюдается высокий спрос на экономичные пикапы со стороны самозанятых, малых и микропредприятий, а городские потребители испытывают большой спрос на городские внедорожники с высокой ходовой частью, высокой спортивностью и высоким комфортом. После того, как бренд завоевав популярность, она повысила спрос на модели среднего и высокого класса и добилась “тройного скачка”.

Причина, по которой Great Wall Motor стала лидером среди отечественных автомобильных брендов, во многом зависит от ее эффективной сегментации рынка и стратегического позиционирования. Рынок пикапов, внедорожников и других моделей среднего и высокого

[50] Цзи Баочэн.Курс маркетинга (пятое издание) [M].Издательство Китайского университета Жэньминь, 2012.

класса монополизирован Jeep, Land Rover и другими компаниями. Great Wall Motors хорошо осведомлена о высоком спросе на них на рынке. Избегая сильного позиционирования, компания создала экономически выгодный и экономичный имидж бренда благодаря политике низких затрат и больших объемов, а также донес эффективную информацию до потребителей рынка, что сформировало огромное преимущество в дальнейшем завоевании доли рынка[51].

3. Успех маркетинговой стратегии

(1) Стратегия продукта

Успех продуктовой стратегии заключается в том, что в некоторой степени нарушается монополия транспортных средств совместных предприятий и импортных автомобилей на пикапы и городские внедорожники.На ранней стадии разработки была принята стратегия единого продуктового портфеля, направленная на упрощение продуктовой линейки, массовое производство и усовершенствование технологии, повышение качества продукции при одновременном снижении затрат и получение значительной прибыли в период внедрения продукта.После того, как пикап стал дойной коровой, компания решила расширить свой продуктовый портфель, развивать рынок городских внедорожников, а также внедрять технологические инновации и модернизировать продуктовую линейку.Что касается стратегии бренда, то применяется гибридная стратегия бренда. С одной стороны, влияние Great Wall Motor используется для открытия рынка, а с другой стороны, бренды высокого класса, такие как Haval, разрабатываются для того, чтобы избавиться от присущего потребителям представления о них как о недорогих.

(2) Ценовая стратегия

Успех ценовой стратегии заключается в общей стратегии компании по разработке экономичных пикапов и внедорожников и внедрению стратегии низких затрат для обеспечения доступных массовых брендов.Используйте маркетинговые комбинации, такие как эффект масштаба и интеграция каналов сбыта, чтобы сократить количество готовой продукции.В условиях конкуренции с другими компаниями, выпускающими модели того же типа, применяется стратегия ценообразования проникновения, позволяющая быстро захватить рынок экономичных моделей по цене, которая ниже, чем цена высококачественных продуктов на рынке. В случае дефицита на рынке экономичных моделей рынок для экономичных моделей это быстро приобретается по цене, которая ниже, чем цена на продукцию высокого класса на рынке.

(3) Стратегия канала

[51] Цзи Баочэн.Курс маркетинга (пятое издание) [M].Издательство Китайского университета Жэньминь, 2012.

Что касается стратегии каналов сбыта, то за счет усиления общего контроля над цепочкой поставок были снижены затраты и увеличены продажи. Применяя стратегию обратной интеграции, путем слияний и поглощений, создания совместных предприятий, участия в акционерном капитале и т.д., была создана цепочка поставок, способная производить важные детали транспортных средств, такие как двигатели, передние и задние оси, кузова, интерьеры и кондиционеры. Вся продукция проекта совместного предприятия должна сначала соответствовать требованиям производственные потребности Great Wall Motor и ввести равную конкуренцию со стороны сторонних поставщиков, чтобы избежать недостатков вертикальной интеграции цепочки поставок. Это позволяет не только контролировать качество продукции, но и снизить риск отсутствия запасных частей.Со стороны дилеров заказы наличными используются для снижения уровня дебиторской задолженности. С другой стороны, франчайзи бренда активно продвигаются по службе, используя преимущества высокого управленческого опыта, а менеджеры направляются помогать малым и средним магазинам 4S управлять, налаживать систематические и прозрачные бизнес-процессы и политики оценки, а также проводить регулярные проверки.Предоставляйте дилерам более высокие скидки и предоставляйте франчайзинговым магазинам хорошие преимущества, уделяя приоритетное внимание расширению регионального охвата, увеличению количества витрин и увеличению квот на горячие продажи автомобилей для продвижения бренда и увеличения продаж.Замените ведомственную систему на централизованную, снизьте уровень принятия решений и предоставьте множество стимулов для максимизации потребительского спроса и увеличения продаж автомобилей.

(4) Рекламная стратегия

Что касается рекламных стратегий, то большие деньги были вложены не в рекламу для привлечения внимания и репутации, а в таргетированную рекламу в определенных регионах. С другой стороны, благодаря преимуществам различных дистрибьюторов и магазинов 4S, официальным скидкам, денежным скидкам, финансовой политике, субсидиям на замену и другим скрытым стимулам к снижению цен стимулируется желание потенциальных потребителей потреблять.

В-четвертых, недостатки

Очевидным недостатком разработки Great Wall Motor является то, что в процессе долгосрочного функционирования на рынке у потребителей сформировался стереотип о бюджетности.Конечно, это способствует привлечению потребителей с высокой чувствительностью к ценам, но трудно выйти на рынок высокого класса и добиться более высокой прибыли.С другой стороны, недостаточная оценка собственных возможностей привела к многократному падению ее позиций на автомобильном рынке, что привело к низкой оценке рынком ее автомобилей, а высокое энергопотребление пикапов и внедорожников затрудняет ей выход на новый энергетический рынок.

У Great Wall Motor все еще есть свои недостатки с точки зрения технологии, и по-прежнему существует определенный разрыв между экономичностью двигателя и мощностью, общей закрытостью автомобиля, внутренним комфортом и общей безопасностью транспортного средства по сравнению с автомобилями, финансируемыми из-за рубежа, и автомобилями совместных предприятий.Способность осваивать основные технологии и создавать высококачественные бренды с помощью технологических инноваций, исследований и разработок является ключом к выходу на рынок высокого класса, поиску новых точек роста и достижению дальнейших преобразований в будущем.

В дополнение к успеху Great Wall, в дополнение к точному позиционированию, сильное исполнение также является незаменимым.Будучи коллективным предприятием, Great Wall Motor по-прежнему придерживается традиционной практики некоторых старых государственных предприятий со строгими правилами и запретами и полумилитаризованным управлением.Это действительно позволяет поддерживать быстрый темп и высокое качество исполнения, но трудно привлечь сотрудников после 90-х годов, и еще труднее привлечь новаторские умы и новаторские таланты.

В процессе разработки Great Wall Motor точно использовала рыночные возможности, использовала стратегии низкой стоимости и больших объемов производства, чтобы захватить рынок экономичных моделей, и добилась скачкообразного развития.Необходимым условием для использования рыночных возможностей является тщательное исследование рынка и определенная техническая база.Но, с другой стороны, ее долгосрочная бизнес-стратегия оставила у потребителей стереотип о дешевизне, что создало определенные препятствия для ее выхода на рынок высокого класса.Успех Great Wall Motor заключается в ее точном понимании рынка, правильном стратегическом видении и эффективном исполнении. Маркетинговая стратегия тесно связана со стратегией развития, направленной на максимальную эффективность корпоративных ресурсов.“Добивайтесь небольшого прогресса каждый день” и “пусть говорят продукты и услуги" - вот простая мудрость Great Wall Motor для достижения своих стратегических целей, которая оказывает определенное просветляющее воздействие на развитие других компаний.

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ПУТИ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ИНТЕГРАЦИОННЫХ СТРАТЕГИЙ РАЗВИТИЯ КОМПАНИИ КАК ФАКТОРА ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ

Аннотация. С изменениями на рынке и усилением конкуренции предприятий то, как компания улучшает стратегию интеграции, стало важным фактором для будущего развития предприятия. В данной статье будет обсуждаться важность интеграционной стратегии для конкурентоспособности компании как с теоретической, так и с практической точек зрения, а также будут выдвинуты соответствующие предложения по улучшению интеграционной стратегии для содействия развитию компании.

Ключевые слова: интеграционная стратегия; конкурентоспособность; изменение рынка; развитие предприятия; стратегия совершенствования.

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WAYS TO IMPROVE INTEGRATION STRATEGIES OF COMPANY DEVELOPMENT AS A FACTOR OF INCREASING COMPETITIVENESS

Abstract. With the changes in the market and the intensification of enterprise competition, how companies improve their integration strategies has become an important consideration for the future development of enterprises. This article will explore the importance of integration strategies for company competitiveness from both theoretical and practical perspectives, and propose relevant suggestions on how to improve integration strategies to promote company development.

Keywords: Integration strategy; competitive power; Market changes; Enterprise development; Improvement strategy.

1.Важность стратегии интеграции для конкурентоспособности

Стратегия интеграции означает, что предприятие использует внутренние или внешние ресурсы для достижения оптимального распределения ресурсов посредством слияний, поглощений, союзов и т. Д. Для повышения конкурентоспособности и рыночной позиции предприятия. Стратегия интеграции имеет следующие преимущества:

1.1 Повышение эффективности производства: стратегия интеграции может оптимизировать производственные процессы, сократить дублирование инвестиций и расточительство ресурсов и повысить производительность.

1.2 Расширение доли рынка: стратегия интеграции может быстро увеличить долю бизнеса на рынке и повысить его конкурентоспособность на рынке.

1.3 Улучшение инновационного потенциала: Интеграционные стратегии могут интегрировать технологии, таланты и возможности НИОКР предприятий, а также повысить инновационный потенциал и инновационные результаты.

1.4 Снижение корпоративных издержек: Интеграционные стратегии могут снизить затраты и повысить рентабельность бизнеса за счет оптимизации распределения ресурсов и управления ими.

2. Влияние рыночных изменений на стратегии интеграции

По мере того, как рынок меняется, стратегия интеграции также нуждается в постоянных изменениях и корректировках. Изменения на рынке можно разделить на следующие категории:

2.1 Технологические новшества. Технологические новшества влияют на технологический потенциал предприятий и рыночный спрос и ставят новые задачи в отношении выбора и осуществления стратегий интеграции.

2.2 Законодательство: Изменения в законодательстве и нормативных актах могут повлиять на соответствие и легитимность предприятий, что требует от них большей осторожности в отношении стратегий интеграции.

2.3 Экономические изменения: экономические изменения влияют на рыночную конъюнктуру и финансовое положение предприятий и требуют от них соответствующих корректировок и изменений.

3. Совершенствование стратегий интеграции для содействия развитию компаний

Для того чтобы адаптироваться к изменениям на рынке, улучшение стратегий интеграции становится проблемой, с которой сталкиваются корпоративные политики. Ниже приводится ряд рекомендаций:

3.1 Разработка полной стратегии интеграции и обеспечение выполнения: предприятиям необходимо разработать стратегию интеграции и обеспечить ее реализацию. Вся компания должна работать вокруг стратегии интеграции, чтобы обеспечить максимальную эффективность консолидации ресурсов.

3.2 С помощью технологических инноваций: предприятиям необходимо использовать технологические инновации для изучения новых способов интеграции и практических подходов, а также для объединения имеющихся технологических возможностей с интеграционными стратегиями в целях повышения конкурентоспособности предприятий.

3.3 Рассмотрение взаимовыгодного сотрудничества: предприятиям необходимо рассмотреть способы взаимовыгодного сотрудничества, посредством сотрудничества с другими предприятиями для достижения совместного использования ресурсов, содействия инновациям, повышения рыночной конкурентоспособности и прибыльности предприятий.

4. Выводы

Интеграционные стратегии являются важным средством повышения конкурентоспособности предприятий в условиях рыночной конкуренции. По мере того, как изменения на рынке продолжают развиваться, предприятиям необходимо всегда быть бдительными и улучшать стратегии интеграции, чтобы способствовать быстрому развитию бизнеса. Предприятиям необходимо глубоко понять теоретические особенности стратегии интеграции, исходя из практики, активно изучать подходящие для них способы интеграции и практические пути, чтобы добиться лучшего развития.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ИНТЕГРАЦИОННОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ КОМПАНИИ КАК ФАКТОРА ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЕЕ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ

Аннотация. Чтобы справиться с высококонкурентной рыночной средой, компаниям необходимо повысить свою конкурентоспособность, приняв стратегию интеграции. Данная статья направлена на обсуждение теоретических аспектов формирования интеграционной стратегии развития компании и роли этой стратегии в повышении конкурентоспособности. На основе изучения соответствующей литературы рассматриваются определение, классификация и теоретические основы интеграционной стратегии компании. Кроме того,, в нем разъясняется важность стратегии интеграции для повышения конкурентоспособности компании. В этом документе предполагается, что путем поиска и достижения наилучшей структуры, повышения эффективности и инновационной способности, а также снижения затрат и рисков стратегия интеграции компании достигает цели долгосрочного успеха в условиях жесткой конкуренции на рынке, и это важный способ повысить конкурентоспособность компании важный фактор силы.

Ключевые слова: интегрированная стратегия, теория, конкурентоспособность, эффективность, инновационный потенциал, стоимость.

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THEORETICAL ASPECT OF FORMING AN INTEGRATION STRATEGY OF COMPANY DEVELOPMENT AS A FACTOR OF INCREASING ITS COMPETITIVENESS

Abstract. To cope with the fiercely competitive market environment, companies need to improve their competitiveness by adopting integration strategies. This paper aims to discuss the theoretical aspects of the formation of *a company's integrated strategy and the role of the strategy in improving competitiveness. Through studying relevant literature, this paper explores the definition, classification and theoretical basis of a company's integrated strategy, and then elaborates on the importance of an integrated strategy in improving a company's competitiveness. It is argued that by seeking and achieving the benefits of the best structure, improving efficiency and innovation, and reducing costs and risks, a company's integrated strategy achieves the goal of long-term success in a fiercely competitive market environment and is an important factor in improving a company's competitiveness.*

Keywords: integrated strategy, theory, competitiveness, efficiency, innovation, cost.

1. Введение

По мере изменения рыночной среды и усиления глобализированной конкуренции компаниям необходимо искать новые стратегии развития для поддержания конкурентоспособности и достижения долгосрочных целей. Одной из эффективных стратегий является интеграционная стратегия, которая объединяет ресурсы для достижения синергизма в производстве, маркетинге, людских ресурсах и финансах. Цель настоящего документа заключается в изучении теоретических аспектов формирования корпоративной стратегии интеграции и ее роли в повышении конкурентоспособности компаний.

2. Определение и классификация стратегий корпоративной интеграции

Стратегия корпоративной интеграции - это координация и интеграция различных бизнес - подразделений или дочерних компаний в рамках компании с точки зрения стратегии, управления и распределения ресурсов для получения более сильных позиций и преимуществ на рынке. Наиболее часто используемые стратегии интеграции включают горизонтальную и вертикальную интеграцию.

Под горизонтальной интеграцией понимается объединение ранее разрозненных компаний в рамках одной и той же производственной цепочки и формирование более крупной компании. Такие интеграционные стратегии часто используются для увеличения доли рынка и повышения эффективности производства, что приводит к снижению издержек для компаний, таких как крупные сети супермаркетов.

Вертикальная интеграция означает, что компания объединяет поставщиков, производителей, дистрибьюторов и другие звенья оригинальных различных производственных цепочек посредством слияний и поглощений или создания союзов, образуя полную цепочку поставок или цепочку создания стоимости для повышения контроля и конкурентоспособности предприятия, например, автопроизводители объединяют поставщиков компонентов и управляют ими единообразно.

Кроме того, существуют две стратегии интеграции: многоугольная интеграция и географическая интеграция. В первом случае речь идет о компаниях с множественным управлением и контролем в различных отраслях и областях, а во втором случае речь идет о разработке стратегий интеграции на транснациональном или межрегиональном уровне, в том числе путем создания филиалов или дочерних предприятий в различных регионах.

3. Теоретические основы стратегий корпоративной интеграции

Теоретическая основа стратегии корпоративной интеграции имеет три основных аспекта.

Во - первых, теория затрат предприятия. Интеграционные стратегии снижают корпоративные издержки, интегрируя корпоративные ресурсы, избегая расточительного использования ресурсов, повышая производительность и уровень управления. Это повышает конкурентоспособность компании и делает ее более выгодной на рынке.

Во - вторых, теория организационного обучения. Интеграционные стратегии требуют координации и интеграции внутри компании. В этом процессе достигается совместная работа различных секторов и применение приобретенных знаний и опыта в компании, тем самым способствуя ее развитию. Таким образом, компании получают больше знаний и возможностей, что, в свою очередь, дает им больше преимуществ в конкуренции.

Третье - теория зависимости от ресурсов. Конкуренция между предприятиями - это конкуренция за ресурсы. Осуществляя стратегию интеграции, компании могут иметь больше ресурсов и оптимизировать их использование, чтобы лучше реагировать на изменения на рынке.

4. Влияние стратегий корпоративной интеграции на конкурентоспособность

Интеграционные стратегии способствуют повышению конкурентоспособности компаний. Осуществляя стратегию интеграции, компания может добиться следующих преимуществ.

Во - первых, повышение эффективности и инновационного потенциала. Интегрируя различные ресурсы, компания может ускорить принятие решений и рационально распределить ресурсы. Рациональное распределение этих ресурсов повышает производительность и инновационный потенциал компании, тем самым повышая ее конкурентоспособность.

Во - вторых, увеличить долю рынка. Интегрируя различные бизнес - подразделения и дочерние компании, компания может сосредоточиться на выходе на различные рынки и расширить свою долю на рынке.

Третье - снижение затрат. Интегрируя корпоративные ресурсы, компания может избежать потери ресурсов и повысить производительность и уровень управления, тем самым снижая затраты компании.

Четвертое – снижение риска. Благодаря интегрированным стратегиям компании могут избегать рыночных рисков, противостоять неблагоприятным последствиям и лучше использовать свои преимущества для противодействия рыночным угрозам.

5. Выводы

В настоящем документе рассматриваются теоретические аспекты формирования корпоративной стратегии интеграции и ее роль в повышении конкурентоспособности компаний. Стратегии корпоративной интеграции, направленные на достижение долгосрочного успеха в условиях жесткой конкуренции на рынке, являются важным фактором повышения конкурентоспособности компаний путем выявления и достижения оптимальных структурных выгод, повышения эффективности и инновационного потенциала, а также снижения издержек и рисков.

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МЕСТО ФИНАНСОВЫХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ В РАЗВИТИИ КОМПАНИИ

Аннотация. В данной работе будет рассмотрено место финансовых показателей и экономических показателей в развитии компании. Путем анализа финансовых показателей и экономических показателей можно сделать вывод: и финансовые показатели, и экономические показатели играют важную роль в развитии компании. Финансовые показатели могут помочь корпоративному руководству лучше понять финансовое положение и финансовые риски компании, чтобы принимать более обоснованные решения, в то время как экономические показатели могут помочь компаниям понять и оценить текущую рыночную среду и макроэкономические условия, чтобы лучше сформулировать стратегии и разработка планов.

Ключевые слова: финансовые показатели, экономические показатели, развитие компании, принятие решений, стратегическое планирование.

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THE PLACE OF FINANCIAL INDICATORS AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN COMPANY DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. This paper will discuss the position of financial indicators and economic indicators in the development of the company. Through the analysis of financial indicators and economic indicators, we can draw a conclusion: both financial indicators and economic indicators play an important role in the development of the company. Financial indicators can help corporate management better grasp the financial status and financial risks of the company, so as to make more informed decisions; while economic indicators can help companies understand and evaluate the current market environment and macroeconomic conditions, so as to better formulate strategies and planning development.

Keywords: financial indicators; economic indicators; company development; decision-making; strategic planning.

1. Введение

Финансовые показатели (Financial Indicators) и экономические показатели (Economic Indicators) являются двумя важными показателями в процессе развития компании. Финансовые индикаторы — это в основном индикаторы, описывающие финансовое состояние и финансовые риски предприятий, такие как доход, прибыль, активы, обязательства, движение денежных средств и т. д., а экономические индикаторы — это в основном индикаторы, описывающие текущую рыночную среду и макроэкономические условия, такие как ВВП, ИПЦ, ИЦП, розничные продажи и т. д.

В процессе управления предприятием важную роль играют как финансовые показатели, так и экономические показатели. В этой статье мы обсудим статус и роль этих двух показателей в развитии компании, а также предоставим некоторые справочные материалы и размышления руководству компании.

2.Место и роль финансовых показателей в развитии компании

1) Описание финансового положения и финансовых рисков предприятия

Финансовые показатели могут помочь руководству предприятия лучше понять финансовое положение и финансовые риски предприятия. Например, такие показатели, как доход, прибыль, активы и пассивы предприятия, могут интуитивно отражать прибыльность, состояние активов и пассивов и финансовые риски предприятия. Эти показатели имеют важное значение для руководства предприятия при разработке финансовой стратегии и планировании операций с капиталом.

2) Помощь руководству предприятия в принятии обоснованных решений

Финансовые показатели могут также помочь руководству предприятия принимать обоснованные решения. Например, показатели движения денежной наличности предприятия могут помочь руководству понять движение денежной наличности предприятия и, следовательно, разработать разумное планирование финансовых операций; Показатели затрат предприятия могут помочь руководству предприятия контролировать расходы и повышать рентабельность; Показатели рентабельности предприятия могут помочь руководству предприятия разработать разумную политику дивидендов, окупаемость акционеров и т.д.

3) Повышение уровня финансового управления предприятием

Финансовые показатели могут также повысить уровень финансового управления предприятием. Уровень финансового управления предприятия определяет его рентабельность и перспективы развития. Мониторинг и анализ финансовых показателей позволяют руководству предприятия своевременно выявлять проблемы и принимать соответствующие меры для повышения уровня финансового управления предприятием.

3. Место и роль экономических показателей в развитии компаний

1) Понимание и оценка текущей рыночной среды

Экономические показатели могут помочь предприятиям понять и оценить текущую рыночную среду. Например, такие индикаторы, как ВВП, CPI и PPI, могут отражать текущий уровень экономического развития и инфляционное давление, помогая предприятиям понять спрос и предложение на рынке, прогнозировать рыночные тенденции и разрабатывать соответствующие рыночные стратегии.

2) Совершенствование разработки стратегий и планирования развития

Экономические показатели могут также помочь предприятиям лучше разрабатывать стратегии и планировать развитие. Мониторинг и анализ экономических показателей позволяет руководству предприятия понять текущую экономическую ситуацию и тенденции, прогнозировать будущие экономические тенденции и, таким образом, разрабатывать соответствующие стратегии и планировать развитие.

3) Оценка и контроль корпоративных рисков

Экономические показатели также помогают предприятиям оценивать и контролировать корпоративные риски. Например, компании могут прогнозировать экономические риски, понимая и обращая внимание на экономические показатели, такие как инфляция, денежно - кредитная политика и процентные ставки, и принимать соответствующие меры для контроля рисков.

4. Взаимодействие двух показателей в интересах развития предпринимательства

Финансовые и экономические показатели взаимосвязаны в развитии предприятий. Качество финансовых показателей напрямую влияет на изменения экономических показателей, которые также влияют на финансовые показатели. Например, когда экономическая среда хорошая, продажи предприятия могут быть увеличены, что приводит к росту доходов и прибыли предприятия; Рост доходов и прибыли также будет способствовать расширению бизнеса и дальнейшему укреплению экономической мощи предприятий. Поэтому руководство предприятия должно сосредоточиться на двух показателях одновременно и разработать более эффективные стратегии развития путем рационального использования информации по обоим показателям.

5. Выводы

Обобщая вышеприведенный анализ, мы можем сделать вывод, что как финансовые, так и экономические показатели играют важную роль в развитии компании. Финансовые показатели могут помочь руководству предприятия лучше понять финансовое положение и финансовые риски предприятия и, следовательно, принимать более обоснованные решения; С другой стороны, экономические показатели могут помочь предприятиям понять и оценить текущую рыночную конъюнктуру и макроэкономические условия и тем самым улучшить разработку стратегий и планирование развития. Поэтому руководство предприятия должно одновременно уделять внимание и использовать информацию по обоим показателям для содействия здоровому развитию бизнеса.

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ВАЖНОСТЬ ИНТЕГРИРОВАННОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ КОМПАНИИ

Аннотация. С изменениями на рынке и усилением корпоративной конкуренции, то, как компании могут улучшить свои стратегии интеграции, становится важным соображением для будущего развития бизнеса. В этой статье рассматривается как теоретическая, так и практическая важность стратегий интеграции для конкурентоспособности компаний и предлагаются рекомендации о том, как улучшить стратегии интеграции для развития компаний.

Ключевые слова: интегрированные стратегии; конкурентоспособность; изменения рынка; развитие предпринимательства; улучшение стратегии.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF AN INTEGRATED COMPANY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Abstract. With the changes in the market and the intensification of enterprise competition, how companies improve their integration strategies has become an important consideration for the future development of enterprises. This article will explore the importance of integration strategies for company competitiveness from both theoretical and practical perspectives, and propose relevant suggestions on how to improve integration strategies to promote company development.

Keywords: integration strategy; competitive power; Market changes; Enterprise development; Improvement strategy.

1. Значение стратегий интеграции для конкурентоспособности

Стратегия интеграции означает, что предприятие использует внутренние или внешние ресурсы для достижения оптимального распределения ресурсов посредством слияний, поглощений, союзов и других средств для повышения конкурентоспособности и рыночной позиции предприятия. Стратегия интеграции имеет следующие преимущества:

1) Повышение эффективности производства: стратегия интеграции может оптимизировать производственные процессы, сократить дублирование инвестиций и расточительство ресурсов, повысить эффективность производства.

2) Расширение доли рынка: Интеграционные стратегии могут быстро увеличить долю бизнеса на рынке и повысить его конкурентоспособность на рынке.

3) Улучшение инновационного потенциала: Интеграционные стратегии могут интегрировать технологии, таланты и возможности НИОКР предприятий, улучшать инновационные возможности и инновационные результаты.

4) Снижение корпоративных издержек: Интеграционные стратегии могут снизить затраты и повысить рентабельность бизнеса за счет оптимизации распределения ресурсов и управления ими.

2.Влияние рыночных изменений на стратегии интеграции

По мере того, как рынок меняется, стратегия интеграции также нуждается в постоянных изменениях и корректировках. Изменения на рынке можно разделить на следующие категории:

1) Технологические инновации: технологические инновации влияют на технологические возможности предприятий и рыночные потребности, создавая новые проблемы в выборе и осуществлении стратегий интеграции.

2) Законодательство: Изменения в законах и нормативных актах могут повлиять на соответствие и легитимность предприятий и требуют от них большей осторожности в отношении стратегий интеграции.

3) Экономические изменения: экономические изменения влияют на рыночную среду и финансовое положение предприятия и требуют соответствующих корректировок и изменений со стороны предприятия.

3.Совершенствование стратегий интеграции для содействия развитию компаний

Чтобы адаптироваться к изменениям на рынке, улучшение стратегий интеграции становится задачей для корпоративных политиков. Ниже приводится ряд рекомендаций:

1) Разработать полную стратегию интеграции и обеспечить выполнение: предприятиям необходимо разработать стратегию интеграции и обеспечить выполнение. Вся компания должна работать вокруг стратегии интеграции, чтобы обеспечить максимальную эффективность консолидации ресурсов.

2) С помощью технологических инноваций: предприятиям необходимо использовать технологические инновации, чтобы исследовать

новые способы интеграции и практические методы, а также объединить имеющиеся технологические силы с интеграционными стратегиями для повышения конкурентоспособности предприятий.

3) Рассмотрение взаимовыгодного сотрудничества: предприятиям необходимо рассмотреть способы взаимовыгодного сотрудничества, посредством сотрудничества с другими предприятиями для достижения совместного использования ресурсов, содействия инновациям, повышения рыночной конкурентоспособности и прибыльности предприятий.

4. Выводы

Интеграционные стратегии являются важным средством повышения конкурентоспособности предприятий в условиях рыночной конкуренции. По мере того, как изменения на рынке продолжают развиваться, предприятиям необходимо всегда быть бдительными и улучшать стратегии интеграции, чтобы способствовать быстрому развитию бизнеса. Предприятиям необходимо глубоко понять теоретические особенности стратегии интеграции, исходя из практики, активно изучать подходящие для них способы интеграции и практические пути, чтобы добиться лучшего развития.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ РАДИОЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕНОСТИ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ПРОГРАММ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация. Направления исследований в радиоэлектронной промышленности весьма актуальны, поскольку они могут оказать существенное влияние на разработку и внедрение новых технологий и продуктов. Поскольку отрасль постоянно развивается, исследования могут помочь компаниям оставаться конкурентоспособными, улучшать существующие продукты и создавать новые. Изучение тенденций развития радиоэлектронной промышленности состоит в том, чтобы понять направления, в котором движется отрасль и определить возможности для роста и инноваций. Радиоэлектронная промышленность постоянно развивается и меняется по мере развития технологий, и компаниям необходимо будет адаптироваться и внедрять инновации, чтобы оставаться конкурентоспособными.

Ключевые слова: радиоэлектронная промышленность, инновационное развитие, радиоэлектроника, предприятие, государственные программы.

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RESEARCH OF TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RADIO-ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY USING INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Abstract. Research directions in the radio-electronic industry are very relevant, since they can have a significant impact on the development and implementation of new technologies and products. As the industry is constantly evolving, research can help companies stay competitive, improve existing products and create new ones. Studying trends in the development of the radio-electronic industry is to understand the directions in which the industry is moving

and identify opportunities for growth and innovation. The electronics industry is constantly evolving and changing as technology evolves, and companies will need to adapt and innovate to remain competitive.

Keywords: radio-electronic industry, innovative development, radio electronics, enterprise, state programs.

Радиоэлектронная промышленность в Российской Федерации является одной из наиболее динамично развивающихся отраслей экономики. Развитие радиоэлектронной промышленности началось с обнаружения радиотехники в начале XX века. Тенденция развития отрасли во многом обусловлена достижениями в области технологий. По мере появления новых технологий и совершенствования существующих отрасль адаптируется и развивается в соответствии с меняющимися требованиями рынка. [3]

Одной из наиболее значимых тенденций последних лет стала конвергенция различных технологий. Современная радиоэлектронная промышленность охватывает различные области, такие как телекоммуникации, компьютерная техника, промышленная автоматика, медицинская техника, автомобильная техника и многое другое.

Одной из целей развития радиоэлектронной промышленности является разработка более эффективных и экономичных устройств, например, смартфонов, планшетов и ноутбуков. Кроме того, радиоэлектронная промышленность занимается созданием беспилотных летательных аппаратов, роботов и других транспортных систем.

Еще одной тенденцией в индустрии радиоэлектроники является все более широкое использование искусственного интеллекта (ИИ). Искусственный интеллект используется для повышения производительности и функциональности широкого спектра продуктов, от смартфонов и голосовых помощников до промышленного оборудования и медицинских приборов. Поскольку технология искусственного интеллекта продолжает развиваться и становиться все более изощренной, она, вероятно, окажет еще большее влияние на отрасль.

Тенденция к миниатюризации также оказывает значительное влияние на промышленность радиоэлектроники. По мере того как устройства становятся все меньше и портативнее, растет спрос на технологии, которые могут быть интегрированы во все более компактные форм-факторы [2].

Рассмотрим подробнее Федеральные программы, которые направлены на развитие радиоэлектронный промышленности:

1. Федеральная целевая программа «Развитие электронной компонентной базы и радиоэлектронной промышленности Российской Федерации» — государственная программа, направленная на развитие электронной компонентной базы и радиоэлектронной промышленности в России. Программа была запущена в 2013 году и рассчитана до 2025 года.

Основными задачами программы являются:

1. Развитие электронной компонентной базы в России и снижение зависимости страны от иностранных поставщиков.

2. Модернизировать и модернизировать радиоэлектронную промышленность России, повысить ее конкурентоспособность и увеличить долю на мировом рынке.

3. Поддерживать научно-исследовательскую деятельность в области радиоэлектроники, в том числе разработку новых технологий и продуктов.

4. Содействовать развитию малых и средних предприятий радиоэлектронной промышленности.

5. Развивать кадровый потенциал в области радиоэлектроники и повышать качество образования и подготовки кадров в этой области.

Программа предусматривает финансирование различных мероприятий, включая исследования и разработки, модернизацию и обновление производственных мощностей, обучение и образовательные программы, а также поддержку малых и средних предприятий. Ожидается, что программа будет способствовать развитию электронной компонентной базы и радиоэлектронной промышленности в России и повышению конкурентоспособности страны на мировом рынке [6].

2. Фонд «Сколково» — государственная организация, созданная в 2010 году для содействия развитию высокотехнологичных отраслей в России, в том числе радиоэлектроники. Фонд играет ключевую роль в реализации инновационной политики правительства России, поддерживает развитие инновационных проектов и стартапов в различных областях, включая информационные технологии, энергетику, биомедицину и космические технологии.

Фонд «Сколково» оказывает различные формы поддержки инновационным компаниям и стартапам, включая финансирование, наставничество и доступ к ресурсам, включая юридическую, финансовую и технологическую поддержку. Фонд также предоставляет платформу для общения и сотрудничества между новаторами, инвесторами и другими заинтересованными сторонами.

В области радиоэлектроники Фонд «Сколково» поддерживает разработку инновационных технологий и продуктов, в том числе связанных с беспроводной связью, Интернетом вещей и датчиками. Фонд оказывает финансирование и поддержку стартапам и компаниям, ориентированным на эти направления, а также сотрудничает с ведущими университетами и исследовательскими центрами для продвижения исследований и разработок в области радиоэлектроники.

В целом Фонд «Сколково» играет важную роль в содействии развитию высокотехнологичных отраслей в России, включая радиоэлектронику, и, как ожидается, будет способствовать росту и конкурентоспособности этих отраслей в будущем [7].

3. Российская венчурная компания (РВК) — государственный фонд, инвестирующий в высокотехнологичные стартапы и инновационные проекты, в том числе в электронной промышленности. Он был основан в 2006 году и с тех пор стал крупным игроком на российском венчурном рынке, предоставляя финансирование и поддержку перспективным компаниям, помогая им расти и добиваться успеха. РВК также работает над созданием прочной экосистемы для инноваций и предпринимательства в России, сотрудничая с университетами, научно-исследовательскими институтами и другими организациями для стимулирования инноваций и развития новых технологий [8].

4. Фонд содействия инновациям — российский государственный фонд, который оказывает финансовую поддержку инновационным проектам и стартапам в различных отраслях, в том числе в радиоэлектронной промышленности. Фонд был создан в 2011 году и направлен на содействие технологическим инновациям и экономическому развитию в России. Он предоставляет финансирование, опыт и другую поддержку инновационным компаниям и проектам, помогая им разрабатывать и коммерциализировать новые технологии. Фонд содействия инновациям также работает над созданием прочной инновационной экосистемы в России, сотрудничая с университетами, научно-исследовательскими институтами и другими организациями для развития образования, исследований и предпринимательства в сфере высоких технологи.

Эти программы обеспечивают поддержку исследований, разработок и инноваций в радиоэлектронной промышленности, которые могут помочь решить проблемы и повысить производительность и надежность радиоэлектронных систем в России.

В целом изучение тенденций развития радиоэлектронной промышленности все больше направлено на понимание роли когнитивных технологий и человекоориентированных концепций проектирования в формировании отрасли. Используя эти подходы, компании могут создавать продукты и услуги, которые являются более эффективными, действенными и успешными на рынке.

По данным Федеральной службы государственной статистики (Росстат), общий объем промышленного производства в радиоэлектронной промышленности России в 2022 году составил 2,8 трлн рублей (примерно 38 млрд долларов США). Это незначительное снижение по сравнению с предыдущим годом, когда общий объем промышленного производства в отрасли составлял 3,1 трлн рублей (примерно 42 млрд долларов США) [9].

Радиоэлектронная промышленность остается основным сектором экономики России, на долю которого приходится около 4% всего промышленного производства страны. Промышленность также является крупным работодателем, в котором работает более 300 000 человек. По отдельным подотраслям радиоэлектронной промышленности производство электронных компонентов и устройств является одним из крупнейших, на его долю приходится около 25% общего объема производства отрасли. Другие важные подотрасли включают производство телекоммуникационного оборудования, систем навигации и управления, военной электроники. Эта отрасль остается ключевой отраслью российской экономики, и ожидается, что в ближайшие годы она продолжит расти [2].

