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GEGRAFIYA DARSLARIDA GEOGRAFIK O'YINLARNI QO`LLASHNI AFZALLIKLARI

Annotatsiya: *Geografiya darslarida o'quvchilarning dars mavzusini yaxshi tushunishiga va o'rganilayotgan obyekt, jarayon yoki voqea hodisa haqida tasavvurning shakllanishiga shu bilan birga dars sifatining oshishiga yordam beruvchi zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardan geografik o'yinlardan foydalanish masalalari o`rganilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Geografiya, metodlar, geografik o'yinlar, svetofor o'yini, xarita, kartchkalar (qizil, sariq, yashil).*

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ADVANTAGES OF USING GEOGRAPHIC GAMES IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS

Abstract: *Geography lessons examine the use of geographic games from modern pedagogical technologies that help students to understand the subject of the lesson well and form an idea of the studied object, process or event and at the same time improve the quality of learning. lesson, are studied.*
Key words: *Geography, methodology, geographic games, game "Traffic light", map, cards (red, yellow, green).*

Kirish. Hozirgi XXI asr texnika texnologiyalar asrida ta'lim tizimini takomillashtirishga xususan geografiya ta'limini isloh qilishga yanada rivojlantirishga katta e'tibor bilan qaralmoqda. Buning uchun geografiya o'qituvchisi avvalo o'zi o'qitayotgan fanni sevishi va bu fan erishayotgan yutuqlar bilan uzluksiz tanishib borishi shart.

Ishning maqsadi va vazifalari. Geografiya darslarini va geografiyadan sinfdan tashqari ishlarni hayotga tadbiq etish, ularni qiziqarli va ijodiy tashkil etish – bosh maqsaddir.

Asosiy qism. Geografiya – asosan tabiiy sanaladi. Yer deb atalmish hayot maydoniga aylangan borliqni o'rganuvchi fan bo'lib, bu fanni o'rganishga har bir davr ziyolilari o'z qarashlari bilan yondashganlari aniq. Geografiya darslarini va sinfdan tashqari ishlarni hayotga tadbiq etish, ularni qiziqarli va ijodiy tashkil etish bosh masaladir. Darsda o'yinlardan geografik o'yinlardan foydalanish muhim o'rin egallaydi. Shu o'rinda geografik o'yinlarni darslarga olib kirish ko'zlangan maqsadga erishishda benihoyat katta yordam beradi. Geografik o'yinlar turli tuman bo'lib xar bir mavzuga mos keluvchi texnologiyalar metodlar orqali geografik o'yinlardan foydalanish yosh avlodni darslardagi charchoqlarini unitib yanada faolroq bo'lishlariga, ularni qiziqishlarini yanada oshirishga katta yordam beradi.

Ma'lum mavzuni o‘rganish vaqtida o‘qituvchi u bo‘yicha tezislarni tayyorlaydi (5-7 ta, mavzuning murakkabligiga qarab). Tezislar navbatma-navbat doskaga yoziladi (tasviri tushiriladi yoki oldindan tayyorlangan plakatlar shaklida ilib qo‘yiladi). O‘quvchilarga o‘ylab chiqish uchun 1 daqiqa vaqt beriladi. So‘ng tezis bilan rozi bo‘lgan har bir o‘quvchi yashil kartochkani ko‘taradi, rozi bo‘lmagan – qizil kartochkani, ikkilanayotgan yoki qaror qabul qilishda betaraf bo‘lishni xohlayotgan – sariq kartochkani yuqoriga ko‘taradi.

Agar ishtirokchilar fikri asosan bir-biriga mos keladigan bo‘lsa, o‘qituvchi navbatdagi tezisga o‘tadi. Agar tezis muhokama qilinishni talab qilsa, ishtirokchilardan o‘z qarorlarini asoslab berish iltimos qilinadi.

Tabiiy va aniq fanlarni o‘qitishda, topshiriqlar ma'lum o‘quv mavzusiga va ma'lum yoshdagi o‘quvchilar guruhiga moslashtirilgandan keyin.Geografik o'yinlar qaysi turda bo'lmasin o'quvchini mustaqil fikrlashga, aqlini peshlashga o'rgatadi. O'yin turlarining qaysinisini qay vaqtda qo'llash xususida qat‘iy ko'rsatma berib bo'lmaydi, chunki geografik o'yinlar har bir darsda mavzuni mazmuniga qarab tashkil etiladi.

Ushbu mashq barcha o‘quvchilarning fikrini bilib olishga imkon beradi: hech kim oddiygina tomoshabin bo‘lib qolmaydi. Ishtirokchilarning ko‘pchiligida mashq boshlanganidan keyin birozdan so‘ng nuqtai nazardagi tafovutlar sabablarini bilish va o‘z fikrini asoslash bo‘yicha kuchli qiziqish paydo bo‘ladi. O‘quvchilarning nutqini, o‘z nuqtai nazarini himoya qilish, asoslash qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi.

8-sinf O’zbekiston iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy geografiya darsligining “Tabiiy sharoit va tabiiy boyliklarning milliy iqtisodiyotdagi ahamiyati” mavzusi asosida Svetafor o’yining tadbiqi:

- Bunda to’g’ri bo’lgan xar bir jumlaga o’quvchilar yashil rangli kartochka noto’g’ri bo’lgan jumlalarga qizil rangli kartochkalar bilmagan jumlalariga sariq rangli kartochkalar orqali javob berishlari kerak bo’ladi.
- Cho`l zonasida yog`ingarchilik 2000 mm bo`ladi.
- - O’zbekistonda 400 m dan 800 m balandlikkacha sug’orma dehqonchilik qilinadigan hududlar hisoblanadi.

- -O’zbekistonning 1200 m balandlikdagi tog’li xududlarida lalmikor yerlar tarqalgan.
- -Cho`lda zonasi 400 m balandlikkacha ko`tarilishi mumkin.
- -Bitta qo’yni boqish uchun 2-3 gektar o’tloq talab etiladi.
- -Cho’llarning samarasi xar obikor yerlar hisobidan 100 marta kam.
- -Respublikamizning dengiz sathidan 400-1200 m balandlikkacha bo’lgan qismlari adir mintaqasi deyiladi.
- -Cho`lni o`zlashtirish ekologik halokatlarga olib keladi.
- -Adir mintaqasida cho’l mintaqasiga qaraganda o’simlik turlari ko’p hisoblanadi.
- -O`lkamiz cho`llarida kaltakesakning faqat cho`l agamasi va qizilquloq kaltakesagini uchratish mumkin.
- Tog’larda yoz nisbatan uzoq va yog’ingarchilik bo’lmaydi.
- -Qishda cho`lda havo harorati 60 darajagacha sovuq bo`lib, qor yog`adi.
- Qiyinchiliklari

Agar vaqt cheklovlari sababli munozara o‘tkazishga imkon bo‘lmasa, ushbu uslubdan foydalanish kerak emas. Agar tezislarning ko‘pchiligi bo‘yicha ishtirokchilar fikri bir-biriga mos kelsa, mashqqa bo‘lgan qiziqish tezda yo‘qoladi.
Xulosa. Geografiya darslarini hayotga bog'lab, turli xil metodlar geografik o’yinlar orqali mustahkamlab qiziqarli qilib tashkil etilsa ana shundagina dars mavzulari har bir saboq oluvchilar ongiga chuqurroq singadi. Yosh avlodni har tomonlama barkamol, mustaqil fikrli, ilmli, ma‘naviy yetuk, Vatanimizning yanada gullab, yashnashi uchun o'z bilim va kuchini ayamaydigan qilib tarbiyalash biz o'qituvchilarga katta mashaqat va mas‘uliyat yuklaydi.
Hozirda zamonda o’z dolzarbligini yo‘qotmagan pedagogik an’analarga yangicha qarash, to‘plangan tajribani ijobiy va salbiy tomonlari bilan qayta ko‘rib chiqish davr talabi hisoblanadi. Bugungi kun talabi darslarni Yangi pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanib, noan‘anaviy interfaol usullar yordamida tashkil etish, geografik o'yinlardam foydalangan holda yoshlarni ilm olishga qiziqtirish, shuningdek darslarda geografik o'yinlarni qo'llash orqali o’quvchilar ta’lim olish samaradorligini oshirishga va ularni yanada qiziqtirishga harakat qilishimiz lozim.

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TOSHKENT VILOYATI SHAROITIDA MALINA O’SIMLIGINI MALBORO, LYASHKA VA GERAKL NAVLARIDA QURG’OQCHILIKGA CHIDAMLILIGINI ANIQLASH

Annotatsiya*: Malina o’simligi namsevar o’simlik ekanligini inobatga olgan holda bir nechta navlarda ularning qurg’oqchilikga nisbatan chidamliligini o’rganildi shu jumladan malina o’simlikgi shifobaxsh o’simlik bo’lganligi uchun malinani Toshkent viloyati sharoitida yashay oladigan malina navlarini tanlash uchun malina navlaridan barglar olinib, barglar orqali malina o’simligini barg tarkibidagi suv miqdori, suv tanqisligi, suv yoqotish qobilyati va issiqga bardoshliligi o’rganildi*

Kalit so’zlar: *malina, nav, suv tanqisligi, suv yo’qotish, namlik, qurg’oqchilik, barg to’qimasi, harorat,*

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DETERMINING THE DROUGHT TOLERANCE OF MALBORO, LYASHKA AND HERACLE VARIETIES OF RASPBERRY PLANTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF TASHKENT REGION

Abstract: *Taking into account that the raspberry plant is a moisture-loving plant, their resistance to drought was studied in several varieties, including the selection of raspberry varieties that can live in all regions of Uzbekistan, since the raspberry plant is a medicinal plant. For this purpose, leaves were taken from raspberry varieties, and the water content of the leaves, water deficit, water loss ability and heat tolerance of the raspberry plant were studied through the leaves.*

Key words: *raspberry, variety, water deficit, water loss, humidity, drought, leaf texture, temperature*

Malina yetishtirish hamda navlariни o’rganish bo‘yicha Rossiya, Polsha, Serbiya, Ukraina, Ispaniya, Angliya, Germaniya, AQSh va boshqa mamlakatlarda, malinaning morfo-biologik xususiyatlari fenalogik fazalari, navlarni

qurg‘oqchilikka, issiqqa, sovuqqa, kasallik va zararkunandalarga chidamliligi va navlarning xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib hosildorlikni yanada oshirishga imkon beruvchi yangi istiqbolli texnalogiyalar ishlab chiqish bo‘yicha D.Jennings, L.Barney, J.Robbins, G.Haskell, C.Richard, K.Harvey, I.V.Kazakov, V.V.Kichina, Ye.I.Yaroslavsev, A.D.Burmistrov, S.N.Yevdokimenko, I.V.Gorbunov, A.I.Sidelnikov, va boshqa олимлар tomonidan keng qamrovli ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan.

O‘zbekistonda X.Gulyamov, S.I.Yagudina, R.M.Abdullaev, H.R.Abdullaeva va X.R.Tadjiboevlar tomonidan malina navlarining o‘sish va rivojlanish fazalari, xo‘jalik-biologik xususiyatlari, tashqi muhit omillarga chidamliligi bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilgan.

Ammo bugungi kun jahon talablariga mos istiqbolli, sifatli, eksportbop va yuqori hosilli navlarini o‘rganish va respublikamiz tuproq-iqlim sharoitiga mos

navlarni

tanlash, ularni yetishtirishda hosildorlikni oshirish ustida akademik M.Mirzaev nomidagi bogdorchilik, uzumchilik va vinochilik ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining ilmiy xodimlari izlanishlar olib bormoqdalar.

O‘simliklarning qurg‘oqchilikka chidamliligi uzoq muddat suvsizlikka qarshi turish qobiliyatidir. Eng muhim fiziologik va biokimyoviy jarayonlarning borishi o‘simliklarning suv bilan ta’minlanishiga bog‘liqdir. Suv tanqisligi natijasida metabolizm buziladi va bu o‘simliklarning o‘sishi, rivojlanishiga hamda ularning hosildorligiga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi

Qurg‘oqchilik-malina yetishtirishdagi noqulay ekologik omillardan biridir. Issiqlik, quruq havo va tuproqdagi namlik yetishmasligi o‘suv davri davomida boshqa o‘simliklar singari malinaning ham o‘sish va rivojlanishiga salbiy ta’sir o‘tkazadi

Respublikamizda ob-havo iqlim sharoitining o‘zgarib borishi, yoz mavsumida suv tanqisligi tez-tez kuzatilishi natijasida o‘simliklarning o‘sish va rivojlanish bosqichlari qiyin o‘tmoqda. Ushbu muammodan kelib chiqib bugungi kunda abiotik omillarga hususan qurg‘oqchilikka yuqori darajada chidamli respublikamiz iqlim sharoitiga mos navlarni o‘rganish va tanlash, ularning ko‘chatlarini ko‘paytirish muhimdir. Shuning uchun qurg‘oqchilikni malina yetishtirishga ta’sirini o‘rganish bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar juda dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Malina navlarini issiqqa chidamliligini aniqlash uchun har bir navdan 25 tadan barglar olinib 40°S gacha isitilgan suv xammomiga 30 daqiqaga tushiriladi. Undan so‘ng 5 tadan barg olinib Petri chashkasiga sovuq suvga (5 daqiqa) solinadi va suv hammomidagi harorat har 10 daqiqada 45 dan 60°S gacha ko‘tariladi. Suv hammomidagi qolgan barglar 10 daqiqadan so‘ng birinchi tajriba singari har bir navdan 5 tadan barg olinib Petri chashkasiga solinadi. Barglarning yuqori haroratlari ta’sirida shikastlanish darajasini aniqlash uchun Petri chashkasidagi barglar sovuq suvdan olinib 2% li xlorid kislotali eritmaga 5 daqiqaga solinadi. Yuqori haroratlar natijasida qoramtir (qo‘ng‘ir) tusga kirib shikastlangan barglar yuzasi foiz hisobida aniqlandi.

Malina navlarining qurg‘oqchilikka chidamliligini аниқлаш uchun ўсимликning bir yillik novdalaridan ertalabki soat 6^{00} da, kunduzi soat 13^{00} da va kechki 18^{00} da xar bir navdan 20 donadan barglar olinib suv tanqisligi va suv miqdori

aniqlandi. Barglarning quruq massasini aniqlash uchun barglar qog‘ozdan tayyorlangan paketlarga joylashtirilib, quritish shkaflarida 105°S haroratda to‘la quritildi. Barglardagi suv tanqisligi (%) quyidagi (2.1) formula yordamida aniqlandi:

$$ST = \frac{(TS \times 100)}{MS}$$

Bunda: ST – suv tanqisligi; TS – to‘yingan suv miqdori, bargni to‘yinishdan oldin va to‘yingandan so‘ngi orasidagi vazni bo‘yicha farqi; MS – mavjud suv, barglarning quruq vazni bilan suv to‘yingandan so‘ngi barglarning vazni orasidagi farqi

Malina barglari takibidagi suv miqdori (%) esa quyidagi formula orqali (2.2) aniqlandi:

$$SM = \frac{(V1 - V2)}{V1} \times 100$$

Bunda: SM – suv miqdori, %; V1 – barg yoki novdalarning boshlang‘ich vazni, g; V2 – barg yoki novdalarning quruq vazni, g

Malina navlari barg to‘qimalarining suvsizlanishi ya’ni barglarining suv yo‘qotish qobiliyati bir yillik novdadan ertalabki soat 8:00 da olingan barglarda 2, 4 va 6 soat davomida suvsiz qoldirilgan holatda o‘rganildi. Barglarning suv yo‘qotish qobiliyati quyidagi formula orqali (2.3) aniqlandi:

$$X = \frac{b \times 100}{A}$$

Bunda: X – barglarning suvni saqlash qobiliyati, %; A – tajribaning boshlanishida barglardagi suv miqdori, g; b – barglarning 2 soat so‘lish mobaynida yo‘qotgan suv miqdori, g

Iyun oyida ertalab soat 6^{00} da malina navlarida eng past suv tanqisligi Malboro navida 14,9% ni, eng yuqori suv tanqisligi Lyashka navida 16,3% ni tashkil qildi. Kunduzi soat 13^{00} ga borib havo harorati eng yuqori darajaga ko‘tarilganda barcha navlarda suv tanqisligi ortib, eng yuqori suv tanqisligi Lyashka navida 25,2% ni tashkil qilgan bo‘lsa, shu vaqtda eng past suv tanqisligi Gerakl navida 24,3% ni tashkil qildi. Kechki payt 18^{00} da havo harorati pasayishi hisobiga barglardagi suv tanqisligini ham biroz pasayishiga sabab bo‘ldi va eng yuqori suv tanqisligi Lyashka navida 19,4% ni tashkil qilgan bo‘lsa, shu vaqtda eng past suv tanqisligi Malboro navida 16,3% ni tashkil qildi

Iyul oyida havoning harorati ko‘tarilishi hisobiga boshqa oylarga nisbatan barglarda eng yuqori suv tanqisligi kuzatildi. Ertalab soat 6^{00} da navlar orasida eng past suv tanqisligi Malboro navida 17,5%, eng yuqori suv tanqisligi Gerakl navida 19,7% ni tashkil qildi. Kunduzi soat 13^{00} ga borib havo harorati eng yuqori darajaga ko‘tarilganda barcha navlarda suv tanqisligi ortib, eng yuqori suv tanqisligi Lyashka navida 29,3% ni tashkil qilgan bo‘lsa, shu vaqtda eng past suv tanqisligi Gerakl navida 25,4% ni tashkil qildi. Kechki payt 18^{00} da navlarda suv tanqisligi biroz pasayib eng yuqori suv tanqisligi Lyashka navida 29,3% ni tashkil qilgan bo‘lsa, shu vaqtda eng past suv tanqisligi Gerakl navida 25,4% ni tashkil qildi

Avgust oyida navlardagi eng yuqori suv tanqisligi boshqa oylardagi kabi havoning harorati eng yuqori ko‘tarilgan vaqtda ya’ni 13^{00} da kuzatildi. Malina navlari orasida eng past suv tanqisligi Malboroda 15,3%, Lyashka navida 17,2% ni

tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, tadqiq qilingan navlar orasida eng ortacha suv tanqisligi Gerakl navida 16,3%ni tashkil qildi. O‘simlikning barg to‘qimalari tarkibidagi suv tanqisligi qancha yuqori bo‘lgan navlar kurg‘oqchilikka moyil bo‘lishini inobatga olsak Lyashka navi qurg‘oqchilikka chidamsizligi baholandi

1-jadval

Малина навларининг баргларида сув танқислиги, %
Laboratoriya tajribasi (Ak. M.Mirzaev nomidagi BUVITI)

Навлар	Iyun			Iyul			Avgust		
	6^{00}	3^{00}	8^{00}	^{00}	3^{00}	8^{00}	^{00}	3^{00}	8^{00}
Malboro	14.9	3,6	6,3	7,5	8,7	9,3	5,3	3,9	7,2
Lyashka	16,3	5,2	9,4	9,7	9,3	1,2	7,2	4,3	9,3
Gerakl	15,9	4,3	8,9	7,9	5,4	19,2	6,3	2,4	8,5

Malina navlarining qurg‘oqchilikka chidamliligini baholashda barglardagi suv miqdori ham o‘suv davri davomida uch muddatda iyun, iyul, avgust oylarida aniqlab boriladi

Barcha navlar tarkibidagi suv miqdori iyul oyida boshqa oylarga qaraganda past bo‘ldi. Barcha oylarda ertalab soat 6^{00} da barglardagi suv miqdori yuqori bo‘lib, soat 13^{00} da esa suv miqdori eng past ko‘rsatkichga ega bo‘lib, soat 18^{00} ga borib barglardagi suv miqdori yana ko‘tarilishi kuzatildi.

Iyun oyida kunning eng issiq vaqtida ya’ni soat 13^{00} da Malboro navida barglardagi suv miqdori 47,2% ni tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, boshqa navlarga nisbatan suv miqdori past ko‘rsatkichlar lyashka navida 55,3%, Gerakl navida 56,8% ni tashkil etib nazoratga nisbatan yuqori bo‘ldi.

Iyul oyida barcha navlarda barglardagi suv miqdori pasayishi kuzatildi. Soat 13^{00} da barglardagi suv miqdori o‘rganilganda Malboro navida 61,1% ni tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, boshqa navlarga nisbatan suv miqdori past ko‘rsatkichlar Gerakl navida 60,2%, Lyashka navida 61,4% ni tashkil etib boshqa navlarga nisbatan yuqori natija ko‘rsatdi.

Avgust oyida esa navlardagi suv miqdori o‘rganilganda soat 18^{00} da barglardagi navlar orasida suv miqdori boshqa navlarga nisbatan eng past ko‘rsatkich Lyashka navida 57,6%, gerakl navida 59,3% ni tashkil etdi. Barglardagi suv miqdori malboro navida 61,2%,ni tashkil etib o‘rganilgan navlar orasida yuqori natija ko‘rsatdi.

O‘simliklarning barg to‘qimalaridagi suv miqdori qancha yuqori bo‘lishi o‘sha navlar qurg‘oqchilikka chidamliligini ham oshiradi. Yuqorida tadqiq qilingan navlar orasida malboro navda o‘zining nav xususiyatidan kelib chiqib barglarda suv ko‘proq ushlab turishi bilan boshqa navlarga nisbatan qurg‘oqchilikka chidamliligini namoyon qildi. Lyashka esa o‘rganilgan navlar orasida barg to‘qimalarida suv miqdori kam bo‘lishi bilan ajralib chiqdi.

2-jadval

Malina navlarining barglarida suv miqdori, %
Laboratoriya tajribasi (Ak. M.Mirzaev nomidagi BUVITI)

Навлар	Iyun			Iyul			Avgust		
	6^{00}	13^{00}	8^{00}	^{00}	3^{00}	8^{00}	6^{00}	3^{00}	8^{00}
Malboro	65,1	47,2	61,22	64,62	61,10	63,7	65,6	60,8	61,2
Lyashka	63,4	55,34	56,98	65,59	61,44	64,4	66,4	59,9	57,6
Gerakl	66,1	56,84	56,98	63,10	60,25	62,3	63,3	51,2	59,3

Malina navlari barglarining suv yo‘qotish qobiliyati havoning harorati yuqori bo‘lgan yoz (iyun, iyul, avgust) oylarida o‘rganildi. Bunda malina navlari barglari 2, 4 va 6 soat davomida suvsiz holatda qoldirilib o‘rganildi.

3-jadval

Malina navlarining barglarining suv yo‘qotish qobiliyati, %
Laboratoriya tajribasi (Ak. M.Mirzaev nomidagi BUVITI)

Навлар	Июнь			Июль			Август		
	Соат								
	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6
Malboro	9,2	16,5	23,8	14,2	22,6	30,5	14,2	18,5	27,2
Lyashka	7,5	14,9	20,8	12,7	19,5	26,5	8,6	16,7	22,9
Gerakl	8,6	17,4	24,2	13,8	24,2	28,9	14,5	21,6	26,4

Ushbu jadval ma’lumotlaridan ko‘rishimiz mumkinki, navlarda xar 2 soatda barglarning suv yo‘qotish qobiliyati ortib bordi. Malina navlarida barglarning suv yo‘qotish miqdori iyul oyida boshqa oylarga qaraganda yuqori bo‘ldi. Bunda barglarning eng yuqori suv yo‘qotish miqdori ya’ni barglar 6 soat davomida suvsiz holatda qoldirilib o‘rganilganda, boshqa navlarga nisbatan suv yo‘qotish miqdori past bo‘lgan navlar lyashka 26,5%ni tashkil etdi. gerakl navida 34,2% boshqa navlarga nisbatan suv yo‘qotish miqdori yuqori bo‘ldi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko‘ra Lyashka nav boshqa navlarga qaraganda barglari tarkibida suvni

ko‘proq ushlab turish xususiyatiga ega ekan. Gerakl va malboro navlarida esa boshqa navlarga qaraganda suv yo‘qotish miqdori yuqori ekan.

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BO‘LAJAK OFITSERLARNING KOMMUNIKATIV-NUTQ MADANIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada bo‘lajak ofitserlarda kommunikativ nutq madaniyati tushunchasini rivojlantirishning o‘ziga xos tomonlari, afzalliklari yuzasidan fikrlar bayon qilingan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Ta’lim, isloxat, nutq madaniyati, kasb, qobiliyat, qadriyat, pedagogik jarayon, kommunikativ-nutq, bilim, rivojlantirish.*

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DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIVE SPEECH CULTURE OF FUTURE OFFICERS

Annotation: *This article describes the features and benefits of the concept of communicative speech culture of future officers.*

Key words: *Education, reform, culture of speech, profession, ability, value, pedagogical process, communicative speech, knowledge, development.*

Jahon harbiy ta’lim tizimida bo‘lajak ofitserlarning kommunikativ-nutq kompetentligini rivojlantirish metodikasi, tashkiliy-pedagogik omillari, raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlash mexanizmlari, kasbiy tayyorgarlikni takomillashtirishning amaliy pedagogik tizimi, o‘qitish modellari texnologik taraqqiyot g‘oyalari bilan uyg‘unlashtirilgan interfaol dasturlar ta’lim jarayoniga tatbiq etilmoqda. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining “XXI asrning Oliy ta’limi” Butunjahon deklaratsiyasi, YuNESKOning “Oliy ta’limni isloh qilish va rivojlantirish” dasturiy hujjatlarida dunyo miqyosida oliy harbiy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirishga, modulli ta’limni tashkil etishga, o‘qitishning zamonaviy usullarini joriy etish orqali bo‘lajak ofitserlarning kommunikativ-nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirishni yanada takomillashtirishga alohida e’tibor berilgan.

Dunyo oliy harbiy ta’lim tizimida zamonaviy va istiqbolli mehnat bozori talablari asosida ta’limiy axborot infrastrukturasi bazasini kasbiy faoliyatga aloqador predmetlar doirasida rivojlantirishning nazariy asoslari, bo‘lajak ofitserlarning kommunikativ-nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirish, kommunikativ ko‘nikma va malakalarini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. AQSh, Rossiya, Germaniya, Fransiya, Xitoy, Koreya kabi rivojlangan mamlakatlarda bo‘lajak ofitserlarning kommunikativ-nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirish mexanizmlari samaradorligini oshirishda modulli o‘qitish, blended

learning (aralash o‘qitish), mahorat darslari, vebinarlar, evristik metodlar, virtual ta’lim texnologiyalarini qo‘llash zaruriyatini izohlaydi.

Mamlakatimiz oliy harbiy ta’lim muassasalarida bo‘lajak ofitser kadrlarni tayyorlashga doir me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar ishlab chiqish, ilg‘or pedagogik va axborotkommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini ta’lim jarayoniga keng joriy qilish, moddiy texnik bazasini yangilashga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasida “Oliy harbiy ta’lim muassasalarida ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlarni tizimli tashkil etish,yoshlarni turli axborotxurujlari, yot g‘oyalar ta’siriga tushib qolishi, ular tomonidan ijtimoiy xavfli qilmishlar sodir etilishi holatlarining oldini olish, Vatanimiz istiqboli yo‘lida birlashtirish maqsadida ta’lim-tarbiyaning ta’sirchan usullari, zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalridan keng foydalanish, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy tadbirlarni tashkil etishda ularning qiziqishini e’tiborga olish va tashabbuslarini qo‘llab-quvatlash” [1] bo‘yicha ustuvor vazifalar belgilangan. Ushbu vazifalar bo‘lajak ofitserlarning kasbiy tayyorgarligini zamonaviy talablar darajasida oshirish, kommunikativ-nutq madaniyatini rivojlanishga imkoniyatlar yaratadi.

Har qanday xalqning tili – bu millatning asl ruhi, uning birinchi darajali va eng yaqqol belgisi. Tilda va til orqali milliy psixologik, millat xarakteri, uning tafakkuri va badiiy ijodi xususiyatlari ifodalanadi. Til fikrni shakllantirish va ifodalash vositasi, insonning atrof-olamni anglashi, fikrlari va his-tuyg‘ularining ifodalanishi sifatida talqin etilgan. Til insonlar o‘rtasidagi muloqot vositasi bo‘lib, nutqda yashaydi va mavjud bo‘ladi, bu uning yetakchi funksiyasi. Unda kommunikativ funksiyasida, odatda, sotsiolingvistikada ajratiladigan tilning bilishga doir, regulyativ, qadriyatli yo‘nalgan, etiketga doir barcha qolgan funksiyalari integratsiyalanadi. Mutafakkirlar “inson nimani va qanday xotirlashi, zarur materialni u qanchalik tez va aniq takrorlab berishi ko‘p jihatdan, ba’zan esa hal etuvchi darajada inson oldida turga maqsadlarga erishishi, uni harakatlarga undovchi motivlarni amalga oshirishiga bog‘liq,” deb hisoblaydilar. Psixologik pedagogik aspekt kommunikativ-nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirish muammosini insonning psixik faoliyatining butun majmuida, eng avvalo, uning fikrlash bilan o‘zaro aloqadorligida ko‘radi.

Uchta muhim tushuncha vatan, til va madaniyat bularsiz taraqqiy etgan mamlakatda yashovchi xalq birligini tasavvur qilib bo‘lmaydi. “Jamiyatning har bir a’zosi, har qanday mutahassis, zamon bilan hamqadam har qanday kadr, eng avvalo, o‘z ona tilining sadoqatli sohibi bo‘lmog‘i lozim. Ona tilining chinakam sohibi bo‘lmoqning bosh sharti esa uning tuganmas imkoniyatlarini tugal egallamoq, ya’ni fikrni mustaqil, ravon, go‘zal va lo‘nda ifoda eta olmoqdan iborat nutqiy madaniyat malakalarini shakllantirishdan iborat. Zotan, nutq madaniyati tildan bemalol va maqsadga o‘ta muvofiq tarzda foydalana olishni ta’minlaydigan ko‘nikma, malaka va bilimlarning jami demakdir”,-deb ta’kidlaydi o‘zbek tilshunos olimi Nizomiddin Mahmudov. [2].

Ma’lumki, har bir soha mutahasislari uchun nutqiy faoliyatida tildan foydalanish jarayoni juda murakkabdir. Ular kasbiy faoliyatda nutqiy muloqatga kirishishlari kerak bo‘ladi. Buning uchun esa ulardan o‘z ona tili lug‘at boyligini to‘la egallashlari, ulardan erkin va savodli foydalana bilishlari va to‘g‘ri nutq qurish

va ifoda etishlari talab qilinadi. Nutq madaniyati nutqning to‘g‘riligi demakdir. Nutq madaniyati uslubiy jihatdan silliqlikni ya’ni keng ma’noda nutq madaniyati nutqiy ta’sirchanlikni, ijodiy yorqinlikni o‘tkirlik va ifodalikni bildiradi.

Madaniyat so‘zi lotincha kultura so‘zidan olingan bo‘lib, insoniyat jamiyatining ijtimoiy, ma’naviy va ishlab chiqarishdagi hayoti yutuqlarining muayyan darajasini bildiradi.

Madaniyat ijtimoiy hodisa sifatida muayyan odamlar jamoasi tomonidan to‘plangan va to‘planib kelinayotgan moddiy- ma’naviy qadriyatlar majmui, jamoa ijtimoiy faolligi mahsuli bo‘lib, alohida shaxsning shakllanishida muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Muayyan shaxsiy madaniyat (iqtisodiy, gumanitar, boshqaruv va, jamiyat, iqtisodiyot, hayotning sog‘lom tarzi, ijtimoiy boshqaruv shart-sharoitining biron sohasiga muvofiq ravishda, insonning bilim olish va amaliy faoliyatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Boshqa tarafdan olib qaraganda, muayyan shaxsiy madaniyat, shaxs madaniyatining negizi sistemasidagi tarkibiy tuzilma hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ham u o‘zini shaxsda – kasbiy ijod va ijtimoiy kommunikatsiyada, shaxsning o‘zini o‘zi shakllantirish va kamol toptirishida namoyon etadi.

Azaldan nutq madaniyati insonning umumiy madaniyati tarbiyasida asosiy omil bo‘lib xizmat qilib kelgan. Antik davrdan buyon to‘g‘ri va sof nutq – to‘g‘ri ijtimoiy xulq-atvor belgisi, yuqori darajadagi fuqaro ongliligi namunasi sifatida qadrlab kelingan. Qadimiy davr kishilarida nutq madaniyati va tilni egallashning ko‘rinishlari tabiiy holda, o‘zo‘zidan ya’ni stixiyali tarzda yashagan va rivojlangan.

Qadimdan nutq madaniyati ko‘rinishlari ko‘proq til odobi (nutq odobi) tarzida namoyon bo‘lgan va tilni egallash, umuman tildan, nutq vositalaridan to‘g‘ri foydalanish, tilga munosabat va hurmat, asosan, ahloqiy me’yorlar orqali boshqarilib turilgan. Bunday ahloq-odob qoidalari, ularning asosiy ko‘rinishlari va talablarini halq og‘zaki ijodlarida, qadimiy yozma yodgorliklarida uchratish mumkin.

Ulug‘ allomalarimiz Abu Nasr Forobiy, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Ibn Sino, Mahmud Zamaxshariy kabi nutqning inson hayotidagi o‘rni haqida ko‘plab fikrlarni bayon qilganlar. Masalan, Mahmud Qashg‘ariyning “Devonu lug‘atit turk” asarida “Erdam boshi til” ya’ni odobning boshi til deyilgan maqol keltirilgan. Ushbu maqolda insonning madaniyati va odobi tilda namoyon bo‘ladi degan ma’no bor [3].

Ulur bobokalonimiz Amir Temur nutqiy ifodaning aniqligi va rostligini yuksak qadrlagan, boshqalardan ham talab qilgan. Amir Temur arab olimi Ibn Xaldunga O‘rta Yer dengizining janubiy qirg‘og‘idagi yerlar haqida yozib berishni topshirgaida ham “Shunday yozginki, men o‘qiganda o‘sha joylarni o‘z ko‘zim bilai ko‘rganday bo‘lay” deb tayinlagan.

So‘z va sarkardalik ilmining benazir bilimdoni bo‘lgan Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur nutqning sodda, ravon va aniq bo‘lishiga, nutqiy malakaning yuqori bo‘lishi lozimligiga alohida e’tibor bergan. Bobur o‘z farzandlarining ham adib va arbob sifatidagi kamolini ko‘zlab, ularning nutq san’atini egallashini, o‘ta savodli inshoga ega bo‘lishini eng jiddiy vazifa deb hisoblagan.

Ko‘rib turganimizdek, qadimdan har qanday xalqlarning ongida til birinichi o‘rinda turadi. Inson turmush tarzini tilsiz tasavvur etilmaydi, nutq tilning

xarakatdagi ifodasi bo‘lib, agar nutq muvaffaqiyatli bo‘lmasa, bajarilayotgan ish ham samara bermaydi.

Til odamlar uchun muloqot va yangi axborotni o‘zlashtirish vositasi, fikr va tuyg‘ularning ifoda quroli. Undan samarali foydalanish, odamlar ongi va qalbiga ta’sir o‘tkaza olish uchun esa til egasi o‘z milliy madaniyatining uzviy davomi bo‘lmish nutq madaniyatiga ega bo‘lishi zarur.

Bo‘lajak ofitserlarning kommunikativ-nutq madaniyati tuzilishini aniqlashda quyidagilarga tayanamiz:

bo‘lajak ofitserning «kommunikativ-nutq madaniyati» tushunchasining mohiyatiga;

bo‘lajak ofitserning kasbiy va kommunikativ kompetentligiga bog‘liq bo‘lgan yaxlit pedagogik jarayon nazariyasiga;

Bo‘lajak ofitser uchun eng zaruri nutq madaniyatini egallashdir. Ofitserning nutqi kundan-kunga shaxsiy tarkib uchun ibratli bo‘lib borib ularning nutq madaniyatini shakllantirishga yordam berishi kerak. Nutqning grammatik to‘g‘riligi, uning leksik boyligi, yaxshi ifodalanganligi, obrazliligi, nutq texnikasini egallanganligi ofitserning turli xil kasbiy masalalarni sifatli yechishiga imkon beradi.

Bo‘lajak ofitserning kommunikativ-nutq madaniyati, albatta, kasbiy kompetensiyani nazarda tutadi. Harbiy jarayonni takomillashtirish maqsadida “komandir-askar” tizimida ratsional va samarali o‘zaro munosabatni amalga oshirishga imkon beruvchi bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarni egallash kommunikativ-nutq madaniyatining zaruriy tarkibiy qismlari hisoblanadi. Ya’ni, “komandir-askar” tizimida samarali o‘zaro munosabatlarni ta’minlovchi malakalarga egalik hamda “komandir-askar” tizimidagi o‘zaro munosabatlar metodidan foydalanganlik. Bunda bo‘lajak ofitserlar kommunikativ-nutq madaniyati komponentlarini (bo‘lajak ofitserlar nutqining ta’sirchanligi, nutq madaniyatini namoyish eta olish, nutq texnikasini o‘z o‘rnida qo‘llay bilish) kommunikativ-nutq madaniyatining rivojlanganlik mezonlariga mos uyg‘unlashtirish asosida takomillashtirish maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi.

Bo‘lajak ofitserning kasbiy kompetentligining hosil bo‘lishiga ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi ko‘pgina metodikalar orasida, eng murakkab va muhimlaridan biri nutq materialini tanlash va tashkil etish hisoblanadi. “Qanday o‘qitishni aniqlash uchun, o‘qitish ob’ekti nima hisoblanishi to‘g‘risidagi masalani hal etish zarur”.

Biz o‘qish to‘g‘risida o‘qitish vositasi sifatida gapirganimizda, kommunikativ-nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirishda ko‘rgazmali mustahkamlash va mazmunli asos sifatida matnlardan foydalanishni nazarda tutamiz. O‘qish to‘g‘risida o‘qitish maqsadi sifatida aytganda, uch bosqichda tashkil etilgan alohida ishlar tizimi nazarda tutiladi:

boshlang‘ich bosqich. O‘qish texnikasining shakllanishi.

Ilg‘or bosqich. Idrok etish birligini oshirish asosida o‘qish texnikasini takomillashtirish. Axborotni olish usullariga o‘rgatish.

Yakuniy bosqich. Kommunikativ-nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirish uchun o‘qish va olingan axborotdan foydalanish ko‘nikmasini takomillashtirish.

Badiiy asarlar zamonaviy dunyoning eng qiziqarli va dolzarb masalalarini ifodalab, tarixiy hodisalarni yoritib, syujetli assotsiatsiyalarga boy bo‘lib, faqatgina

fikrlash operatsiyalarinigina tug‘dirmaydi, balki muloqotga “chiqish”ni, boshqa insonlar bilan fikr almashishni talab etadi, bo‘lajak ofitserlarning kasbiy shakllanishlari uchun asos hamda psixologik sharoitlarni yaratadi. Badiiy-etik matnlarni tanlash mezonlari o‘qishni o‘rgatishda metodik talablarga javob berishi kerak.

Badiiy asarlarni o‘rganish orqali bilimlarni yetkazish shakli nafaqat kursantlarning idrokiga, balki hissiyotlariga ham ta’sir ko‘rsatadi va uni ma’lumot va dalillarni tanqidiy egallash, asar mazmunini mustaqil baholashga o‘rgatib, idrokini shakllantiradi. Bu holatda foydalaniladigan nutq kommunikatsiyasi bo‘lajak ofitserlarning kasbiy rivojlanishlariga yordam beradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda,bo‘lajak ofitserlarda kommunikativ kompetensiyani shakllantirish qiziqarli, ammo oson bo‘lmagan vazifadir. Bo‘lajak ofitserlarda badiiy asarlarni o‘qish jarayonida gapirish, ijod qilish qobiliyati asta-sekin rivojlanib boradi, bilimlar to‘planadi, umumiy madaniyat, savodxonlik, o‘z fikrlarini bayon qilish qobiliyati o‘sadi, ofitser shaxsi tarbiyalanadi va rivojlanadi.

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CREATION OF YIELDING, FIBER-QUALITY VARIETIES OF TYPE IV FROM RANGES OF COTTON

Annotation. *This article praeidis information about fertile created cotton which praedes type IV like febri and creating new typer of cotton.*

Keywords: *Fiber, system, model, microneur, type fiber, fiber hardness, fiber quality.*

In the countries of the world, comprehensive research is being conducted on the development of cotton production, in particular, without expanding the cotton cultivation areas, in addition to increasing the quantity and quality of the yield obtained from it, special attention is paid to the creation of varieties naturally resistant to cotton pests. being directed. Important results have been achieved in cotton selection on the basis of researches on the creation of new varieties with high yield, quick ripening and high seed fertility.

Cotton yield formation is a more complex trait. Productivity is determined by the number of bolls on a cotton plant and the weight of cotton in one boll. At the same time, productivity depends on many other characteristics - for example, early ripening, resistance to diseases and pests, and the adaptability of the variety to the influence of changing environmental conditions.

Early ripening is usually related to yield curve. Therefore, not the correlation coefficient of these signs, but the correlation relationship is calculated. As can be seen from the curve between precocity and productivity, the most precocious forms are less productive. As the growth period increases, the yield increases up to a certain limit, and in very late forms, the yield begins to decrease again.

In the researches conducted by us, the criterion of productivity of ridges is considered the main indicators of experience. It can be seen from the obtained data that in 2015, the 14th ridge gave the highest yield among the ridges (42.1 s/ha), and an additional yield of 5.2 s/ha was obtained compared to the model variety. Among the ridges, the 11th ridge yielded 34.9 s/ha, showing a low yield both compared to the standard and compared to other ridges. The rest of the ridges yielded slightly higher yields than the control.

In the experiment, it can be seen from the data obtained in 2016 that among the ridges, ridges 8,14 and 17,30,76 gave the highest yield (respectively 42.2; 41.7 and 41.3; 41.8; 41.7 It was shown that the model has an additional yield of 5.0, 4.5 and 4.1 s/ha. The rest of the ridges gave a yield close to the control and a little higher than that, and the model did not differ much from the variety and from each other.

When analyzing the productivity data obtained in the experiment in 2017, among the ridges, the highest yield was 14th ridge (41.9 s/ha) and 17th ridge (40.8 s/ha), and the pattern compared to the variety was 5.3 and gave an additional yield of 4.2 s/ha.

The results of the three-year analysis of the studied productivity data show that the highest productivity among the ridges was observed in the 14th ridge. This ridge showed its productivity at the rate of 41.9 s/ha and gave an additional yield of 5.0 s/ha compared to the model. When talking about other lines, it should be mentioned that they also gave a slightly higher yield compared to the control variety. It showed a low yield of 6 s/ha.

Productivity of the ridges according to the years of the experiment, s/ha.

Andijan ITS

Template and ridges	Years			Average	The difference %
	2015	2016	2017		
Andijon- 35	36,9	37,2	36,6	36,9	-
1 – ridge	37,7	38,1	39,0	38,2	+1,3
3- ridge	37.4	38,3	39,6	38,4	+1,5
4-ridge	38,3	40,4	39,3	39,3	+2,4
6-ridge	37,4	39,1	37,8	38,0	+1,1
8- ridge	37,5	42,2	39,5	40,0	+3,1
11- ridge	34,9	37,5	36,8	36,3	-0,6
14-ridge	42,1	41,7	41,9	41,9	+5,0
15-ridge	37,6	36,3	37,3	37,0	+0,1
17-ridge	42,0	41,3	40,8	41,3	+4,4
30-ridge	42,0	41,6	41,8	41,8	+4,7
76-ridge	42,0	41,5	41,5	41,7	+4,8
	EKF_{05}=0,98	EKF_{05}=1,54 s ga	EKF_{05}=0,60s ga		

It should be noted that the ridges that have been showing the most positive indicators since the beginning are ridges 14 and 17-30. The main technological indicators of fiber quality are the metric number, which determines the hardness and thinness of a single fiber - its length. Depending on these main indicators, different types of fiber are included in different industrial types. The hardness and thinness of the fiber varies strongly depending on the conditions of cotton care.

For this, the goal is achieved only if the initial material (parental forms) used in the selection is long and soft. Special importance should be given to the maternal form participating in breeding. It is worth mentioning that in the years of research conducted in the competition nursery, T-1, T-6, 1T-4 and T-17, T-30, T-76 have fiber indicators characteristic of type IV. It's done.

The lowest indicator according to this sign is in the 8th series, and it was noted that the metric number of its fiber is 5560. Accordingly, the relative breaking length of the fibers of these ridges is 26.8; 27.3; 28.3 and 27.0; 29.2; The fact that it is equal to 28.5 g.k/tex showed that they have an advantage over other ridges in terms of this indicator. It is known that the ridges showing the smallest fiber microneural indicators will have an advantage. Positive results in this regard were observed in 14 (4), 8 and 17 ridges.

The best indicators among the lines in terms of fiber microneural indicators are 17th line (4.1), 14th line (4.0), 8th line (4.1), 30th line (4.1) , 76-(4.0), were found to be ridges and their fiber was considered to be of high quality.

Based on the results obtained from the scientific-research works carried out in 2015-2017 and the production experiments carried out in 2018-2019, the 17th row has a patent recommendation under the name SP-204 under the name of UZ NAP 00426.

Based on the results obtained from the scientific-research works carried out in 2015-2017 and the production experiments carried out in 2018-2019, the 76th row has a patent recommendation under the name SP-206 of UZ NAP 00426 as a variety. Among the rows, the 30th row with a positive indicator was submitted to the State Variety Testing Center under the name of Andijan-Ziyo-2.

On the basis of the T-30 ridge, a new variety of medium-fiber cotton "Andijan-Ziyo-2" was created and introduced as a new variety on an area of 2.0 ha in the experimental farm of the Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro-Technology. . As a result, the growing period of the "Andijan-Ziya-2" variety is 117-118 days, the weight of raw cotton in one bag is 6.0-6.6 g, the average yield is 38-42 s/ha, 1000 the seed weight is 115-120 g, the upper staple length of the fiber is 1.17-1.19 inches, the micronaire is 4.4-4.5.

Technological characteristics of the fibers of the ridges involved in the experiment, Andijon ITS

Template and ridges	Fiber toughness g/force	Fiber maturity, coefficient .	Fiber relative breaking length, g.k./tex	Fiber type	Mik-yri
Andijon- 35	4,5	211	25,7	V	4,7
1 –ridge	4,7	205	26,8	IV	4,4
3- ridge	4,5	210	25,2	V	4,4
4-ridge	4,7	212	26,6	V	4,5
6-ridge	4,7	205	27,3	IV	4,4
8- ridge	4,4	204	24,5	V	4,1
11- ridge	4,5	210	25,7	V	4,5

14-ridge	4,8	211	28,3	IV	4
15-ridge	4,6	210	26,5	V	4,7
17-ridge	4,7	214	27,0	IV	4,1
30-ridge	4,6	211	29,2	IV	4,1
76-ridge	4,6	211	28,5	IV	4,0

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ILMIY-OMMABOP JANRGA XOS MATNLAR USTIDA ISHLASH

Annotatsiya: *Bu maqolada ilmiy-ommabop matn va uning uslubi, funktsiyalari, ilmiy-tarixiy mazmundagi matnlar, ilmiy-ommabop maqolalarni izohli o‘qish darsida reja asosida o‘qitish haqida ma’lumotlar berilgan.*

Kalit so’zlar: *ilmiy-ommabop janr, ijtimoiy-tarixiy mazmundagi asarlar,mavsumiy mazmundagi asarlar, ilmiy-ommabop asarlarni izohli o‘qish.*

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WORK ON TEXTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-POPULAR GENRE

Abstarct: *This article provides information about scientific and popular text and its style, functions, texts with scientific and historical content, teaching of scientific and popular articles on the basis of a plan in the lesson of annotated reading.*

Key words: *scientific-popular genre, works of socio-historical content, works of seasonal content, annotated reading of scientific-popular works.*

Ilmiy-ommabop matn – fan asoslari, fan, madaniyat va amaliyotdagi nazariy va eksperimental tadqiqotlar bo‘yicha materiallarni o‘z ichiga olgan, bilimlarni keng afkor ommaga tarqatish va mustaqil o‘qib o‘rganishgamo‘ljallangan nutq shakli. Bunday matnlarning maqsadi ilmiy faktlar va ma’lumotlarni, ya’ni, ilmiy bilimlarni keng o‘quvchilar doirasi uchun ochiq shaklda, nafaqat ma’lumotni tushunarli taqdim etishni, balki ushbu taqdimotga qandaydir hissiyot va tasvirni berishni ham nazarda tutadi. Uslubning emotsionalligi va obrazliligi matnni jonlantirishga, o‘quvchini qiziqtirishga, uning e’tiborini muayyan faktlar va xulosalarga qaratishga yordam beradigan, shuningdek, muallifga o‘z fikrini ifoda etishga imkon beradigan turli xil stilistik vositalar orqali o‘quvchilarning qiziqishi, diqqat-e’tibori va ishonchini qozonadi. Shu orqali tushunish mumkinki, ilmiy-ommabop matn ilmiy uslub va badiiy uslub o‘rtasida ma’lum bir bo‘shliqni egallaydi, chunki kognitiv mazmun, aniqlik, ravshanlik va ilmiy faktlarni tavsiflashning va uni taqdim etishning ilmiy uslubi bilan umumiy bo‘lib, badiiy adabiyotdagi hissiylikni, tasvirni, subyektiv baholashni, bayonni birlashtiradi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, obyektiv mazmun subyektiv usullar va ifoda vositalarida berilishi mumkin .

Ilmiy-ommabop matnning asosiy funksiyalaridan biri kommunikativlikdir, shuning uchun muallif matnni o‘quvchilar uchun tushunarli va qiziqarli tarzda yaratadi .

Ilmiy-ommabop matndagi kognitiv ma’lumotni shakllantirishning lisoniy vositalari bir ma’noli ekvivalentlar, variant mosliklari va sintaktik transformatsiyalar ko‘rinishidagi jumlalarni tarjima qilishda uchraydi. So‘zlashuv leksikasi, emotsional baholovchi leksika, emotsional inversiyalar, frazeologik birliklar va majoziy obrazlarni funksional jihatdan mos keladigan vositalar bilan, asosan, mos muqobillar bilan yoki ba’zan kompensatsiyalash usuli bilan tarjima qilinadi. Epitet, metafora, o‘xshatish va troplar ko‘proq bu vositalarning o‘ziga xosligini saqlash bilan emas, balki ularning matndagi funksional xususiyatlarini yetkazib berish bilan tarjima qilinadi

Boshlang‘ich sinflarda ilmiy-ommabop asarlarni o‘qitishdan asosiy maqsad bolalarga tabiat, kishilar mehnati va ijtimoiy hayot haqida muayyan bilim berish, bolalarni kitob bilan mustaqil ishlashga va undan aniq bilim olishga o‘rgatishdan iborat.