Наиболее эффективным инструментом управления инновационным развитием предприятий радиоэлектронной промышленности являются программы данного развития. Формирование инновационной программы развития радиоэлектронной промышленности включает в себя различные аспекты, которые позволяют себе учитывать все возможные факторы. Инновационные программы направлены на решение такой проблемы, как: развитие качественной, эффективной и перспективной отрасли.

Рассмотрим подробнее программы инновационного развития радиоэлектронной промышленности.

Государственная поддержка предприятий радиоэлектронной промышленности должна осуществляться посредством реализации по отношению к ним принципа государственного протекционизма в сферах бюджетно-финансовой, кредитной, налоговой и таможенной политики, обеспечения материально-техническими ресурсами, в организационно-правовой, социально-экономической и иных сферах деятельности.

Государственная программа Российской Федерации «Развитие электронной и радиоэлектронной промышленности на 2013 - 2025 годы». Данная программа была рассмотрена и одобрена на заседании Правительства Российской Федерации 25 октября 2012 года. Данная программа носит комплексный характер и отражает общесистемное развитие электроники и радиоэлектроники на долгосрочную перспективу с учётом мероприятий, реализуемых в рамках федеральных целевых программ.

Целью программы является повышение конкурентоспособности радиоэлектронной промышленности посредством создания инфраструктуры для развития приоритетных направлений, интеграции в международный рынок и реализации инновационного потенциала [1].

Для достижения указанной цели, используют следующие поставленные задачи:

1. Созданием научно-технического задела по перспективным радиоэлектронным технологиям;

2. Созданием современной научно-технической и производственно-технологической базы производства конкурентоспособных радиоэлектронных изделий;

3. Обеспечением в требуемых объёмах производства радиоэлектронных изделий для приоритетных образцов вооружения,

военной и специальной техники, определяющих перспективный облик Вооруженных сил Российской Федерации.

30 января 2022 года вышло постановление о продлении данной программы. Помимо продления программы расширяется перечень электронной техники, на производство которой можно взять льготный кредит по ставке до 5%. Как и прежде, с помощью кредитных средств можно приобрести электронную компонентную базу, комплектующие изделия и материалы, необходимые для производства техники. Максимальный размер кредита – 100 млрд рублей.

Программа льготного кредитования производителей электроники была запущена в марте 2022 года в рамках мер поддержки экономики в условиях внешнего санкционного давления и должна была завершиться в конце того же года. Решение о её продлении направлено на дальнейшее развитие производства электронной техники в России. На эти цели в 2023 году будет выделено около 7,5 млрд. рублей в рамках государственной программы «Развитие электронной и радиоэлектронной промышленности» [1].

Проблемы развития радиоэлектронной промышленности:

Сегодня большой ряд различных факторов обуславливает неопределенность результатов развития предприятий радиоэлектронной промышленности. Рассмотрим их подробнее:

1.Ограниченность ресурсов: производство радиоэлектроники требует больших затрат на разработку и производство компонентов, что может быть слишком дорого для мелких компаний.

2. Быстро меняющийся технологический прогресс: постоянное изменение спроса на более новые и инновационные устройства постоянно требуют привлечения и вкладывают деньги в исследования и разработки.

3. Недостаточное количество высококвалифицированных специалистов: производство радиоэлектроники требует наличия специалистов с высокой квалификацией и знанием современных технологий, что может быть проблемой для развития отрасли в некоторых регионах.

4. Конкуренция на мировом рынке: сильная конкуренция на мировом рынке может способствовать продвижению продукции крупных компаний.

5. Регулирование отрасли: федеральные бюджеты и прочие регуляторные органы сильно замедляют процесс развития и становятся барьером для мелких компаний [5, с. 102].

Перспективы развития радиоэлектронной промышленности.

У радиоэлектронной промышленности большое будущее, поскольку она является ключевым фактором технического прогресса во многих областях. Некоторые из основных перспектив дальнейшего развития отрасли включают в себя:

1. Повышенный спрос на электронные продукты: по мере того, как люди во всем мире становятся все более связанными и зависимыми от технологий, спрос на электронные продукты будет продолжать расти. Это включает в себя все, от смартфонов и ноутбуков до бытовой техники и медицинского оборудования.

2. Появление новых технологий. Радиоэлектронная промышленность является ключевым двигателем инноваций, и постоянно появляются новые технологии. Сюда входят разработки в таких областях, как сети 5G, искусственный интеллект и Интернет вещей.

3. Растущее значение кибербезопасности. Поскольку все больше и больше данных передается и хранится в электронном виде, кибербезопасность становится все более серьезной проблемой. Это открывает новые возможности для компаний, которые могут разрабатывать эффективные решения в области кибербезопасности.

4. Выход на новые рынки. Радиоэлектронная промышленность уже является крупным мировым игроком, но еще есть много возможностей для роста на развивающихся рынках, таких как Индия, Африка и Юго-Восточная Азия. Поскольку эти рынки продолжают развиваться, спрос на электронные продукты и услуги будет быстро расти [5, с. 132].

В целом, у радиоэлектронной отрасли большое будущее, обусловленное сочетанием технологических инноваций, растущего спроса на электронные продукты и расширения мировых рынков. Таким образом, компании, которые могут идти в ногу со временем и продолжать внедрять инновации, скорее всего, будут очень успешными в ближайшие годы.

В заключение следует отметить, что изучение тенденций развития радиоэлектронной промышленности является важной областью исследований, поскольку оно дает представление о технологических достижениях и требованиях рынка, которые стимулируют рост отрасли. Следуя этим тенденциям, компании могут опережать события и оставаться конкурентоспособными в постоянно меняющейся отрасли.

Радиоэлектронная промышленность Российской Федерации показала значительный рост за последнее десятилетие. Развитие отрасли обусловлено целым рядом факторов, в том числе развитием новых технологий, государственной политикой, способствующей росту отрасли, и увеличением инвестиций как отечественных, так и иностранных инвесторов. К основным тенденциям отрасли относятся развитие микроэлектроники, радиочастотных технологий, беспроводной связи, автоматизации проектирования электроники. Кроме того, правительство реализовало различные политики для поддержки развития отрасли, включая налоговые льготы, субсидии и инвестиционные программы. Отраслевые ассоциации также сыграли важную роль в развитии сотрудничества между компаниями и расширении инноваций в отрасли. В целом будущее радиоэлектронной отрасли в Российской Федерации выглядит многообещающе, и ожидается, что в ближайшие годы она продолжит расти и расширяться.

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АНАСТОМОТИЧЕСКАЯ УРЕТРОПЛАСТИКА ПРИ СТРИКТУРАХ УРЕТРЫ

Аннотация. На сегодняшний день в виду урбанизации и индустриализации общества отмечается рост заболеваемости стриктурами уретры в связи с транспортным травматизмом. Согласно мнению некоторых авторов, в будущем закономерно увеличение количества больных стриктурами уретры в связи с повсеместным распространением эндоуретральных методов лечения по поводу доброкачественной гиперплазии предстательной железы и мочекаменной болезни.

Ключевые слова: уретра, стриктура, анастомоз, уретропластика, травма, заболевание.

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ANASTOMOTIC URETHROPLASTY FOR URETHRA TRICTURES

Annotation. Today, in view of the urbanization and industrialization of society, there is an increase in the incidence of urethral strictures due to transport injuries. According to some authors, in the future, it is natural to increase the number of patients with urethral strictures due to the widespread use of endourethral methods of treatment for benign prostatic hyperplasia and urolithiasis.
Keywords: urethra, stricture, anastomosis, urethroplasty, trauma, disease.

На сегодняшний день в виду урбанизации и индустриализации общества отмечается рост заболеваемости стриктурами уретры в связи с транспортным травматизмом. Согласно мнению некоторых авторов, в будущем закономерно увеличение количества больных стриктурами уретры в связи с повсеместным распространением эндоуретральных методов лечения по поводу доброкачественной гиперплазии предстательной железы и мочекаменной болезни.

Цель исследования - анализ анастомотической уретропластики без пересечения спонгиозного тела при стриктурах уретры.

Материал и методы исследования: В клиническую группу вошли 10 пациентов, которым была выполнена «анастомотическая уретропластика без пересечения спонгиозного тела». Медиана возраста пациентов составила 68.5 лет, при этом надо отметить, что 5 пациентов (31.3%) были моложе 45 лет, а 8 пациентов (50%) были старше 70. По этиологическому фактору преобладали стриктуры уретры ятрогенного генеза (68.8%). При этом в 10 из 15 случаев формирование стриктуры было поздним осложнением трансуретральных вмешательств. В подавляющем большинствеслучаев стриктура (93.3%) локализовалась в проксимальном части бульбозного отдела уретры. Это место типично для травмы мочеиспускательного канала во время трансуретрального введения инструментов. Пациентам с посттравматическими стриктурами подобные операции не выполнялись, в связи с прогнозированием наличия в зоне стриктуры спонгиофиброза. Показанием к операции служили: стриктура бульбозного отдела уретры, протяженностью менее 2.0 см и не имеющей посттравматический генез.

Результаты исследования: У всех пациентов имелись нарушения мочеиспускания средней и тяжелой степени тяжести, что приводило к значимому снижению качества жизни. Это отразилось в величине среднего показателя по шкале IPSS равного 23.6 баллов, медиане показателя балла QoL равного 4.5 баллам.

Все пациенты моложе 45 лет имели сохранную эректильную функцию. Среднее значение показателя домена эректильной функции МИЭФ 30 у них составило 23.25 ± 2.1 баллов. У всех пациентов старше 70 лет имело место эректильная дисфункция тяжелой степени. Показатель домена ЭФ в шкале МИЭФ-30у них был равен 1 баллу.

У всех пациентов, с сохранной половой функцией, никаких сексуальных дисфункций в виде снижения кровенаполнения, чувствительности головки полового члена, эректильной или эякуляторной дисфункции не было.

Послеоперационные осложнения были зарегистрированы у 2х пациентов. У одного на 2е сутки после операции была диагностирована незначительная гематома мягких тканей промежности, не повлиявшая на изменение терапии в послеоперационном периоде. У второго пациента возник острый эпидидимит на 18 сутки после операции, который был вылечен консервативной терапией.

Все пациенты были активизированы вечером в день операции. Для купирования болевого симптома использовались нестероидные противовоспалительные средства. Антибактериальная терапия не назначалась. Время пребывания пациента после операции в стационаре составило 2-3 дня. Пациент выписывался из стационара с уретральным катетером. Амбулаторно в назначенный день выполняласьретроградная перикатетерная уретрография. При отсутствии затека контрастного вещества удаление уретрального катетера совмещалось с выполнением микционной цистоуретрографии. В это же или на следующий день пациент выполнял урофлоуметрию.

Вывод. Инструментальные вмешательства на уретре, в особенности трансуретральная резекция, могут приводить к развитию так называемых «сфинктерных стриктур», потому что фиброзные изменения затрагивают сфинктер уретры, либо локализуются на границе бульбозного и мембранозного отделов уретры

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ПРОСТАТА БЕЗИ ХАВФСИЗ ГИПЕРПЛАЗИЯСИ ТАШРИХИДАН СЎНГИ ЯЛЛИҒЛАНИШНИ ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШ

Аннотацияси. Простата безн хавфсиз гиперплазияси (ПБХГ) катта ёшдаги эркаклар орасида кўп учрайдиган касаллик (кўпроқ 50 ёшдан кейин). Бутун дунёда ўтказилган илмий тадқиқотлар, бу касалликни прогрессив кечишини исботлаган. Эпидемиологик текширувлар хозирги кунда катта ёшдаги одамлар сони ортиб бораётгани ва касаллик ёшга хос прогрессиялашини хисобга олиб, касалликни самарали даволаш муаммосини хал қилиш мухим масала эканлигини кўрсатмоқда.

Калит сўзлар: простата бези, ёш, эркак, белгилар, касаллик, даволаш, инфекция

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PREVENTION OF INFLAMMATION AFTER SURGERY OF BENIGN PROSTATE HYPERPLASIA

Annotation. Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is a common disease among older men (more often after 50 years). Scientific studies conducted around the world have proven that this disease is progressive. Epidemiological studies show that the problem of effective treatment of the disease is relevant, given the increase in the number of elderly people and the age-related course of the disease.
Keywords: prostate gland, age, man, symptom, disease, treatment, infection.

Простата бези хавфсиз гиперплазияси (ПБХГ) катта ёшдаги эркаклар орасида кўп учрайдиган касаллик (кўпроқ 50 ёшдан кейин). Бутун дунёда ўтказилган илмий тадқиқотлар, бу касалликни прогрессив кечишини исботлаган. Эпидемиологик текширувлар хозирги кунда катта ёшдаги одамлар сони ортиб бораётгани ва касаллик ёшга хос прогрессиялашини хисобга олиб, касалликни самарали даволаш муаммосини хал қилиш мухим масала эканлигини кўрсатмоқда.

Тадқиқот мақсади: простата бези хавфсиз гиперплазияси ташрихидан сунги яллиғланишни олдини олиш.

Тадқикот усуллари: Ўтказилаётган илмий иш АДТИ клиникаси урология бўлимида ташрих ўтказган 2019-2022-йиллардаги 56та беморда простата бези хавфсиз гиперплазиясида (ПБХГ) трансуретрал резекциясидан кейинги холат ўрганилди.

ПБХГ ташхислаш дастури ўз олдига қуйидаги мақсадни қўяди: касалликни аниқлаш, қовуқ фаолияти бузилишининг характерини ва даражасини ҳамда йўлдош асоратларни аниқлаш; ПБ бошқа касалликлари ва сийишнинг бузилиши симптомлари билан намоён бўладиган ҳолатлар билан дифференциал ташхислаш; оптимал даволаш усулини танлаш.

Барча беморлар 2та гуруҳига бўлинган. I гуруҳ беморлари - таққослашлар (27 та кузатув) - операциядан олдин ва кейин анъанавий терапия, II гуруҳ беморлари - асосий гуруҳ (26 та кузатув) - операциядан олдинги тайёргарлик ва операциядан кейинги даволанишга галавит кунига 100 мг дозада 2 кун олдин ва 4 кундан кейин қўшилган.

Тадқиқот натижалари: Сурункали простатит 56 та бемордан 21 тасида (37.5%) аниқланган ва буларни простата суюқлиги текширилганда лейкоцитоз юқори кўрсаткичда топилган.

Простата секретида қуйидагилар аниқланди: гемолитик стафилококк - 3, эпидермал стафилококк - 5, яшил стрептококк - 1, протеус вулгарис - 5 энтеробактерия - 2.

Шу билан бирга сийдикни озиқ мухитда экиб микрофлорани кўрилганда куйдагилар аникланди: энтеробактерия - 4, гемолитик стафилококк - 2, протеус вулгарис - 7, псевдомонас - 4, клебсиелла - 1, уреаплазма - 2.

Деярли барча беморлар сийишнинг қийинлашиши ва кўпайиши, сийдик пуфагининг тўлиқ бўшатилмаслиги, сийдикнинг суст оқими, ноктурия, пастки орқа ва қориннинг пастки қисмида оғриқ, сийдик йўлидаги оғриқ, сийдикдаги қон аралашмаси ҳақида шикоят қилишади. ПБХГ касаллигининг ТУР ташхиси олингунга қадар давомийлиги 3 йилдан 10 йилгача бўлган; IPSSнинг умумий балли 20-35, ҳаёт сифатини баҳолаш индекси эса 4-6.

Хулоса: ПБХГ ТУРининг юқумли ва яллиғланиш асоратларини олдини олиш учун галавитдан фойдаланишнинг ижобий натижалари даволашнинг замонавий тенденцияларига тўлиқ мос келади, юқумли ўзига хос бўлмаган асоратлар ва касалликлар, уларнинг асоси иммуномодуляторлардан оқилона фойдаланиш билан ўз вақтида иммунокорригацион терапия ҳисобланади.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРОБЛЕМ, С КОТОРЫМИ СТАЛКИВАЕТСЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ БЛОКЧЕЙН, И СТРАТЕГИЙ ИХ ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация. Блокчейн является популярной революционной интегрированной инновационной технологией в последние годы и является основной технологией для продвижения промышленных инноваций. Моя страна рассматривает блокчейн как ключевую технологию стратегического развития.В статье сначала вводится концепция и характеристики блокчейна, затем анализируются семь проблем, с которыми сталкивается блокчейн на техническом и нетехническом уровнях, и, наконец, предлагаются четыре стратегии преодоления этих проблем.

Ключевые слова: блокчейн; ценность; надзор за отраслью; современное управление.

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RESEARCH ON THE CHALLENGES FACED BY BLOCKCHAIN AND THE COUNTERMEASURES

Annotation. Blockchain is a popular revolutionary integrated innovation technology in recent years and is the mainstream technology to promote industrial innovation. My country considers blockchain as a key technology for strategic development. The article first introduces the concept and characteristics of blockchain, then analyzes seven problems that blockchain faces at technical and non-technical levels, and finally proposes four strategies to overcome these problems.

Keywords: blockchain; value; industry supervision; modern management.

Блокчейн является популярной революционной интегрированной инновационной технологией в последние годы и является основной технологией для продвижения промышленных инноваций. Моя страна рассматривает блокчейн как ключевую технологию стратегического развития.Однако, как новая технология, блокчейн должен иметь недостатки на ранних стадиях разработки и сталкиваться со многими проблемами.Таким образом, очень ценной задачей является проведение всестороннего анализа проблем, с которыми сталкивается технология блокчейн, и предложение стратегий преодоления, способствующих непрерывному и эффективному использованию технологии блокчейн в реальной экономике, а также преобразованию и модернизации промышленности[52].

1）Концепция блокчейна

Блокчейн [53] - это интегрированная и инновационная технология, построенная с использованием множества существующих зрелых научных и технологических технологий, таких как распределенное хранение данных, передача "точка-точка", механизмы консенсуса и алгоритмы шифрования.Блокчейн родился из Биткоина, но благодаря децентрализации Биткоина и надежной и стабильной работе автономии он демонстрирует революционные перспективы применения технологии блокчейн для осуществления кредитных переводов в распределенных условиях, тем самым постепенно привлекая глобальное внимание к развитию технологии блокчейн. Внимание.Что касается определения блокчейна, то академическое сообщество не сформировало единства по этому вопросу. В этой статье предполагается, что блокчейн - это, по сути, недифференцированная распределенная общая база данных, принадлежащая и поддерживаемая всеми участвующими узлами (субъектами).

2）Проблемы, стоящие перед развитием блокчейна

Блокчейн - это сложный дизайн и продуманная техническая структура, и это технологическая инновация, которая объединяет результаты исследований различных дисциплин на ранней стадии. Однако технология блокчейн не безупречна, и в ней также есть проблемы и дефекты. Эти проблемы и дефекты привели к возникновению проблем и вызовов для применения блокчейна в финансах, а также в других коммерческих приложениях .В частности, Блокчейн сталкивается с техническими и нетехническими проблемами.

Блокчейн [54] - это технологическая платформа и инфраструктура. Подобно TCP /IP, блокчейн делит основные функции на шесть уровней, позволяя каждому уровню взаимодействовать и поддерживать друг друга для обеспечения нормальной работы всей блокчейн-системы. Блокчейн

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очень похож на TCP/IP. По сути, это упорядоченная технологическая платформа, сформированная изысканной архитектурой ряда сложных технологий, протоколов и алгоритмов. Очень сложно модифицировать и настраивать уровень ниже прикладного. Например, для хорошо построенного дома интерьер отделку дома можно обновить, но изменить каркас и фундамент дома в принципе невозможно. Это равносильно сносу дома и началу все сначала, поэтому в блокчейн-приложениях есть поговорка “одна цепочка, одно приложение”. С текущей точки зрения, все многоузловые цепочки операций и обслуживания, особенно публичные цепочки, после того, как блокчейн начнет функционировать, поскольку реестр блокчейна не может быть изменен, чрезвычайно сложно добиться устранения уязвимостей в масштабах всей сети или корректировки протокола. Если блокчейн обновляется без сети-по общему мнению, конечным результатом является то, что блокчейн распадается на две цепочки, также известные как хард-форк, и форк блокчейна нанесет значительный ущерб ценности и жизнеспособности “оригинального” блокчейна.И у Биткоина, и у Эфириума в первые дни были хардфорки, и стоимость Биткоина и Эфириума резко колебалась во время хардфорков.Таким образом, эластичность настройки блокчейн-системы на поздней стадии применения не может сравниться с другими системами.

Блокчейн-система использует асимметричное шифрование для проверки личности пользователя, то есть, чтобы стать узлом в блокчейн-системе, пользователь должен получить уникальный открытый ключ и уникальный закрытый ключ, который соответствует ему, путем регистрации.Пользователь использует закрытый ключ для аутентификации и авторизации всех действий, связанных с транзакциями с активами.Таким образом, в блокчейн-системе закрытый ключ является единственным ваучером, подтверждающим право собственности на учетную запись, и единственным пропуском для транзакций, поэтому в блокчейн-системе секретный ключ является единственным способом защиты активов учетной записи.Как только закрытый ключ пользователя забыт или утерян, пользователь больше не может получать активы соответствующей учетной записи с открытым ключом.Кроме того, если пользователь утечет секретный ключ, сам секретный ключ не может быть изменен. После незаконного перевода активов учетной записи украденные активы не будут восстановлены из-за отсутствия отката блокчейн-транзакций.Таким образом, в блокчейне нет механизма возмещения ущерба в случае потери активов, вызванной проблемой с закрытым ключом пользователя. Таким образом, слишком разовые меры безопасности стали одним из основных факторов, ограничивающих применение блокчейна.

3）Стратегии преодоления для устойчивого и здорового развития блокчейна

① Общее национальное планирование на высшем уровне

Блокчейн в настоящее время стал важным полем битвы в борьбе за научную и технологическую мощь ведущих стран мира.В 2019 году, во время 18-го коллективного исследования Политбюро Центрального комитета, Генеральный секретарь Си Цзиньпин подчеркнул важность блокчейна как важного прорыва в самонаправляемых инновациях основных технологий и ускорил продвижение технологии блокчейн, а также промышленных инноваций и развития.Поэтому блокчейн, несомненно, является важной стратегией развития науки и технологий в нашей стране.Для того чтобы блокчейн в Китае развивался быстро и успешно и как можно скорее захватил стратегические высоты, стране особенно необходимо разработать план на высшем уровне и разработать общий план.Первый заключается в ускорении внедрения национальных стандартов для блокчейна, так что развитие отрасли может следовать единых технических требований и стандартов, а также сокращения отходов ресурсов; во-вторых, выяснить пути технологического развития, сосредоточиться на развитии альянса цепи и преодолеть ряд ключевых технологий, невозможный треугольник проблема может быть окончательно прорван в альянсе цепи; в-третьих, инновации наблюдением модель, уточнить предмет надзора и правоохранительных органов, расширить возможности научного и технического надзора, и внедрение инновационных надзору модель, основанная на цифровых надзора мышления, чтобы добиться реального времени наблюдение, прозрачный контроль, совместный контроль и эффективное наблюдение; в-четвертых, ускорить улучшение правовой системы, использовать постоянному совершенствованию законов и правил по защите прав и интересов лиц, участвующих в цепочке, и разъяснить юридические позиционирование блокчейн. Тема блокчейна и собственности, прав и интересов активов данные, сгенерированные в операции, правовой и т. д.; В-пятых, чтобы построить экологическую приложений, содействовать применению норм блокчейн индустрии, стимулировать мощный крупных предприятий для реализации инновационных приложений в индустрии блокчейна, и постепенно выстроить индустрию блокчейн-экологический кружок; в-шестых, для повышения талант подготовку усилия, в полной мере играть и интегрировать различные ресурсы вузов, предприятий и населения. Многоуровневая система обучения и сертификации системы сформулированы различные ресурсы, обеспечить достаточную поддержку талантов для развития блокчейн в нашей стране.

② Осведомленность регулирующих органов о том, как придерживаться конечной цели

Являясь стратегической новой технологией для будущих промышленных инноваций и развития, БЛОКЧЕЙН постоянно увеличивает число предприятий, использующих блокчейн-схему в нашей стране. Блокчейн-индустрия демонстрирует быстрое и диверсифицированное развитие в нашей стране, что создает проблемы для надзора за блокчейн-индустрией. Особенно в финансовой сфере, где блокчейн используется относительно широко, инновационные приложения не могут повторять ошибок родственных форматов интернет-финансов. В настоящее время нормативные акты и политика Китая в отношении поставщиков информационных услуг на блокчейне содержат только "Положения об управлении информационными услугами на блокчейне", которые реализуют управление записями для поставщиков информационных услуг на блокчейне.Однако политики регулирования, основанной только на макроуровне, недостаточно, поскольку существуют очевидные различия и особенности в конкретных отраслевых приложениях.Следовательно, в настоящее время необходимо как можно скорее продвигать меры по управлению информационными сервисами блокчейна в различных отраслях и разъяснять конкретное распределение прав и интересов, негативные списки и юридические обязанности каждой участвующей организации.

Исходя из предпосылки уточнения регулятивных обязанностей и границ, регулирующие органы должны придерживаться принципов надзора в соответствии с законом, внедрять сеть управления в соответствии с законом в управление блокчейном и обеспечивать безопасное и упорядоченное развитие блокчейна, особенно использование блокчейна для оспаривания подрывать суверенитет страны, воздействовать на господствующие идеологии, создавать дезинформацию с целью нарушения общественного порядка и присвоения богатства людей. Надзор за запрещенной деятельностью с нулевой терпимостью. Для некоторых ориентированных на будущее передовых инновационных приложений на основе блокчейна, но трудно точно уловить их ценностный подтекст, следует использовать комбинированный метод надзора за инновациями, состоящий из пилотного надзора, надзора в песочнице и итеративного надзора. Если инновационные приложения, которые также затрагивают интересы общественности, также должны создавать фонд рисков, как только субъект проекта применения блокчейн-инноваций ведет себя противозаконно, фонд риска может быть использован для компенсации пострадавшим прав и интересов.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СТРАТЕГИИ ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ МОДЕЛИ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ ЛОГИСТИКИ НА ОСНОВЕ БЛОКЧЕЙНА

Аннотация. В логистической отрасли интеллектуальная логистика - это передовая бизнес-модель, в основном основанная на интегрированных интеллектуальных технологиях для оптимизации и изменения традиционных логистических моделей и процессов и т.д., она может реализовать автоматическую идентификацию, отслеживаемость, интеллектуальную оптимизацию всей производственной цепочки логистической отрасли, принятие решений в режиме реального времени соответствующее развитие нового формата логистического бизнеса.Однако, поскольку интеллектуальные логистические компании работают по замкнутому циклу, а барьеры для входа в индустрию интеллектуальной логистики относительно высоки, это не способствует развитию отрасли в долгосрочной перспективе.Использование технологии блокчейн для обеспечения "умной логистики" может изменить модель функционирования и обслуживания "умной логистики", а также обеспечить совместную работу и развитие между несколькими центрами "умной логистики", создавая тем самым интегрированную модель цепочки поставок.В этой статье в основном анализируется, как блокчейн расширяет возможности предприятий интеллектуальной логистики, и анализируются текущие дилеммы модели интеллектуальной логистики. Ввиду существующих недостатков предлагается, что, если вы хотите ускорить интеграцию технологии блокчейн и индустрии интеллектуальной логистики, вы можете усилить дизайн верхнего уровня и сосредоточиться на политике ориентация; поощрять инновации и развитие технологий, с тем чтобы способствовать трансформации и развитию интеллектуальных логистических корпоративных платформ.

Ключевые слова: блокчейн; интеллектуальная логистика; операционная модель.

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RESEARCH OF THE OPTIMIZATION STRATEGY OF THE BLOCKCHAIN-BASED INTELLIGENT LOGISTICS MODEL

Summary. In the logistics industry, intelligent logistics - It is an advanced business model, mainly based on integrated intelligent technologies to optimize and change traditional logistics models and processes, etc., it can realize automatic identification, traceability, intelligent optimization of the entire production chain of the logistics industry, real-time decision-making and the development of a new logistics business format.However, since intelligent logistics companies operate in a closed cycle, and the barriers to entry into the intelligent logistics industry are relatively high, this does not contribute to the development of the industry in the long term.The use of blockchain technology to provide smart logistics can change the model of operation and maintenance of smart logistics, as well as ensure collaboration and development between several smart logistics centers, thereby creating an integrated supply chain model.This article mainly analyzes how blockchain expands the capabilities of intelligent logistics enterprises, and the current dilemmas of the intelligent logistics model are analyzed. In view of the existing shortcomings, it is suggested that if you want to accelerate the integration of blockchain technology and the intelligent logistics industry, you can strengthen the top-level design and focus on policy orientation; encourage innovation and technology development in order to facilitate the transformation and development of intelligent logistics enterprise platforms.

Keywords: blockchain; intelligent logistics; operational model.

В последние годы логистическая отрасль нашей страны достигла стремительного развития. Есть две основные причины. Во-первых, из-за корректировки структуры экономики нашей страны общий объем розничных продаж продемонстрировал значительную тенденцию роста, что способствовало развитию логистической отрасли. Масштабы постепенно увеличивались. вырос.Во-вторых, поскольку в настоящее время логистическая система стала более интеллектуальной и информатизированной, логистическая отрасль в целом вступила в эру интеллекта по сравнению с прошлым.Ввиду применения технологии блокчейн в интеллектуальной логистике Министерство промышленности и информационных технологий предложило в "Плане реализации по отбору новых демонстрационных проектов потребления информации", что необходимо применять искусственный интеллект, технологию блокчейн, технологию Интернета вещей и т.д. для отслеживания информации в логистике и весь процесс логистического тестирования, направленный на продвижение логистической отрасли, может снизить затраты и увеличить выгоды.Основываясь на характеристиках технологии блокчейн, в этой статье анализируется, как технология блокчейн будет использоваться в индустрии интеллектуальной логистики, и дилеммы в развитии логистической отрасли на данном этапе, а также предлагается, как оптимизировать развитие интеллектуальной логистики в рамках продвижения технологии блокчейн, и предлагаются контрмеры развития, надеясь чтобы помочь развитию интеллектуальной логистики с применением блокчейна.

1. Как блокчейн расширяет возможности логистической отрасли

(1) Авторизация на блокчейне помогает преодолеть информационные барьеры и осуществить обмен информацией

Применение технологии блокчейн к интеллектуальной логистике может помочь логистической отрасли преодолеть разрозненность информации и, в конечном счете, реализовать обмен информацией.Основной принцип применения заключается в использовании технологии цифровой подписи и асимметричной технологии для решения проблемы авторизованного доступа ко многим системам в логистике, чтобы избежать громоздкой сверки или автономной стыковки из-за меня, а также управления клиентами, спроса на продукцию и других аспектов передачи информации.Использование этого метода может решить проблему недостатка информации в индустрии интеллектуальной логистики, тем самым разрушая барьеры между предприятиями, преодолевая информационные барьеры и, таким образом, эффективно снижая стоимость распространения информации[55].

(2) Расширение возможностей блокчейна помогает контролировать прослеживаемость логистики

Если технология блокчейн будет применена в модели интеллектуальной логистики, это может помочь логистическим компаниям контролировать прослеживаемость.Причина в том, что децентрализованная технология в блокчейне интегрирована с технологией Интернета вещей и технологией облачных вычислений, а использование распределенного блокчейна в качестве основы приложения может сделать поток операционного капитала предприятий более понятным и безопасным.Если происходит авария в области логистики и транспортной безопасности, соответствующие регулирующие органы могут использовать эту технологию для проверки всех аспектов всего логистического процесса и выяснения причины.Кроме того, применение технологии блокчейн к интеллектуальным логистическим системам может помочь правительственным учреждениям и регулирующим ведомствам проводить проверки данных, осуществлять распределение ресурсов и построение системы контроля информации о грузах, а также постоянно повышать эффективность отслеживания и надзора за логистической отраслью.

[55] Фан Руджун.Исследование механизма технологии блокчейн, позволяющей построить интеллектуальную логистическую платформу для угольных предприятий [J]. Китайский уголь,2022,48(09):80-86.DOI:10.19880/j.cnki.скк.2022.09.012.

(3) Расширение возможностей блокчейна может реализовать многоцентровую логистическую систему поставок

Собственная распределенная система технологии блокчейн и консенсусный протокол могут хранить все данные и информацию в логистическом проекте в узлах предприятий, участвующих в обмене данными, чтобы создать реестр, который может контролироваться всеми участвующими предприятиями, так что участники могут получать доступ и контролировать его в любое время.Реализовать распределенный учет логистики и внедрить многостороннюю перекрестную верификацию блокчейн-сети, которая может гарантировать, что все данные и информация, записанные в блокчейн, являются правдивыми и надежными, что может не только снизить стоимость доверия между кооперативными предприятиями, но и осуществлять бизнес кредитной отчетности на основе финансовой структуры, который вносит значительный вклад в решение финансовых трудностей малых и средних логистических предприятий[56].

2. Дилемма развития интеллектуальной логистики на основе блокчейна

(1) Разработка "умной логистики" на высшем уровне является недостаточной, а поддерживающая последующая деятельность - недостаточной

Сейчас цели и планы развития логистической отрасли сформулированы страной, но цели развития, планы и идеи smart logistics все еще не очень ясны. Специфика работы заключается в том, что вспомогательные средства smart logistics недостаточны, существуют проблемы в применении технологии smart logistics, и есть также проблемы в системе развития интеллектуальной логистики. Текущее построение системы является относительно отсталым, а формирование талантов в отрасли и механизм обучения существующих талантов несовершенны.

(2) Эксплуатационные расходы на интеллектуальную логистику слишком высоки, а применение информационных технологий недостаточно

По сравнению с эффективностью традиционной логистики эффективность индустрии интеллектуальной логистики была значительно повышена, но в настоящее время наша страна все еще находится на низком уровне в индустрии интеллектуальной логистики по сравнению с развитыми странами за рубежом.Некоторые предприятия снизили свою эффективность из-за роста эксплуатационных расходов на интеллектуальную логистику, и всем им также не хватало конкурентоспособности и выносливости для последующего развития на всем рынке.Кроме того, механизм совместного использования логистики еще не сформирован, и роль платформы публичной информации о логистике используется не в полной мере.

[56] Фу Яньин.Исследование по разработке интеллектуальной логистики на основе блокчейна [J]. Проектирование и управление логистикой,2022,44(06):10-13.

Применение информационных технологий, блокчейна и технологий больших данных все еще находится в относительно отстающем состоянии. В целом степень информатизации, интеллекта и уровень автоматизации интеллектуальной логистики невысок.

(3) В сфере интеллектуальной логистики не хватает системообразующих предприятий, а структура и планировка недостаточно разумны

В целом, нынешние масштабы индустрии интеллектуальной логистики невелики, степень организации недостаточно высока, а логистические предприятия, у которых отсутствует системообразующий элемент, нецелесообразны. Общая структура и планировка бизнеса неразумны. Индустрия интеллектуальной логистики по-прежнему сохраняет “маленький и разбросанный” характер. Она не претерпела изменений и по-прежнему очень едина с точки зрения методов ведения бизнеса. Кроме того, необходимо срочно усилить координацию между регионами. Противоречия между провинциями и регионами в отношении преимуществ интеллектуальной логистики и интегрированной логистики более заметны, а ресурсные преимущества метода логистики используются не в полной мере.

3. Стратегия оптимизации модели интеллектуальной логистики на основе блокчейна

(1) На уровне политики создайте высокоуровневый дизайн интеллектуальной логистики[57]

Сейчас разработка платформы smart logistics вступила в период “узкого места”. Основная проблема заключается в том, что барьеры в середине интеллектуальных логистических предприятий относительно высоки, что привело к тому, что некоторые операционные звенья предприятия достигли развития "интеллекта", но вся цепочка логистической отрасли не достигла развитие “интеллекта”.Индустрия интеллектуальной логистики стремится объединить концепцию развития, и реализация модернизации производственной цепочки всей отрасли неотделима от руководства и поддержки правительства.В частности, правительственным учреждениям необходимо хорошо поработать над проектированием на высшем уровне, внедрить методы ведения переговоров и коммуникации, содействовать коммуникации и обменам между межведомственными и ведущими предприятиями интеллектуальной логистики и создать систему, которая соответствует управлению всеми предприятиями интеллектуальной логистики на национальном уровне.Каждая провинция и город должны исходить из своей собственной ситуации развития, прояснить позиционирование логистической отрасли в регионе, а также

[57] Фу Яньин.Исследование по разработке интеллектуальной логистики на основе блокчейна [J]. Проектирование и управление логистикой,2022,44(06):10-13.