Tabiatshunoslikka oid va tarixiy mavzudagi maqolalarni o‘qish bilan bog‘liq holda tabiat hodisalarini kuzatish (masalan, daraxt kurtaklarining bo‘rtishi), o‘quvchilarni dehqonlar mehnati bilan tanishtirish, mamlakatimizda yuz bergan o‘zgarishlarning guvohi va ishtirokchilari bo‘lgan insonlar bilan uchrashuvlar uyushtirish maqsadga muvofiq.

Ijtimoiy-tarixiy mazmundagi asarlar Vatanimiz o‘tmishi, xalqimiz hayoti, mardonavor kurashi, ulug‘ siymolar amalga oshirgan ishlar, tarixiy sanalar to‘g‘risida bilim beradi. O‘qish darsliklaridan o‘rin olgan Beruniy, Ibn Sino, Amir Temur, Alisher Navoiy, Bobur va boshqa ajdodlarimiz haqidagi matnlar shular jumlasidandir. Bu xildagi matnlar o‘quvchilarni nafaqat o‘tmishimiz bilan tanishtiradi, balki ularning Vatan oldidagi farzandlik burchi va mas’uliyatni teran anglashga ham yordam beradi. O‘quvchilarda Vatanga muhabbat tuyg‘usi shu tariqa shakllanadi.

Vatanimiz o‘tmishi haqida hikoya qilingan ilmiy-ommabop asarlar bilan tanishtirish va ularni tahlil qilish jarayonida o‘quvchilar o‘tmish bilan bugungi kunni taqqoslash imkoniga ega bo‘ladilar. Jamiyat tarraqqiyoti haqida qisqacha bo‘lsa-da, tushuncha hosil qiladilar. Bu borada, ayniqsa, milliy istiqlol bilan bog‘liq mavzudagi asarlar tahliliga alohida e’tibor berish zarur.

1-sinfda o‘qish bilan bog‘liq holda kuzatish, sayohat darslari mo‘ljallanadi. Masalan, yil fasllarida mavsumiy tabiat hodisalari (ob-havoning o‘zgarishi, o‘simlik va hayvonlarning hayoti)ni, shuningdek, dala mehnatini kuzatish uchun tabiatga (dala, bog‘, xiyobonlarga) sayohat uyushtirish ko‘zda tutiladi. Sayohatda tabiatdagi mavsumiy o‘zgarishlar va kishilarning mehnati yuzasidan bolalarning nisbatan uzoq kuzatishlari uyushtiriladi.

Bunday darslarda ko‘rsatma sifatida o‘quv filmlaridan ham foydalanish mumkin.

Tarixiy mavzudagi maqolalarni unga mos rasmlar bilan bog‘lab o‘qitish kishilarning hayot uchun intilishlari, ota-bobolarimizning dushmanlardan Vatanni saqlash uchun qanday kurashganliklarini tushunib yetishga yordam beradi; o‘quvchilar mehnat hayotning asosi ekanligini, insonlar turmushi mehnat tufayli rivojlanib, farovonlashib borishini bilib oladilar.

O‘quvchilar Ona Vatan, ajdodlarimiz, ularning xizmati, vatanimizning hozirgi tarraqiyoti haqida maqolalar bilan tanishsa, xalqimizning hayoti, mehnati va

kurashi haqida yangi bilimlarga ega bo‘lish bilan birga ularda Vataniga, xalqiqa, ona tabiatiga muhabbat hissi tarbiyalanadi.

Ilmiy-ommabop maqolalarni izohli o‘qish darsini uyushtirishda quyidagicha reja asos qilib olinishi mumkin:

1. O‘qiladigan matn yuzasidan bolalar tajribasi va bilimini aniqlash, ularni matn mazmunini tushunishga tayyorlash maqsadida taxminiy suhbat o‘tkazish.

2. Maqolani yoki uning ma’lum bir qismini o‘qish, o‘quvchiga notanish bo‘lgan so‘zlar ma’nosi ustida ishlash.

3. Maqola rejasini tuzish.

4. O‘qilgan maqola yuzasidan suhbat uyushtirish.

5. Matnning asosiy mazmunini aniqlash va reja qismlarini yoritish.

6. Reja asosida maqolani qayta o‘qish.

7. Maqolani yaxlit o‘qish. Bunda bolalarni qayta hikoyalashga tayyorlash va maqola mazmunini yaxshi o‘zlashtirishlariga erishish maqsadi ko‘zda tutiladi.

8. Reja asosida qayta hikoyalash.

9. Xulosalash va umumlashtirish.

Ilmiy-ommabop maqolalarni uzviy birlikda o‘rganish o‘quvchilarning har bir mavzuda bayon etilgan tarixiy-adabiy hodisalarni, ular o‘rtasidagi umumiylikni, har bir davrga ega xususiyatlarni anglab olishlarini ta’minlaydi. Ular bolalarni kelgusida gazeta va jurnallarni o‘qishga tayyorlaydi, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, tabiatshunoslik atamalarini o‘zlashtirishga yordam beradi, ularning mantiqiy tafakkurini va nutqini o‘stiradi.

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ANALYSIS OF CONCEPTUAL VIEWS IN EASTERN AND WEST PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Abstract: *This article reflects the emergence and development of national statehood, the ideas of Eastern and Western thinkers about the state and public administration. It was discussed that the history of national statehood and public administration goes back to distant times, what the state is and when the first ideas about it appeared.*

Key words: *Society, nationhood, government, governor, socio-economic, ideal city, justice, knowledge.*

The emergence of national statehood and its formation are important for society. As society develops, all spheres acquire new content and essence in development. At the same time in the system of statehood and public administration.

The history of national statehood and public administration dates back to ancient times. First of all, let us think about what the state is and when the first notions about it appeared. Ethnography, archaeology and written data are important in the study of the history of early Avestan statehood. Mankind had travelled a very long and complex path on its way of development before the emergence of the state. Primitive societies, which had not yet formed states, differed from each other in the level of development of productive forces, and this difference passed through three stages: savagery, barbarism and civilisation. The emergence, development and perfection of instruments of labour, the social division of labour, i.e. the separation of farming from animal husbandry and the transformation of trade into an economic sphere, eventually increased the productivity of labour and produced surplus production, which led to the emergence of private property and the division of society into strata. For this reason, special groups of people emerged to protect private property relations and the interests of the owners. As a result, the social power that belonged to clan and tribal chiefs, elders and representatives of religious authority gradually turned into state power.

For example, ‘Avesta’ gives information about the history of the ancient society of Central Asia, written sources. ‘Avesta’ indicates that in ancient times there was a great state, great culture and spirituality. Many studies have been devoted to the study of these sources. ‘Avesta’ was first translated in 1771 by the French scholar Anquetil Duperron. An important contribution to the study of ‘Avesta’ in Western Europe was made by F. Altheim, W. B. Fry and others [1].

As we know, the Avesta was studied and analysed by several scholars, and these studies brought us important information about the first socio-economic and political system.

According to researchers, the oldest parts of the Avesta (‘Yasht’ and ‘Ghats’, c. IX-VIII centuries B.C.) expressed ideas about times without writing. The Avesta

provides information about the society of pastoralists and farmers. This society consisted of various social groups and factions at the stage of ‘military democracy’, i.e. the first statehood [2].

So, as the society developed, language, traditions, national values, worldview of the nation began to form. This led to the emergence of national statehood.

National statehood is a form of state, formed as a result of the historical development of society on the basis of political, socio-economic, spiritual values and interests of a particular people, national ethnoses that make up the majority on a certain territory. unite to organise social life and create a state that protects their interests.

Western and Eastern thinkers have scientific views on the history of national statehood. In Western social thought, the ideas of statehood were put forward by Solon, Pericles, Socrates, Xenophontes, Hegel, Plato, Aristotle, Caesar and a number of other scholars.

Plato (427-347 BC) was one of the scientists who contributed to the formation of social and political views in the West, and in his views the doctrine of society and the state occupies one of the central places. He divided the citizens of the state into three classes:

‘The first class are the sages and rulers who govern the state;

The second class is the military, defending the state from the enemy;

The third class is the peasants and artisans who financially support the state and the above two classes.

Plato divided the form of government into monarchy, where supreme power is exercised by a single person, aristocracy, which is exercised by a narrow circle of individuals, and democracy, where the power of the whole people is controlled. According to him, the representatives of each class should seriously fulfil their duties. Also Plato does not want people to be extremely rich and extremely poor, the ideal state

believes that the bulk of the population should be made up of middle class people [3].

According to Plato, the state should be run by intelligent, educated, polite and moral and intelligent people. He states that the people in the administration should only deal with the affairs of the state. Plato's political views on the state are clearly seen in his works such as The State, The Politician, and The Law.

Plato tries to explain his theory about society and its ideal structure in the work ‘The State’, reflecting Plato's social and political views, by his central doctrine-the theory of ideas. In his doctrine he puts forward the idea that the state arose from the mutual association of people to meet their needs for material goods and defence against external forces. Seeing the ongoing social inequality around him, he dreams of building in his mind an ideal state representing the equal interests of all. In his view, the purpose of creating a state is to achieve universal prosperity’ [4].

Plato's ideas about building an ideal and just state were continued and improved by his next pupil Aristotle.

Aristotle's (384-322 BC) ideas about statehood are recorded in his work ‘Politics’, which describes the concept of the state, the qualities of leaders and members of society. Aristotle defines the state as follows:

‘Every country is a unique communication, and every communication is organised for some benefit. For all activity presupposes a presumed good, so all relations gravitate towards one good or another. Everyone seeks to establish more connections and relations among themselves, and most importantly, when these connections and relations reach the highest level of all goods, a state or political connection is created, and that is the state’ [5].

At the same time, Aristotle lists three positive and three negative aspects of government:

‘In a state with good forms of government, the possibility of using it for malicious purposes is excluded, and power is at the service of the whole society, which are monarchy (rule of one king), aristocracy (rule of the nobility) and ‘polity’ (rule of the middle class, moderate democracy).

On the contrary, tyranny (tyrannical rule), pure oligarchy (rule of a group of powerful people) and ochlocracy (rule of an excessive crowd) are forms of monarchy, aristocracy and ‘politics’ that have been completely distorted over time.’ [6].

Aristotle's ideas about the state are based on such virtues as justice, goodness, striving for freedom, and reason. He defined the purpose of the state as ensuring the well-being of people and ensuring that they live a just life.

One of his most important ideas about the state is the principle of ‘community of interest’. Here, the state is seen as a structure created to ensure the common interests of people. According to Aristotle, justice, morality and ethics in the state are the basis for the stability and development of society. He defined the purpose of the state as ensuring the well-being of people and ensuring that they live a just life.

Gaius Julius Caesar (100-44 AD) was one of Rome's most famous political and military leaders and was considered an important political figure of the Roman Republic who introduced many reforms and contributed greatly to the expansion of Rome's territory. In his concept of the ‘common good’ (common good) in politics, the main task of the state is to safeguard the interests of the population. Caesar tried to protect the rights and freedoms of the people in his time.

The emergence of ideas related to the political life of society, political processes, the system of public administration is the result of a long historical development. Such views are reflected in the history of peoples not only in the West, but also in the East. In the history of our national statehood, the subject of state and governance has been studied and analysed as important areas in every period, and a number of sources concerning state governance have been recorded. Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Nizamul Mulk, Alisher Navoi, Amir Timur and others were among such great figures who were progressive patriots of their time.

Abu Nasr Farabi was the first to create a consistent doctrine on the origin, goals and tasks of society, moral qualities of persons of state administration in the conditions of the Middle Ages. Farabi was a supporter of Aristotle's teachings and

further enriched his ideas of statehood. Paying attention to the issues of state forms and state administration, he calls the highest form of state administration a just and enlightened monarchy.

Farabi says that the head of state should possess 12 qualities. They are: healthy, calculating, strong memory, sharp mind, eloquent, thirst for knowledge, must be able to restrain his ego in everything, just, noble, truthful and courageous. When he makes these demands to the head of state, he puts forward the idea of ruling the state in a collective way, considering that it is impossible to concentrate all these qualities in one person, and there are very few people with such innate qualities. In his City of the Virtuous, he attributes the destruction of the state to wisdom. In his view, 'if one or more of the men who govern the city of the virtuous possess other necessary qualities but do not possess wisdom, the city of the virtuous will be left without a ruler, such a city will be destroyed' [7].

Indeed, wisdom is the foundation of ruling based on the sum of the 12 virtues listed above. It has been emphasised and appreciated that wisdom is the key to solving every problem of governance. We can clearly see that the role of wisdom in governance is great for the prosperity and development of the state.

One of the eastern thinkers Abu Rayhan Beruni in the era of 'Relics of Ancient Peoples' studied the state, its social processes, cultural units, ethnicities, environment and thought about the stratification of society. He says: 'The reason for the diversity of languages is that people are divided into groups, kept apart from each other, and each of them needs words to express different desires' [8].

According to Abu Rayhan Beruni, the emergence of the state is related to the idea of enlightened royalty. He calls the people to unity, joint life of people gives a person real power not only to satisfy their needs, but also to work harder.

The thinker puts forward the idea of the perfect man in the development of statehood. He calls the perfect man a man who knows his dignity, respects his dignity, is kind, noble and enlightened. In his opinion: 'Your Excellency, a man owns nothing but his life and his property, he disposes of the property belonging to him by law. If such a person takes on his shoulders the hard work of leadership, takes on hardships and distributes what Allah has given him to the needy people, then such a person is called Jawonmard, Jawonmard is a person who is renowned for his nobility and generosity.' . At the same time, Jawonmard is a man who is renowned for his courtesy, kindness, patience and dignity' [9].

Abu Rayhan Beruni's contemporary, faithful friend, advisor, encyclopaedist Abu Ali ibn Sina also emphasises the importance of the role of the head of state in the development of national statehood. The necessity of this social phenomenon is manifested in the creation of law and enforcement of law. State laws are of great importance for the regulation of social relations in society. Because not every ruler can establish law and justice in the country. For this purpose, rulers take into account the Shariah laws and Shariah protects the laws of the state. In defence of the Shariah and the laws of the ruler, he believes that the execution of two decrees arising from two laws should not be the responsibility of one person [10].

According to Ibn Sina, the state is perfect only where safe life is provided and care is taken for the development of science. According to Ibn Sina, there should not

be a single person in the state who would not occupy the place allotted to him. Everyone should be engaged in useful work. Like Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina also believes that an important condition for the development of society is the need for close contact between different cities on the basis of trade relations.

The text presents thoughts on the influence of Ibn Sina's (Avicenna) ideas on state governance, particularly his works where he developed and supplemented the views of prominent thinkers such as Aristotle, Al-Farabi, and Abu Rayhan Beruni. In his works, such as "Politics," "Ash-Shifa," and "Danishnama," Ibn Sina examined the state, its social structure, and the role of the ruler.

The text also emphasizes that ideas about statehood have evolved over time, with Eastern and Western scholars complementing each other in this development. The legacy left by ancient thinkers has made a significant contribution to the construction of modern states.

In addition, sources and literature are mentioned, which can be used for a deeper study of this topic. The list includes works on ancient governance in Central Asia, as well as texts by Aristotle, Al-Farabi, Beruni, and other important studies on the history of state systems.

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IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRACTICAL COMPETENCIES IN GEOGRAPHY THROUGH MODERN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Annotation: *The article "Improving the Effectiveness of Practical Competencies in Geography through Modern Information and Communication Technologies" delves into how contemporary ICT tools are enhancing geographical education and skill development. It examines the integration of technologies such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), remote sensing, digital mapping, and data visualization into geography curricula. By providing students with interactive and real-time data analysis capabilities, these tools are transforming traditional teaching methods and improving practical competencies in the field. The article highlights the increased engagement, improved analytical skills, and greater real-world relevance that these technologies offer. It also addresses challenges such as technological accessibility, the need for educator training, and data privacy concerns. Overall, the article underscores the significant impact of modern ICTs on making geographical education more dynamic, accessible, and aligned with professional practices.*

Key words: *Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Remote Sensing, Digital Mapping, Data Visualization, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), Geography Education, Practical Competencies, Spatial Analysis, Virtual Fieldwork, Interactive Learning, Educational Technology, Data Analysis Tools, Map Design, Environmental Assessment, Technological Integration.*

INTRODUCTION

In the rapidly evolving landscape of education, modern Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are playing a transformative role in various academic disciplines. Geography, a field that bridges the natural and social sciences through the study of spatial relationships and environmental processes, stands to benefit significantly from these technological advancements. Traditional methods of teaching geography, which often relied on static maps, physical fieldwork, and manual data analysis, are being complemented and, in some cases, enhanced by innovative ICT tools.The integration of technologies such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), remote sensing, digital mapping platforms, and data visualization tools is reshaping how practical competencies in geography are developed and applied. These technologies provide students with dynamic, interactive, and real-time ways to engage with geographical data and concepts. As a result, they not only make learning more engaging but also more relevant to real-world applications and professional practices.

MAIN RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Geography, as a field of study, encompasses a broad range of practical competencies, from map reading and spatial analysis to environmental assessment and fieldwork techniques. As educational paradigms evolve, there is a growing emphasis on integrating modern Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to enhance these practical skills. The advent of digital tools and platforms has opened up new avenues for improving geographical education, making it more interactive, data-driven, and globally connected.

The Role of ICT in Geography Education

Modern ICTs, including Geographic Information Systems (GIS), remote sensing, digital mapping, and data visualization tools, are transforming the way geographical education is delivered. These technologies offer dynamic and interactive approaches to learning that traditional methods cannot match. By integrating ICT into geography curricula, educators can provide students with hands-on experience in handling real-world data and applying theoretical concepts to practical situations.

Enhancing Practical Competencies through ICT

1. Geographic Information Systems (GIS): GIS is one of the most transformative tools in geography education. It allows students to visualize, analyze, and interpret spatial data in ways that were previously not possible. By using GIS software, students can engage in activities such as mapping land use, analyzing demographic data, and modeling environmental changes. The ability to manipulate layers of spatial data and perform complex analyses helps students develop a deeper understanding of geographical processes and patterns.

2. Remote Sensing: Remote sensing technologies, which include satellite imagery and aerial photography, provide valuable insights into the Earth's surface. By analyzing these images, students can study various phenomena such as urban expansion, deforestation, and natural disasters. Remote sensing helps students grasp the scale and impact of geographical changes, enhancing their ability to interpret and analyze spatial information.

3. Digital Mapping Tools: Digital mapping tools and platforms, such as Google Earth and OpenStreetMap, offer interactive ways for students to explore and understand geographical locations and features. These tools allow students to create custom maps, measure distances, and analyze terrain. By engaging with digital maps, students gain practical experience in map design and spatial analysis.

4. Data Visualization: Data visualization tools, such as charts, graphs, and interactive dashboards, enable students to present complex geographical data in an accessible and understandable format. Visualization aids in the interpretation of data trends and patterns, making it easier for students to draw meaningful conclusions and communicate their findings effectively.

5. Virtual Fieldwork: Virtual fieldwork platforms provide simulated experiences of geographical field studies. Through virtual tours and interactive environments, students can explore various landscapes and geographical phenomena without leaving the classroom. This approach not only makes fieldwork more accessible but also allows students to experience a wider range of geographical contexts.

Benefits of ICT Integration in Geography Education

1. Enhanced Engagement: ICT tools make geographical education more engaging and interactive. By using technology to explore geographical data and scenarios, students are more likely to remain interested and motivated. Interactive elements, such as virtual simulations and real-time data analysis, help to maintain student attention and encourage active participation.

2. Improved Analytical Skills: The use of ICT in geography education develops students' analytical skills by providing them with tools to handle and interpret complex data. GIS, remote sensing, and data visualization require critical thinking and problem-solving, which are essential skills for any geographer.

3. Increased Accessibility: ICT tools make geographical education more accessible to students regardless of their location. Virtual fieldwork and online resources ensure that students in remote or underserved areas have the same opportunities to learn and engage with geographical concepts as those in more developed regions.

4. Real-World Relevance: By incorporating modern technologies into the curriculum, geography education becomes more relevant to current professional practices. Students gain experience with tools and methods used by professionals in the field, better preparing them for future careers in geography and related disciplines.

Challenges and Considerations

While the integration of ICT in geography education offers numerous benefits, there are also challenges to consider:

1. Technological Accessibility: Not all educational institutions have equal access to advanced ICT tools and resources. Ensuring that all students have access to the necessary technology is crucial for equitable learning opportunities.

2. Training and Support: Educators must be adequately trained to use and teach with new technologies. Professional development and ongoing support are essential to ensure that teachers can effectively integrate ICT into their lessons.

3. Data Privacy and Security: Handling geographical data requires careful consideration of privacy and security concerns. Educators and students must be aware of best practices for managing and protecting sensitive information.

CONCLUSION

The integration of modern ICTs into geography education has the potential to significantly enhance the effectiveness of practical competencies. By leveraging tools such as GIS, remote sensing, digital mapping, and data visualization, educators can provide students with immersive, interactive, and data-driven learning experiences. While challenges exist, the benefits of incorporating ICT into geography education—such as increased engagement, improved analytical skills, and real-world relevance—make it a worthwhile endeavor. As technology continues to advance, it is essential for educational institutions to embrace these tools and adapt their curricula to prepare students for the evolving field of geography.

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ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS AND FUTURE EXPECTATIONS IN THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTING ISLAMIC FINANCE IN UZBEKISTAN

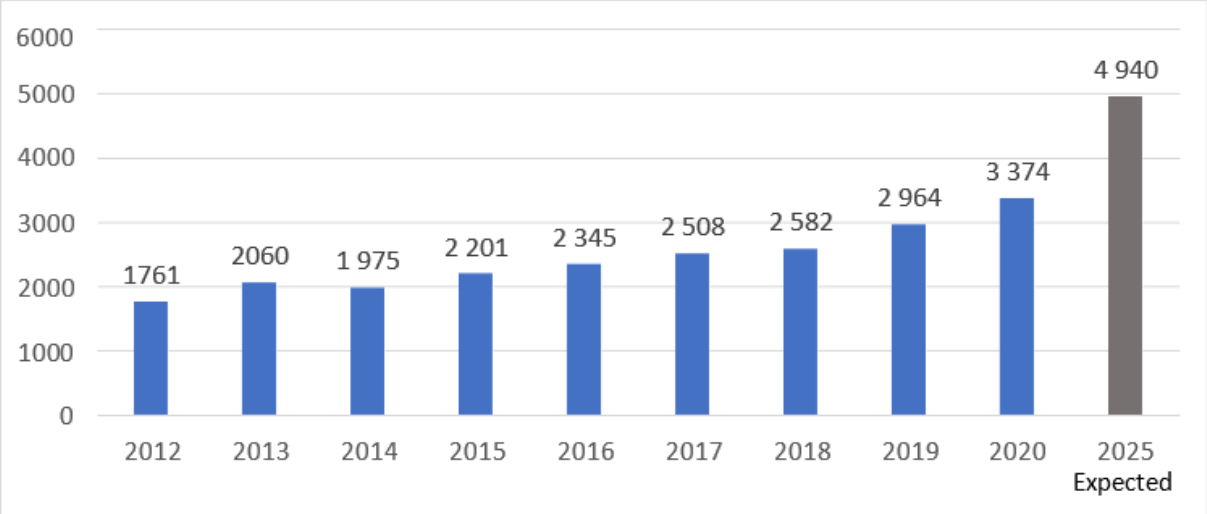
Abstract: *This article analyzes the latest trends, problems, and solutions in the process of implementing Islamic finance in Uzbekistan. Additionally, it discusses the impact of introducing Islamic finance on the country's economy and financial markets.*

Key words: *Currency, capital, inflation, GDP, investment, economic growth.*

In recent years, various negative and fluctuating changes occurring in the world economy are affecting the economy of Uzbekistan. This, in turn, creates the necessity to diversify the economy and attract funds from financial markets to maintain stable growth rates and further development of the economy in Uzbekistan. In this process, Islamic finance can create new opportunities for the Uzbek economy. The Islamic economy places special emphasis on the fair distribution of wealth within society and, thus, the provision of social stability. The most equitable method of creating and distributing wealth is through partnerships, as it creates certain conditions for the results of the activities to be fairly distributed among all partners.

The economy of Uzbekistan has been experiencing high levels of growth in recent years. The government is implementing extensive reforms aimed at liberalizing the economy, reducing state intervention, and increasing sources of financial resources. In this context, special attention is also being paid to Islamic finance. In particular, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 5, 2019, No. 4224, regarding "Further Expansion of Cooperation with the Islamic Development Bank Group and the Arab Coordination Group Fund" can be considered the first step in implementing Islamic finance. Additionally, in the President's address to the Oliy Majlis on December 28, 2020, it was emphasized that "it is time to develop the legal framework for Islamic financial services. Experts from the Islamic Development Bank Group and other international financial organizations will be involved." As a result, the 46th annual meeting of the Islamic Development Bank Group was held in Tashkent from September 1 to 4, 2021. During this meeting, the Islamic Development Bank provided a grant of $265,000 to the Government of Uzbekistan for the development of the legal framework for Islamic finance. Consequently, the necessary legal documents for the implementation of Islamic finance in our country began to be developed. One of the first outcomes of this was the regulation on "The Procedure for Providing Islamic Financing Services by Microfinance Organizations," which was developed by the Central Bank and registered by the Ministry of Justice on July 26, 2024. Additionally, a law on Islamic banks is expected to be adopted by the end of 2024. Within the framework of Uzbekistan-2030 strategy, the sixth goal is to implement the principles and regulations of Islamic finance in at least three commercial banks

under the direction of "Accelerating Reforms in the Banking System, Increasing the Volume of Banking Services Market, and Developing Competition in the Sector." Since the Islamic finance sector is one of the fastest-growing sectors in the world and is being utilized in more than 50 countries, the total assets of Islamic financial institutions exceed $3.9 trillion. This indicates that this type of financing is widely adopted globally. During the global financial and economic crisis, many banks and insurance companies faced the risk of being unable to fulfill their obligations. While most of them were in crisis, Islamic financial institutions not only managed to reduce the negative impact of the global financial crisis but also succeeded in developing their operations. According to data provided by IFSL (International Financial Services, London), in 2008, when the global financial crisis peaked, the strength of Islamic financial institutions grew by 20.3% compared to the end of 2007, increasing from $758 billion to $951 billion.



1. The Growth of Islamic Finance Assets

The rapid development of the financial sector in Uzbekistan is being observed, opening new prospects for investors and the country's population. The comprehensive implementation of Islamic finance services in Uzbekistan offers the following opportunities for the country:

- Increasing and diversifying the volume of foreign investments;
- Creating a fair and transparent competitive environment in the banking sector and diversifying the assets of the banking system;
- Ensuring the maximum participation of idle funds held by the population and business representatives in the development of the economy;
- Developing and diversifying the capital market in the country;
- Creating numerous new job opportunities;
- Raising financial literacy among the population, thereby increasing their activity in the financial market;
- Coordinating and modernizing infrastructure through the development of the Islamic finance services industry;
- Establishing new financial institutions;
- Creating a program for training specialists in a new direction.

In order to study the demand for Islamic banking and financial products and services in Uzbekistan, the application of Islamic financial products, and the opportunities for attracting investments in this sector, a study was conducted in 2020. This study was carried out within the framework of the "Financing Sustainable Development in Uzbekistan" project, which is being implemented in cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan, and the Ministry of Finance. The research focused on the implementation and application of Islamic financial products in Uzbekistan. As part of the study, a survey was conducted among the population, business representatives, and commercial banks. The survey included 27 commercial banks, 2,235 entrepreneurs, and 4,938 individuals. The results revealed that the main issue for businesses and individuals was that traditional loans do not comply with Islamic principles. Specifically, 38% of business representatives and 55% of individuals stated that they do not use traditional loans due to their religious beliefs. Additionally, 61% of business representatives and 75% of individuals expressed a desire to conduct their financial operations with Islamic financial institutions if they begin operating in Uzbekistan. Furthermore, 44% of businesses and 42% of individuals mentioned that, if the Islamic banking and finance system were introduced in Uzbekistan, they would invest their available funds in Islamic bank deposits and partnership projects. Although Islamic finance has not yet been fully implemented in Uzbekistan, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Group has provided financial resources to the country based on Islamic finance principles. Notably, the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD) has played a significant role in the development of Islamic finance in Uzbekistan. To date, the ICD has directed a total of $400 million through 18 commercial banks and 2 leasing companies in the country, directly financing more than 260 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which has led to the creation of over 5,000 new jobs. The policy of attracting foreign investments to the economy must take into account the unique aspects of the country, including its geographical, political, socio-economic conditions, as well as its national and religious values. Otherwise, foreign investors may face various challenges, which could negatively impact other potential investors, discouraging them from investing in the country. There are also qualitative changes occurring in the composition of investment sources. From 2005 to 2021, the share of direct investments in total investments increased, reaching 42.6% by 2021. In total, $8.6 billion in foreign direct investment was attracted to Uzbekistan in 2021. Although this is lower than the $9.3 billion recorded in 2019, there is no doubt that these figures reflect the results of ongoing economic reforms. Despite the programs being implemented and the measures being taken, the likelihood of a significant increase in the flow of investments into the country’s economy in the coming years remains low. This is due to several persistent issues, particularly in the banking and financial sectors, in addition to the previously mentioned challenges:

- The challenges related to meeting the financial needs of entrepreneurs, including the high cost of financial resources and the lack of genuine competition among banks;

- The absence of investment funds, companies, and asset management firms that could enhance the competitive environment in the financial market;
- Despite the majority of the population being Muslim and there being demand due to this reason, Islamic banking and financial products and services have not yet been implemented;
- The shortage of qualified specialists in the fields of IT, financial engineering, and Islamic finance.

Today, attracting the attention of foreign investors and ensuring their investment in the country's economy is no easy task, as various countries are launching new innovative tools each year to enhance the attractiveness of their investment environments. In this regard, it is important to note that there is very little attention being given to developing Islamic finance and banking, and consequently attracting investments from Middle Eastern countries, primarily from the Gulf States and directly from international Islamic financial institutions. So far, the funds attracted from Islamic financial institutions have been mostly limited to the Islamic Development Bank Group. If the tasks mentioned above are successfully implemented, Uzbekistan has the potential to become a leading country in the field of Islamic finance among the CIS nations.

Research conducted by international organizations shows that there is high demand for Islamic finance and banking products in Uzbekistan. In particular, representatives of small and medium-sized businesses encounter many problems related to attracting financial resources during their activities. Complex requirements for bank loans, high-interest rates, and issues related to guarantees or collateral are among these challenges. Similarly, the general population faces issues with banks, specifically the uniformity of terms and offers for deposits across all banks, the lack of innovative solutions related to savings offered by banks, and the absence of investment funds. All these factors, in turn, lead to a shortage of funds available to finance entrepreneurs in banks. Due to these circumstances, approximately 70% of small and medium-sized businesses attempt to self-finance through their own savings or by borrowing from family members and friends. This clearly indicates not only the inefficiency of the Uzbek banking system in meeting the financial needs of small and medium-sized enterprises but also contributes to the circulation of funds outside the official banking and financial system, thus fostering the development of the shadow economy. In this context, introducing an Islamic finance system as an alternative to the traditional banking system may serve as one of the solutions to existing problems and a means to facilitate venture financing, potentially yielding certain positive results. Therefore, the field of Islamic financial services can be a crucial factor and foundation for Uzbekistan in achieving high economic indicators. This can lead to increased interest from foreign investors in the country and enable the government to fully utilize this opportunity for the welfare of the people and the sustainable development of the nation.

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MEASURES OF FIGHTING POTATO PESTS

Abstract: *Potato cultivation is a widely cultivated plant in Uzbekistan, and it is actively grown on potato farms and residential plots. Farmers are using various modern agro-techniques to grow potatoes, but various pests are causing serious damage to the productivity. Then, one of the pests is the potato aphid, which causes damage to potatoes. Our research has shown that it is necessary to fight against such pests using chemical drugs, choosing the optimal situation.*

Keywords: *Sucker, cockroaches (Aleyrodidae), Agrotechnika, Karbofos, Aktellik, BI-58; from synthetic pyrethroids Sumicidin and encarsia (trchoporus).*

The government of the republic has made it a high task for the scientists and agricultural workers to concentrate, specialize and introduce new methods in the cultivation processes, to increase the productivity of potato growing, to increase productivity. It is known that the population of our country is increasing day by day. This will further increase the demand for agricultural products. Natural and high-quality delivery of products, taking into account the rights of consumers, is the responsibility of farmers. But, like the other side of the coin, there is some difficulty in doing these things.

Currently, considerable success is being achieved in the field of potato cultivation, effective use of fertilizers, breeding of fruitful varieties and improvement in the conditions of Uzbekistan, especially with countries with highly developed agricultural culture such as the Netherlands and Belgium. A lot of orchards are being established in agriculture, but among them, grape orchards are being established very widely. Death of up to 50%, at the same time, the marketability of grapes remains poor, sucking pests also cause serious damage to orchards.

Double harvesting of potatoes in the conditions of our Republic, elimination of diseases and pests, and proper use of available opportunities are of great importance nowadays. Research is also being conducted to create a new, compact tractor, cultivator, seeder, planter, and harvester in vegetable and potato growing. Turning the potato industry into a high-profit, low-cost industry, reducing planting costs, using advanced agrotechnics, creating new low-cost methods of storage, as well as using low rates of effective pesticides against dangerous pests and diseases, using coordinated protection, taking into account the economic damage much attention is paid. It is clear from this that potato growing is a highly profitable and promising field in vegetable growing, and it plays an important role in the fulfillment of the food demand of our Republic.

According to the received data, 35% of the crop of plants grown in the whole world dies every year, 14% of which corresponds to the share of diseases and harmful insects. In addition, 20% of the crop dies during transportation and storage.

Spiders belong to the Aleyrodidae family of the order Homoptera. About 1200 of their species have been identified (Byrne, Bellows, 1991). Four types of them have been identified in Uzbekistan. Cotton is mainly harmed by 2 species: greenhouse (Trialeurodes vaporariorum Westw), tobacco (Bemisia tabaci Genn), whiteflies, citrus trees - citrus whiteflies (Dialeurodes citri), cabbage - cabbage whiteflies (Aleyrodes proletella). harms.

Aqqanot began to adapt to cotton since the 1970s. The wide spread of this pest is inextricably linked with the sharp increase in greenhouse production in our republic. It is known that 4% of Aqqanot can be stored in open conditions and the rest is absorbed (Hoshimov). The pest develops and breeds in greenhouses during autumn and spring. With the onset of hot spring days, they fly out into open conditions and begin to damage various crops (including sunflowers). A spider mite is a hairless insect. It goes through egg, 3 young larvae, nymph and adult (imago) stages.

Spider mites are characterized by a number of biological properties. They protect it from adverse environmental conditions and allow it to multiply and spread over large distances. In the spring-autumn period, the spider mite can give birth 7-8 times, and in the autumn-spring period 4-5 times in greenhouses, in total 11-13 times a year. The homeland of the spider is a tropical climate. That is why it is a moisture-loving insect. Air temperature of 22-27 0C and air humidity of 70-80% are the best for it. They die in the cold winter conditions of Uzbekistan. Crops around large cities and villages begin to be damaged by spiders that have flown out in the spring.

They settle on the back side of young leaves and feed by stinging and sucking, then they start to lay eggs. Small oval-shaped eggs are attached to a short thread. After 5-8 days, the eggs turn black and the larvae hatch. After settling in a comfortable place, the moving larva in the early stages stops moving and feeds in one place and turns into a nymph after molting 2 times. The nymph has a relatively hard shell, which is resistant to mold and chemicals.

Among the flowering crops, it especially damages tomato and potato plants. These crops can be damaged by common species: greenhouse (Trialeurodes vaporariorum Westw) and cotton (tobacco) (Bemisia tabaci Genn) mite. In outdoor crops, the greenhouse moth does not develop in the hot summer days, but this does not apply to the cotton moth. This type of cockroaches is not adversely affected by the high temperature of the air. That's why, from the 1990s, the cottontail became a dominant species in Khorezm, Bukhara, Surkhandarya regions and Karakalpakstan. It developed strongly in open field conditions and in greenhouses and partially displaced the greenhouse mite, the damage of the mite also depends on the phase of the plant's development from which it started to damage it. That is, the earlier the plant is damaged, the more crops can be lost. If it is damaged from the moment of entering the crop, 1/3 of the crop can be lost. A potato crop can lose 60-70% of its yield when it is heavily infested with cotton bollworm.

Integrated control measures against the spider mite belonging to the Aleyrodidae family. During the implementation of integrated protection in potato cultivation, first of all, it is necessary to select high-quality seeds, it is necessary to pay attention to the saturation of the soil in the field where potatoes are planted. Potatoes are mainly planted in early spring, if they are planted late, the yield of

potatoes will decrease, because potato vegetation lasts until summer, and potatoes do not like hot weather, potatoes like cool weather very much. First of all, biological control against sucking pests of potatoes is effective. The combined protective means listed below can be used in the fields. Encarzia (trchoporus) is the most effective pest control in potato fields – Enraciya Formosa Gahan. and Eretmocerus - Eretmocerus haldema can be included. These are endoparasites, encarsia infects the larvae of the greenhouse mite, and eretmotcerus the larvae of the cotton mite. The infestation of spider mite larvae reaches its highest level in the autumn months and makes up 60-70% of the total population. Among omnivorous entmophages, spider mites are eaten by larvae of golden-eyed and coccinellid beetles. As soon as spider mites appeared in the fields of the Republic, research on the organization of chemical control against them began. Phosphoroorganic insecticides Karbofos, Aktellik, BI-58; from synthetic pyrethroids, Sumicidin, Desis, Simbush, Talstar, Danitol are recommended. in). Therefore, a rapid tolerance (tolerance) to the drugs used in its population may occur.

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PAULITA OVCZINNIKOVII (KOROVIN) SO‘JAK NING MORFOLOGIYASI VA BIOEKOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada Paulita ovczinnikovii (Korovin) So‘jakning morfologiyasi va bioekologik xususiyatlari, o‘simlikning turli damlamalari tinchlantiruvchi va ziravorlik hususiyati , kosmetologiya sohasida keng qo‘llanilishi haqida ma’lumotlar keltirilgan*

Tayanch so‘zlar: *morfologiya, bioekologiya, endem, ikki karra, Machaydaryo, Bobotog‘, Hisor, Pomir-Oloy, rombsimon.*

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MORPHOLOGY AND BIOECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PAULITA OVCZINNIKOVII (KOROVIN) SOJAK

Annotation: *The article provides information about the morphology and bioecological properties of Paulita ovczinnikovii (Korovin) Sojuk, the soothing and seasoning properties of various infusions of the plant, and its wide use in the field of cosmetology.*

Key words: *morphology, bioecology, endemic, twin, Machaidarya, Bobotog, Hissar, Pamir-Aloy, rhombic.*

Kirish. Hozirgi kunda davlatimiz rahbari tomonidan qabul qilinayotgan ko‘plab me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarning qabul qilinishi tufayli ilm-fan va innovatsiya faoliyati sohasidagi asosiy yo‘nalishlar rivojlanish yo‘liga tushib oldi.

Paulita ovczinnikovii (Korovin) So‘jak turkumi turlarining respublikamiz sharoitidagi o‘sishi va rivojlanishini asoslash, ko‘paytirish yo‘llarini ishlab chiqish, keng maydonlarni tashkil etish uchun tavsiyalar berish, muhofazaga muhtoj turlarini saqlab qolish borasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari muhim ahamiyatga ega. [1].

Shunday o‘simliklar qatoriga kiruvchi Paulita ovczinnikovii (Korovin) So‘jakning kelgusida mamlakatimiz xalq xo‘jaligida, jumladan, aholi sog‘lig‘ini saqlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lishi aniq.

O‘rganishimiz ob’ekti bo‘lgan So‘jakning turli damlamalari tinchlantiruvchi va ziravorlik hususiyati , kosmetologiya sohasida keng qo‘llanilishi,ovqat hazm qilish sistemasiga tasir etuvchi xususiyatga ega. Paulita ovczinnikovii (Korovin) So‘jak o‘simligining biologik faolligini hisobga olgan holda, o‘simlikni morfologiyasini va bioekologiyasini o‘rganish imkoniyatini yaratadi.[2]

So‘jak Janubi-g‘arbiy Pomir-Oloyning endemik o‘simligi hisoblanib balandligi 50-100 sm bo‘lgan ko‘p yillik monokarp o‘simlik. Ildizi tugunaksimon,barmoqsimon tarmoqlangan. Poyalari yakka-yakka holatda,ichi g‘ovak o‘rtasidan boshlab yuqoriroqda shoxlanadi. Ildizoldi barglari tez quriydi;

yaproqlari keng uchburchaksimon,ikki,uch karra patsimon qirqilgan;asos qismidagi bo‘laklarining bandchalari bor; uchki bo‘laklari keng,rombsimon,yirik tishchali. Gultojibargi oq, kosachasining tishchalari yo‘q. Mevasi 2,5mm uzunlikkacha, tuxumsimon,bir-biriga teng bo‘lgan qovurg‘alari tufayli sal g‘adir budur. May oyida gullab,iyun-iyul mevalaydi.Tarqalishi. Surxondaryo viloyati: Hisor tizmasi, g‘arbda Machaydaryogacha, Bobotog‘, Tojikistonda ham uchraydi. O‘sish sharoiti. Tosh-shag‘alli,soz tuproqli yonbag‘irligida o‘sadi (d.c.b.900-2000 m) balandlikkacha bo‘lgan joylarda uchraydi. Ularning aniq soni hali aniqlanmagan. O‘simlik urug‘i orqali ko‘padi.[3].

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, O‘simliklardan noo‘rin foydalanish tufayli ularning tabiiy zahiralarining qisqarib ketishi, ayrimlarining esa tur sifatida yo‘qolib ketishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Shu sababli foydali o‘simliklarning istiqbolli turlarini ekib o‘stirish zaruratga aylanmoqda.

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GEOGRAFIYA DARSLARIDA O'YIN TEXNOLOGIYALARINI AHAMIYATI

Annotasiya. *Ushbu maqolada o'rta maktab tizimida hozirgi davrda keng qo'llanish nazarda tutilayotgan metodlardan biri, o'yinli texnalogiya haqida gap yuritilgan. Zamonaviy ta'limda, ta'limdagi muammoni yechishda turli metodlar shlatilib kelinmoqdaki, bularni ichida "O'yinli texnalogiyani" o'rni alohida o'rin kasb etmoqda. Maqolada "O'yin texnalogiyasi" ni qo'lash shartlari, hollatlari, maqsadi, umumiy o'yindan, pedagogic o'yinni farqi, texnalogiyani qo'llaganda olinadigan natinjalar, dars sifatiga ta'siri haqida ayrim fikrlar bayon etilgan. Bu texnologiyaning ijobiy tamonlaridan: nazariy bilimlarni mustahkamlab,tahlil qilish va bashorat qilishni, hamkorlik qilish va o'zaro yordam berishni mustahkamlaydi. Pedogogik o'yinlar o'quvchlarda o'qituvchni tinglagandan ko'ra, tajirbada o'rganish imkonini beradi. Muammoli vaziyatlardan mustaqil chqish yollarni topishga harakat qilishni, fanga nisbatan o'quvchlarda qiziqish ortinishni ta'minlaydi. Maqolada bir qanch geografik o'yinlar va ularni qo'llash shartlari ham ko'rsatib berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *O'yinli texnalagiya, O'yin usullaridan, Muloqot ko'nikmalarini, Muammoli savollar, "Geografik koordinatalar", Maslahatlashuv, Terminologik yugurish, Abrakadabra, Siyosiy axborot, informator, Internet, kashfiyotlar, dars.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF GAME TECHNOLOGIES IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS

Abstract. *This article talks about game technology, one of the methods widely used in the secondary school system. In modern education, various methods are used to solve educational problems, among which "Game technology" has a special place. The article describes the conditions, circumstances, purpose of using "Game Technology", the difference between the general game and the pedagogical game, the results obtained when using the technology, and the effect on the quality of the lesson. Among the positive aspects of this technology: it strengthens theoretical knowledge, strengthens analysis and prediction, cooperation and mutual assistance. Pedagogical games allow students to learn by doing rather than listening to a teacher. It ensures that students try to find ways out of problematic situations and increase interest in science. The article also shows some geographical games and the terms of their use.*

Key words: *Game technology, Game methods, Communication skills, Problem questions, "Geographic coordinates", Consultation, Terminological run, Abracadabra, Political information, informant, Internet, discoveries, lesson.*

Insoniyat tarixiga nazar tashlar ekanmiz ta'lim-tarbiya mazalasi hamma zamonlarda dolzarb muammolardan bir bo'lganligini ko'rishmiz mumkin bo'ladi. O'quvchiga berilayotgan ta'lim va tarbiyani qanday qabul qilishlari ustozlarining qo'llayotgan usul va metodlariga ko'p jihatdan bog'liq bo'ladi.

Geografiya metodikasida hozirgi kunda turli xil texnalogiyalaryaritilgan va qo'llanib kelinmoqda.

Hozirgi zamonda o'qitishning an'anaviy va noan'anaviy usul va metodlarini ajratishmiz mumkin.Bu metodlar mohiyatiga ko'ra faol va sokin turlarga ajratilmoqda. Ularning har biri o'z tarixi va shakllanish mexanizmiga ega. Bularning orasida uzoq yillar davomida sinovlardan muvaffaqiyatli o'tgan, ota-bobolariz qo'llab kelgan va yuksak pedagogik samara beradiganlari juda ko'p. Kishilar o'zini va atrof-muhitni anglab yetishi jarayonida ta'lim va tarbiya uchun asqotadigan xilma-xil texnologiyalarni qo'llab kelishgan. Bu texnalogiyalarning aniq son va sifatini hech kim aniq aytishmiz qiyin bo'lsada, ylarni ko'p ekanligini bugungi kunda turli davlatlarning ta'lim tizimlarida amal qilinayotgan turfa pedagogik texnologiyalar misol qillib olsak bo'ladi. Gap ularning qaysi biridan kim qanday samara bilan foydalanishidadir. Katta samara bermaydigan yoki o'zini oqlay olmagan texnologiyalar kun tartibidan tushib qolaveradi va ular insoniyat sivilizatsiyasining tarixiy "sandig'iga" jamlanib boraveradi.

Biz qanday pedagogik texnologiyani qo'llamaylik didaktikaning asosiy va yordamchi tamoyillarida voz kecha olmaymiz. U tamoillarga:

- ma'lumdan noma'lumga;
- oddiydan qiyinga yoki murakkabga;
- aniqdan mavhumroqqa (abstraktga);
- kuzatishdan nazariy umumlashmalarga;
- umumiy yoki odatdagidan xususiyga yoki noodatdagilarni kiritsak qollanilayotgan texnalogiyalar bunga roiya qilishsh shart.

Biz pedagogik texnologiyalarni tavsifi qillar ekanmiz ularni ahamiyatini ochib bershga harakat qilamiz. Geograf o'qituvchilar amaliyotida eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan usullardan biri o'yin texnalogiyasidir.

Biz ko'rib chiqmoqmoqch bo'lgan metod o'yin texnalogiyasi ham o'zining ayrim xususiyatlari bilan boshqa metodlardan farq qilib turadi.

Geografiya ta'limida didaktik o'yinlar texnologiyasi o'quvchilarni bilim faoliyatini jadallashtirishni asosiy usullaridan biri sifatida ilgaridan qo'llanib kelinadi. O'quvchilarga geografik o'yinlar orqali bilim berish didaktik o'yinli **darslar** deb ataladi.

O'yin texnalogiyalarining geografiya darslarida qo'lashning o'quvchlarni kognitiv ((lotincha: *cognitio* „idrok, tasavvur qilish, ishning tahlili") — xarakter, tarbiya, tarbiya, kuzatish va atrofdagi dunyoni aks ettirish natijasida ongda rivojlangan bilimlar tizimi) qiziqishlarini rivojlantirishdagi o'rni ham beqiyosdir. (1)

Maktablarda o’quv jarayonini faollashtirish va intinsivlashtirish uchun qo’llaniladigan o’yin faoliyati quydagi hollarda qo’llashni taqozo etadi:

- konseptsiyani, mavzuni va hatto o'quv fanining bo'limini o'zlashtirish uchun mustaqil texnologiyalar sifatida;
- boshqa texnologiyaning elementlari (ba'zan juda muhimi) sifatida;
-dars yoki darsning bir qismi sifatida (kirish, tushuntirish, mustahkamlash, mashq, nazorat);
- sinfdan tashqari ishlarni amalga oshirishda alohida texnologiya sifatida.

Umumiy o'yinlardan farqli o'laroq, pedagogik o'yin muhim xususiyatga ega – bunda aniq belgilangan o'quv maqsadi va mos keladigan pedagogik natija, uni asoslash, aniq aniqlash va ta'lim-kognitiv yo'nalish bilan farqlash tavsiflash mumkin. Darslarning o'yin shakli darslarda o'quvchilarni o'rganishga undash va rag'batlantirish vositasi sifatida ishlaydigan o'yin texnikasi va vaziyatlar yordamida yaratiladi.

G.K. Selevko ta’bri bilan aytganda **o’yin usulli** - o'quvchining ta'lim jarayonida faolligi, mustaqilligi va qiziqishini oshirish, o'quv faoliyatini shaxsan ahamiyatli qilish, yangi bilim va ko'nikmalarni egallash jarayonini sezilarli darajada osonlashtirish imkonini beradigan texnologiyalardan biridir. (2)

Darhaqiqat “O’yin” – bu ijtimoiy tajribani qayta tiklash va o'zlashtirishga qaratilgan vaziyatlardagi faoliyat turi bo'lib, unda xatti-harakatlarning o'zini o'zi boshqarishi rivojlanadi va takomillashtiriladi.

O'yin texnologiyalari dars jarayonida qo’llanilganda o'quv jarayoni faollashadi, o'quvchilarning ijodiy va kommunikativ qobiliyatlari rivojlanadi.