соответствовать особенностям социально-экономического развития, чтобы они могли сформулировать наиболее последовательную стратегию быстрого развития интеллектуальной логистики, подчеркивая при этом местные особенности, она также может обслуживать общую ситуацию во всей логистической отрасли, чтобы еще больше способствовать укреплению демонстрационных проектов, таких как провинциальные и муниципальные центры интеллектуальной логистической сети, распределительные центры и диспетчерские центры.Все провинции и города должны стремиться быть примером и демонстрацией, сформировать демонстрационную базу для умной логистики и построить демонстрационное предприятие, чтобы играть ведущую роль в развитии умной логистики по всей стране.

(2) На техническом уровне усилить техническую поддержку интеллектуальной логистики

Применение технологии блокчейн к интеллектуальной логистике может постоянно усиливать техническую поддержку интеллектуальной логистики, устранять ограничения логистических технологий и постоянно ускорять технологические инновации, основанные на потребностях сценариев, которые могут использоваться в сочетании, тем самым обеспечивая интеграцию технологии блокчейн с облачными вычислениями, Интернетом вещей и другими технологиями. технология больших данных.Однако, судя по текущей ситуации с приложением, все еще существует множество технических проблем, которые еще предстоит решить.Например, в технических аспектах технологии блокчейн, таких как архитектура хранения данных, смарт-контракты, механизмы консенсуса, а также конфиденциальность и безопасность, технологию еще предстоит усовершенствовать, чтобы способствовать тенденции развития непрерывного расширения цепочки поставок интеллектуальной логистики.Учитывая эти проблемы, правительству необходимо взять на себя инициативу и организовать сотрудничество университетов, интеллектуальных логистических компаний и научно-исследовательских институтов.Необходимо сочетать актуальные потребности в развитии интеллектуальной логистики, постоянно формулировать направления исследований и инноваций, в полной мере использовать преимущества отраслевых, университетских и научно-исследовательских организаций и постоянно повышать коэффициент конверсии научных и технологических приложений.Кроме того, в умной логистике необходимо применять передовые технологии, такие как мультимодальные перевозки, системы хранения паллет и технология выработки солнечной энергии на складах. Их необходимо эффективно продвигать и применять. Также необходимо постоянно оптимизировать и менять оборудование в умной логистике, а также постоянно продвигать логистику и направлять ее промышленности ускорить изменение методов ведения бизнеса и по-настоящему добиться экологичного и интеллектуального развития логистической отрасли, чтобы можно было использовать требования к развитию интеллектуальной логистики в контексте новой экономической нормы[58].

В процессе развития "умной логистики" необходимо учитывать стратегические потребности страны в качестве исследовательской деятельности предприятий, чтобы была четкая закономерность; в процессе инноваций и развития только путем интеграции стратегии страны с непрерывным внедрением новых технологий это возможно. внесите существенный вклад.Например, с точки зрения политики необходимо разработать дизайн интеллектуальной логистики на высшем уровне; на уровне логистической отрасли необходимо постоянно оптимизировать пространственную планировку интеллектуальной логистики, выделять основные направления, а также создавать объекты с использованием технологий Internet+ и умная логистика нуждается в постоянном продвижении. Уровень взаимосвязан, ресурсы распределяются совместно, и было создано большое количество ведущих предприятий для создания серии системообразующих корпоративных брендов.В целом, хотя путь развития логистической отрасли, основанной на технологии блокчейн, не является гладким, до тех пор, пока она охватывает важные области и ключевые звенья в индустрии интеллектуальной логистики, и эти задачи могут быть выполнены тщательно, она определенно достигнет хороших результатов, по-настоящему реализует эффективное распределение ресурсов. данные и информация в индустрии интеллектуальной логистики и эффективно играют основную, базисную и новаторскую роль в индустрии интеллектуальной логистики.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СТРАТЕГИИ ЗАЩИТЫ ДАННЫХ ICS НА ОСНОВЕ БЛОКЧЕЙНА

Аннотация. Движимые развитием современной науки и техники, данные стали важным ресурсом для общественного производства. В то же время, в эпоху стремительного роста общего объема данных и информации, необходимо хорошо поработать над обеспечением безопасности данных, особенно в промышленном производстве, необходимо обеспечить обеспечьте безопасность сетевых данных промышленных систем управления. Среди них технология блокчейн имеет хорошие результаты применения. Благодаря своим уникальным техническим преимуществам она может всесторонне повысить безопасность данных промышленных сетей управления, поэтому необходимо усилить применение технологии блокчейн. Поэтому в этой статье будет проведено углубленное исследование и анализ стратегии защиты данных ICS на основе блокчейна и обобщены некоторые меры, основанные на практическом опыте, чтобы помочь соответствующему персоналу.

Ключевые слова: блокчейн; ICS; безопасность данных; сетевая безопасность; меры по оптимизации.

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RESEARCH OF ICS DATA PROTECTION STRATEGY BASED ON BLOCKCHAIN

Summary. Driven by the development of modern science and technology, data has become an important resource for social production. At the same time, in the era of rapid growth of the total volume of data and information, it is necessary to do a good job of ensuring data security, especially in industrial production, it is necessary to ensure the security of network data of industrial control systems. Among them, blockchain technology has good application results. Due to its unique technical advantages, it can comprehensively improve

the data security of industrial control networks, therefore it is necessary to strengthen the use of blockchain technology. Therefore, this article will conduct an in-depth study and analysis of the blockchain-based ICS data protection strategy and summarize some measures based on practical experience to help the relevant personnel.

Keywords: Blockchain; ICS; Data Security; Network Security; Optimization Measures.

Применение промышленной системы управления (ICS) вывело уровень промышленного производства в Китае на новый уровень. Благодаря поддержке сетевых технологий была всесторонне повышена эффективность управления промышленным производством. Однако, вытекающие из этого проблемы безопасности данных промышленных систем управления привлекли широкое внимание. Для решения этой проблемы постепенно начала применяться технология блокчейн, предоставляющая новую идею для обеспечения безопасности данных. Технология блокчейн обладает хорошей безопасностью и надежностью. В сочетании с ее характеристиками защиты от несанкционированного доступа и подделки, данные в промышленной системе управления нелегко изменятся после записи, что может улучшить безопасность данных и информации в промышленной системе управления и дает хорошие результаты применения[59].

1 Анализ основного значения технологии блокчейн

Технология блокчейн является важной частью современных информационных технологий. Базовое техническое содержание - это основной способ последовательного соединения блоков данных, упорядочивания данных в цепную структуру структуры системы данных, а пароль в цепной структуре может гарантировать, что данные не могут быть изменены другими субъектами, и это обладает основными характеристиками защиты от подделки и безопасности.В базовой форме технологии блокчейн данные хранятся в блоках в качестве базовой единицы, и данные будут упорядочены в хронологическом порядке в систему цепной структуры. Данные всех узлов в этой системе могут участвовать в мониторинге данных, управлении данными и обслуживании данных блокчейн-системы, и все новые блоки должны проходить унифицированный анализ большинства узлов сети при вводе, а затем они могут быть отправлены с узла для достижения синхронизации данных, после чего данные не могут быть подделаны частным образом, что имеет значительные преимущества в плане безопасности.Из основных принципов

[59] Ван Чанвэнь.Исследование по оптимизации модели интеллектуальной логистики на основе блокчейна [J]. Логистика и закупки в Китае, 2022 (11): 79-81.DOI:10.16079/j.cnki.issn1671-6663.2022.11.017.

технологии блокчейн видно, что технология блокчейн обладает следующими характеристиками[60]:

(1) Высокая надежность. Поскольку все данные в технологии блокчейн неизменяемы, сохранение данных отличается высокой надежностью. Когда возникает проблема с каким-либо одним узлом, данные в других узлах не будут затронуты, что может эффективно гарантировать целостность и надежность данных.

(2) Высокая степень безопасности. Данные в технологии блокчейн отличаются высокой степенью безопасности. После того, как данные попадут в архитектуру цепочки, все данные будут храниться постоянно. При нормальных обстоятельствах данные не будут изменены, и из-за специфических алгоритмов блокчейна будут большие ограничения на обмен данными, поэтому есть возможность улучшить безопасность данных.

(3) Децентрализованные характеристики. Наиболее типичной особенностью технологии блокчейн является децентрализация, которая позволяет создавать новые функции генерации контента, тем самым повышая полноту данных и улучшая эффект применения технологии блокчейн в управлении человеческими ресурсами. В следующей таблице показаны основные компоненты каждого уровня технологии блокчейн.

2 Стратегия защиты данных ICS на основе блокчейна

2.1 Механизм консенсуса

Механизм консенсуса является основным компонентом технологии блокчейн и работает без центрального органа власти. В централизованной системе, то есть в централизованной системе, для передачи обмена данными требуется центральный узел. Только центральный узел имеет полномочия обновлять данные. Весь обмен данными должен контролироваться и управляться через центральный узел. Центральный узел может определять базовый тип базы данных, и другие узлы, связанные с авторизованным центральным узлом в сети, могут получить доступ к данным; а в децентрализованной системе использование технологии блокчейн позволяет интегрировать децентрализованные сетевые структуры, все узлы могут играть роль центральных узлов, и каждый узел может стать независимым сервером, что делает возможным чтобы иметь несколько узлов в процессе сетевой передачи. Запись, а не модель с одним центральным узлом, и каждый узел равен в иерархии и имеет больше прав доступа. Механизм консенсуса формирует единый протокол децентрализованным образом, что способствует добавлению проверенной информации в распределенный реестр, тем самым гарантируя, что все данные хранятся в блокчейне.Применяя его к ICS, можно принимать решения и достигать цели согласованности передачи данных. Это также

[60] Чжан Лян, Лю Байсян, Чжан Жуйи, Цзян Биньсинь, Лю Ицзян. Краткое описание технологии блокчейн [J]. Компьютерная инженерия, 2019.3:1-12

может гарантировать, что для каждой информации в ICS существует только один определенный метод хранения. Самое главное - обеспечить подлинность и надежность сетевых транзакций ICS, и каждый пользователь может отслеживать данные.

2.2 Модель механизма консенсуса

Блокчейн [61] - это децентрализованная серверная технология временных меток, которая может автоматически создавать децентрализованные временные метки, предотвращающие подделку, и может быть публично проверена для каждой отправленной информации. Применение технологии блокчейн к ICS требует создания модели управления механизмом консенсуса. Прежде всего, создайте технологическую платформу блокчейна на сервере ICS, установите соответствующие правила доступа, установите различные организационные отношения для сервера и сконфигурируйте соответствующие каналы для реализации построения базовой сети ICS. В этой статье модель сети ICS разделена на три модуля. Первый модуль может передавать данные из базового блокчейна на сервер ICS; основной функцией механизма консенсуса во втором модуле является обновление данных; третий модуль в основном представляет собой децентрализованную технологию обслуживания временных меток, которая может предоставлять соответствующие временные метки для обновления данных.

Настроив соответствующий механизм выбора на уровне управления ISC, центр мониторинга может упаковывать узлы данных с хэш-последовательностями, чтобы сделать их блоками, и оценивать промышленные активы с помощью технологии анализа данных, а также выдавать определенные токены вознаграждения промышленным активам с хорошими результатами оценки, чтобы они могли быть упакованы в приоритетные блоки в последующих транзакции, которые могут направлять промышленные транзакции.Каждая организация, использующая технологию Блокчейн, имеет функцию распределенной бухгалтерии, которая может вести публичный реестр; операции чтения и записи данных о промышленных активах будут записываться в блокчейн, что может обеспечить хороший контроль безопасности данных ICS и обеспечить подлинность и надежность информации и данных ICS.В то же время, в ICS часть данных хранится предприятием, и пользователи не могут получить свои собственные записи и исторические данные. Модель механизма консенсуса может использоваться для хранения личных данных, что может защитить личные данные пользователя, так что автономность личных данных пользователя сохраняется. может быть улучшен.

[61] Чжан Лян, Лю Байсян, Чжан Жуйи, Цзян Биньсинь, Лю Ицзян. Краткое описание технологии блокчейн [J]. Компьютерная инженерия, 2019.3:1-12

3 Верификация системы защиты данных ICS, основанной на технологии блокчейн

Чтобы прояснить режим работы технологии блокчейн и модель механизма консенсуса, необходимо разработать механизм проверки безопасности для обеспечения безопасности данных ISC.В этом плане проектирования серверный узел работает в том же блокчейне для сохранения копии физических данных. Предполагается, что узел устройства в ICS является узлом в блокчейне, и каждый узел устройства может совершать транзакции в блокчейне и решать проблемы безопасности ICS данные передаются через распределенный реестр технологии блокчейн и механизм консенсуса[62].

В процессе верификации моделирования программное обеспечение Opent network simulation используется для верификации блокчейна ICS. Поскольку блокчейн-сеть ICS имеет децентрализованную распределенную систему, в полностью распределенной структурированной топологии каждый узел может использоваться как сервер, а также как одноранговый объект. множество различных ролей в ICS, и ее статус точно такой же.В сочетании с соответствующими тестовыми данными доказано, что задержка конвергенции сети при передаче данных в блокчейне ICS в течение 160 секунд составляет около 0,4 микросекунды, а общая задержка сети относительно стабильна, что может доказать, что комбинация технологии блокчейн и ICS может эффективно предотвратить проблему подделки данных ICS; когда данные передаются с частотой 400 с в блокчейн-сети ICS, пропускная способность сети увеличивается с 20 с до 55 с, а наибольшая пропускная способность достигает 42 с. Пик в периодической форме показывает, что блокчейн-сеть ICS относительно стабильна и не подвержена потере данных, тем самым доказывая, что блокчейн-цепочка технология может повысить стабильность хранения данных ICS и помочь обеспечить безопасность данных ICS.

Можно видеть, что применение технологии блокчейн для обеспечения безопасности данных ICS может предотвратить подделку данных ICS, а также повысить стабильность хранения данных ICS и избежать таких проблем, как подделка, потеря и повреждение данных ICS. Это играет важную роль в обеспечении безопасности данных ICS, и преимущества технологии блокчейн могут быть использованы в полной мере.

Подводя итог, в этой статье кратко излагается основное значение технологии блокчейн, анализируется роль технологии блокчейн в защите данных ICS и, наконец, проверяется эффект безопасности данных технологии блокчейн на практике, надеясь сыграть определенную справочную и вспомогательную роль при проектировании промышленных

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[62] Чжан Лян, Лю Байсян, Чжан Жуйи, Цзян Биньсинь, Лю Ицзян. Краткое описание технологии блокчейн [J]. Компьютерная инженерия, 2019.3:1-12

систем управления и постоянно повышать уровень применения технологии блокчейн.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ БЛОКЧЕЙН НА УПРАВЛЕНЧЕСКИЙ УЧЕТ

Аннотация. В новую эпоху новые технологии привнесли серьезные изменения в бизнес-модели и методы транзакций. Основываясь на своих двух основных характеристиках - “децентрализации” и “неизменяемости”, технология блокчейн решает сложные проблемы сбора и обработки информации, которые мешают развитию управленческого учета.Отталкиваясь от характеристик технологии блокчейн, обсудите целесообразность применения технологии блокчейн в управленческом учете и проанализируйте эффект внедрения и проблемы, с которыми можно столкнуться в процессе внедрения на данном этапе, с точки зрения комплексного бюджета, управления затратами и оценки эффективности.

Ключевые слова: блокчейн; управленческий учет; информационные технологии.

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THE IMPACT AND PROBLEMS OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY ON MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Summary. In the new era, new technologies have brought major changes to business models and transaction methods. Based on its two main characteristics - “decentralization” and “immutability”, blockchain technology solves complex problems of collecting and processing information that hinder the development of management accounting.Based on the characteristics of blockchain technology, discuss the feasibility of using blockchain technology in management accounting and analyze the effect of implementation and the problems that can be encountered in the implementation process at this stage, from the point of view of a comprehensive budget, cost management and efficiency assessment.

Keywords: blockchain; management accounting; information technology.

1. Влияние технологии блокчейн на управленческий учет

(1) Влияние технологии блокчейн на мышление в области управленческого учета

① Влияние ”децентрализации" на цели управленческого учета.Наиболее важной особенностью технологии блокчейн является распределенное хранилище, которое выражается в виде разделения процесса транзакции на несколько узлов, и все узлы будут записывать и хранить полный процесс транзакции и связанную с ним информацию.В этом процессе нет централизованного оборудования или учреждения, и все данные о транзакциях могут передаваться от точки к точке, тем самым создавая сетчатую информационную структуру.“Децентрализация" может сделать распространение информации более своевременным, и предприятия будут получать информацию о транзакциях более полно и быстро.Лю Аоди и др. (2019) [63] считают, что характеристики блокчейна, такие как “децентрализация”, неизменяемость и отслеживаемость информации, как раз отвечают требованиям предприятий с точки зрения информационной безопасности, таким как контроль доступа и защита данных.Цели управленческого учета также менялись на разных этапах экономического развития. С применением технологии блокчейн все узлы транзакционной системы могут осуществлять ввод, хранение и передачу информации, что означает, что система может автономно предоставлять финансовую информацию и управленческую информацию, связанную с принятием решений. “Решение теория” и “Теория информации” больше не будут являться целями управленческого учета.В то же время изменения в средствах передачи информации также размыли первоначальное разделение на этапы принятия решений и стратегические этапы и пошатнули основы “поэтапной многоцелевой теории”.Предоставление финансовой информации осуществляется с помощью блокчейн-системы, и обязанности управленческого учета постепенно переходят к стратегическому планированию и управлению стоимостью, а цели управленческого учета будут больше ориентированы на “теорию создания стоимости”[64].

② Изменения в модели создания ценности. Децентрализованные характеристики блокчейна позволили участвующим сторонам сформировать сообщество, представляющее ценность для бизнеса, что изменило организационную форму предприятия в рамках традиционной экономической модели.На основе открытой бухгалтерской книги в рамках системы цепочки поставок информация о каждой транзакции может быть обнародована и сохранена для всех бизнес-сообществ. После

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[63] Лю Кун, Чжан Гэгэ, Чжэн Жун.Исследование по применению стратегического управленческого учета, основанного на технологии блокчейн [J].Информационный бюллетень по бухгалтерскому учету, 2020, (5): 159-162.

[64] Лю Аоди, Ду Сюэйи, Ван На, Ли Шаочжо.Механизм контроля доступа к большим данным, основанный на блокчейне [J].Журнал программного обеспечения, 2019, (9).

подтверждения каждого узла транзакции и гарантии отсутствия конфликтов друг с другом можно добавить и сохранить временную метку, подтверждающую время транзакции.Следовательно, если финансовое мошенничество должно быть совершено в рамках открытой бухгалтерской книги, оно должно иметь возможность контролировать, по крайней мере, большинство узлов во всей системе.Когда узлы блокчейна достигнут определенного масштаба, изменить большую часть данных узлов будет технически невозможно, поэтому это также гарантирует, что данные не могут быть подделаны.

Основываясь на удовлетворении потребностей людей в реальной информации и акценте на многостороннем участии в построении, пользователи каждого узла могут стать владельцами системной информации.Однако зашифрованный контракт будет автоматически выполнен в соответствии с процедурой, и значение будет напрямую привязано к системе.Участники будут вести трансляцию по всей платформе после завершения определенного объема работы.Формирование новой маркетинговой модели способствует продлению жизненного цикла ценности и повышению привлекательности для пользователей.

③ Трансформация модели управления. Благодаря созданию механизма консенсуса технология блокчейн распределяет обязанности по управлению системой между каждым узлом. В сети больше нет централизованной организации управления, и участники на каждом узле имеют равные обязанности. Это изменило традиционную организационную структуру и сделало по-настоящему реализованным плоское управление. Это также высота, которой в прошлом не достигала отраслевая финансовая интеграция и совместное использование финансовых ресурсов с идеей “децентрализации”. Внедрение технологии блокчейн - это еще одно повышение точности и безопасности совместно используемой информации. Она основана на плавном обмене данными между каждым узлом, правила работы системы прозрачны, и весь процесс транзакций можно отслеживать. Таким образом, вместо юридических контрактов будут использоваться смарт-контракты, что позволит автоматизировать сложную экономическую деятельность для достижения повышения эффективности и внутреннего контроля. механизм будет сформирован автоматически[65].

(2) Влияние технологии блокчейн на практику управленческого учета

①Влияние на общий бюджет.При традиционной модели составления данных из-за асимметрии информации рядовым сотрудникам трудно должным образом понять корпоративные стратегии.Применение распределенной бухгалтерии, распределенного хранилища и смарт-контрактов, созданных с помощью технологии блокчейн, может

[65] Лю Аоди, Ду Сюэйи, Ван На, Ли Шаочжо.Механизм контроля доступа к большим данным, основанный на блокчейне [J]. Журнал программного обеспечения, 2019, (9).

значительно повысить прозрачность системы.Использование сбалансированной системы показателей для оцифровки стратегической карты и привязки параметров бюджета к сбалансированной системе показателей позволяет обеспечить полноценное участие в процессе подготовки бюджета.

Технология блокчейн также может повысить эффективность составления бюджета. Предыдущая модель составления бюджета может привести к недостаточной точности бюджета или отсутствию стимулирующего эффекта.Согласно технологии блокчейн, сотрудники могут вводить бюджетную информацию на любом узле. Все сотрудники являются участниками подготовки бюджета, и бюджетная информация также раскрывается всем сотрудникам, и система автоматически сравнит бюджетную информацию.Это позволяет не только избежать чрезмерного сокращения бюджета, но и повысить точность, а также избежать увеличения затрат, вызванных передачей данных вверх и вниз по течению.

②Влияние на управление затратами.Первое, что технология блокчейн снижает, - это финансовые затраты. В рамках сообщества коммерческой ценности, построенного с помощью технологии блокчейн, предприятия больше не являются изолированными транзакционными единицами, а участвуют во всей сетевой системе.Благодаря созданию системы Интернета вещей, в которой все подключено, можно точно отслеживать канал распространения каждого продукта, подтверждать подлинное владение правами собственности и экономить на проверке активов и заключении контрактов.Неанонимность блокчейна гарантирует, что записи транзакций не могут быть подделаны, и нет необходимости кредитовать третью сторону, что снижает затраты на надзор и правоприменение.Высокоскоростная передача данных может позволить бухгалтерам получать и обрабатывать корпоративные данные в режиме реального времени, избегая громоздких окончательных расчетов.Распределенное ведение бухгалтерии между различными подразделениями также позволило обеспечить своевременность сверки, сэкономив затраты на сверку счетов и взаиморасчетов по учетным записям.

2. Проблемы, с которыми сталкивается технология блокчейн при применении управленческого учета

(1) Снизить затраты на разработку

Существующая модель хранения информации основана на использовании нескольких устройств хранения данных большой емкости для передачи информации, что также является моделью, которая наилучшим образом может снизить затраты на разработку, эксплуатацию и техническое обслуживание.В то время как технология блокчейн использует распределенное хранилище, существующее информационно-технологическое оборудование может обладать определенной неэффективностью в процессе сбора, обработки и распространения информации.Предприятия используют технологию блокчейн для сбора и сортировки соответствующей информации, необходимой для принятия управленческих решений, не только для улучшения возможностей передачи, хранения и обработки информации на оборудовании, но и для того, чтобы иметь возможность нести временные затраты, вызванные неэффективным сбором информации, неконтролируемой и непредсказуемой информацией, что позволит снизить прикладная ценность информации невелика, и предприятия могут отказаться от ее применения из-за теории экономической эффективности.

(2) Эффективно гарантировать информационную безопасность

Основой применения технологии блокчейн является стабильность Интернета, а безопасность Интернета гарантирует безопасность хранения данных в каждом узле блокчейна.Прежде всего, с точки зрения блокчейн-системы, механизм консенсуса является основой ее системы безопасности.Теоретически существует вероятность того, что механизм консенсуса можно контролировать, что является проблемой риска, упомянутой в “атаке на 51%”.Как только пользователи информации усомнятся в подлинности информации, записанной в блокчейне, ценность всех сохраненных записей исчезнет.Во-вторых, недостатки безопасности самой блокчейн-платформы также могут привести к проблемам с утечкой информации.В первые дни интеграции технологии блокчейн и бухгалтерских информационных систем интерфейс между системами был хаотичным и уязвимым для атак, что вызывало такие проблемы, как утечка коммерческой тайны и трудность определения подлинности информации, что приводило к нарушениям на рынке и сильно влияло на качество информации, поддерживающей управление бухгалтерские решения.Наконец, судя по характеристикам самой технологии блокчейн, прозрачность транзакционной системы делает записи учетной записи с информацией о транзакциях доступными на любом узле. Хотя в среде блокчейна нет одноранговой связи между виртуальными учетными записями и реальными трейдерами, из-за высокой прозрачности данных существует по-прежнему существует возможность получения бизнес-информации с помощью интеллектуального анализа данных.

(3) Добиться стыковки с традиционными системами бухгалтерского учета и оценки персонала

Поскольку технология блокчейн реализует “децентрализованное” управление посредством распределенной бухгалтерии, она изменила централизованную бизнес-архитектуру традиционного бухгалтерского учета.Технология блокчейн требует интеграции традиционных информационных ресурсов с концепцией распределенного хранилища, что требует глубокого понимания и всестороннего и систематического анализа бизнес-данных, включая, но не ограничиваясь этим, вопрос о том, могут ли бизнес-данные адаптироваться к требованиям распределенного хранилища, степень разделения бизнес-данных и конкретные расположение и компоновка различных типов хранилищ данных для обеспечения нормального доступа к данным после сегментации.Являясь технологией для реализации глубокой интеграции промышленности и финансов, блокчейн генерирует всю необходимую информацию одновременно с ведением бизнеса, что повышает своевременность информации и эффективно сокращает цикл обработки в бизнесе.С постоянным расширением и совершенствованием блокчейн-системы на уровне предприятия интерфейсы аудита, налогообложения и других бизнесов также будут взаимосвязаны с системой бухгалтерского учета и осуществлять контроль в режиме реального времени. Все эти изменения ставят новые задачи перед возможностями системы управления данными.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЛОГИСТИЧЕСКИХ ПОДХОДОВ С ЦЕЛЬЮ ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ТАМОЖЕННОГО ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯ

Таможенный представитель – юридическое лицо государства - члена таможенного союза, отвечающее условиям, определенным статьей 13 настоящего Кодекса.

Юридическое лицо признается таможенным представителем после включения в реестр таможенных представителей.

Порядок включения в реестр таможенных представителей и исключения из этого реестра определяется законодательством государств - членов таможенного союза.

Таможенный представитель, деятельность таможенного представителя, логистические подходы, оптимизация деятельности таможенного представителя.

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USING LOGISTICS APPROACHES TO OPTIMIZE THE ACTIVITIES OF A CUSTOMS REPRESENTATIVE

Customs representative - a legal entity of a member state of the customs union that meets the conditions specified in Article 13 of this Code.

A legal entity is recognized as a customs representative after being included in the register of customs representatives.

The procedure for inclusion in the register of customs representatives and exclusion from this register is determined by the legislation of the member states of the customs union.

Customs representative, activities of a customs representative, logistics approaches, optimization of the activities of a customs representative.

В Российской Федерации – юридическое лицо, уполномоченное Федеральной таможенной службой на совершение таможенных операций от имени и по поручению заинтересованного лица (декларанта) в Российской Федерации. ФТС ведет реестр таможенных представителей, а таким компаниям выдает свидетельство о включении в реестр. Свидетельство о включении в реестр действует бессрочно при условии своевременной уплаты таможенных пошлин и платежей.

Деятельность таможенных представителей в России регулируется законодательством Евразийского экономического союза (Таможенный кодекс ЕАЭС) и Федеральным законом № 289 от 03.08.2018 «О таможенном регулировании в Российской Федерации и о внесении изменений в отдельные законодательные акты Российской Федерации».

Взаимоотношения таможенных представителей с декларантами (как физическими, так и юридическими лицами) строятся на договорной основе. Декларант может самостоятельно заниматься таможенным оформлением при наличии достаточной компетенции – пользование услугами таможенного представителя не является обязательным условием ведения внешнеэкономической деятельности. Хотя периодически выдвигаются идеи ограничить право декларировать товары.

В сферу компетенций таможенного представителя входят такие процедуры:

- определение кода перевозимого товара в соответствии с товарной номенклатурой внешнеэкономической деятельности Евразийского экономического союза;
- расчет таможенной стоимости товара;
- заполнение декларации на товар;
- оплата таможенных пошлин и платежей (если это предусмотрено договором между таможенным представителем и декларантом);
- представление интересов декларанта в таможенных органах и пр.

Институт таможенного представительства является важной составляющей международной торговли. Таможенные представители помогают компаниям эффективно осуществлять экспорт и импорт товаров, предоставляя им профессиональную поддержку в вопросах таможенного оформления и контроля. Действуя от лица заказчика, таможенный посредник совершает все предписанные законодательством соответствующих стран действия, чтобы легально переместить через границу груз. Для того, чтобы стать таможенным представителем, юридическое лицо проходит через множество процедур, которые закрепляют в последствии его ответственность.

Тем временем, в существующем виде, таможенное представительство в России не всегда отвечает требованиям современности, сталкивается со множеством проблем законодательного, технического, экономического характера. Данные проблемы имеют как внешний характер, обусловлены особенностями регулирования деятельности посредника, взаимозависимостью с таможенными органами и участниками ВЭД, так и внутренний, организационный, управленческий.

В законодательстве и литературе выделяется договор таможенного представительства как разновидность посреднических сделок. Особенности правового статуса таможенного представителя именно как представителя обусловлены тем, что таможенный представитель является посредником, совершающим таможенные операции от имени и по поручению декларанта или иного заинтересованного лица, на которого возложена обязанность совершать таможенные операции в соответствии с ТК ЕАЭС.

Казалось бы, таможенный союз, единое таможенное законодательство, единая таможенная территория, а значит, любой таможенный представитель вправе осуществлять свою деятельность на территории любого из государств союза? Однако таможенный представитель вправе работать на территории только того государства – члена таможенного союза, таможенным органом которого он включен в соответствующий Реестр.

При этом если раньше выдавались лицензии на деятельность таможенный представитель российского, регионального и местного значения, то теперь таможенный представитель будет работать на территории всей России и главный принцип работы таможенного представителя – заключение договора на его услугу. То есть, он может заключать договоры в любом регионе страны

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОПРОСЫ СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В АГРАРНЫХ ОТРАСЛЯХ

В статье рассмотрены теоретические вопросы стимулирования предпринимательства в аграрных отраслях регионов. Инновационные идеи по сохранению экологической и природной среды пустыни, восстановлению и развитию биоразнообразия нашли отражение в каракульской индустрии.

Ключевые слова: предпринимательство, пастбище, животноводство, каракуль, продуктивность, экономическая реформа, сбережения, экосистема, инвестиции, инновационные технологии, ресурс эффективное развитие, деградация, биоразнообразие.

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THEORETICAL ISSUES OF STIMULATION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

The article deals with theoretical issues of stimulating entrepreneurship in the agricultural sectors of the regions. Innovative ideas for the preservation of desert ecological and natural environment, restoration and development of biodiversity were expressed in the karakul industry.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, pasture, livestock, karakul, productivity, economic reform, savings, ecosystem, investment, innovative technology, resource-efficient development, degradation, biodiversity.

Сельское хозяйство является важной частью экономики Узбекистана и обеспечивает потребности населения страны в продуктах питания, а перерабатывающей промышленности в сырье, является одним из перспективных источников укрепления экспортного потенциала. В нашей стране возрастает значение предпринимательства как фактора осуществления структурных преобразований и системных институциональных реформ, а также обеспечения устойчивого экономического роста.

В условиях рыночной экономики предприниматели считаются важным субъектом экономических отношений, и они добровольно осуществляют свою хозяйственную деятельность в обмен на свою хозяйственную, юридическую и имущественную ответственность. Полная собственность на средства производства и свободная организация производства — основа самостоятельности предпринимателей.

На сегодняшний день проблема разработки стратегии поощрения предпринимательства в сельском хозяйстве в суровых экономических и экологических условиях региона, системного изучения возможностей применения современной концепции поощрения эффективного распределения сельскохозяйственной продукции с учетом воздействия на окружающую среду является одним из сложных научно-практических вопросов. Тот факт, что теоретико-методологические решения этих проблем изучены недостаточно, стал основанием для выбора направления нашей исследовательской работы.

На биоразнообразие пустынных районов Республики Узбекистан негативно влияет нерациональное и бессистемное использование пастбищ, снижение продуктивности пастбищ, отсутствие ресурсосберегающих технологий в кормлении скота, низкий уровень развития службы и система снабжения животноводческой отрасли считается одним из основных факторов.

В последние годы требуется внедрение современных методов, направленных на диверсификацию производства в животноводстве, обеспечение производства продукции в соответствии с требованиями рынка, повышение доходов фермерских хозяйств.

В ходе исследования были приведены в единую систему и описаны факторы, влияющие на деятельность животноводческих обществ с ограниченной ответственностью и эффективное использование пастбищ.

Комплекс факторов, влияющих на деятельность каракулеводческих ферм и эффективное использование пастбищ, выглядит следующим образом:

Институциональные факторы:

- отсутствие разработки краткосрочных и долгосрочных программ развития в районных администрациях и фермерских хозяйствах, специализирующихся на пастбищном животноводстве;
- отсутствие оборотных средств, низкая эффективность использования природных ресурсов.

Социальные, культурные и экономические факторы:

- ограничение возможности создания новых постоянных рабочих мест на пастбищных животноводческих участках;
- низкий уровень привлекательности привлечения инновационных разработок и инвестиций в отрасль пастбищного животноводства.

Уровень жизни населения:

- отсутствие предметов первой необходимости для жизнедеятельности и быта местного населения;

- высокий уровень миграции трудоспособных граждан, особенно молодежи, в другие регионы среди населения.

Инфраструктура, сервис и коэффициент землепользования:

- относительное ухудшение состояния водоснабжения и экологической обстановки в сельской местности;
- низкая эффективность использования пастбищных угодий, природных и других ресурсов в обществах с ограниченной животноводческой ответственностью.

Биофизические и экологические факторы:

- из-за разрушения биоразнообразия и экосистемы усугубляется ситуация гибели растений;
- усиление негативного воздействия и нагрузки на природные ресурсы в результате человеческого фактора.

В результате нашего исследования опыт развитых стран показывает, что активизация всех внутренних и внешних связей рыночной экономики невозможна без развития предпринимательства. Опираясь на проводимые экономические реформы и опыт развитых стран, можно указать причины постановки в качестве приоритета стремительного развития предпринимательства (рис. 1).

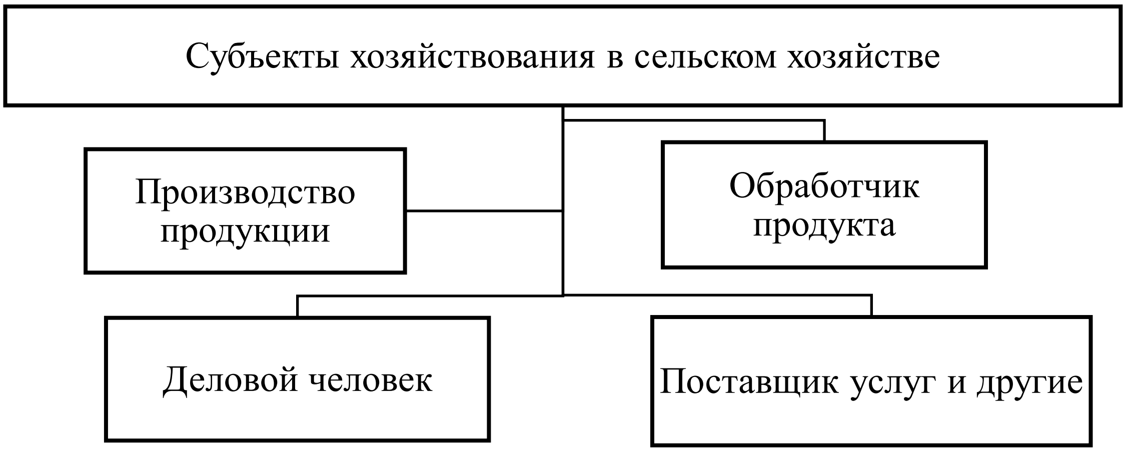
1. Предпринимательская деятельность служит основным источником наполнения внутреннего рынка необходимыми товарами и услугами;
2. Деловая активность может быстро адаптироваться к изменениям спроса и условий ведения бизнеса на мировых и региональных рынках;
3. Организация и ведение хозяйственной деятельности не требуют больших затрат и капитальных вложений;
4. По сравнению с малыми предприятиями способность малого бизнеса справляться с угрозами и негативными последствиями мирового финансово-экономического кризиса значительно выше;
5. Что предпринимательство является не только источником дохода, но и средством реализации творческих и интеллектуальных способностей людей.

Рисунок 1. Приоритетные направления развития бизнеса.

Фермеры и крестьянские хозяйства могут заниматься многопрофильной деятельностью, такой как производство сельскохозяйственной продукции, ее переработка, хранение, реализация готовой продукции и оказание услуг.

Основной целью нашего научного исследования является создание механизма, обеспечивающего эффективное использование предпринимательской деятельности, что является одной из возможностей оздоровления экономики нашей республики. Основная суть нашего научного исследования состоит в том, чтобы попытаться уделить особое внимание выражению этой особенности и своеобразия.

Субъекты малого предпринимательства, осуществляющие деятельность в сельском хозяйстве, по своим специфическим характеристикам и направлениям можно охарактеризовать следующим образом (рис. 2).



Фигура 2. Классификация субъектов малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в сельском хозяйстве.

В настоящее время необходимо совершенствовать механизмы учета экологических требований, особенно в деятельности малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства, усиливать стимулы к охране окружающей среды. По этой причине, на наш взгляд, в условиях современных рыночных отношений необходимо учитывать особенности, географическое положение, социально-экономическое положение каждого экономического района, уникальные механизмы стимулирования удовлетворения экологических требований малых хозяйствующие субъекты.

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СЛУШАНИЕ КАК РЕЧЕВАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ

Аннотация. В данной статье объясняется и анализируется с использованием термина «Слушание» роль умственных способностей человека, влияние и помощь в изучении аспектов иностранного языка.
Ключевые слова: концепция, слушание, литература, прогресс, умственные способности, поведение, иностранное.

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HEARING AS A SPEECH ACTIVITY

Annotation. In this article that is explained and analyzed using term of "Hearing" the role of human mental abilities, effects and helps learning foreign language aspects.
Key words: concept, hearing, literature, progress, mental ability, behave, foreign.

Термин «Слушание» был введен в литературу американским психологом Брауном. Слушание – это понимание воспринимаемой на слух речи. Оно представляет собой перцептивную мыслительную мнемическую деятельность. Слушание должно занимать важное место уже на начальном этапе. Овладение Слушанием дает возможность реализовать воспитательные, образовательные и развивающие цели. Оно позволяет учить учащихся внимательно вслушиваться в звучащую речь, формировать умение предвосхищать смысловое содержание высказывания и таким образом, воспитывать культуру слушания не только на иностранном, но и на родном языке. Воспитательное значение формирования умения понимать речь на слух, оказывающие в то же время и развивающие воздействие на ребенка, заключается в том, что оно положительно сказывается на развитии памяти ребенка, и, прежде всего слуховой памяти, в столь важной не только для изучения иностранного языка, но и любого другого предмета.

Слушание вносит свой вклад и в достижение образовательной цели, обеспечивая детям возможность понимать высказывания, как бы элементарны они ни были на языке другого народа, в данном случае на английском языке, одном из самых распространенных языков мира, в данном случае на английском языке. Слушание служит и мощным средством обучения иностранному языку. Оно дает возможность овладевать звуковой стороной изучаемого языка, его фонемным составом и интонацией: ритмом, ударением, мелодикой. Ребенок усваивает язык, как известно неосознанно, а речь путем имитирования. Через Слушание идет усвоение лексического состава языка и его грамматической структуры. Проверка понимания происходит тогда, когда ребенок показывает соответствующий предмет или тогда, когда дает краткий ответ. Таким образом осуществляется и обучение пониманию структур разного типа: утвердительных, вопросительных, отрицательных. В то же самое время Слушание облегчает овладение говорением, чтением и письмом, что является одной из главных причин использования слушание в качестве вспомогательного, а иногда и основного средства обучения данным видам речевой деятельности.

Таким образом, очевидно, что Слушание как вид речевой деятельности играет большую роль на начальном этапе в достижении практических, развивающих, образовательных и воспитательных целей и случат эффективным средством обучения английскому языку в школе.

В методике прослеживается два пути обучения слушание. Первый путь предлагает обучение слушание в процессе выполнения специальных упражнений, т.е. Слушание выступает как цель обучения, следовательно по этому пути слушание следует обучать как виду речевой деятельности. Сторонники же второго пути указывают на необходимость сочетания упражнений в слушание с элементами говорения, чтения, и письма. Т.е. Слушание здесь выступает как средство обучения другим видам речевой деятельности. Для этого предполагается неспециальные упражнения. Многие современные методисты объединяют эти два пути. Они предлагают учить слушание как цели, а затем как средству, и поэтому они считают, что система упражнений для обучения слушание должна включать в себя как специальные, так и неспециальные речевые упражнения.

Восприятие связной речи сопровождается сложной мыслительной деятельностью и протекает в особых условиях, определяемых рядом акустических факторов. Отсюда возникает необходимость в упражнениях, направляющих внимание на осмысление содержания воспринимаемой речи. Такие упражнения принято называть речевыми. Специальные речевые упражнения нацелены не только на развитие умения слушание, а имеют попутные цели (например, закрепление лексики или грамматики).

Специальные речевые упражнения проводятся для того, чтобы учащиеся научились использовать подготовленные образцы в речевом синтезе, узнавать и понимать известные конструкции в разнообразном окружении. При выполнении этих упражнений следует избегать перевода. Это могут быть упражнения, направленные на восприятие общего смысла высказывания или на выделение отдельных смысловых групп.

Неспециальные упражнения, направленные на обучение не только слушание, но через него говорению, чтению, письму. Т.е. цель этих упражнений: обучать слушание как средству обучения другим видам речевой деятельности.

Как известно речь – основная составляющая мышления. На основе этого можно сделать вывод, что чтение, а вернее правильное чтение невозможно без овладения Слушанием, так как во время чтения, как вслух, так и «про себя» человек пользуется речью, при чем в последнем случае внутренней речью, она позволяет ему контролировать себя и правильность своих высказываний. Отталкиваясь от этого, мы можем сделать вывод, что без овладения речью во всех ее видах невозможно научиться правильно читать, а Слушание – прекрасный способ для тренировки проговаривания, как было указано выше. Аналогично дело обстоит и с письмом, где, на ряду с памятью, у человека работает еще и внутренняя речь, не отдавая себе отчета он проговаривает то, что пишет. Что касается говорения, то, как уже указывалось выше, оно невозможно без умения слушать и понимать речь собеседника, а так как основной формой общения на уроке иностранного языка является диалог, то обучение слушание очень важно для свободной коммуникации учащихся.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ФАКТОРОВ НА КОЛИЧЕСТВО ДОРОЖНО-ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ ПРОИСШЕСТВИЙ В ГОРНЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

Аннотация. В данной статье речь идет о влиянии различных факторов на количество дорожно-транспортных происшествий в горных условиях.

Ключевые слова: автомобильная дорога, интенсивность, подъем, спуск, аварийный съезд, торможение, ограниченная видимость, обгон, продольный уклон, крутой спуск, скорость на спусках, кривые малых радиусов.

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INFLUENCE OF VARIOUS FACTORS ON THE NUMBER OF ROAD ACCIDENTS IN MOUNTAIN CONDITIONS

Abstract. This article is about the influence of various factors on the number of road traffic accidents in mountain conditions.

Keywords: intensity, road traffic accidents, ascent, descent, emergency exit, braking, roads, limited visibility, overtaking, longitudinal slope, subgrade, steep descent, speed on the slopes. curves of small radii.

Автомобилизация и развитие отрасли экономики республики приводит к быстрому росту интенсивности перевозок по горным дорогам. Во многих случаях эти дороги не удовлетворяют требованиям движения

современных автомобилей, что приводит к снижению эффективности перевозок и к повышению аварийности. Особенности положения дорог в сложных условиях горного рельефа существенно отражаются на их транспортно-эксплуатационных характеристиках, условиях работы водителей и обеспеченности безопасности движения.

Возрастающий объем перевозок, массовое привлечение в горные районы автомобильных туристов делают необходимым совершенствование методов проектирования горных дорог таким образом, чтобы, не увеличивая существенно стоимости строительства, максимально повысить их пропускную способность и технические качества.

Нельзя не учитывать, что многие из эксплуатируемых в настоящее время автомобильных дорог построены в период, когда строители не располагали техникой, характерной для современного строительства. Их коренная перестройка связана практически с полным отказом от существующей трассы, что и было сделано на А-373 «Ташкент-Андижан-Ош» автомобильных дорогах на участках 116-196км. на Резакский и Камчикский перевал.

Условия безопасности движения в горных условиях Узбекистана, в виду проблемной осуществления проектов нового строительства из-за сложности рельефа и финансовых затруднений ставят задачу выборочной реконструкции участков дорог существующей сети.

Подвергнуть в ближайшее время все горные дороги такой перестройке невозможно. Поэтому актуальна разработка более простых мероприятий строительного и организационного порядка, которые позволили бы улучшить безопасность движения в горных дорогах.

Следовательно, для улучшения безопасность движения на протяженности горной дороги большое значение и актуальность приобретает широкое применение средств и методов организации дорожного движения, позволяющие не только упорядочить движение, но и повысить его безопасность и эффективность.

Автомобильные дороги Узбекистана в пределах от 10 до 20 % их длины проходят через горные местности и имеют ряд особенностей по сравнению с дорогами, проходящими по равнинным местностями. Узбекистан по характеру поверхности горная страна, с отметками абсолютных высот от 300 до 2260 м над уровнем моря.

Обретение республикой суверенитета и самостоятельности, а также происходящие политические события поставили новые задачи перед промышленностью, сельским хозяйством и не менее перед транспортной системой.

В республике Узбекистан в последние годы широко проводятся реконструкции и строительство новых дорог в горной местности. Типичным примером современных работ является перестройка через перевал «Камчик» и «Резак» дороги 1-категории соединяющая южную и северную часть Узбекистана.

Горные дороги существенно отличаются от равнинных дорог, техническими характеристиками, влияющими на безопасность движения: более крутыми уклонами, меньшими радиусами поворота, серпантинами, часто повторяющимися поворотами в разных направлениях, малой протяженностью горизонтальных участков, недоступностью мест для безопасной остановки, стоянок, меньшой видимостью на некоторых участках, возможностью завалов, обвалов, размывов, камнепадов, затруднённостью при необходимости маневрирования, резким подъемом уровня воды в реках, близко расположенных к проезжай части дороги, обрывами и др.

Как правило автомобильные дороги, построенные в горной местности, значительно отличаются транспортно-эксплуатационными характеристикам и режимами движения дорог равнинной и холмистой местности. Условия движения по ним автомобилей определяется как особенностями плана и продольного профиля, так и влиянием изменения климатических условий по мере возвышения над уровнем моря. Температура воздуха в горах ниже, чем в долинах. Давление воздуха уменьшается с высотой.

В условиях относительно небольшой высоты перевалов, влияние разреженности воздуха заметно не проявляется у автомобилей с карбюраторными двигателями, динамический фактор снижается на такой высоте не более чем на 10-15%. В Узбекистане это обстоятельство существенно влияет на условия автомобильных перевозок по горным дорогам А-373 «Ташкент-Андижан-Ош» на участке 116-196 км, где находится перевал «Камчик», самый высокий в республике, возвышающийся на 2260 м над уровнем моря.

При проектировании и обустройстве дороги, организации безопасности движения в горной местности приходится внимательно учитывать особенности и разнообразие рельефа, заключающиеся главным образом в следующем: сложное геологическое строение, чередование скальных напластований разной мощности, косогоры различной крутизны. Малая устойчивость земляного полотна на склонах, значительные амплитуды суточных колебаний температуры, процессы выветривания горных пород, интенсивность которых зависит от расположения горного склона в отношении сторон света, необходимость преодоления больших разностей высот, наличие многочисленных горных водотоков, частые заносы снегом, наличие неустойчивых горных склонов (оползней и осыпей), которые активизируются постройкой дороги. На высокогорных участках возможно образование зимних наледей, от выхода воды, накопившегося за лето в рыхлых поверхностных слоях грунта выше дороги. Выбор трассы в горной местности требует углубленного предварительного изучения геологических и гидрогеологических условий на склонах и в долинах рек и горных потоков, твердых осадков[1].

Для участков, проложенных по горным склонам, характерны максимальные продольные уклоны, развитие трассы по склонам с введением крутых горизонтальных кривых-серпантинов. Чтобы обеспечить устойчивость земляного полотна, часто приходится предусматривать, специальные сооружения-подпорные стены, устройство для защиты дороги от снега и падающих камней для круглосуточного проезда через перевалы, расположенные высоко над уровнем моря и сильно заносимой снегом, над перевалом устраивают противолавинные и противокамнепадные сооружения на подходах. Примером такого решения может послужить тоннель, спроектированный узбекскими инженерами на перевале «Камчик». Выбор варианта с тоннелем или прохода непосредственно через перевал с усиленным зимним содержанием требует проведение подробных технико-экономических изысканий, сравнения капитальных вложений, эксплуатационных расходов по вариантам дороги.

Для уточнения параметров дорожных условий был проанализирован проект автомобильной дороги «Ташкент-Андижан-Ош» на участке 116-196 км. Ряд особенностей дорожных условий на исследуемом участке являются многие вогнутые кривые менее минимальных размеров радиуса кривых приведенные в СН и П 2,05,02-95 «Автомобильные дороги», также не соответствует нормам многочисленные выпуклые кривые.

Для автомобильной дороги I категории в горных условиях рекомендуется назначать продольные уклоны не более 50, однако, анализ данных показывает, что во многих участках дороги «Ташкент-Ош» превышает допустимые нормы продольных уклонов.

По рекомендации СН и П при продольных уклонах свыше 60% необходимо через каждые 2-3 км обеспечивать возможность кратковременной остановки автомобилей, для чего устраивают участки с продольными уклонами до 20% и протяжением не менее 60 м или специальные площадки для более длительной остановки, представляющие собой уширение дорожного полотна [1-3].

Необходимо отметить, что в настоящее время на перевальном участке «Ташкент-Андижан-Ош» осуществляется перевозка опасных грузов-нефтепродуктов на тяжеловесных прицепах. Движение автопоездов с опасными грузами на много усложняет условия движения других транспортных средств на подъемных участках горных дорог. В целом осуществление безопасной перевозки грузов и пассажиров по горным дорогам необходимо проведение исследований условий движения транспортных потоков на различных участках дорог [4-5].

При анализе ДТП использовались данные учетных карточек о 150 происшествиях на ряде четырех полосных автомобильных дорог общей протяженностью 52 км (144-196 км), расположенных на участках с различным рельефом.

Особенности погодно-климатических условий горной местности, сложность содержания дорог в зимний и осенне-весенний периоды обуславливают неравномерность изменения интенсивности движения в течение года и, как следствие, более резкие, чем на равнинных дорогах, колебания аварийности.

Сопоставление полученных кривых распределения происшествий по месяцам со средними данными по перевалу показывает, что горным дорогам присуще скачкообразное увеличение аварийности осенью, обусловленное более ранним ростом интенсивности движения и неблагоприятными погодными условиями, прежде всего выпадением большого количества осадков, снижающим сцепные качества покрытия. Наряду с этим тяжесть последствий от происшествий в зимний и весеннее периоды ниже, чем в летний, благодаря более низким средним скоростям движения.

Однако в целом за год тяжесть последствий от происшествий на горных дорогах в 2,0 раза выше, чем на дорогах равнинной местности.

В дальнейшем анализе использовались данные о происшествиях пяти летного периода (Рис.1.). При анализе выявлено, что почти 80% составляют встречные столкновения, опрокидывания, наезды пешеходов и препятствия. Эти четыре вида происшествий характеризуется и наибольшей тяжестью, которая в разы выше остальных видов ДТП [2].

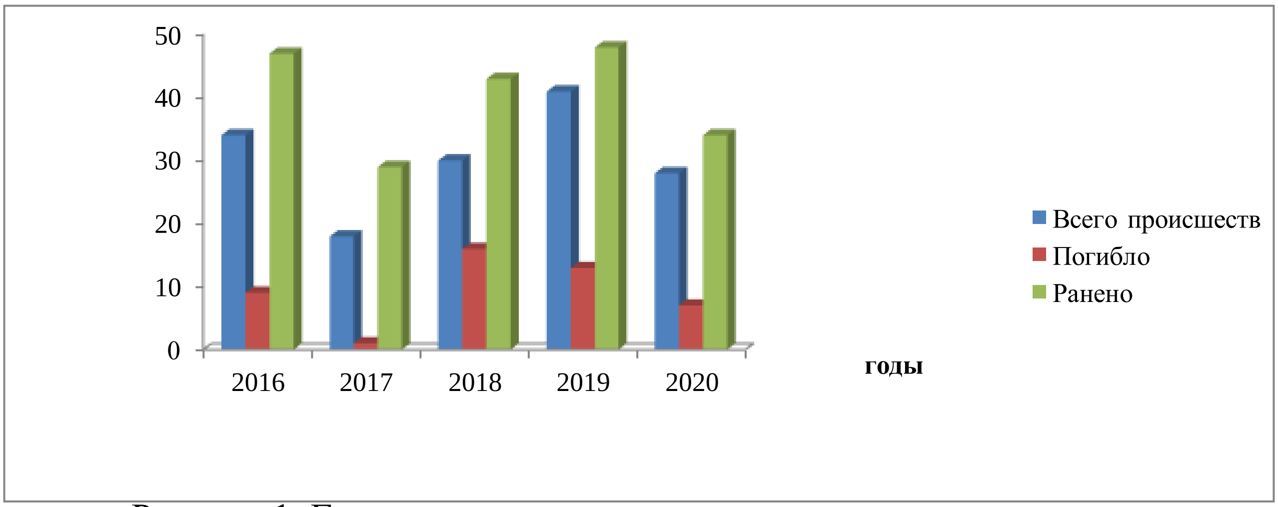

Рисунок 1. Гистограмма распределения дорожно-транспортных происшествий за 2016-2020 года

Необходимо отметить, что проанализированные учетные карточки не позволили полностью восстановить картину возникновения происшествия из-за отсутствия строгой привязки к дорожным условиям полностью. Не зафиксированы километр и пикет места происшествия, направление движения транспортных средств, виды нарушении, возраст, стаж и работы водителя за рулем. Поэтому, менять роль дорожных факторов, в частности геометрических параметров дорог, лишь на основе информации, содержащейся в учетных карточках, затруднительно.

Основными причинами возникновения происшествий о группированных по официальной классификации ГБДД, являются выезд автомобилей на полосу встречного движения и превышенные скорости (12%). Обе эти причины взаимосвязаны и отражают выработавшуюся у значительной части водителей манеру вождения на горных дорогах с большим количеством крупных поворотов и использованием при этом практически всей ширины проезжей части.

Поэтому движение со скоростями, не отвечающими реальным дорожным условиям, связано с повышенным уровнем нервноэмоциональной напряженности водителей и, как следствие, быстрым наступлением утомления и снижением работоспособности. Анализ происшествий показывает, что относительная аварийность на горных дорогах возрастает уже после 2-4 часов нахождения водителя за рулем.

Наибольшим относительным количеством происшествий характеризуются прямолинейные участки горных дорог с малыми продольными уклонами (до 20%). Это участки представляют для выполнения обгонов медленно движущихся автомобилей, скапливающихся на участках с недостаточной видимостью или на кривых малого радиуса. Происшествия возникающие из-за несоблюдения правил обгона, происходят на прямых горизонтальных участках горных дорог. Оосновным видам происшествий являются встречные столкновения. Вместе с прямыми участками не менее опасны спуски, сочетающиеся с кривыми в плане. Основной вид происшествия здесь - опрокидывания транспортных средств из-за превышения скорости движения и потери устойчивости автомобилям.

Как следует при исследовании очень опасны также в горных условиях кривые в плане, основными видами происшествий на которых являются встречные столкновения (50%) и опрокидывания (32%). Возникновению этих происшествий способствовало движение со срезкой кривой или со срезкой кривой или со скоростью, несоответствующей

май, 2022 г.

параметрам закругления. Крутые подъемы в силу ограниченных динамических возможностей автомобилей гораздо менее опасны, чем спуски [2].

Особые сложности для движения возникают на перевальных участках, особенно когда в составе транспортных потоков имеются большегрузные автомобили, автопоезда. При анализе установлено, что на их долю приходится около 34% происшествий, тогда как в составе движения подобных автомобилей было не более 10-15%. Следует также отметить, что и материальный ущерб от ДТП на горных дорогах значительно выше[6].

Возникновению ДТП способствует не одна, а несколько причин, действующих одновременно. Такими причинами могут быть кривые малых радиусов в плане, ограниченная видимость, недостаточная ширина проезжей части на кривых, отсутствие у водителей достаточной информации о направлении движения, отсутствие разметки проезжей части, погодные условия.

Анализ аварийности на перевальных участках горных дорог позволил определить закономерности возникновения ДТП на следующих характерных участках дорог[7].

1. Основными видами ДТП на которых являются встречные столкновения (50%), и опрокидывание транспортных средств (32%), возникающие в виду несоответствия выбранной скорости.

2. Участки дорог с большими продольными уклонами (от 50%o до 80%o). Опасные спуски, сочетающиеся с кривыми в плане (20%o) где основными видами ДТП опрокидывания транспортных средств. Их причиной служит чрезмерно высокая скорость при проезде закруглений. На крутых подъемах происшествия наиболее часто наблюдаются при выезде на полосу встречного движения при обгоне.

3. Участки дорог с ограниченной видимостью в плане или в продольном профиле. Возникновению происшествий способствуют ошибки водителей при обгоне, связанные с неправильным выбором интервала во встречном потоке.

4. В целом на перевальных участках 85% происшествий составляют встречные столкновения и опрокидывания транспортных средств.

5. Сравнение распределения ДТП с изменениями интенсивности движения по часам суток на перевальных участках показывает, что с ростом интенсивности движения увеличиваются и число дорожно-транспортных происшествий.

Использованные источники:

1 Общий технический регламент «О безопасности конструкций транспортных средств по условиям эксплуатации», утвержденный постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 4 июля 2012 года № 191.

2.Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 2003г. Утверждены Постановлением № 482 от 4 ноября «Требования к обеспечению безопасности пассажиров в автобусах в Республике Узбекистан».

3.«Правила дорожного движения», утверждённыйй постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан за № 172 от 12.04.2022г.

4. Конвенция “О дорожном движении”, Вена, 8 ноября 1968 года (Вступила в силу для Республики Узбекистан 17 января 1995 года).

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Инструкция по обеспечению безопасности движения на горных маршрутах; Источник: https://trans-otdel.ru

6. ВСН151-21«Инструкцияпобезопасности перевозок аавтомобильным транспортом (автобус, микроавтобус) в горных условиях». Ведомственные строительные нормы Комитета по автомобильным дорогам при Министерстве транспорта Республики Узбекистан.

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ВОПРОСЫ УЧЁТА КУРСОВЫХ РАЗНИЦ И РАСХОДОВ ПО ЗАЙМАМ ПРИ ФОРМИРОВАНИИ СЕБЕСТОИМОСТИ ЗАПАСОВ ПО НСБУ И МСФО

Аннотация. Синхронизация стандартов бухгалтерского учета является непрерывным процессом в международном сообществе. Сближение национального учёта с подходами международных стандартов финансовой отчетности (МСФО) упрощает международные сопоставления по элементам финансовой отчетности. Это даёт возможность глобальным инвесторам принимать эффективные финансовые решения, чтобы они могли достоверно видеть и понимать, что происходит с компанией, в которую они хотят инвестировать. В данной статье осуществлен анализ основных подходов учёта курсовых разниц и расходов по займам при формировании себестоимости запасов по НСБУ и МСФО, даны рекомендации по сближению требований национальной системы подготовки финансовой отчетности хозяйствующих субъектов с концепциями и подходами МСФО по учёту запасов.

Ключевые слова: международные стандарты финансовой отчётности (МСФО), национальные стандарты бухгалтерского учета (НСБУ), финансовая отчётность, запасы, бухгалтерский учёт, активы, курсовые разницы, затраты по займам, авансы, монетарная статья, квалифицируемый актив.

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ISSUES OF ACCOUNTING FOR EXCHANGE RATE DIFFERENCES AND BORROWING COSTS IN THE FORMATION OF THE COST OF INVENTORIES ACCORDING TO NAS AND IFRS

Abstract. Synchronization of accounting standards is a continuous process in the international community. Convergence of national accounting with the approaches of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) simplifies international comparisons on the elements of financial statements. This empowers global investors to make effective financial decisions so they can truly see and *understand what is going on with the company they want to invest in. This article analyzes the main approaches to accounting for exchange rate differences and borrowing costs in the formation of the cost of inventories according to NAS and IFRS, gives recommendations on convergence of the requirements of the national system for preparing financial statements of economic entities with the concepts and approaches of IFRS for accounting for reserves.*

Key words: international financial reporting standards (IFRS), national accounting standards (NAS), financial statements, stocks, accounting, assets, foreign exchange differences, borrowing costs, advances, monetary item, qualifying asset.

Введение.

Внедрение международных стандартов финансовой отчетности (МСФО) в Узбекистане - один из важнейших факторов повышения эффективности корпоративного управления, инвестиционной привлекательности, конкурентоспособности и обеспечения прозрачности бизнеса.

Переход на МСФО имеет как положительные, так и отрицательные стороны для компаний. Процесс перехода на МСФО сложный и многогранный процесс, который должен происходить в соответствии с темпами развития экономической реальности и соотноситься с готовностью действующей национальной системы бухгалтерского учета и бухгалтеров-практиков к соответствующим нововведениям. Как отметили в своем исследовании ученые экономисты T. Dargacheva и T. Shaydanov, применение МСФО необходимо, чтобы сделать сопоставимыми стандарты бизнеса и систему ведения учета как между компаниями, так и между странами [9, 64].

Цель данной статьи – проанализировать основные подходы учёта курсовых разниц и расходов по займам при формировании себестоимости запасов по национальным стандартам бухгалтерского учёта (НСБУ) и МСФО, даны рекомендации по сближению требований национальной системы подготовки финансовой отчетности хозяйствующих субъектов с концепциями и подходами МСФО по учёту запасов.

Методы исследования.

В процессе исследования применены общенаучные методы и приемы исследований: диалектический и исторический методы познания, сравнительного, экономического и системного анализа, экспертных оценок.

Результаты.

Запасы являются неотъемлемым элементом финансовой отчетности практически любой организации. Процесс обеспечения организаций производственными запасами и средствами производства, необходимыми для осуществления хозяйственной деятельности, является важнейшим объектом бухгалтерского учета на организациях. Он оказывает прямое влияние на величину затрат организаций и на себестоимость производимой продукции [11]. Трудно переоценить значимость оценки запасов, так как от того, насколько объективно она определена, зависит достоверность финансовой отчетности организации, представленной максимально возможно соответствующей реальности.

Для целей бухгалтерского учета запасами считаются активы, потребляемые или продаваемые в рамках обычного операционного цикла организации, либо используемые в течение периода не более 12 месяцев.

Исследование требований национальных документов по бухгалтерскому учету показывает, что в существующих стандартах решены не все вопросы оценки запасов.

В таблице 1. ниже представлен сравнительный анализ основных подходов оценки себестоимости приобретенных запасов по НСБУ и МСФО.

Таблица 1.

Сравнительный анализ основных подходов НСБУ и МСФО по учёту запасов[66]

	Бухгалтерский учет	**Учет по МСФО**
Документ	НСБУ N 4 "Товарно-материальные запасы"	Международный стандарт финансовой отчетности (IAS) 2 "Запасы"
Цель документа	Определяет порядок ведения бухгалтерского учета товарно-материальных запасов, принадлежащих юридическим лицам (далее - организации) на праве собственности, и отражения их в финансовой отчетности.	Определение порядка учета запасов. Основным вопросом при учете запасов является определение суммы затрат, которая признается в качестве актива и переносится на будущие периоды до признания соответствующей выручки.
Сфера применения	Не применяется к ведению учета финансовых инструментов	Не применяется в отношении: (b) финансовых инструментов; и (c) биологических активов, относящихся к сельскохозяйственной деятельности, и сельскохозяйственной продукции в момент ее сбора.

[66] Таблица составлена автором.

Определение	Материальные активы, хранящиеся в целях дальнейшей продажи в ходе ведения деятельности и находящиеся в процессе производства, а также используемые в процессе производства продукции, выполнения работ или оказания услуг либо для осуществления административных и социально-культурных функций	Запасы - активы: (a) предназначенные для продажи в ходе обычной деятельности; (b) находящиеся в процессе производства для такой продажи; или (c) находящиеся в виде сырья или материалов, которые будут потребляться в процессе производства или оказания услуг
Инвентарь и хозяйственные принадлежности	Включаются активы, отвечающие одному из следующих критериев: Срок службы не более одного года; Активы стоимостью до пятидесятикратного размера базовой расчетной величины, установленной в Республике Узбекистан на момент приобретения, за единицу (комплект) независимо от срока службы. Руководитель организации имеет право установить в учетной политике меньший предел стоимости активов для их учета в составе инвентаря и хозяйственных принадлежностей.	Нет
Себестоимость приобретённых товарно-материальных запасов	Включаются: таможенные пошлины и сборы; суммы налогов и сборов, связанных с приобретением товарно-материальных запасов (если они не возмещаются (не принимаются на учет)); платежи, уплачиваемые снабженческим и посредническим организациям, через которые приобретены товарно-материальные запасы (комиссионное вознаграждение); расходы по сертификации товарно-материальных запасов и их испытанию в соответствии с техническими	Включает все затраты на приобретение, затраты на переработку и прочие затраты, понесенные для того, чтобы обеспечить текущее местонахождение и состояние запасов

	условиями, связанными с приобретением товарно-материальных запасов; транспортно-заготовительные расходы по заготовке и доставке товарно-материальных запасов до места их текущего расположения или использования; иные затраты	
Приобретение товарно-материальных запасов со скидкой	Скидки, использованные покупателем на дату приема товарно-материальных запасов, при наличии подтверждающих первичных учетных документов приводят к уменьшению стоимости приобретенных товарно-материальных запасов. Скидки, возникшие (полученные) в результате исполнения условий договора по приобретению товарно-материальных запасов, после их приема относятся на результаты финансово-хозяйственной деятельности и не уменьшают стоимости приобретенных товарно-материальных запасов.	Торговые скидки, уступки и прочие аналогичные статьи подлежат вычету при определении затрат на приобретение.
Приобретение товарно-материальных запасов с отсрочкой или рассрочкой платежа	Принимаются к бухгалтерскому учету по стоимости реализуемых без предоставления отсрочки или рассрочки платежа. При этом возникающая разница между стоимостью товарно-материальных запасов, реализуемых без предоставления отсрочки или рассрочки, и общей суммой платежей по приобретаемым товарно-материальным запасам признается как финансовые расходы (затраты по процентам) на протяжении периода отсрочки или рассрочки платежа в зависимости от удельного веса	Если соглашение фактически содержит элемент финансирования, такой элемент, как разница между ценой покупки на условиях обычного торгового кредита и выплаченной суммой, признается в качестве расходов на выплату процентов на протяжении периода финансирования.

	текущего платежа в общей сумме платежей по отсрочке или рассрочке.	
Расходы в виде процентов за пользование займов при приобретении или изготовлении товарно-материальных запасов за счет заемных средств	Не включаются в себестоимость запасов	Случаи, когда затраты по заимствованиям включаются в себестоимость запасов, определены МСФО (IAS) 23 "Затраты по заимствованиям"
Себестоимость товарно-материальных запасов, приобретенных за иностранную валюту	Определяется в сумах путем пересчета суммы в иностранной валюте по курсу Центрального банка на дату принятия их к бухгалтерскому учету исходя из стоимости, указанной в первичных документах, подтверждающих их приобретение (сопроводительные документы или грузовая таможенная декларация), и включением соответствующих затрат, связанных с приобретением товарно-материальных запасов, предусмотренных пунктом 15 НСБУ 4	Учет валютных операций регулируется стандартом МСФО (IAS) 21 «Влияние изменений валютных курсов»
Оценка после признания	По наименьшей из двух стоимостей: себестоимости (стоимости приобретения или производственной себестоимости) на дату составления баланса; чистой стоимости реализации на дату составления баланса	По наименьшей из двух величин: по себестоимости или по чистой возможной цене продажи

Основные положения учета товарно-материальных запасов по НСБУ №4 "Товарно-материальные запасы" определяют порядок ведения бухгалтерского учета товарно-материальных запасов, принадлежащих организации на праве собственности, и отражения их в финансовой отчетности. Национальный стандарт включает в понятие товарно-материальных запасов материальные активы, хранящиеся в целях дальнейшей продажи в ходе ведения деятельности и находящиеся в процессе производства, а также используемые в процессе производства продукции, выполнения работ или оказания услуг либо для осуществления административных и социально-культурных функций (пункт 3 НСБУ №4). Данное определение в целом не сильно отличается от понятия запасов по МСФО, где запасы – это активы, которые предназначены для продажи в ходе обычной деятельности компании, находятся в процессе создания для последующей продажи или предназначены для использования в процессе производства товаров или оказания услуг (пункт 6 МСФО (IAS) 2 "Запасы"). Экономическая цель наличия запасов – заработать на разнице между ценой продажи и себестоимостью запаса, то есть заработать на продаже запасов [3].

Однако в сферу применения НСБУ №4 также включен учёт инвентаря и хозяйственные принадлежностей, тары, животных на выращивании и откорме. В МСФО нет такого определения, как «инвентарь и хозяйственные принадлежности». Распространенная практика заключается в том, что основные средства (например, запасные части, компоненты) рассматриваются как запасы и классифицируются в качестве оборотных активов в отчете о финансовом положении. В результате будут занижены амортизационные отчисления в отчете о прибылях и убытках, поскольку запасные части/компоненты будут признаваться в качестве расходов только при их использовании, которые могут быть через несколько лет после текущего отчетного периода. А при трансформации финансовой отчетности из национальной системы в международную, часть инвентаря и хозяйственных принадлежностей будет учитываться в отчете по МСФО в составе основных средств, если они соответствуют критериям ОС [10].

Также, МСФО (IAS) 2 "Запасы" не применяется в отношении биологических активов, относящихся к сельскохозяйственной деятельности, и сельскохозяйственной продукции в момент ее сбора. Животные на выращивании и откорме относятся к объектам учёта другого международного стандарта финансовой отчетности - (IAS) 41 "Сельское хозяйство" [6].

При формировании себестоимости запасов, приобретенных за иностранную валюту, национальный учёт базируется на стоимости, указанной в первичных документах, подтверждающих их приобретение (сопроводительные документы или грузовая таможенная декларация). Она определяется в национальной валюте по курсу Центрального банка на дату принятия их к бухгалтерскому учету [2, пункт 24]. Соответственно, если поставщику выплачен аванс в иностранной валюте, то на момент принятия товара (услуги) к бухучету может возникать разница, учитываемая на счетах учета курсовых разниц [8].

Однако, порядок учёта курсовых разниц в целях учета по НСБУ и МСФО отличается. Учет валютных операций регулируется стандартом

МСФО (IAS) 21 «Влияние изменений валютных курсов». По нему курсовые разницы определяются только по монетарным статьям. Это единицы имеющейся в наличии валюты, а также активы и обязательства к получению (выплате), выраженные фиксированным или определяемым количеством валютных единиц [4, пункт 8]. Аванс, выплаченный за поставку товарно-материальных запасов, монетарной статьей не является. Так как эта операция не предполагает дальнейшее получение денежных средств в иностранной валюте.