O'yin texnologiyasining boshqa ijobiy tomonlarini ko’rib chqadigan bo’lsak unda quydagilarni sanab o’tishmiz mumkin bo’ladi:

1. O’quvchlarni nazariy bilimlari mustahkamlanib, mazmunli bo‘ladi, ularda tahlil qilish va bashorat qilish qobiliyati shakllanadi. Vazifalarni bajarish, hamkorlik qilish va o'zaro yordam berishda mustaqilliklari ortib boradi;
2. O‘yinlar o’quvchlarga o‘qituvchini tinglashdan ko‘ra, tajribadan o‘rganish imkoniyatini beradi va shunchaki kuzatuvchi bo‘lishdan ko‘ra, qiyin muammolarni mustaqil hal qilishlariga imkon beradi;
3. O'yinlar bilimlarni o'quv vaziyatidan real holatga o'tkazish imkoniyatini yaratadi va hayotiy vaziyatda yo'naltirishni ta'minlaydi;
4. O’quvchlarda muloqot ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish bilan birga ularda guruh bo’lib ishlash imkonni beradi;
5. O’quvchi shaxsini rivojlanishda katta rol o’ynab, xotirani mustahkamlaydi;

Bulardan tashqari ya’na quydagilarni ham qo’shishimiz mumkindir:

-fikrlash, fikr yuritish va o'z nuqtai nazarini himoya qilish qobiliyati;
-guruh faoliyatini tashkil etish, yechimlarni jamoaviy izlash;
-davriy nashrlar, radio, televidenie ma'lumotlaridan foydalanishni o'rgatadi;
-malaka va ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish;
-olingan bilimlarni yangi sharoitda qo'llashni o'rganish, olingan bilim va ko'nikmalarni yangi vaziyatlarda qo'llashni o'rganish;

O’yin texnalogiyasin yana bir xususiyati uni darsni turli etaplarida qo’lash mumkinligidir. U darsning boshida, uy vazifalarini tekshirishda yoki o'quvchilar e'tiborini faollashtirishda, o'quv materialini chuqurroq, mazmunli va tezroq

o'zlashtirish uchun yangi materialni o'rganishda va dars oxirida o'rganilgan materialni mustahkamlash uchun tashkil etilishi mumkin. Bunda o'qitivchning kasbiy faoliyati katta rol o'ynaydi, chunki o'qituvchi ushbu o'yin shakllarining barchasini dars mavzusiga, o'quvchilarning tayyorgarligiga, yoshiga qarab tanlashi shart.

Men ayrim o'yinlarni darsni qaysi etapida o'tish samarali ekaligi to'g'risida o'z fikrimni bildirib o'tmoqchman. Masalan 7-sinifda "Geografik koordinatalar" mavzusini o'rganayotganda siz koordinatalar yordamida so'zni shifrlashingiz mumkin. O'quvchlar birinchi navbatda qaysi shaharlar berilgan koordinatalarga mos kelishini aniqlashlari kerak, keyin esa berilgan so'zni aniqlashlari kerak bo'ladi. Buni siz darsni mustahkamlash qismida va yuga vazufa sifatida topshiriq qilib berishingiz mumkin bo'ladi.

$40^0\,38^1$ sh.k. va $49^0\,89^1$ shq. u. Baku
$24^0 47^1$ sh.k. va $54^0 37^1$ shq. u. Abu-Dabi
$64^0 14^1$sh.k. va $21^0 09^1$ g'. u. Reyk'yavik
$5^0 56^1$sh.k. va 02^1 g'.u. Akkra
390 551 sh.k. va 660101 shq. u. Kattaqo'rg'on
$40^0 40^1$ sh.k. va $72^0 20^1$ shq.u. Andijon
$51^0 51^1$sh.k. va $0^0 13^1$ g'.u. London
$12^0 04^1$ j.k. va $77^0 03^1$ g'.u. Lima
$18^0 91^1$ j.k. va $47^0 54^1$ shq.u Antananarivi
(Kalit so'zi BARAKALLA)

Bu topshriqni uyga ham bajarib kelishga berish mumkin. Ular o'zlarining ismlarini, familiyalarini yoki sinfdoshlarini ismini, keyingi darsda taxmin qiladigan boshqa so'zlarni shifrlashlari mumkin.

Kirish darslarda qo'llash mumkin bo'lgan o'yinlardan muammoli savollar o'yini. Bu o'yin o'quvchlarda mustaqil bilish va haqiqatni ochish jarayoniga qiziqishini chuqurlashtiradi.

Muammoli savollarga misollar qilib quydagilarni olish mumkin.

1. Nima uchun isitish quvurlarir pastda va derazalar tepada joylashgan?
2. Nima uchun oq ayiqlar pingvinlarni yemaydilar?
3. Gulfstrimdagi suv harorati +4, u issiq. Kanor oqimida suv harorati +22, lekin sovuq oqim deyiladi. Nega?
4. Yer yuzasining qaysi qismida inson qaysi tamonga yurmasin faqat shimolga qarab yurgan bo'ladi.
5. Nima uchun shmoliy kenglikda joylashgan daryolarning o'ng qirg'oqlari, janubiy kenglikdagi daryolarning chap irmoqlar ko'proq yemiriladi?
6. Kimyo korxonalarni joylashtirishda ekologik omillar nima uchun yetakch hisoblanadi?

Bu savollarga javob izlash orqali o'quvchlar geografiya faninig jamiyatdagi o'rnini ham anglab olishadi.

Pedogok N.V. Sviridovani takidlashicha o'yinni o'rni (pozitsiyalari) quydagicha:

-voqelikni modellashtirishga qaratilgan o'qitish usuli sifatida;
o'quv faoliyatini rag'batlantirishga qaratilgan o'qitish usuli sifatida;
faol o'qitish shakli sifatida (nostandart dars);

ta'lim faoliyatini tashkil etish shakli sifatida (jamoaviy ish turlaridan biri), yangi o'qitish texnologiyasi sifatida.

O‘yinga asoslangan ta’lim texnologiyasining maqsadi ijodiy qobiliyatlarni ko‘zlangan darajaga yetkazish emas, balki har bir o‘quvchining tabiiy sifatlarining namoyon bo‘lishiga yordam berishdir deb aytib o’tadi pedagok. (3)

“O‘yinga asoslangan ta’lim texnologiyasining maqsadi ijodiy qobiliyatlarni ko‘zlangan darajaga yetkazish emas, balki har bir o‘quvchining tabiiy sifatlarining namoyon bo‘lishiga yordam berishdir. O'yin orqali men o'quvchilarning shaxsiyatining ijodiy salohiyatini aniqlayman, rivojlantiraman va mustahkamlayman, chunki o'yin rivojlanishga yordam beradi, hayotiy tajribani boyitadi va haqiqiy hayotda muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat uchun "tuproq" ni tayyorlaydi. O'yin inson hayoti va faoliyati normalarini, o'quvchilar shaxsining intellektual, axloqiy va hissiy rivojlanishini aks ettiradi. O'yinlar darsning har qanday bosqichi yoki uning turi uchun universaldir.” deb takidlab o’tgan edi N.V. Sviridova. Yuqorida takidlab o’tganimdek o’yin texnalogiyasini darsni turli etaplarida qo’lay olamiz bu jihatdan u boshq texnalogiyalardn ancha ustunlik qiladi. O'qituvchi tomonidan darsning turli bosqichlarida o'tkaziladigan o'yinlar turli maqsadlarga ega. Darsning boshida o'yin bolalarni tashkil qilish va jalb qilishga, ularning faolligini rag'batlantirishga qaratilgan;
darsning o'rtasida - mavzuni o'zlashtirish;
dars oxirida - qidiruv tabiati uchun.
O'yinlar qayerda o'tkazilishiga qarab, ular sinfda yoki darsdan tashqari bo'lishi mumkin.
Didaktik maqsadlarda - yangi materialni o'rganish, bilim va ko'nikmalarni tekshirish, mustahkamlash va umumlashtirishga qaratilgan o'yinlar ham bo’ladi.

Turli mavzudagi geografik o‘yinlarni ishlab chiqish quyidagi mezonlarga javob berishi kerak deb o’ylaymiz:

1. O‘yin bir darsga mo‘ljallangan bo‘lishi kerak (40-45 daqiqa).
2. O‘yinning borishini o‘quvchilar tushunishlari qiyin bo‘lmasligi kerak.
3. O'yin uchun jihozlar osongina o'zgartirilishi kerak.
4. O'yin eskirmasligi, ya’ni yangilanib turishi kerak.
5. O'yin ommaviy bo'lib, barcha o'quvchilarni qamrab olishi kerak.
6. O'yin, unga qiziqishni saqlab qolish uchun harakatli (dinamik) bo'lishi kerak.
7. O'yin o’quvchlarni zeriktirmasligi va darsni qaysi etapida qo’lanilayotganiga qarab muddati anuq belgilangan bo’lish kerak.
8. O’yin shartlari o’quvchlarga tanish bo’lishi kerak.

O'qituvchiga o'yin natijalariga ko'ra baho qo'yish oson bo'lishi kerak va o'quvchilar darsning yakuniy bahosi qanday bo'lganini tushunishlari kerak. Muvaffaqiyatli o'yin uchun o’quvchlar o'yin asoslanadigan materialni yetarlicha bilishlari kerak. Aks holda, ular shunchaki unda qatnasha olmaydilar yoki faol ishtirok etishdan qochib passiv faoliyatga kirishishga harakat qilishadi.

O’yinlarni o’tkazishda biz nazorat shakildagi va tijorat shakildagi toifalaridan foydalanishmiz mumkin bo’ladi. O’yinlar qiziqarli bo’lishi uchun, o’quvchlarni faolligin oshirish uchun iloji boricha hali hal etilmagan muammolarni olishni tavsiya etiladi.
O’yinlarining modifikatsiyalari:

Immitatsion o’yinlar - Bunday o’yinlardan maqsad qaysidir tashkilot, muassasa va uning qismlari faoliyati andoza qilinadi. Voqealar, kishilarnig biror faoliyati (ish bitirish majlislari, rejani muhokama qilish, suhbatlar o’tkazish va b;),faoliyat holati va shartlari andoza qilib olinishi mumkin. Senariyda bo’nday o’ynash to’la tuzilmasi yozib chiqilgan va immitatsiya qilinadigan ob’ektlar va jarayonlar belgilanadi.

Operatsion o’yinlar - Bunday o’yinlarda aniq o’ziga xos voqea xodisaning bajarilishi mashq qilinadi. Operatsion o’yinlar ish jarayoniga xos modellashtiriladi Rol ijro etish o’yinlari -Unda konkret shaxsning hulqi, hatti-harakati, o’z vazifalari va majburiyatlarini bajarilish taktikasi mashq qilinadi. (4)

Yuqorida berilgan o’yin modifikarsiyalaridan ta’limning quyi pag’onalarida foydalanish ijobiy natinja berib kelmoqda.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytishmiz mumkinki o’yin tahlini amalga oshrib o’qituvch o’z oquvchlarining qiziqishlarini, ma’lumotlarni eslab qolish darajasini, o’yinni o’quvch shaxsiga ta’sir darajasini va boshqa imkoniyatlarni aniqlab olishi mumkin bo’ladi.

Shu bilan birga nazariy billarni mustahkamlanib, mazmunini to’ldiradi, geografik jarayon va hodisalarni tahlil qilish, bashorat qilish qobiliyati rivojlantiradi, hamkorlik qilish va o’zaro yordam ko’nikmalarini shakillantirish bilan birga ularda mustaqillikni oshradi.

O’yin texnalogiyasini avfzal tamonlaridan ya’na biri o’quvchlar faqat tinglavchi, kuzatuvchi sifatida ishtirok etmaydi balkim vujudga kelgan muammoni yechishda o’z aktivligini ko’rsata olish imkonini ham beradi, hamda olgan bilimlarini real hayotga tadbiq qilishlariga ham sharoit yaratib beradi.

O’quvchlardagi muloqot ko’nikmalarini rivojlanishda, muammoni guruh shaklda o’zlashtirishga imkon beradi.

Shuning uchun o’qituvchilar tomonidan maktablarda, ta’lim tashkilotlarida ta’lim olishning o’yinli texnologiyalaridan unumli foydalanish talab etiladi.

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SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ROLE AND IMPORTANCE

Annotation. *This article examines the role and importance of small business and private entrepreneurship in socio-economic development. The article provides information about the opportunities created in our country for small businesses and private entrepreneurship, and what levels have been achieved as a result.*

Keywords: *entrepreneurship, business, small business, organizational structure, society, State program, Economic development, private entrepreneurship.*

Introduction. The program of measures to counteract the global financial crisis, developed in Uzbekistan, pays special attention to the accelerated development, stimulation and support of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, which play an increasingly important role in ensuring economic growth, creating new jobs, solving employment problems, increasing incomes and well-being of the population. For the development of small business and entrepreneurial activity, one of the main tasks of a developing state in a market economy, the Government has provided numerous incentives. These advantages are effectively used by small enterprises and business entities, the number of entrepreneurs and production volumes are growing rapidly. The formation of small business and entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan has passed through many stages.

Each stage is characterized by a specific goal, direction, policy, reform issues, as well as their results, thus, thanks to economic laws, regulatory framework and mechanisms, financial assistance was provided and the development of small businesses and entrepreneurship was stimulated. [1]

Since the first days of Uzbekistan's independence, the main focus has been on strengthening the entrepreneurial spirit in society, comprehensively supporting its priority development as one of the most important factors of economic development and fostering a sense of ownership among people on this basis. In our country, the territorial and regulatory framework necessary for the organization and conduct of small business and private entrepreneurship has been created in a short time.

"On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity" [2], "On private enterprise" [3] and other laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan provide a number of advantages and opportunities in the organization of entrepreneurial activity, guarantee its support and protection. Entrepreneurship is an important factor in the development of society, especially the creation of favorable conditions for the functioning of forms of small and private entrepreneurship, facilitating the registration of newly created business entities, measures aimed at organizing the sale

of highly liquid products, raw materials and materials at open exchange auctions, making decisions by entrepreneurs on certification of products. It has opened up wide possibilities.

The measures taken in our country to form a modern, diversified and competitive economy through comprehensive support for small businesses and private entrepreneurship ensure the maintenance of consistently high rates of economic growth. In order to overcome the negative consequences of the global financial and economic crisis, ensure macroeconomic balance and sustainable economic growth, sustainable functioning of economic sectors, promote employment, clearly support exporters, enterprises of leading industries and small businesses in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 28, 2008 on amendments to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About the real sector of the economy" [3] support for enterprises, "On the program of measures to ensure the sustainable functioning of the ulaming and increase export potential" [4] was adopted.

The country's economy is stable, the creation of new seminars, groups solving ethical problems, entrances and exits abundance of diversity we offer a wide range of business and private events growth, enthusiasm and the pursuit of excellence are separate.[5]

The numerous difficulties and shortcomings observed in entrepreneurial activity confirm the need for serious support for the establishment and development of small businesses. First of all, these are difficulties related to entrepreneurial activity itself, arising from the very essence of small business organization. In many small enterprises, entrepreneurs independently handle all management functions, such as supply, trade, production organization, economics, accounting, and the like. Naturally, it is difficult for one person to perform all these difficult tricks on a professional level. Therefore, decisions made in business processes are not always effective, which is one of the main reasons for the bankruptcy of a small enterprise.

Due to the specifics of entrepreneurial activity, personal problems constantly arise, such as irregular hard work, huge responsibility, the amount of risk and irregular incomes. Also, the impact of crime on businessmen should not be overlooked. In addition, we must not forget that administrative officials, bureaucracy of officials and other negative circumstances still exist [6]. As an example, incorrect actions of the tax services, the imposition of a double fine for one mistake, excessively high penalties, the imposition of a fine without sufficient analysis and checks; the lack of necessary conditions for the entrepreneur to protect his rights and interests, failure to establish the amount of responsibility of tax officials, etc. According to the established procedure, the company can use only 5% of the funds in circulation for 35 years to purchase raw materials. These funds are not enough to solve the emerging economic issues. All this once again confirms the need to support small enterprises from the moment of their creation to the stage of sustainable operation. So who should be expected to help entrepreneurs? First of all, from friends and acquaintances. You can contact friends through old connections. Moreover, there are various associations, unions and Associations of entrepreneurs. But the most important help will come only from the state. Such support has been growing wider and stronger in recent years. New laws and decrees are being issued

aimed at developing and supporting and stimulating small businesses, as already mentioned above.

Entrepreneurship is one of the main factors of production and economy, along with land, labor, capital, and information. Business includes direct entrepreneurship, but not all businesses are entrepreneurial. When does entrepreneurial activity take place? This process occurs when the needs and demands of the market are met by creating goods and services in the business. Historically, entrepreneurship has a distant past, but the concept of entrepreneurship arose in the XVII century and in many cases acquires the same meaning as the expression “owner”. In particular, A. Smith characterizes a person engaged in entrepreneurial activity as an owner who acts riskily in order to implement any commercial idea in order to make a profit [7]. Even in modern Western literature, entrepreneurship is characterized by such signs as the art of farming for profit, economic and organizational creativity and free expression of initiative, innovation, and constant willingness to take risks. The adoption of the “Action Strategy” [8] for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 in order to improve the welfare of the people, as well as the declaration of 2018 as the Year “Support for active entrepreneurship, innovative ideas and technologies” is a vivid example of the attention paid to entrepreneurial activity in our country. A number of resolutions and decrees on the development of entrepreneurial activity in our country have also been adopted. In particular, October 5, 2016 “On additional measures to ensure accelerated development of entrepreneurial activity, comprehensive protection of private property and qualitative improvement of the business environment” [9] and February 7, 2017 “On measures to improve the effectiveness of state youth policy” “On support for the activities of the Union Youth of Uzbekistan” [10], as well as on January 7, 2018 July, decree “On the implementation of the program ”Every family entrepreneur” [11] - these resolutions make a significant contribution to the development of entrepreneurship.

Opportunities for democratic reforms, entrepreneurship and its development in our country President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev finds confirmation in his works. Uzbekistan is at a new stage of development, and entrepreneurs are at a new stage of development and the country's development strategy.It is expressed in the works of Mirziyoyev. The main factor in the socio-economic development of the developed countries of the world is entrepreneurial activity. Today, even in our country, the concepts of entrepreneurship or small business have broad roots from year to year. [12]

Private entrepreneurship and small business are identified as the main directions of our country's economy. Over the past five years, about 2,000 laws, decrees and resolutions have been adopted aimed at developing this area. On their basis, 114 licenses and permits were canceled, 33 types of activities were transferred to the notification mode. The procedures for obtaining permits have been simplified, the time frame has been reduced by an average of 2 times [13]. Many restrictions on excessive checks, cash, currency and raw materials have been lifted. As a result of the above-mentioned amenities and opportunities, the number of new entities is extremely increasing, and those that are already working are developing their activities further. Over the past five years, the number of entrepreneurs has increased

almost 3 times. Many entrepreneurs have expanded their businesses across the country, creating thousands of jobs and turning into large companies. A class of entrepreneurs with their own reputation and brand began to appear in the domestic and foreign markets.

Conclusion. Our goal is for every person living in our country to live freely, peacefully and richly, regardless of nationality, language and religion, content with their whole life. In conclusion, it can be noted that after gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has achieved and continues to achieve great success in the field of entrepreneurship and small business, as in all spheres. During the years of independence, our state created all conditions for people who want to engage in entrepreneurship. It is known that various branches of handicrafts have long been formed on the territory of Uzbekistan, and during the period of independence, large business entities arose on the basis of entrepreneurial activity of citizens engaged in the craft sector. Currently, this industry occupies a leading place not only in accelerating the pace of economic growth, but also in solving extremely important issues of employment and raising incomes for our country. Therefore, it is important to study the activities of small businesses and explore ways to solve existing problems in the industry and improve their efficiency.

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THE ROLE OF NATIONAL VALUES IN THE PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE CONDITION OF GLOBALIZATION

Abstract. *The article contains thoughts and opinions on the importance of national values in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, strengthening their civic position and activity, realizing national identity and raising the national spirit.*

Keywords: *education, upbringing, independence, patriotism, national identity, values, national values, national holidays, culture, customs, traditions, dedication, honesty, bravery, courage.*

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GLOBALLASHUV JARAYONIDA YOSHLARNI VATANPARVARLIK RUHIDA TARBIYALASHDA MILLIY QADRIYATLARNING ROLI

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada yoshlarni vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash, ularda fuqarolik pozitsiya va faollikni kuchaytirish, milliy o‘zlikni anglash hamda milliy ruhni yuksaltirishda milliy qadriyatlar muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi to‘g‘risida fikr va mulohazalar yuritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar*: ta’lim, tarbiya, mustaqillik, vatanparvarlik, milliy o‘zlik, qadriyat, milliy qadriyatlar, milliy bayramlar, madaniyat, urf-odat, an’ana, fidoyiik, sadoqatlik, halollik, jasurlik, mardlik.*

Bugun yurtimizda tinchlik va barqarorlik hukm surayotganiga qaramay, bundan buyon ham mustaqillikni asrab-avaylash, himoya qilish va mustahkamlash ustivor maqsad bo‘lib qolaveradi. Bu, bir tomondan, mustaqillik biz uchun, avvalo, o‘z taqdirimizga o‘zimiz egalik qilish huquqi, kelajagimizni o‘z qo‘limiz bilan barpo etish, yurtimiz boyliklaridan faqat xalqimiz va vatanimiz manfaati yo‘lida foydalanish huquqini bergani O‘zbekiston yoshlari ham ana shu oliy ne’matdan barhamand bo‘layotgani bilan bog‘liq bo‘lsa, ikkinchidan, mustaqillik yillarida ana shu muqaddas qadriyat va milliy an’analarga tayangan holda yashash huquqini ham berdi. Uni saqlab qolish uchun mustaqillikni asrab-avaylash kerak bo‘ladi.

Ma’lumki, mustaqillikgacha milliy o‘zlikni anglashga bo‘lgan tabiiy intilish johilona inkor etigan. Navro‘z, Ramazon, Qurbon hayiti kabi muqaddas milliy bayramlar taqiqlangan edi. Amir Temur, Imom Buxoriy , Imom Termiziy, Ahmad Farg‘oniy, Baxouddin Naqshband, Najmiddin Kubro kabi ajdodlarimizning Abdulla Qodiriy, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulhamid Cho‘lpon, Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy kabi

milliy-ozodlik harakati fidoyilarining nomlarini xalqimiz xotirasidan o‘chirib tashlashga harakat qilinar edi. Bugun mustaqillik tufayli ularning nomlari, milliy-ma’naviy qadriyatlarimiz tiklanib, o‘zligimizni chuqurroq angladik.

Bugungi yoshlar o‘z milliy tarixini mukammal o‘rganmoqda. Ona tili, madaniyat, urf-odat va an’analarining qayta tiklanib borayotgani ularni o‘zligini anglashga shart-sharoit yaratib berayotgani ham muhim yutiqdir. Bugun yoshlar shunchaki milliy-ma’naviy qadriyatlarini o‘rganib qolayotgani yo‘q. Ular dunyo xalqlari erishgan yutuqlardan bahramand bo‘lmoqda. Xorijiy davlatlarda o‘qish, bilim olib, fan-texnika yutuqlari, ilg‘or texnologiyalarni egallab jamiyatimiz ijtimoiy hayotiga joriy etish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lmoqdalar.

O‘z-o‘zidan ayonki, aholimizning aksariyat qismini tashkil etadigan yoshlarimizning hali-beri yechilmagan muammolariga e’tiborimizni jalb etish, ularni hayotimizda haqiqatdan ham hal qiluvchi kuchga aylantirish masalasi jamoatchiligimizning diqqat markazida turibdi.

Zero, yurtboshimiz qayd qilganlaridek: “Yosh avlodning fuqarolik pozitsiyasi va faolligini kuchaytirish, farzandlarimizni mustaqil fikrlaydigan, zamonaviy bilim va kasb-xunarlarni puxta egallab, xalqaro maydonda raqobatga kirisha oladigan barkamol shaxslar, yetuk mutaxassislar etib tarbiyalash bo‘yicha keng ko‘lamli ishlarni olib bormokdamiz”.[1]

Ma’lumki, tarbiya inson shaxsi ma’naviyatini, e’tiqodini, o‘zini anglash, yon-atrofga bo‘lgan munosabatini shakllantirishga qaratilgan jarayondir. Shunday ekan, ushbu jarayon mutanosibligini ta’minlashda ta’lim- tarbiya ishini uyg‘un tarzda olib borish lozim bo‘ladi. Ta’lim orqali yoshlar haytida o‘z o‘rinlarini topishda ma’lum bir kasb-hunarni o‘rganish bilan birga, o‘zlarini bo‘lajak hayotga tayyorlab boradilar.

Jamiyat yoshlar ongida ma’naviy qadriyatlarni rivojlantirmay va mustahkamlamay turib o‘z istiqboliga erisha olmaydi. “Yoshlarning huquq va manfaatlarini ta’minlash, ularning o‘qishi, mehnat qilishi, bilim olishi va qobiliyatini namoyon etishi uchun barcha sharoitlarni yaratmoqdamiz. Zero, butun xalqimiz qatori yoshlar - Yangi O‘zbekiston bunyodkorlaridir!”,[2] deb ta’kidlaydi Sh.M.Mirziyoev. Mustaqillik esa ana shu vazifani amalga oshirishning muhim sharti hisoblanadi. Xalq yoki millat o‘z taqdirini o‘zi belgilash huquqiga ega bo‘lsagina, o‘zining mustaqil taraqqiyot yo‘lini erkin belgilab olishi, yoshlarni o‘z milliy qadriyatlari negizida tarbiyalash mumkin.

Sharqda shaxs erkinligi va huquqlari, xatti- harakati, xulq – atvori, jamiyatdagi o‘rni, ma’suliyatini idrok etish darajasiga baho berilganda muayyan gurux, etnos, xalq, millat, jamiyatning manfaatlari, huquqlariga alohida qadriyat va an’analardan kelib chiqqan holda yondashiladi.

Yoshlar dunyoqarashida milliy-ma’naviy qadriyatlarga tayanish, uning talqini va jamiyatimizda iqtisodiy-siyosiy islohotlarni amalga oshirishda tutgan o‘rni bugungi muhim muammolar jumlasidandir.

Yoshlar dunyoqarashida milliy – ma’naviy qadriyatlarga tayanish muayyan maqsad va vazifalarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Ular quyidagilar :

[1] Mirziyoev Sh.M. Yangi O‘zbekiston strategiyasi. –T.: “O‘zbekiston”, 2021. 54-bet.
[2] Mirziyoev Sh.M. Yangi O‘zbekiston strategiyasi. –T.: “O‘zbekiston”, 2021. 54-bet.

Yoshlar o‘z dunyoqarashida milliy – ma’naviy qadriyatlarga tayanmasa, ularning ongi va tafakkuridan mutlaqo begona qadriyatlar joy oladi. O‘zining milliy-ma’naviy qadriyatlariga nisbatan bepisandlik bilan qarash shakllanadi.

Yoshlarning milliy- ma’naviy qadriyatlarga bo‘lgan munosabatinig hozirgi holatini o‘rganish, ularning amaliy faoliyatlarida ko‘proq qaysi qadriyatlar ustivor bo‘lib borayotganini aniqlashga yordam beradi. Bundan ko‘zlangan asosiy maqsad ularning milliy- madaniy meros va qadriyatlarga nisbatan ishonch va e’tiqodni mustahkamlashdan iborat.

Yoshlarning milliy-ma’naviy qadriyatlarga nisbatan ishonch va e’tiqodining mustahkam bo‘lishi O‘zbekiston tanlagan o‘ziga hos va mos taraqqiyot yo‘li talablaridan kelib chiqadi hamda yoshlar oldiga aniq vazifalarni qo‘yadi.[3]

Mustaqil mamlakatda har bir yoshning qaysi sog‘ada ishlashidan qat’i nazar, avvalo, ozod va erkin shaxs, inson sifatida o‘zligini anglamog‘i zarur bo‘ladi. O‘zlikni anglash esa ma’naviy qadriyatlarni chuqur o‘rganish, asrab- avaylab rivojlantirish orqali amalga oshadi.[4]

Mustaqil O‘zbekistonning kuchli davlatdan kuchli jamiyat sari taraqqiyoti davrida, asriy ma’naviy merosimiz, milliy qadriyatlarimiz, buyuk ajdodlarimizning tarixiy tajribalaridan to‘g‘ri foydalanib, ularning ibratli ishlaridan saboq olish mamlakatimizda fuqarolik jamiyati qurilishi vazifalarini amalga oshirishga, xalqimizning ma’nan yuksalishiga xizmat qiladi.

Xalqimiz mustaqillikning o‘z hayotida va taqdirida hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etganini tobora teranroq anglab yetmoqda. Bugun O‘zbekistonda yashayotgan har bir yosh mustaqillikning bergan ne’matidan barhamand bo‘lmoqda, deb ayta olamiz. Mustaqillik tufayli O‘zbekiston yoshlari o‘z taqdirini o‘zi hal etish huquqini qo‘lga kiritda. Bugun O‘zbekiston birovga qaram emas, o‘z taraqqiyot yo‘lini o‘zi belgilab, mustaqil ichki va tashqi siyosat olib bormoqda. Yoshlar ko‘z o‘ngida iqtisodiy hayot o‘zgarmoqda. Mulkning xilma- xilligiga o‘tilgani har bir yoshga o‘z xohishiga ko‘ra iqtisodiy faoliyat bilan shug‘ullanish imkoniyatini berdi. Bir tomonlama, rejali iqtisodiyot o‘rnida bozor iqtisodiyotiga asoslangan erkin mehnat faoliyati shakllanmoqda. Tadbirkorlik, fermerlik, kichik va o‘rta biznes bilan shug‘ullanish uchun imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda. Bugun O‘zbekiston o‘ziga qarashli bo‘lgan, xalqning mehnati bilan yaratilgan boylikni o‘zi o‘z ixtiyori bilan tasarruf etmoqda. Unga o‘zi egalik qilmoqda. Bugun izlanuvchan, tadbirkor, yangicha fikrlaydigan har bir kishining hayot tarzi ham o‘zgarib borayotgani shubhasiz. Bu borada davlatimiz raxbari tomonidan mamlakatimizda 2024-yilni “Yoshlar va biznesni qo‘llab quvatlash yili” deb e’lon qilinishi ayniqsa diqqatga sazovordir.

O‘zbekiston yoshlari xalqining tarixi va an’analari, milliy madaniyati, avlodlar o‘rtasidagi aloqa, o‘zlikni anglash va o‘ziga xoslikni muhim omil sifatida baholaydi.

Mustaqillik sharoitida yoshlar o‘z hayotiy tajribalarida mustaqillikning afzalligini his etib, unga ishonch bildirmoqda. Mustaqillik milliy o‘zlikni anglashning muhim sharti sifatida qadrlanmoqda hamda o‘zligini namoyon etish omili sifatida baholanmoqda.

[3] Ergashev I. Yoshlarning ijtimoiy faolligi. –T.: “Akademiya”, 2008. 15-16- betlar.
[4] Ergashev I. Yoshlarning ijtimoiy faolligi. –T.: “Akademiya”, 2008. 15- bet.

Jamiyatda yoshlar tarbiyasi muammolari har doim kunning birinchi darajali mavzularidan biri bo‘lib kelgan. Ayni paytda, dunyoda globallashuv jarayoni tezlashmoqda. Dunyo xalqlari, davlatlar o‘rtasida o‘zaro aloqalar kuchaymoqda. O‘zbekiston ham undan chetda turgani yo‘q. Turli xalqlarga xos bo‘lgan qadriyatlar O‘zbekiston yoshlari hayotiga ham ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Bunday muhit xalqaro axborot tizimi, internet, OAV, reklama, turli xil kino ko‘rsatuvlari bilan bog‘liq asarlar yoshlar ma’naviy hayotiga ta’sir ko‘rsatishi, turli xil qadriyatlarning kirib kelishiga sharoit hozirlaydi.

Uning qaysi jihatlaridan foydalanish yoki foydalanmaslikni yoshlar yaxshi bilishlari lozim. Qadriyatlarni bir- biridan farqlash, milliy qadriyatlarni yo‘qotmagan holda munosabatda bo‘lishlari muhimdir.

Yoshlar hayotida milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarning o‘rni muhim; milliy qadriyatlarni yaxshi bilmagan yoshlarning xatti- harakatlarida nosog‘lom aqidaparastlik holatlari tezroq joy oladi. Mustaqillik yangi qadriyatlar tizimiga, milliy- madaniy meros va an’analarga tayanish orqali yoshlarni umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni to‘g‘ri baholashlari yangi imkoniyatlar ochib bermoqda.

Yoshlar dunyoqarashida milliy-ma’naviy qadriyatlarni mustahkamlashdan ko‘zlangan maqsad ularni faqat o‘z qadriyatlariga tayanib yashashga o‘rgatish emas, balki shu umumbashariy qadriyatlarni ham o‘zlashtirib, mamlakatning o‘ziga hos taraqqiyoti unga bog‘liqligini hisobga olib yashashga, ishlashga da’vat etishdir.

Bundan tashqari, milliy- ma’naviy qadriyatlarni chuqur bilish yoshlar tomonidan mustaqillikni asrab-avaylash, himoya qilish va mustahkamlashga o‘zining ijobiy ta’sirini ko‘rsatadi. Bu mamlakatning istiqboldagi rivoji bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir.

Mustaqillik sharoitida milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar o‘zining haqqoniy mazmuniga ega bo‘lmoqda. Yoshlarning u to‘g‘risidagi qarashlari va munosabatlari ham o‘zgarib borib, milliy- ma’naviy qadriyatlarga umuminsoniy qadriyatning negizi sifatida qaralayotgani muhim yutiqdir.

Hozirgi davrda qo‘lga kiritilgan muhim yutiqlarimizdan biri ta’lim-tarbiyada milliy, ma’naviy qadriyatlarning ustivorligiga erishganimizdadir. Bu yosh avlodga boy tarixiy, milliy, ma’naviy merosni singdirish hamda asrlar davomida shakllangan xalq pedagogikasi an’analari asosida ta’lim-tarbiya berish demakdir. Zero Abdulla Avloniy aytganidek “Tarbiya biz uchun yo hayot yo mamot, yo najot- yo halokat, yo saodat- yo falokat masalasidir”.[5]

Shu nuqtai nazardan, yoshlar bilan bog‘liq muammolarni hal etishda milliy qadriyatlardan, ilg‘or taraqqiyotga xizmat qiluvchi diniy qadriyatlardan foydalanish, ularni zamonaviy demokratik qadriyatlar bilan uyg‘unlashtirgan holda, yosh avlodni har omonlama yetuk va barkamol qilib tarbiyalash masalasiga bugun yurtimizda katta ahamiyat berilmoqda. Chunki hozirgi globallashuv sharoitida, bir tomondan, milliy qadriyatga, ikkinchi tomondan, zamonaviy qadriyatlarga asoslangan ma’naviy-huquqiy yangilish jarayonlarini amalga oshirish alohida dolzarb bo‘lib qolmoqda.

[5] Barkamol avlod orzusi. –T.; “Sharq”, 1999, 39-bet

O‘zbek xalqining ibratomuz, ayniqsa yoshlarni tarbiyalashda katta ta’sir eta oladigan urf-odatlari, an’analari, rasm-rusumlari va marosimlari borki, bularni bugungi kunda oilada balalar ongiga, kundalik hayot tarziga singdirish yoshlarning ma’naviy taxdidlar ta’siriga tushib qolishining oldini olishdagi muhum vazifalarimizdan biri hisoblanadi.

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GLOBALIZATSIYA JARAYONLARINING MAMLAKAT TURMUSH DARAJASIGA TA’SIRI (O‘ZBEKISTON MISOLIDA)

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada globallashuv jarayonlarining mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayotiga, xususan, O‘zbekiston misolida turmush darajasiga ta’siri o‘rganiladi. Maqolada global iqtisodiy va madaniy o‘zgarishlar, innovatsiyalar, investitsiyalar va xalqaro integratsiyaning O‘zbekistonning turmush darajasiga ta'sirini tahlil qilish orqali globallashuvning ijobiy va salbiy jihatlari yoritiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar*: globallashuv, turmush darajasi, O‘zbekiston, iqtisodiy o‘sish, madaniy o‘zgarishlar, investitsiyalar, xalqaro integratsiya.*

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INFLUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES ON THE STANDARD OF LIVING IN THE COUNTRY (UZBEKISTAN AS AN EXAMPLE)

Abstract: *This article examines the impact of globalization processes on the living standards of a country, using Uzbekistan as a case study. The article analyzes the economic and cultural changes driven by globalization, innovations, investments, and international integration, and their effects on the living standards in Uzbekistan, highlighting both the positive and negative aspects of globalization.*

Keywords: *globalization, living standards, Uzbekistan, economic growth, cultural changes, investments, international integration.*

Kirish. O‘zbekiston sharoitida globallashuv, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy siyosiy va jug‘rofiy, madaniy, diniy va boshqa masalalarning xalqaro miqyosda o‘zgarishi va o‘zaro almashuv asosida dunyo miqyosida muhit yaratilishi g‘oyalariga yug‘rilgan bo‘lib. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, O‘zbekiston iqtisodiy globallashuv jarayoniga 1991-yildan, ya'ni mustaqillikni qo‘lga kiritgandan so‘ng yuzlandi. Dastlab, mamlakat o‘z iqtisodiy siyosatini ichki resurslarga va o‘z-o‘zini ta'minlashga qaratgan bo‘lsa-da, 2000-yillarning boshidan boshlab global iqtisodiyotga integratsiya qilishga harakat qila boshladi. 2016-yildan keyin esa, Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev boshchiligida iqtisodiy islohotlar va xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar ko‘rila boshlandi. Bu jarayonlar O‘zbekistonni global iqtisodiy tizim bilan yaqinlashtirishga xizmat qildi. O‘zbekiston iqtisodiy globallashuv jarayonidagi o‘zgarishlarni asosan quyidagi davrlarga bo‘lish mumkin:

- **1991-2000-yillar**: Mustaqillikdan so‘ng O‘zbekiston iqtisodiy siyosatini ichki resurslarga qaratdi. Dastlabki yillarda iqtisodiy izolyatsiya va davlat tomonidan kuchli nazorat hukm surdi.

- **2000-yillar**: Globalizatsiya jarayonlari boshlanadi, lekin O‘zbekiston hali ham iqtisodiy islohotlarni sekinlik bilan amalga oshirardi. Xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilishga qaratilgan bir necha dasturlar ishga tushirildi.

- **2016-yildan keyin**: Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev rahbarligida iqtisodiy islohotlar, xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va bozor iqtisodiyotiga o‘tishga qaratilgan keng ko‘lamli dasturlar amalga oshirila boshlandi. Mamlakatning global iqtisodiyotga integratsiya qilish jarayoni tezlashdi.

- **2020-yildan keyin**: O‘zbekiston xalqaro moliyaviy tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirdi va tashqi savdo siyosatini liberallashtirdi. Turizm, agrar soha va texnologiyalarga qaratilgan investitsiyalar oshdi.

Bu jarayonlar O‘zbekistonni global iqtisodiy tizimga kirish va rivojlantirishda muhim rol o‘ynadi. So‘nggi globallashuvga nazar tashlasak, uni beshta asosiy sababga ko‘ra birlashtirish mumkin. Bular erkin savdo, autsorsing, aloqa inqilobi, erkinlashtirish va qonunga rioya qilish. Ko‘p masalalarda davlatlarning eksport-import choralari va bojxona tariflari bekor qilinishi bilan erkin savdo davri boshlandi. Kompaniyalar turli xil va xorijiy mamlakatlarda mahsulot va xizmatlarni ishlab chiqarishni boshladilar. Shu tarzda, autsorsing ishlari boshlandi. Aloqa uzatilishi dunyoga konteynerizatsiya deb nomlangan tovarlarni tashishni va xarajatlarni kamaytirgan holda keng polosali tizimga o‘tishni osonlashtiradigan tizim bilan tajribaga ega. Agar globallashuv tanqidlariga nazar tashlasak, u iqtisodiy, inson huquqlari va madaniyat nuqtai nazaridan tanqid qilinadi. Agar buning sabablarini ko‘rib chiqsak, dunyoda boylikning umumiy o‘sishiga qaramay, ishlab chiqarilgan boylik teng taqsimlanmaydi degan tanqid bor. Gumanitar yo‘nalishlar nuqtai nazaridan, ba'zi kompaniyalarda ishchilarni, ayniqsa poyabzal va kiyim-kechaklarni juda kam daromad olish uchun juda ko‘p soat ishlashi inson huquqlarining buzilishi deb hisoblanadi. Tanqidlarning madaniy o‘lchovi haqida gap ketganda, mahalliy ishlab chiqaruvchilarning mavjudligi va xalqaro bazaga asoslangan kompaniyalarning jahon bozoriga tarqalishi kabi tanqidlar mavjud. Globallashuvning yaxshi ko‘zga tashlanadigan, ijobiy xususiyatlari Texnologik va aloqa vositalarining rivojlanishi bilan u turli madaniyatlar, tillar, hayot, ta'lim va ish imkoniyatlari nuqtai nazaridan xilma-xillik va farqlanishni ta'minlashga yordam beradi. Ba'zi hollarda ishsizlikni keltirib chiqarish bilan bir qatorda, globallashuv ko‘plab odamlarning shu yo‘l bilan boyib ketishiga imkon berdi va bu ko‘plab mamlakatlarning eksporti o‘sishiga olib keldi. Shu tarzda o‘z xarajatlarini kamaytiradigan kompaniyalar iste'molchilarni tejashga yordam berdi. Bu tashqi savdo va iqtisodiy o‘sishga ham ta'sir qiladi. Globallashuvning bizning nuqtai nazarimizdagi, salbiy xususiyatlari, Dunyo globallashuvi olib borgan ijobiy o‘zgarishlar bilan bir qatorda, salbiy ta'sirlar ham mavjud. Masalan, boshqa mamlakatlarga qaraganda kichikroq bo‘lgan va globallashuv jarayoni endigina boshlangan mamlakatlar; boshqa mamlakatda iqtisodiy inqirozning globallashuv ta'siridan, ishsizlik oqibatlari bilan ta'sir ko‘rsatadigan ushbu jarayonni kuzatadi. Raqobatdan tashqari, xalqaro va yirik firmalar birinchi o‘ringa chiqadi; mahalliy va kichik firmalar fonda. Rivojlangan davlatlar birinchi o‘ringa chiqsa, kam rivojlangan davlatlar orqada qolmoqdalar. Bu daromad taqsimotiga ta'sir qiladi va ekologik

muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Har bir rivojlanish darajasining salbiy va ijobiy tamonlari bo‘lgani singari glabalizatsiya jarayonlarining ham ikkala tamonini ko‘rib chiqdik. Shu bilan birga iqtisodiy jarayonlarda globalizatsiya jarayoni bir necha asosiy bosqichda rivojlantirishi bilan ahamiyatga molik sanaldi: jumladan.

– Tijorat va investitsiyalar:
– Texnologiya va innovatsiyalar:
– Xalqaro hamkorlik:
– Savdo va investitsiya tizimining liberallashuvi:
– Turizm va servis sohalarini rivojlantirish:

Dastlab, mamlakatlar o‘rtasidagi savdo va investitsiyalar ko‘paydi. O‘zbekiston xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilishga qaratilgan dasturlarni amalga oshira boshladi, bu esa iqtisodiy o‘sishni ta'minladi. O‘zbekiston xorijiy texnologiyalarni joriy qilishga intildi, bu esa ishlab chiqarishni modernizatsiya qilish va samaradorlikni oshirishga yordam berdi. Bundan tashqari xalqaro moliyaviy tashkilotlar, masalan, Jahon Banki va Xalqaro Valyuta Jamg‘armasi bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirdi, iqtisodiy islohotlar va loyiha tashabbuslarini qo‘llab-quvvatladi. 2020-yildan boshlab O‘zbekiston savdo va investitsiya siyosatini liberallashtirdi, bozor mexanizmlarini kuchaytirdi va xorijiy kompaniyalar uchun sharoitlarni yaxshiladi. Turizmni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan dasturlar amalga oshirildi, bu esa mamlakatni global iqtisodiyotga integratsiya qilishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘ldi. Bu jarayonlar O‘zbekistonning global iqtisodiyotga kirishiga yordam berib, iqtisodiy o‘sishni ta'minlashga xizmat qildi. Bundan tashqari O‘zbekistonning globalizatsiya jarayonidagi tub o‘zgarishlarini, iqtisodiy islohotlar samarasi bilan amalga oshirish anchayin unimli sanaladi. 2016-yildan boshlab iqtisodiy islohotlar dasturi doirasida bozor iqtisodiyotiga o‘tish va davlat nazoratini kamaytirish amalga oshirildi. iqtisodiy islohotlar tashabbusi bilan davlat yoki mintaqaning iqtisodiy tizimini takomillashtirish, samaradorligini oshirish va barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlash maqsadida amalga oshiriladigan chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirildi. O‘zbekistondada amalga oshirilayotgan iqtisodiy islohotlar quyidagi asosiy yo‘nalishlarni o‘z ichiga oladi:

– bozor iqtisodiyotiga o‘tish;
– davlat nazoratini kamaytirish;
– xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish;
– tashqi savdo siyosatini liberallashtirish;
– sanoat va qishloq xo‘jaligini modernizatsiya qilish;
– ijtimoiy islohotlar;
– moliya va bank islohotlari;

Davlat tomonidan boshqariladigan iqtisodiy tizimdan bozor mexanizmlariga asoslangan iqtisodiyotga o‘tish. Bu erda talab va taklif asosida narxlar shakllanishi bilan ahamiyatli hisobladi. Davlatning iqtisodiyotdagi rolini qisqartirish va xususiy

sektorni rivojlantirish. Bu orqali raqobatni oshirish va iqtisodiy samaradorlikni yaxshilash maqsad qilinadi. Xorijiy investorlar uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratish va investitsiyalarni jalb qilishga qaratilgan siyosat. Investitsiya muhiti yaxshilaydi, hamda xorijiy investorlar uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratildi, bu esa iqtisodiy o‘sishni rag‘batlantirdi. Xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish — bu mamlakat iqtisodiyoti uchun muhim omil bo‘lib, quyidagi asosiy yo‘nalishlarni o‘z ichiga oladi: Investitsiya muhitini yaxshilash uchun siyosiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash, qonunchilik va tartibga solish sohalarida islohotlar o‘tkazish zarurligini mujassam etadi. Bu iqtisodiy o‘sish va texnologik taraqqiyotga xizmat qiladi. Xorijiy investitsiyalarni rag‘batlantirish uchun soliq imtiyozlari va boshqa iqtisodiy stimullar taqdim etish. Bu, investorlar uchun jalb qiluvchi omil bo‘lishi mumkin. Transport, kommunikatsiya, energiya va boshqa infratuzilma sohalarini rivojlantirish orqali investitsiya uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratish. Bunda asosiy maqsad savdo to‘siqlarini kamaytirish, bojxona tariflarini pasaytirish va eksport-importni osonlashtirish orqali savdo faoliyatini rivojlantirish qaratiladi. Zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish va ishlab chiqarishni samarali boshqarish orqali sohalarni rivojlantirish, iqtisodiy o‘sishni ijtimoiy farovonlik bilan birlashtirish, ta'lim va sog‘liqni saqlash sohalarini rivojlantirish, moliya sektori va bank tizimini modernizatsiya qilish, kredit olish sharoitlarini yaxshilash va moliyaviy xizmatlarni kengaytirish. O‘zbekistondagi iqtisodiy islohotlar global iqtisodiyotga integratsiyalashishga va barqaror iqtisodiy o‘sishga xizmat qiladi. O‘zbekistonda xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish maqsadida ko‘plab islohotlar va dasturlar amalga oshirilmoqda, bu esa mamlakat iqtisodiy glabalizatsiyasini ta'minlaydi va global iqtisodiyotga integratsiyasini kuchaytiradi. O‘zbekistonning xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan sa'y-harakatlari mamlakatning iqtisodiy o‘sishi, barqaror rivojlanishi va global iqtisodiyotga integratsiyasi uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. O‘zbekistonda turizm va servis sohasining rivojlanishi mamlakat iqtisodiyotini diversifikatsiyalashga, yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratishga va xalqaro aloqalarni kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytish kerakki, globalizatsiya O‘zbekistonda — o‘zining unikalligi va ustun taraflarini nazarda tutadigan, jahon trendlari va bozor chaqiriqlarini puxta o‘rgangan holda aholining bilim darajasini oshirish va bosqichma-bosqich integratsiyani qamrab oladigan mamlakat darajasidagi maqsadli yondashuv bo‘lib chiqmoqda.

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O‘ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTIDAGI 2017-2023 YILLARDAGI IQTISODIY FAOLLIK BAROMETRI: HUDUDLAR KESIMIDA

Аннотация: *Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotidagi 2017-2023 yillar davridagi iqtisodiy faollik dinamikasi hududlar kesimida tahlil qilinadi. Hududlar bo‘yicha iqtisodiy o‘sish ko‘rsatkichlari, investitsiyalar, sanoat rivojlanishi va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlar asosida barometr tuzilgan bo‘lib, mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotlarning o‘zgarishlari yoritiladi.*

Калит сўзлар*: iqtisodiy faollik, O‘zbekiston, hududlar, iqtisodiy o‘sish, investitsiyalar, sanoat rivoji, barometr.*

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BAROMETER OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN FOR 2017-2023: BY REGION

Abstract*: This article analyzes the dynamics of economic activity in Uzbekistan for the period of 2017-2023 across regions. A barometer of economic growth is constructed based on regional indicators of investments, industrial development, and socio-economic factors, revealing changes in the regional economies.*

Keywords*: economic activity, Uzbekistan, regions, economic growth, investments, industrial development, barometer.*

Kirish. Mamlakatimizning iqtisodiy rivojlanishi yalpi ichki mahsulot YaIM ning barqaror o‘sishi bilan harakterlanadi, mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotidgi tub o’zgarishlar iqtisodiyotning barcha sohalari singari yalpi ichki mahsulotlar zamirida 2017-2023-yillarda kesimida 1,4 barobarga oshganligi bilan tavsiflanadi. YaIMning yiliga o‘rtacha 5,4 foiz o‘sishiga aosiy sabab ko‘rsatgichlaridan biri asosan xizmat ko‘rsatishdir, yillar salmog’ida bu samaradorlik 2,4 foizda ko‘rsatgan bo‘lsa, sanoat 1,5 % tarmoqlari salmoqli hissa qo‘shdi.