Отдельного рассмотрения требует вопрос включения расходов в виде процентов за пользование займами в себестоимость товарно-материальных запасов, приобретенных полностью или частично за счет заемных средств. В соответствии с пунктами 5 и 7 МСФО (IAS) 23 «Затраты по заимствованиям», процентные и другие затраты, которые организация несет в связи с получением заемных средств включаются в себестоимость запаса, если он является квалифицируемым активом - активом, подготовка которого к использованию по назначению или для продажи обязательно требует значительного времени [5]. Согласно пункта 18 НСБУ 4, при приобретении или изготовлении товарно-материальных запасов за счет заемных средств, расходы в виде процентов за пользование займов не включаются в себестоимость товарно-материальных запасов, приобретенных полностью или частично за счет заемных средств. В национальном бухучете существует отдельный стандарт - НСБУ N 24 «Учет затрат по займам», который определяет порядок учёта затрат по займам. Пункты 12-20 § 2 данного НСБУ разрешают капитализацию затрат по займам, непосредственно связанным с приобретением, строительством или производством квалифицируемого актива. Однако, согласно пункта 5 НСБУ N 24, в зависимости от конкретных обстоятельств квалифицируемыми активами могут быть активы, которые требуют значительного времени на доведение их до состояния, позволяющего использовать их по назначению: здания, сооружения, производственные машины и оборудование, нематериальные активы, электростанции, инвестиционная недвижимость и т. п. К квалифицируемым активам не относятся прочие виды инвестиций и товарно-материальные запасы, которые повседневно производятся в больших количествах, на повторяющейся основе, даже если их производство требует длительного времени (например, производство виски, вина, коньяка и т. п.).

Отметим и некоторые отличия в подходах к оценке запасов после признания. По национальному учёту, в целях определения чистой стоимости реализации проводится периодическая переоценка стоимости товарно-материальных запасов, и их стоимость приводится в соответствие с текущей стоимостью. Товарно-материальные запасы переоцениваются путем пересчета себестоимости их отдельных единиц по документально подтвержденным текущим стоимостям товарно-материальных запасов, аналогично оцениваемым, сложившимся на дату проведения переоценки. [2, пункт 50, 51].

По МСФО, активы не должны отражаться в отчётности по стоимости выше той экономической выгоды, которая ожидается от их продажи или использования. Поэтому при превышении себестоимости запасов над чистой ценой реализации необходимо провести обесценение запасов в том периоде, в котором произошло обесценение. Практика списания запасов ниже себестоимости до уровня чистой возможной цены продажи согласуется с принципом, предусматривающим, что активы не должны учитываться по стоимости, превышающей сумму, которая, как ожидается, может быть получена от их продажи или использования [3, пункт 28]. Расчетные оценки чистой возможной цены продажи основываются на наиболее надежном из имеющихся подтверждении суммы, которую можно получить от реализации запасов, на момент выполнения таких оценок. Эти оценки учитывают колебания цены или себестоимости, непосредственно относящиеся к событиям, произошедшим после окончания периода, в той мере, в которой такие события подтверждают условия, существовавшие на конец данного периода [3, пункт 30]. Факт продажи запасов по цене ниже себестоимости после отчётного периода (но до одобрения финансовой отчётности) является корректирующим событием в соответствии с МСФО (IAS) 10 «События после окончания отчётного периода» и требует обесценения запасов в только что закончившемся отчётном периоде. Если в последующих периодах перестали существовать обстоятельства, приведшие к необходимости обесценения запасов до чистой цены реализации, и запасы ещё не израсходованы, то обесценение запасов нужно вернуть, но не выше изначальной себестоимости.

Заключение.

Переход на МСФО — это важный шаг на пути обеспечения открытости и прозрачности отечественных компаний, повышения их конкурентоспособности, снижения стоимости привлекаемых ими заемных средств и прямых зарубежных инвестиций. Используя финансовую отчетность, составленную по национальным стандартам бухгалтерского учета (НСБУ), нельзя полностью гарантировать достаточное понимание иностранными инвесторами всех аспектов финансово-производственной деятельности компаний в Узбекистане. Рекомендуется разработать и внести изменения в методологию формирования себестоимости приобретенных запасов в целях сближения требований национальной системы подготовки финансовой отчетности хозяйствующих субъектов с концепциями и подходами МСФО.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПОДХОДОВ И ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ ПРОЕКТНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В ОРГАНАХ ВЛАСТИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются направления развития методологических аспектов проектного управления в органах государственной и муниципальной власти. В качестве совершенствования проектного менеджмента в органах власти рекомендуется использование гибридного подхода, где высокоуровневые задачи будут реализовываться по классическому подходу, а компоненты проектов будут реализовываться методами и инструментами гибкого подхода, ряд которых предложен автором статьи.

Ключевые слова: проектное управление, гибкий подход, классический подход, гибридный подход, органы власти.

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IMPROVING APPROACHES AND TOOLS OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT BODIES

Abstract. The article discusses the directions of development of methodological aspects of project management in state and municipal authorities. As an improvement of project management in the authorities, it is recommended to use a hybrid approach, where high-level tasks will be implemented according to the classical approach, and project components will be implemented using methods and tools of a flexible approach, a number of which are proposed by the author of the article.

Keywords: project management, flexible approach, classical approach, hybrid approach, authorities.

Действующая система проектного управления в органах власти на сегодняшний день не дает максимального эффекта, поэтому необходимо ее развитие, совершенствование подходов проектного управления, методов отбора проектов. Остаются нерешенными ряд проблем проектного управления в деятельности органов власти, такие как несоблюдение сроков проектов, их бюджетов, неэффективность использования различных ресурсов, невыполнение показателей и недостижение целей и другие.

Следовательно, совершенствование подходов, механизмов и инструментов проектного управления в органах власти является одной из приоритетных задач исследователей в области проектного менеджмента.

В 2015 году началось активное внедрение проектного управления в различные виды деятельности органов власти на всех уровнях, разрабатывались нормативно-правовые акты, проводилось обучение служащих. В 2016 году было утверждено «Положение об организации проектной деятельности в Правительстве РФ», что позволило эту управленческую деятельность подкрепить нормативно-правовой основой [1].

В соответствие с нормативными документами проектного менеджмента жизненный цикл проекта включает следующие этапы: инициирование проекта, его подготовку, реализацию и завершение проекта. Обязательными для этапа реализации являются подэтапы и процессы мониторинга, оценки и контрольных мероприятий. Для проектного управления в органах власти характерен также постпроектный мониторинг. Для каждого вида проекта (национальный, федеральный, региональный) принят определенный уровень утверждения документов проекта на каждом этапе жизненного цикла. В рамках этапов жизненного цикла обязательно определяются контрольные точки для улучшения управляемости, проведения мониторинга и контроля за проектом. Основными параметрами проекта является цель, показатели измерения достижений и выгод проекта по методике (программы, портфеля), результат и контрольная точка.

Деятельность по управлению регулируется постановлением Правительства Самарской области от 18 августа 2017 года №542 «Об организации проектной деятельности в Правительстве Самарской области». Данным постановлением утверждены Положение «О проектной деятельности и функциональная структура проектной деятельности в Правительстве Самарской области» [2]. Проектное управление в Самарской области организовано в соответствие со следующим жизненным циклом (рисунок 1).

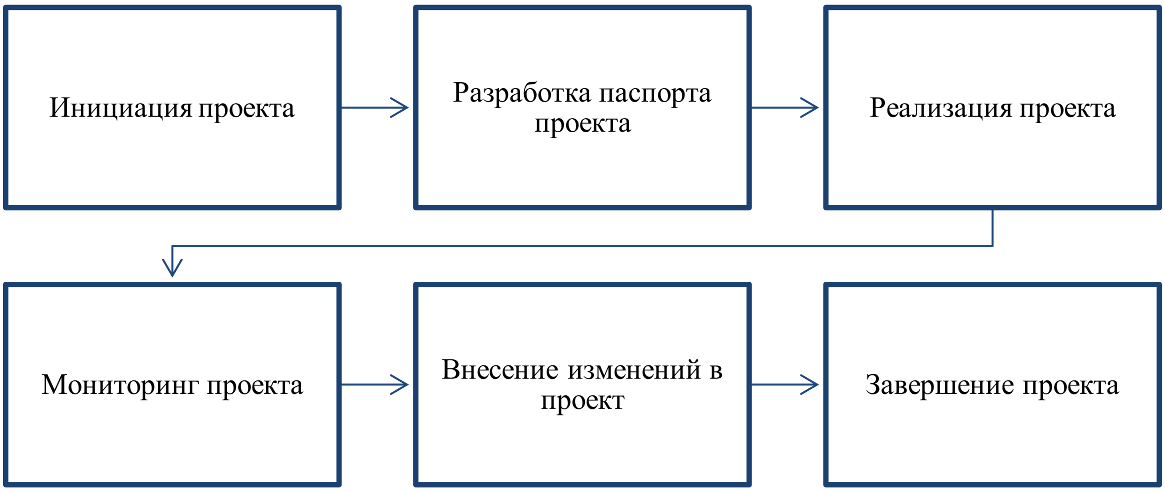

Рис. 2. Стадии жизненного цикла проекта на примере Самарской области

Структура проектного управления в Самарской области включает как постоянные органы управления (Совет по национальным и приоритетным проектам Самарской области, региональный проектный офис, региональный центр проектной деятельности, ведомственные проектные офисы), так и временные.

Для более эффективной организации проектной деятельности разработаны и утверждены в 2021 году «Методические рекомендации по организации проектной деятельности в органах местного самоуправления в Самарской области». Таким образом, на региональном уровне создана нормативная база для реализации национальных проектов до 2024 года.

Комплексное управление проектами в Самарской области также реализовано очень на высоком уровне (реализуется 52 региональных проекта). По каждому проекту в цифровом виде отслеживаются показатели, контрольные точки и сравниваются результаты с планом, организован электронный документооборот. При этом остаются проблемные направления с инструментальной поддержкой проектного управления.

Важное место в проектном управлении в органах власти занимают методологии управления проектами или подходы к управлению проектами. Общепринятыми являются два подхода: так называемый классический и гибкий. Изученные работы различных исследователей проектного менеджмента, показали, что оптимальным будет использование гибридного подхода к управлению проектами в органах власти, где высокоуровневые задачи будут реализовываться по классическому подходу, а компоненты проектов будут реализовываться методами и инструментами гибкого подхода [3].

Переход к гибридному жизненному циклу позволит команде планировать поставку ценности с учетом имеющихся рисков. Многие команды не в состоянии за один день переключиться на способы ведения работы на принципах гибкого подхода тем более в государственном и муниципальном управлении. Постепенный переход связан с добавлением итеративных (гибких) по характеру методов для улучшения обмена знаниями и согласованности между командами и заинтересованными сторонами.

В качестве адаптации гибкой методологии в управлении проектами можно рекомендовать внедрять комбинацию инструментов проектного управления, которая включает согласованное использование фреймворка Scrum («скрам») и метода «канбан». Эти рекомендации подходят для реализации в органах власти информационных проектов (создание и развитие информационных систем и других элементов информационной инфраструктуры), а также для реализации проектов «Умный город».

Подводя итог, можно сказать, что комбинирование практик и инструментом гибкого и классического подхода дает синергетический результат с более высокими показателями исполнения, чем у каждого компонента в отдельности.

Использованные источники:

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ МОДЕЛИ И МЕХАНИЗМА ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ СИСТЕМЫ ОЦЕНКИ УДОВЛЕТВОРЁННОСТИ ТРУДОМ

Аннотация. В работе рассмотрена система оценки удовлетворенности трудом персонала. Сформирована модель функционирования системы оценки удовлетворенности трудом в АО «Томская генерация». Предложена универсальная методика проведения оценки, которая включает в себя инструменты и методы, необходимые для эффективной реализации механизма функционирования системы.

Ключевые слова: удовлетворенность трудом, производительность труда, персонал, мотивация труда, моделирование системы оценки трудом.

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FORMATION OF THE MODEL AND MECHANISM OF FUNCTIONING OF THE SYSTEM OF ASSESSING OF EMPLOEE SATISFACTION WITH WORK

Annotation. The article considers a system of assessing of emploee satisfaction with work. A model of the functioning of the system for assessing emploee satisfaction with work in JSC "Tomsk Generation" has been formed. A universal assessment methodology is offered, which includes the tools and methods, that are necessary for the effective implementation of the system functioning mechanism.

Key words: satisfaction with work, labor productivity, personnel, labor motivation, modeling of the labor assessing system.

Эффективная работа компании невозможна без комплексного подхода и анализа оценки уровня удовлетворенности трудового коллектива. Поскольку работа является важным аспектом жизни людей, и большинство людей проводят большую часть своей трудовой жизни на работе, оценка системы, влияющая на удовлетворенность работой, имеет решающее значение для повышения производительности труда сотрудников. Чем точнее сформированы модель и механизм проведения оценки, тем более эффективным может быть управление персоналом в целом [1].

При проведении оценки удовлетворенности трудом в компании АО «Томская генерация» был выявлен ряд характерных недочетов, которые играют огромную роль на формирование конечных результатов. В частности, после обработки результатов и предоставления отчёта руководителю компании, отсутствуют конкретные управленческие решения, таким образом работа оканчивается на обработке данных. В результате проведённой работы, оценка удовлетворённости трудом является не точной, а значимость её факторов упускается. Такое происходит в результате отсутствия чётких целей в отношении работника; не применения современных методик и инструментов; предоставления искаженных результатов, которые не дают возможности сделать «полную картину» удовлетворенности.

Таким образом, для решения существующих проблем на основе различных теоретических подходов, нами представлено моделирование системы оценки удовлетворенности трудом персонала организации на примере организации АО «Томская генерация» (рисунок 1).

Рисунок 1 – Проектное моделирование системы оценки удовлетворенности трудом

Процесс оценки удовлетворенности персонала на рисунке 1 представлен на основе цикла У.Э. Деминга PDCA, то есть, в виде циклической последовательности четырех этапов, представляющих собой: Plan (планирование), Do (выполнение), Check (проверка) и Act (исправления, действия).

В соответствии с рисунком 1, в качестве входных данных в рассматриваемой модели представлены:

– данные, полученные в ходе проведения опросов, собеседований, анкетирования, интервью и т.д.);

– анкеты проведения оценки удовлетворенности трудом на основе прошлых лет, являющаяся базовой для проведения новых опросов;

– данные о работнике (должность, деятельность, стаж работы, поощрения, заслуги, переводы и замещения, семейное положение и т.д.);

– результаты проведения оценки удовлетворенности трудом за прошлые года, рекомендации, принятые решения непосредственным руководителем;

– данные о новых подходах и методиках, необходимые для пересмотра проведения оценки.

Особую роль при проведении оценки удовлетворенности персонала играют входные данные, которые формируются на этапе сбора и обработки данных. К таким данным также относят:

– показатели текучести и стабильности кадров, в т. ч с детализацией по социально-демографическим группам;

– показатели трудовой дисциплины;

– доля сотрудников, получивших поощрения в течение года;

– доля сотрудников, пользующихся материальными льготами;

– доля сотрудников, принимающих участие в неформальных мероприятиях.

Конечные выходные данные представлены следующими результатами:

– отчет о полученных результатах оценки;

– предложенные рекомендации на основе выводов;

– внедрение управленческого решения, необходимого для повышения удовлетворенности работников организации.

Механизм реализации оценки удовлетворенности сложен из информационных ресурсов, методики и инструментов проведения работ, материально-технических аспектов, руководства компании, а также рабочей силы [2].

Методика проведения оценки тесно связана с механизмом реализации. Правильное выстраивание и определение методики играет существенную роль на результате выходных данных. Детальная методика каждого шага мероприятия приведена на рисунке 2. Каждый шаг проведения оценки соответствует одному из этапов цикла итеративного метода управления.

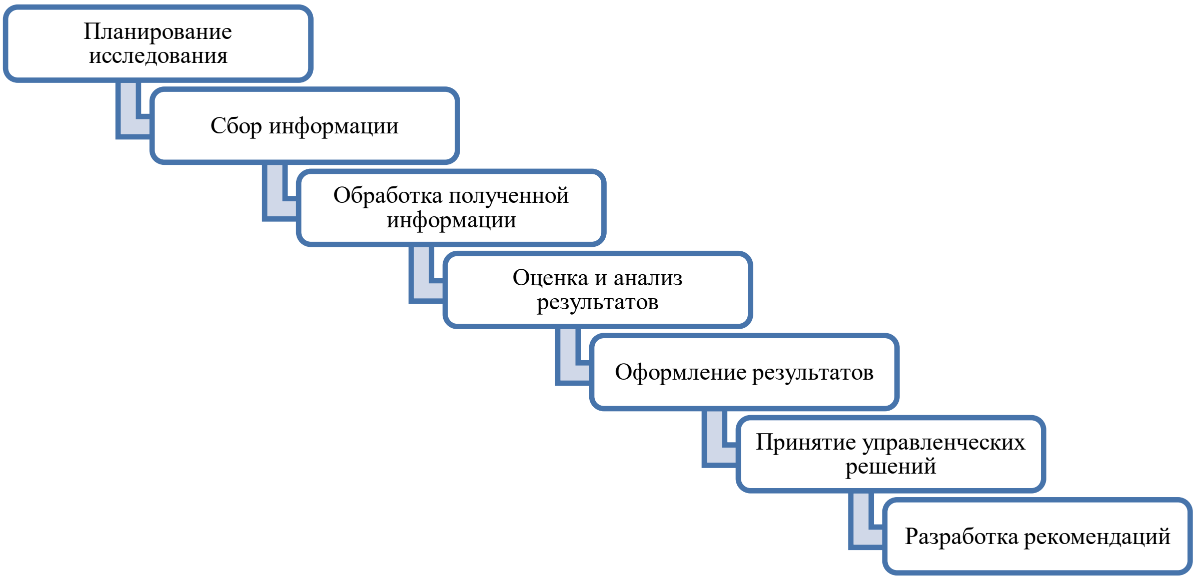

Рисунок 2 – Функциональная декомпозиция процесса оценки

Реализация такого рода мероприятия является масштабной и затрагивает все необходимые для этого внешние и внутренние ресурсы. В настоящее время, многие компании не имеют единой универсальной методики проведения оценки удовлетворённости трудом. Соответственно, не многие организации проводят оценку качественно и прежде всего результативно. Работы по проведению исследований не могут осуществляться несколькими лицами, а также одним отделом. Данная работа представляет собой колоссальный труд, который должен затрагивать специалистов и лиц разных уровней и категорий, которые должны составлять одну единую межфункциональную команду. Стоит отметить, что наиболее результативное проведение оценки характерно при привлечении внешних экспертов. Но так как, многие компании находятся только на первых этапах создания системы оценки, то целесообразней создавать внутренние команды, которые будут применять теоретические и практические модели при реализации оценки. В состав межфункциональной команды необходимо включать представителей различных подразделений управлений, которые компетентны в проведении подобной оценки. Для реализации мероприятия предложена следующая структура (рисунок 3).

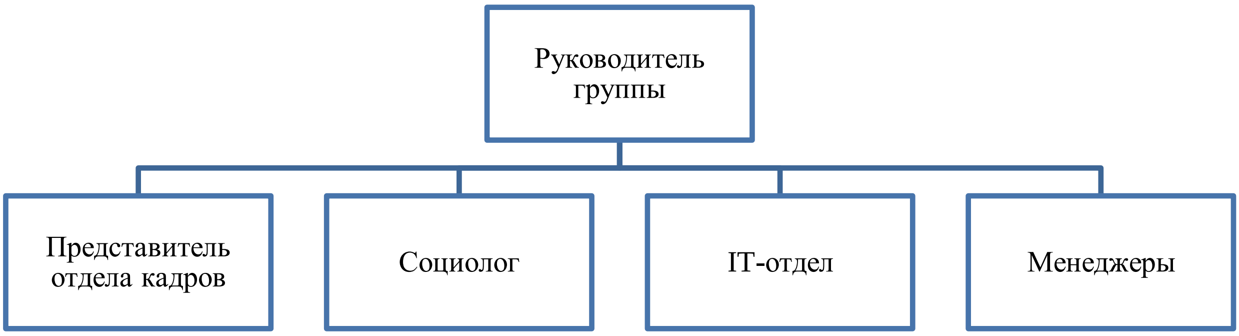

Рисунок 3 – Структура межфункциональной команды для проведения исследований по удовлетворённости трудом персонала организации

В зависимости от финансового состояния компании, намерений руководства, целей, масштабов проведения, объема данных – выстраивается численность межфункциональной команды [3].

Особо остро стоит проблема некачественной трактовки и обработки результатов, полученных в ходе проведения оценки. В соответствии с этим, на рисунке 4 предложена универсальная методика проведения оценки, которая включает в себя инструменты и методы, необходимые для эффективной реализации проекта.

Рисунок 4 – Методика проведения оценки

Использование такой системы показателей повысит информированность руководства относительно деятельности сотрудников, и вместе с результатами применения других методов оценки удовлетворенности, будет способствовать принятию обоснованных управленческих решений.

Предложенная модель оценки удовлетворенности трудом персонала обеспечит не только качественную интерпретацию данных, полученных в ходе проведения опроса, но и способствует более грамотному и эффективному использованию данных при дальнейших социологических исследованиях организации.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ ПОДДЕРЖКИ ЦИФРОВОЙ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ В ОРГАНАХ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО И МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются направления развития инструментов поддержки цифровой трансформации в органах государственного и муниципального управления. В качестве совершенствования процессов цифровизации в органах власти рекомендуются к использованию различные модели и подходы к цифровой трансформации для различных объектов и субъектов управления. Также автором предлагается к использованию алгоритм для оценки эффективности процессов цифровой трансформации на уровне региона

Ключевые слова: цифровая трансформация, цифровизация, цифровая экономика, государственное и муниципальное управление, органы власти.

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DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS TO SUPPORT DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN STATE AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Abstract. The article discusses the directions of development of tools to support digital transformation in state and municipal government. Various models and approaches to digital transformation for various objects and subjects of management are recommended to be used as an improvement of digitalization processes in government bodies. The author also suggests using an algorithm to evaluate the effectiveness of digital transformation processes at the regional level.

Keywords: digital transformation, digitalization, digital economy, state and municipal administration, authorities.

Цифровые технологии во многих случаях меняют процессы, изменяют их качество и ценность. Особенно важным является вопрос эффективного управления процессами цифровизации и цифровой трансформации в органах власти для поддержания качественного скачка в построении цифрового государственного управления, предоставлении государственных и муниципальных услуг физическим и юридическим лицам, обеспечения целостности огромного массива данных, увеличения скорости их обработки и обеспечения их безопасности в современных условиях. В соответствии с неблагоприятными внешними факторами осуществляется переход всех критической информационной инфраструктуры на отечественное программное обеспечение, решаются задачи обеспечения информационной безопасности в связи с возросшими угрозами и рисками. В этих условиях важным аспектом является развитие нормативно-правовой базы цифровой трансформации и инструментов поддержки цифровой трансформации в органах власти.

Цифровая трансформация включена в пять основных национальных целей развития Российской Федерации на период до 2030 года. На наш взгляд в основе цифровой трансформации государственного управления лежат такие документы, как Национальная программа "Цифровая экономика Российской Федерации" (утв. В 2019 году), Стратегия развития информационного общества в Российской Федерации на 2017 - 2030 годы, которая утверждена в 2017 году и другие [1]. В соответствие с приоритетной национальной программой «Цифровая экономика» в рамках основных федеральных проектов выполнены и даже перевыполнены плановые показатели в отдельных регионах. Поэлементно цифровую трансформацию в органах власти на различных уровнях можно составить из следующих блоков: данные, информационная инфраструктура, люди и компетенции, процессы, нормативно-законодательная база. Таким образом, процессы цифровой трансформации преобразуют и пронизывают все сферы деятельности человека, не остается в стороне и управление в органах государственной и муниципальной власти.

Существуют различные модели и подходы к цифровой трансформации для различных объектов и субъектов управления [2]. Предлагается следующая классификация моделей цифровой трансформации в рамках государственного и муниципального управления (рисунок 1).

Рис. 1 - Модели и подходы к цифровой трансформации для различных объектов и субъектов управления

На основе проведенных исследований подходов к оценке эффективности цифровой трансформации [3], а также анализа ее нормативно-правовой базы предлагается использовать следующий алгоритм для оценки эффективности процессов цифровой трансформации на уровне региона, который позволит в дальнейшем определить проектное наполнение программ цифровизации, установить приоритеты, спланировать бюджет региона и другое. Алгоритм представлен на рисунке 2.

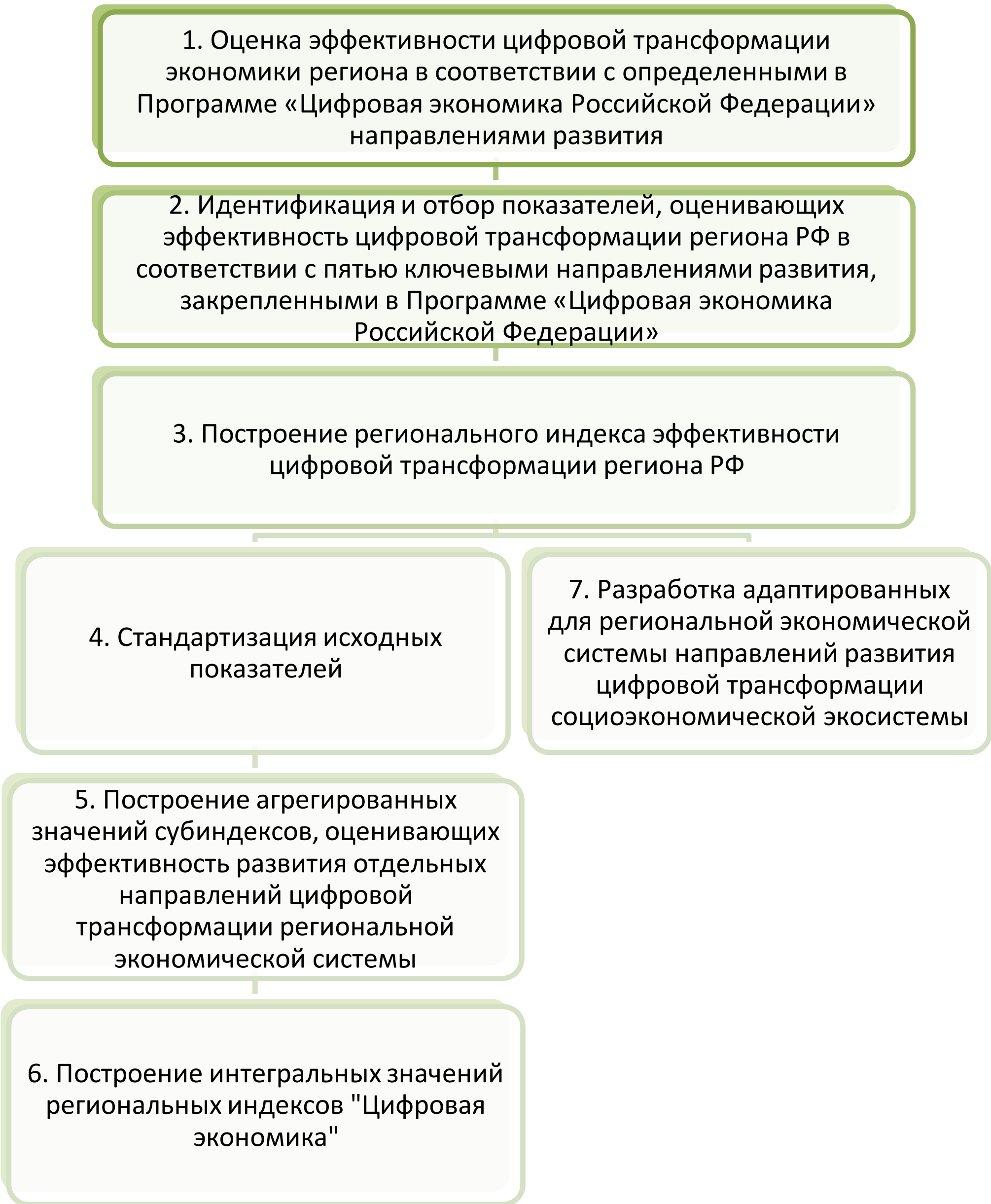

Рис. 2. Алгоритм для оценки эффективности процессов цифровой трансформации на уровне региона

Считается, что правильное и своевременное использование такого инструмента, как цифровая трансформация поспособствует современным управленцам в занятии лидирующих позиций в новой цифровой среде.

Учитывая существующую в России систему разграничения проектных полномочий и субъектов, одним из самых эффективных способов будет, во-первых, снятие нормативных и административных барьеров и ограничений бюджетного законодательства, во-вторых, создание корпоративных условий на федеральном уровне, ускоряющих процессы использования интеллектуальных технологий.

Внедрение и использование предлагаемых инструментов и механизмов направлено на ускорение цифровой трансформации государственного и муниципального управления и решение задачи повышения уровня удовлетворенности граждан и бизнеса при предоставлении государственных и муниципальных услуг, а также сервисов.

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ЗАКОННОСТЬ, ОБОСНОВАННОСТЬ, МОТИВИРОВАННОСТЬ И СПРАВЕДЛИВОСТЬ СУДЕЬНОГО ПРИГОВОРА

Аннотация. В статье раскрываются положения, связанные с такими свойствами приговора, как законность обоснованность и справедливость, а также подчеркивается необходимость независимой оценки судом фактических обстоятельств и доказательств, представленных сторонами защиты и обвинения.

Ключевые слова: приговор, обоснованность приговора, юридическое значение приговора, законность приговора, уголовно-процессуальный закон, достаточная совокупность доказательств, пределы полномочий суда, описательно-мотивировочная часть приговора.

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LEGALITY, SUSTAINABILITY, MOTIVATION AND FAIRNESS OF JUDGMENT

Annotation. The article reveals the provisions related to such properties of the sentence as legality, validity and fairness, and also emphasizes the need for an independent assessment by the court of the factual circumstances and evidence presented by the defense and prosecution.

Key words: verdict, validity of the verdict, legal significance of the verdict, legality of the verdict, criminal procedure law, sufficient body of evidence, limits of the court's powers, descriptive and motivational part of the verdict.

Уголовно-процессуальный закон устанавливает презумпцию правосудности приговора как итогового судебного акта, разрешающего уголовное дело по существу. Ведь, профессиональная деятельность судьи, наличие у него определенного правового статуса, полномочий предполагает знание закона, а сложившаяся система ценностей, моральных и нравственных установок - стремление к установлению справедливости в обществе. Судья, априори, не может выносить неправосудные решения, в том числе и те, которые связаны с выражением от лица государства отношения к совершенному лицом преступлению.

Многие исследователи в области уголовно-процессуального права обращались к данному вопросу, однако, однозначного подхода к пониманию данного термина до сих пор найти не удалось. По мнению А.К. Кудыркуловой «правосудность сочетает в себе два требования - обоснованность (касается вопросов факта) и законность (касается вопросов права)» [5, с. 332]. Высказанная точка зрения не лишена определенных недостатков, поскольку не в полной мере отвечает ст. 297 Уголовно-процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации. Кроме того, отдельные ученые считают, что мотивированность также является очень важным требованием, предъявляемым к приговору.

По мнению А.Н. Михайлова, мотивированность – это такое свойство приговора, которое отражает корреляцию исследованных в судебном разбирательстве доказательств и сделанных на их основе выводов суда [7]. Правильным также стоит считать утверждение Н.В. Ткачева о том, что законодатель при конструировании нормы, закрепленной в ст. 297 УПК не был логичен, не включив данное понятие в текст уголовно-процессуального закона [38]. Указанная позиция также отстаивается в трудах А.М. Гамидова дополняет: «мотивированность приговора является внешним выражением его обоснованности» [1].

Не отличаются последовательностью суждения, высказанные И.А. Остапенко по поводу содержания понятия «правосудность приговора» [8]. Указанный автор сначала говорит о том, что выполнение всей совокупности указанных в законе требований характеризует приговор как законный. Затем, он делает вывод о том, что «категории законности, обоснованности и справедливости приговора не могут быть отнесены к его свойствам, правильнее рассматривать их как требования, предъявляемые к приговору. Получается, что свойства правосудности приговора – это статичные ее качества, а требования имеют динамичный характер, однако это не соответствует истине, поскольку тогда постоянно нарушался бы принцип законности уголовного судопроизводства.

Отдельными исследователями предпринимались попытки дать определение неправосудного приговора. Так, С.Ю. Кузнеченко считает неправосудным такой приговор, который вынесен не в соответствии с обстоятельствами уголовного дела и тем самым противоречит нормам материального и (или) процессуального закона [6].

Близкой к нашей позиции представляется гипотеза Н.Н. Сухановой о том, что правосудность есть комплексная характеристика приговора суда [10]. Законодатель в ч.2, ст. 297 УПК РФ понятие «законность» не раскрывает. Многолетние научные дискуссии по данному вопросу привели, по сути, к формированию трех позиций:

– законность приговора выражается через соответствие его нормам материального и процессуального права и правильным их применением;

– законность определяется как универсальный межотраслевой принцип, реализуемый в итоговом судебном акте по уголовному делу;

– легитимность приговору придает ему только его законная сила.

Первая из всех вышеуказанных позиций нам представляется правильной, поскольку именно в плане определения законности конструкция ч.2. ст. 297 УПК РФ довольно удачно позволяет включать в процесс правоприменения динамично меняющееся толкование норм уголовного и уголовно-процессуального законодательства. Тем не менее, усовершенствовать данную статью уголовно-процессуального закона не помешало бы в плане закрепления в ней понятий «обоснованность, «мотивированность и справедливость приговора», которые в синтезе делают его правосудным.

В соответствии со ст. 297 УПК РФ приговор должен отвечать требованиям законности, обоснованности и справедливости [12].

Для того чтобы приговор отвечал указанным требованиям, необходимо, чтобы он был постановлен в соответствии с требованиями УПК РФ, а также чтобы при разрешении вопросов были правильно применены положения УК РФ.

Первым критерием приговора выступает законность. Законность вынесенного итогового акта играет существенную роль [2].

Критерии, которым должен соответствовать вынесенный итоговый акт указаны в ст. 297 УПК РФ. Как такового законодательного закрепления понятия законности УПК РФ не дает, в связи с чем различные теоретики, практики трактуют по-своему данное понятие, тем самым порождая различные дискуссии по факту правильности той или иной точки зрения, а также права на ее существование.

При этом УПК РФ содержит принцип законности, и на его основе можно вывести понятие критерия законности приговора как акта правосудия [12].

Так, под критерием законности приговора понимается соответствие решения суда фактическим обстоятельствам, установленным в ходе предварительного расследования, а также в результате рассмотрения доказательств, которые имеют значение для принятия правомерного решения по уголовному делу. На основании данного толкования принципа законности можно дать толкование

Критерий законности проявляется в форме соответствия приговора суда существующим нормам права.

Нормы права закрепляют за собой указание на права и обязанности субъектов судопроизводства и отвечают на поставленный перед ними вопрос: «что следует делать для их реализации». Несмотря на преимущественное нахождение данных норм в уголовном праве, они также могут встречаться и в уголовно-процессуальном праве. Например, положения, определяющие процессуальную правоспособность лиц, участвующих в уголовном или в гражданском процессе. Примером таких норм могут служить положения ст. 46-55 УПК РФ, ст. 35-37 ГПК РФ.

Соответствие приговора нормам материального права выражается посредством правильного установления и применения норм уголовного права, т.е. определенных частей, пунктов, статей, которые бы соответствовали конкретному составу совершенного преступления, а, следовательно, применение на их основе вида наказания, размера наказания, выплаты материального ущерба и иные вопросы, которые могут быть решены только посредством принятия правильного решения относительно материальных норм права.

Что касается самого понятия законности приговора, то в своих трудахА. В. Шигуров, В. С. Астафьев понимают под законностью определенные требования норм, установленных в уголовно-процессуальном законодательстве, соблюдение которых способствует правильному применению норм материального права и вынесению не противоречащего установленному законодательству итогового акта правосудия [14].

Условия законности непосредственно связаны с тем, будет ли вынесенный итоговый акт правосудия соответствовать законности, если же нет, то в последствии приговор может быть отменен судом вышестоящей инстанции. Если во время всего судебного разбирательства и на стадии предварительного расследования отсутствовали процессуальные ошибки, то вынесенные приговор суда будет соответствовать критерию законности, т.к. были предприняты все меры по предотвращения нарушения норм уголовно-процессуального законодательства [4].

Требование обоснованности приговора означает, что все вопросы должны быть разрешены на основе всестороннего, непосредственного и полного исследования доказательств и установления всех обстоятельств, имеющих значение для уголовного дела.

Если доказательства были исследованы надлежащим образом, то выводы суда, изложенные в приговоре, должны в полной мере соответствовать фактическим обстоятельствам уголовного дела.

Вторым по счету, но не по значимости является критерий обоснованности, который выступает одним из основных условий вынесения итогового акта правосудия.

Обоснованность выражается в форме соответствия результатов, вынесенных по завершению рассмотрения уголовного дела решений характеру того преступления, которое было совершено, соответствие выводов суда тем доказательствам, которые были собраны в ходе судебного следствия, а также тех фактов, на основании которых был вынесен приговор суда.

Исходя из того, что обоснованность является одним из наиболее важных качеств как обвинительного, так и оправдательного приговора, можно прийти к выводу, что только обоснованный приговор может быть правосудным.

Обоснованность можно рассмотреть отдельно применительно к обвинительному и к оправдательному приговору.

Обоснованность обвинительного приговора указывает на обязательный характер вынесения обвинительного приговора при анализе всех имеющихся в деле доказательств, которые указывают на необходимость постановления обвинительного приговора [3].

Обоснованный обвинительный приговор должен быть мотивированным, Требование справедливости, которое предъявляется к приговору суда, как к правосудному итоговому акту, неотъемлемо связано с обоснованностью.

В УПК РФ не раскрывается понятие обоснованности, исходя из этого возникает ряд трудностей, которые могут повлечь за собой нарушения при вынесении приговора.

Обоснованность-одна из основных и основополагающих характерных черт приговора, которая наряду с законностью и справедливостью является обязательной при постановлении приговора, она включает в себя объективный анализ судом всех собранных по делу доказательств.

В связи с этим, выводы суда, основывающиеся на доказательствах, должны максимально соответствовать событиям, которые имели место в действительности.

Обоснованность обвинительного приговора предполагает обязательный характер принятия определенных действий (решений), которые основываются на конкретных фактах. Рассмотрение обоснованности не представляется возможным без рассмотрения еще одного критерия приговора – мотивированность.

Большинство ученых отмечают, что помимо законности, обоснованности и справедливости, мотивированность приговора выступает в качестве одного из требований итогового акта правосудия.

По их мнению, приговор должен быть мотивированным, обоснованность является понятием более широким, чем мотивированность.

На практике встречаются такие случаи, когда вынесенный обвинительный приговор является обоснованным, но при этом не мотивированным и совершенно противоположная ситуация, когда он мотивированный, но факты – доказательства, рассмотренные в ходе судебного заседания, не соответствуют происшедшему общественно–опасному деянию.

Мотивированность является выражением обоснованности и проявления законности приговора.

Что касается соотношения понятий обоснованность и мотивированность, то они взаимосвязаны. Это взаимосвязь выражается в том, что обоснованный приговор суда должен устанавливать факты, которые не будут опровергаться при наличии доказательств, устанавливающих истину данных обстоятельств. Критерий мотивированности в какой-то степени является значимым для обоснованного приговора, так как он в полной мере раскрывает и отражает те факты, которые взяты за основу при вынесении обвинительного приговора.

Мотивированность приговора дает возможность для суждения о том, что данный акт законный и обоснованный и убеждение судьи, после всестороннего исследования доказательств, которое легло в основу приговора, соответствует обстоятельствам, которые послужили поводом для возбуждения уголовного дела.

Обоснованность указывает на обязательный характер принятия определенных решений и действий, при наличии необходимых фактов – доказательств.

Мотивированное решение – решение, которое содержит факты, обстоятельства, подкрепляющиеся соответствующими доказательствами.

Не мотивированным и не обоснованным будет считаться тот приговор, в котором не будет указано, почему тот или иной факт лег в основу обвинительного приговора, а остальные были отвергнуты; если те или другие доказательства не учитывались, при том факте, что они могли оказать существенное влияние на последующие выводы и суждения суда.

Как правильно отмечают процессуалисты, все доказательства, которые положены в основу обвинительного приговора, должны оцениваться на основе всесторонности, объективности и полноты [9].

Такие доказательства, положенные в основу обвинительного приговора, должны быть относимы, допустимы, достоверны, достаточны, а самое главное подтверждать причастность и вину обвиняемого к совершенному общественно-опасному деянию.

Лишь только в этом случае обвинительный приговор будет обоснованным и не подлежит отмене в судах вышестоящей инстанции по причине необоснованности.

Исходя из формулировки п. 3 ст. 240 УПК РФ следует, что закрепленная норма, носит императивный характер.

Это видно из того, что, если приговор суда будет основываться на тех доказательствах, которые не были всесторонне рассмотрены и ходе судебного заседания, тогда данный приговор можно будет обжаловать в вышестоящей инстанции по основанию несоответствия требованиям законодательства РФ, которые предполагают не только обоснованность принятого решения, но также его законность.

Следовательно, суд не может подкреплять принятое решение доказательствами, которые не были исследованы в ходе судебного заседания.

В связи с данным правилом, суд не может подтверждать свои предположения теми доказательствами, которые были не исследованы судом и не оглашены в судебном заседании, а также не зафиксированные в протоколе судебного заседания.

Из данного правила есть исключение, предусмотренное главами 40 и 40.1 УПК РФ, которые предусматривают особый порядок принятия судебного решения при согласии обвиняемого с предъявленным ему обвинением и при заключении досудебного соглашения о сотрудничестве.

Помимо этого, приговор должен отражать показания участников, данные не только во время судебного заседания, но также и во время проведения предварительного расследования, при условии, что протоколы допроса данных лиц были оглашены в судебном заседании.

Это необходимо в тех случаях, когда показания данные лицом на стадии предварительного расследования и показания во время судебного заседания, например, имеют существенные различия. Помимо показаний, должны быть отражены и иные доказательства, которые рассматривались и легли в основу приговора суда.

В приговоре также должны отражаться и показания иных участников уголовного судопроизводства, данные ими не только во время судебного заседания, но и на стадии предварительного расследования, при условии того, что протоколы допросов данных лиц были оглашены в судебном заседании.

В приговоре должны отражаться не только показания лиц, участвующих в разбирательстве уголовного дела, но и оценка судом рассмотренных доказательств.

Если в судебном заседании какие-либо факты, имеющие доказательственное значение будут признаны полученными с нарушением закона, то суд, в свою очередь, должен исключить данные доказательства, мотивировав свое решение с указанием на то, в чем именно проявилось данное нарушение.

Данные доказательства являются недопустимыми и не могут лечь в основу приговора или иного решения. Выводы суда, отраженные в приговоре, должны соответствовать всей совокупности доказательств, исследуемой судом. Их однозначность будет основополагающим условием, т.к. они будут исключать любые другие выводы.

Справедливым является приговор, по которому было назначено наказание, в полной мере соответствующее тяжести преступления, личности осужденного и другим обстоятельствам, имеющим значение для уголовного дела.

Современные нравственные основы уголовного судопроизводства в последние годы подверглись серьезной ревизии, в том числе и понятие «справедливость приговора». Новые технологии, цифровизация привели к тенденции увеличения транспарентности деятельности суда и повышения доверия к нему населения. Как нравственная категория справедливость судебного решения всегда определяется уровнем развития общества и присущей ему социальной системой ценностей.

Стоит отметить то, что процессуальный закон устанавливает множество различных второстепенных требований к приговору, но, соответственно, они не имеют столь значимый вес, как вышеназванные законность, обоснованность, справедливость и мотивированность.

На наш взгляд наиболее последовательной и логичной представляется позиция Д.У. Кадырова, согласно которой «...в зависимости от исполнения или неисполнения требования закона приговор соответственно получает или не получает свойство, одноименное с требованием» [4]. То есть законность, обоснованность, справедливость и мотивированность приговора выступают в качестве требований, предъявляемых к приговору, в процессе его вынесения (рассмотрения уголовного дела), а в отношении уже вынесенного приговора при условии соблюдения указанных требований он приобретает соответствующее свойство.

«Полагаем, что указанная позиция согласуется с положениями действующего процессуального законодательства, поскольку, провозглашая их в ст. 297 УПК РФ, законодатель наставляет суд выносить решение (акт), который должен соответствовать названными требованиям, а в случае, если вынесенное постановление таким требованиям не соответствует, то оно по смыслу положений ст. 389.15, 401.15, 412.9 УПК РФ должно быть отменено. Таким образом, подразумевается, что вынесенный акт (приговор), если он не отменен, является законным, обоснованным, справедливым и мотивированным» [13].

«Предполагается, что основным отличием внешних свойств от внутренних является то, что они появляются автоматически с вступлением приговора в законную силу и существуют независимо от внутренних до тех пор, пока приговор не будет отменен (внутренние же свойства придаются приговору судом в порядке судопроизводства). Их следует не относить к свойствам приговора, а скорее считать его правовым значением» [3, с. 119].

Подводя итоги, надо отметить, что приговор представляет собой синтез законности, обоснованности, мотивированности и справедливости, отраженный в итоговом решении по уголовному делу, что отражает его правосудность.

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ НОРМАТИВНО-ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ЛИЦЕНЗИРОВАНИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация. В статье раскрывается правовое значение лицензирования, правила получения лицензии, а также нормативные положения о лицензировании отдельных видов деятельности, а также представлены актуальные аспекты нормативно-правового регулирования лицензирования предпринимательской деятельности.

Ключевые слова: предпринимательская деятельность, законодательство о области предпринимательской деятельности, лицензирование предпринимательской деятельности.

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CURRENT ASPECTS OF REGULATORY AND LEGAL REGULATION OF LICENSING OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Annotation. The article reveals the legal meaning of licensing, the rules for obtaining a license, as well as the regulations on licensing certain types of activities, as well as the current aspects of the legal regulation of business licensing.

Key words: entrepreneurial activity, legislation on the field of entrepreneurial activity, licensing of entrepreneurial activity.

Формирование эффективного законодательства невозможно без учета исторического опыта и тщательного анализа положительных и отрицательных примеров регулирования соответствующих общественных отношений в последние годы.

Развитие нормативно-правовых актов происходит под влиянием основных факторов их формирования, понимаемых как совокупность объективных условий развития общества, зависящих от потребностей и интересов общества на конкретном этапе формирования, определяющих необходимость изменения нормативно-правовых актов. В теории и праве факторы формирования и развития права традиционно делятся на три группы.

Первая группа — это факторы, определяющие цель правового регулирования и включающие основные движущие силы в обществе и государстве. Примером может служить проведение экономических реформ в России, что привело к принятию большого пакета законов, устанавливающих новый правовой режим собственности, определяющих статус хозяйствующих субъектов, регулирующих экономические отношения и так далее.

Вторая группа факторов отражает субъективные аспекты законодательной деятельности и отражает отношение участников. Третья группа состоит из факторов юридического характера, которые выражают принципы организации и функционирования, присущие правовой системе, а также взаимосвязи и взаимозависимости между системами. Для формирования целостной и объективной структуры России о лицензировании экономической деятельности, необходимо выявить факторы, повлиявшие на создание такого законодательства и проанализировать исторический путь становления и развития российской нормативной структуры регулирования отношений в области лицензирования экономической деятельности.

Взаимоотношения между законодательством и общественными отношениями, которые оно призвано регулировать, можно разделить на один из двух типов. Первый характеризуется первоначальной ролью законодательства, когда развитие нормативной структуры стимулирует или непосредственно определяет необходимость создания новых общественных отношений, развития отношений и т.д. Как правило, этот момент требует издания соответствующих нормативных правовых актов, поскольку они устанавливают необходимые правила и препятствуют возникновению и развитию отношений, выходящих за рамки закона.

Если закон устанавливает правила, к которым общество и экономика еще не готовы и которые не соответствуют уровню их развития, нормативные правовые акты обычно не нужны, их издание откладывается, либо участники соответствующих правоотношений находят способы регулирования вне закона; в противном случае, когда ясно, что уровень регулирования в данной сфере жизни неудовлетворителен, право по существу развивается в соответствии с обществом.

Следовательно, в любом случае развитие законодательства напрямую и неразрывно связано с развитием общественной жизни, которую оно призвано регулировать.

Национальное законодательство о лицензировании хозяйственной деятельности имеет характеристики первого и второго типов отношений, описанных с учетом отношений в сфере лицензирования хозяйственной деятельности на разных этапах ее развития.

Лицензирование предпринимательской деятельности является одним из видов государственного регулирования экономической деятельности. Оно осуществляется на основании законодательства Российской Федерации и регулируется Федеральным законом «О лицензировании отдельных видов деятельности».

Нормативно-правовое регулирование лицензирования предпринимательской деятельности включает в себя определение перечня видов деятельности, которые подлежат лицензированию, установление требований к заявителям, порядок выдачи, продления, аннулирования и приостановления лицензий, а также ответственность за нарушение лицензионных требований.

Целью лицензирования предпринимательской деятельности является обеспечение безопасности и качества товаров и услуг, защита прав потребителей, предотвращение негативного влияния на окружающую среду и общественный порядок.

Лицензирование проводится органами исполнительной власти Российской Федерации, субъектов Российской Федерации и муниципальных образований. Оно может быть обязательным или добровольным в зависимости от вида деятельности.

Нормативно-правовое регулирование лицензирования предпринимательской деятельности является важным инструментом государственного контроля за экономической деятельностью и защиты прав потребителей. Оно способствует повышению качества товаров и услуг, улучшению условий труда и защите окружающей среды.

Лицензирование предпринимательской деятельности регулируется различными нормативно-правовыми актами, которые устанавливают правила и требования, предъявляемые к лицензиатам при получении и нахождении владельцев лицензий [2].

Одним из основных документов, регулирующих лицензирование предпринимательской деятельности, является Федеральный закон от 4 мая 2011 года № 99-ФЗ "О лицензировании отдельных видов деятельности". В соответствии с этим законом, предприниматели должны получить лицензию на осуществление деятельности, если такое требование установлено законодательством Российской Федерации.

Также существуют отдельные нормативно-правовые акты, регулирующие лицензирование отдельных видов деятельности. Например, Федеральный закон от 17 июля 1999 года № 176-ФЗ "О ветеринарии" и Федеральный закон от 21 декабря 1994 года № 69-ФЗ "О оружии".

Основные требования, которые предъявляются к лицензиатам при получении лицензии, включают в себя наличие необходимой квалификации и образования, наличие соответствующего оборудования и материалов, соблюдение определенных правил и требований в области безопасности, санитарии и экологии [1].

Кроме того, лицензиаты обязаны периодически проходить аттестацию и подтверждать свою квалификацию и соответствие требованиям, установленным законодательством. В случае нарушения правил и требований, предъявляемых к лицензиатам, лицензия может быть отозвана или аннулирована.

Российское законодательство не запрещает гражданам заниматься бизнесом, но обязывает их зарегистрироваться в качестве предпринимателей. Причем если деятельность, которую намерено осуществлять юридической лицо, является лицензируемой, то коммерсант обязан получить еще и соответствующую лицензию.

Как сказано в 48 ст. 23 Гражданского кодекса Российской Федерации (далее - ГК РФ) «гражданин вправе заниматься предпринимательской деятельностью без образования юридического лица с момента его государственной регистрации в качестве индивидуального предпринимателя» [1].

При этом ст. 2 ГК РФ 132 под «предпринимательской деятельностью понимает самостоятельную, осуществляемую на свой риск деятельность, направленную на систематическое получение, прибыли от пользования имуществом, продажи товаров, выполнения работ или оказания услуг» [2].

«С даты регистрации в качестве индивидуального предпринимателя без образования юридического лица к предпринимательской деятельности гражданина по общему правилу применяются правила гражданского законодательства, регулирующие деятельность коммерческих организаций. Вместе с тем регистрация в качестве индивидуального предпринимателя — это не единственное условие для ведения бизнеса физическим лицом.

Отметим, что некоторые виды деятельности требуют специального разрешения государства. На это указывает п. 1 ст. 49 ГК РФ, в котором сказано, что отдельными видами деятельности, перечень которых определяется законом, юридическое лицо может заниматься только на основании специального разрешения (лицензии). В силу того, что индивидуальный предприниматель является участником гражданско-правовых отношений наравне с коммерческими организациями, данное правило справедливо и для коммерсантов. Причем, как и у коммерческих компаний, право бизнесмена вести лицензируемую деятельность 1 возникает с момента получения такой лицензии или в указанный в ней срок и прекращается по истечении срока ее действия, если иное не установлено законом или иными правовыми актами [3].

Следует обратить внимание, что перечень лицензируемых видов деятельности, перечисленных в ст. 12 Закона N 99-ФЗ, является закрытым. Введение иных видов деятельности возможно только путем внесения изменений в данный Закон (п. 3 ст. 12 Федерального закона о лицензировании).

Предприниматель, предполагающий осуществлять какой-либо вид деятельности, поименованный в указанной статье, обязан пройти процедуру лицензирования.

«Несмотря на то, что Федеральный закон о лицензировании является основным нормативным документом в сфере лицензирования, 1 в п. 2 ст. 1 Федерального закона о лицензировании перечислены сферы деятельности, лицензирование которых производится в соответствии с иными нормативными документами. Однако в силу своей специфики предприниматели не имеют права заниматься указанными видами деятельности.

Следует иметь в виду, что некоторые виды деятельности лицензируются в порядке, установленном Федерального закона о лицензировании, но при этом особенности лицензирования, в том числе в части, касающейся порядка принятия решения о предоставлении лицензии, срока действия лицензии и продления срока ее действия, приостановления и возобновления действия лицензии, могут устанавливаться специальными федеральными законами, на что указывает п. 4 ст. 1 Федерального закона о лицензировании» [2, с. 53].

Следовательно, лицензируемую деятельность может вести только предприниматель, получивший соответствующую лицензию. Причем по большинству лицензируемых видов бизнеса сегодня действуют бессрочные лицензии, на что указывает п. 4 ст. 9 Федерального закона о лицензировании.

Для получения лицензии индивидуальный предприниматель – соискатель лицензии - представляет в лицензирующий орган заявление, оформленное в соответствии с ч. 1 и 2 ст. 13 Федерального закона о лицензировании, а также документы (копии документов) и сведения, перечисленные в п. 10 Положения о лицензировании.

Система лицензирования предпринимательской деятельности в России нуждается в изменениях, направленных на уменьшение бюрократических процедур, упрощение доступа к лицензированию, повышение эффективности контроля и улучшение качества предоставляемых услуг. Для достижения этих целей необходимы изменения законодательства и организационных механизмов, а также обучение и повышение квалификации работников, занятых в процессе лицензирования.

Актуальные аспекты нормативно-правового регулирования лицензирования предпринимательской деятельности на данный момент, следующие:

– установление минимальных требований к участникам предпринимательства для получения лицензии;

– усиление контроля за обеспечением безопасности и качества услуг, оказываемых лицензиатами;

– упрощение процедуры лицензирования и сокращение времени, затрачиваемого на этот процесс;

– установление четких норм и правил, регулирующих сбор, хранение, обработку и передачу персональных данных.

Необходимость и основные направления современного российского государственного регулирования лицензирования предпринимательства, следующие:

– изменение законодательства для устранения противоречий и упрощения процедуры лицензирования;

– расширение использования электронных сервисов и сокращение количества документов, необходимых для получения лицензии;

– обеспечение условий для повышения квалификации сотрудников органов, занимающихся лицензированием;

– улучшение методов и процедур мониторинга деятельности лицензиатов и контроля за соблюдением правил и нормативов;

– введение механизмов оценки качества услуг, оказываемых предприятиями-лицензиатами, и мер по устранению выявленных нарушений.

Таким образом, нормативно-правовое регулирование лицензирования предпринимательской деятельности является важным инструментом государственного контроля за экономической деятельностью и обеспечения безопасности населения. Актуальные аспекты нормативно-правового регулирования лицензирования предпринимательской деятельности включают:

– ужесточение требований к получению лицензий. В связи с увеличением числа случаев нарушения прав потребителей и экологических норм, государство ужесточает требования к получению лицензий на определенные виды деятельности;

– сокращение перечня видов деятельности, подлежащих лицензированию. В целях упрощения процедуры получения лицензии и снижения бюрократических издержек государство сокращает перечень видов деятельности, подлежащих обязательному лицензированию;

– развитие электронного лицензирования. С целью повышения эффективности процедуры получения лицензии и сокращения времени на ее получение, государство развивает электронное лицензирование;

– усиление ответственности за нарушение условий лицензии. Для обеспечения более жесткого контроля за соблюдением условий лицензии, государство усиливает ответственность за нарушение этих условий;

– разработка новых форм и методов контроля за предпринимательской деятельностью. Для более эффективного контроля за предпринимательской деятельностью государство разрабатывает новые формы и методы контроля, включая использование технологий и аналитических инструментов.

Некоторые авторы юристы делятся на мнение, что лицензирование может препятствовать развитию предпринимательства и инновационных идей, так как может ограничивать конкуренцию и повышать производственные затраты. Однако, другие авторы считают, что лицензирование необходимо для обеспечения безопасности и качества товаров и услуг, а также для защиты потребителей.

В целом, определение необходимости и основных направлений современного российского государственного регулирования лицензирования предпринимательства зависит от баланса между необходимостью обеспечения безопасности и качества товаров и услуг, защиты прав потребителей и улучшения условий для развития предпринимательства.

Таким образом, нормативно-правовое регулирование лицензирования предпринимательской деятельности является важным инструментом государственного контроля и обеспечения безопасности населения. Актуальные аспекты регулирования включают ужесточение требований к получению лицензий, сокращение перечня видов деятельности, развитие электронного лицензирования, усиление ответственности за нарушение условий лицензии и разработку новых форм и методов контроля.

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ОТДЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПРАВОВОЙ РЕГЛАМЕНТАЦИИ НАСЛЕДОВАНИЯ БИЗНЕСА

Аннотация. В работе автором рассматриваются отдельные проблемные аспекты правового регулирования наследования бизнеса. В статье рассматриваются проблемы неопределенности понятия бизнеса в российском законодательстве, а также проблема обеспечения защиты прав и законных интересов лиц, имеющих право на обязательную долю в наследстве.

Ключевые слова: наследование, бизнес, наследники, обязательная доля, личные фонды, наследственные фонды.

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SEPARATE PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION OF INHERITANCE OF BUSINESS

Annotation. The author's work deals with certain problems of regulation of the legal inheritance of business. The article deals with the problems of the uncertainty of business concepts in Russian legislation, as well as the problem of protecting the rights and legitimate interests of persons, exclusive rights to mandatory shares in the inheritance.

Key words: inheritance, business, heirs, compulsory share, worthy funds, inheritance funds.

Правовое регулирование наследования сформировано уже достаточно давно и стабильно работает до сих пор, однако, это распространяется лишь на основные положения данного института. Наиболее «слабой» в плане эффективного регулирования в этом вопросе выступает наследование предприятий. И здесь, в первую очередь следует упомянуть, что в российском праве различаются мнения о тождественности таких понятий, как «предприятие» и «бизнес».

Определение «предприятия» дается в п. 1 ст. 132 ГК РФ. В соответствии с данной нормой предприятие – это имущественный комплекс, используемый для осуществления предпринимательской деятельности, в то время как бизнес предполагает саму деятельность, направленную на извлечение прибыли, т.е. предпринимательскую деятельность.

Кроме того, предприятие включает в себя лишь те виды имущества, которые необходимы для его функционирования, в то время как бизнес вбирает значительно больше: клиентелу, фактическое положение на рынке, деловую репутацию. Говоря о п.3 ст. 132 ГК РФ следует учитывать, что для реализации работы предприятия данные факторы не являются важными, поскольку, к примеру, при продаже предприятия они, вероятнее всего, изменятся в той или иной мере.

На основании вышеизложенного следует, что «предприятие» является активом в составе бизнеса. И, если взять в пример именно процесс наследования бизнеса, наследники получают не только имущество, но и само дело, которым они должны управлять. Поэтому правильнее будет говорить не о наследовании предприятия отдельно, а о наследовании всего дела в целом, т.е. – бизнеса.

Кроме того, указанная ситуация создает проблемы и в правоприменительной практике. Стоит отметить, что в 2019 году Верховный суд РФ уже указал на тот факт, что бизнес не является самостоятельным объектом гражданских прав. [67] Нельзя отрицать и возможности использовать обычаев делового оборота, которые, в соответствии со ст. 5 ГК РФ, являются полноценным источником права. Однако, уже передача такого объекта по наследству не является каким – либо обычаем.

В целях устранения указанной терминологической неточности, термин «бизнес» стоит закрепить законодательно, указав на его синонимичность с термином «предприятие», что значительно расширит понимание последнего.

Говоря о наследовании бизнеса, все же следует упомянуть о наследственных фондах, являющихся разновидностью личных фондов и призванные решить проблему поддержания бизнеса на плаву в процессе наследования. При этом, примечательным является тот факт, что имущество, передаваемое им в управление, переходит к ним на правах собственности, т.е. фонды становятся законными собственниками такого имущества.

Не смотря на тот факт, что указанный механизм является достаточно эффективным, особенности его правового регулирования все же вызывает ряд проблем. Так, к примеру, реализация таких механизмов затрагивает интересы лиц, обладающих правом на обязательную долю в наследстве.[68]

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[67] Дело №81-КГ-19-2: Определение Верховного суда от 26.03.2019: [Электронный ресурс] http://vsrf.ru/

[68] Солодина К.А., Князева Н.Е. Актуальные вопросы наследственных фондов в России – Матрица научного познания – №5-1 – Уфа – 2022 – С. 243-252

Так, указанные фонды, при получении доверяемого им имущества, становятся его собственниками, в связи с чем оно выбывает из наследственной массы. Обусловливается данная проблема тем, что, поскольку имущество переходит в собственность фонда, оно исключается из наследственной массы. При этом, поскольку наследодатель лишился, в данном случае – бизнеса, то наследники обязательной доли не могут предъявить каких – либо требований к фонду. Соответственно, размер имущества, полагающийся таким лицам, значительно уменьшается, в то время как переданный в управление фонду бизнес или его активы могут перейти к любому наследнику, какого выберет наследодатель.

Данная проблема видится достаточно актуальной, поскольку, фактически, такие фонды можно рассматривать как полноценные механизмы обхода правила о наследниках обязательной доли. В этой связи, разумным видится введение ограничений, схожих с теми, что предусмотрены гражданским законодательством для завещаний.

В заключении, стоит обобщить результаты проведенного исследования. Так, основной проблемой правового регулирования наследования бизнеса является его неопределенность, поскольку, в соответствии с действующим законодательством, он не может являться самостоятельным объектом гражданских прав несмотря на то, что по своему содержанию бизнес представляется значительно более обширным, по сравнению с предприятием.

Кроме того, проблема защиты прав и интересов наследников обязательной доли, учитывая специфику такой группы лиц, видится достаточно актуальной.

Напомним, что в соответствии со ст. 1149 ГК РФ права и интересы таких наследников имеют преимущество перед волей наследодателя, изложенной в завещании, поскольку указанная норма регламентирует возможность восполнения недостатка имущества за счет доли других наследников, а в случае нехватки – за счет завещанного имущества. Схожее регулирование по отношению к наследственным фондам, как видится, решит данную проблему.

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THE BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING VIRTUAL REALITY IN HOTEL INDUSTRY: A CASE STUDY IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The hotel industry is facing new challenges as competition grows and customer expectations shift. In a crowded marketplace, hotels need to find innovative ways to differentiate themselves and stand out from the competition.

This research paper explores the potential use of virtual reality (VR[69]) technology in the Uzbekistan hotel industry to provide guests with a unique and personalized experience that goes beyond what traditional marketing materials can achieve. The research examines the challenges and benefits of VR technology in the hospitality industry and provides an example of VR uses in the hotel industry.

Furthermore, the study analyzes primary data collected from a sample of 29 respondents to determine the potential impact of VR technology on the industry. The results suggest that VR can be a powerful tool for marketing and promotion, increasing guest satisfaction, and improving efficiency in booking times. However, the implementation of VR technology can be costly and difficult to integrate into existing systems and workflows.

Finally, the study concludes that VR technology has the potential to provide hotels in Uzbekistan with a competitive advantage in a crowded marketplace.

Keywords: VR, hotel industry, Uzbekistan.

[69] Virtual Reality (VR) is an immersive technology that simulates a three-dimensional environment generated by a computer. It allows the user to experience a different reality, separate from the physical world, through the use of a headset.

Introduction

The hotel industry has a long-standing reputation for its warm hospitality and exceptional ability to provide guests with a comfortable and memorable stay. While this has always been the cornerstone of the industry, hotels are now facing new challenges as competition grows and customer expectations shift. In a crowded marketplace, hotels need to find innovative ways to differentiate themselves and stand out from the competition.

In Uzbekistan, the hotel industry is experiencing rapid growth, with new hotels and resorts popping up all over the country. However, as the industry becomes increasingly competitive, hotels need to find new and creative ways to distinguish themselves from their rivals. By incorporating VR technology into their marketing strategy, hotels in Uzbekistan can offer their guests a unique and personalized experience that goes far beyond what traditional marketing materials can achieve.

Through the use of VR, hotels can showcase their amenities, rooms, and services in an engaging and interactive way, allowing guests to fully immerse themselves in the hotel experience before they even arrive. This can include virtual tours of the hotel's facilities, such as the gym, spa, or swimming pool, as well as interactive features that allow guests to customize their stay according to their preferences. VR can also be used to provide guests with personalized recommendations and information about local attractions, ensuring that they make the most of their stay and create unforgettable memories.

Literature Review

Definition of VR

Mandal (2013) describes virtual reality as “a technology which allows a user to interact with a computer-simulated environment, whether that environment is a simulation of the real world or an imaginary world.” This means that any given environment including hotel and its facilities also can be simulated. Accordingly, adequate hardware and software is needed to be able to have such an interaction. A Virtual Reality starter pack consists of VR goggles [70] and headset, the camera, and a device that can support VR such as personal computer (PC), a laptop, or a PlayStation.

The table below describes SWOT [71] analysis of VR technology in the hospitality industry based on the research conducted by Dilek et al. (2018). As can be seen that the table consist of four columns for each category of SWOT. Under each of these headlines there are several factors which belong in that category. For example, sustainable tourism and environmental protection are considered an opportunity, while lack of tourist interactions is a weakness. Furthermore, advantages may include that VR can be powerful promotional tool. But at the same time implementation of VR can result in negative effect in tourism and related sectors.

[70] A headset that lets the user see and interact with a computer-generated three-dimensional world.
[71] SWOT analysis is a tool used to evaluate a company's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.

Challenges and Benefits of VR in tourism

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
A powerful tool to enhance tourism	Limitations in technology	Protection of cultural and natural heritage sites	The lack of cultural interaction
A powerful promotional tool	Negative first impression	Sustainable tourism and environmental protection	Negative impact on real tourism and travel
Marketing tool for travel agencies/tour operators	Distance from real experience	Accessibility for disabled or elderly visitors	Economic impacts of real tourism in emerging economies or no high-tech destinations
Testing out products before going or purchasing	Lack of resident-tourist interactions	Time travel	Taxation of VR applications in the tourism industry
The ability to provide sensory experiences to customers	High cost for customers	Turning dreams into reality	Contributing to an anti-social process in society
To reduce the negative impacts of tourism	Physical and psychological disorders	Embody another being	Negative effects on other sectors related to tourism
Creating a destination attraction	Ambiguity about tourism policy and planning	Design without limitations	Negative effect on employment in tourism and related sectors
Embody knowledge	Impossibility of souvenir purchasing	Achieve the impossible	Virtual travel/ tourism acceptance and accessibility
Allowing the exploration of each destination in great depth	The lack of definitions for tourists	Be fearless/ removing bureaucratic, security and language problems for visitors	Monopolization or non-competition between tour operators
Positive cost effects for tourism businesses	The lack of a conceptual framework	Alternative tourism experiences such as e-sporting events	Other legal issues

Table 1 - SWOT Analysis of VR Applications in Tourism

Example of implementation VR in the hotel industry

Virtual reality technology has been increasingly utilized by a range of industries, including the lodging industry. The use of virtual reality in hotels has been seen as a way to enhance guest experiences and to differentiate hotels from competitors. There are several potential benefits of implementing virtual reality in the hotel industry, including increasing guest satisfaction, efficiency in booking times, and marketing opportunities.

One of the key benefits of virtual reality in the hotel industry is the potential to increase guest satisfaction. Virtual reality provides a way for guests to explore and experience a hotel before they arrive, giving them a better understanding of the hotel's amenities and layout and potentially leading to higher guest satisfaction and better reviews (Hotelogix,2018). Additionally, virtual reality can be used to showcase the surrounding area and attractions near the hotel, giving guests a better sense of what the location has to offer and helping them plan their stay accordingly (Alexandre, 2018).

Virtual reality can also increase efficiency in booking times, which can result in cost savings for hotels. By showcasing the hotel's rooms and amenities in a virtual tour, guests can make more informed decisions and have a better idea of what they are booking, potentially leading to shorter booking times and more efficient use of staff time (Revfine).

Furthermore, virtual reality can be used as a powerful marketing tool for hotels. By providing an immersive and engaging way to experience the hotel, virtual reality can help hotels stand out in a competitive market and attract more guests. Virtual reality can also be used to showcase the hotel's amenities and facilities in a more interactive and engaging way than traditional photos, potentially leading to increased bookings and revenue (Hospitality Tech, 2022).

According to recent research, there are several challenges that must be overcome in order to implement virtual reality technology in the hotel industry. A major obstacle is the cost of implementing VR technology, which can be prohibitive for some hotels. The high cost is due in part to the need for specialized equipment and the expensive software required to create immersive experiences. Additionally, VR technology is still relatively new, and it can be challenging to integrate into existing systems and workflows. This can make it difficult for hotels to provide a seamless experience for guests who are accustomed to traditional hotel amenities. Finally, there is a risk that VR may not live up to expectations, potentially leading to disappointed guests and negative reviews (Cheong, 1995).

Despite these challenges, some hotels are already exploring the potential benefits of VR. For example, Marriott International has experimented with VR technology to provide guests with virtual tours of its properties (Marriott International, 2018). Similarly, according to Hotel Management (2017) Hilton Worldwide has used VR technology to create an immersive experience for guests at its Innovation Gallery[72], where visitors can explore new hotel concepts and designs. By leveraging the power of VR, hotels can provide guests with unique and engaging experiences that set them apart from competitors.

Methodology

The methodology is important to be able to gather accurate data and establish how this data is collected. The data collection method used for this research is primary type. This means that the data is being collected by the author of the research paper which is also known as first-hand data collection (Hox & Boeije, 2005). A survey is appropriate because there is no need to conduct any further in-depth research like interviews.

The platform used for the online survey is called Google Survey. The sample size consisted of 29 respondents. The data collection has been performed during March, 2023. All questions of the survey are attached at the end of the research, in Appendix. The survey was composed of two parts. The first part consisted of 6 questions intended to determine the attributes of the participants.

[72] The Innovation Gallery is a area which serves as a venue for showcasing Hilton's leadership and innovation.

The second part included a set of 6 statements about implementation of VR. For second part, Likert scales were defined as follows: 5 – Very useful; 4 –Somewhat useful; 3 – Neutral; 2 – Somewhat useless; 1 –Very useless. These different types of questions help to determine, what is important for the respondents when booking a hotel room and how the virtual reality could then have an impact on the hotel industry.

The data were analyzed with dedicated software named SPSS[73]. In addition, frequency tables and other descriptive data indicators like standard deviation, range or median were analyzed. In addition, every figure and table are accompanied by a detailed description and interpretation of the results.