Statestik ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, mamlakatimizning 6 ta hududi Toshkent shahri, Sirdaryo, Jizzax, Xorazm, Andijon, Toshkent viloyatlari izchil rivojlanayotgan hududlar guruhidan joy oldi. Ma’lumot uchun: IFBni baholashda ishlab chiqarish, tadbirkorlik faolligi hamda hududlarning jozibadorligini aks ettiruvchi 3 ta blok va 13 ta ko‘rsatkichdan foydalaniladi. Rivojlangan Toshkent shahri va Toshkent viloyatida iqtisodiy faollik asosan sanoat 1,6 barobar, qurilish 2,1 barobardan ortiq, xizmatlar 1,8 barobardan 2,4 barobarga, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish esa 1,9 barobar talqin etildi. Turli sohalardagi o‘sish hamda faoliyat ko‘rsatayotgan kichik biznes subyektlari sonining 2,2 barobar ortishi hisobiga

ta’minlandi. Buning natijasida mazkur hududlarning YaIMdagi mavqei mustahkamlandi. YaHMning YaIMdagi ulushi 2017-yildagi 25 foizdan 2023-yilda 27,2 foizga oshdi. Rivojlanish darajasi nisbatan past bo‘lgan Jizzax va Xorazm viloyatlarida esa sanoat o‘sish 1,6 barobardan ortiq, qurilish va xizmatlar 2 barobar, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish 3,5 barobardan ortiq, tovar va xizmatlar eksporti 2,4 hajmdan 3,3 barobarga yetganini ko‘rish mumkin, bundan tashqari ro‘yxatga olingan korxonalar 2,4 barobar va yangi tashkil etilgan 2,6 barobardan ortiq KBSning ortishi iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning asosiy omili bo‘ldi. IFBning 2 ta ko‘rsatkichi faoliyat ko‘rsatmayotgan va o‘z faoliyatini to‘xtatgan KBS sonining ko‘payishi bo‘yicha salbiy tendensiya qayd etilganiga qaramay, Jizzax va Xorazm viloyatlarining rivojlanish dinamikasi yetakchi pozitsiyalar bo‘yicha jadal o‘sish kuzatilgan ko‘rsatkichlarning ko‘pligi (mos ravishda 8 ta va 10 ta) bilan ahamiyatlidir. Natijada ushbu hududlarda aholi jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keladigan YaHM ko‘rsatkichining YaIM ko‘rsatkichiga biroz yaqinlashishi kuzatildi. Masalan, YaIM va Jizzax viloyatida aholi jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keladigan YaHM o‘rtasidagi farq 2017-yildagi 1,8 barobardan bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, bu ko‘rsatgich 2023-yilda 1,3 barobarga kamaydi. Shu bilan birga, hududlarning iqtisodiy faolligini ta’minlashda ishbilarmonlik muhiti va tadbirkorlik faoliyatini yaxshilash masalalarini hal etish davr talabiga aylanib bormoqda. “O‘zbekiston-2030” strategiyasida “drayver” tarmoqlarni rivojlantirish va hududlar salohiyatidan to‘liq foydalanish, 2030-yilga borib, iqtisodiyot hajmini 2 barobar oshirish va “daromadi o‘rtachadan yuqori bo‘lgan mamlakatlar” qatoriga kirish rejalashtirilgan. Hududlarning iqtisodiy rivojlanishini ta’minlash uchun quyidagi chora-tadbirlar ko‘zda tutilgan: - hududlarning ishlab chiqarish faolligini oshirishda – har bir hududda zamonaviy texnologik sanoat zonalarini tashkil etish, sanoat kooperatsiyasini yo‘lga qo‘ygan korxonalarni faol rag‘batlantirish tizimini joriy etish, aholi soni 300 ming nafardan ortiq bo‘lgan shahar va tumanlarda IT xizmatlari, ta’lim, tibbiy xizmatlar, turizm xizmatlari, mehmonxona boshqaruvi, ovqatlanish va transport xizmatlarini rivojlantirish; - hududlar jozibadorligini oshirishda – hududlarning investitsiya reytingini joriy etish, salohiyat va imkoniyatlardan kelib chiqib, har bir hududning investorlar uchun jozibadorligini yanada oshirish, kichik va o‘rta biznesni rag‘batlantirish, xalqaro bozorlarga olib chiqish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish; - hududlarda tadbirkorlik faolligini oshirishda – tadbirkorlarga «tayyor biznes» shaklida bino berish mexanizmini keng joriy etish, soliq tizimini to‘liq raqamlashtirish, soddalashtirish va barcha tadbirkorlar uchun teng imkoniyatlar yaratish. IFB hududlardagi iqtisodiy o‘sish tendensiyasini aks ettiradi hamda nomutanosibliklarni kamaytirish choralarini ko‘rish, shu bilan birga hududlarda ishbilarmonlik faolligini oshirish chorasini topish uchun samarali vositadir.

Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi, Toshkent shahri va viloyatlar bo‘yicha IFBni baholashda 12 ta statistik ko‘rsatkichni o‘z ichiga olgan 3 tasi tarkibiy qismdan iborat bo‘lsa, sanoat, tadbirkorlik, tashqi savdo faoliyati bo‘yicha nisbiy taqqoslash va “Pattern” usullari qo‘llanildi. 2017—2022-yillar bo‘yicha baholash natijalariga ko‘ra, quyidagilar aniqlandi:

Iqtisodiy faollikning nisbatan yuqori darajasi Toshkent shahri, Jizzax, Namangan, Andijon, Xorazm viloyatlarida BEA indeksi 0,500 dan yuqori qayd etildi. Ushbu hududlar guruhi; Jizzax viloyatidan tashqari IFBda dinamik iqtisodiy

o‘sish 2017 - 2022-yillardagi YHM o‘sishi respublika ko‘rsatkichidan yuqori — 128 % asosan sanoat ishlab chiqarishi, chakana savdo, qurilish ishlari, tovarlar va xizmatlar eksporti hisobiga kuzatilmoqda. YHMning mo‘tadil o‘sishiga 2017—2022-yillarda 123,7 % qaramay, Jizzax viloyati IFBning yuqoriligi iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari sanoat, xizmat ko‘rsatish, tadbirkorlik (mavjud kichik biznes subyektlarining o‘sishini) hamda zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etishni rag‘batlantirish (mashina va uskunalar importi) hisobiga ta’minlanmoqda; Shu bilan birga, IFB Jizzax, Namangan, Andijon, Xorazm viloyatlari iqtisodiy rivojlanish darajasining oshishida ham o‘z aksini topdi.

O‘rtacha faollik darajasiga ega bo‘lgan ikkinchi guruhdan Samarqand, Farg‘ona, Surxondaryo, Navoiy viloyatlari joy olgan bo‘lib, ushbu guruhda tadbirkorlik yaxshi rivojlangan, lekin ishlab chiqarish sur’ati nisbatan past (IFB indeksi = 0,400-0,500) ko‘rsatdi. Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi, Buxoro, Qashqadaryo, Surxondaryo va Toshkent viloyatlarining nisbatan past iqtisodiy faolligi (IFB indeksi 0,400 dan past) tabiiy resurslar va xomashyo resurslaridan samarali foydalanishni inobatga olgan holda eksportga yo‘naltirilgan tayyor mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini joylashtirishni qayta ko‘rib chiqishni talab etadi. Ushbu muammo iqtisodiyoti agrar yo‘nalishga ega hududlar Buxoro, Qashqadaryo, Surxondaryo viloyatlari, YHMda qishloq xo‘jaligining ulushi 40 % dan ortiq, sanoatning ulushi esa 17-18 %, hamda iqtisodiy rivojlanish darajasi past bo‘lgan hududlar Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi, Qashqadaryo, Farg‘ona, Surxondaryo viloyatlari, YHMning aholi jon boshiga ko‘rsatkichi mamlakat miqyosidagi ko‘rsatkichdan 1,6-2 marotaba past uchun ham dolzarb sanaladi.

1-jadval

2017-2023-yillarda O‘zbekiston hududlarining iqtisodiy fallik barometri (IFB)

I guruh hududlari Iqtisodiy faollik darajasi nisbatan yuqori				
№	Hududlar kesimida	Ishlab chiqarish faolligi	Tadbirkorlik faolligi	Tashqi savdo faolligi
1	Jizzax	4	8	1
2	Toshkent shahri	1	6	7
3	Namangan	2	9	3
4	Andijon	5	13	2
5	Xorazm	3	10	5
6	Samarqand	6	3	6
7	Farg’ona	10	4	4
8	Surxondaryo	3	5	11
9	Navoiy	9	1	9
10	Qoraqalpog’iston Respubilkasi	4	7	14
11	Buxoro	8	11	10
12	Qashqadaryo	11	2	12
13	Sirdaryo	7	14	8
14	Toshkent	5	12	13

Umuman olganda, hududlarning 2017-2022-yillardagi IFB darajasi nisbatan past rivojlangan hududlar (Jizzax, Namangan, Xorazm viloyatlari)ning iqtisodiy salohiyatini oshirishga xizmat qildi. Ayni paytda tadbirkorlik va biznesni kengaytirish hududlarning ishlab chiqarish va eksport salohiyatini oshirishning yetakchi bo‘g‘iniga aylanmoqda.

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MOLIYAVIY HOLAT TO`G`RISIDAGI HISOBOTNI MHXS TALABLARI ASOSIDA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada moliyaviy holat to‘g‘risidagi hisobot 1-Moliyaviy hisobotlarni taqdim etish MHXS tomonidan tartibga solinishi xususida so‘z yuritiladi. Shuningdek, standartga muvofiq, balansda hisobot davri oxiridagi korxonaning aktivlari, majburiyatlari va kapitalining qiymati to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlar oshkor etilishi kerakligi borasida takliflar beriladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *MHXS, moliyaviy holat, xorijiy investitsiyalar, buxgalteriya balansi, xalqaro bozor.*

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IMPROVING THE REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT ON THE BASIS OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF MHSS

Abstract: *The article deals with the regulation of financial statements 1- also, in accordance with the standard, suggestions are made that information on the assets, liabilities and value of the capital of the enterprise at the end of the reporting period should be disclosed in the balance sheet.*

Keywords: *MHXS, financial situation, foreign investments, accounting balance, international market.*

Ma’lumki, MHXSga muvofiq buxgalteriya balansi xalqaro bozorda faoliyat yurituvchi, xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qiluvchi yoki qonun talablariga muvofiq bunday hisobotlarni taqdim etishi shart bo‘lgan kompaniyalarda tuziladi. Odatda bular ochiq aksiyadorlik jamiyatlari, banklar, sug‘urta kompaniyalari va qimmatli qog‘ozlarni birjada joylashtiruvchi emitent kompaniyalardir. MHXS balansi tashqi foydalanuvchilar - aktsiyadorlar, kreditorlar va biznes investorlari uchun mo‘ljallangan, chunki kompaniya menejerlari boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilishlari uchun ichki hisobotdan foydalaniladi. Moliyaviy holat to‘g‘risidagi hisobot soliq organiga taqdim etilmaydi, u manfaatdor shaxslar uchun ochiq bo‘lib e'lon qilinadi. Hisobotda odatda qo‘yidagilar ko‘rib chiqiladi:

- korxona mulkining tarkibi va tuzilishi;
- aktivlarni sotib olish manbalari - ustav kapitali va majburiyatlar;
- aylanma mablag‘larning harakatchanligi va aylanmasi; qarzlarning holati va dinamikasi;
- yakuniy moliyaviy natija (foyda va zarar).

Ushbu ko‘rsatkichlar yordamida tashqi foydalanuvchilar tashkilotning nimaga egalik qilishini, tashkilotning kimga va qancha qarzdorligini, qarzlarni o‘z vaqtida to‘lay olishini aniqlaydilar. Ushbu savollarga berilgan javoblarga asoslanib, investorlar va kreditorlar kompaniyaga sarmoya kiritish, qarz vositalariga egalik

qilish yoki sotib olish, kreditlar berish yoki qaytarish, qimmatli qog‘ozlarni sotib olish yoki hatto biznesni sotish to‘g‘risida qaror qabul qiladilar. Moliyaviy jihatdan sog‘lom kompaniya har doim o‘z kapitali va majburiyatlari yig‘indisiga teng aktivlar summasiga ega bo‘ladi. Bu shuni anglatadiki, kompaniya ma'lum miqdordagi sof aktivlarga ega - bu aksiyadorlarga tegishli bo‘lgan va korxona tugatilgan taqdirda ularning qo‘lida qoladi. Bu ko‘rsatkich aktivlar miqdori va majburiyatlar miqdori o‘rtasidagi farq sifatida qaraladi. Bankrotlik holatida buxgalteriya balansi boshqa rasmni ko‘rsatadi: majburiyatlar miqdori aktivlar miqdoridan oshadi. Masalan, agar korxona balansida qimmatbaho mulk bo‘lmasa va ustav kapitalining miqdori minimal bo‘lsa, bu korxona yopilganda investorlarda tugatish kvotasi qolmaydi, degan ma'noni anglatadi. Hisobotning tuzilishi ko‘p hollarda belgilangan parametrlarga qat’iy rioya qilishni talab qilmaydi, lekin Xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standarti MHXSda "Moliyaviy hisobotlarni taqdim etish" da ko‘rsatilgan ba’zi majburiy moddalarga ega bo‘lishi kerak.

UFRSga muvofiq, balansdagi aktivlar joriy va uzoq muddatli, majburiyatlar esa uzoq muddatli (to‘lov muddati 1 yildan ortiq) va qisqa muddatli (bir yildan kam) bo‘linadi. Ushbu tasniflash balans likvidlik asosida tuzilgan hollar bundan mustasno, qo'llaniladi. Aylanma yoki aylanma aktivlar hisobot davridan keyin 1 yil ichida yoki operatsion tsikl davomida foydalaniladigan aktivlardir. Bunga kompaniyaning inventarlari, investitsiyalar, debitorlik qarzlari va pul mablag'lari kiradi. Bunday aktivlar korxonaning uzluksiz ishlashi uchun zarur. Aylanma aktivlar bir yildan ortiq xizmat qiladi va asosiy vositalar, nomoddiy aktivlar, investitsion mulk, rivojlanish natijalari, moliyaviy aktivlar, ijaraga olingan aktivlar va kechiktirilgan soliq aktivlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Qisqa muddatli majburiyatlar bir yil ichida to'lanishi kerak bo'lgan majburiyatlardir. Bu kreditorlik qarzlari, xodimlar uchun xarajatlar va boshqa operatsion xarajatlardir. Uzoq muddatli aktivlar ssudalar va qarzlar, taxminiy majburiyatlardir. MHXSga muvofiq buxgalteriya balansining o'ziga xos shakli mavjud emas, chunki standart (MHXS) 1 umumiy moliyaviy hisobotda standart jadval yoki qatorlarni to'ldirish bo'yicha ko'rsatmalarni o'z ichiga olmaydi. Bu shuni anglatadiki, kompaniyalar har qanday shaklda hisobot tuzishlari mumkin, faqat bitta talab - yuqorida muhokama qilingan maqolalarning minimal to'plami oshkor etilishi kerak.

Ma‘lumki, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Iqtisodiyot va moliya vazirligi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Soliq qo‘mitasi bilan birgalikda 2023-yil yakunlari bo‘yicha moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga muvofiq, moliyaviy va soliq hisobotlarini taqdim etish bo‘yicha “Buxgalteriya hisobi to‘g‘risida”gi Qonunga muvofiq, xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlarining buxgalteriya hisobini yuritish va moliyaviy hisobotlarni tuzishga doir qoidalari buxgalteriya hisobi standartlari asosida amalga oshiriladi, shuningdek, xalqaro standartlar asosida tuziladigan moliyaviy hisobotga doir talablar moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlarida (MHXS) belgilandi. E’tiborlisi, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 24-fevraldagi 4611-sonli “Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o‘tish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi qaroriga muvofiq, aksiyadorlik jamiyatlari, tijorat banklari, sug‘urta tashkilotlari va yirik soliq to‘lovchilar toifasiga kiritilgan yuridik shaxslar (keyingi o‘rinlarda – tashkilotlar) 2021-yil 1-yanvardan boshlab, MHXS asosida buxgalteriya

hisobi yuritilishini tashkil etishi va 2021-yil yakunlaridan boshlab moliyaviy hisobotni MHXS asosida tayyorlashi, qonun hujjatlarida MHXSga o‘tishning ertaroq muddatlari nazarda tutilgan yuridik shaxslar bundan mustasno ekanligi belgilandi. Eng muhimi moliyaviy hisobotni ixtiyoriy ravishda MHXSga muvofiq tayyorlaydigan tashkilotlar buxgalteriya hisobining milliy standartlari (BHMS) bo‘yicha moliyaviy hisobot taqdim etishdan ozod etilishi belgilandi.

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INCREASING STUDENTS COMMUNICATION SKILLS AND SPEECH ETIQUETTE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

Abstract: *This article is investigating verbal communication research in teaching the English language, its importance, and necessity in daily human life. The article shows how the teacher should help students to improve and develop their verbal communication skills. For this point, there are given some useful and effective techniques with methods in teaching the English language, which we have to use for developing students' verbal communication skills and speech etiquette. The chosen topic is relevant to the fact that verbal communication and speech etiquette have a key place in a person's successful life; therefore many researchers and article readers are interested in this topic. Speech etiquette is a component in the linguistic cultural picture of the world, as well as possessions and understanding of speech etiquette depends on the people behavior. Speech etiquette plays a special role in the foreign language study.*

Keywords: *English Language, Verbal Communication, Skills, Language Teaching, Speech Etiquette, Learning, Ethics*

The relationship between language and its meaning is not straight forward, one reason for this is the complicated limitlessness of modern language semantics, including English. Language is productive in the sense that there is an infinite number of words and phrases. There is no limit to a language's vocabulary, as new words are introducing daily. Words are not the only things we need to communicate, although they are closely related to verbal and nonverbal symbols in terms of how we make the meaning of language. Every symbol represents some meaning related to a certain activity.

Verbal communication helps express various needs, and in asking questions, that provide us with specific information. Verbal communication is also used in describing things, events, occasions, people, and ideas, by helping people to inform, persuade, and to take into consideration. In other words, verbal expressions help us to communicate with others in explaining our observations, thoughts, feelings, and needs.

Good communication skills are a self-confidence source, enabling a person to exert more control in their life by obtaining knowledge, research effectively, conceptualize, organize, and present ideas and arguments. Verbal communication skills are a necessary tool for prospering in any subject; even learning these skills will take time, better practices can help students to learn quickly and apply knowledge in work. In addition, with improved communication skills, students will have the confidence and knowledge to not only get a good job but to perform well in interviews. Communication skills are considered as an ability used to give and receive different kinds of information, similarly, in the development of personality

throughout human being existence. During this period, communication becomes essential for personal growth, through which communicating people will find themselves, develop self-confidence, and define the relationship with the surrounding environment. The failure in building good communication skills will happen when people do not want to understand other's opinions, thoughts, ideas, and feelings.

Particularly, there given methods to help students in improving their verbal communication skills and speech etiquette, by the following elements: how to choose words and vocabulary for this or that conversation topic, using key phrases through different dialogues; by watching movies students will be able to understand the language, eye contact, accents; and how to paraphrase and summarize the spoken language, and respond to different types of questions. This article has an actual place in linguistics because important role of verbal communication and speech etiquette in language learning and teaching process. The topic closely connected with methodology, owing to essential methods in teaching verbal communication skills and speech etiquette.

For teachers, it is highly important to have enough skills to communicate effectively, because they considered as one of the necessary determinants in teaching and learning success. In addition to transferring knowledge, the word "educate" is supposed to train learners verbal skills to develop themselves, the impact of higher education, the economy and the broader society transformed along time in various ways.

In carrying out the learning process, teachers should combine their verbal and nonverbal communication skills; the ability of teachers in applying these types of communication can help improve both, teachers and students impressions in the process of teaching and learning. The teacher is the one who always explains and presents learning material to the class, for this purpose, the teacher should exhibit enough speaking with writing skills. The teacher is required to understand students' verbal communication and be able to help students improve their verbal communication abilities. Verbal communication skills, either they are oral or written; involve vocabulary, mastering skills in choosing the right words to give meaning to the audience. Verbal abilities also concern with skills to organize the words logically.

Participants in this study are teacher and students conducting education process. Students' and teacher's good and adequate communication shows their ethical level in the process of learning and teaching the language. Ethics is one of the most important things, which people need daily everywhere. Here we want to emphasize the regulation of ethical communication in foreign language teaching. Ethics is a branch of philosophy and it has been studied for thousands of years by many researchers.

In communication studies, curricula and ethics are often considered as a central place in service-learning courses, community-engaged activity, and communication activism where students come face-to-face with the harsh realities experienced by society. For some students, it may be the first time they witness and interact with people suffering from lack of basic resources, and sufficient

educational opportunities, or subject to environmental hazards, to name just a few persistent inequities. These experiences lend themselves to a rich consideration of communication ethics situated at the individual, organizational, and systemic levels to understand how one voice intersects with others to affirm the dignity of all people as well as promoting learning and competence in everyday communication, as well as social changes through a broad and systemic transformation; ethical communication is necessary for social media, also impacting governmental regulation on ethics.

Competent and skilled communicators are ethical communicators who take responsibility for a message's creation, impact, and effects in a diverse range of contexts, including mass media, interpersonal, intercultural, professional, and public areas. Stimulating the moral imagination is a key factor that helps students to recognize issues of communication ethics.

There are some characteristics of effective verbal communicators which are very necessary, including active listening, adaptability, adapting one's communication styles to support the situation, clarity, confidence and assertiveness, constructive feedback to giving and receiving it, emotional intelligence for identifying and managing teacher emotions, as well as students emotions, empathy, interpersonal skills as social skills which are especially useful in building strong arguments, interpretation of language, open-mindedness, patience, simplifying the complex, and storytelling.

Recording students reading selected text or videotaping group presentations is an excellent method for assessing their communication strengths and weaknesses. Students can reflect on their oral performance in small groups. Then, ask each student to analyze the others so that they can get used to receiving constructive criticism. Besides these techniques and methods, there are other activities for improving students verbal communication skills, such as role-playing, which showed effective results from previous experiences. Effective verbal communication skills include more abilities than just speech. Verbal communication encompasses both how to deliver messages and how to receive. Communication is a necessary skill, which is important to every student, teacher, and person, even to workers, who can convey information clearly and effectively to be highly valued by employers. Employees who can interpret messages and act appropriately on the information they receive have a better chance in their job excellence. Without speech etiquette, it is impossible to join and maintain the communication, or to complete it. Speech etiquette considered as a set of requirements to the certain form, content, order, character and situational relevance of statements adopted in this culture.

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RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH VOSITASI SIFATIDA MAKTAB O'QUV JARAYONI SIFATINI BOSHQARISHNING PEDOGOGIK SHART SHAROITLARI

Annotatsiya. *Maqolaning maqsadi - umumiy ta'lim muassasalarida raqamli texnologiyalaridan foydalanish muammolarini ochib berish. Maqolada raqamlashtirishning ta'lim sifatiga ta'sirini ko'rib chiqishga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan, ta'limda axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish misollari ochib berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *raqamlashtirish, axborot texnologiyalari tizim va amaliy dasturlar ta'lim jarayoni; kompyuterlashtirish,raqamli tizimlashtirish.axbarot maydoni.*

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PEDAGOGICAL PREREQUISITES FOR MANAGING THE QUALITY OF THE SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL PROCESS AS A MEANS OF INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES.

Abstract. *The purpose of the article is to reveal the problems of using digital technologies in general educational institutions. The article focuses on considering the impact of digitization on the quality of education, reveals examples of the use of information technologies in education.*

Key words: *digitalization, information technology system and practical programs educational process; computerization, digital systematization, information field.*

Hozirgi kundagi jadalrivojlanayotgan davrda Ilmiy-texnik sohadagi yutuqlar raqamli texnologiyalar va axborot texnologiyalarining rivojlanishini belgilaydi. Nafaqat kompyuterlar, balki raqamli texnologiyalari ham yuqori darajada o'zgarganligi, ularning analitik va haqiqiy didaktik imkoniyatlari kengayganligi sababli, raqamli texnologiyalari aqliy, ijodiy, kommunikativ va ijro faoliyatining yangi darajasini ifodalaydi va faoliyat va ta'limning turli jihatlarini tubdan qayta qurishga olib keladi. Bugungi kunda texnik, axborot-kommunikatsiya imkoniyatlaridan ta'lim maqsadlarida foydalanish muhimligini ko'rsatadi. Shu munosabat bilan Zamonaviy kompyuterlarning salohiyati ta'lim tizimining ehtiyojlarini qay darajada qondirishi mumkinligini aniqlash muhimdir.

Raqamli tizimlashtirish-bu o'quv tizimlarining yangi avlodi-aqlli o'quv tizimlari. Bunday tizimlarning paydo bo'lishi avtomatlashtirilgan o'qitish sohasida

sun'iy intellekt usullari va vositalarini amaliy qo'llash natijasi bo'ldi. Ushbu yo'nalishdagi birinchi tadqiqotlar va aqlli o'quv tizimlarini yaratishga birinchi urinishlar XIX asrning 70-yillari boshlariga to'g'ri keladi, bu an'anaviy dasturlashtirilgan ta'lim texnologiyasida o'quv tizimlaridan norozilik tufayli yuzaga kelgan. Bugungi kunda kompyuter fanining ikki sohasi: sun'iy intellekt va raqamli tizimlashtirish o'qitish chorrahasida ajralib turadigan butun ilmiy yo'nalish mavjud. Tegishli o'quv jarayoni uchun o'qituvchi o'quv mavzusi nimani o'rgatish kerak), o'qitish strategiyalari va usullari qanday o'qitish kerak bo'yicha maxsus bilimlarni qo'llashi va uning yutuqlarini aniqlay olishi kerak.

An'anaviy tizimlashtirilgan o'quv jaroyanida o'quv kursining ma'lum bir qismini amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo'lgan ushbu bilimlarning qismlari uning individual kadrlari matniga kiritilgan. Intellektual o'quv tizimlarida zarur bilimlar, qoida tariqasida, sun'iy intellektning turli usullari va texnologiyalari yordamida ajratiladi va taqdim etiladi. Intellektual o'quv tizimi olingan bilimlarni qo'llagan holda, o'qituvchining turli funktsiyalarini bajarishga qodir: muammolarni hal qilish jarayonida o'quvchiga yordam berish, talabadagi xatolarni aniqlash, optimal o'quv ta'sirini tanlash. Aqlli o'quv tizimlari kompyuterni o'rganish uchun yangi imkoniyatlarni ochdi. Biroq, bunday tizimlarni yaratish umuman sun'iy intellekt muammolari bilan bog'liq ko'plab qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi, ya'ni: bilimlarni olish va tuzish, bitta tizimni yaratish uchun katta mehnat talab etadi.

Raqamli texnologiyalar yordamida vaziyatlarni yaratish o’quvchiga o'z bilimlaridan maksimal darajada foydalanishga, intellektual va multimedia muhitini o'z ichiga olgan bilim jarayonining stimulyatorlaridan foydalanishga imkon beradi (kompyuter va talaba o'rtasidagi aloqa bir vaqtning o'zida ko'plab usullardan - rasm, musiqa, nutq va boshqalardan foydalanadi), giper vositalar (gipermedia) (matnli ma'lumotlarni taqdim etishning chiziqli bo'lmagan usuli, masalan, qoida ko'p vositadan faol foydalanishga asoslangan). Kompyuter o'yinlari (mikromires) - bu virtual voqelik deb ataladigan narsa bo'lib, u sifat jihatidan yangi turdagi inson-mashina interfeysi sifatida tushuniladi, Real muhitni modellashtiradi va ishtirokchilarga u bilan bevosita aloqada bo'lish imkonini beradi [155]. Umumiy rivojlanish kompyuter o'yinlari sizga boshlang'ich vaziyatlar yoki mavzular haqida umumiy tasavvurga ega bo'lishga, xotirani, e'tiborni, mantiqni, fikrlashning eng muhim operatsiyalarini rivojlantirishga imkon beradi, bu erda o'yin motivatsiyasi asta-sekin o'quv motivatsiyasiga aylanadi. Umumiy rivojlanayotgan kompyuter o'yinlaridan tashqari, maktab o'quvchilariga matematika, til, mantiq va boshqalarni o'rgatish uchun maxsus o'yinlar mavjud bo'lib, ular ushbu fanlarning mazmunini vizual tarzda aniqlaydi va o'quv materialini osonroq va tezroq o'zlashtirishga imkon beradi. Kompyuterni o'qitish jarayoni ehtiyotkorlik bilan tanlangan didaktik materialsiz mumkin emas, ammo o'qituvchining yo'naltiruvchi ta'sirisiz o'quv materialini o'zlashtirish, ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish va fikrlashni rivojlantirishda samarasiz.

Ratsional o'quv jarayonida o'qituvchi maxsus bilimlarning quyidagi turlaridan foydalanadi-o'quv predmeti to'g'risidagi bilimlar; o'qitish strategiyasi va usullari to'g'risidagi bilimlar; o’quvchi haqidagi bilimlar. An'anaviy raqamlashtirilgan o'quv tizimlarida o'quv jarayoninig ma'lum bir qismini amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo'lgan bunday bilimlarning qismlari uning individual kadrlari matniga aniq

kiritilgan. Intellektual o'quv tizimlarida zarur bilimlar aniq ajratilgan va odatda sun'iy intellektning turli usullari va texnologiyalari orqali taqdim etiladi. Ushbu bilimlardan foydalangan holda, intellektual o'quv tizimi o'qituvchining turli funktsiyalarini bajarishga qodir muammolarni hal qilish jarayonida yordam berish, o'quvchining xatolarining sababini aniqlash, optimal o'quv ta'sirini tanlash. Aqlli o'quv tizimlari kompyuterni o'qitishning yangi imkoniyatlarini ochdi, ammo bunday tizimlarni yaratish juda qiyin, bu umuman sun'iy intellekt muammolari bilan bog'liq ko'plab qiyinchiliklar bilan bog'liq, ya'ni: bilimlarni olish va tuzish, bitta tizimni yaratish uchun katta mehnat. Ma'lumki, tadqiqotlardagi qiyinchiliklar bilan yangi g'oyalar va paradigmalar paydo bo'ladi, ularning rivojlanishi yanada rivojlanishga yordam beradi, intellektual o'quv tizimlarini yaratish sohasida o'zgarishlar yuz berdi.

So'nggi yillarda intellektual o'quv muhitida o'qitish vazifalari intellektual ta'lim tizimlari va bilim stimulyatorlarini birlashtirdi. Shu bilan birga, o'quv jarayonida o'quvchilarning intuitiv, ijodiy va intellektual salohiyatiga alohida ahamiyat beriladi. Kompyuterlardan foydalangan holda o'qitish sifati vasamaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan so'nggi urinishlardan biri bu kooperativ yoki kooperativ o'qitish deb ataladi.

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TIJORAT BANKLARIDA HISOB SIYOSATINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya*: Maqolada kredit tashkilotlarida hisob siyosatini shakllantirish tartibining iqtisodiy mazmuni va xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tijorat banklari iqtisodiyotning muhim bo‘g‘ini va pul tizimining ajralmas qismi bo‘lganligi sababli maqolada buxgalteriya hisobi va hisob siyosatini shakllantirishga ta’sir etuvchi asosiy omillar belgilab berilgan. Maqolaga ko'ra, bankning hisob siyosati bankning qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan passiv va faol operatsiyalariga nisbatan metodologiyaning elementlarini o'z ichiga olgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *buxgalteriya hisobi, tijorat banklari, hisob siyosati, uslubiy jihatlari, tashkiliy-texnik jihatlari, buxgalteriya hisobi usullari, kredit tashkilotlari.*

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IMPROVEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICY IN COMMERCIAL BANKS

Abstract: *The article examines the economic content and features of the procedure for forming accounting policies in credit institutions. Since commercial banks are an important link in the economy and an integral part of the monetary system, the article defines the main factors influencing accounting and the formation of accounting policies. According to the article, the bank's accounting policy should contain elements of the methodology for passive and active operations of the bank with securities. Based on the analysis of the elements of the accounting policy, it is necessary to foresee their tax consequences, in this regard, the choice of one or another accounting option should be recorded in this document.*

Key words: *accounting, commercial banks, accounting policy, methodological aspects, organizational and technical aspects, accounting methods, credit organizations.*

Maqolada kredit tashkilotlarida hisob siyosatini shakllantirish tartibining iqtisodiy mazmuni va xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tijorat banklari iqtisodiyotning muhim bo'g'ini va pul tizimining ajralmas qismi bo'lganligi sababli, maqolada buxgalteriya hisobi va hisob siyosatini shakllantirishga ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy omillar aniqlangan. Ushbu maqolada hisobga olish siyosatining tarkibi va maqsadiga e'tibor qaratiladi. Mahalliy normativ hujjatga muvofiq u buxgalteriya hisobini tartibga soladi, bu hisob-kitoblarning ish rejasini, hujjat shakllarini, hujjat aylanishi qoidalarini va inventarizatsiya va nazoratni o'tkazish tartibini belgilaydi. Buxgalteriya siyosati elementlarini tahlil qilish asosida bu borada ularning soliq oqibatlarini oldindan ko'rish kerak, bu yoki boshqa buxgalteriya variantini tanlash ushbu hujjatda qayd etilishi kerak. Bank hisobi samaradorlik va qurilish

shakllarining birligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Bu bankda ish vaqti davomida amalga oshirilgan barcha hisob-kitob, kredit va boshqa operatsiyalar bir kunda mijozlarning analitik hisobining shaxsiy hisobvaraqlarida aks ettirilishi va bankning kunlik balansini tuzish orqali nazorat qilinishida namoyon bo‘ladi. Bank muassasalari har kuni tahliliy buxgalteriya hisobi uchun shaxsiy hisobvaraqlarni tuzadilar va mijozlarga kun davomida amalga oshirilgan barcha hisob-kitob, kredit, naqd va boshqa pul operatsiyalarini aks ettiruvchi ushbu hisobvaraqlardan ko‘chirma va (nusxalar) beradilar. Bunday bayonotlar korxona, tashkilot va muassasalarning buxgalteriya hisoblarida ularning barcha operatsiyalarini aks ettirish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Barcha banklar uchun yagona hisob-kitob shakli bank faoliyatini tahlil qilish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Bank hisobining ravshanligi va samaradorligi pul mablag'larining saqlanishi, pul muomalasi va hisob-kitob-kredit munosabatlari holatini nazorat qilish imkonini beradi. Bank muassasalarida buxgalteriya hisobi va hujjat aylanishini to'g'ri tashkil etish korxona va tashkilotlarning buxgalteriya hisobi holatiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Maqolada iqtisodiy mazmun va tartib, xususan, kredit tashkilotlarida muhim hisob siyosatini shakllantirish masalalari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tijorat banklari iqtisodiyotning muhim qismi va pul tizimining bir qismi bo'lganligi sababli, ishda buxgalteriya hisobi va siyosatni shakllantirishga ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy omillar aniqlangan. Ushbu maqolada hisobga olish siyosatining tarkibi va maqsadiga e'tibor, ro'yxatga olishni tartibga soluvchi ichki me'yoriy hujjatlarga muvofiq, buxgalteriya hisoblarining ishchi rejasini, shakllarini, hujjatlarini, ish jarayoni qoidalarini va inventarizatsiya va nazorat qilish tartiblarini belgilaydi. Maqolaga ko'ra, bankning hisob siyosati qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan passiv va faol bank operatsiyalarini amalga oshirish texnikasi elementlarini o'z ichiga olishi kerak. Buxgalteriya siyosati elementlarini tahlil qilish asosida ularning soliq oqibatlarini oldindan bilish kerak, chunki har qanday variantni tanlash bilan bog'liq holda ushbu hujjatda hisobga olinishi kerak.

Tayanch so'zlar: buxgalteriya hisobi, tijorat banklari, hisob siyosati, uslubiy jihatlari, tashkiliy-texnik jihatlari, buxgalteriya hisobi usuli, kredit tashkilotlari.

Tijorat banklari mamlakatdagi makroiqtisodiy vaziyat va davlat tomonidan tartibga solish choralarining barcha ta'sirini boshdan kechirganligi sababli, ular uchun hisob siyosatini ishlab chiqish muhim ahamiyatga ega muhimroq va murakkab vazifa. Darhaqiqat, bir tomondan, bank o'z faoliyatining o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda har qanday tavsiya etilgan standart sxemalarga ko'r-ko'rona amal qila olmaydi, boshqa tomondan, u o'zining mulkiy va moliyaviy holati to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarning mavjudligi va shaffofligini ta'minlashi kerak, bu esa kuzatilmasdan mumkin emas.

Tijorat banklarida buxgalteriya hisobini tashkil etishga quyidagi asosiy omillar ta'sir qiladi:

1. Huquqiy sohaning xususiyatlari qaysi tijorat banklari faoliyat yuritadi: qo'shimcha ravishda "Buxgalteriya hisobi to'g'risida" Federal qonuni, banklar Rossiya Bankining kredit tashkilotlarida buxgalteriya hisobini tartibga soluvchi va tartibga soluvchi qoidalariga rioya qilishlari shart;

2. Bankning alohida ijtimoiy roli iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari: banklarni kreditni qayta taqsimlashning kuchli mexanizmiga aylantirish va iqtisodiyotdagi investitsiya

resurslari, xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlar va byudjetlar o'rtasidagi hisob-kitoblarning tashkilotchisi, valyuta bozori va qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorining faol ishtirokchisi va undan kelib chiqadigan banklar faoliyatini nazorat qilishning maxsus tizimi;

3. Bank faoliyatining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari: bilan ishlash moliyaviy talablar va majburiyatlar, to'lov vositalarini chiqarish muxbirlik aloqalari;

4. Raqobat sharoitida bank faoliyatining dinamikligi, buxgalteriya hisobi bo'yicha tasdiqlangan me'yoriy hujjatlar mavjud bo'lmagan yangi bank xizmatlarining paydo bo'lishi. 1995 yildan boshlab xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlar, shu jumladan kredit tashkilotlari hisobot davrida buxgalteriya hisobi jarayonining uslubiy, texnik va tashkiliy birligini ta'minlash maqsadida o'z hisob siyosatini shakllantirmoqda. So'zning keng ma'nosida buxgalteriya siyosati - bu quyidagi maqsadlarda operatsion va buxgalteriya hisobini yuritish tartibi: umuman rejalashtirish va boshqarish; aktivlarni, majburiyatlarni, xarajatlarni va moliyaviy natijalarni, shu jumladan konsolidatsiyalangan moliyaviy hisobotlarni tayyorlashda adekvat baholash; soliqni rejalashtirish.

So'zning tor ma'nosida hisob siyosati deganda buxgalteriya hisobida operatsiyalar, aktivlar va majburiyatlar, xarajatlar va moliyaviy natijalarni aks ettirish uchun qonun bilan belgilangan maqbul alternativalar to'plami tushuniladi. Shu bilan birga, moliyaviy va soliq qonunchiligi buxgalteriya siyosati ishlab chiqiladigan va qo'llaniladigan operatsiyalar ro'yxatini, shuningdek, muqobil usullarning o'zini belgilaydi. Bank o'z hisob siyosatida qog'ozda (shakllarda) tuzilgan hujjatlarni dasturiy ta'minotdan foydalangan holda, shuningdek kodlar, parollar va boshqa vositalardan foydalangan holda vizual tekshirish orqali amalga oshiriladigan bunday nazorat usullari va texnik vositalarini belgilaydi. Ushbu nazoratning majburiy qismi doimiy keyingi nazorat (tegishli hujjatlar bilan amalga oshirilgan operatsiyalarni hisobga olish va rasmiylashtirishning to'g'riligini nazorat qilish) bo'lib, u nazorat qiluvchi xodim tomonidan hujjatlarga qo'shimcha imzo qo'yishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Bosh buxgalter, uning o'rinbosarlari, bo'lim boshliqlari va nazorat-nazorat xizmati xodimlari tizimli ravishda buxgalteriya hisobi va kassa ishlarining keyingi auditini amalga oshiradilar. Shu bilan birga, bankning buxgalteriya siyosati bunday tekshiruvlarni o'tkazish usullari va usullarini va ularning natijalarini qayd etish tartibini belgilaydi. Bankning buxgalteriya bo'limidan tashqari nazoratni bankning ichki nazorat xizmati amalga oshirishi kerak. Bank hisob siyosatining yana bir muhim elementi analitik va sintetik buxgalteriya hujjatlarini chop etish tartibi va chastotasidir. Shu munosabat bilan, majburiy chop etilishi kerak bo'lgan hujjatlar ro'yxati va ularni chiqarish davriyligi, shuningdek, kerak bo'lganda chop etish uchun beriladigan hujjatlar ro'yxati belgilanadi. Shu bilan birga, har kuni buxgalteriya balansi, operatsiyalar amalga oshirilgan shaxsiy hisobvaraqlar, shuningdek, mijoz hisobvaraqlaridan ko'chirmalar chop etiladi. Uslubiy nuqtai nazardan, bankning hisob siyosati ichki (ishchi) qoidalarni o'z ichiga olishi kerak. Shu jihatdan bank hisobining bir qator masalalarini yetarlicha ishlab chiqilmagan deb hisoblash mumkin. Bu yerda banklar hisob siyosatining ularning moliyaviy natijalari va soliq solinadigan bazasiga ta'sir etuvchi eng muhim jihatlariga to'xtalib o'tish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Moliyaviy natijalarni yaratish chastotasini tanlash. Buxgalteriya hisobi qoidalari ish natijalarini bankning o'zi qarori bilan, lekin har chorakda kamida bir

marta chiqarishga imkon beradi. Shunday qilib, moliyaviy natijalarni (oylik yoki choraklik) ishlab chiqarish chastotasi to'g'risidagi qaror bankning moliyaviy holatidan kelib chiqqan holda, shuningdek soliq to'lovlari davriyligi va bank faoliyatining boshqa omillari bilan birgalikda qabul qilinishi kerak .Ishonchga, ijaraga yoki lizingga berilgan mulkdan daromad olish davriyligi daromad solig'ini byudjetga to'lash davriyligiga mos kelishi kerak. Kelgusi davrlarning daromadlari va xarajatlarini hisobot davrining daromadlari va xarajatlariga (oylik yoki choraklik) hisobdan chiqarish chastotasi ham daromad solig'ini to'lashning tanlangan variantiga bog'liq. Bu olingan yoki to'langan, lekin kelgusi davrlarga taalluqli (avansdan olingan ijara haqi, davriy nashrlarga obuna bo'lish, oldindan to'langan boshqa shunga o'xshash xarajatlar) daromad va xarajatlarga taalluqlidir. Kredit operatsiyalarini hisobga olish metodologiyasi. Qarz olingan mablag'lar bo'yicha bank tomonidan to'lanadigan foizlar kamaytiriladigan xarajatlarga kiritiladi Bankning buxgalteriya siyosati quyidagi elementlarni ham belgilashi kerak:

• passiv operatsiyalar uchun: kreditlardan foydalanganlik uchun foizlarni bank xarajatlariga qo'shish vaqti; overdraft shaklida berilgan kreditlarni rasmiylashtirish va hisobga olish; ochiq kredit liniyalarini hisobga olish tartibi;

• faol operatsiyalar uchun: berilgan kreditlar bo'yicha foizlar bank daromadiga kiritilgan payt; kreditlash faoliyatidan yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan yo'qotishlar uchun zaxiralarni shakllantirish, sozlash va ulardan foydalanish tartibi.

Qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan operatsiyalarni hisobga olish metodologiyasi. Ushbu operatsiyalar uchun buxgalteriya siyosatini tanlash qiyin vazifadir, chunki tegishli me'yoriy-huquqiy baza etarli darajada aniq emas.

Bankning hisob siyosati bankning qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan passiv (emissiya) va faol (investitsiya) operatsiyalariga nisbatan metodologiya elementlarini o'z ichiga olishi kerak. Quyidagi savollarga javob berish kerak.

Passiv (emissiya) operatsiyalari nuqtai nazaridan, buxgalteriya hisobi tartibini ta'minlash kerak.

Aktiv (investitsiya) operatsiyalari bo'yicha - buxgalteriya hisobi tartibi: boshqa emitentlarning qimmatli qog'ozlariga qo'yilgan investitsiyalar; o'z qimmatli qog'ozlarini qayta sotib olish.

Qimmatli qog'ozlarni tasarruf etishdan keyin baholash usullarini ham tanlashingiz kerak. U yoki bu usulni tanlash bankning moliyaviy natijalariga ta'sir qiladi.

Shunday qilib, hisob siyosatining ayrim elementlarini aniqlashda ularning soliq oqibatlarini oldindan bilish kerak. Buxgalteriya siyosatining soliq jihati banklarga daromad solig'i va qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i kabi soliqlar bo'yicha byudjet bilan hisob-kitob qilish variantlarini mustaqil tanlash huquqi berilganida ham ifodalanadi. U yoki bu variantni tanlash bankning buxgalteriya siyosatida belgilanishi kerak.

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ATROF-MUHIT IFLOSLANISHINING INSON SOG'LIG'IGA TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya: *Insonning sog'-salomatligi ijtimoiy omillardan tashqari ko'p jihatdan atrof-muhitning ekologik holatiga ham bog'liq, tabiiy muhit qanchalik toza, havo, yer usti va yer osti suvlari, tuproq, o'simlik, hayvonot olamining tozalik darajasi tabiiy me'yorda bo'lsa, inson sog'ligi ham shuncha mustahkam va barqaror bo'ladi. Shundagina kishi organizmi tashqaridan to'satdan bo'ladigan ba'zi xurujlarga bardosh bera oladigan va qarshi kurasha oladigan darajada rivojlanadi. Atrof-muhitning turli chiqindilar bilan ifloslanishi O'zbekistonda ekologik vaziyatlarning joylarda jiddiylashib borishiga ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti,havoifloslanishi,REM,azot ammoniy, azot nitrat, sulfat.*

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IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION ON HUMAN HEALTH

Abstract: *In addition to social factors, human health largely depends on the ecological state of the environment, the degree of cleanliness of the environment, the level of cleanliness of the air, surface and underground water, soil, flora and fauna. it is, human health will be strong and stable. Only then will the human body develop to such an extent that it will be able to withstand sudden attacks from the outside and fight them. Pollution of the environment with various wastes affects the severity of the ecological situation in Uzbekistan.*

Keywords: *World Health Organization, air pollution, REE, ammonium nitrogen, nitrogen nitrate, sulfate.*

Kirish. Hozirgi fan va texnika taraqqiyoti yuksak darajada rivojlangan sharoitda biosfera borgan sari kuchliroq ifloslanib bormoqda. Inson uchun esa sayyoraviy, hududiy va mahalliy miqyoslardagi turli geoekologik muommolar ta'sirida tarkib topgan va topayotgan noqulay ekologik sharoitlarda yashashga to'g'ri kelmoqda. Havo, suv, tuproq, iste'mol qilinayotgan oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining turli darajada ifloslanishi va qashshoqlanishi natijasida aholi orasida har xil kasalliklar tarqalmoqda, kishilarning o'rtacha yashash yoshlari kamayib bormoqda, o'lim, ayniqsa, yosh go'daklarning o'limi ko'proq kuzatilmoqda. Boshqacha aytganda, inson o'zi uchun kasalliklarni orttirish yo'nalishida tinimsiz mehnat qilayotganligini tasavvur qilmagan holda ishlab chiqarish kuchlarini rivojlantirish bilan ovora bo'lar ekan, uning ekologik va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy oqibatlarini idrok eta olmaydi[1].

1-rasm. O‘zbekistonda qaysi kasalliklardan eng ko‘p o‘lim holati qayd

Asosiy qism. 2022 yilning 1 oktyabr holatiga O‘zbekistonda qayd etilgan o‘lim holatining 56,8 foizi qon aylanish tizimi kasalliklariga to‘g‘ri kelgan.

Davlat statistika qo‘mitasi ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, 2022 yilning 9 oyida qayd etilgan o‘lim holatlarining kasalliklar bo‘yicha sonida qon aylanish tizimi kasalliklari birinchi o‘rinda– 74109 ta holat.

Ushbu ko‘rsatkich qolgan kasalliklar kesimida quyidagicha ko‘rinish oldi:

- nafas olish a’zolari kasalliklari – 12 805 ta;
- o‘simtalardan – 10 535 ta;
- baxtsiz hodisa, zaharlanish va jarohatlardan – 7 260 ta;
- ovqat hazm qilish a’zolari kasalliklari – 5 264 ta;
- yuqumli va parazit kasalliklari – 1 976 ta;
- boshqa kasalliklardan – 18 417 ta (1-rasm).
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Yuqoridagi ma’lumotlardan ko‘rinib turibdiki, O‘zbekistonda ham insonning me’yorida yashashi uchun qulay ekologik imkoniyatlar mavjud emas, har bir tabiiy hududda o‘ziga yarasha ekologik muammolar borki, ular kishi organizmiga ta’sir etmay qo‘ymaydi. Noqulay ekologik vaziyatlar turli kasalliklarning ko‘payishiga olib kelmoqda. Albatta, inson bularga qo‘lidan kelganicha qarshi ta’sir etib, kasalliklar oldi olinmoqda[2].

Hozirgi kunda bir qator o‘ziga xos ekologik muammolar inson salomatligi va farovonligiga to‘sqinlik qilishi mumkin. Bu muammolar kimyoviy ifloslanish, havo ifloslanishi, iqlim o‘zgarishi, kasallik qo‘zg‘atuvchi mikroblar va yomon suv sifatini o‘z ichiga oladi.

Respublikadagi sanoat korxonalarining havo, suv, tuproq, umuman atrof-muhitning ifloslash darajasini o‘rganish shuni ko‘rsatadiki, 1990 yilning oxirlarida O‘zbekiston xalq xo‘jaligining 87,2% korxonalari ekologiya-gigiena talablariga javob bermagan va tabiiy muhitni bulg‘ash manbalari bo‘lgan. Hozirgi kunga kelib, sanoat korxonalarning 35% i ekologik jahatdan toza, ishlab chiqarish korxonalarini 296 tasi (29%) ekologik jihatdan juda xavfli hisoblanadi. Ulardan tarqaladigan chiqindilar aholi yashaydigan joylarda havoda ruxsat etilgan me’yordan 5% va undan ham ko‘p bulg‘alovchi moddalar to‘planishiga olib kelmoqda. 2019 yilda sanitariya-epidemiologiya xizmati tomonidan atmosfera havosini bulg‘aydigan korxonalar ro‘yxatga olinganda 287 ta korxonada me’yordagi sanitariya-muhofazalash zonasi mavjud emasligi va ularda texnologiya takomillashmaganligi chang-gaz tozalagichlar yo‘qligi yoki samarasiz ishlayotganligi ma’lum bo‘ldi. Buning oqibatida Respublikaning 18 shahrida atmosfera havosining ifloslanishi yuqoriligicha qolmoqda.

Kimyoviy ifloslanishda turli xil kimyoviy moddalar inson salomatligiga turli yo‘llar bilan ta'sir qilishi mumkin va ko‘pincha xavfli yoki begona moddalarga ta'sir qilish sog‘liq uchun zaifliklarni keltirib chiqaradi.

Jahon sog‘liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST) ma'lumotlariga ko‘ra, 2019 yilda 1,7 milliondan ortiq o‘lim tanlangan kimyoviy moddalar ta'siridan kelib chiqqan. Atrof-muhitdagi xavfli kimyoviy moddalarning ba'zi misollari suv ta'minotiga yo‘l topadigan og‘ir metallar va toksinlar va oziq-ovqat ta'minoti zanjiriga kiruvchi zararli pestitsidlardir.

Havoning ifloslanishi inson sog‘liqg‘iga katta salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, havo ifloslanishining odamlarga ta'siri nafaqat iqlim o‘zgarishidagi roli tufayli, balki havo ifloslanishiga ta'sir qilish kasallanish va o‘limni oshirishi mumkinligi sababli ham aholi salomatligi uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.