Analysis and Discussion

Figure 3: Gender Split

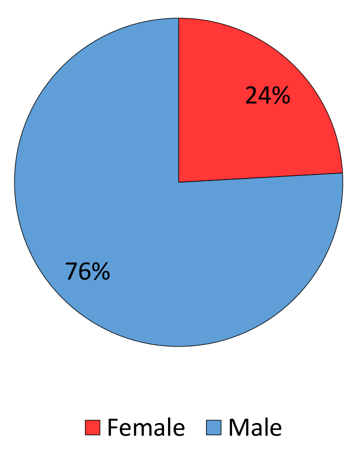


Figure 4: Age Group

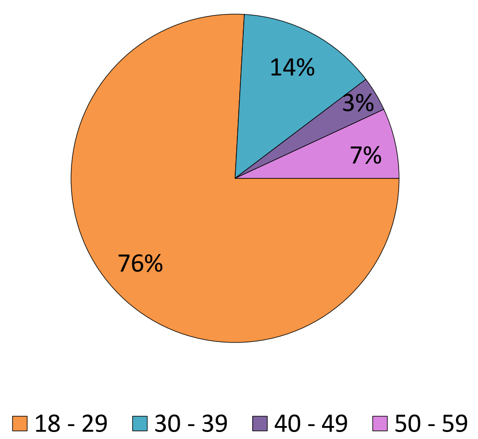


Figure 1: Frequency of Travel

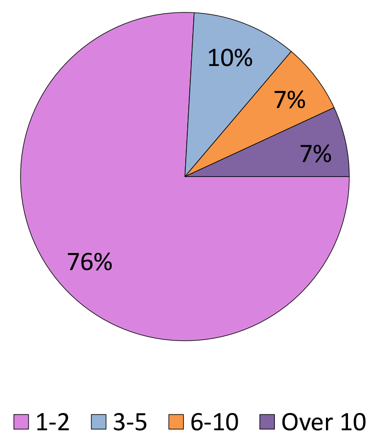
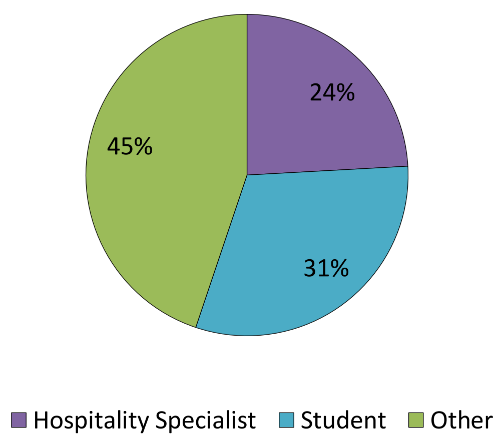


Figure 2: Employment Status



[73] SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) is a computer program used to analyze data. It is often used in academic research and business to make informed decisions based on data analysis.

Figure 5: Respondents answers about VR (n=29)

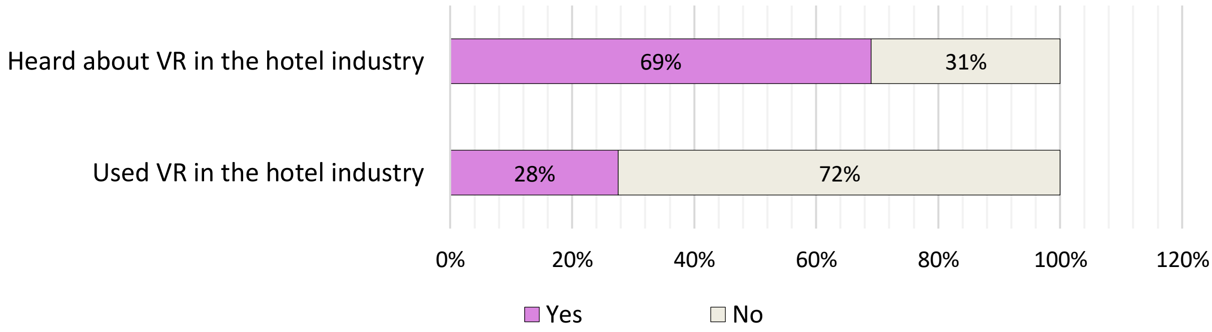


Figure 6. Participants responds for the question:
Do you think that implementing VR in the hotel industry will be a useful tool for...

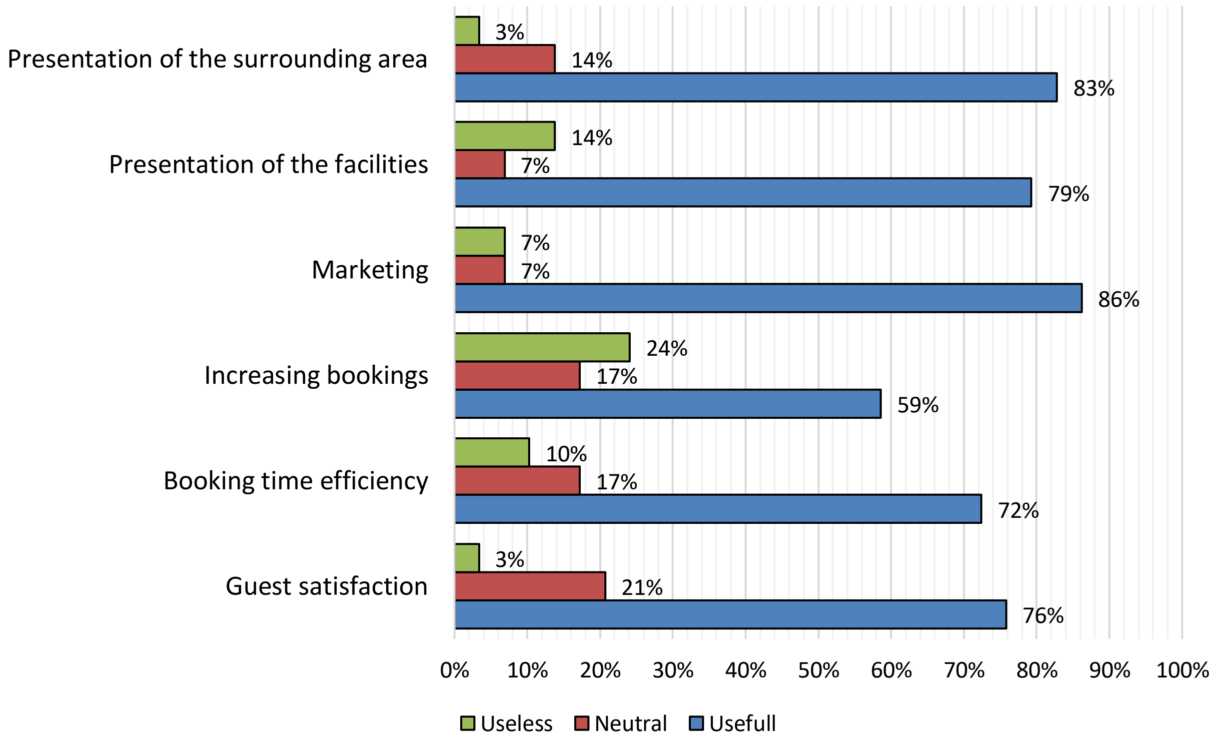


Table 2 below summarizes the degrees of usefulness for 6 statements implemented in the second part of the survey. For clarity, "Very useful and Somewhat useful" and "Very useless and Somewhat useless" are summarized in two categories accordingly. The overall mean value is 4.02 out of 5, which suggests the overall point of view towards to the VR, in general, is positive.

Do you think that implementing Virtual Reality (VR) in the hotel industry will be a useful tool for	Useful	Neutral	Useless	Mean (x)	Standard deviation (s)
Guest satisfaction	75.8%	20.7%	3.4%	4.03	0.82
Booking time efficiency	72.4%	17.2%	10.3%	3.86	0.92
Increasing bookings	58.6%	17.2%	24.1%	3.59	1.21
Marketing	86.2%	6.9%	6.9%	4.38	0.90
Presentation of the facilities	79.3%	6.9%	13.8%	4.03	1.02
Presentation of the surrounding area	82.8%	13.8%	3.4%	4.21	0.82

Table 2 - Participants point of view about the VR (n=29)

As can be seen in Table 2, relatively high number of the respondents (86.2%) agreed with the statement that marketing opportunities will benefit from VR technologies (x =4.38). Consequently, 82.8% of the respondents agreed with the statement that VR can be useful tool to promote and showcase surrounding area (x =4.21). "Presentation of hotel facilities and amenities” and “Guest satisfaction” were another statement that VR can be game changer with providing a relatively high average value (x =4.03). On the other hand, 72.4% of the respondents considered that use of VR can help to reduce time spend on booking a hotel room. Finally, the proportion of the respondents who agreed with the statement "increasing bookings" was relatively low (58.6 %) means that VR might not be excel tool for hotel managers to increase number of bookings.

Conclusion

The hotel industry in Uzbekistan is experiencing rapid growth, and hotels need to find ways to differentiate themselves and stand out from the competition. This research paper explores the potential use of VR technology in the hospitality industry and examines the challenges and benefits of its implementation. The findings show that virtual reality may be a significant tool for marketing and promotion, enhancing visitor pleasure, and improving booking efficiency. However, VR implementation can be costly and difficult to integrate into existing systems. Despite these challenges, hotels in Uzbekistan can use virtual reality to provide guests with a unique and personalized experience that distinguishes them from their competitors. Hotels can demonstrate their facilities, rooms, and services in a lively way by introducing VR technology into their marketing plan.

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РАҚАМЛИ ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ШАРОИТИДА ТУРИЗМ СОҲАСИ ГЕОАХБОРОТ МОДЕЛИНИНГ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада рақамли иқтисодиёт шароитида туризм соҳасида геоахборот тизимларидан фойдаланиш йўналишлари ўрганилган. Рақамли иқтисодиёт шароитида туризм соҳасида геоахборот моделининг таркибий тузилиши ишлаб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: рақамли иқтисодиёт, туризм соҳаси, геоахборот модели, иқтисодий категория, АКТ.

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DIRECTIONS OF THE GEOINFORMATION MODEL OF TOURISM IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Abstract. This article explores the directions of using geoinformation systems in the field of tourism in the context of the digital economy. The structural structure of the geoinformation model in the field of tourism has been developed in the context of the digital economy.

Key words: digital economy, tourism sector, geoinformation model, economic category, ICT.

Бугунги кунда дунё мамлакатлари ривожланишининг замонавий шартларидан бири бўлган ахборотлаштиришда электрон ҳукумат ва рақамли иқтисодиёт стратегиясини тезкор ва тўғри амалга ошириш билан боғлиқ бўлмоқда. Жамиятда иқтисодий-ижтимоий ўзгаришларни тизимли ва сифатли амалга оширишда, шу билан бирга ишлаб чиқариш ва хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасини самарадорлигини оширишда рақамлаштириш иқтисодиёти долзарб масалалар қаторига киритилди.

Кейинги ўн йилликда дунё миқёсида саноат инқилоби билан боғлиқ анъанавий иқтисодиётдан рақамли иқтисодиётга ўтиш кескин суръатлар билан рўй бермоқда. Замонавий мамлакатларнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишидаги янги йўналишлар аввало Й.Шумпетер ғоясига асосланган инновацион иқтисодиёт, АҚШлик олим Д.Белл томонидан асосланган постиндустриал жамиятнинг ривожланиш тенденциялари, Ж.Хокинснинг билимлар иқтисодиёти ёки креатив иқтисодиёт назарияси, Й.Бенклернинг “Digital Economy” деб номланган илмий ишларида келтирилган концепцияларида илгари сурилган тармоқли иқтисодиёт ҳамда Д.Тэпскотт томонидан киритилган рақамли иқтисодиётдан иборат бўлмоқда. Ўзбекистоннинг бугунги стратегик ривожланишида ҳам айнан рақамли иқтисодиёт концепцияси илгари сурилмоқда.

Рақамлаштириш бир неча йиллардан бери иқтисодий ҳамда ижтимоий тармоқлар ўсишининг асосий тенденцияси ва омили бўлиб келмоқда. Рақамлаштириш технологиялари бизнесни ҳам, мижозларга муносабатини ҳам ўзгартирди. Шу туфайли, рақамлаштириш инқилоби туризм бизнесини ҳам четлаб ўтмади.

Рақамли технологияларни жорий этиш туризм сохасини ривожлантиришнинг асосий тенденцияларини шакллантиради, бу эса транзакция харажатларини камайтириш ва рақамли хизматлар ва платформалар иштирокчиларининг хабардорлигини ошириш оркали туризм махсулотининг деярли барча таркибий кисмларига тобора купрок таъсир кўрсатади.

Замонавий жамиятни ахборотлаштириш жараёнлари ахборот-коммуникация технологияларини такомиллаштириш ва оммавий тарқатиш жараёнлари билан тавсифланади. Ахборот технологиялари - бу объект, жараён ёки ҳодисанинг ҳолати тўғрисида янги ва сифатли маълумотлар олиш учун, маълумотларни йиғиш, қайта ишлаш ва узатиш воситалари ва усуллари тўпламидан фойдаланадиган жараён ҳисобланади. Шу туфали, бугунги кунда иқтисодиётнинг барча тармоқ ва соҳаларида, хусусан, туризм соҳасини ривожлантирида соҳанинг барча имкониятларини ишга солишда геоахборот тизимларини шакллантириш муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Туризм фаолиятга инновацион технологияларни жорий этиш хизмат кўрсатиш сифатининг ошишига ва технологик жараёнларни автоматлаштириш ва оптималлаштиришга ёрдам берди. Тармоқни рақамлаштириш имкониятлари туфайли ишлар оператив равишда ва кун бўйи ишлай бошлади, шу билан бирга инсон, вақт ва молиявий ресурсларни сезиларли даражада тежаш имконияти хосил бўлди. Ўз фаолиятида ахборот, рақамли ва инновацион технологиялардан фойдаланадиган замонавий туристик ташкилоти ўз ишини муваффақиятли ва даромадли олиб боради, келажакка пойдевор қўяди. Туризм бизнесига рақамли технологияларнинг киритилиши билан туристик корхоналари фаолиятида инсон ресурслари, вақт ва пулни тежаш орқали сезиларли ўзгаришлар юз берди.

Бугунги кунда туризм соҳаси-интенсив ахборот фаолияти бўлиб, харидор туристик махсулотни турфирма ва турагентлардан сотиб олиш жараёнида, уни моддий маҳсулот сифатида намойиш этиш ва кўриб чиқиш имконияти йўқ. Турмаҳсулотни одатда олдиндан ва истеъмол жойидан анча узоқ мамлакатда сотиб олади. Туризм бозори туроператер таклиф қилган турмаҳсулот хақида тушунтиришларга, тассавурларга, алоқа воситаларига ва ахборот узатилишига боғлиқ бўлади. Бугунги кунда туризм бозори турли хизмат кўрсатувчиларни боғлаб турувчи алоқа маркази ҳисобланади. Туристик маҳсулот ишлаб чиқарувчиларни хизматлар ва тўловлар эмас, балки улар ўртасидаги замонавий ахборот оқимлари боғлаб туради.

Меҳмонхоналарда тунаш, автомобилларни ижарага олиш, турпакетли экскурсиялар ва самолётлардаги бўш жойлар каби хизматлар ҳам, саёҳат қилувчи истеъмолчиларга сотилмагунча улардан фойдаланиш имконияти бўлмайди. Ушбу хизматлар тўғрисидаги харажатлар, нархлар ва сифати ҳақидаги барча маълумотлар истимолчига АКТ технологиялари орқали узатилади ва ишлатилади. Шу туфайли замонавий сайёҳлик бизнесида АКТнинг геоахборот технологиялари туристик фирмалар ва меҳмонхона хўжалигининг ажралмас қисми бўлиб қолмоқда. Туризм сохаси бугунги рақамлаштириш жараёнида геоахборот тизими фаолиятидан тобора кўпроқ фойдаланидиган тармоқлардан бирига айланмоқда. Шуни ҳисобга олиб, рақамлаштириш жараёнида туризмда геоахборот тизими иқтисодий категория сифатидаги фаолиятини таъминловчи ахборот, дастурий-тахлил таъминот, техник қўллаб-қувватлаш ва иқтисодий-ҳуқуқий қўллаб-қувватлаш компоненталардан ташкил топган қуйидаги геоахборот моделининг таркибий тузилиши ишлаб чиқилди (1-расм).

1-расм. **Туризм соҳаси геоахборот моделининг таркибий тузилиши**[74]

[74] Муаллиф тадқиқотлари асосида ишлаб чиқилган.

Туризм соҳаси геоахборот моделининг таркибий тузилиши ва компоненталари қуйидаги операцияларни бажариш имкониятини беради:

Туризм сохаси бугунги рақамлаштириш жараёнида геоахборот тизими фаолиятидан тобора кўпроқ фойдаланидиган тармоқлардан бирига айланмоқда. Шуни ҳисобга олиб биз томонимиздан ишда туризм соҳаси геоахборот моделининг таркибий тузилиши ишлаб чиқилди ҳамда мазкур моделнинг компонентларини таъминловчи операцияларни бажариш имкониятлари ҳам таклиф қилинди.

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ИНТЕРАКТИВНАЯ ДИДАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ИГРА КАК СРЕДСТВО ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЧИТАТЕЛЬСКОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается влияние использования интерактивных дидактических игр на формирование читательской грамотности младших школьников. Обсуждается, как эти игры помогают развивать важные навыки чтения, включая распознавание букв и слов, понимание текста и критическое мышление. Также подчеркивается значение активного участия учащихся и обратной связи в интерактивных дидактических играх. В статье приведены примеры таких игр и предложены методы их применения на уроках литературного чтения.

Ключевые слова: интерактивные дидактические игры, читательская грамотность, младшие школьники, обучение чтению, обратная связь, активное участие, вовлечение учащихся, развитие навыков чтения, примеры дидактических игр, использование игр на уроках литературного чтения.

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INTERACTIVE DIDACTIC GAMES AS A MEANS OF FORMING READING LITERACY IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Abstract. The article examines the impact of using interactive didactic games on the formation of reading literacy in primary school students. It discusses how these games help develop important reading skills, including letter and word recognition, text comprehension, and critical thinking. The importance of active student participation and feedback in interactive didactic games is also emphasized. The article provides examples of such games and suggests methods of their application in literature reading lessons.

Keywords: interactive didactic games, reading literacy, primary school students, reading education, feedback, active participation, student engagement, reading skills development, examples of didactic games, use of games in literature reading lessons.

В современном обществе активно растет значение читательской грамотности как ключевой компетенции для успешной социальной адаптации и академического развития. Важность формирования навыков осмысленного чтения в младшем школьном возрасте обусловлена необходимостью понимать и анализировать различные текстовые форматы, включая традиционные книги и цифровые источники информации. Однако проблема заключается в том, что многие дети испытывают затруднения в освоении чтения, что может привести к проблемам в будущем. В этом контексте применение интерактивных дидактических игр представляет особый интерес, поскольку они могут облегчить процесс обучения чтению, сделав его более привлекательным и эффективным. Повышение уровня читательской грамотности с помощью интерактивных дидактических игр может существенно повлиять на успех учащихся в школе и дальнейшей жизни.

Интерактивная дидактическая игра – это уникальный подход к обучению, который совмещает в себе элементы традиционной дидактической игры с принципами интерактивности и обратной связи. В основе интерактивной дидактической игры лежит педагогическая стратегия, которая предполагает активное участие учащихся в процессе обучения, а не пассивное восприятие информации. Интерактивная дидактическая игра создает обучающую среду, в которой ученики имеют возможность самостоятельно изучать материал, принимать решения и взаимодействовать друг с другом, используя игровые механики.

Суть интерактивной дидактической игры заключается в преобразовании обучающего материала в игровой формат, который позволяет учащимся принимать активное участие в процессе обучения. Интерактивная дидактическая игра ориентирована на поощрение учащихся к самостоятельному изучению, обсуждению, анализу и применению полученных знаний. Игровой процесс может включать в себя решение задач, групповую работу, ролевые игры, исследования и эксперименты, что позволяет учащимся получать новые знания и умения в контексте реальной жизненной ситуации.

При формировании читательской грамотности интерактивные дидактические игры могут играть ключевую роль. С помощью таких игр дети могут учиться распознавать буквы и слова, понимать смысл прочитанного и развивать навыки критического чтения в игровой форме. Такие игры могут включать в себя различные задания, связанные с чтением, включая определение основной идеи текста, установление связей между различными частями текста, а также анализ и оценку прочитанного. Это помогает детям увидеть, что чтение – это не просто процесс декодирования символов, но и активное понимание и осмысление прочитанного.

Отличие интерактивной дидактической игры от обычной дидактической игры заключается в уровне взаимодействия и обратной связи. В то время как традиционная дидактическая игра может ограничиваться представлением обучающего материала в игровой форме, интерактивная дидактическая игра предполагает гораздо более активное участие ученика в обучающем процессе. Ученики имеют возможность прямо влиять на ход и результат игры, что способствует более глубокому пониманию материала и позволяет учащимся на практике применить полученные знания и умения. Кроме того, в интерактивной дидактической игре большое значение уделяется обратной связи, которая помогает ученикам понять свои сильные стороны и области для улучшения, а также оценить прогресс в обучении.

Использование интерактивных дидактических игр в обучении чтению представляет собой метод, который может быть адаптирован к индивидуальным особенностям каждого ребенка. Это обеспечивает большую гибкость и доступность обучения, особенно для детей, которые испытывают трудности с традиционными методами обучения. Интерактивные дидактические игры включают в себя множество различных заданий, которые помогают детям развивать важные навыки чтения, включая распознавание букв и слов, понимание текста, анализ и критическое мышление.

Рассмотрим примеры таких игр.

Один из примеров интерактивной дидактической игры для формирования читательской грамотности – это «Игра в слова». В этой игре дети должны составить слово из представленных букв. Это помогает развивать навыки распознавания букв и обучения фонетике, что является важным шагом на пути к формированию навыков чтения.

«Путешествие по Сказочной Книге» – еще один прекрасный пример интерактивной дидактической игры, способствующей развитию читательской грамотности. В этой игре детям предлагается исследовать различные сказочные миры, встречая на своем пути различные задания, связанные с чтением. Например, чтобы преодолеть определенные препятствия или помочь сказочным героям, ученикам необходимо правильно прочитать и понять текст задания. Задания могут включать в себя вопросы по содержанию текста, поиск определенных слов в тексте, а также упражнения на расширение словарного запаса. Эта игра позволяет детям применить свои навыки чтения в игровой форме, что способствует более глубокому их осмыслению и закреплению.

Еще одна игра «Текстовый квест» помогает детям развивать понимание текста и навыки критического мышления. В этой игре учащимся предлагается серия сценариев, и они должны прочитать текст и принять решение на основе прочитанного. Это стимулирует детей активно работать с текстом и учит их использовать информацию из текста для принятия решений.

«Словесный лабиринт»: В этой игре детям предлагается пройти через виртуальный лабиринт, отвечая на вопросы о прочитанном тексте. Для того чтобы пройти к следующему уровню, ученикам нужно правильно ответить на вопрос, что помогает проверить понимание текста и поддерживает активное чтение.

«Конструктор историй»: Эта игра развивает навыки творческого мышления и письма. Ученики используют перетаскиваемые блоки с различными элементами сюжета, чтобы создать свою историю. Затем они могут прочитать свою историю вслух или поделиться ею с классом.

«Путешествие по книге»: В этой игре ученикам предлагается виртуальное путешествие по книге, в котором они встречают различные задания и вопросы по тексту. Это помогает закрепить понимание прочитанного и развивает навыки анализа и критического мышления.

«Словесная головоломка»: Это задание на развитие словарного запаса и понимания контекста. Ученикам предлагается найти слова в головоломке, которые связаны с прочитанным текстом, что помогает лучше запомнить новые слова и понять их использование в контексте.

«Игра в ассоциации»: Ученики получают слово или фразу из прочитанного текста и должны найти другие слова или идеи, которые связаны с этим словом. Это способствует глубокому пониманию текста и помогает ученикам видеть связи между идеями.

«Викторина по книге»: В этой игре весь класс разделяется на команды и участвует в викторине по прочитанной книге. Это не только проверяет понимание текста учениками, но и стимулирует командную работу и общение.

Таким образом, интерактивные дидактические игры предлагают уникальную возможность для развития читательской грамотности младших школьников. Используя привлекательные для детей игровые механики, они помогают ученикам развивать и закреплять важные навыки чтения, делая процесс обучения не только полезным, но и увлекательным. Это открывает новые перспективы для обучения чтению и воспитания любви к чтению с раннего возраста.

При использовании интерактивных дидактических игр важно учитывать возрастные особенности детей. Например, для младших школьников, которые только начинают осваивать навыки чтения, более подходящими будут игры, которые фокусируются на распознавании букв и слов и простом понимании текста. Для старших учеников можно использовать игры, которые включают более сложные задания, например, анализ текста или критическое чтение.

В целом, использование интерактивных дидактических игр может стать мощным инструментом в обучении чтению, особенно для младших школьников. Эти игры предлагают интересный и вовлекающий подход к обучению, который помогает детям развивать важные навыки чтения и стимулирует их интерес к чтению.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ОБЩЕУЧЕБНЫХ ПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНЫХ УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫХ УЧЕБНЫХ ДЕЙСТВИЙ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ НА УРОКАХ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕГО МИРА

Аннотация. Статья посвящена формированию общеучебных познавательных универсальных учебных действий у младших школьников на уроках окружающего мира. Рассматриваются ключевые виды общеучебных познавательных универсальных учебных действий и особенности их формирования в младшем школьном возрасте. Отдельное внимание уделено возможностям использования метода проектов для стимулирования развития общеучебных познавательных универсальных учебных действий.

Ключевые слова: общеучебные познавательные универсальные учебные действия, младший школьный возраст, уроки окружающего мира, метод проектов, формирование общеучебных познавательных универсальных учебных действий.

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FORMATION OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL COGNITIVE UNIVERSAL LEARNING ACTIONS IN JUNIOR SCHOOLCHILDREN DURING ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES LESSONS

Abstract. The article is dedicated to the formation of general educational cognitive universal learning actions in junior schoolchildren during environmental studies lessons. It considers the key types of general educational cognitive universal learning actions and their specific formation in early school age. Special attention is paid to the opportunities of using the project method to stimulate the development of general educational cognitive universal learning actions.

Keywords: general educational cognitive universal learning actions, early school age, environmental studies lessons, project method, formation of general educational cognitive universal learning actions.

В современном образовательном пространстве вопросы развития общеучебных познавательных универсальных учебных действий (УУД) младших школьников становятся особенно значимыми. Это обусловлено тем, что успешное формирование данных компетенций на начальной стадии обучения лежит в основе последующего активного и продуктивного обучения на протяжении всего образовательного пути учащегося.

Среди различных учебных предметов, уроки окружающего мира играют особую роль в формировании этих умений. Этот предмет является одним из первых, с которым сталкиваются младшие школьники, и он охватывает широкий спектр тем, от природы и окружающего мира до общественных отношений и культуры. Именно на этих уроках у детей формируется понимание основ научного метода, развивается любознательность и формируются навыки самостоятельной работы.

Современные требования к образовательному процессу предполагают не просто знание и воспроизведение информации, а способность к ее анализу, интерпретации, применению в новых ситуациях, что непосредственно связано с формированием общеучебных познавательных универсальных учебных действий. Поэтому, изучение и разработка методов формирования этих умений на уроках окружающего мира у младших школьников является актуальным направлением в образовательной педагогике.

Таким образом, актуальность темы исследования определяется необходимостью развития новых и усовершенствования существующих подходов к формированию общеучебных познавательных универсальных учебных действий младших школьников на уроках окружающего мира. Это важно для создания эффективной системы образования, способной формировать устойчивые навыки и умения, необходимые для успешного продвижения учащихся в учебном процессе.

Согласно ФГОС, к общеучебным познавательным универсальным учебным действиям относятся: поиск необходимой информации для выполнения учебных заданий с использованием учебной литературы; использование знаково-символических средств; осознанное и произвольное построение речевого высказывания в устной и письменной форме; ориентировка на разнообразие способов решения задач; структурирование знаний.

Поиск информации для выполнения учебных заданий – одно из важных умений, которое начинает формироваться в младшем школьном возрасте. Уроки окружающего мира позволяют ученикам применить это умение на практике, так как мир вокруг нас богат разнообразными источниками информации. Учитель может научить детей пользоваться словарем, энциклопедией, пособием, а также показать, как можно найти ответ на вопрос, используя доступные источники информации.

Использование знаково-символических средств также играет важную роль в образовательном процессе. Младшие школьники активно используют различные знаки и символы для восприятия и передачи информации. Например, на уроках окружающего мира они могут использовать карты, схемы, таблицы и другие графические элементы для изучения новых тем и концепций.

Сформированность умения осознанно и произвольно построить речевое высказывание в устной и письменной форме является важным показателем развития коммуникативных навыков ученика. Уроки окружающего мира предоставляют отличную площадку для практики этого умения. Дети могут учиться выражать свои мысли и идеи через устные и письменные рассказы, доклады, рефераты, эссе и т.д.

Ориентировка на разнообразие способов решения задач – ключевой элемент в обучении младших школьников. Учитель должен помочь детям увидеть, что одна и та же проблема может быть решена разными способами, и что нет «единственно правильного» решения. На уроках окружающего мира учащиеся сталкиваются с различными задачами: описать природное явление, объяснить процесс, предложить способы решения экологической проблемы. Все это требует гибкости мышления и способности принимать обоснованные решения.

Следующий важный аспект – структурирование знаний. Этот навык помогает ученикам упорядочивать полученную информацию, выделять главное и второстепенное, создавать связи между различными частями знаний. Например, при изучении окружающего мира, дети могут структурировать информацию о различных биомах, их особенностях и видах животных, которые в них обитают. Это поможет им лучше понимать и запоминать материал, а также увидеть связи между разными аспектами изучаемого предмета.

Таким образом, формирование общеучебных познавательных универсальных учебных действий в младшем школьном возрасте является сложным и многоаспектным процессом, который требует осознанного подхода со стороны учителя. Уроки окружающего мира предлагают множество возможностей для развития этих умений. Учителям необходимо активно использовать эти возможности, создавая образовательную среду, которая способствует развитию универсальных учебных действий учащихся.

Метод проектов в учебном процессе является мощным инструментом для формирования общеучебных познавательных универсальных учебных действий у младших школьников на уроках окружающего мира.

Проектная работа представляет собой совместное исследование учениками темы или проблемы, что позволяет им активно применять и развивать свои универсальные учебные действия.

Поиск информации становится ключевым этапом в любом проекте. Ученикам предлагается самостоятельно определить, какие данные или знания им необходимы для выполнения проекта, и найти их, используя различные источники: учебники, энциклопедии, Интернет. Это стимулирует развитие исследовательских умений и умения критически оценивать информацию.

В процессе проектной работы младшие школьники активно используют знаково-символические средства. Они могут создавать схемы, диаграммы, презентации и другие визуальные материалы, которые помогают структурировать и передать информацию. Это развивает умение абстрагироваться, оперировать с моделями и символами.

Формирование речевого высказывания в устной и письменной форме – еще одно УУД, которое активно развивается в процессе проектной работы. Ученикам приходится обсуждать идеи с товарищами, представлять результаты своего исследования перед классом, писать отчеты или тексты презентаций. Это тренирует коммуникативные умения, а также умение аргументировать свою точку зрения и слушать мнение других.

В процессе выполнения проекта ученики сталкиваются с разнообразием способов решения задач. Они могут выбирать методы исследования, способы представления информации, варианты решения поставленной проблемы. Это способствует формированию умения мыслить гибко, видеть альтернативы и делать осознанный выбор.

Наконец, проектная работа требует структурирования знаний. Ученики должны уметь систематизировать полученную информацию, выделять ключевые идеи, устанавливать связи между различными элементами проекта. Это развивает умение анализировать, классифицировать и синтезировать информацию.

Таким образом, использование метода проектов на уроках окружающего мира предоставляет множество возможностей для формирования общеучебных познавательных УУД у младших школьников.

В заключении необходимо отметить, что формирование общеучебных познавательных универсальных учебных действий в младшем школьном возрасте на уроках окружающего мира является ключевым аспектом современного образовательного процесса. Учитывая особенности развития детей этого возраста, важно использовать многообразие методов и подходов, включая метод проектов, для стимулирования активного познавательного интереса учащихся и развития их универсальных учебных действий. Благодаря такому подходу обучение становится более интерактивным и мотивирующим, а ученики получают необходимые навыки и умения, которые помогут им быть успешными в дальнейшем обучении и жизни.

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ИМИТАЦИОННЫЕ ИГРОВЫЕ МЕТОДЫ КАК СРЕДСТВО РАЗВИТИЯ КОНФЛИКТОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ У МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается использование имитационных игровых методов как средства развития конфликтологических компетенций у младших школьников. Описываются особенности и преимущества этих методов, а также приводятся примеры их применения во внеурочной деятельности.

Ключевые слова: имитационные игровые методы, развитие конфликтологических компетенций, младшие школьники, внеурочная деятельность, образование, социализация.

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SIMULATION GAME METHODS AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPING CONFLICT MANAGEMENT SKILLS IN YOUNGER STUDENTS

Abstract. This article discusses the use of simulation game methods as a tool for developing conflict management skills in younger students. It describes the features and advantages of these methods, as well as provides examples of their use in extracurricular activities.

Keywords: simulation game methods, development of conflict management skills, younger students, extracurricular activities, education, socialization.

Актуальность данной темы обусловлена растущей необходимостью формирования конфликтологических компетенций у младших школьников в современном обществе. Присутствие этих навыков способствует адекватной социализации, гармоничному взаимодействию с окружающими и успешной адаптации к школьной среде. Имитационные игровые методы, являясь одной из ключевых педагогических технологий, обладают большим потенциалом в области обучения детей умению адекватно реагировать на конфликтные ситуации и управлять ими. Эти методы включают в себя роль игр, симуляции и кейс-методы, которые помогают детям не только понимать теоретические аспекты конфликтологии, но и активно применять их на практике, совершенствуя коммуникативные навыки и развивая эмпатию. Рассматриваемая тема является особенно значимой в свете современных исследований, подчеркивающих роль социально-эмоционального обучения в целом и развития конфликтологических навыков в частности для повышения академической успешности и социального благополучия учащихся.

Имитационные игровые методы представляют собой набор педагогических техник, направленных на создание обучающей среды, которая максимально приближена к реальной жизненной ситуации. Ключевой особенностью этих методов является использование игровой формы для моделирования определенных ситуаций, процессов или действий. Таким образом, обучающиеся получают возможность не просто теоретически изучить предмет или проблему, но и пройти через них на практике в безопасных условиях, что существенно улучшает их понимание и способность применять знания.

Имитационные игровые методы включают в себя ряд различных форм, в том числе ролевые игры, бизнес-симуляции, кейс-методы и т.д. Ролевые игры представляют собой сценарные игры, в которых участники принимают на себя роли определенных персонажей и взаимодействуют друг с другом согласно заданному сценарию. Бизнес-симуляции включают в себя моделирование бизнес-процессов, что позволяет участникам развивать навыки управления, решения проблем и принятия решений. Кейс-методы в свою очередь позволяют обучающимся анализировать реальные или гипотетические ситуации и разрабатывать стратегии их решения.

Преимущества имитационных игровых методов состоят в том, что они способствуют активному участию обучающихся в процессе обучения, усиливают их мотивацию, развивают критическое мышление и проблемно-ориентированное мышление. Эти методы также обеспечивают важный контекст для развития навыков коммуникации, взаимодействия, работы в команде и руководства. Помимо этого, имитационные игровые методы могут служить средством формирования многих других ключевых компетенций, включая конфликтологические навыки, что делает их актуальными для применения в образовательной среде.

Имитационные игровые методы становятся все более ценными инструментами в области образования, и одним из ключевых направлений их применения является развитие конфликтологических компетенций у младших школьников.

При использовании этих методов, особенно важно учитывать возрастные особенности детей. Младшие школьники еще формируют свои навыки общения и взаимодействия, и у них может быть недостаточно жизненного опыта для адекватного решения конфликтных ситуаций. Имитационные игры позволяют им попробовать разные роли и проработать различные сценарии в безопасной и контролируемой обстановке, что помогает развивать их социальные навыки и умение управлять конфликтами.