JSST ma'lumotlariga ko‘ra, havo ifloslanishining odamlarga ta'siri sezilarli. Masalan, havoning ifloslanishi quyidagilarga olib keladi:

- O‘pka kasalliklaridan global o‘limlarning 31 foizi
- Dunyo bo‘ylab insultdan o‘lim holatlarining 28 foizi
- O‘tkir pastki nafas yo‘llarining infektsiyalari tufayli global o‘lim

va kasalliklarning 19 foizini tashkil etmoqda.

Atmosfera havosi tarkibida qo‘rg‘oshin, margimush, mis va beshqa og‘ir metallarning qattiq birikmalar, oltingugurt gazi, uglerod oksidi, ftor birikmasi, azot oksidi, ammiak uglevodorodlar, boshqa gazsimon va suyuq moddalar miqdori REM darajasidan oshib ketsa bunday havo ifloslangan havo bo‘ladi. Zaharlovchi moddalar, REM oshib ketgan taqdirda kishi organizmiga ta’sir etilishi quyidagicha sodir bo‘ladi: olgingugurt ikki oksidi va uning boshqa birikmalari har m^2 havoda 0,085 mg.dan ziyod bo‘lganda ko‘zning shilliq pardasini va nafas olish yo‘lini yallig‘lantiradi; oltingugurg gazi REM dan 0,05 mg.ga oshganda organizmning og‘ir bronxit, gastrit, laringit bilan og‘rishiga olib keladi, nafas olish yo‘lida ilgaridan mavjud bo‘lgan kasalliklarni qo‘zg‘aydi, bosh miyaning ba’zi funktsiyalarini o‘zgartiradi, gipoglikemiya va gipovitaminozlar paydo bo‘la boshlaydi, bolalarning o‘sishida orqada qolish yuz beradi, o‘pkada yangi elementlariing vujudga kelishi kuzatiladi.

Bu borada, Sirdaryo viloyatida o‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida, faoliyati atmosfera havosiga ifloslantiruvchi va azon qatlamini yemiruvchi moddalar tashlamalarini chiqarish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan zavod, korxona, muassasa, tashkilotlar va ulardagi havo tozalash qurilmalarining holati, ulardan chiqayotgan zararli kimyoviy moddalarning atmosferaga salbiy ta’siri bilan bog‘liq holatlar borligi aniqlandi (1-jadval).

1-jadval.

Sirdaryo viloyati bo‘yicha turg‘un manbalar va transport vositalaridan atmosferaga chiqarilgan ifloslantiruvchi moddalar miqdori to‘g‘risida ma’lumot (2021-2023yy.)

2021 yil tonnada			2022 yil tonnada			2023 yil tonnada		
Jami	Transport vositalaridan	Turg‘un manbalardan	Jami	Transport vositalaridan	Turg‘un manbalardan	Jami	Transport vositalaridan	Turg‘un manbalardan
74,7	28,7	46,0	69,4	25,2	44,2	66,18	25,43	40,75

Jadval ma’lumotlaridan ko‘rinib turibdiki, transport vositalaridan hamda havosiga ifloslantiruvchi va azon qatlamini yemiruvchi moddalar tashlamalarini chiqarish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan zavod, korxona, muassasa, tashkilotlardan chiqarilayotgan chiqindilar yildan yilga pasayganligi kuzatilmoqda. Ammo bu ko‘rsatkichlar REM ko‘rsatkichlaridan yuqoriligicha saqlanib turibdi.

Binobarin, Uglerod oksidining REM dan 0,5 mg.ga ortishi gemoglobin harakatini kuchaytiradi, to‘qimalarda kislorodning etishmasligiga olib keladi, asab va yurak-qon tomirlari tizimlarining betartib harakatini keltirib chiqaradi, ateroskleroznng kelib chiqishiga sababchi bo‘ladi. Bosh aylanish, bosh og‘riq, kuchli yallig‘lansh, yurakning kuchli urishi, uyquning buzilishi kuzatiladi. Uglevodorodlar REMdan *25* mg.dan ortsa, nafas olish yo‘llari yallig‘lanadi, ko‘ngil ayiishi paydo bo‘ladi, bosh aylanadi, uyquchanlik kuchayadi, nafas olish va qon aylanishi ishdan chiqadi. Kantserogen moddalar tanada shishlarning vujudga kelishiga imkon yaratadi, organizmda kasalliklarga qarshi chidamlilikni pasaytiradi, bolalarda avitaminoz vujudga keladi.

Ftor, ftorli vodorod birikmalari miqdori REM dan 0,005 mg dan ziyod bo‘lsa, teri va ko‘zning shilliq pardasi keskin yallig‘lanadi, burundan qon keladi, tumov, yo‘talish, ateroskleroz kuchayadi. Azot II oksidi miqdori REM 0,06 mg.dan ortsa organizmda o‘pka va nafas yo‘llarini kuchli yallig‘laydi, ularda shamollashning vujudga kelishiga ko‘maklashadi, qon bosimi kamayadi. Bosh aylanish, hushini yo‘qotish, qayt qilish, tumov, nafas tiqilish, yo‘tal vujudga keladi. Sanoat va transport changi miqdori bir m^3 da REMdan 0,15 mg dan ortsa kishi organizmiga changning ta’siri uning tarqoqligi sababli sezilarli darajada yuz beradi. Nafas olish yo‘llariga chuqur kirib borishi tufayli gazsimon moddalarning harakatini kuchaytiradi, chang terini yallig‘laydi, ayniqsa, shilimshiqli qobiqni yaralaydi, organizmga patogen mikroblarni kirib borishiga imkon beradi.

Qo‘rg‘oshin va uning birikmalari miqdori REM dan 0,0017 mg.ga ortganda to‘planish xususiyatiga ega (organizmda zaharli moddalarnnng yig‘ilishi), qonning tarkibini o‘zgartiradi va miya suyagiga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi, muskullarning kuchsizlanishini oshiradi, asab tizimini buzadi, bosh miyaning shamollashi, buyrak va jigarning zararlanishi kuzatiladi. Bolalar uchun xavfli, jismoniy o‘sini sekinlashadi. Tabiiy qo‘rg‘oshin ta’sirida organizmda modda almashuvi buziladi, bolalarning aqliy jihatdan orqada qolishi va miyaning xronik kasallanishi sodir bo‘ladi. Organik qo‘rg‘oshin tabiiysidan zaharliroqdir.

Inson salomatligi uchun jiddiy oqibatlarga olib keladigan yana bir ekologik muammo - bu iqlim o‘zgarishi, shuningdek, Yer iqlimining o‘zgarishi bilan birga kelgan tabiiy ofatlarning ko‘payishi hisoblanadi. Milliy Atrof-muhit salomatligi assotsiatsiyasi iqlim o‘zgarishini 21-asrning inson salomatligiga tahdid soladigan yagona eng katta tahdidi deb hisoblaydi.

Iqlim o‘zgarishi tabiiy dunyoni turli yo‘llar bilan buzadi, bu sog‘likka to‘sqinlik qiladi va kasalliklarga nisbatan zaiflikni oshiradi, bularga sayyora haroratining ko‘tarilishi va tez-tez yog‘adigan kuchli yomg‘ir va suv oqimi kiradi. Turli xil ta'sirlar asab va nafas olish kasalliklari, diareya va boshqalarga nisbatan ko‘proq zaiflikka olib kelishi mumkin[2,3].

Ob-havo va iqlimning odamlarga ta'siri uzoq vaqtdan beri ma'lum, ammo bu muammoga qiziqish faqat 20-asrning so‘nggi o‘n yilliklarida ortdi. Iqlim va ob-havo omillarining inson organizmiga ta'sirini, ulardan terapevtik va profilaktik maqsadlarda foydalanish usullarini o‘rganadigan butun bir fan - tibbiy klimatologiya mavjud. iqlim sharoitida inson organizmidagi patologik o‘zgarishlarni o‘rganish kerak. Iqlimning tirik organizmga ta'siri (iqlimning biotropik ta'siri deb ataladi).

Suningdek, tashqi muhit omillariga (meteorologik elementlardan) iborat: harorat, havo aylanishi va namligi, atmosfera bosimi, bulut qoplami va quyosh nurlanishining intensivligi[3,4].

Ushbu omillarning har biri alohida-alohida inson tanasining turli funktsiyalariga ta'sir qilishi mumkin (masalan, shamol, issiqlik uzatishni kuchaytiradi, nafas olishni qiyinlashtiradi, nafas olish harakatlarining normal ritmini buzadi). Bular insondagi termoregulyatsiya jarayoniga ta’sir qiladi. Ob-havoning o‘zgarishi nafas olishning chuqurligi va chastotasiga, qon aylanish tezligiga, hujayra va to‘qimalarga kislorod etkazib berilishiga, tuz, lipid suv almashinuviga, mushak tonusiga ta'sir qiladi. Suvning ifloslanishi ichak kasalliklariga, oziq ovqatning zaxarlanishi, salmanelloz dizinteriya kasaliga olib keladi. Havo ifloslanishi nafas, yurak tizimiga ta’sir qiladi. Nam issiq xavoda insonda havo yetishmasligi kuzatiladi[5].

Mutaxassislarning fikricha, dam olishda normal nafas olish vaqtida o‘pkadan kuniga 10-15 m^3 havo o‘tadi. Nafas olish paytida o‘pkaning konditsionerligi insonning turli ob-havo sharoitlariga moslashishida juda muhim rol o‘ynaydi, (suv bug‘ining bosimi) 18,8 hPa ga yetsa yoki undan oshsa, inson o‘zini noqulay sezadi. Harorat 25 ° oshib ketganda, noqulay sharoitlar vujudga keladi. Haddan tashqari issiqlik sharoitida odam qon aylanishining buzilishini va markaziy asab tizimining ortiqcha yukini boshdan kechiradi. Shuning uchun ish xonalarida, sport zallarida va hokazolarda sun'iy iqlim yaratish lozim. Bunda havo harorati +20 ... +23° C oralig‘ida va nisbiy namlik 50-60% dan ko‘p bo‘lmagan holda, mehnat unumdorligi

sezilarli darajada oshishiga, farovonlikning yaxshilanishiga va hokazolarga olib keladi[5].

Bundan tashqari dehqonchilikda, azot nitrati bilan haddan tashqari to‘yingan poliz mahsulotlari ozuqalik va biologik qimmatini ancha kamaytiradi, ularning saqlanish muddatini qisqartiradi. Ayrim dehqonlar o‘zlari ter to‘kib yetishtirgan qovun-tarvuzlarni shirinligi va sifatini yaxshilash uchun kurashmay, toshbosar va yirik qilib *y*etishtirishga jazm qiladilar. Bu borada ayniqsa, Mirzacho‘l qovunlari nihoyatda kattaligi va ko‘rinishining ko‘rkamligi bilan ajralib turishi kishini o‘ziga rom etadi. Biroq, bu qovunlar bozorlarda uzog‘i bilan 3—4 kun orasida ayniy boshlaydi, chunki qovun tarkibidagi nitrat yozning issiq kunlarida uning sifati buzilishini kuchaytiradi, natijada qanchadan-qancha qovunlarning suv bo‘lib oqib ketishi tufayli axlat idishlariga ag‘dariladi. Qovunda yo‘l qo‘yilgan nitratning mikdori har kg.ga 60 mg.dan ortmasligi lozim.

Verywell Health ma'lumotlariga ko‘ra, butun dunyo bo‘ylab 780 milliondan ortiq odam toza ichimlik suviga ega emas; Ajablanarlisi shundaki, dunyo aholisining taxminan uchdan bir qismi tegishli sanitariya xizmatlaridan (masalan, toza hammom) foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega emas. Sog‘likka ta'sir ko‘rsatishi dahshatli: har kuni 2200 dan ortiq bolalar suv sifati yomonligi tufayli kelib chiqadigan kasalliklar tufayli vafot etadi. Bir qator omillar suv sifatining yomonlashishiga, jumladan, sanoat chiqindilari va ifloslanishi, suvni to‘g‘ri tozalash va sanitariya xizmatlaridan foydalanish imkoniyatining yo‘qligi hamda eskirgan sanitariya infratuzilmasiga olib kelishi mumkin[6-7].

Daryo suvlarining zovur va oqava suvlari bilan ifloslanishi, shuningdek ularning minerallashuv darajasining ortishi, destitsidlar, azot, mineral o‘g‘it, neft mahsulotlari, og‘ir metallar, fenol bilan ifloslanishi bu suvlardan istemol maqsadida foydalanilganda turli xil kasalliklarning tarqalishiga olib keladi. Bunday suvlar mikroorganizmlar, viruslar va bakteriyalarning yashash muhiti bo‘lib, qo‘pgina tabiiy va infektsion kasalliklarning manbai hisoblanadi. Masalan, nitritlarning REM dan 40 marta ortishi kishi organizmining nafas olish yo‘llarining yallig‘lanishiga olib keladi, yosh bolalarda metgemoglobinemiya hodisasini keltirib chiqaradi. Kantserogen, ya’ni saraton kasalligini qo‘zg‘atish xususiyatiga ega bo‘lganligi tufayli ko‘pgina organlarda shishlar vujudga kelishi kuzatiladi. Mishyak (margimush) miqdorining REM dan 0,05 mg.ga ortishi kashida ishtahaning yo‘qolishiga olib keladi, oshqozon-ichakni gastroenterit turkumidagi kasalliklarni qo‘zg‘atadi, odamning ozib ketishiga sabab bo‘ladi, Mis metalining REM dan 0,001 mg.ga ortishi Vilson kasalligini keltirib chiqaradi, misning ko‘pligi uning miya to‘qimalarida, jigarda, oshqozon osti bezida, terida to‘planishga olib keladi[8].

Shu o‘rinda, Sirdaryo viloyatida daryo, ko‘l, anhor va kanal suvlarining ifloslanganlik darajasini aniqlash bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar o‘tkazildi. Bunda Sirdaryo daryosi suvlari tarkibining kimyoviy holatini o‘rganish maqsadida viloyatga kirish hamda chiqish joylaridan namunalar olinib kimyoviy tahlillar o‘tkazildi. Tahlil natijalariga ko‘ra Sirdaryo hududiga kirish qismidan olingan suv namunalari tarkibida quruq qoldiq- 1,4 marta, azot ammoniy-1,3 marta, azot nitrat-3,0 marta, sulfatlar-1,3 marta, muallaq moddalar -5,4 marta yuqori chiqqanligi ko‘rsatildi.

Sirdaryo hududidan chiqish qismidan olingan suv namunalari tarkibida quruq qoldiq- 1,42 marta, azot ammoniy-1,3 marta, azot nitrat-3,06 marta, sulfatlar-1,8

marta, muallaq moddalar -2,91 marta belgilangan me'yordan yuqori chiqqanligi ko'rsatildi[9].

Xulosa. Atrof muhitni toza saqlashda, muammolarni bartaraf etishda quyidagi takliflarni keltirishimiz mumkin:

1. Atrof-muhitga yuqori va o'rta xavfli ta'sir etuvchi yirik sanoat korxonalarida zamonaviy lokal tozalash inshootlarini o'rnatish va mavjudlarini modernizatsiya qilish;
2. Hududlardagi qattiq maishiy chiqindi poligonlari atrofi devor bilan o'rash, sanitariya infratuzilmasi yaratilishida mahalliy byudjet mablag'lar xarajatlar smetasiga kiritish;
3. Hududlarda chiqindi poligonlarida chiqindilarni saralash va qayta ishlashni tashkil qilish;
4. Yangi qurilgan ko'p qavatli uylar quvurlarini hudud markaziy kanalizatsiya tarmog'iga ulash choralarini ko'rish;
5. Hududlar "Oqova suv tozalash inshootlari"ning modernizatsiya va rekonstruktsiya ishlarining jarayonlari holatini vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan o'rganish va yakuniga yetkazish.

Shunday ekan, atrof-muhitning turli chiqindilar bilan ifloslanishi O'zbekistonda ekologik vaziyatlarning joylarda jiddiylashib borishiga ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Ba'zi hududlarda "havo va suv" qolgan joylarda "suv va tuproq", ba'zan butun tabiiy muhit shu darajagacha chiqindilar bilan ifloslanganki, bu hol insonning yashash sharoitlarining tubdan buzilishiga olib kelish bilan birga aholi orasida bir necha xil kasalliklarning keng yoyilishiga sabab bo'lmoqda.

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QUYI ZARAFSHON OKRUGINING REKREATSION RESURSLARI VA ULARDAN FOYDALANISH IMKONIYATLARI

Annotatsiya*: Ushbu maqolada Quyi Zarafshon okrugining rekreatsiya–turistik resurslari va ulardan oqilona foydalanishning geografik asoslari, jumladan tabiiy geografiya hamda resursshunoslik fanining nazariy va amaliy masalalariga doir ma'lumotlar tahlil qilingan va munosabat bildirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *tabiiy resurs, tabiiy resurslarni boshqarish, landshaft, antropogen landshaft, cho'l zonasi, madaniy landshaft, indikator, geosistema, optimallashtirish.*

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REKREATION RESOURCES OF THE LOWER ZARAFSHAB DISTRICT AND OPORTUNITIES

Abstract: *In this article, the geographic basis of the rational use of recreational-tourist resources, including theoretical issues of natural geography and recource science.*

Key words:*natural recource, natural recource management, landscape, anthropogenic landscape, indicator, optimization.*

Respublikamizda tabiiy resurslar hamda uning rivojlanish tarixini o'zida aks ettiruvchi zamonaviy adabiyotlarni nashr ettirish bo'yicha keng islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda hamda bu borada sezilarli natijalarga erishilmoqda. Yangi O'zbekistonning 2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan taraqqiyot strategiyasi va uni 2022- yilda amalga oshirish bo'yicha "yo'l xaritasini tasdiqlashni nazarda tutuvchi

O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti loyihasi”[6] 80-maqsadi “Yashil makon” umummilliy loyihasini amalga oshirishda muhim vazifalar belgilab berilgan. Bu borada, jumladan, tabiatni muhofaza qilish, tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, unda geografiya faniga oid bilimlar o’ziga xos alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 8-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026 yillarga mo’ljallangan taraqqiyot strategiyasi to’g’risida”, 2019- yil 30-oktabrdagi PF-5863-son “2030-yilgacha bo’lgan davrda O’zbekiston Respublikasining Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to’g’risida”, 2019-yil 17-iyundagi PF-5742-son “Qishloq xo’jaligida yer va suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari, O’zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018 -yil 20-oktabrdagi 841-son “2030-yilgacha bo‘lgan davrda Barqaror Rivojlanish sohasidagi milliy maqsad va vazifalarni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to’g’risida”gi qarori, shuningdek, mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirish hozirgi kunning dolzarb masalalaridan sanaladi.

Mamlakatimizda turizm sohasi bozor munosabatlarini shakllantirishda xizmat ko’rsatish sohasidagi iqtisodiy munosabatlarni hal etishda, o’ziga xos o`rni bor. Chunki bu soha bozor subyekti sifatida tez rivojlanish bosqichida, uning tarkibiy qismi bo’lgan turizm sohasi ham o’z o’rniga ega bo’lib bormoqda. Turizm nisbatan yangi soha bo’lishiga qaramasdan o’z mavqeini mustahkamlab bormoqda. Bu kelajakda ham istiqboli porloq sohalardan biri bo’lib qoladi. Zarafshon mintaqasida rekreatsion-turistik resurslardan foydalanish, sohani zamon talablari darajasida rivojlantirish masalasi o’rganilmoqda. Shunday ekan, Zarafshon mintaqasida turistik resurslardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy jihatlarini tadqiq etishni talab qiladi.

Resurslarning asosiy negizi tabiiy resurslar hisoblanadi. Tabiiy sharoit va tabiiy boyliklar "inson-jamiyat" tomonidan azal-azaldan foydalanib kelinayotgan bo‘lsa-da, resurslar fanning o’rganish predmeti bo’lmagan. "Tabiiy resurslar" atamasi va uning ilmiy talqini XX asrning ikkinchi yarmida paydo bo‘ldi [3].

Hozirgi davrda "resurs" tushunchasi ko’p qirrali mazmunga ega. Uning ilmiy talqinlari ko‘p. Talqinlar qanday bo‘lmasin, uning mag’zida antroposentrik mazmun yotadi, ya’ni insonning hayoti va yashashi uchun zarur va foydali bo‘lgan tabiiy, moddiy, nomoddiy va ma’naviy boyliklar tushuniladi. Landshaftlarni rekreatsiya va turizm maqsadlarida tadqiq etishda olimlardan I.P.Gerasimov, V.I.Azar, V.S.Preobrajenskiy, I.V.Zorin, V.P.Burov, Yu.A.Vedenin, L.A.Bagirova, B.B.Rodoman, K.N.Musin, P.G.Sarfis, D.V.Nikolayenko, respublikamiz olimlaridan A.S.Soliyev, A.A.Rafiqov, Sh.Azimov, A.Qayumov, A.N.Nig’matov, X.Vahobov, A.Yakubov, R.Usmonova, M.R.Usmonov, N.T.Shamuratova, Z.Mahamatillayevlar tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan.

Zarafshonning rekreatsiya–turistik resurslari A.A.Abdulqosimov, A.Raxmatullayev, S.B.Abbasov, A.N.Hojimatov, O.Sh.Ro‘ziqulova, B.A.Meliyev, B.B.Eshquvvatov, O’.B.Badalov, M.Usmonov va boshqa bir qator olimlarning ilmiy izlanishlarida yoritilgan [1].

[6] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 8 январдаги ПФ-60-сон “2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида”ги Фармони

Zarafshon mintaqasi betakror tabiati hamda ko'hna va boy tarixi, islom madaniyatining dastlabki tamallari qo'yilgan ko'hna shahar ekanligi bilan qadimdan sayyohlarning diqqat markazida bo'lib kelgan. Mintaqada mavjud tabiiy resurslar, boy tarixiy merosdan yanada samarali foydalanish maqsadida bugungi kunda turli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Quyi Zarafshon havzasi qulay geografik o'rinda joylashgan. P.Baratovning ta'kidlashicha, Quyi Zarafshon okrugi Zarafshon daryo vodiysining quyi qismini, Buxoro va Qorako'l vohalarini, Zarafshonning g'arbdan va janubi-g'arbdan tutashib turgan qadimgi allyuvial-delta tekisliklarini, Dengizko'l platosini,o'z ichiga oladi. Okrug sharqda O'rta Zarafshon okrugidan kengligi 2-4 km keladigan Hazor yo'lagi orqali ajralib turadi.

Quyi Zarafshon okrugi paleozoy burmali negizning bukilgan qismida joylashib, uning ustini mezozoy va kaynjzoy cho'kindi jinslari qoplab olgan. Kaynozoy keng tarqalgan, ular ichida eng ko'p uchraydigan jinslar to'rtlamchi davrning allyuvial-delta yotqiziqlari bo'lib, ular Zarafshon daryosi olib kelgan shag'al, qum, qumoq va loyqalardan iborat.

Okrug hududi asosan tekisliklardan – Buxoro va Qorako'l deltalaridan iborat. Zarafshon daryosi O'rta Zarafshon botig'idan chiqib Navoiy shahridan g'arbda va janubi-g'arbda Buxoro deltasiga kirib boradi. Bu deltani shimoldan va g'arbdan Qizilqum, sharqidan Qiziltepa, Azkamar, Quyumozor, Qaynog'och balandliklari, Qo'shtepa va Qumsulton tepaliklari, janubi-sharqdan esa Qorako'l platosi o'rab turadi. Buxoro deltasi janubi-g'arbga tomon biroz nishab bo'lib, sug'orish shahobchalari uni ayrim qismlarga bo'lib yuborgan. Unda Zarafshon daryosining 4 ta qayiri joylashgan. Deltaning uzunligi 102 km, o'rtacha kengligi 50-55 km, eng keng yeri 70 km ga boradi. Mutlaq balandligi g`arbida 200 m ni, sharqida esa 250 m ni tashkil etadi. Zarafshon daryosi Chandir qishlog'idan janubi-g`arbda nisbiy balandligi 15 m gacha bo'lgan Qorako'l platosini kesib o'tib, tor (kengligi 0,5-1,0 km) Qorako'l yo'lagini hosil qiladi. Bu yo'lak Buxoro deltasini Qorako'l deltasi bilan tutashtirib turadi. Quyi Zarafshon okrugi o'ta arid iqlimiy sharoitga ega. Qishi juda qisqa va beqaror, yoz esa seroftob, jaziramabo'ladi. Yanvar oyining ko'p yillik o'rtacha havo harorati -2^0 C dan $+1^0$ C gacha, mutlaq minimumi -26^0C ni tashkil etadi, qish 1-2 oy davom etadi. Iyul oyining o'rtacha havo harorati 29,5-36^0 C atrofida, eng yuqori havo harorati 45-46^0C gacha boradi. Yillik yog'in miqdori 95-125 mm atrofida. Respublikaning tekislik okruglari ichida Quyi Zarafshon termik resurslarga boyligi bilan ajralib turadi. Termik resurs miqdori 4500-5000^0C ni tashkil etadi. Bu okrug hududini o'rta pishar paxta yetishtiriladigan mintaqaga kiritish imkonini beradi.

Okrugning asosiy suv manbai – Zarafshon va Amudaryo. Zarafshon daryosi suvi okrug hududida 50 dan ortiq magistral ariqlarga (Konimex, Shofrikon, Vobkentdaryo, Romiton, Shahrud va boshqalar) bo'linib, sug`orishga sarflanadi. Daryoning tabiiy o'zanidan faqat sizot suvlari oqadi. Qadimda Zarafshon daryosi Amudaryoga 20 km yetmasdan qumliklarda shimilib ketar edi. Okrugga Zarafshon juda oz suv olib keladi. Quyi Zarafshonga sug'orish maqsadlari uchun uzunligi 55 kmli Amu–Qorako'l va 268 km li Amu–Buxoro kanallari orqali Amudaryo suvi keltirilgan. Amu–Qorako'l kanalining bosh qismida suv sarfi sekundiga 48 m^3 ga, Amu–Buxoro kanalida esa 235 m^3 ga teng. Amu–Buxoro kanalidagi Olot, Qorako'l

va Hamza nasos stanstiyalari Amudaryo suvini 66 m ga ko'tarib beradi. Bu kanaldan chiqarilgan ariqlar Amudaryo suvini sug'orishga suv kerak bo'lmagan qish oylarida Quyumozor va To'dako'l suv omborlariga olib boradi [2].

Quyi Zarafshon o'simlik va hayvonot dunyosini muhofaza qilish ham dolzarb masala hisoblanadi. Buxoro viloyatida o'rmonlar 187 ming gektardan sal ko'proq. Shundan 1329 gektari ihota daraxtzorlarga to'g`ri keladi. O'rmon xo'jaliklarida terak, shumtol, tol, qayrog`och, archa va mevali daraxtlar ko'chatlari ko'paytirilib ekilmoqda. 1977 yilda tashkil qilingan respublikamizda yagona Jayron parvarishxonasida 1000 boshdan ko'p jayron boqilmoqda. Qushlarni ko'payishiga qulay sharoit yaratish maqsadida Qoraqir parvarishxonasi tashkil qilindi. Hozirgi kunda Osiyo qoploni, Buxoro xonguli, sirtlon kabi hayvonlarning yo'qolib ketish xavfi bor. Ustyurt arxari, shohli taka, qora laylak, oqqush, echkiemar turlari ancha kamayib ketgan.

Keyingi yillarda o'tkazilgan konferensiyalarda tabiiy resurslar, ulardan samarali foydalanish masalalarida bir qator ilmiy maqolalar nashr qilindi. Jumladan, 2001-yil Toshkent shahrida o'tkazilgan "Geografiya va tabiiy resurslardan foydalanish" mavzusidagi konferensiyada A.Rafiqov o'zining "Tabiat va uning resurslaridan foydalanishning geografik asoslari" ma'ruzasida meliorativ landshaftshunoslik g'oyalarini ilgari surib, "Fatsiya miqyosida dehqonchilikni rivojlantirish yerlarni melioratsiya jihatdan yaxshilashda qo'l keladi" deb ko'rsatib o'tgan (6 b.). Mazkur anjumanda A.Abdulqosimov va S.Abbasovlar landshaft ekologik yo'nalishdagi muammolarni sanab o'tishgan.

"Geografiya fanining nazariy-amaliy muammolari"ga bag'ishlangan ilmiy anjumanda (Buxoro, 2006) I.Q.Nazarov o'zining "Geografiya fanining sintez qudrati va hozirgi ijtimoiy nufuzi" maqolasida antropogen landshaftshunoslik yo'nalishining ahamiyatini yuqori baholagan. Ya'ni olim "Ayni davrda har ikkala geografiyani birlashtiruvchi fanlar guruhi (geografik resursshunoslik, sotsial geografiya, turizm va rekreatsion geoekologiya, antropogen landshaftshunoslik) ham takomil topdiki, bu fanlar yagona geografiya uchun poydevor vazifasini o'tamog'i lozim" – deb qayd etgan edi (30 b.).

Shuningdek, A.Abdulqosimov va S.Abbasovlar (2013y) "Antropogen landshaftlar tarkibida hudud jihatdan qishloq xo'jalik landshaftlari, ya'ni agrolandshaftlar hukmronlik qiladi. Ular antropogen landshaftshunoslikning ham ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy geografiyaning ham tadqiqot obyekti bo'lib xizmat qiladi" – deb landshaftshunoslik va iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy geografiya aloqadorligi omilini ko'rsatib o'tishgan (29 b.). Bugun antropogen landshaftlarni prognozlash muammosi ham landshaftshunoslik fani kun tartibidagi masalalardan biridir. Bu to'g'rida A.Abdulqosimov "Antropogen landshaftni prognozlash antropogen bosim ta'sirida geografik muhitning chuqur o'zgarib borishini o'zida obyektiv aks ettirishini oldindan asoslab beradigan ilmiy yo'nalishdir. Prognozlash nafaqat landshaftshunoslikning, balki barcha geografik fanlarning, jumladan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy geografiyaning ham yetakchi dolzarb muammolaridan biri hisoblanadi" – deb aytgan edi [5].

Haqiqatan ham cho'l resurslaridan nafaqat sanoat yoki qishloq xo'jaligida, balki rekreatsiya va salomatlikni tiklash kabi nomoddiy sohalarda ham yanada kengroq foydalanish choralari ko'rilmoqda. Cho'llarning iqlim sharoiti aholi

salomatligini tiklashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Olti oyga yaqin davom etadigan quruq va jazirama issiq hamda havo namligining 15-20 foizdan oshmasligi buyrak kasalliklarini davolashda yaxshi natija beradi. Shuningdek, tuzli balchiq, cho'l zonasidagi issiq qum, shifobaxsh loy, suvi minerallashgan quduq va ko'llar atrofida ham salomatlikni tiklash muassasalarini tashkil qilish imkoniyati bor. Mazkur maskanlarda brusellyoz, radikulit va asab tizimi bilan bog'liq ba'zi kasalliklarni ham davolasa bo'ladi. Buxoro viloyatida bunday tipdagi sanatoriylardan bir nechtasi faoliyat olib bormoqda. Masalan, Buxoro shahri- Sitorai Moxi Xossa, issiq suv sanatoriylari, Olot tumanida sho'r suv va issiq qum yordamida davolash yo'lga qo'yilgan. Kelgusida shu xildagi davolash muassasalarini ko'paytirish choralarini ko'rish orqali, hududlarning rivojlanishi mintaqa va viloyatlar rivojlanishiga olib keladi. Qolaversa, cho'l mintaqasida yashovchi aholi tabiiy sharoitga moslashgan bo'lib, imkoniyatlardan foydalanishda boy tajribaga ega.

Okrugda kelgusida iqlimning qurg'oqlashuvi, landshaftlarga ta'sir etuvchi antropogen yukni ortib borishi davom etadi, natijada landshaftlarning cho'llanishi, biomahsuldorligi va genofondining kamayib borishi kuzatiladi. Bundan tashqari suvli landshaftlarning, ayniqsa tashlama ko'llarning kimyoviy va bakteriologik ifloslanishi ortib boradi. Bu esa o'z navbatida gidro va fitomelioratsiya ishlarini uzluksiz davom ettirishni, maxsus qo'riqlanadigan maskanlar maydonini kamida 10% ga (hozir 1,8%) yetkazishni, xalq tajribasidan oqilona foydalanishni, aholining ekologik savodxonligini yuksaltirib borishni taqozo qiladi.

Ma'lumki, har bir hududning tabiiy resurslaridan foydalanishda, joyning geografik o'rni, relyefi, iqlimiy sharoiti, suvlari, tuproq hamda o'simlik dunyosiga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Landshaft haqidagi ta'limot landshaftlarning tabiiy resurslaridan samarali foydalanish uchun metodologik asos bo'la oladi [4]. Bu esa o'z navbatida shakllanayotgan "landshaftlar resursshunosligi" ilmiy yo'nalishni rivojlantirish zarurligini taqozo qiladi.

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NASOS AGREGATING EHTIYOT QISMLARINI METALDAN TAYYORLANGAN NUSXALARINI ISHLAB CHIQISH UCHUN 3D – PRINTERDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada 3D bosib chiqarish (qo'shimcha ishlab chiqarish sifatida ham tanilgan) raqamli kompyuter modelidan istalgan shakldagi qattiq 3D ob'ektlarni yaratish jarayonidir. 3D bosib chiqarish qo'shimchalar deb ataladigan jarayonlar orqali erishiladi, bunda materialning har bir qatlami boshqa shaklda yotqiziladi. 3D - printer - bu raqamli 3D modelidan jismoniy ob'ektni yaratish uchun qatlam-qatlam usulidan foydalanadigan periferik qurilma.*

Kalit so’zlar*: Lazer, jeanologia, eMark dasturi, mato, dizayn, naqshlar, jinsi, denimni tugatish texnologiyasi*

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USING 3D PRINTER TO MANUFACTURE METAL COPIES OF PUMP AGGREGATE SPARE PARTS

Abstract. *In this article, 3D printing (also known as additive manufacturing) is the process of creating solid 3D objects of any shape from a digital computer model. 3D printing is achieved through so-called additive processes, where each layer of material is laid down in a different shape. A 3D printer is a peripheral device that uses a layer-by-layer method to create a physical object from a digital 3D model.*

Key words*: Laser, jeanology, eMark program, fabric, design, patterns, denim, denim finishing technology*

Kirish

Bugungi kunda ushbu texnologiya zargarlik va poyabzal, sanoat dizayni, arxitektura, muhandislik va qurilish, avtomobilsozlik, kosmik, stomatologiya va tibbiyot sanoati, ta'lim, geografik axborot tizimlari, qurilish muhandisligi va boshqa ko'plab professional sohalarda keng qo'llaniladi va yangi sohalar qo'shilmoqda.

3D printer bugungi kunda an'anaviy ishlov berish usullaridan ajratib turadi, ularning ko'pchiligi materialni kesish yoki burg'ulash (olib tashlash jarayonlari) orqali olib tashlashga asoslangan. Qo'shimchalar yordamida ishlab chiqarilgan ob'ektlar, ishlov berish va ishlab chiqarishdan keyingi takomillashtirishdan tashqari, mahsulotning hayot aylanishining istalgan bosqichida, dastlabki ishlab chiqarishdan

(masalan, tez prototiplash) to'liq ishlab chiqarishgacha (tezkor ishlab chiqarish kabi) ishlatilishi mumkin.

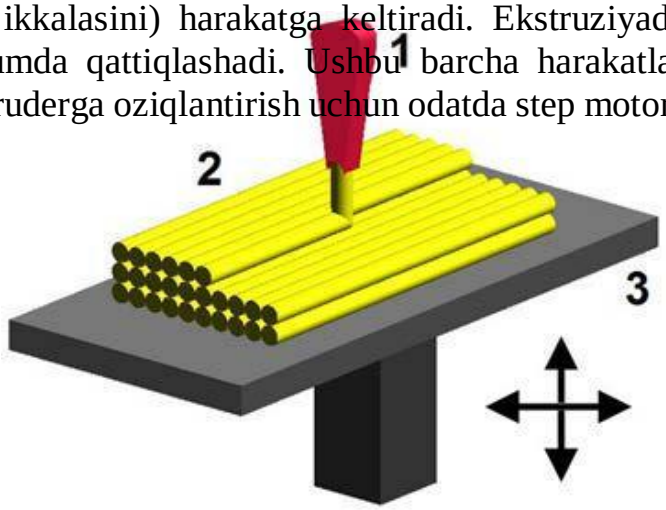
Kompyuter texnologiyalari tobora ko'proq real hayot bilan birlashmoqda. Biroq, real voqelik va haqiqat o'rtasidagi chegara, ta'bir joiz bo'lsa, kompyuter yoki virtual qoladi. Ob'ektni bitta tekislikdan siljitish ikkinchisi unchalik oson emas. Albatta, agar biz matn, rasmlar va boshqa ikki o'lchovli narsalar haqida gapiradigan bo'lsak, printerlar va skanerlar uzoq vaqtdan beri bunday almashinuvni oddiy va mutlaqo oddiy narsaga aylantirgan.

Nima uchun biror narsaning uch o'lchamli modelini olish va undan haqiqiy ob'ekt yasash kerak? Ma'lum bo'lishicha, foydalanish juda ko'p. Biroq, uch o'lchovli jismoniy ob'ektlarda hamma narsa ancha murakkabroq. Hattoki texnologiyalar uch o'lchovli kompyuter modelini real hajmda ko'rish imkonini beradi, uni juda keng tarqalgan deb atash mumkin emas.

Ommabop 3D bosib chiqarish texnologiyalari

FDM (Fusion Deposition Modeling)

Ko'pgina 3D bosib chiqarish texnologiyalari mavjud, eng mashhuri cho'kindi modellashtirish deb ataladi (1-rasm). Bu juda oddiy: murakkab ob'ektlar nozul orqali ekstruziya qilingan erigan plastmassadan yaratilgan. G'altakga o'ralgan plastik filament (yoki hatto metall sim) ekstruziya nozuliga beriladi, kompyuter tomonidan boshqariladigan mexanizm esa uch o'q bo'ylab ko'krakning o'zini yoki ob'ektni (yoki ikkalasini) harakatga keltiradi. Ekstruziyadan keyin (ekstruziya) material bir zumda qattiqlashadi. Ushbu barcha harakatlar uchun, shuningdek, filamentni ekstruderga oziqlantirish uchun odatda step motorlar yoki servomotorlar ishlatiladi.



1-rasm - Eritilgan modellashtirish: 1 - ko'krak eritilgan plastmassani ta'minlaydi, 2 - biriktirilgan material (modelning bir qismi), 3 - boshqariladigan harakatlanuvchi stol

Polyjet texnologiyasi

Texnologiya 2000-yilda Isroilning Objet kompaniyasi tomonidan ixtiro qilingan. Texnologiyaning mohiyati: fotopolimer siyohli bosmada bo‘lgani kabi yupqa nozullardan kichik dozalarda kuydiriladi va UV nurlanishi ta’sirida ishlab chiqarilgan qism yuzasida darhol polimerlanadi (2-rasm).

2-rasm - Polyjet texnologiyasi

PolyJet-ni stereolitografiyadan ajratib turadigan muhim xususiyat bu turli materiallar bilan chop etish qobiliyatidir.

Texnologiyaning afzalliklari:

-qatlam qalinligi 16 mikrongacha (qon hujayrasi 10 mikron);

- tez chop etadi chunki suyuqlik juda tez qo'llanilishi mumkin.

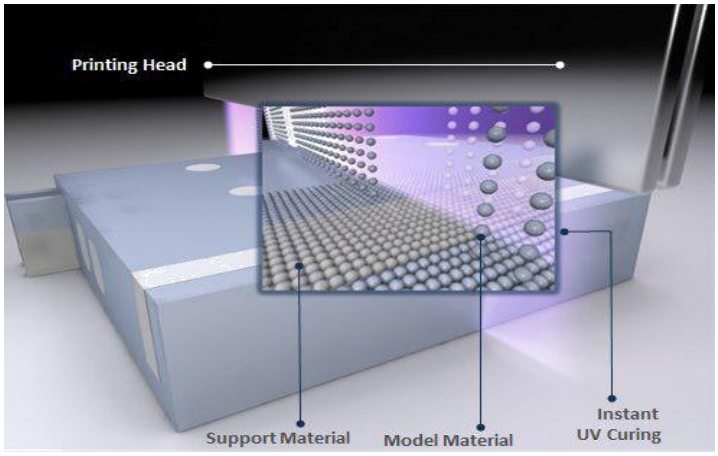
Texnologiyaning kamchiliklari:

- faqat fotopolimer bilan chop etadi - tor ixtisoslashgan, qimmatbaho plastmassa, odatda ultrabinafsha nurlanishiga sezgir va juda mo'rt.

Ilova: sanoat prototipi va tibbiyot.

LENS (lazerli qoplama texnologiyasi)

Kukun shaklidagi material nozuldan puflanadi va fokuslangan lazer nuriga tushadi (3-rasm). Kukunning bir qismi uchib o'tadi va lazerning diqqat markaziga tushadigan qismi bir zumda sinterlanadi va qatlam qatlam uch o'lchovli qismni hosil qiladi. Ushbu texnologiya po'lat va titan buyumlarini chop etish uchun ishlatiladi.
Ushbu texnologiya paydo bo'lishidan oldin faqat plastmassa buyumlarni bosib chiqarish mumkin bo'lganligi sababli, hech kim 3D bosib chiqarishni jiddiy qabul qilmadi va bu texnologiya "katta" sanoat uchun 3D bosib chiqarish uchun eshikni ochdi. Turli materiallarning kukunlari aralashtiriladi va shuning uchun qotishmalarni tezda olish mumkin.



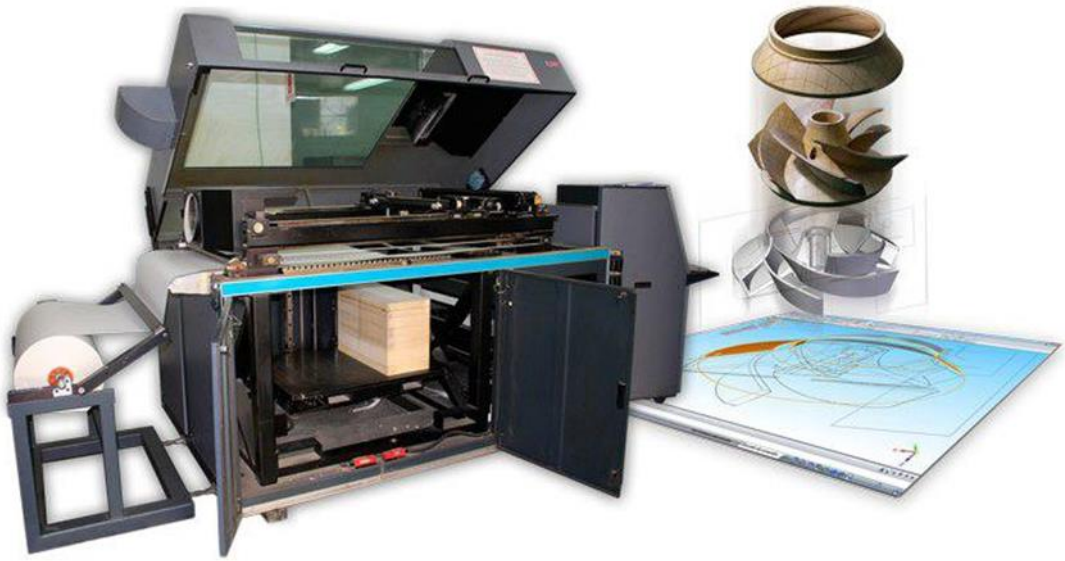
3-rasm - Lazerli qoplama texnologiyasi

Ilova: ichki sovutish kanallari bo'lgan turbinalar uchun titanli pichoqlar.

Uskunalar ishlab chiqaruvchisi: Optomec.

LOM (laminatsiyalash ob'ektlarini ishlab chiqarish)

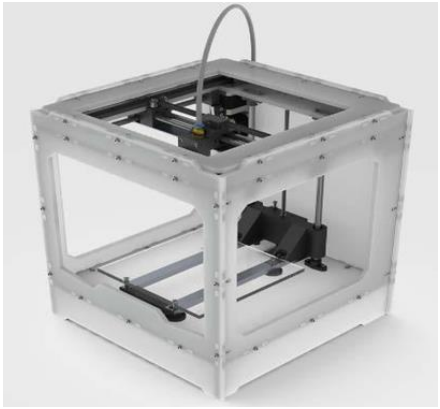
Yupqa qatlamli material plitalari pichoq yoki lazer bilan kesiladi va keyin sinterlanadi yoki uch o'lchamli ob'ektga yopishtiriladi (4-rasm). Bular. yupqa material qatlami yotqiziladi, u ob'ektning konturi bo'ylab kesiladi, shu bilan bir qatlam olinadi, unga keyingi varaq qo'yiladi va hokazo. Shundan so'ng, barcha varaqlar bosiladi yoki sinterlanadi.
Shu tarzda, 3D modellar qog'oz, plastmassa yoki alyuminiydan chop etiladi. Alyuminiy modellarni chop etish uchun yupqa alyuminiy folga ishlatiladi,
kontur qatlami bo'ylab qatlam bo'ylab kesiladi va keyin ultratovushli tebranish yordamida sinterlanadi.



4-rasm - Laminatsiya yo'li bilan ob'ektlarni ishlab chiqaruvchi 3D - printer

Material va usullar
Stendning tavsifi

Stendning modeli - materialni isitish va siqib chiqarish uchun bosma kallagi (ekstruder), isitiladigan platformasi bo'lgan 3D - printer, o'rnatilgan: mikrokontroller platasi (5-rasm) va motor drayverlari bilan quvvat bloki platasi



5-rasm-ATmega 2560 mikrokontrolleri asosidagi 3D printer

Stendda chop etish boshini X va Y o'qlari bo'ylab harakatlantirish, isitiladigan platformani Z o'qi bo'ylab harakatlantirish va materialni chop etish kallagiga oziqlantirish uchun to'rtta dvigatel o'rnatilgan. 350 vatt quvvatga ega ATX form faktorli quvvat manbai ham o'rnatilgan.

Dizayn CNC mashinasiga o'xshaydi, yagona farq ob'ektni yaratish jarayonida. 3D bosib chiqarish qo'shimcha jarayonlar orqali erishiladi, bunda materialning har bir qatlami boshqa shaklda yotqiziladi. Bu uni an'anaviy ishlov berish usullaridan ajratib turadi, ularning ko'pchiligi materialni kesish yoki burg'ulash (olib tashlash jarayonlari) orqali olib tashlashga asoslangan.

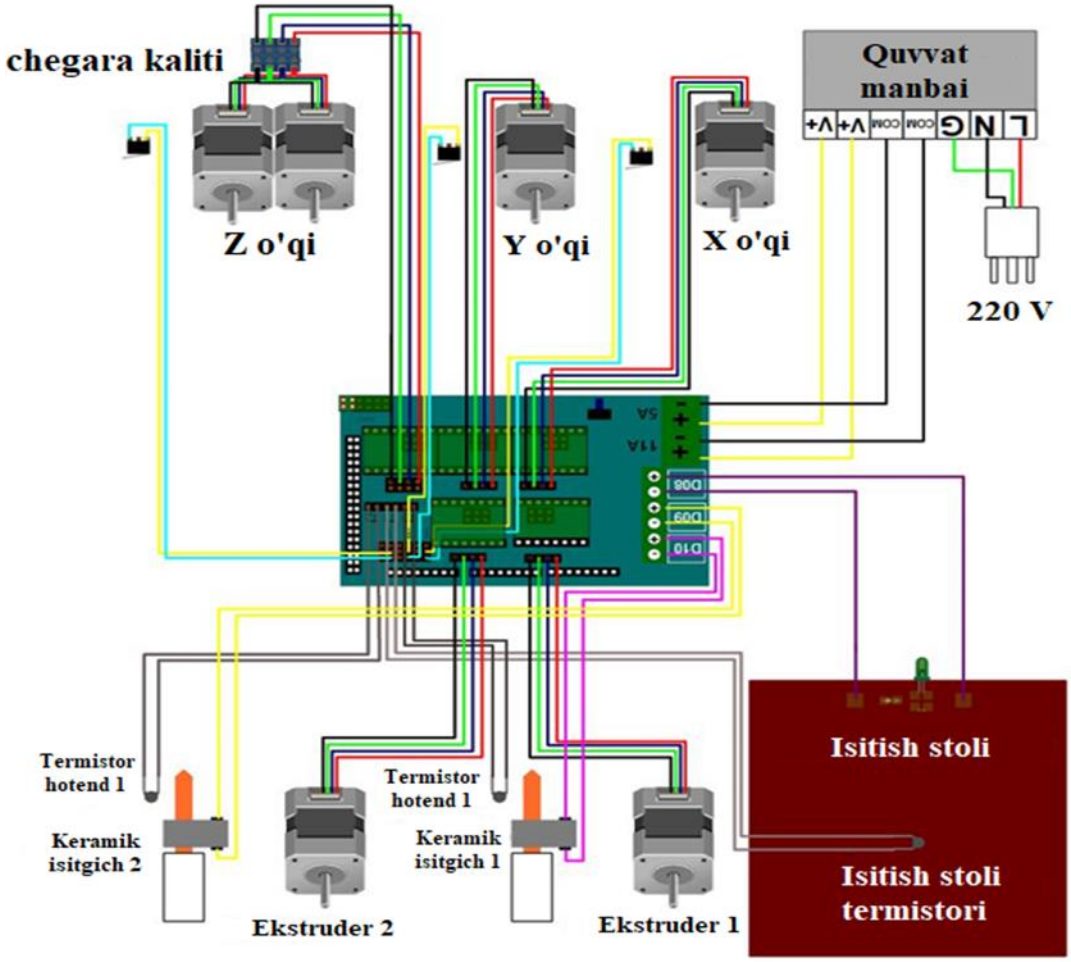
Printerning ikkita yon devori pleksiglasdan, qolgan qismi kontrplakdan qilingan. Qo'llanma roliklar, ekstruder, isitiladigan platforma plastik qismlarga o'rnatiladi, ular o'z navbatida M3 o'lchamdagi murvat va boltlar bilan kontrplak taxtasiga o'rnatiladi. O'zlari orasida devorlar alyuminiy burchaklar bilan o'rnatiladi.

Stendning orqa devoriga ATmega 2560 mikrokontroller platasi o‘rnatilgan.

unga o'rnatilgan quvvat qismi va A4988 chipi bilan jihozlangan motor drayverlari.

Butun sxema stendning orqa devoriga o'rnatilgan quvvat manbai blokidan +12 voltdan quvvatlanadi. Ta'minot simlari quvvat blokidagi quvvat blokiga ulanadi, undan mikrokontroller platasi parallel ravishda quvvatlanadi.

6-rasm cartesian tipidagi konstruksiyaga o’rnatiladigan barcha elektr qurilmalarining umumiy sxemasi.



NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMALAR
MODELNI OLISH ALGORITMI

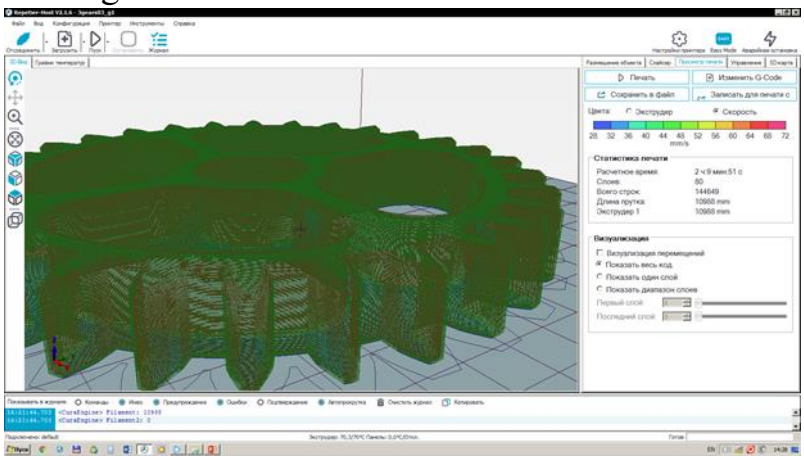
Modelni amalga oshirish jarayonida o'zaro ta'sir qilishi va muammosiz ishlashi kerak bo'lgan juda ko'p turli xil narsalar ishtirok etadi:

- birinchi qadam - bu ijod Bizning g'oyamizning 3D modellari, raqamli biz chop qilmoqchi bo'lgan ob'ektning egizak (raqamli modellashtirish bosqichi);
- ikkinchi qadam - to'g'ri formatdagi faylni yaratish (odatda "STL"), raqamli modelimizni ko'rsatish uchun zarur bo'lgan barcha geometrik ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga olgan (eksport bosqichi);
-raqamli modelni Internetdan yuklab olishingiz mumkin (masalan, dannarsaga oid);
- agar bizning modelimiz juda ehtiyotkorlik bilan ishlab chiqilmagan bo'lsa, unda nuqsonlar bo'lishi mumkin. Biz ularni dastur bilan tuzatishga harakat qilishimiz kerak (to'rni tiklash bosqichi);
- uchinchi qadam - raqamli modelni o'zgartirish (texnik jihatdan 3D-printer tushunadigan yo'riqnomalar ro'yxatiga (G-kod) qattiq sirtning uch o'lchamli

tasvirini (to'r, katakchalari uchburchaklar) ko'rsatish (bo'laklash yoki kesish bosqichi) yoki ko'rsatmalarni qo'lda yozish;

- to'rtinchi qadam - printerga ko'rsatmalar ro'yxatini bering, Misol uchun, kompyuterga USB ulanishi orqali (ulanish bosqichi);
- beshinchi qadam - yugur 3D - printer, yozishni boshlang va kuting natija (chop etish);
- oltinchi qadam - yangi yaratilgan ob'ektni ishdan olib tashlang platforma, yordamchi qismlarni olib tashlang (ya'ni, qo'llab-quvvatlovchi tayanchlar va / yoki substrat - agar mavjud bo'lsa), uning sirtlarini tozalang (tugatish bosqichi).

Natija muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishi uchun yana bir nechta fikrlarni hisobga olish kerak: 3D - printerni kalibrlash, plastik filamentning turi va sifati, bosib chiqarish platformasi yuzasining turi.



7-rasm 3D - printerni kalibrlash.

Xulosa

Ushbu maqolada ATmega2560 mikrokontrolleri asosida 3D - printer ishlab chiqildi, yig'ildi va dasturlashtirildi. Shuningdek, 3D-printer mavzusi, uning turli sohalardagi qo‘llanish turlari, ta’lim sohasidagi talab haqida ham keng ma’lumot berildi.

Modelni chop etishdan oldin tayyorlash uchun kesuvchi dastur ko'rib chiqiladi. G-kod dasturlash tili batafsil, grafik tahlil qilingan stendda ishlatiladigan nazorat belgilar, tayyorgarlik va yordamchi funktsiyalar. Virtual modelni jismoniy modelga aylantirish uchun harakatlar algoritmi berilgan. Stendni yig'ishda ishlatiladigan barcha ishlatiladigan elementlarning diagrammalari va parametrlari berilgan. Ushbu o'quv stendida quyidagi ishlarni bajarish mumkin.

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INFLUENCING FACTORS TO THE TERRITORIALIZATION OF THE POPULATION OF THE CITIES OF FERGANA AND MARGHILAN IN THE FERGANA REGION

Annotation: *This article explores the main factors affecting the settlement of the two major cities of Fergana and Marghilan in the Fergana region. In particular, special emphasis is placed on the factors of location and favorable natural geographical conditions in relation to natural resources and large trade routes calculated from the most important factors affecting the settlement of these cities. The article also analyzes the role of economic, social, geographical and historical and cultural factors in the formation of the territorial location of the population of cities.*

Introduction: the Fergana region is the eastern territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, located in the south of the Fergana Valley. The province is bordered by Namangan to the North, Andijan province bn to the north east and the Kyrgyz Republic to the East and South East, and Tajikistan Republics bn to the West. The area of the Fergana region is about 6.8 thousand km sq.km, while the Republic occupies 1.5% of the territory of the Ati, the leading population in the Republic is 4.06 million people as of January 1, 2024 (2nd place after Samarkand). Alternatively, the region is one of the most developed industrial areas of Uzbekistan**.**

	Fergana Region	**4 061,5**	5	Beshariq	242,9
	Cities		6	Quwa	275,8
1	Fergana sh.	321,8	7	Uchkoprik	241,4
2	Kokan sh.	308,1	8	Rishton	216,9
3	Quwasoy sh.	101,2	9	Soukh	83,9
4	Margilon sh.	253,5	10	Rock	217,6
	subdistricts:		11	Uzbekistan	236,4
1	Altiariq	228,4	12	Fergana	221,5
2	Kushtepa	208,1	13	Dangara	177,2
3	Baghdad	233,0	14	Furqat	127,1
4	Buwayda	247,2	15	Yozyavon	119,8

As for the cities in the Fergana Region, 4 cities are located here. These are Fergana, Margilan, Kokand and Quwasoy. The main of these cities are Fergana and Margilan, the distance between which is 14 km. Based on statistics, about 14% of

the total population of the region is concentrated in these two major cities (2024). Fergana and Margilan, with their rich historical heritage, economic activity and cultural diversity, occupy an important place not only on the regional, but also on the national level. First of all, let's dwell on the history of the emergence of these two large cities.

The history of Fergana sharkhrini dates back to the era of Tsarist Russia. The Russians built a new town here after the conquest of the Kokand Khanate. It was called New Marghilon until 1907, when it was renamed Skobelev (Iskobil in local pronunciation) in 1907-1924. The name was given to the general of Tsarist Russia, who organized many massacres during the conquest of Central Asia and in the following years.D. It was named after Skobelev, and on January 15, 1938, the town received the name Fergana.

The history of margilon dates back to BC and has been known since those times as an acceptable place to live. The city is considered one of the most ancient cities in Central Asia, and in many historical sources its name also appears in the first millennium AD. In the Middle Ages, Margilon developed as an important trading center along the Silk Road, serving as a point of trade and cultural exchange between East and west. The city was also known for its textiles such as silk and adras. These craft traditions have survived to the present day and have caused Margilon to be called a "Silk City". Orientalist scholars have also referred to Margilon as "Shark Pariji". The bulk of marghilon's territory lies in lowland and irrigated farming zones, a situation that also significantly affected the territorial location of the population. People live densely in comfortable areas and along rivers, streams, canals. Of course, this was due to the fact that from time immemorial the main part of the local population was engaged in agriculture and irrigation farming.

In contrast to the MA'lamot of archaeologists, the early settlement sites in the urban area appeared precisely in close proximity to water sources. An important feature of the settlement is its density. The density indicator occurs due to the variety of factors necessary for the existing natural conditions and population in the city. The urban area has an almost uniform population distribution, with an average density of 506 people per square kilometre.

Conclusion. The cities of Fergana and Marghilon, with their geographical location, historical heritage, economic activity and diversity of social life, are the most important cities of the Fergana region. The territorial location of the population of these cities and the factors affecting it are multifaceted and complex. Economic factors, including employment opportunities and industrial development, have a strong impact on the settlement. Geographical and natural resources, as well as favorable climatic conditions, make these areas attractive for living and working. Social factors, in particular, the presence of educational and cultural institutions, as well as historical and cultural heritage, enrich the spiritual and cultural life of cities. In conclusion, the territorial location of the inhabitants of the cities of Fergana and Marghilon is the result of the interaction of their economic, geographical, social and

historical characteristics. These cities play an important role in the development of the Fergana region and are expected to increase their importance even further in the future. For the sustainable development of the population of cities, complex approaches and strategies are necessary, and cooperation between local authorities, the public and other stakeholders is important in this regard.

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THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INCIDENCE OF HELMINTHS BY AGE AND MONTH (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF TASHKENT)

Abstract: *Parasite kasalliklar asosan issiq va tropik iqlimi bulgan mamlakatlarda kўp uchraydi. Eng yukori kasallanish qishlok aholisining bolalari orasida kaid ethylgan. Parasite kasalliklar bilan boglik kasalliklar Shimoliy, Siberia, uzoq Sharq va Shimoliy Caucasus halqlari orasida etakchi hisoblanadi.*

ZhSST ma'lumotlariga kўra, ular ҳozirda nafas yўllari kasalliklaridan keyin dunyoda 2-ўrinni egallaidi.

Key words: *helminthiasis, parasites, diseases, diseases of the immune system, and the prevention of bacterial infections.*

Introduction: According to official data, the incidence of helminthiasis ranks second among acute infectious diseases in children after ARVI. During one hour of observation in preschool institutions, it was revealed that 98 out of 106 children had a bad habit of sucking their fingers. When observing elementary school students during lessons, this habit was observed in 91% of children from grades 1 to 4, and in 43% of students from grades 5 to 9. In recent years, there has been a widespread spread of gastroenterological and allergic diseases among children, the cause of which, as it was established, are helminthological infections. The clinical symptoms of helminthiasis are often similar to those of infectious and non-communicable diseases, which makes it difficult to detect the disease in a timely manner. This often leads to complications in children, such as anemia, chronic gastrointestinal disorders and allergic reactions. The present study is aimed at solving these problems.

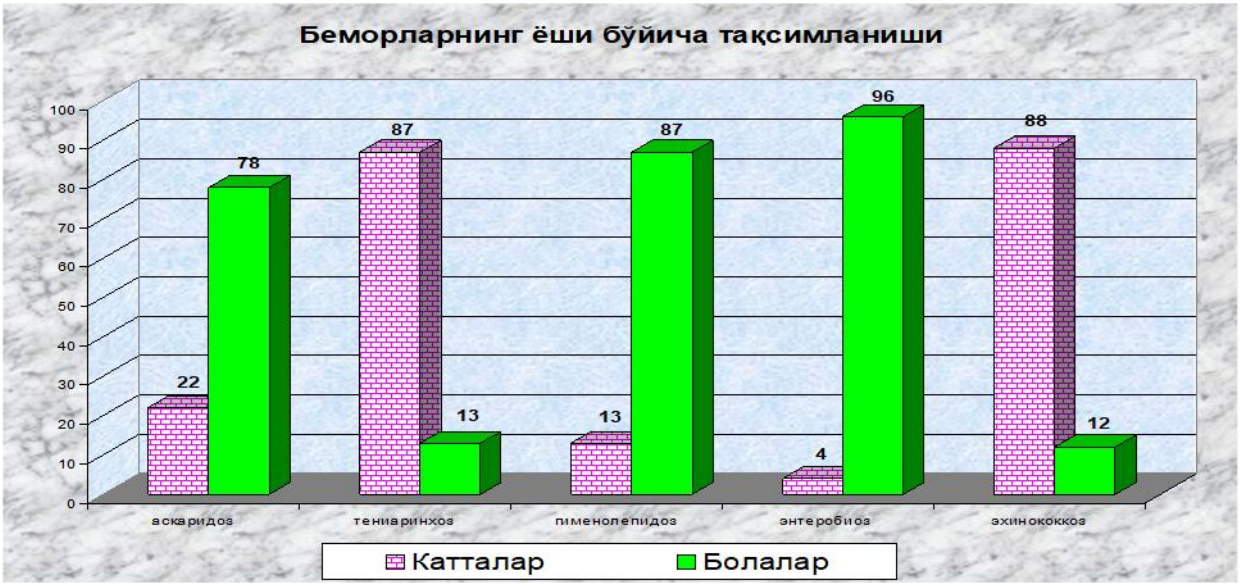
Objective: To study the causes of the incidence of helminthiasis in the Republic and the city of Tashkent, with an analysis of trends in the occurrence of diseases depending on the age of the population and seasonal factors, as well as to determine their impact on morbidity rates.

Research materials: During the study, official reports on the incidence of helminthiasis were used, received from the Republican and Tashkent city services of sanitary and Epidemiological welfare and public health, with data on the incidence by month and season, as well as the results of epidemiological inspections conducted in epidemic foci.

Results of the study: Based on the conducted studies, it can be concluded that in the conditions of the city of Tashkent, helminthiasis, such as teniarynchosis

and echinococcosis, are more common in adults, whereas ascariasis, hymenolepidosis and enterobiosis are more common in children

Рисунок 1



It was found that the distribution of helminthiasis, often found in children, by age group is as follows. Among the children diagnosed with ascariasis, 25.0% were children aged 0 to 3 years, 58.0% were children from 3 to 7 years old, and 17.0% were children from 7 to 14 years old. Data on hymenolepidosis and enterobiosis are also given in the table (Table 1).

Table 1

The composition of helminthiasis, which are most common in children, by age.

Helminthiasis	**The age structure of children, %**		
	0-3 лет	**3-7 лет**	**7-14 лет**
Ascariasis	25,0±2,28	58,0±2,6	17,0±1,99
Hymenolepidosis	23,0±1,6	56,5±1,9	20,5±1,5
Enterobiosis	25,0±0,2	66,0±0,25	9,0±0,13

The table shows that in Tashkent, contact-transmitted helminthiasis mainly affects children aged 3 to 7 years (preschool age). The study of the organization of children with the above-mentioned helminthiasis showed the following results. Among patients with ascariasis, 31.0% of children were organized, and 69.0% were disorganized. The following data were obtained for hymenolepidosis and enterobiosis: 64.0% and 36.0%, as well as 76.0% and 24.0%, respectively.

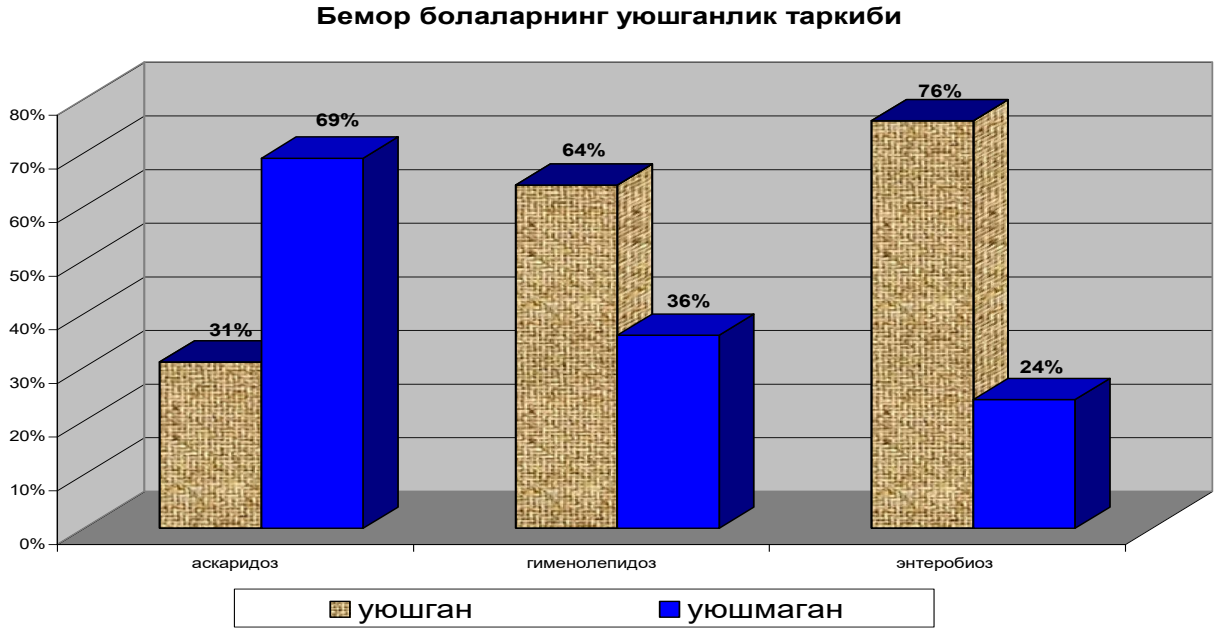


Figure 2

The data obtained show that in the conditions of the city of Tashkent, ascariasis is more common in children, whereas hymenolepidosis and enterobiosis are more common in organized children. Increased incidence of ascariasis among unorganized children (from 3 to 7 years old) it may be due to the fact that they play in areas with polluted soil and fields.

When studying the seasonal distribution of the incidence of helminthiasis in Tashkent during the year, it was noted that these diseases are registered all year round, but their intensity varies significantly by month. In particular, the highest incidence rates of ascariasis were recorded in May-July, and it was also found that these same months are a "dangerous period" for teniarinhosis. Patients with echinococcosis were mainly recorded in April-May. In contrast to these diseases, helminthiasis transmitted by contact had a more uniform distribution throughout the year. For hymenolepidosis, a slight increase in the incidence was noted in November-December, and for enterobiosis — in March-April.

The results of the conducted research show that helminthiasis is registered in Tashkent all year round. However, ascariasis, teniarinchiasis and echinococcosis are characterized by an increase in incidence in the warmer months of the year, whereas

hymenolepidosis is more often detected in November-December, and enterobiosis — in March-April.

In the conditions of the city of Tashkent, contact helminthiasis (hymenolepidosis and enterobiosis) are more common, and the main group of patients are children. Helminthiasis transmitted by contact mainly affects children aged 3 to 7 years (preschoolers). Ascariasis is more common in unorganized children, whereas hymenolepidosis and enterobiosis are more common in organized children.

For ascariasis and teniarinchiasis, the main period of morbidity increase is May-June, for echinococcosis — April-May, for enterobiosis — March-April, and for hymenolepidosis — November-December.

Conclusion: Strictly observe personal hygiene measures. Regularly improve the qualifications of doctors, secondary and junior medical personnel in the field of parasitology. Actively identify and treat patients infected with helminthiasis during routine mass examinations. Identify patients among the population groups that play a key role in the spread of infestations. When treating patients, avoid contamination of the external environment with their feces and other biological secretions. Constantly monitor the seasonality of helminthiasis transmission and the timing of mass death of pathogens.

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RETROSPECTIVE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HELMINTHIASIS IN UZBEKISTAN FOR 2013-2023

Abstract: *Parasitic diseases are found in almost all countries. About a third of the world's population is infected with parasitic disease pathogens. In Uzbekistan, hymenolepiasis associated with helminths is mainly registered in the mountainous areas of Namangan, Fergana, Syrdarya and Surkhandarya regions compared to other areas. For example, based on the data of the Republican Center for Sanitary and Epidemiological Safety for 2011, it was found that Namangan - 556, Fergana - 435.5, Syrdarya - 330.3 and Surkhandarya - 220.4 have these intensive indicators.*

Keywords: *Intestinal helminthiasis, planned preventive measures against helminths, epidemiological situation.*

Introduction: In the conditions of Uzbekistan, helminthiasis occupies one of the leading places among human diseases. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 85-90% of the population in Africa, Asia and Latin America are at risk of helminthiasis infection.

According to official information, cases of helminthiasis infection among children occupy the second place among acute infectious diseases, second only to SARS. It is important to note that, according to the World Bank, the economic damage caused by intestinal helminthiasis is in fourth place after diarrhea, tuberculosis and cardiovascular diseases. More than 270 types of helminthiasis are the cause of various diseases in humans, and mostly young children suffer.

The endemicity of helminthiasis in a number of regions is associated with socio-economic, historical and demographic processes. Therefore, the fight against these diseases is relevant both economically and politically.

Increasing the level of culture and living conditions of the population, as well as regular preventive measures against helminthiasis in Uzbekistan have led to a significant decrease in the incidence of these parasitic diseases. However, despite the successes achieved, 10-12 types of helminthiasis are still registered in the country, such as enterobiosis, hymenolepidosis, ascariasis, teniarynchosis and trichocephalosis, which are widespread in some areas.

Scientific research on the influence of social and environmental factors on the spread of helminthiasis in Tashkent has been conducted insufficiently. This study is aimed at solving these problems, which emphasizes its relevance and modernity.

The purpose of the study: Improving the epidemiological analysis and prevention of helminthiasis in Uzbekistan through the study of the factors causing helminthiasis and their impact on morbidity rates.

Research materials: To conduct the study, official reports of the Republican and Samarkand regional Services for Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health on the incidence of helminthiasis for the period 2013-2023, as well as data from epidemiological surveys in epidemic foci, were used.

The results of the study: The epidemiological situation of helminthiasis in the republic cannot be called stable. According to official data, in 2020, 7,649,551 people were examined for helminthiasis in the republic, of which 264,707 (3.4%) were infected with various types of helminths (see Figure 1). It was also noted that the incidence of echinococcosis was 5.7% in

Foci of ascariasis and trichocephalosis are found in the mountainous and foothill regions of the republic. Khorezm region has historically been a hotbed of agricultural agriculture. Echinococcosis occurs in the form of sporadic cases in Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya and Ferghana regions. There are also many foci of teniarynchosis in the republic. At the same time, contact-transmitted diseases such as enterobiosis (212,095cases) and hymenolepidosis (45,943 cases) are widespread in Uzbekistan, which have been identified in all regions of the republic. The majority of patients with hymenolepidosis were registered in Namangan (14,324 cases) and Ferghana (11,141 cases) regions.

The unfavorable epidemiological situation of helminthiasis in Uzbekistan was again confirmed in 2020 based on the results of a sanitary helminthological examination of the external environment (soil, open reservoirs, drinking and wastewater), as well as samples of vegetables and fruits (Table 1).

Table 1

Information on the results of sanitary and helminthological examinations in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020

Vilayats	Number of analyses	Positive results	soil		Vegetables and fruits		Drinking water		Drinking water	Waste water	
			Total	Positive results	Total	Positive results	Total	Positive results		Total	Positive results
Tashkent city	2148	5 (0,2)	904	0	859	0	485	5 (1,0)	0	48360	167 (0,3)
Andijan	3527	9 (0,2)	1292	9 (0,6)	1282	0	1053	0	0	9453	91 (0,9)
Bukhara	681	7 (1,0)	435	7 (1,6)	0	0	246	0	0	0	0
Gizzakh	4476	79 (1,7)	1408	42 (2,9)	2006	37 (1,8)	1062	0	0	0	0
Kashkadarya	4519	59 (1,3)	1768	13 (0,7)	1888	42 (2,2)	863	4 (0,4)	0	9838	32 (0,7)
Navoi	878	0	248	0	388	0	242	0	0	2195	19 (0,8)
Namangan	2433	29 (1,1)	692	16 (2,3)	894	13 (1,4)	847	0	0	13025	282 (2,1)
Samarkand	1256	20 (1,5)	557	0	670	20 (2,9)	29	0	78	0	0
Surkhandarya	1562	19 (1,2)	530	12 (2,2)	653	6 (0,9)	379	1 (0,2)	0	1889	15 (0,7)
SyrDarya	1542	52 (3,3)	699	24 (3,4)	778	28 (3,5)	65	0	0	0	0
Tashkent	2815	100 (3,5)	1111	53 (4,7)	1312	34 (2,5)	392	13 (3,3)	0	13486	356 (2,6)
Ferghana	248	11 (4,4)	181	10 (5,5)	51	1 (1,9)	16	0	0	7487	188 (2,5)
Khorezm	1257	6 (0,4)	317	4 (1,2)	699	2 (0,2)	241	0	0	7528	56 (0,7)
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	1617	9 (0,5)	1521	0	0	0	96	9 (0,3)	199	8571	187 (2,1)
Total	29160	405 (1,3)	11663	190 (1,6)	11480	183 (1,5)	6016	32 (0,5)	277	121832	1396 (1,1)

Conclusions: the results of all analyses of drinking water are negative.

Conclusion: During the analyzed period, 29,159 helminthiasis examinations were conducted in the republic, of which 405 (1.3%) gave positive results. The highest infection rates were recorded in Syrdarya (3.3%), Tashkent (3.5%) and Ferghana (4.4%) regions. In Tashkent, this figure was 0.2%. It was also revealed that in these regions the indicators of soil pollution, vegetables and fruits are higher compared to other territories. At the same time, positive results of analyses of samples from open reservoirs were obtained in Tashkent, Kashkadarya region and Tashkent region (this figure was 0.5% in the republic). The highest rates of wastewater pollution were found in Tashkent, Ferghana and Namangan regions, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

From 2016 to 2023, up to 594,350 people were examined annually in Tashkent. The rates of helminthiasis infection during this period ranged from 1.6% to 1.8%. Helminthiasis transmitted by contact, enterobiosis, was mainly diagnosed.

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YEVROPA SHOIRLARIDAN BIRI I.V.GYOTE “GARB-U SHARQ DEVONIDA” SHARQ MUMTOZ SHE’RIYATI DURDONALARI

Annotasiya: *Romantizm adabiyotining muhim xususiyatlaridan biri asar syujetida fantaziya, ajoyib-g‘aroyib voqealarning real voqealarga aralashib ketishidir. Antik adabiyotda Arastu (Aristotel) bu qoidani barcha badiiy asarlarga taalluqli deb biladi. “Shoirning vazifasi haqiqatdan bo‘lib o‘tgan voqea haqida emas, balki taxmin etilgan yoki sodir bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan, bo‘lishi taxmin etilgan yo bo‘lishi zarur bo‘lgan voqea haqida so‘zlash (yozish)dir.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *mumtoz she`riyat, shoir, sharq, badiiy asar, adabiyot, tadqiqot, madrasa, xususiyat*

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Annotation*: One of the important features of romanticism literature is the mixing of fantasy and fantastic events with real events in the plot of the work. In ancient literature, Aristotle considers this rule to apply to all works of art. The task of the poet is to speak (write) not about the event that actually happened, but about the event that is expected or may happen, is expected to happen or should happen.*

Keywords: *classical poetry, poet, oriental, artistic work, literature, research, madrasa, characteristic*

Kirish. I.V.Gyote ingliz, fransuz, olmon sharqshunoslarining tadqiqotlaridan foydalanib, fors tilida yozgan she’riyat daholarining hayoti va ijodi haqida nodir ma’lumotlarni keltirdi . Uning shoir Anvariy haqida yozganlari Alisher Navoiy va Jomiyning zamondoshi amir Davlatshoh Samarqandiyning “Tazkirat ush-shuaro” dostonida uchraydi. “Tazkirat ush-shuaro”dan: (Muhtojlikka tushib qiynalib qolgan) Anvariy madrasa darvozasi yonida o‘tirgan edi, bir talay g‘ulomi bilan o‘tib borayotgan hashamatli otliqqa ko‘zi tushdi. “Bu kim ekan? – deb so‘radi. Bu odam bir shoir” deb javob qildilar. Anvariy shu kecha sulton Sanjarga madhiya yozib, qabul vaqtida o‘qib berdi. Sultonga bu she’r ma’qul kelgan edi.

I.V.Gyote ham “G‘arbu Sharq devoni”da shu so‘zlarni yozadi. “Anvariy maktab madrasalar bilan mashhur bo‘lgan Tusda tahsil oldi. Bir kuni u madrasa hujrasi darvozasi oldida o‘tirganida bir necha hashamatli xizmatchilari davrasidan o‘tib borayotgan mansabdorni ko‘rib qoladi ...” Anvariyning o‘zini munajjim deb tanitib,

bashorat qilishi, bashorati xato chiqishi haqida yozganlari ham Davlatshohda mavjud edi. [1]

Yevropa shoirlaridan I.V.Gyote “G‘arb–u Sharq devoni”da Sharq mumtoz she’riyati durdonalarini, Firdavsiy, Anvariy, Nizomiy, Hofiz, Sa’diy, Jaloliddin Rumiy hayoti va ijodini yaxshi bilishini ko‘rsatdi. Jaloliddinning otasi Balx ulamolari bilan (Gyote fikricha, Balx xonimi bilan) nizolashib qolganida ota, bola Rimga yo‘l oladi. Yo‘lda ular mashhur valiy shoir, fors she’riyati va tasavvuf daholaridan Farididdin Attorni uchratdi. F.Attor o‘smir Jaloliddinga o‘zining “Asrornoma” kitobini taqdim qilib, uning kelgusida jahonga mashhur bo‘lishini bashorat qiladi. F.Attorning bashorati yuzaga chiqadi. Jaloliddin buyuk shoir va faylasuf, mutafakkir bo‘lib yetishganida “Biz bu yo‘lda (tasavvufda) Sanliy va F.Attorning izidan keldik” deydi. Alisher Navoiy aziz-avliyolar haqidagi “Nasoyimul-muhabbat min shamoyim–ul futuvvat” (“Mardlik epkinlaridan esgan shabbodalar”) asarida Jaloliddin Rumiyning ushbu fikrini keltiradi.[2] I.V.Gyote “G‘arb–u Sharq devoni”da Jaloliddin Rumiyning “Haq taolo yaratgan har ikki olamning ajoyibligini, ma’naviy olam cheksiz go‘zalligini, ammo odamlarning kamol topmagani haqidagi g‘oyalarini masalalar, rivoyatlar, hikoyatlar yordamida tushunganini aytadi. I.V.Gyote ushbu maqolasida Chingizxon hamma azizlarning maqbaralarini vayron qilsa ham Jalolidin Rumiyning qabriga tegmadi, – deydi. Olmon shoiri va olimi I.V.Gyote “G‘arbu Sharq devoni”da Sa’diy va Hofuz hayoti va ijodini juda qisqa ta’riflaydi.

Vashington Irving “Rip van Vinkl” novellasining boshlanish qismida adabiy qahramon yashagan muhitni (xronotopni), Ripning xarakterini realistik ruhdagi detallar-tafsilotlari bilan tasvirlaydi. Ripning xotini uni uy-ro‘zg‘or ishlariga qarashmagani uchun doimo koyishidan bilamizki, bu oilada qullar mehnatidan foydalanilmaydi.[4]

Demak, Rip quldorlik yo‘q qilingan Amerikaning shimolida yashaydi. Yarim kechasi haybatli tog‘lar orasida chavg‘on o‘ynayotgan golland zobitlariga Rip van Vinkl bochkalarni yelkasiga ortib, may-vino tashiydi.

Unda Rip van Vinklning tog‘dan uyiga qaytganida hech kim uni tanimasligi, u ham hech kimni tanimay qolishi, faqat 20 yil avval go‘dak bo‘lgan qizalog‘i Judit yaxshi yigitga tegib, Rip ismli o‘g‘ilni ko‘tarib olgani aytiladi, Rip van Vinkl xotini vafot etganini eshitib, xursand bo‘lishi, faqat qizi unga mehribon bo‘lishi, otasiga yaxshi xonani jihozlab, oziq-ovqatiga qarashi, Ripning 20 yil avval yosh, dangasa, o‘yinqaroq bo‘lgan o‘g‘li esa ulg‘ayib, mehnatsevar yaxshi fermerning qo‘lida ishlayotgani, lekin otasi kabi dangasa, mehnatdan qochadigan bo‘lgani eslanadi.

Romantizm adabiyotining muhim xususiyatlaridan biri asar syujetida fantaziya, ajoyib-g‘aroyib voqealarning real voqealarga aralashib ketishidir. Antik adabiyotda Arastu (Aristotel) bu qoidani barcha badiiy asarlarga taalluqli deb biladi. “Shoirning vazifasi haqiqatdan bo‘lib o‘tgan voqea haqida emas, balki taxmin etilgan yoki sodir bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan, bo‘lishi taxmin etilgan yo bo‘lishi zarur bo‘lgan voqea haqida so‘zlash (yozish)dir. Zero, tarixchi va shoir bir-biridan biri vazn, nazmda,

boshqasi esa nasrda yozishi bilan farqlanmaydi. Tarixchi va shoir biri haqiqatdan bo‘lgan, ikkinchisi esa bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan voqea haqida so‘zlaydi. [3]

Vashington Irving “Rip van Vinkl” novellasida tarixchi sifatida emas (unda tarix eslansa-da), balki shoir sifatida xayoliy voqeani tasvirlaydi.

Vashington Irving “Rip van Vinkl” novellasida adabiy qahramon uchun bir nechta, boshqalar hayotida 20 yilda yuz bergan voqealarni tarixchi sifatida emas, balki shoir sifatida ko‘rsatadi. Tarixchi isbotlaydi, shoir ko‘rsatadi. Arastu “Poetika”da yozishicha, tragediyada (barcha mukammal badiiy asarlarda ham) ajoyibotlarni yozish kerak. “Bibliya” va “Qur’on”da tasvirlangan barcha payg‘ambarlarning hayotida ajoyibotlar, mo‘jiza ko‘p uchraydi. “Qur’on”da ma’jusiylikni ko‘p xudolikni tan olmagan uch o‘smir va ularning bir iti zolim podshoh (Daqqi yunus, Diokletian) ta’qibidan tog‘larga qochib, bir g‘orga kirib, yashirinib, uch yuz yil uxlab qolgani haqida rivoyat mavjud bo‘lgan. [5]

“Qur’oni karimning” 18 – “Qahr” surasini o‘zbekchaga izohli tarjima qilgan Alouddin Mansur shu surani sharhlab: “Mufassirlar” yozishlaricha, “Ashobi Qahf” (G‘or ahli) qissasi bunday bo‘lgan ekan: Iso alayhis-salom zamonlaridan kelgan Rumda Daqiyonus nomli zolim shoh chiqib, odamlarni butlarga (Zevs, Apollon ...) ibodat qilishga majburlar, amriga bo‘ysunmagan kishilarni esa jonidan kechishga majbur qilar edi. Bir kuni unga fuqarolardan bir necha yigit shohning amriga bo‘ysunmagani haqida xabar berishibdi. Shoh yigitlarni, o‘z huzuriga chaqirib, Hozir sizlarni o‘ldirgim kelmayapti, bir kun muhlat beray, butlarga sajda qilishga o‘ylab ko‘ringlar, – deydi. Yigitlar bu muhlatdan foydalanib, bu davlatdan chiqib ketishga qaror qiladi. [6]

“Qur’on”da bu rivoyat Muhammad payg‘ambarga Alloh tomonidan aytib beriladi: “Eslang, u (yosh yigitlar, o‘smirlar) g‘orga panoh (boshpana) istab borishib, “Parvardigoro, bizlarga o‘z huzuringdan rahmat-marhamat ato etgin va bizlarning shanimizni o‘zing o‘nglagin” dedilar. Bas, biz o‘sha g‘orda bir necha yil quloqlariga urib uxlatib qo‘ydik ... (Ey, Muhammad), biz sizga ularning hol-xabarlarini ro‘yi-rost so‘ylamoqdamiz; – darhaqiqat, ular parvardigoriga iymon keltirgan va ularning iymonini ziyoda qilgan yigitlar edi”. “Qur’on”da yosh yigitlar-o‘smirlarga g‘orni topib yashirishni ham Alloh buyuradi, ularga mehribonlik qiladi. “Qur’on”da Alloh payg‘ambari Muhammadga Rim imperatorining ko‘pxudolikni (Zevs, Apollon, Afina, Afroditaga sig‘inishni) inkor etib, yakkaxudolikni Iso Masih orqali xalqqa yetkazgan zamoni kelguncha uxlatib qo‘yganini tushuntiradi: “Biz ularning dillarini (ma’jusiylikni, ko‘pxudolikni inkor etgan yigitlarning dillarini) quvvatlantirdik”. O‘shanda ular zolim shoh qarshisida turib) – dedilar: “Bizning parvardigorimiz osmonlar va yerlarning xudosidir”. Biz undan o‘zga biror ilohga hargiz iltijo qilmaymiz. Aks holda, nohaq so‘zni aytgan bo‘lurmiz”. Shundan so‘ng “Qur’on”da Ashobi Kaxf-G‘or ahli nechtaligi uchta va bir it, beshta va bir it deb talashuvchilarga Muhammad “Buni faqat Alloh biladi” deyishi kerakligi, G‘or ahlining uzoq yil uxlaganini isboti ularning tangalari shaharda qadimgi deb, o‘tmay qolgani aytiladi.

Xulosa. Xulosa o‘rnida aytish mumkin, Vashington Irving “Qur’on”da kelgan bu rivoyatni yaxshi bilgan va “Rip van Vinkl” novellasida shu rivoyatdan boshqa g‘oyani badiiy ifodalash uchun foydalangan. Agar “Qur’on” rivoyatida diniy e’tiqod, iymonli bo‘lishning buyuk ahamiyati isbotlansa, V.Irving novellasida aksincha, adabiy qahramon – Rip van Vinkling tog‘larda 20 yil uxlab qolgan hajviy va romantik ruhdagi syujetga aylanadi. V.Irving novellasida qahramon xarakteri – Ripning uy-ro‘zg‘or ishlarida oilaga, xotiniga yordam bermay, bir to‘da o‘ziga o‘xshash dangasa do‘stlari qatorida qahvaxonada kayf-safo qilishni yaxshi ko‘rishi – asar syujetini shakllantiradi. “Qur’on” rivoyatida bir necha o‘smir zolim podshohning zulmidan tog‘larga qochib, g‘orga yashirinib juda uzoq (bir necha asr) uxlab qolsa, V. Irving novellasi qahramoni oilada xotinining zulmidan tog‘larga qochib, bir necha asr avval Gudzon daryosini va dengizini, Amerikaning shimolini kashf etgan golland harbiylarining chavgon o‘ynab, vino to‘la bochkalarni bo‘shatganini ko‘rib, ularga vino tashigani, yo‘lda o‘g‘rincha gollandlarning vinosidan ichib, mast bo‘lib uxlab qolishi tasvirlandi.

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KUTUBXONALARNING VIRTUAL MAKONINI RIVOJLANTIRISH MASALALARI

Annotatsia. *Mazkur maqola kutubxonalar virtual makonini rivojlantirish, uning reallik bilan bog'lanish jarayonlari, virtual kutubxonalar orqali foydalanuvchilarga resurslardan foydalanish imkonini yaratishning afzalliklariga to'xtab o'tiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *kutubxona, virtual makon, foydalanuvchilar, onlayn xizmatlar, raqamli kolleksiyalar.*

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ISSUES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIRTUAL LIBRARY SPACES

Annotation. *This article focuses on the development of the virtual space of libraries, the processes of connecting it with reality, and the advantages of creating opportunities for users to use resources through virtual libraries.*

Key words: *library, virtual space, users, online services, digital collections.*

Kutubxona virtual makonini rivojlantirish bugungi kunda uning axborot, madaniy-ma'rifiy salohiyatini integratsiyalash yo'nalishida amalga oshirilmoqda. U tarmoq aloqasi va Web 2.0 xizmatlarining interaktivligi, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ma'lumotlar almashinuvi, onlayn hamjamiyatda hamkorlik qilish, foydalanuvchilarni axborot tarkibini shakllantirish va baholashga jalb qilish, axborot yaratuvchilari va uning o'rtasidagi tafovutlarni yo'q qilish orqali o'rnatilgan tamoyillarini o'zlashtirish orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Virtual kutubxonalar — bu foydalanuvchilarga internet orqali uydan chiqmay turib kutubxonalarning resurslariga va xizmatlariga kirish imkonini beruvchi konsepsiyadir. Quyidagi muhim jihatlarini ko 'rsatish mumkin:

Elektron resurslarga kirish: Virtual kutubxonalar elektron kitoblar, jurnallar, ma'lumot bazalari va boshqa materiallarga kirish imkonini beradi. Bu foydalanuvchilarga ma'lumotlarni istalgan vaqtda va istalgan joydan izlash va foydalanishga imkon yaratadi.

Onlayn xizmatlar: Ko‘plab virtual kutubxonalar masofadan analitik xizmatlar ko ‘rsatish, konsultasiya qilish, ma'lumot izlashda yordam berish va hatto onlayn kurslarni taqdim etish kabi xizmatlarni taklif etmoqda.

Raqamli kollesiyalarning saqlanishini ta’minlash: Virtual kutubxonalar raqamli arxivlarni, qadimiy qo‘lyozmalarni, rasmlarni va boshqa madaniy artefaktlarni saqlash va taqdim etish imkoniga ega, bu esa keng auditoriyaga ochiq bo‘ladi.

Platformalar va interfeyslar: kutubxonalar resurslarga qulay kirishni ta'minlash uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalar va interfeyslarni qo‘llashadi, masalan, mobil ilova yoki veb-portallar orqali.

Virtual kutubxonalar ma'lumotlarni foydalanuvchilar uchun kengroq va qulay qilib taqdim etish orqali ta'lim va madaniyatni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Kutubxonaning virtual maydonini rivojlantirishga hissa qo'shadigan elementlarni sanab o ‘tamiz:

Kutubxona sayti. Zamonaviy kutubxona raqamli muhitining asosiy elementi, uning doimiy yangilanib turuvchi axborot resursi hisoblanadi. Saytda kutubxonaning hozirgi holati va tarixi, ish vaqti, elektron katalogni ko'rish, adabiyotlar sharhlari, kitoblar reytingi va boshqalar haqida ma'lumot mavjud.

Kutubxona blogi. Kutubxona yangiliklarini targ'ib qilish, kitob va kitobxonlikni targ'ib qilish bo'yicha tajriba almashish, bo'lajak tadbirlar, kutubxona fondiga yangi qo'shimchalar haqida ma'lumot berish va yangi auditoriyani jalb qilish uchun vositadir.

Virtual (elektron) ko'rgazmalarni joylashtirish. Ular muntazam kitob ko'rgazmasi imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi, chunki ularda uchinchi tomon manbalari, bibliografik ro'yxatlar, grafikalar, matnlar va boshqa qo'shimcha materiallarga havolalar mavjud.

“Virtual” tushunchasi atrofida “xayoliy”, “mavjud emas, lekin mumkin”, “shartli”, “mavjud” va hokazo ma’nodagi qizg‘in bahs-munozaralar davri o‘tib ketdi. Virtuallik g'oyasini falsafiy va madaniy tushunishdagi asosiy o'zgarishlar aniqlandi: virtuallik axborot texnologiyalari (kibernetik) makoni sifatida: texnik vositachilik muhiti, zamonaviy jamiyatning axborot resursi, madaniy media muhiti hisoblanadi. Kutubxonalar faoliyatining amaliy natijalari asosida hamda ilmiy tadqiqot natijalariga ko ‘ra, kutubxonalarning virtual makonini quyidagi yo'nalishlarda rivojlantirishning katta istiqbollarga ega:

- ✓ ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va bloglarda kutubxonalar jamoasini rivojlantirish;
- ✓ ilg'or, yuqori texnologiyali kutubxona muhitini shakllantirish;
- ✓ kutubxona ishida mobil texnologiyalarni rivojlantirish;
- ✓ kutubxonalar tomonidan ko'rsatilayotgan xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini oshirish;
- ✓ kutubxona multimedia resurslari va nashrlarini rivojlantirish.

Shuni ta’kidlash o‘rinliki, kutubxonalarni rivojlantirish, kutubxonalarning virtual maydonida o ‘z kitobxonlari, o‘quvchilari bilan aloqalarni o ‘rnatish va qo'llab-

quvvatlashda, ko'pgina kutubxonachilar uchun ushbu faoliyat sohasi yangi faoliyat turlaridan biri ekanligini hisobga olib, marketologlar va jamoa menejerlarini hamkorlikka jalb qilish lozim, chunki, bu borada tajribaning kamligi ishga salbiy ta'sir qilishi mumkin.

Ilg‘or muhitni shakllantirish, bir tomondan, moddiy-texnika bazasini yangilash bo‘yicha tizimli ishlarni amalga oshirishni, ikkinchi tomondan, kutubxonada mavjud bo‘lgan elektron resurslar mazmunini yangilashni nazarda tutadi. Mobil texnologiyalar kutubxonalarga yangi foydalanuvchilarni jalb qilishi, kutubxonaning o‘z resurslari va nashrlari esa kitobxonlarning talablarini qondirishi kerak. Virtual muhitni kutubxonalarda rivojlantirish bir qancha foydali imkoniyatlar va o‘zgarishlarni taqdim etadi. Bularga quyidagi jihatlar kiradi:

- ✓ *Resurslarning mavjudligi:* Kutubxonalar virtual muhitda kengaytirilgan axborot resurslarini taklif etishi mumkin, bu esa foydalanuvchilarga turli xil materiallarga oson kirish imkonini beradi.
- ✓ *Foydalanish qulayligi:* Internet orqali kutubxona resurslariga kirish foydalanuvchilarga uydan chiqmasdan istalgan vaqtda ma’lumot olish imkonini beradi.
- ✓ *Interaktivlik:* Virtual kutubxonalar foydalanuvchilar bilan muloqot qilish uchun interaktiv platformalarni taqdim etishi mumkin, bu esa ta’lim jarayonini yanada qiziqarli qiladi.
- ✓ *O‘quv dasturlari:* Onlayn seminarlar, vebinarlar va taqdimotlar yordamida foydalanuvchilar bilimlarini oshirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishadi. Keltirib o ‘tilgan barcha jahatlarni mutanisiblikda qo‘llash kutubxonalar ish faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirishga olib kelishi hamda jamiyatimizda bilimlarni hech qanday to‘siqlarsiz yoyilishiga zamin yaratishi muqarrardir.

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YO'L HARAKATI XAVFSIZLIGINI BOSHQARISH BO'YICHA XALQARO TAJRIBALAR TAHLILI

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqolada yo'l harakati xavfsizligini boshqarish bo'yicha asosiy masalalar hamda xalqaro tajribalar tahlili yoritilgan.*
Kalit so'zlar: *yo'l, qonun, harakat xavfsizligi, boshqarish, Xalqaro hamjamiyat, tajriba, davlat, kompleks.*

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ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL PRACTICES ON TRAFFIC SAFETY MANAGEMENT

Annotation: *this article covers the main issues in traffic safety management as well as the analysis of international experiences.*
Keywords: *Road, law, Traffic Safety, Management, international community, experience, state, complex.*

Mamlakatimizda yo'l harakati xavfsizligini ta'minlash choralari, yo'l-transport hodisalarining oldini olishga alohida e'tibor qaratilib, bu boradagi ishlarni yanada yaxshilash yo'llari ko'rilmoqda. Shu jumladan, soha qonunchiligi zamon talablari asosida izchil ravishda takomillashtirib borilmoqda.

Avtomobil yo'llarida harakat xavfsizligini tashkil etish bugungi kundagi eng muhim muammolardan biriga aylanib bormoqda. Avtomobilning atrof-muhitga yetkazadigan zararlari miqdori kundan-kunga oshib bormoqda, eng asosiy jihati esa, yo'llarda sodir etilayotgan yo'l-transport hodisalari natijasida ko'plab odamlarning jabr ko'rishlari hamda hayotdan ko'z yumishlaridir. Yo'l-transport hodisalarining oldini olish uchun ko'rilayotgan bir qator tadbirlarga qaramasdan, ularning miqdori

kamayishiga erishib bo’lmayapti. Bu o‘z navbatida, yo’l harakati xavfsizligi muammolariga o’ta jiddiy yondoshish zarur ekanligini mutaxassislar oldiga vazifa qilib qo’ymoqda.

Harakat xavfsizligini ta’minlash uchun unga ilmiy yondashish hamda uning barcha serqirra jarayonlarini tahlil etish zarurdir. Buning uchun yo’l harakati xavfsizligi bo’yicha mutaxassislar yo’l harakatining asosiy ko’rsatkichlarini, yo’llardagi sharoitlarning transport oqimlari harakatlariga qanday ta’sir ko’rsatishlarini, transport oqimlarini boshqarishning texnik vositalari orqali yo’l harakatini boshqarish bo’yicha bilimlarga ega bo’lishlari lozimdir.

Xorijiy mamlakatlarda, qoida tariqasida, yo'l harakati xavfsizligini kafolatlash masalalari yo'l harakati qoidalarini tartibga soluvchi barcha turdagi normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarni tasdiqlash, shu jumlasidan qoidabuzarliklar uchun javobgarlikni belgilash, ushbu sohada yig'ma standartlarni o'rganish va tatbiq etish yo'li bilan hal etiladi. Shubhasiz, innovatsion jamiyatda transport vositalarining ahamiyatini qayta ko'rib chiqish qiyin, ular nafaqat aholining iqtisodiy, balki ijtimoiy ehtiyojlarini ham qondirish uchun juda katta ahamiyatga egadir. Ko'pgina hollarda, turli xil transport vositalari bo'lmagan taqdirda, sanoat korxonalari faoliyati, savdo faoliyati, tibbiy va boshqa turdagi xizmatlar amalga oshirilmaydi. Bu transportlarsiz, dam olish va odamlarning o'zaro aloqasi mumkin emasligi bilan bevosita bog'liq jarayondir. Jahon hamjamiyatining mutlaqo barcha davlatlarida transportning rivojlanishi umuman iqtisodiyotni shakllantirishga turtki bo'ldi.

Shu bilan birga, avtomobillashtirish jarayoni ham salbiy tomonlarga ega. Avtomobillashtirishning eng asosiy salbiy natijasi yo'llarda yo’l-transport hodisalarining ko’p sodir bo’lishi hisoblanadi. Yo'l harakati xavfsizligi jamoatchilikni tashvishga soladigan birinchi darajali jamoat masalasi bo'lib qolishni also to'xtatmaydi. Xalqaro hamjamiyatning istiqbolli tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, yuqoridagi masalani faqat davlat darajasida kompleks hal qilish mumkin.

Ko'p davlatlar yo'l harakati xavfsizligini muvofiqlashtirish muammosini umumiy qabul qilingan me'yorlar nisbatan kamaytiradi. Bolgariya, Ispaniya, Daniya, Finlyandiya va boshqa ko'plab mamlakatlarni ijobiy misollar sifatida ko'rsatish mumkin. Fransiyaning tajribasi alohida e'tiborni jalb qilmoqda, unda Yo'l harakati qoidalari, jumladan 5 jildli, yo'l belgilari va signallari bo'yicha idoraviy ko'rsatmalar, yo'llarni saqlash va saqlash qoidalari hamda Jinoyat kodeksi asosiy hujjat hisoblanadi. Fransuz yo'l harakati qoidalarining beshta jildi qonun chiqaruvchi va tartibga soluvchi qismlarga bo'lingan bo'lib, ular tarkibida istisnosiz holatda yo'lda vaziyat bilan bog'liq barcha masalalarni barqarorlashtiradigan qoidalar to'plami mavjuddir.