Особенности использования имитационных игровых методов для развития конфликтологических компетенций включают создание ситуаций, которые отражают типичные проблемы и конфликты, с которыми дети могут столкнуться в своей повседневной жизни. Такие ситуации могут включать разногласия с друзьями, споры о правилах игры, непонимание с учителями и так далее.

Рассмотрим, например, ролевую игру, в которой дети в группе принимают на себя роли участников конфликтной ситуации. Педагог может использовать сценарий, связанный с распределением ролей в школьном проекте. В ходе игры дети учатся выражать свои чувства, слушать других, уважать их мнение, а также искать компромиссы и принимать совместные решения. После окончания игры следует обязательно провести обсуждение, анализ событий и действий, чтобы дети могли осознать свои ошибки, проработать альтернативные стратегии поведения и получить обратную связь от педагога и сверстников.

Кейс-методы также могут быть полезными для развития конфликтологических компетенций. Например, можно предложить детям проанализировать историю о конфликте между двумя школьниками и предложить свои варианты решения. Это поможет учащимся лучше понять причины конфликтов и способы их разрешения, а также развить навыки критического мышления и эмпатии.

В целом, имитационные игровые методы представляют собой мощный инструмент для развития конфликтологических компетенций у младших школьников. Они способствуют активному вовлечению детей в процесс обучения, улучшают их социальные навыки и учат адекватно реагировать на конфликтные ситуации.

Имитационные игровые методы могут оказаться особенно полезными в контексте внеурочной деятельности, поскольку они предоставляют дополнительные возможности для практического применения и усвоения навыков разрешения конфликтов. Внеурочная деятельность предполагает более свободную и менее формальную обстановку, что способствует открытому и доверительному общению, а также увеличивает готовность детей активно участвовать в учебном процессе.

Преимущества использования имитационных игровых методов в этом контексте многочисленны. Во-первых, игровые ситуации способствуют созданию позитивной и сотрудничества ориентированной обстановки, что снижает вероятность возникновения конфликтов и способствует гармоничному общению. Во-вторых, имитационные игры, в которых дети играют роли различных персонажей, помогают развивать эмпатию и умение ставить себя на место другого человека, что является ключевым навыком для эффективного разрешения конфликтов.

Более того, имитационные игровые методы могут быть интегрированы в различные формы внеурочной деятельности, включая кружки, клубы, спортивные и творческие секции. Например, на уроках театрального кружка можно использовать элементы ролевых игр для проработки сцен конфликтов и их разрешения, что поможет детям лучше понять механизмы возникновения конфликтов и способы их решения. В спортивных секциях можно использовать симуляционные игры для развития навыков работы в команде и управления конфликтами, которые являются неотъемлемой частью любой командной деятельности.

Таким образом, использование имитационных игровых методов во внеурочной деятельности предоставляет многообразные возможности для практического применения и усвоения конфликтологических навыков, а также позволяет использовать игровую форму для создания обучающей среды, которая максимально приближена к реальной жизни.

В заключении можно с уверенностью сказать, что имитационные игровые методы являются мощным инструментом в процессе обучения младших школьников, особенно в части развития конфликтологических компетенций. Эти методы позволяют создать обучающую среду, которая максимально приближена к реальной жизни, и обеспечивают пространство для безопасного экспериментирования и обучения. Они также активизируют обучающихся, способствуют развитию критического мышления, улучшают социальные навыки и учат адекватно реагировать на конфликтные ситуации. Использование имитационных игровых методов в рамках внеурочной деятельности расширяет возможности для практического применения и усвоения навыков разрешения конфликтов. Таким образом, применение этих методов в образовательном процессе способствует гармоничному развитию личности, формированию эффективных коммуникативных навыков и подготовке младших школьников к успешной социализации в обществе.

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ФИЗИЧЕСКИЕ НАГРУЗКИ ПРИ ГИПЕРТОНИИ

Аннотация. Определение гипертонии, симптомы гипертонии, физические нагрузки при гипертонии, упражнения для борьбы с гипертонией.

Ключевые слова: гипертония, физические нагрузки, физические упражнения, лечебная физкультура.

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PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN HYPERTENSION

Annotation. Definition of hypertension, symptoms of hypertension, Physical activity in hypertension, exercises to combat hypertension.

Keywords: hypertension, physical activity, exercise, physical therapy.

Гипертония является распространенным заболеванием, связанным с высоким кровяным давлением, которое может привести к серьезным осложнениям, включая сердечные приступы, инсульты, аритмии и даже смерть.

Регулярная физическая активность имеет решающее значение в лечении гипертонии. В следующей статье мы рассмотрим, как физическая активность может быть полезна для людей с гипертонией. Очевидно, что физическая активность играет важную роль в смягчении неблагоприятных последствий гипертонии, и мы рассмотрим, как она этого достигает:

1. Контроль гипертонии:

Физическая активность может помочь контролировать гипертонию, улучшая кровообращение и поставку кислорода в теле. Это может привести к снижению кровяного давления и улучшению работы сердца. Кроме того, физическая активность может помочь снизить уровень холестерина в крови и уменьшить избыточный вес.

2.Улучшение кровообращения и поставки кислорода в теле

Физическая активность может улучшить кровообращение и поставку кислорода в теле. Это может привести к снижению кровяного давления и улучшению работы сердца. Кроме того, улучшение кровообращения может помочь уменьшить риск различных осложнений, таких как инфаркт и инсульт.

3.Снижение кровяного давления

Физическая активность может помочь снизить кровяное давление. Это связано с тем, что физическая активность улучшает работу сердца и кровеносных сосудов, что приводит к уменьшению сопротивления крови в кровеносных сосудах.

4.Улучшение работы сердца

Физическая активность может помочь улучшить работу сердца. Это связано с тем, что физическая активность стимулирует сердечную активность и улучшает ее эффективность. Кроме того, физическая активность может помочь уменьшить избыточный вес, который может нагружать сердце и увеличивать риск различных сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний.

5.Уменьшение уровня холестерина в крови

Физическая активность может помочь снизить уровень холестерина в крови. Это связано с тем, что физическая активность стимулирует обмен веществ и улучшает работу печени, которая участвует в обработке холестерина.

6.Снижение избыточного веса

Физическая активность может помочь снизить избыточный вес, который может нагружать сердце и увеличивать риск различных сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний. Это связано с тем, что физическая активность улучшает обмен веществ и уменьшает накопление жировых отложений в организме.

Мы узнали, как именно влияет привнесение физической активности в жизнь человека с гипертонией. Теперь разберемся какие есть упражнения и чем каждое из них помогает снижать негативные эффекты заболевания. Существует несколько видов физической активности, которые рекомендуются для людей с гипертонией. Они могут включать в себя аэробные упражнения, упражнения на силу и гибкость.

•Аэробные упражнения

Аэробные упражнения, такие как ходьба, бег, плавание и езда на велосипеде, могут помочь улучшить кровообращение и поставку кислорода в теле. Они также могут помочь снизить кровяное давление и улучшить работу сердца.

•Упражнения на силу

Упражнения на силу, такие как тяга, подтягивания и отжимания, могут помочь укрепить мышцы и уменьшить избыточный вес. Это может помочь уменьшить нагрузку на сердце и уменьшить риск различных сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний.

•Упражнения на гибкость

Упражнения на гибкость, такие как йога и пилатес, могут помочь улучшить гибкость и координацию. Это может помочь уменьшить риск травм и улучшить качество жизни.

Однако выполнение упражнений могут ухудшить состояние гипертоника, если выполнять их неправильно или не учитывать некоторые особенности, связанные с гипертонией. Вот несколько советов, благодаря которым от упражнений будет только положительный эффект.

1.Начинайте медленно и постепенно увеличивайте интенсивность упражнений.

При начале занятий физической активностью при гипертонии необходимо начинать медленно и постепенно увеличивать интенсивность упражнений. Это поможет избежать травм и избыточной нагрузки на сердце.

2.Не забывайте о разминке и растяжке.

Перед началом занятий физической активностью при гипертонии необходимо провести разминку и растяжку мышц. Это поможет избежать травм и улучшить работу мышц.

3.Прекращайте занятия, если вы чувствуете дискомфорт или боль.

Если вы чувствуете дискомфорт или боль при занятии физической активностью при гипертонии, необходимо немедленно прекратить занятия. Это поможет избежать травм и улучшить работу сердца.

4.Не забывайте заниматься регулярно:

Для того чтобы физическая активность при гипертонии была эффективной, необходимо заниматься регулярно. Это поможет улучшить работу сердца и снизить кровяное давление.

При занятии физической активностью при гипертонии необходимо обратить внимание на свое здоровье и следить за состоянием своего тела. Если вы только начинаете заниматься физической активностью, если у вас уже есть проблемы со здоровьем сердца или сосудов, или если вы принимаете лекарства от гипертонии, необходимо обратиться к врачу.

Подводя итоги, хочется сказать, что физическая активность может помочь контролировать гипертонию и улучшить здоровье сердца и сосудов.

Однако, необходимо следовать определенным правилам и рекомендациям, чтобы избежать травм и улучшить работу сердца. Не забывайте обратиться к врачу и проконсультироваться с ним перед началом занятий физической активностью при гипертонии.

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МЕТОД ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНО-ЦЕННОСТНЫХ КОНТРАСТОВ КАК СРЕДСТВО ПАТРИОТИЧЕСКОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена изучению применения метода эмоционально-ценностных контрастов в патриотическом воспитании младших школьников. Рассматривается концепция данного метода, его особенности и возможности применения на практике. В статье представлены четыре примера использования этого метода в разных контекстах обучения: история, культура, география и социальные науки. Выводы, сделанные на основе анализа, подчеркивают эффективность и гибкость метода эмоционально-ценностных контрастов в формировании патриотизма на основе уважения и ценности разнообразия.

Ключевые слова: патриотическое воспитание, младшие школьники, метод эмоционально-ценностных контрастов, история, культура, география, социальные науки, патриотизм, уважение, разнообразие.

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THE METHOD OF EMOTIONAL-VALUE CONTRASTS AS A MEANS OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION FOR YOUNGER STUDENTS

Abstract. The article is dedicated to studying the application of the method of emotional-value contrasts in patriotic education for younger students. It explores the concept of this method, its characteristics, and possibilities of practical application. The paper presents four examples of using this method in various learning contexts: history, culture, geography, and social sciences. Conclusions based on the analysis emphasize the efficiency and flexibility of the method of emotional-value contrasts in shaping patriotism based on respect and value of diversity.

Keywords: patriotic education, younger students, method of emotional-value contrasts, history, culture, geography, social sciences, patriotism, respect, diversity.

В контексте современного образования, одним из ключевых аспектов является патриотическое воспитание младших школьников. Учитывая мировые изменения и глобализацию, крайне важно развивать у детей чувство патриотизма и глубокого уважения к своей стране, что будет способствовать их интеграции в общество как ответственных граждан. При этом, одним из наиболее перспективных методов для достижения этой цели становится метод эмоционально-ценностных контрастов. Этот подход помогает детям лучше понимать и оценивать историю и культуру своей страны, сопоставляя их с другими странами и культурами. Такая стратегия учебного процесса позволяет формировать у учащихся понимание значимости и ценности истории и культурного наследия своего народа, усиливая чувство гордости и принадлежности к своему народу. В этом контексте, актуальность метода эмоционально-ценностных контрастов для патриотического воспитания младших школьников становится более очевидной, так как он предлагает эффективный и доступный инструмент для формирования осознанного и эмоционально насыщенного отношения к своей стране с ранних лет.

Метод эмоционально-ценностных контрастов является уникальной образовательной стратегией, предназначенной для развития у школьников умения сопоставлять и анализировать различные концепции, идеи и факты. Этот метод основан на активном использовании контрастов, что позволяет детям лучше понимать и оценивать информацию, представленную в контексте учебного процесса. В рамках этого подхода, учащиеся сталкиваются с различными эмоционально-ценностными контрастами, которые могут проявляться в виде различия между культурами, историческими периодами, социально-экономическими условиями и т. д. Это позволяет детям развивать глубокое понимание и уважение к своей стране, ее истории и культуре, что является ключевым элементом патриотического воспитания.

Применение метода эмоционально-ценностных контрастов в образовательном процессе подразумевает активное вовлечение учащихся в аналитическую деятельность. Дети учатся оценивать различные аспекты жизни своего общества в контексте более широкого мирового пространства, они сопоставляют и анализируют эти аспекты, используя собственные знания и представления. Это позволяет им развивать свои критические мыслительные способности и углублять свои знания и понимание различных тем и вопросов. Более того, этот метод способствует развитию эмоциональной вовлеченности учащихся, поскольку он подразумевает активное и осознанное взаимодействие с представляемой информацией, что может способствовать формированию более глубокого и эмоционально окрашенного отношения к изучаемым вопросам.

Таким образом, метод эмоционально-ценностных контрастов является мощным инструментом в руках педагогов, позволяющим привлечь интерес учащихся к изучению истории и культуры своего народа. Он способствует развитию эмоциональной связи между учениками и их страной, а также формированию чувства гордости за свою страну и ее достижения. Это, в свою очередь, помогает в достижении целей патриотического воспитания, делая этот метод весьма ценным и актуальным для современного образования.

Перед тем как перейти к конкретным примерам использования метода эмоционально-ценностных контрастов в патриотическом воспитании младших школьников, важно отметить, что эти примеры не являются исчерпывающими. Метод допускает широкое применение в различных областях знаний и контекстах обучения, а его эффективность зависит от креативности и педагогического мастерства преподавателя. Рассмотрим некоторые из возможных применений этого метода.

Первый пример использования метода эмоционально-ценностных контрастов может быть связан с изучением истории. Предположим, младшие школьники изучают историю Второй мировой войны. Педагог может предложить ученикам сравнить роль и вклад своей страны в победу с ролью других стран. Дети могут исследовать различные исторические события, героические поступки, великие битвы, и сопоставить их с историческими событиями других стран. Это позволит детям лучше понять величие своего народа, его уникальную роль и значимость в истории человечества, а также расширить свое понимание мировой истории.

Второй пример может быть связан с изучением культуры. Например, педагог может предложить ученикам сравнить национальные праздники или традиции своей страны и других стран. Дети могут изучать, как праздники и традиции отражают историю, культуру и ценности народа, и как они отличаются от традиций других стран. Такое сравнение поможет детям глубже понять и оценить культурное наследие своего народа, и одновременно уважать и ценить разнообразие мировой культуры.

Третий пример использования метода эмоционально-ценностных контрастов может быть связан с изучением географии и природы. Педагог может предложить ученикам сравнить природные ресурсы и ландшафты своей страны и других стран. Ученики могут изучать, как природные условия и ресурсы влияют на жизнь людей, их культуру и экономику, и как эти условия и ресурсы отличаются в разных странах. Это поможет детям осознать уникальность и ценность природы своей страны, а также понять значение уважения к природе и экологической ответственности.

Наконец, четвертый пример может быть связан с изучением общества и социальных вопросов. Педагог может предложить ученикам сравнить социальные проблемы и проблемы образования в своей стране и других странах. Ученики могут исследовать, как различные факторы, такие как экономика, политика, образование, влияют на жизнь людей, и как эти факторы функционируют в разных обществах. Это поможет детям понять сложность социальных вопросов, развить эмпатию и понимание в отношении других людей, и осознать значение активного участия в общественной жизни.

Как показывают приведенные примеры, метод эмоционально-ценностных контрастов можно успешно применять в различных областях, будь то история, культура, география или социальные науки. Главное – позволить детям увидеть и почувствовать разнообразие и уникальность своей страны в контексте мирового сообщества, а также развивать уважение к другим странам и культурам. Это подкрепляет их любовь к родине и формирует патриотизм на основе уважения и ценности разнообразия.

Метод эмоционально-ценностных контрастов представляет большой интерес для патриотического воспитания младших школьников. Он позволяет ученикам видеть свою страну с разных сторон, обозначить ее сильные стороны и отметить место в мировой истории и культуре. Но использование этого метода требует от педагогов тщательной подготовки и планирования, поскольку младший школьный возраст представляет собой период активного когнитивного и эмоционального развития детей, и методы обучения должны быть адаптированы к их возрастным особенностям.

Во-первых, при использовании метода эмоционально-ценностных контрастов важно учесть, что младшие школьники еще формируют свое понимание мира и себя в нем. Это значит, что контрасты, которые они будут изучать, должны быть простыми и легко воспринимаемыми. Например, можно сопоставить жизнь детей в своей стране и жизнь детей в других странах, обозначить различия в быту, образовании, традициях. При этом следует подчеркнуть, что цель такого сравнения – не подчеркивание превосходства одной страны над другой, а обозначение уникальности и ценности каждой из них.

Во-вторых, использование метода эмоционально-ценностных контрастов предполагает активное взаимодействие учеников с материалом. Поэтому преподавателям стоит предложить различные интерактивные формы работы, такие как ролевые игры, дебаты, проекты и исследования. Например, дети могут провести исследование о великих достижениях и изобретениях своей страны и сравнить их с достижениями других стран.

В-третьих, патриотическое воспитание через метод эмоционально-ценностных контрастов должно включать в себя не только умственную работу, но и эмоциональное вовлечение. Ученики должны не только учиться видеть различия и сходства между различными странами и культурами, но и чувствовать гордость за свою страну и уважение к другим. Для этого можно использовать различные формы искусства – музыку, литературу, изобразительное искусство – которые могут вызывать эмоциональный отклик и помочь детям проникнуться духом своего народа.

В заключение хотелось бы отметить, что метод эмоционально-ценностных контрастов представляет собой мощный инструмент для патриотического воспитания младших школьников. Он помогает детям развивать уважение и любовь к своей стране, при этом уча их уважать и ценить другие страны и культуры. Этот метод поддерживает развитие критического мышления, эмпатии и умения видеть мир в более широком контексте, что является важной составляющей образования в 21 веке.

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ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ И КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

УДК 004

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МОДУЛЬ СПРАВОЧНИКА ТРЕБОВАНИЙ К ПРОДУКЦИИ РОССИЙСКОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ СИСТЕМЕ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ

Аннотация. Статья рассматривает проблему высокой трудоёмкости экспертизы, проводимой торгово-промышленными палатами (ТПП) при рассмотрении заявок на получение акта экспертизы в сервисе «Продукция российского производства» Государственной информационной системы промышленности (ГИСП). Статья описывает актуальность проблемы и предлагает методы ее решения на основе использования модуля справочника требований к продукции российского производства в ГИСП.

Ключевые слова: государственная информационная система промышленности, акт экспертизы, модель данных, функциональные требования.

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DIRECTORY MODULE OF REQUIREMENTS FOR RUSSIAN-MADE PRODUCTS IN THE STATE INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

Summary. The article addresses the issue of high labor intensity in the expertise conducted by trade and industrial chambers when considering applications for obtaining an expert opinion in the "Russian Production" service of the State Industrial Information System (SIIS). It describes the relevance of the problem and proposes solutions based on the use of the directory module of requirements for Russian-made products in SIIS.

Keywords: state Industrial Information System, expert opinion, data model, functional requirements.

ГИСП представляет собой инструмент, разработанный в России для улучшения обмена информацией о состоянии и прогнозах развития промышленности в едином информационном пространстве. Ежемесячно в сервисе "Продукция российского производства" ГИСП поступает около 620 заявок.

Процесс экспертизы продукции на соответствие условиям Постановления 719 является особо трудозатратным и, собственно, данный процесс влияет на длительность получения предприятиями-производителями заключения о происхождении продукции [1].

Для того чтобы упростить эту работу нужно автоматизировать процесс анализа продукции на предмет соответствия требованиям.

Цель работы – сократить время рассмотрения заявок на получение акта экспертизы ТПП.

Одной из сложных задач реализации сервиса «Продукция российского производства» ГИСП является задача автоматизации справочника требований к продукции. Потому что 600 страниц постановления посвящены слабо-формализованным требованиям и сейчас эксперты ТПП вынуждены вручную работать с этим.

Для структуризации справочника был выбран метод моделирования данных, который позволил обеспечить проектирование и программную реализацию справочника требований к продукции в сервисе «Продукция российского производства» ГИСП [2].

Модель данных (ER-модель) изображена на рисунке 1.

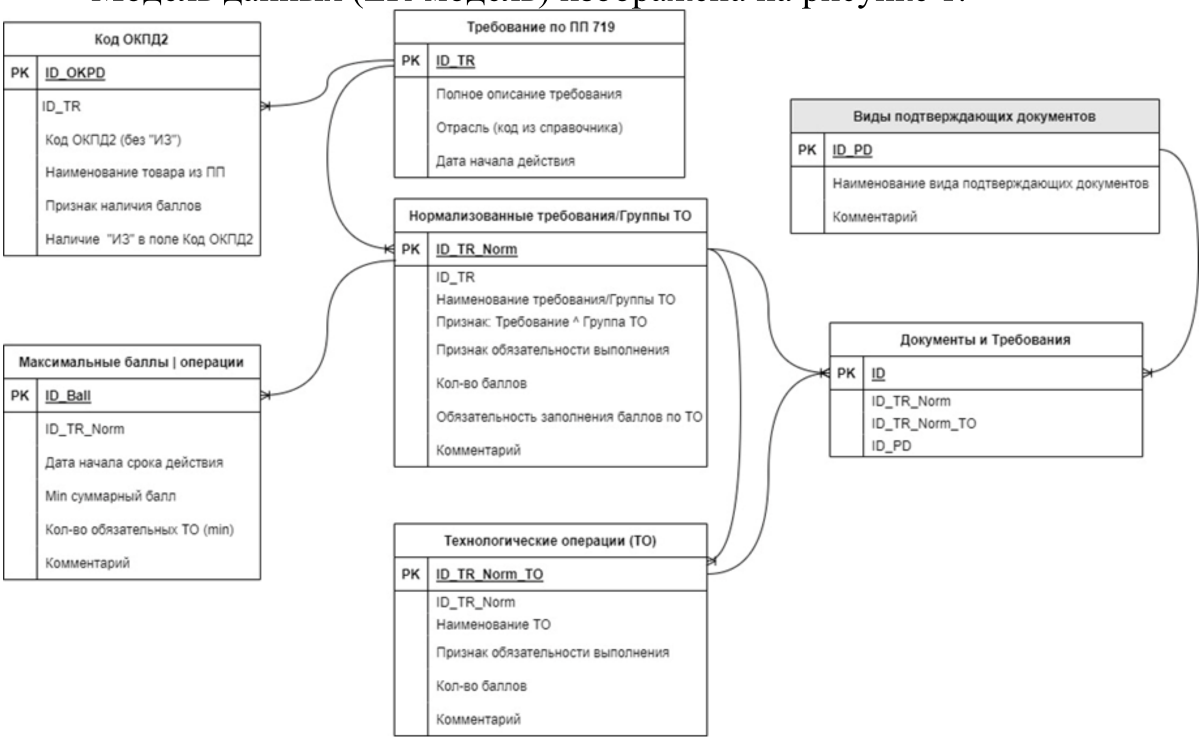

Рисунок 1 – Модель данных

Для справочника требований на основе интервьюирования экспертов ТПП и анализа нормативной документации были сформированы следующие функциональные требования, использованные в дельнейшем в рамках частного технического задания на разработку Модуля справочника требований:

1.Локальный справочник «Требования к промышленной продукции, предъявляемые в целях ее отнесения к продукции, произведенной на территории Российской Федерации» ведется сотрудниками ТПП РФ (центрального аппарата ТПП).

2.Справочник должен быть иерархически организован в соответствии с разработанной моделью данных.

3.Пользовательский интерфейс справочника должен позволять оператору последовательно вносить сведения в карточки справочника:

a.реестр подтверждающих документов, содержащий сведения о возможных видах подтверждающих документов;

b.реестр требований, содержащий сведения о возможных видах требований;

c.реестр требований к продуктам, содержащий сведения о требованиях и подтверждающих документов к конкретным ОКПД 2 промышленной продукции с учетом технологических операций и баллов по ним.

4.Справочник используется для:

a.определения по кодам ОКПД 2 загруженной продукции перечня видов подтверждающих документов;

b.отображения подсказки по набору требований в зависимости от кода ОКПД 2 при загрузке подтверждающих документов;

c.определения баллов по технологическим операциям по коду ОКПД 2 для экспресс-расчета баллов каждой продукции на этапах проверки заявки ТПП [3].

Перед внедрением справочника требований процесс получения акта экспертизы был достаточно долгим и трудоемким. Заявки рассматривались в течение 24 дней, что заметно затрудняло процесс взаимодействия между заявителями и торгово-промышленной палатой. Однако, после создания справочника требований процесс рассмотрения заявок существенно упростился и ускорился. Нормативные требования были структурированы и формализованы, что позволило оптимизировать процесс рассмотрения заявок и значительно уменьшить время, необходимое для получения акта экспертизы. Была проведена оценка среднего времени рассмотрения заявок на основе данных выгрузки из информационной системы за период с 01.04.2023 по 30.04.2023, на основе 833 заявок ТПП и 635 заявок Минпромторга России (МПТ). Теперь среднее время рассмотрения заявок составляет 18 дней (рисунок 2), что является на 25% меньше, чем до внедрения справочника требований.

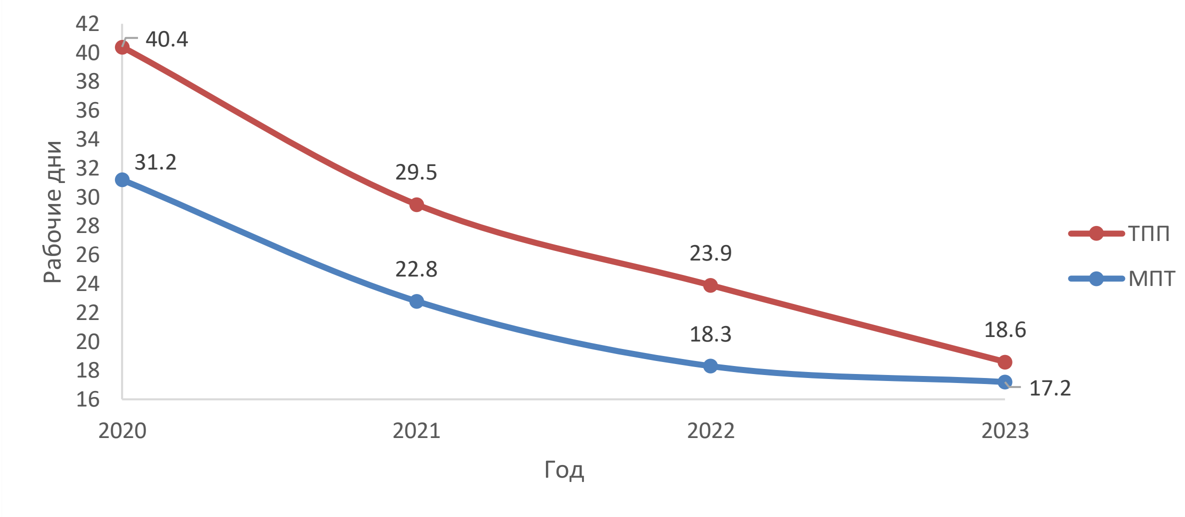

Рисунок 2 – Динамика среднего времени рассмотрения заявок МПТ, ТПП после внедрения справочника требований

С учетом полученных результатов можно сделать вывод о высокой практической значимости разработанного справочника требований для прохождения экспертизы продукции в Торгово-промышленных палатах. Внедрение данного инструмента позволит сократить время прохождения заявок на экспертизу продукции, что приведет к оптимизации процесса и увеличению эффективности работы предприятий-производителей.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ПРОГРАММЫ AUTOCAD В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ «КОМПЬЮТЕРНАЯ ГРАФИКА» В ПРОФОБРАЗОВАНИИ

Аннотация: в статье представлена рабочая среда программы AutoCad, которая используется при обучении дисциплины «Компьютерная графика» в профессиональном образовании, и возможности ее использования при создании и оформлении строительных и конструкторских чертежей.

Ключевые слова: AutoCAD, компьютерная графика, Windows, Mechanical, Architecture, Electrical, Raster Design, MEP, Map 3D и Plant 3D.

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USING THE AUTOCAD PROGRAM IN TEACHING THE DISCIPLINE "COMPUTER GRAPHICS" IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Annotation: the article presents the working environment of the AutoCAD program, which is used in teaching the discipline "Computer Graphics" in professional education, and the possibility of its use in the creation and design of construction and design drawings.

Keywords: AutoCAD, computer graphics, Windows, Mechanical, Architecture, Electrical, Raster Design, MAP, Map 3D and Plant 3D.

В XXI веке, в период передового развития техники, информации, особенно компьютерных и информационных технологий, Министерством высшего и средне-специального образования Республики Узбекистан поставлена неотложная задача по обучению студентов наиболее совершенным методам информационных и компьютерных технологий в технических вузах. [1]. Именно поэтому, практически во всех высших учебных заведениях и профессионально-технических училищах нашей страны при освоении дисциплины «Компьютерная графика» используются программные комплексы автоматизированных систем проектирования (CAD).

AutoCAD - это 2 и 3-х мерная система автоматизированного проектирования и черчения, разработанная компанией Autodesk. Первая версия программы была выпущена в 1982 году. AutoCAD и специальные программы на его основе широко используются в машиностроении, строительстве, архитектуре и других областях. Программой можно пользоваться на 18 языках.

В Узбекистан впервые поступила 10-я версия системы AutoCAD, которая работала в операционной системе MS-DOS. Следующие одиннадцатая, двенадцатая и тринадцатая версии AutoCAD также были созданы в операционной системе MS DOS. Четырнадцатая версия была адаптирована для системы Windows. [2].

В 1999 году версия 15 была названа AutoCAD 2000. Из года в год программа AutoCAD совершенствуется. Первоначальных версиях программы содержались команды для рисования, редактирования и печати двумерных чертежей, в них били основном простые примитивы — то есть простые геометрические фигуры (точки, линии, прямоугольники, многоугольники, окружности, дуги, сечения и т. д.). В наши дни программой пользуются большинство пользователей для изучения основ компьютерного проектирования, поскольку система чрезвычайно развита. В последних версиях расширяются возможности проектирования чрезвычайно сложных поверхностных структур в трехмерном пространстве.

Начиная с версии 2019, после того, как в одном решении объединилась функциональность всех продуктов линейки: Mechanical, Architecture, Electrical, Raster Design, MEP, Map 3D и Plant 3D, в распоряжении пользователей оказались предустановленные библиотеки с сотнями тысяч деталей, объектов, символов и стилей, которые значительно ускоряют работу над чертежами.

Цель усвоения предмета «Компьютерная графика» с помощью AutoCAD в профобразовании;

1. Учить разбору фигур, входящих в состав чертежей машиностроения.
2. Обучение пользовательскому интерфейсу и его настройке.
3. Обучение всем способам ввода команд и их вариантам.
4. Обучение всем способам ввода координат геометрического объекта.
5. Полностью обучать всем командам на панелях «Стандарт», «Свойства объекта», «Слои», «Рисование», «Редактирование», «Связь объекта» и «Размеры» с помощью приведенных примеров.
6. Обучение печати нарисованного чертежа.
7. В дальнейшем - освоить умение рисовать детали машин и механизмов при свободном творческом подходе.
8. В этой программе можно выполнять нарисованные от руки рисунки, схемы, диаграммы, курсовые проекты и все другие графические работы. [3].

Основная цель обучения «Компьютерной графике» - научить студентов порядку и правилам выполнения всех видов графической информации - чертежей, схем и схем в двух или трех измерениях с помощью компьютера. [4]

Основной задачей «Компьютерной графики» является обучение студентов необходимым знаниям и умениям свободно выполнять проектирование и моделирование технологических процессов с использованием пакета практических и оперативных программ и готовых команд. Для проектирования и рисования используется окно пользовательского интерфейса.

Оно состоит из следующих:

Пользовательский интерфейс

На рисунке 1 показан рабочий стол AutoCAD-2007. Рабочий стол:

– ряд выпадающих меню (строка падающего меню) - ряд меню вверху;

– панель инструментов (панели инструментов) – над рабочим столом, с правой и левой стороны;

– графическая область (модель пространства) - занимает всю площадь рабочего стола;

– диалоговое окно (диалоговое окно) - окно для общения с программой;

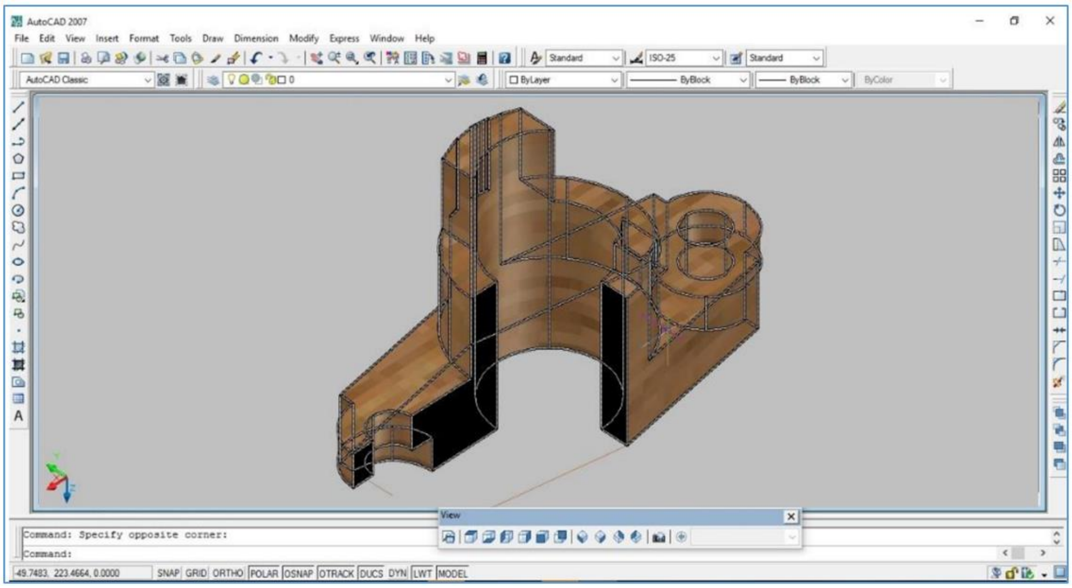

Рисунок 1. Окно пользовательского интерфейса AutoCAD-2007

Строка состояния (строка состояния) – расположена в нижней строке рабочего стола и там находятся кнопки включения/отключения порядка прорисовки.

На рис. 1 выше таблица пользовательского интерфейса содержит все команды для рисования учащимися рисунков, задания по компьютерной графике. В центре рабочего стола показано проекционный рисунок сложной детали в трехмерном пространстве с ее вырезкой. [5].

Эти команды расположены слева, справа, сверху (панель) и снизу (панель) команд таблицы пользовательского интерфейса. В середине окна пользовательского интерфейса находится рабочий стол. Именно на этом столе выполняются чертежи, схемы и графические работы проектов. Чертежи выполняются с помощью команд окна пользовательского интерфейса, особенно команды «Рисование». Кроме того, можно разработать курсовые проекты, различные схемы, конструкции и другие сложные схемы. Еще одним преимуществом AutoCAD-2007 является то, что готовый чертеж можно распечатать с принтера в различных форматах.

Помимо стандартных команд на панели инструментов интерфейса программы AutoCAD имеются дополнительные команды, такие как математические свойства объекта, изменение заданных рисунков на экране, показ данного объекта с нескольких сторон, просмотр четкого образ предмета в зависимости от его внешнего вида. Выполнение модельных, строительно-конструкторских работ на компьютере, то есть в программе AutoCAD, предоставляет пользователю большие возможности для выполнения двух- и трехмерных изображений проектов в пространственном моделировании.

Сегодня и в перспективе реформы в области строительства и производства, которые реализуются и планируются к реализации в Узбекистане, требуют от профессиональных учебных заведений и высших учебных заведений подготовки специалистов, имеющих глубокое понимание таких предметов, как «компьютерная графика». ", "чертеж" и "чертеж геометрии". И при выполнении этих работ важно в совершенстве обучить студентов таким программам, как AutoCad, КОМПАС-3D, ArchiCAD, 3d max.

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Оглавление

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