Estoniya davlatida transportning har qanday turiga oid qonunlar, shuningdek to'g'ridan-to'g'ri yo'llar to'g'risidagi qonunlar ham qabul qilingan.

Aksincha, Germaniyada asosiy qonun - "Yo'l harakati xavfsizligi to'g'risida", "Yo'l harakati qoidalarini buzish to'g'risidagi qonun" dan tashqari, haydovchining huquqlari va manfaatlariga daxldor muammolarni tartibga soluvchi Yo'l harakati

qoidalari kodeksi alohida ishlaydi. Kodeksda haydovchilik guvohnomasi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar, qoidabuzarliklar va transport vositalari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar mavjud. Bundan tashqari, unda jarima katalogi deb ataladigan yo'l harakati qoidalarini buzganlik uchun jarimalar tizimining juda to'liq tavsifi mavjuddir.

Italiya, Xitoy, Ozarbayjon, Turkiya, Yaponiya kabi ba'zi mamlakatlarda yo'l harakati qoidalari yo'l harakati to'g'risidagi qonunning ajralmas bo‘lagi hisoblanadi yoki qonunchilik darajasida qabul qilingan hujjatdir.

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, Finlandiyada to'g'ridan-to'g'ri yo'l muassasalarida sharoitlar sifatini yaxshilash uchun Finlyandiyaning Texnik tadqiqotlar markazi tomonidan yaratilgan "TARVA" maxsus kompyuter dasturi qo'llaniladi. Bunday dastur sizga yo'l harakati xavfsizligi darajasini aniqlashga imkon beradi, chunki yo'l uchastkasidagi turli xil ma'lumotlarni ya’ni transport intensivligi va avtohalokat darajasi baholash zarur. Bizningcha, yo'l harakati qoidalarini buzganlik uchun jazolarning kuchaytirilishi dunyoning ko'plab mamlakatlarida qiziqish uyg'otib bormoqda. Turli xil adabiyotlarni o'rganish shuni ko'rsatadiki, yo'l harakati qoidalari qat'iyroq bo'lsa va qoidalarga rioya qilmaslik uchun jazo choralari aniqroq bo'lsa, baxtsiz hodisalar, shu jumladan jarohatlanish darajasi ham ancha past bo‘ladi.

Hozirgi paytda Norvegiyada barcha manfaatdor tomonlarga bir-birining vakolati va ijobiy tajribasini o'zaro ta'sir o'tkazish yo'li bilan, axborot tarqatish orqali samarali qo'llash huquqini beruvchi Milliy yo'l harakati xavfsizligi forumi mavjuddir.

Yuqoridagilarni inobatga olgan holatda quyidagi xulosalarga kelishimiz mumkin:

-dunyodagi aksariyat mamlakatlar yo'l harakati xavfsizligini tartibga soluvchi tarqoq hujjatlarni qo'llash imkoniyatidan voz kechishdi hamda amaldagi qonunchilikni kodlashdi. Rossiyada, aksincha, tegishli normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar tizimlashtirilmagan va ularning rivojlanishi yetarli darajada tartibga solinmagan. Ushbu sohadagi mavjud qonun hujjatlarida yetarlicha kelishmovchiliklar va huquqiy kamchiliklar mavjuddir;

-Rossiya Federatsiyasida yo'l harakati sohasi, qoida tariqasida, huquqning turli sohalariga yoki qonunchilikning turli sohalariga tegishli normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar bilan tartibga solinadi, bu esa ayrim hollarda jamoat munosabatlarini tartibga solishda o'xshash bo'lmagan terminologiya bilan farq qiladi;

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QISHLOQ XO'JALIGIDA AGRAR-INDUSTRIAL SIKLNING RIVOJLANISHI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada qishloq xo'jaligida tarmoqlararo majmualar, agrar-industrial siklning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi haqida statistik ma'lumotlar tahlil qilingan. Qishloq xo'jaligida agrar-industrial siklning rivojlanishi bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Qishloq xo'jalik, agrar-industrial, sikl, tuproq hosildorlik, yer.*

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRARIAN-INDUSTRIAL CYCLE IN AGRICULTURE

Annotation: *this article analyzes statistics on inter-sectoral complexes in agriculture, the formation and development of the agrarian-industrial cycle. Proposals and recommendations have been made on the development of the agrarian-industrial cycle in agriculture.*

Keywords: *Agriculture, Agrarian-industrial, cycle, soil productivity, land.*

Yangi o‘zlashtirilgan qishloq xo‘jaligi rayonlarida tarmoqlararo va hududiy ishlab chiqarish majmualarning shakllanish imkoniyatlari yaxshiroq. Sababi, bu joylarda ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish avvaldanoq tizimli va majmuali tarzda amalga oshirilgan. Shu nuqtai nazardan, Surxon-Sherobod va Qarshi cho‘llarini o‘zlashtirish jarayonida o‘ziga xos majmualar shakllanib kelgan. Ularning biri agrar-industrial majmua bo‘lib, bu majmuaning ham ikki tomoni, ya’ni tarmoqlararo va hududiy jihatlari bor. Avvalo ta’kidlash joizki, agrar-industrial majmualar iqtisodiyotning asosiy tarmoqlari, ya’ni qishloq xo‘jaligi va qayta ishlash sanoati kooperatsiyasi va integratsiyasi natijasida ham va, shu bilan birga, bu tarmoqlarning ichida ham shakllanishi mumkin. Chunonchi, chorvachilik bilan dehqonchilik yoki g‘allachilik bilan parrandachilik, kartoshka va sabzavot yetishtirish bilan sut-go‘sht chorvachiligi, paxtachilik bilan pillachilik, bog‘dorchilik bilan uzumchilik kabilar tarmoq tarkibidagi ishlab chiqarish majmualari hisoblanadi.

Biroq, tarmoqlararo yoki tarmoqlar ichidagi majmualar hammavaqt ham hududiy umumiylikka ega bo‘lavermaydi, ularning asosini yoki majmua hosil qiluvchi

omilini texnologik jarayonlarning uyg‘unlashuvi tashkil qiladi. Bu jarayonlar ayni vaqtda energiya ishlab chiqarish sikllari uchun eng muhim hisoblanadi.

N.N.Kolosovskiyning energiya ishlab chiqarish sikllari ta’limoti mohiyatidan kelib chiqqan holda Janubiy O‘zbekiston mintaqasida asosan 2 ta energiya ishlab chiqarish sikllarini ajratish mumkin. Ularning birinchisi neft-gaz-kimyo, ikkinchisi agrar-industrial sikl hisoblanadi. Mintaqa agrar-industrial siklning tarkibiy tuzilishi (modeli), Y.G.Saushkin tavsifi bo‘yicha, daraxt shaklida aks ettirish mumkin. Uning asosini yangi o‘zlashtirilgan hududlarning yer-suv resurslari tashkil qiladi. Ma’lumki, avval ta’kidlanganidek, XX asrning 70-yillarida Qarshi cho‘li keng miqyosda o‘zlashtirildi. Qashqadaryo viloyati esa qo‘shni Turkmaniston davlati hududidan oqib o‘tadigan Amudaryo suvini nasoslar yordamida yuqoriga ko‘tarish asosida suv bilan ta’minlandi. Suv olishning doimiyligini saqlash uchun Tallimarjon issiqlik elektr stansiyasi qurildi. Qashqadaryo viloyati yangi o‘zlashtirilgan hududlarining mehnat resurslariga bo‘lgan ehtiyoji esa mahalliy va viloyatning boshqa tumanlaridan ko‘chirib keltirilgan aholi hisobidan qondirildi. Demak, mintaqada gidromeliorativ agrar-industrial siklning shakllanishi uchun to‘rtta asos mavjud, bular: yer resurslari, suv resurslari, mehnat resurslari va elektr energiya.

Ushbu siklning shakllanishida yer resurslari sikl hosil qilish ahamiyatiga ega. O‘zbekiston umumiy maydonining 56,9 foizi qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlari hisoblansa, Qashqadaryo viloyatida bu ko‘rsatkich yuqorida ta’kidlanganidek 75,0 foizga teng yoki respublika jami qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlarining 13,5 foizi bu hududga to‘g‘ri keladi. Agrar-industrial energiya ishlab chiqarish siklining ikkinchi bazaviy asosi sifatida suv resurslari xizmat qiladi. Ular mintaqada intensiv sug‘orma dehqonchilikni rivojlantirishda muhim o‘ringa ega. Biroq, Janubiy O‘zbekistonda shakllangan suv resurslari mintaqa qishloq xo‘jaligini ta’minlashga yetmaydi. Shuning uchun o‘zlashtirishning dastlabki davridayoq bu masalaga jiddiy qaraldi va Qashqadaryoning cho‘l hududida to‘liq transchegaraviy xususiyatga ega bo‘lgan Amudaryo suvlaridan foydalanildi.

Amudaryodan sun’iy yo‘l bilan (nasoslar yordamida) suv chiqarilishi natijasida Qarshi cho‘lida keng ko‘lamli o‘zlashtirilish ishlari olib borildi. Mintaqaning asosiy suv manbai Qarshi magistral kanali (QMK) Amudaryodan olinayotgan suvni dastlab Tallimarjon suv omboriga va so‘ngra iste’molchilarga yetkazish uchun xizmat qiladi. Qashqadaryo viloyatining yangi o‘zlashtirilgan yerlarining suv manbalaridan foydalanishi to‘liq Amudaryoga bog‘liq. Viloyat quyi rayonlari sug‘oriladigan yerlarining 2/3 qismiga yaqini, ya’ni 216,1 ming gektari Qarshi magistral kanali, 33,1 foizi yoki 109,6 ming gektari Mirishkor kanali va atigi 1,7 foizi yoki 5,5 ming gektari Qashqadaryoda suvlari bilan sug‘oriladi. Ushbu hudud qishloq xo‘jaligi sug‘oriladigan yerlarining 98,3 foizi sun’iy sug‘orish tizimi nasoslar yordamida hosil qilinadigan suv bilan ta’minlanadi.

Mintaqada gidromeliorativ agrar-industrial siklning shakllanishida aholi va mehnat resurslarining o‘rni ham katta. Shu o‘rinda demografik omilning yer va suv

resurlari bilan birga o‘zaro bog‘liqligi va ularning ko‘p mehnat talab qiladigan gidromeliorativ energiya ishlab chiqarish siklining shakllanishida asosiy bazaviy vazifani bajarishini ta’kidlash joiz. 2020 yilning dastlabki ma’lumotiga ko‘ra, Qashqadaryo viloyatida respublika aholisining 9,8 foizi istiqomat qiladi, shundan 34,6 foizi yangi o‘zlashtirilgan hududlarga to‘g‘ri keladi. Qishloq tumanlariga o‘rtacha 152,5 ming kishidan to‘g‘ri kelib, demografik salohiyati bo‘yicha tumanlar bir-biridan keskin farq qiladi. Masalan, Koson (228,1 ming kishi), Qarshi (195,8 ming kishi), Kasbi (175,5 ming kishi) tumanlari aholi sonining ko‘pligi bilan alohida ajralib turadi. Tabiiy sharoitining noqulay bo‘lgan qismida joylashgan Mirishkor va Muborak qishloq tumanlarida esa aholi juda kam. Ushbu mintaqa aholisining yana bir o‘ziga xos xususiyati (Qarshi cho‘lining o‘zlashtirilgan davrida) boshqa tuman yoki viloyatlardan ichki migratsiya orqali shakllanganligidir.

Gidromeliorativ agrar-industrial siklning vujudga kelishida elektr energiyaning roli juda katta. Qashqadaryo viloyati qishloq xo‘jaligining ko‘p elektr energiya iste’mol qilishi ham uning muhim geografik xususiyatlarini belgilab beradi. Bugungi kunda mintaqada ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy islohotlarni amalga oshirish uchun ishonchli energetika bazasi yaratilgan. Tallimarjon IES – O‘zbekistonda qurilayotgan yirik issiqlik elektr stansiyalaridan biri bo‘lib, u Qashqadaryo viloyatining Nishon tumanidagi Nuriston shaharchasida, Tallimarjon suv omboridan 7 km uzoqlikda joylashgan. 1988 yil yanvarida boshlangan loyiha quvvati 3200 mvt (800 mvt li 4-energiya blokda) bo‘lgan stansiyaning birinchi energiya bloki 2004 yil oxirida ishga tushirildi_. IES uchun yoqilg‘i sifatida SHo‘rtan gaz konlaridan foydalaniladi. Tallimarjon IES mintaqa qishloq xo‘jaligi, sanoat korxonalari, aholi manzilgohlari va boshqa istemolchilarini elektr energiyasi bilan ta’minlaydi. Bu yerda 2020 yilda 5848,0 mln.kVt/s. elektr energiya yoki respublikada ishlab chiqarilgan elektr energiyaning 10 foizidan ko‘prog‘i yaratilgan.

Qashqadaryo viloyatida qishloq xo‘jaligi va uning tarmoqlarining majmuali shakllanishi va rivojlanishiga cho‘l o‘zlashtirilishi bilan tarkib topgan irrigatsiya-melioratsiya infratuzilmasining ahamiyati juda katta. Qashqadaryo viloyatining quyi qismi qishloq xo‘jaligini suv bilan ta’minlashda Amudaryodan Qarshi magistral kanali, Mirishkor kanali va Tallimarjon suv omboriga suv yetkazib berishda Qarshi magistral kanali nasos stansiyalari kaskadi va 9,8 ming kilometrdagi sug‘orish tarmoqlaridan foydalaniladi. Ularning 14,4 foizi beton kanal, 48,8 foizi yer ariq, 36,8 foizi latoklardan iborat.

Yangi yerlarni o‘zlashtirish jarayonida sug‘oriladigan yerlarda meliorativ obyektlar infratuzilmasi shakllantirildi; umumiy uzunligi 20,6 ming km kollektor-drenaj tarmoqlari barpo etilgan bo‘lib, bu mintaqa jami kollektor-drenaj tarmoqlarining 84,0 foizga barobar. Qashqadaryo viloyatida mazkur ko‘rsatkich 11,9 ming km. Demak, bu yerda agrar-industrial siklning muhim dastlabki bo‘g‘ini sifatida murakkab meliorativ infratuzilma shakllangan.

Qashqadaryo viloyatida kollektor-drenaj tarmoqlari uch, ya’ni xo‘jaliklararo (6,2 ming km), ichki xo‘jalik (3,9 ming km) va yopiq-yotiq drenaj (10,5 ming km)

tizimda barpo etilgan, bunda yopiq-yotiq drenajning hissasi kattaroq, u jami mintaqa kollektor-drenaj tarmoqlarining 51,0 foizini tashkil qiladi. Mintaqada shakllangan irrigatsiya-melioratsiya infratuzilmasi qishloq xo‘jaligi tarmoqlarining rivojlanishi uchun asosiy o‘zak vazifasini bajardi. Natijada, hududda qishloq xo‘jaligi tarmoqlari – dehqonchilik va chorvachilikni intensiv rivojlantirish shart-sharoitlari yaratildi.

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CURRENT EFFECTS OF VACCINATION COMPANIES IN THE SOVIET UNION IN POST-SOVIET COUNTRIES

Abstract: *The Soviet Union had a significant impact on the development and implementation of vaccination programs in its constituent republics. Decades after its dissolution, the influence of Soviet-era vaccination policies and companies continues to affect public health outcomes in post-Soviet countries. This article explores the current effects of these Soviet-era vaccination companies on immunization practices, vaccine production, and public trust in the vaccination process in post-Soviet countries. The findings suggest a mixed legacy, with both positive contributions to public health infrastructure and challenges related to vaccine hesitancy, production capacity, and international collaboration.*

Introduction

The Soviet Union was a pioneer in developing and deploying mass vaccination programs to control infectious diseases across its vast territory. The establishment of state-run vaccination companies played a crucial role in eradicating or controlling diseases like smallpox, polio, and diphtheria. However, the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 led to significant changes in the healthcare systems of its successor states. This study aims to assess the current effects of Soviet-era vaccination companies on immunization practices and public health outcomes in post-Soviet countries. It considers the legacy of these companies in terms of vaccine production, distribution, public trust, and policy frameworks.

Materials and Methods

This study involves a literature review of academic articles, public health reports, and government documents from post-Soviet countries. Data were collected from sources such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and national health ministries. The analysis focused on evaluating the impact of Soviet-era vaccination companies on current immunization practices, production capabilities, public perception, and healthcare infrastructure in post-Soviet countries.

Results

The study identified several key effects of Soviet-era vaccination companies on post-Soviet countries:

1. **Continued Use of Soviet-Era Vaccines and Protocols**: Many post-Soviet countries continue to use vaccines developed during the Soviet era,

such as those for tuberculosis (BCG), polio, and diphtheria. This reliance on established vaccination protocols has contributed to maintaining high immunization rates for certain diseases.

2. **Challenges in Vaccine Production and Supply**: After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, many of the state-run vaccination companies either shut down or were privatized, leading to disruptions in vaccine production and supply. Some countries, such as Russia and Kazakhstan, have invested in modernizing these facilities, while others still face challenges in maintaining consistent vaccine production and supply chains.

3. **Public Trust and Vaccine Hesitancy**: The legacy of Soviet-era vaccination campaigns has contributed to varying levels of public trust in vaccination. In some countries, the historical success of mass vaccination programs has fostered a high level of public confidence. In contrast, other regions have experienced growing vaccine hesitancy, partly due to distrust in state healthcare systems, misinformation, and limited public awareness campaigns.

4. **Regional Cooperation and International Collaboration**: Some post-Soviet countries have continued to collaborate on vaccine production and distribution. For example, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) facilitates regional cooperation in public health. However, disparities in vaccine availability, quality control, and regulatory standards continue to pose challenges.

5. **Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic**: The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted both the strengths and weaknesses of Soviet-era vaccination infrastructure. Countries like Russia have leveraged their historical expertise to develop new vaccines (e.g., Sputnik V). However, other post-Soviet states have struggled with vaccine procurement and distribution, revealing gaps in healthcare infrastructure and international cooperation.

Discussion

The legacy of Soviet-era vaccination companies has had a profound impact on the immunization landscape of post-Soviet countries. While these companies laid the foundation for mass vaccination programs and contributed to controlling numerous infectious diseases, the collapse of the Soviet Union created significant challenges, including reduced production capacity and inconsistent vaccine supply chains. Moreover, public trust in vaccines varies across the region, influenced by historical factors and recent political developments. Moving forward, strengthening regional cooperation, modernizing vaccine production facilities, and addressing vaccine hesitancy are crucial steps to improve vaccination coverage and public health outcomes.

Conclusion

The effects of Soviet-era vaccination companies continue to shape the public health

landscape in post-Soviet countries. While these companies contributed significantly to disease control efforts, challenges remain in adapting to new public health threats, maintaining consistent vaccine supply, and ensuring public trust in vaccination programs. Enhanced international cooperation, investment in modern healthcare infrastructure, and targeted public education initiatives will be essential to address these challenges and sustain the benefits of vaccination in the region.

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IMPROVING THE USE OF ECONOMIC CRITERIA IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Annotation. *This article provides information on improving the use of economic criteria in improving the quality of Education. Separately, the concepts of education, quality of education, economic criterion are mentioned. Feedback on improving the use of economic criteria in improving the quality of education is provided. Proposals have been made to remedy this problem.*

Keywords: *education, quality of education, criteria, level of knowledge, modern technologies, educational programs, financial resources.*

Introduction. On August 28, 2023, under the presidency of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a video projector meeting was held on priorities aimed at improving the quality of education in schools, increasing the student's place and supporting teachers. At the meeting, the president addressed all teachers, school principals and their deputies: "Dear teachers, in implementing our reforms in the field of school education, I consider you my closest assistant. The ultimate result of our measures to further improve school education depends first of all on you, on your selfless work. In the person of you, I see people who devote their lives to the greatest and noble work in the world - the upbringing of a new generation, faithful and selfless to their profession. Today, millions of our children, who are educating you and filling their hearts and minds with goodness, will enter our ranks tomorrow as the founders of the New Uzbekistan. Our homeland, our people will never forget such noble services of you. To honor the teaching profession, to appreciate its work will be the center of our attention from now on. In our updated constitution, we have strengthened the status of a teacher. In the future, on this basis, we will definitely do a lot of work," Shavkat Mirziyoyev said. [1]

Education is the main foundation of every society. Quality education has a huge impact not only on the development of the individual, but also on the economic and social well-being of the state. Therefore, improving the quality of education is an urgent issue for every country today. As the main factors, problems and solutions to improving the quality of education, the following are mentioned a lot:

There are a number of important factors to improve the quality of Education:

- Qualified teachers: the level of knowledge and pedagogical skills of teachers directly determine the quality of Education. The training of teachers and their professional development is one of the main tasks of the educational system.

- Modern curricula: curricula must comply with the requirements of the time, include innovative approaches. Educational content plays an important role in a changing world.

- Modern infrastructure: educational institutions need to be provided with modern equipment and technology. Digital technologies help to effectively conduct the educational process.

There are several problems in improving the quality of Education:

- Lack of financial resources: in many countries, there is not enough funds allocated to the education sector, which complicates issues ranging from teacher salaries to infrastructure development.

- Teacher competency: in some areas, low teacher knowledge levels and limited skill development opportunities have a negative impact on the quality of Education.

- Obsolescence of educational content: most curricula do not meet the requirements of the Times and are insufficient to prepare students for life. [2]

Several effective solutions can be considered to improve the quality of Education:

- Training teachers: improve their skills by regularly retraining teachers and introducing them to new pedagogical technologies.

- Introduction of innovative educational programs: adaptation of educational programs to modern requirements, application of educational methods that include innovative approaches and practice.

- Effective financing: optimization of financial resources in the field of education, attracting additional funds and cooperation with the private sector.

- Infrastructure development: providing educational institutions with modern equipment and technologies, as well as expanding the use of digital educational resources. [3]

Economic criteria are indicators and factors used to assess and analyze economic activity. They are important in understanding the links between economic development, quality of education, and social welfare. This article will consider economic criteria, their impact on the quality of education and their role in the formation of economic strategies.

Economic criteria are important in the assessment and development of the educational system. Through them, it is possible to improve the quality of Education, effectively manage financial resources and improve the qualifications of teachers. The success of modern educational systems depends on the correct application of economic criteria, which greatly contributes to the quality education of the future generation. [4]

Improving the quality of education is one of the most important tasks of modern society. To ensure the effectiveness of the educational system, it is necessary to analyze

and use them based on economic criteria. It helps to strengthen management on economic criteria, efficient allocation of resources, attracting investments and the quality of Education. The connection between education and economic progress is difficult to deny. A high-quality education system, accelerates economic growth, creates new jobs and increases the country's global competitiveness. Through the use of economic criteria, it is possible to increase the effectiveness of the educational system.

When assessing the quality of education, the following economic criteria are used:

- Resource efficiency: how educational institutions use existing resources (teachers, infrastructure, technologies) efficiently should be analyzed.

- Teacher salary: providing competitive salaries for teachers, increases their motivation and helps to improve the quality of Education.

- Student assessment system: when evaluating students' knowledge and skills, it is necessary to introduce advanced methods based on economic criteria.[5]

The fact that we get the following methods as methods of improvement corresponds to the current state:

- Improvement of the management system: strengthening economic management in educational institutions, implementation of a strategic planning and monitoring system.

- Social responsibility: increasing social responsibility in the educational system, ensuring social equality on the basis of economic criteria. [6]

The use of economic criteria in improving the quality of education is important for the effective management of the educational system and the introduction of innovations. Through economic criteria, it is possible to optimize resources, stimulate teachers and students, and increase the efficiency of educational institutions [7] . Also, the development of cooperation with the economic sector will further improve the quality of education and serve the sustainable development of society. Further expansion and improvement of the use of economic criteria in the future will provide effective solutions for solving problems in the field of Education. As a result, the use of economic criteria in the process of improving the quality of education helps to strengthen the foundations of social and economic progress.

Conclusion. The use of economic criteria in improving the quality of education is important to modernize the educational system and ensure economic progress. Further strengthening the link between education and the economy increases the country's global competitiveness and ensures sustainable development for all sectors of society. The development of effective strategies for using economic criteria in the process of improving the quality of education is important in creating a stable and effective educational system for future generations.

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THE CONCEPT OF GREEN FINANCE AND ITS PLACE IN THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Abstract: *This article describes the need to transition to a green economy, which is an important condition for sustainable development in the world. Also, this article describes the general directions for the development of "green" growth and "green finance" and develops the necessary recommendations.*

Keywords: *Ecological finance, green finance, sustainable finance, environmental finance, carbon finance and climate finance.*

A single agreed definition that provides a complete understanding of green finance and green financial instruments has not yet been formulated. Currently, the economic sectors to which the term "Green" is attached are spreading widely, and green financial instruments are among them. Green finance can be seen from two perspectives. First, green finance can play a role in mitigating environmental damage, especially the impact of climate change on the economic system and human society. Second, green finance can play a role as targeted finance to support green growth. Since green growth is a new paradigm of economic growth combining environmental sustainability and economic growth, the need for financing by economic sectors to promote this idea is born .

There are several concepts related to green finance: sustainable finance, environmental finance, carbon finance and climate finance. According to the University of California, Berkeley (2017), sustainable finance is the practice of creating economic and social value through financial models, products and[7] markets that are sustainable over time. It shows the need to use comprehensive investments, taking into account not only environmental aspects, but also social aspects and management issues.

Ecological finance means the formation of financial relations related to the ecological environment (air, water, soil, etc.). Environmental finance views environmental damage as a financial risk. Environmental finance is not intended to finance projects that cause or have the potential to cause damage to the environment. This concept is broader than green finance as it focuses on protecting the environment, which can have a negative impact on economic growth. Carbon finance provides

resources for projects aimed at reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other natural gases. In addition, investments in this direction can be made through the carbon fund.

Thus, limiting the right to emit greenhouse gases gives entities a financial incentive to invest in measures to reduce gas emissions. Carbon finance through the emissions trading market can be developed in various ways in the spot and derivative financial markets. Depending on various factors, some enterprises may decide to reduce their emissions now to reduce production costs or to gain financial benefit from the opportunity to sell excess permits; other companies may decide to buy emission permits now and invest in another sector later. Emissions trading therefore reduces emissions in the most cost-effective way.

Key elements of carbon finance include carbon trading, carbon finance, carbon funds and carbon-related financial derivatives. The market for carbon products and services was established in January 2005 with the introduction of the emissions trading system in Europe. Other trading markets include the Chicago Climate Exchange, Japan's Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan, Australia's New South Wales Greenhouse Gas Reduction Scheme, and New Zealand's Emissions Trading Scheme . Cooperation between multilateral development banks and private financial institutions has led to the emergence of various carbon funds to finance projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to limit climate change.

Climate finance supports climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts to achieve a low-carbon economy and climate-resilient development. Climate finance also supports adaptation projects that are not included in carbon finance.

Let's look at the classification of financial instruments that can be used with one or another "green" financing in modern conditions. The tools in the developed classification are divided into groups: financial solutions, financial products and structural market support .

The first group of instruments (financial solutions) includes guarantees and reserves for losses from the implementation of "green projects", as well as securitization, leasing and green insurance. Guarantee funds should be created to cover risks that may arise during the implementation of green projects. Instruments such as securitization and green insurance are used to insure operations carried out within the framework of environmentally friendly business.

The tools of the second group are financial products, and the main problem in the implementation of any investment projects, especially those related to environmental activities, is always the lack of necessary financing. Such products include traditional banking products, green securities, green funds, as well as co-investment vehicles by public and institutional investors and private funds. At the same time, green loans should be targeted, have favorable and attractive terms. Green securities are designed to attract additional funds and contribute to the development of the stock market. Public-private partnerships should also be considered when creating green infrastructure.

As for the tools of the third group, it should be noted that it is necessary to create not only an attractive green infrastructure, but also the conditions for its existence. Therefore, structural support of the green capital market and green financing are used as the third group of financial instruments to stimulate environmental activities. This is necessary to ensure transparency, comprehensibility and openness of information about the quality of environmental activities of companies for external users and potential investors.

Thus, green finance is a type of future-oriented financing that simultaneously promotes the development of the financial industry, environmental improvement and economic growth. Green finance should include new technologies, financial products, industries and services that take into account the environment, energy efficiency and pollution reduction.

Green finance is an investment that contributes to environmental benefits and, more broadly, to the development of environmental sustainability. Green finance aims to direct financial flows from banks, microcredit, insurance organizations and investment companies from the public, private and non-profit sectors to sustainable economic development.

Currently, "green" financing. the "green" segment of the world financial market and responsible investments become an integral component of achieving global and national goals of sustainable development and the formation of a "green" economy, defining new environmentally sustainable contours and prospects for the development of the international financial system. [8]There is a shift in the investment paradigm itself in favor of transformative investments or impact investments that not only meet a certain level of economic expectation, but also have the potential for social and environmental impact.

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THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT: ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Abstract*: This article analyzes the increase in decisions and decrees promoting gender equality in the field of management in recent years and their outcomes, the successes and shortcomings of female leaders in management, and their dedicationto achieving success. It also examines the significance of women's leadership not only in the global community but also in contemporary Uzbek society, highlighting their prominent role and superior performance.*

Keywords*: management, female leader, adaptability, positive and negative traits of female leaders, independent thinking, self-awareness.*

Introduction: Honoring and respecting women is one of the noble traits of the Uzbek people. In this regard, historical efforts of national significance are being implemented in Uzbekistan to strengthen the role and status of women in society. Indeed, the political, social, and spiritual stability and development of society are closely related to attitudes toward women, youth, and the family. Following the decree of our President on March 7, 2022, the national program "Increasing the Activity of Women in All Aspects of the Country's Economic, Political, and Social Life for 2022-2026" was adopted. One of the key goals of this program is to "Ensure gender equality and expand the rights and opportunities of all women." Achieving this goal requires expanding programs that support women in exercising their rights and interests in the socio-economic sphere. Significant opportunities have been created in our country in this regard, and the accumulated national experience in supporting women is being widely recognized internationally. According to the World Bank's latest index, Uzbekistan is ranked among the top five fastest- growing countries in the world in terms of gender equality. In its annual report, "Women, Business, and the Law," the World Bank assesses the situation in 190 countries based on 10 indicators. The reforms implemented in Uzbekistan in labor relations and the fight against domestic violence were deemed successful, and thecountry achieved good results in this area. It is difficult to find a sector in modern society where women do not play an important and essential role. Women can be seen as presidents, prime ministers, diplomats, leaders of major political parties and corporations, and entrepreneurs.

Today, women are leading large and successful companies, demonstrating high adaptability, responsibility, and determination in rapidly changing economic conditions. They also possess the ability to motivate men in every field. "Behind every successful man is a strong and determined woman!" And this is true, as it would be very difficult for men to survive the challenges of any successful business without emotional support. It is women who encourage their partners to grow, inspire them to take on new challenges and achievements, as women alwaysdesire more and know how to say the right thing at the right time.

Main part: Female leaders manage the leadership process in such a way that they enable their subordinates to reflect on their own interests and those of the team and set broader goals for themselves. Women's leadership is determined not by their position but by personal qualities such as the ability to communicate with people, charisma, andhard work. As noted, women's leadership style produces the most effective results in regular conditions. Women in management have distinct positive traits and achievements, including:

- Female managers pay special attention to the moral-psychological environmentwithin the team. They tend to give instructions, establish order, and mentor employees.
- Women can quickly transition between various social roles, such as businesswoman, manager, spouse, caring mother, and dutiful daughter. This is notonly inherent in their nature but is also how they are created.
- In times of organizational crisis, female leaders are more cautious in decision-making and gradually work to change the situation, which makes their actions more effective. Although female leaders take longer to make decisions, this ensures that decisions are balanced and well-thought-out.
- Female managers adopt a creative approach to their work. When making decisions, they often rely on emotions, logic, intuition, and, most importantly, impartiality. In collective decision-making, they advocate for strict control. They communicate with employees diplomatically, maintaining a balance between strictness and flexibility. Female managers possess several high-potential positive qualities, but they alsohave some negative ones:

One of the main shortcomings of female leaders is their emotional nature. They take everything, including work, "to heart" and endure for a long time. Excessive emotionality is a major drawback of female leadership, as it can be a source of injustice, ambiguity, and even significant dissatisfaction. In most cultures, traditional roles for men and women have forced women to work primarily at home. Support and nurturing were the usual roles for women, leading to women taking care of the home and family, with primary household responsibilities fallingon them. Traditional stereotypes about women make them seem more emotional and less assertive than men, and for this reason, women are often seen as unsuitable for many important tasks. Female managers have qualities that allow them to compete with male managersand maintain gender

equality in any situation:

- Women in management can think about multiple things at once and createstrategic plans for the future.
- They tend to have high educational potential. In terms of education, women take leading positions in higher and secondary special vocational education.
- Their intuition is highly developed. Along with their tendency to double-check information from various sources, they are able to select the most appropriate andconvenient solution from among various options.
- They possess determination and organizational skills. Female managers can senseworkplace gossip and take preventative measures ahead of time.
- Their tendency in education helps to unlock the potential of employees whoinitially seem inefficient. Women have the ability to start a task with detailed planning, demonstrate speedand perseverance, and complete the task to its full extent through hard work and diligence.

Conclusion: The role of women in management is increasing year by year. For example, in the political sphere, the Election Code stipulates that at least 40% or 2 out of every 5 candidates for parliamentary seats must be women. Currently, the share of women in state administration has increased from 27% in 2017 to 35%. Significant progress is also being made in expanding the economic opportunities of women and developing entrepreneurship among them. Over the past five years, the numberof businesswomen in Uzbekistan has doubled, with more than 205,000 women starting their own businesses. In 2023 alone, more than 279,000 entrepreneurial projects received loans exceeding 13 trillion soums, and nearly 57,000 women were granted subsidies totaling almost 300 billion soums. Additionally, about 200,000 women received vocational and entrepreneurial training, and most importantly, more than 400,000 women found employment. "As we all know, the world is facing a complex and challenging situation, and economic crises are widespread. Naturally, this situation has affected our country as well. Under such circumstances, it is not easy to allocate budget funds for social sectors. However, no matter how difficult it may be, we are finding additional opportunities to develop social sectors, creating opportunities for women to realize their potential, and this work will certainly continue. Because the education and professional development of women, especially girls, serve the happiness of the family, the well-being of children, and ultimately the prosperity of society as a whole," said our President in a speech dedicated to International Women's Day.

Highly educated and skilled managers form the foundation of any successful company. Although female managers are relatively fewer, the issue often lies in achieving gender equality. Gender is a social model that defines one's position in society. A highly qualified leader listens, supports, and motivates their employees. These traits are more commonly found in female leaders, as they have well-

developed listening and advising abilities. Increasing the number of women in management contributes to improving the efficiency of management. Today, wide opportunities are being created in our country for women to actively participate in state and social administration. We women must make the most of these conditions, actively participate in the reforms and renewal processes taking place in our country, justify the trust placed in us, and demonstrate our love and devotion for the development and stability, peace, and tranquility of our family, society, andnation. After all, it is our duty and responsibility to fulfill our esteemed President's belief that "Wise and beautiful women, with their care, kindness, and generosity, maintain balance in the family and society, and preserve an environment of purity, honesty, sincerity, and justice."

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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES IN THE FIELD OF LABOR PROTECTION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Abstract: *In an increasingly interconnected world, the issue of labor protection has become a focal point of global attention. This article undertakes a comprehensive examination of international experiences in labor protection, aiming to identify common practices, challenges, and innovative approaches across diverse contexts. The study employs a comparative analysis of labor protection policies and practices in several key regions, including Europe, North America, Asia, and Africa. By examining legal frameworks, regulatory mechanisms, and enforcement strategies, this research sheds light on the effectiveness and adaptability of different approaches in ensuring the safety, health, and rights of workers. Key findings highlight the role of international conventions and standards, such as those established by the International Labour Organization (ILO), in shaping national policies and fostering cooperation among countries. Furthermore, the study explores the impact of technological advancements and globalization on labor protection, emphasizing the need for agile and responsive regulatory frameworks. Through a synthesis of case studies and empirical data, this article identifies best practices and emerging trends that can inform policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders in enhancing labor protection at both national and international levels. The insights gleaned from this comparative analysis contribute to ongoing discussions on sustainable development, social justice, and human rights within the global labor landscape. Overall, this research underscores the importance of cross-border collaboration and knowledge exchange in addressing the multifaceted challenges of labor protection. By leveraging international experiences and lessons learned, countries can strive towards more inclusive, equitable, and resilient labor systems in the pursuit of sustainable development goals.*

Keywords: *labor protection, occupational health and safety, international comparisons, regulatory frameworks, workplace standards, International Labour Organization (ILO), cross-border collaboration, enforcement mechanisms, worker rights, global perspectives.*

Introduction. Labor protection, encompassing occupational health and safety (OHS) and workers' rights, is a critical and evolving aspect of social and economic development globally [1]. The promotion of safe and healthy working conditions, along with the safeguarding of workers' rights, is essential for achieving sustainable and inclusive growth [2]. In an era of increasing globalization and interconnectedness, the challenges and opportunities surrounding labor protection have become more complex and multifaceted [3]. International experiences and

comparative studies play a pivotal role in understanding the effectiveness of various approaches to labor protection and in identifying strategies for improvement [4]. The International Labour Organization (ILO), established in 1919 and later as a specialized agency of the United Nations, has been at the forefront of setting international labor standards and promoting decent work globally [5]. These standards, encapsulated in conventions and recommendations, serve as benchmarks for member states in formulating and implementing labor protection policies [6]. This article aims to explore and analyze international experiences in labor protection, with a focus on examining diverse regulatory frameworks, enforcement mechanisms, and emerging challenges across different regions and countries [7]. By synthesizing insights from various contexts, this study seeks to provide valuable knowledge to policymakers, researchers, and practitioners engaged in advancing labor protection practices in the context of globalization and evolving work environments [8]. The comparative analysis presented here aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on enhancing labor protections worldwide [9]. In this context, this article delves into the complexities and nuances of labor protection, drawing upon international experiences to inform policy discussions and promote effective strategies for addressing the evolving needs of workers in today's globalized economy [10].

Materials and Methodology. This study employs a comparative analysis approach to examine international experiences in the field of labor protection across various regions and countries. The methodology consists of the following key components:

Literature Review: A comprehensive review of existing literature on labor protection policies and practices from scholarly articles, reports, policy documents, and international organizations' publications [1], [2].

Selection of Case Studies: Identification and selection of representative case studies from different regions (e.g., Europe, North America, Asia, Africa) that illustrate diverse approaches to labor protection [3], [4].

Data Collection: Gathering quantitative and qualitative data related to labor protection indicators, including occupational injury rates, enforcement measures, worker representation, and adherence to international labor standards [5], [6].

Comparative Analysis: Systematic comparison of labor protection frameworks, focusing on regulatory structures, legal provisions, enforcement mechanisms, and institutional arrangements across selected countries [7], [8].

Identification of Best Practices: Examination of successful initiatives and best practices in labor protection from different countries, highlighting effective strategies and lessons learned [9], [10].

Synthesis of Findings: Integration and synthesis of empirical data and qualitative insights to draw conclusions about the strengths, weaknesses, and trends in international labor protection experiences [11], [12].

Limitations: Acknowledgment of potential limitations in data availability, comparability of legal frameworks, and cultural contextual differences that may influence the analysis [13].

This mixed-methods approach aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of international experiences in labor protection, offering insights that can inform policy development, capacity-building efforts, and future research agendas in the field [14], [15]. The use of diverse sources and rigorous comparative methods enhances the validity and reliability of the study's findings [16], [17]. The analysis is conducted with the goal of contributing to evidence-based policymaking and promoting the advancement of labor protection practices on a global scale [18], [19].

Results. The analysis of international experiences in labor protection reveals several key findings and insights derived from the comparative study of various regions and countries. Diversity in Regulatory Frameworks: The study identifies significant diversity in regulatory frameworks governing labor protection across different countries. While some nations have comprehensive laws and robust enforcement mechanisms [1], others exhibit gaps and challenges in implementation [2]. Enforcement Effectiveness: Variations in enforcement effectiveness are evident, with countries like Sweden and Norway demonstrating high compliance rates and effective inspection systems [3], whereas others struggle with limited resources and capacity for enforcement [4]. Worker Representation and Participation: The research underscores the importance of worker representation and participation in shaping labor protection outcomes. Countries with strong labor unions and worker engagement tend to have better outcomes in terms of workplace safety and health [5], [6]. Impact of Globalization: Globalization has influenced labor protection practices, with challenges such as informal employment, precarious work arrangements, and transnational supply chains complicating efforts to ensure adequate protections for all workers [7], [8]. Role of International Standards: International labor standards set by organizations like the International Labour Organization (ILO) play a critical role in shaping national policies and promoting convergence towards best practices in labor protection [9], [10]. Technological Advancements: The adoption of new technologies in workplaces presents both opportunities and challenges for labor protection. Automation and digitalization can enhance safety but also introduce new risks that require proactive regulation [11], [12]. Best Practices and Innovations: The study highlights successful initiatives and innovations in labor protection, such as tripartite consultation mechanisms, sector-specific regulations, and campaigns promoting occupational health awareness [13], [14]. Challenges in Informal Sectors: Addressing labor protection in informal sectors remains a significant challenge, with issues of non-standard employment arrangements and limited access to social protections [15], [16]. These results underscore the complexity of labor protection issues in an interconnected world and emphasize the importance of continuous learning and adaptation of policies to address emerging challenges [17], [18]. The findings provide valuable insights for

policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders seeking to strengthen labor protection systems and promote decent work for all [19], [20].

Discussion. The examination of international experiences in labor protection presents a nuanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities inherent in ensuring safe and healthy working environments worldwide. Importance of Convergence: The findings underscore the importance of convergence towards international labor standards, as advocated by the International Labour Organization (ILO) [1]. Harmonizing regulatory frameworks across countries can facilitate better protection for workers globally and mitigate disparities in labor conditions [2]. Enhancing Enforcement Mechanisms: The discussion highlights the need for strengthening enforcement mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of labor protection laws [3]. Countries can learn from best practices in enforcement, such as regular inspections, sanctions for non-compliance, and capacity-building for labor inspectors [4]. Worker Empowerment and Participation: Encouraging worker empowerment and participation emerges as a critical strategy for improving labor protection outcomes [5]. Policies that promote collective bargaining, unionization, and worker representation contribute to fostering safer workplaces and addressing systemic issues [6]. Addressing Informal Economies: The study underscores the urgency of addressing labor protection challenges in the informal economy, where a significant portion of the global workforce operates without adequate legal protections [7]. Innovative approaches tailored to informal sectors are needed to extend coverage and promote inclusive labor protection [8]. Adapting to Technological Advancements: Discussions around adapting labor protection frameworks to technological advancements highlight the importance of proactive regulation [9]. Policies should keep pace with evolving work practices to mitigate new risks associated with automation and digitalization [10]. Cross-Border Collaboration: Collaborative efforts at regional and international levels are crucial for addressing transnational labor protection issues [11]. Sharing best practices, exchanging knowledge, and fostering mutual assistance among countries can enhance the effectiveness of labor protection initiatives [12]. Social Dialogue and Policy Innovation: Promoting social dialogue and encouraging policy innovation are key to advancing labor protection agendas [13]. Multi-stakeholder engagement, including governments, employers, workers, and civil society, can lead to inclusive and sustainable solutions [14]. Future Directions: The discussion concludes by outlining future directions for research and policy action in the field of labor protection [15]. Areas of focus may include strengthening legal frameworks, promoting social protection schemes, integrating gender-sensitive approaches, and addressing emerging challenges in the gig economy [16]. In conclusion, international experiences in labor protection highlight the interconnected nature of global labor markets and the imperative of collective action to promote decent work and protect the fundamental rights of workers [17]. By drawing on lessons learned and fostering cross-border cooperation, countries can move towards more equitable and resilient labor protection systems [18].

Summary. This comprehensive study delved into international experiences in labor protection, examining diverse regulatory frameworks, enforcement mechanisms, and emerging challenges across different regions and countries [1]. The research highlighted significant variations in labor protection policies and practices globally, underscoring the need for convergence towards international labor standards advocated by the International Labour Organization (ILO) [2]. Key findings revealed the importance of strengthening enforcement mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of labor protection laws [3]. Worker empowerment and participation were identified as critical strategies for fostering safer workplaces and addressing systemic issues [4]. Challenges associated with the informal economy and technological advancements underscored the necessity of innovative approaches tailored to evolving work practices [5]. The study emphasized the role of cross-border collaboration and social dialogue in advancing labor protection agendas [6]. By promoting knowledge exchange and policy innovation, countries can enhance the effectiveness of labor protection initiatives and promote inclusive and sustainable solutions [7]. Overall, this research contributes valuable insights to policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders engaged in advancing labor protection practices globally [8]. By learning from international experiences and adopting best practices, countries can move towards more equitable and resilient labor protection systems, ensuring decent work and fundamental rights for all workers [9]. The study concludes by outlining future research directions, including strengthening legal frameworks, integrating gender-sensitive approaches, and addressing emerging challenges in the evolving nature of work [10].

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O'SIMLIKLARDAN BIOLOGIK FAOL MODDALAR OLISH

Annotatsiya: *Hozirgi kunda yangi dori vositalarini yaratishda ilmiy izlanishlarning asosiy yo'nalishlarini o'simliklardan individual biologik faol moddalarni ajratib olish va dori sifatida foydalanish va yangi dori vositalarini sintez qilish tashkil etadi*

Kalit so’zlar: *Kimyo sanoati, biologik faol moddalar, dori vositalari, vitaminlarning tabiiy majmuasi, tirik hujayra, biokimyoviy jarayonlar, noorganik moddalar, oziq-ovqat, dorivor o'simliklar, o'simlik va hayvonot olami.*

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OBTAINING BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCES FROM PLANTS

Abstract: *The widespread use of environmentally friendly renewable energy sources has become one of the main tasks of our Republic among the countries of the world.*

Key words: *Currently, the main areas of scientific research in the creation of new drugs are the extraction of individual biologically active substances from plants and their use as drugs, as well as the synthesis of new drugs.*

Kirish. Insoniyat qadim zamonlardan beri dorivor o'simliklardan foydalanib keladi. Biroq bizning elektronika va avtomatlashtirilgan, kompyuterlashgan asrimizda o'tmishdagi insonlar kabi davolashni quritilgan o'tlar dastalaridan foydalanish unchlik samara bermaydi. Kimyo sanoatining tez suratlar bilan rivojlanishi tabiatda mavjud bo'lmagan o'nlab va yuz minglab yangi organik birikmalarni yaratilishiga sabab bo'ldi. Bu jarayon har xil kasalliklarni davolashda yangi dorilar vositalari paydo bo'lishiga olib keldi.

Tirik tabiatda mavjud bo’lmagan mutlaqo yangi moddalar yaratildi, ularning hayvonlar tanasiga ta'siri o'rganildi va ular bilan odamlarni davolash boshlandi. Bularning barchasi ko'plab laboratoriyalarda amalga oshirildi. Moddaning tuzilishi va uning biologik faolligi o'rtasida ma'lum aloqalar aniqlandi. Ushbu bilimlardan

foydalanib, organik molekulalarning ma'lum tuzilmalarini sintez qilish orqali belgilangan xususiyatlarga ega biologik faol moddalarni yaratish mumkin.

Dolzarbligi. O'simliklardan individual biologik faol moddalarni ajratib olish va dori sifatida foydalanish va yangi dori vositalarini sintez qilish hozirgi kunda yangi dori vositalarini yaratishda ilmiy ishlarning asosiy yo'nalishlarini tashkil etadi.

Biroq, uzoq vaqt davomida kimyogarlar, farmakologlar qiziq va hatto sirli vaziyatga duch kelishdi, ma'lum bo'lishicha, preparatning samaradorligi har doim ham tozalanganda oshib boravermaydi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. O'simliklardan olingan dorivor moddalar kimyogarlar tomonidan laboratoriyalarda yaratilgan moddalarga nisbatan bir qator afzalliklarga ega. Birinchi afzallik shundaki, bu dorilar tirik hujayrada ishlab chiqariladi. O'simliklar va hayvonlar o'rtasidagi farqlar qanchalik katta bo'lmasin, ularning hujayralarida o’xshashlik jihatlari mavjud. Bu umumiylik nafaqat hujayralarning o'xshash tuzilishida, balki ikkala organizm hujayralarida sodir bo'ladigan ko'plab muhim biokimyoviy jarayonlarning o'xshashligida hamdir. Tirik o'simlik hujayrasida joylashgan turli xil biologik faol moddalar, hatto ular zaharli bo'lsa ham ba'zi moddalar kabi, hayvon yoki odamning tirik hujayrasining kimyoviy reaksiyalarining butun tizimini keskin o'zgartirib yo’bormaydi. O'simliklarda hosil bo'ladigan va dori sifatida ishlatiladigan moddalarning bu xususiyatlari dorivor o'simlik preparatlarining ikkinchi muhim afzalligi hisoblanadi.

O'simlik va hayvonot olami Yerdagi hayotni rivojlanishida muhim o’rin tutadi. Hayvonlarning rivojlanishi va evolyutsiyasi o'simliklar evolyutsiyasi bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Hayvonlar o'z tanalarini o'simliklar kabi noorganik moddalardan qura olmaydilar va shuning uchun organik oziq-ovqat sifatida o'simliklar yoki boshqa hayvonlarni iste'mol qilishlari kerak. Binobarin, millionlab yillar davomida hayvonlar o'simlik mahsulotlariga moslashib, ular orqali o’z tanalarini tiklaydilar.

Muammolar, yechimlar va tavsiyalar. Hozirgi vaqtda o'simliklar va hayvonlarning tirik hujayralarida sodir bo'ladigan juda xilma-xil va nozik kimyoviy o'zgarishlarni o'rganishda sezilarli yutuqlarga qaramay, ko'pgina noaniqliklar ham mavjud. Tabiiyki, biokimyo fanining rivojlanishi, tirik hujayrada sodir bo‘layotgan jarayonlarni tushunibgina qolmay, balki ularni sun’iy sharoitda ko‘paytirishni boshlagach, sun’iy dori vositalarini sintez qilish sohasidagi muvaffaqiyatlarimiz ham ortib boradi.

Kelajakdagi farmatsevtika kimyosi qanday bo'lishini tasavvur qilish qiyin. Albatta, bizning texnologiyamiz bilan solishtirganda tirik hujayraning barcha afzalliklari faqat vaqt masalasidir. Tirik hujayraning barcha sirlari hal etilgach, har qanday organik moddani sintez qilish imkoniyati ochilganda, noxush oqibatlardan qo'rqmasdan, to'liq muvaffaqiyat bilan turli xil dorivor moddalarni tayyorlash mumkin bo'ladi.

Xulosa. Dorivor o'simliklar bugungi kunda sog'liqni saqlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi, ularning dori vositalari arsenalidagi ulushi juda katta. Ularni yig'ish,

yetishtirish va qayta ishlash bilan ko'plab davlat va kooperativ tashkilotlar shug'ullanadi. Shu bilan birga, bizga ma’lum bo’lgan dorivor o'simliklarni o'rganish va yangi dorivor o'simliklarni kashf etish sohasida doimiy ravishda ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Ushbu tadqiqotlar insoniyat uchun bir qator juda muhim kashfiyotlarga olib keldi. Yaqin kelajakda dorivor o'simliklarning roli kamaymaydi, aksincha, kuchayadi, deb o'ylash uchun barcha asoslar mavjud. Kimyoning istiqboli qanchalik yorqin bo‘lmasin, laboratoriyalarimizdan qanday mo‘jizalar kutmaylik, o‘rmonlarimiz va dalalarimizdagi o‘simliklar insoniyatga uzoq vaqt xizmat qiladi.

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Bolalar musiqa va san'at maktabi o'qituvchisi.
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MUSIQA MAKTABLARIDA AN'ANAVIY XONANDALIKNI KUYLASH

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqolada an'anaviy qo'shiqlarning kelib chiqishi va rivojlanishi tarixi ko'rib chiqiladi. Ta'kidlanishicha, an'anaviy qo'shiq har bir xalqda mavjud bo'lib, u har bir xalqning tarixi va urf-odatlari bilan bog'liq, shuning uchun u zamonaviy qo'shiq manbalariga aylangan sof milliy xususiyatlarga ega. Milliy an'anaviy qo'shiqchilik maktabi XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida va XX asrning boshlarida paydo bo'lgan va professional musiqa madaniyati etarlicha rivojlangan, musiqa maktabi va u bilan bog'liq bo'lgan va xalq ijrochilik san'ati bilan bog'liq bo'lgan professional musiqiy ijro madaniyati mavjud bo'lgan joyda mavjud.*

Kalit so'zlar: *an'anaviy qo'shiq, tarix, milliy qadriyat, repertuar, qo'shiqchilar, qo'shiq, raqs.*

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SINGING TRADITIONAL SINGING IN MUSIC SCHOOLS

Abstract*: This article examines the history of the origin and development of traditional songs. It is argued that a traditional song exists in every nation, it is connected with the history and traditions of each nation, therefore it has purely national features that have become the sources of modern song. The national school of traditional singing originated in the second half of the XIX-early XX century and exists where professional musical culture is sufficiently developed, where there is a music school and a professional musical performing culture associated with folk performing arts.*

Keywords*: traditional song, history, national value, repertoire, singers, song, dance.*

Barcha xalqlar uchun an'anaviy qo'shiq asrlar davomida madaniy, bebaho milliy qadriyat sifatida saqlanib kelmoqda. Hozirgi kunda qo'shiqchilarning qo'shiqlari an'anaviy. Chunki an'anaviy qo'shiq o'z maktabiga ega edi va u qo'shiqchilar tufayli saqlanib qoldi. Chunki an'anaviy qo'shiq o'z maktabiga ega edi va repertuariga an'anaviy qo'shiqlar va raqslar kiritilgan qo'shiqchilar tufayli saqlanib qoldi. Ushbu maqolada muallif an'anaviy ashulani rivojlantirishning asosiy bosqichlarini esga olishga, qo'shiqchilarning ijro uslubi xususiyatini belgilovchi

omillarni ko'rsatishga, o'zbek vokal san'ati qonuniy vorisi bo'lgan an'anaviy ashula maktabining shakllanishi va rivojlanish bosqichlarini kuzatishga qaror qildi.

O'zbekistonda bir nechta an'anaviy qo'shiqchilik mintaqaviy vokal maktablari mavjud bo'lib, ularning a'zolari xofizlar (qo'shiqchilar) bo'lib, ular o'zlarining (o'qituvchilar) an'analarini davom ettirdilar [1]. An'anaviy qo'shiqchilik san'atida maktab tushunchasi ikki ma'noda qo'llaniladi. Ba'zan "Yaxshi maktabni tugatgan qo'shiqchi" yoki aksincha "Qo'shiqchining maktabi yo'q" kabi iboralarni eshitish mumkin.

O'zbek an'anaviy xonandalik san'ati amaliyotida juda ko'p ovoz turlari uchraydi. Mutaxassis xonandalar tomonidan ular o'z xususiyat va sifatlaridan kelib chiqib nomlanib kelingan. Masalan: «Tik ovoz», «Dovudiy ovoz», «Kuchli ovoz», «Xasta ovoz», «Dardli ovoz», «Manqa ovoz», «G'alati ovoz», «Baqiroq ovoz», «Mungli ovoz», «Qo'ng'iroq ovoz», «Yoqimli ovoz» va x.k. Xonandaning ovozi faqat ularning eshitilishi bilan emas, balki ijro diapozoni, ovozning ohangdorligi, talafuzning to'g'riligi, hush yoqimliigi bilan ham xarakterlanadi. Ovozlarning balandligi nuqtai nazardan past va yuqori registrlarga bo'lish mumkin. Odatda, registr tushunchasi ovoz diapozonining bir qismini tashkil etadi.

Musiqiy ovozlarni ishlatish texnikasiga ko'ra tadqiqotchi olimlar 3 turga ajratadi. Ya'ni, «Binnigi» (dimoq), «Guligi» (tomoq) va «Ishkami» (korin) va har bir usulga alohida ilmiy-nazariy ta'rif berib o'tgan. Ma'lumki, xonandalikda aytim yo'li (usuli) ovoz, nafas va ovoz chiqarish apparatlarining bir-biriga uzviy bog'liqligida hamda tufri ishlatish natijasida yuzaga keladi.

Binnigi - ijro sun'iy usul bo'lib, ovozlarning qo'shilib ketishi va asosan dimog'da sadolantirishdir.

Guligi - O'zbekistonning barcha vohalarida keng tarqalgan bo'lib, ijro jarayonida xonandaning tomog'iga kuch berib, qiyinchilik bilan talqin etishi, so'zlarni noaniq ifoda etishi, ovozni kuchaytirishi, bezashi kabi sun'iy usullardan foydalanishidir.

Ishkami - O'rta Osiyo xalqlari orasida eng yoqimli va sifatli ijrodir. Bu toifa ijrochilar chuqur nafas, kuchli tembr, keng diapozon mobaynida yangroq,tushunarli va yengil sadoli ovozdir.

Ovozni shakllantirish va ovozshunoslik texnologiyasini yaxshi biladigan, qo'shiq aytishning vokal va texnik mahoratining barcha arsenalini erkin tasarruf etadigan mukammallikni yaxshi maktabni tugatgan iste'dodli qo'shiqchi deb hisoblash mumkin.

Ammo maktab haqida yana bir fikr bor. U quyidagi so'zlar bilan ifodalanadi: "Farg'ona-Toshkent maktabining xonandasi" yoki "Bu Xorazm maktabining xonandasi [2]. Bu tushuncha vokal texnologiyasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'z ichiga olgan bo'lsa-da, undan ancha kengroq ekanligi aniq. Bu erda biz milliy qo'shiq maktablari haqida gapiramiz. Odatda eshitish qobiliyati bilan ajralib turadi, ularni tahlil qilish har doim ham oson emas. Eshitish shuni ko'rsatadiki, qo'shiqchi ma'lum bir milliy qo'shiq maktabiga tegishli, keyin ong har doim ham ma'lum bir maktabning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarining mohiyati nimada ekanligini tahlil qila olmaydi. Avvalo, ovozning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari hayratlanarli. Biroq, bu

xususiyatlar mavhum texnik emas, ya'ni ma'lum bir maktabda to'g'ri qo'shiq tovushi tushunchasini ifodalaydi, balki bir qator chuqurroq milliy hodisalar bilan ildizlar bilan bog'liq.

Milliy an'anaviy qo'shiqchilik maktabi XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida va XX asrning boshlarida paydo bo'lgan va professional musiqa madaniyati etarlicha rivojlangan, musiqa maktabi va u bilan bog'liq bo'lgan va xalq ijrochilik san'ati bilan bog'liq bo'lgan professional musiqiy ijro madaniyati mavjud bo'lgan joyda mavjud. Har bir millat, shu jumladan o'zbeklar ham o'zlarining paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanishining o'ziga xos tarixi bilan ajralib turadi, ma'lum tabiiy sharoitlarda yashaydi, maxsus tildan foydalanadi, ko'p asrlik madaniyatiga ega. Shuning uchun turli Millatlar o'ziga xos ruhiy omborga, xarakterga, temperamentga va boshqa xususiyatlarga ega. Siz ma'lum bir millat uchun psixologik omborning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ayta olasiz. Agar biron bir millat chaqirilsa, ularni tavsiflovchi xususiyatlar darhol bizning ongimizda paydo bo'ladi. Shuningdek, milliy temperament kabi tushuncha ishlatiladi. Hayot tarzining xususiyatlari va atrofdagi tabiat har bir millatning psixologik omborini shakllantirishda ishtirok etishi shart.

Psixologik omborning bu xususiyatlari she'riyat, adabiyot, musiqa, drama, tasviriy san'atda, ya'ni ma'lum bir millatning ma'naviy hayotining barcha sohalarida namoyon bo'lib, ularga yorqin o'ziga xoslikni beradi. Musiqada ular milliy bastokorlar(bastakorlar) tomonidan yozilgan asarlarni tinglashda ayniqsa aniq ijro etadilar. Musiqiy jihatdan rivojlangan har bir kishi o'z va boshqa turli millatlarning musiqalarini osongina his qiladi. Milliy musiqadagi o'ziga xos intonatsion burilishlar, qo'shiqlar, ritmik figuralar har doim an'anaviy xalq qo'shiqlari, raqslar, milliy musiqa asboblarining ovozi va ularni ijro etishning milliy xalq uslubi bilan bog'liq.

Albatta, har bir milliy musiqa maktabining shakllanishiga boshqa xalqlarning musiqiy madaniyatining ta'siri ta'sir qiladi, ammo har bir millatdan bu qarz olgan elementlar o'ziga xos sinishdan o'tadi, o'zgaradi, tirik o'ziga xos xususiyatlar bilan boyitiladi, rivojlanib, yangi badiiy qiymatning o'ziga xos hodisasiga aylanadi. Xususan, o'zbek milliy an'anaviy musiqa va vokal madaniyati fors-tojik, hind, Arab va rus an'anaviy musiqa va vokal madaniyati elementlariga ega.

Milliy vokal maktabining tug'ilishi va shakllanishi vokal san'ati sohasida hal qiluvchi janr bo'lgan milliy makom bilan chambarchas bog'liq. O'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan milliy makom qo'shiqchiga ijro uslubining umumiy xususiyatiga ham, har bir milliy qo'shiqchilik maktabidagi professional qo'shiqchilarga ham o'z talablarini qo'yadi, birinchi navbatda musiqaning tabiati bilan belgilanadi.

Bugungi kunda maqom xonandaligi fanini o’rgatishda biz mavjud bilimlar va an’analarga tayanamiz. Bizga ma’lumki “Shashmaqom” buxoro, Xorazim, Farg’ona - Toshkent maqom yo’llari va har bir hududning o’ziga hos yo’li usullari mavjuddir. “Shashmaqom” gacha bo’lgan davrda “O’n ikki maqom” turkumi mavjud bo’lgan va vaqtlar o’tib qisqartirishlar, o’zgartirishlarga uchrab Shashmaqom turkumi sifatida yashashda davom etmoqda.

XVI-XVII asrlarda yashab ijod etgan musiqa olimlaridan Najmiddin Kavkabiy va Darvishali Changiy risolalarida Buxoro xonligi davrida joriy etilgan “O’n ikki maqom” hamda ular asosida kuy va ashulalar bastalagan san’atkorlar haqida ma’lumotlar bor. Demak,bundan “O’n ikki maqom” O’rta Osiyoda XVII-asrda ham qo’llanilgan,- degan xulosaga kelishi mumkin. Maqomlarning dastlabki namunalari Sharqda hozirgidek nota yozuvi bo’lmagani uchun bizgacha etib kelmagan.

“An’anaviy xonandalik” xonandalik san’atiga xos o’quv malakalarini shakllantirish, ularga xalq qo’shiqlarini yakka holda yoki, jamoa bo’lib kuylay olish va maqom guruhlarini tashkil qila olish psixologiyasi bo’yicha mukammal bilim berish va jamoaga rahbarlik qila olish xususiyatlarini singdirishdan iborat.

An’anaviy yakka xonandalikning san’atligi shundaki, unda muayyan she’riy matn ashula (qo’shiq) shaklida musiqa vositasida tinglovchiga yetkaziladi. Tinglovchi xonandaning kuylashidan ruhiy-ma’naviy zavq oladi, muayyan fikr yoki g’oyani uqadi hamda kuylovchiga munosabat bildiradi.

Aynan mana shu nuqtada an’anaviy yakka xonandalikning o’ziga xos san’at ekanligi namoyon boiadi. An’anaviy yakka xonandalikning ikki turi mavjud:

1) havaskor yakka xonandalik;

2) professional yakka xonandalik.

Havaskor yakka xonanda kuylashning dastlabki asoslarini o’zlashtirib, an’anaviy ashulalami (qo’shiqlarni) ijro etish bilan cheklanadi. Professional yakka xonanda esa musiqa ta’limini olgan, yakkaxon yoki ansambl tarkibida an’anaviy ashulalami (qo’shiqlami) talab darajasida ijro etuvchi hamda ijod bilan shug’ullanuvchi san’atkordir.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda havaskor va professional yakka xonandalik uzviy rivojlanib bormoqda. Ayni paytda, professional yakka xonandalikni rivojlantirib borish taqozo etiladi. Chunki jahon xalqlarining hozirgi rivojlanib borish jarayoni har bir soha qatorida musiqa san’ati yo’nalishlarini taraqqiy ettirishda professionalizm omiliga asosiy e’tibomi qaratmoqda.

An’anaviy xonandalikning maqsadlaridan yana biri Respublikamiz badiiy jamoalariga mutaxassis kadrlar tayyorlab berishdan iboratdir. Talabalarga o’zbek xalq qo’shiqlari hamda “Shashamaqom” haqida ma’lumotlar berish bilan birga, yaratilish tarixi, ijro diapazoni, ovozni ishlatish, dinamik belgilar, xonandaning ijro holati, asarlardagi o’lchovlar, usullar, kuylarning shaklan tuzilishi, ijro texnikasi, o’rganilayotgan asarlarning mualliflari haqida ma’lumotlar va zarur ko’rsatmalar beriladi.

O’zbek milliy musiqa merosi o’zbek yoshlari ijodiy tafakkurini rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuningdek, endilikda yoshlar tarbiyasida milliy musiqa ilmini chuqur egallashlari, ijodiy yangiliklarini kengaytirishlari maqsadga muvofiqdir.

An’anaviy xonandalik yo’nalishida bilim berish boshqa sohalarga nisbatan anchayin murakkab va uzoq vaqt talab etadi. Ushbu soha ustoz - shogird an’analari hamda asriy davom etayotgan ijro an’analariga taqlidni ham talab qiladi. Umuman olganda ta’lim berish jarayoni hech qachon onson kechmagan ham. Bugungi kun

zamonaviy yondashuvda kompetensiya tushunchasi keng tarqalib har bir sohaning o’z kompetentligi mavjud.

Mazkur muammo juda qadimdan nafaqat ashulachi hofizlarimizni, balki olimlarimizni ham qiziqtirib kelgan. O’rta osiyolik buyuk qomusiy olimlar al-Kindiy, alForobiy, al-Xorazmiy, Ibn Sino, Jomiy va boshqalar o’zlarining musiqaga doir traktatlarida nafaqat tarixiy- nazariy bilimlar bilan shug’ullanganlar, balki cholg’u sozlarda chalish va unli an’anaviy uslublarda kuylashni ham uddalaganlar. O’zbek xalqi o’zining ko’p yillik ashulachilik tarixiga ega bo’lib, u turli hududlarda kuylashning turlicha ijrochilik uslublari mavjud bo’lgan. Har bir hududda mahalliy xalqning o’ziga xos turmush tarzi, she’valari, urf - odati, til xususiyati mavjud bo’lgani kabi ularning kuylash uslublari ham bir-biridan farq qilgan.

Qadimdan boshlab o’zbek xalq qo’shiqchiligi bilan bir vaqtda an’anaviy xonandalik ijrochilik maktabi shakllanib keldi. An’anaviy xonandalik maktabining xalq qo’shiqchiligi maktabidan farqi shunday, an’anaviy xonandalik maktabida og’zaki an’anadagi kasbiy musiqa namunalari mumtoz ashula, katta ashula va maqom ijrochilik maktabi namunalari o’rin olganligi xalqimiz tomonidan e’tirof etilgan.

Temuriylar davrida an’anaviy professional musiqa ijrochiligida muayyan mahalliy xislatlar namoyon bo’la boshladi. Shu alfozda 12 ta arab maqomi, 12 ta uyg’ur maqomi, 7 ta Eron dastgohi, 7 ta Ozarbayjon mug’omi, 6 ta o’zbek maqomi paydo bo’ldi. Bu turkumlar ham, o’z navbatida, mahalliy musiqiy she’va ta’sirida yangi mukammal turkumlar yaratilishiga turtki bo’ldi. Xususan, o’zbek zaminida Xorazm maqomlari, Farg’ona - Toshkent maqom yo’llari yuzaga keldi.

1404-1406-yillarda Samarqandda bo’lgan Ispaniya elchisi Gonzales de Klavixo o’z kundaliklarida Sohibqiron Amir Temur turli mamlakatlardan yuz mingga yaqin olimlar, hunarmandlar, me’morlar, san’atkorlar Samarqandga oldirib kelinganligini batafsil hikoya qiladi.

XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmi va XX asrning boshlariga kelib, xonandalik amaliyoti ham hofizlik bilan bog’liq atama musiqa san’atining ustozona shakli ijrochilari orasida ommalasha boshladi. Xorazm, Buxoro va Farg’ona vodiysida ashula ijrochilari faoliyati munosib o’rnini topdi. Ustoz darajasidagi har bir mohir xonanda-ashulachilar xalq orasida muxlislari tomonidan - Hofiz deb yuritish ommalashdi.

Ungacha mumtoz xonandalar - Savtxon, - Nasrxon yoki - Nasrchi, - Mug’anniy, - Go’yanda nomlarida atalib kelinganligi sir emas. Shu davrdan boshlab O’zbekistonning har bir vohalarida o’ziga xos lokal xususiyatlarni o’zida mujassam etgan ijrochilik an’analari rasm bo’ldi. Bu an’analarning ijrochilari - Hofiz deb yuritila boshlandi.

Vokal pedagogikasi, ijro amaliyotiga rioya qilgan holda, talablarni umumlashtiradi, ushbu amaliyot xizmatining vazifasidan kelib chiqqan holda o'zining uslubiy munosabatlarini rivojlantiradi. Shuning uchun ovozni tarbiyalash bo'yicha uslubiy ishlar ular yaratilgan tarixiy davrni va qo'shiqchilar ushbu uslub bo'yicha tarbiyalangan milliy musiqani hisobga olgan holda ko'rib chiqilishi kerak.

Vokal apparati rivojlanishining umumiy fiziologik qonuniyatlarini aks ettiradigan uslubiy printsiplar barcha davrlar va xalqlar uchun umumiy ahamiyatga ega.

O'zbek an'anaviy qo'shig'i nihoyatda xilma-xil, doirasi va obrazlari keng: samimiy lirikadan chuqur ijtimoiygacha. Shuning uchun ular shakli jihatidan juda farq qiladi.

O'zbek qo'shig'ining xilma-xilligi uning turli xil mujassamlanishini talab qildi. Ko'knorlarning o'ziga xos xususiyati samimiylik, tarkibning chuqurligi, psixologizm va so'zning musiqa bilan uzviy bog'liqligi. Qo'shiq so'zi etakchi bo'lib, u ohangning xarakterini belgilaydi. Hikoyachilar aytganidek-baxshi qo'shiq ta'sir qiladi va qo'shiq o'zi keladi. Makomlar, birinchi navbatda, chuqurlikni va ijro etishning kirib borishini talab qildi va bu o'z navbatida –to'la tovush, tembrning tekisligi va go'zalligi, katta nafas.

O'zbek xalq an'anaviy qo'shig'i haqida gapirganda, ushbu qo'shiqni yaratgan xalq qo'shiqchilarining san'ati haqida gapirish mumkin emas. Qadim zamonlardan beri xalq qo'shiqlari qo'shiqchilari – baxshilar (hikoyachilar), makomistlar, "Katta ashula" ("katta qo'shiq") ustalari xalqning sevgisidan bahramand bo'lishgan. Qo'shiqlar mamlakatning istalgan burchagida kuylangan. Va hamma joyda va hamma joyda odamlar va hatto butun oilalar bor edi, ular o'z qo'shiqlarini yaratdilar va ularni avloddan-avlodga etkazdilar. Xalq qo'shiqchilarining ijodi har doim odamlarni hayratda qoldirdi, hayajonlantirdi, o'ylashga majbur qildi, odamlarni yaxshiroq, toza, boy qildi va eng muhimi, u hech qachon eskirmadi. Bu, birinchi navbatda, xalq san'ati samimiy, rostgo'y, yurakdan chiqishi bilan izohlandi. Odamlar: "Har bir qo'shiq haqiqat, siz aql bilan o'ylaganingizdek", deyishlari ajablanarli emas. Tushlarning yaxshi go'zalligidan tashqari, "insoniy mehribon va dono" narsa bo'lgan baxshining (hikoyachilarning) ohangdor ovozini tinglab, hayratga tushmaslik mumkin emas.

"Katta ashula" ("katta qo'shiq") va makomov qo'shiqchilari bir xil motivni yangi mazmun, yangi his-tuyg'ular bilan to'ldirish qobiliyati bilan tinglovchilarni hayratda qoldiradilar. Ritmning o'ynashi va intonatsiyaning beqiyos nozik soyalarining xilma-xilligi tufayli, endi ulug'vor, endi ayyor, endi istehzoli qo'shiqlar o'z tinglovchilarini qo'shiqning g'ayrioddiy, mehribon dunyosiga jalb qildi.

Makom professional qo'shiqchilarni tayyorlashda alohida va muhim rol o'ynadi. Makomning musiqasi faqat vokal edi (makomning qo'shiqlarida musiqa asboblari bo'lishi shart edi). Makomlar tinch, ajoyib hikoyaviy xarakterga ega edi. Katta intervallarning yo'qligi, o'rta tessitura, tor tovush hajmi qo'shiqni qulay qildi. Ammo ba'zida makomning avj nuqtalarida toza va baland ovoz kerak edi. Qat'iylik, so'zlarning aniq talaffuzi, intonatsiyaning benuqsonligi, cheklangan dinamikasi maqomning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari deb hisoblanadi. Dastlab, maqomlar padishaxlar va yuqori martabali shaxslar saroylarida paydo bo'lgan va rivojlangan, ammo asta-sekin ular keng tinglovchilarga aylanishgan. Katta musiqiy iboralar, sekin templar va musiqaning sokin tabiati qo'shiqchilardan nafas olishni talab qildi. Asta-sekin ekshalatsiya san'ati, "Nafasni qo'llab-quvvatlash" hissi amaliyot orqali olingan. Sof va aniq talaffuz o'zgaruvchan talab edi. Shunday qilib, makomni kuylashda qo'shiqchi kerakli professionallikka erishdi. Zamonaviy musiqiy

madaniyatning paydo bo'lishi va tarqalishi bilan ko'knor qo'shiqlarining ahamiyati pasaymadi.

Xulosa

An’anaviy xonandalik ijro maktabida mumtoz ashula janrining o’rni beqiyosdir. Mumtoz ashulachilik – lirik xarakteridagi rivojlangan kuy va shakliga ega bo’lgan yirik aytim-ashula yo’li. Ashula mumtoz musiqaning yetakchi janrlaridan bo’lib, o’zining kuy rivoji, vazmin lirik yoki og’ir xarakteri, hayajonli va dardli mazmuni, diapazon kengligi, usul-ritmining sezilarli darajada murakkabligi va ijro uslubi mukammalligi bilan ajralib turadi.

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KURASH TURLARINING PAYDO BO‘LISHI VA TARIXIY MANBALARI

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada kurash turlarining paydo bo`lishi, tarixiy manbalari, taniqli sportchilar, Osiyo, Jaxon hamda Olimpiada o`yinlari sovrindorlari va g`oliblari, kurash turlarining texnik tayyorgarligi, jismoniy tayyorgarligi, jismoniy sifatlarini rivojlantirish yo`llari haqida hamda sportchilar sog‘ligi darajasi va ular organizmi turli tizimlarning funksional imkoniyatlarini oshirish yo`llari, texnik tayyorgarlikni kurash turlarining o‘ziga xos xususiyatiga javob beradigan birlikda rivojlantirishi haqida so`z boradi.*

Kalit so’zlar: *Dzyudo, Sambo, Yunon-rum, Erkin kurash, yumshoq yo`l, qurolsiz o’z-o’zini himoya qilish, Texnika, taktika, mahorat, izlanish, barqarorlashtirish, moslashishni takomillashtirish, chalishlar, qoqishlar, ilishlar, oldindan ilib otishlar, orqadan ilib otishlar, rivojlantirish, ko‘p yillik tayyorgarlik.*

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EMERGENCE AND HISTORICAL SOURCES OF TYPES OF STRUGGLE

Annotation. *The article will talk about the emergence of wrestling types, historical sources, famous athletes, winners and winners of the Asian, Jaxon and Olympic Games, about the technical training of wrestling types, physical fitness, ways of developing their physical qualities, and about the level of health of athletes and ways in which their organism increases the functional capabilities of various systems, the development of technical*

Keywords: *Judo, Sambo, Greco-Roman, freestyle wrestling, soft track, unarmed self-defense, technique, tactics, skill, exploration, stabilization, improvement of adaptation, playing, hooks, hooks, pre-hook shots, back-hook shots, development, years of preparation.*

Tarixiy manbalarga asoslanib qarasak, kurash eng qadimiy, ommabop va O’rta Osiyo, Turkiston, O’zbekistonda xalq o’yinlari sifatida keng tarqalgan sport turlaridan biri hisoblanadi. O.E.Toshmurodov va A.D.Ashurovlarning yozishlaricha, “O’zbek sporti va kurash maktabining muvaffaqiyati barcha respublikalarda milliy kurash turlari: o’zbekcha kurash, gruzincha chidaoba, qirg’izcha, moldavancha va boshqalarning keng rivojlanganligi bilan belgilanadi. Milliy kurashning turlari 40 dan ko’proq. O’zbekistonda yunon – rum kurashi va

erkin kurash, sambo, dzyu-do, karate bilan bir qatorda o'zbek miliy kurashi ham mamlakatimizda keng rivojlanib bormoqda" F.A.Kerimovning yozishicha, respublikamizda dzyu-do, sambo, yunon-rum, erkin kurash va kurash keng qo'llanilmoqda.

Dzyudo – "yumshoq yo'l" ma'nosini anglatib, u yaponcha djiu - djitsu kurashining asosi hisoblanadi. Tana va ruh uyg'unlashuvi ish olib borgan doktor Dzigaro Kano kurash usullari ichidan xavfli ushlashlar va zarbalarni chiqarib tashlab yangi kurash turi dzyu-doga asos soldi. Bunda eng asosiysi kuch hisoblanmay kurashchining yuqori mahorati va o'tkirlashtirilgan texnikasi ustunlik qiladi. Dastlab Yaponiyada bo'lib o'tgan chempionatdan dunyo mamlakatlari Yevropa (Parijda), Braziliyada, Germaniya (Myunxen)da so'ngra O'zbekistonda ham paydo bo'ldi. Shu tariqa o'zbek dzyu-dochilari xalqaro maydonlarda ishtirok etdilar hamda yaxshi natijalarni qo'lga kiritdilar. Jumladan, o'zbekistonlik Armen Bagdasarov 1996 -yildagi Olimpiya o'yinlarining kumush medalini, F.To'rayev esa 1999-yilda o'tkazilgan jahon chempionatida faxrli 2-o'rinni egalladi. Mustaqillik yillarida ikki karra jahon birinchiligi g'olibi, uch karra Olimpiya o'yinlari bronza medali sovrindori Rishod Sobirov, Olimpiya o'yinlari kumush medali sovrindori Abdulla Tangriyev, bronza medali sovrindorlari D.O`razboyev, D.Babanov, M.To`raboyev, A.Yusupovlardir. O`zbekiston tarixida birinchi bor ayol dzyudochimiz Diyora Keldiyorova Olimpiya o'yinlari oltin medal soxibasi bo`lgani bunga yaqqol misol bo`ladi.

Sambo kurashi - bu kurash turiga Rossiyada asos solindi. Bu kurash texnik taktik xarakterga ko'ra dzyu-doga yaqindir. F.A.Kerimovning yozishicha, V.S.Otchenkov Yaponiyadagi dzyu-do kurashi maktabi "Kadokan"da bo'lib, 1931-yilda Moskva davlat jismoniy tarbiya institutida sambo kurashiga asos soldi. U dastlab kurashchilarning kiyimlarini, sport oyoq kiyimini, texnik xarakterlarni o'zgartirdi. Sambo kurashiga tashlashlar, oyoqlardan ushlab yiqitish va oyoqlarga og'riq beruvchi usullarini kiritdi va bo'g'ib ushlab olish usullarini bekor qildi. Sambo kurash turi sifatida 1938 -yilda tan olindi. 1947- yilda sambo qurolsiz o'z-o'zini himoya qilish (samozashita bez orujiya) nomi bilan mazkur kurash turi atala boshlandi va u jahonning bir qator mamlakatlari- Mongoliya, Yaponiya, Angliya, AQSh, Bolgariya, Ispaniya, Italiyada katta qiziqish uyg'otdi. Sambo bo'yicha jahon chempionati 1973-yilda Tehronda bo'lib o'tdi. Bu kurash turi ham erkaklar ham ayollar o'rtasida keng tarqaldi. Bu kurash turi o'zbekcha milliy kurashiga yaqin bo'lib O'zbekistonga ham keng tarqaldi va o'zbek sportchilaridan Sayfiddin Hodiyev, Sobir Qurbonov, Bobomurod Fayziyev, Vyacheslav Yelistratovlar sambo kurashi bo'yicha jahon chempionlari bo'ldilar.

Yunon-rum kurashi. Mazkur kurash Yevropa mamlakatlarida, ayniqsa Fransiyada XVIII-XIX asrlarda paydo bo'lib, uning asosini texnik chaqqonlik va go'zallik qamrab olgan. Bu kurash turi dastlab Fransiya keyinchalik Italiya, Shvetsiya, Germaniya, Turkiya, Rossiya mamlakatlarida turli xalqaro musobaqalar o'tkazish bilan boshlanib, xalqaro maydonda tanilib va "Fransuzcha kurash" nomini oldi. Mazkur kurashning qadimgi Yunoniston va qadimgi Rimda rivojlanganligini hisobga olib, "Fransuzcha kurash" aytilgan bo'lsada, unga "yunon-rum" kurashi

nomini berdilar. Keyinchalik bu kurash turi ham Olimpiya o'yinlari dasturiga kiritilgan. O'zbek kurashi maktabi tarbiyalanuvchilari mazkur kurash turi bilan yuqori yutuqlarni qo'lga kiritdilar. Shulardan Rustam Kazakov 1969-yildagi jahon chempionati va 1972-yilgi olimpiya o'yini g'olibi, Komil Fotkulin esa jahon chempionati sovrindori bo'ldi. Mustaqillik yillarida Mixail Doktarashvilli Gretsiyada bo'lib o'tgan Olimpiya o'yinlari g'olibi bo'ldi.

Erkin kurash. Tarixiy manbalarning dalolat berishicha, erkin kurash qadimgi Yunonistonda paydo bo'lgan. Chunki yunonlar yoshlarning umumiy jismoniy tayyorgarligiga e'tibor qaratganlar. Shu bois, erkin olushuvda kurashchi o'z raqibini safdan chiqarib yuborishi mag'lub bo'lganligi tan oldirishi lozim bo'lgan va bu hol g'alaba mezoni bo'lib xizmat qiladi. XVIII asrda erkin kurash Angliyada keng tarqalgan bunda kurashchilar hujum vositasini erkin tanlaganlar. Keyinchalik Shimoliy Amerikada erkin kurash bilan shug'ullanuvchi to'garaklar paydo bo'lgan va, nihoyat, 1904-yilda AQShda o'tkazilgan olimpiya o'yinlarida erkin kurash musobaqalari Olimpiya o'yinlariga kiritilgan. F.A. Kerimovning yozishicha, VII Olimpiya o'yinlaridan boshlab (Belgiya, 1920 y.) erkin kurash doimiy ravishda Olimpiya o'yinlari dasturiga kiritdi. Bu Olimpiya o'yinlari turli mamlakatlar erkin kurashchilarining o'z kuchlarini sinab ko'radigan yagona musobaqalar edi. Boshqa hech qanday xalqaro musobaqalar u vaqtda o'tkazilmasdi. Erkin kurash bo'yicha birinchi Yevropa chempionati 1929-yilda Parijda, birinchi jahon chempionati esa 1951-yilda Tokioda o'tkazildi. O'zbekistonlik kurashchilar xalqaro maydonda katta yutuqlarni qo'lga kiritganlar. Bular ikki marta Olimpiya chempionlari, bir necha bor jahon chempionlari Arsen Fadzayev va Maharbek Xadarsev, shuningdek uch karra jahon chempioni Aslan Xadarsevlardir. Shular qatorida E. Abdurahmonov, E.Yusupov, L.Shepilov, A.Xaymovich, R. Ataulin, X. Zangiyev, R. Islamov, A Ochilov, D. Zaharitdinov va R. Xinchagovlar ham katta yutuqlarga erishganlar. Mustaqillik yillarida ikki karra jahon chempioni D. Mansurov, uch karra Olimpiya o'yinlari g'olibi Artur Taymazov, Olimpiya o'yinlari sovrindorlari M. Ibragimov, S. Tigiyev, Osiyo chempioni Ixtiyor Navro'zov, Adham Ochilovlardir.

Kurash. O'zbek kurashi o'z ifodasini tarixiy yodgorliklarda topgan. Kurashda musobaqalar kurashchilar belbog'idan yoki ustki kiyimining biror joyidan ushlab oyoqlarni chalish, yerga tashlash usulidan foydalanishgan. Musobaqadan oldin uloqtirish, sakrash, kuchni namoyish qilish kabi badan qizitish mashqlari bajarilgan. Hozirgi O'zbekiston sarhadlarida qadimda "Milliy kurash" usuli – ya'ni raqibni belbog'idan ushlab olish amal qilgan. "Milliy" usulda raqibni erkin ushlab olish amal qilgan. Bu kurash 1998-yilda xalqaro kurash assotsatsiyasi Toshkentda tashkil qilingandan so'ng, 1999- yilning 1-2-may kunlarida jahon chempionati o'tkazildi. Akobir Qurbonov 73 kg vaznda, Kamol Murodov 90 kg vaznda, Toshtemir Muhammadiyev o'ta og'ir vaznda chempionlik unvonini qo'lga kiritdilar.

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USING CARTOONS IN TEACHING ENGLISH

Abstract: *The main goal of teaching English is to develop communicative skills for successful communication with native speakers of this language. The use of authentic materials, including cartoons, helps to visually represent the life, culture and customs of native speakers. The effectiveness of using video materials in the process of teaching a foreign language is based on their clarity, which allows children to perceive information visually and aurally.*

Keywords: *Cartoon, Language, techniques, words, video materials, vocabulary.*

"An investment in knowledge pays the best interest." - Benjamin Franklin

The importance of English in the modern world is difficult to overestimate. After all, one cannot ignore the choice of more than 1,35 billion people who use this language. And if for half of them is native, then about 700 million have chosen it as a foreign language. Nowadays, English has achieved the situation of an international

It has become a paramount part of political, economics, scientific, sports life of the whole world. English is defined as the official and working language of the United Nations. In this regard, learning a foreign language from an early age becomes a natural necessity. The main goal of learning language is to acquire communication skills, as well as the ability to translate and correctly understand the information. In addition, the use of authentic materials in the lessons of foreign language help to expand learners general horizons. For instance, cartoons can be used as a useful source of improving the learning atmosphere.

Cartoons are a wonderful and versatile medium in enhancing teaching and training. Visually, the impact of cartoons is immediate and people from all walks of life, irrespective of age or background, are able to respond immediately in the same way to the educational point that is being made. Cartoons can attract the attention and interest and it motivates the learners to learn.

Effect of television program on children's language development. As we see in every house we visit, we hardly and one that has no television. Television has been considered as primary need in our society nowadays. One name behind the invention of this magical box is Vladimir Zworykin as he found the cathode ray tube in 1923 which is used in activating photoelectric cells with moving electrons (Cashmore, 2002, p.1). Therefore, it would be reasonably appropriate for stating that television is the main devices which shapes and creates the culture of twentieth century because according to Cashmore (2002, p. 2), ninety percent of people around the world spend averagely twenty hours in a week for watching television

that they eventually exposed on how to act and think according to the television program they watched.

Television provides wide range of programs for its watchers. News, music, documentary, movies and other programs have been designed to accommodate the need of the viewers. In obtaining children's attention, animated program has also been developed and some of them are specifically aimed at assisting children in acquiring foreign languages. Some of those program according to Linebarger and Walker (2005, p. 624) are Dora the Explorer, Blue's Clues, Arthur, Clifford, and Dragon Tales. Although those programs have colorful characters and backgrounds as well as exciting soundtracks in order to draw children's attention, their effectiveness in assisting language development is still questionable. A longitudinal research conducted by Linebarger and Walker (2005) who investigate the correlation of television viewing and language outcomes on fifty one infants, at the age of six months until they are at thirty months of age, reveals that television programs as listed previously affect children's language in which they increase vocabularies and higher expressive language scores.

There are clear advantages of using cartoons when learning a foreign language:

- replenishment of vocabulary and improvement of pronunciation
- involvement of emotional, visual and auditory types of memory
- the possibility of gaining new knowledge from various fields
- familiarization with the features of another culture: customs, holidays, traditions
- a convenient way to train auditory perception of language
- quick memorization of English speech
- easy assimilation of materials due to associations with favorite characters.

At the present time, there are a huge selection of popular and interesting cartoons for children in English. Watching cartoons are one of the ways to teach children a foreign language. It fully satisfied with the characteristics and mental development of a child. Watching cartoons with English subtitles, it is necessary to constantly repeat words, phrases after the cartoon characters, try to pronounce with the same intonation. Undoubtedly, the selected cartoon should be interesting and exciting to watch. In order to learn English this way, you need to be patient, as it will take time and persistence.

When using cartoons in the process of learning English, you can use the following techniques:

– watching scenes in order, i.e. watching and analyzing one episode, then the next, etc.;

– watching certain scenes or one episode from the entire cartoon;

– watching the cartoon in its entirety.

The choice of the method of watching a cartoon depends on the learning objectives and the audience of students, their level of knowledge of English.

When choosing a cartoon, you need to know the following criteria:

- the degree of comprehensibility of the cartoon, the language used in it, the level of knowledge, as well as not to include an incomprehensible cartoon containing complex structures for children to watch.

- the plot of the film corresponds to the interests and preparedness of the audience;

Why is watching cartoons in English effective?

1. Simple words and grammar.

Cartoons are filmed exclusively for a children's audience. Their goal is to introduce the child to the world around them, so you will not find complex words and grammar, slang expressions, etc. in them. The characters' phrases are constructed simply, basic vocabulary is used. Of course, this is typical for cartoons aimed at a younger audience. Full-length cartoons require at least an intermediate level of knowledge.

2. Repetition of words and phrases.

Cartoon characters, as a rule, have not only characteristic features, but also characteristic phrases. Repetition words are quickly remembered and will be deposited in memory.

3. Different duration.

Most cartoons have a plot lasting from 10 to 30 minutes, and there are even 2-minute works of animation art.

4. Accessibility for beginners.

Cartoons cannot be only for entertaining, but also educational, and they are accessible even to beginners from scratch.

The goal of the article, avoiding traditional teaching. It appears that learning from early age can help the child to become a skillful foreign language user and understand how to use the language correctly, regardless of the mistakes that were made by the child because she knows the language not through the process of teaching from others but the child knows and learns from watching cartoon films. If from the start there was a learning process that were applied and given, it will minimize or even eliminate mistakes that was made by the child. When watching cartoons or movies, the perception of information is carried out both senses of seeing and hearing. Cartoons in this case carry vivid images, pictures and be accompanied by music. Cartoons demonstrate a fairly large number of objects and phenomena of the outside world, and also introduce geographic information.

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AGE CHARACTERISTICS IN THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISTIC GYMNASTS

Abstract: *In the article, the issues of age characteristics in the physical development of rhythmic gymnasts are comprehensively studied. Every piece of information has been scientifically analyzed.*
Keywords: *Artistic gymnasts, training, force reaction, development of speed, biological development, age period, basic physical qualities, formation of extensive knowledge and skills, changing the basics of movement technique.*

Decisions and decrees adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and our government play an important role in strengthening the health of the young generation through physical education and sports, in order to grow into strong and mature people. The tasks specified in the law "On Physical Education and Sports" envisage strengthening the health of our people, making it possible for them to engage in physical education and sports [1:5].

High-performance sport requires constant improvement of the training system of international athletes with its opponent. We can see this in the artistic gymnastics, which is a type of sport. This sport attracts everyone with its beauty and charm. Therefore, the study of age characteristics in the physical development of young gymnasts is one of the most important issues.

Until now, scientific research in the sport of artistic gymnastics consists mainly of improving the general and special physical training methods, studying the specific features of the structure of technical exercises, and improving complex exercises[2;2].

According to the method and structure of the sport at the preparatory stage of artistic gymnastics, only those athletes who have a high level of aesthetic taste, strong morals, attractiveness, technique of using gymnastic exercises, tactical skills and a high level of results can participate in modern competitions and defeat their opponents.

The result in improving the method of training strong athletes of a significant level is controlled by the system of reserve personnel training, methodical level and high level of organization of work with young people, teenagers and girls. In this environment, long-term training from the beginning to the level of a master of sports is important to achieve high levels. In this process, it uses different levels of training

for beginners, experienced athletes and high-level gymnasts based on their physical qualities, complexity and goals in the sport [3;122].

Starting artistic gymnastics at the age of 7-10 is one of the most important conditions for achieving good results. Such a beginning of training is a favorable time for girls' biological development, youth and basic physical experience. Girls between the ages of 7 and 10 develop agility, endurance and strength qualities. During this period, girls master technical movements very well, even if sometimes these movements are not mastered. Therefore, it is important not to miss this period to develop the basics of artistic gymnastics technique and speed. During the training phase, young athletes are taught athletic skills, strength ranges, and how to perform high-volume training. Participants learn and strengthen rhythmic gymnastics techniques and gain tactical experience. The training is mainly conducted in a combined, medium-intensive and long-term form in the interval of 1.5-2 hours. General preparatory exercises include: running, swimming, games, general developmental exercises without objects are appropriate.

Special training of moderate intensity should be mainly focused on individual training. More actions are reviewed here. At the next stage of preparation, the athlete increases the number of exercises, taking into account his physical fitness and technical-tactical advantage, and creates the opportunity to achieve better results in the future.

General training exercises are basically combined as before. Their intensity increases slightly, at the end of the stage, the girls increase the load in individual exercises.

Exercises in general fitness often have a specialized nature. Several periodic exercises and general developmental exercises are used to develop strong endurance.

At this preparatory stage, it is appropriate to select those who have a future and thorough preparation. For this, it is necessary to determine the dynamics and level of physical development of anthropometric data, the qualities of morals and morals, and to what extent they strive for their goals.

Gradually, the volume and intensity of exercises for general preparation increases, the weight increases, the break in circular exercises decreases. After reaching 14-16 years of age, he will have full mobility.

In special training exercises, as before, more attention is paid to exercises with and without objects.

As the intensity and volume of training increases, the number of competitions that reflect their technical and tactical skills increases.

The period of achieving the highest results in artistic gymnastics is 15-20 years old, excluding a few losses. Since the scope of training is not so great then, the level of training varies, affecting technique and tactical skills.

Designing the training load during the training process at the expense of general and special training means, if the athlete first increases the volume and intensity of training and carefully strengthens it, he can achieve high results.

The speed of achieving results in exercises is not slow, loads that increase quickly are more effective. These new levels of loads are related to the adaptation of the body.

General preparations should not be abandoned during the competition, as this will deprive the athlete of the necessary physical characteristics.

During adolescence, even a specific training load leads to an increase in sports performance.

The highest indicators of one of the physical virtues affect a certain level of others, that is, physical literacy ensures their joint development to the extent necessary. General physical development is carried out according to the high level of functionality and technical skills of the athlete and is based on the results of the athlete. From the age of 2-3, during the stage of sports development, the maximum level of strength-oriented exercises is carried out according to the strength development program [4; 52].

The volume of exercises and intensive loads are suitable for all groups. According to the preparatory stages, the preparatory stage will be organized to introduce the method and content of artistic gymnastics. Preparation and follow-up actions for the main task at this stage.

The specific lessons of the stage arouse interest in the sport of artistic gymnastics, acquire a wide range of knowledge and skills, change the characteristics of movement techniques, develop physical qualities from all sides, strengthen health.

Contents:

1. Physical training: active and sports games, general and special developmental exercises of individual and average weight;
2. Technical training: special exercises for strength skills in rhythmic gymnastics;
3. Theoretical training: video materials, analysis of competitions, meeting with famous athletes, special literature for interviews with them;
4. Methods: playful, uniform, repetitive, rotational exercises, etc...

Training phase.

Main tasks: in-depth and special training in the chosen specialty.

Specific training sessions of this stage include: strengthening of general and special physical, technical and tactical training in all aspects, strengthening and strengthening of working skills in the competition, general and special psychological training and strengthening of health.

- Content of physical training: special exercises using various loads and objects, general developmental exercises;
- Technical training: special exercises in rhythmic gymnastics;
- Theoretical and tactical preparation: special literature, film and video materials, analysis of competition situation;
- Methods: taking into account the age and gender of the athlete, the same level, intermittent, repetitive, intermittent and rotational exercises;

Systematic pedagogical and medical observation.

The stage of improving sports skills:

The main lessons of this stage: achieving sports mastery.

Other tasks: increase the functional capabilities of the athlete's body, increase special physical conditions, techniques, tactics and psychological preparation, increase their abilities during the competition, support high-level sports motivation, maintain health.

- Weapons: physical training, special exercises using objects, general developmental exercises;

- Technical training: exercises suitable for competition conditions, rhythmic gymnastics techniques;

- Theoretical and tactical training: discussion of the competition process, discussion of film, video materials and literature;

- The main thing: fullness of age and sexual opportunities to achieve good results;

Systematic pedagogical and medical supervision.

In conclusion, working with rhythmic gymnasts requires a careful analysis of the dynamics of their performance in various controlled exercises with and without objects, associating these results with the level of biological endurance. Strengthening health, observing hygienic conditions of physical exercises, reading and breathing, any equipment and methods of physical exercises are of great importance for the future sports achievements of rhythmic gymnasts who have reached puberty.

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PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF PRESCHOOL TEACHERS FOR THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Abstract*: the article discusses the professional training of preschool teachers for the social development of preschool children.*
Keywords*: preschool education, pedagogy, children, development, age.*

Childhood is a unique, valuable period of formation and social development of the individual, requiring special psychological and pedagogical support and conditions. Social development is the development of a child's positive attitude towards himself, other people, the world around him, an indicator of communicative and social competence. In this regard, the task of a modern preschool educational organization is to ensure that its students leave its walls not only with a certain stock of knowledge, skills and abilities, but also as independent, active, morally and ethically educated people. The preschool education standard in force in our country puts forward a number of requirements for the social and personal development of students. These requirements include: fostering a positive attitude of the child towards himself and the world around him; creating conditions for developing confidence in his abilities; education of self-esteem, positive attitude towards people around, regardless of social origin, race and nationality, language, religion, gender, age, respect for self-esteem of other people, their opinions, desires, views and many others [1]. Thus, during preschool childhood, a child's extensive social experience is formed, who today is interested not only in the world of objects and toys. Modern children have even become overly informed and are quite freely oriented in modern technology, in adult life, which is facilitated by the richness of the environment in kindergarten and at home. All this requires from the teacher, even a beginner, a certain level of readiness to create conditions for the harmonious socialization of the child. The state of readiness for professional activity, mastering the basics of skill and the process of professional training are practically inseparable, since it is during this period that professional competencies are laid.

Among the criteria determining the competence of a teacher in the field of social development of preschoolers, the following can be distinguished: the ability to organize interaction with preschoolers of different age categories, taking into account the characteristics of their mental, physical development, gender, health, character, needs, national and religious traditions; the ability to create a developing subject-spatial environment that promotes the social development of children, to organize various types of children's activities; possession of methods that allow children to form systemic knowledge and ideas about social reality, to be aware of

its phenomena, to cultivate an attitude towards themselves, other people, and events of social life; the ability to organize activities to involve preschoolers in socially significant, volunteer and charitable activities; the ability to create a favorable social environment and a comfortable environment, where the teacher himself will be the bearer and demonstrator of highly cultural communication skills and moral standards. In order for today's university graduate to be competent in solving issues of social development of pupils, he must have practical experience. That is why, even during the period of study at the university, it is necessary to provide such practical activities in which the student would form his own experience of organizing various types of children's activities, acquired on the basis of practice within the framework of network interaction of the educational organization and the university. For this, the teacher must have the skills: setting goals and objectives, creating and maintaining motivation and interest of children, organizing a children's team. At the same time, he himself, first of all, must act as a demonstrator of the correct methods of interaction in order to promote the formation of objective assessments, deepening knowledge, cultivating personal qualities and himself realizing the importance and necessity of mastering the norms and rules of interaction. Already by the time of graduation, the student should have formed the correct attitude to certain phenomena of social reality and have experience of socially significant activities. It is possible for future and practicing teachers to work out methods and test tools in the conditions of modeling professional activity at seminars, workshops and in the conditions of real practical activity in a preschool organization. For a practicing teacher, as well as for a student, in order to improve skills and increase experience, it is possible to reproduce the content of practical professional activity (both subject and social) using the method of analyzing a specific production situation and situational tasks; formulating and resolving a problem situation; business games; conducting scientific observations. These can be trainings aimed at developing communication skills, acquiring analytical skills, forming the correct moral point of view on moral and ethical issues, including: attitude towards people from socially vulnerable strata of society and socially disadvantaged families; attitude and formation of a humane attitude towards children and adults with disabilities, and people who have survived military conflicts and disasters; understanding the priority of interests and needs, the needs of people around you over your own; vision and understanding of the problems of interfaith and interethnic conflicts, etc.

These are the problems that arise most acutely in the professional activity of a modern teacher, and for which he is often not prepared. The acquisition and transmission of experience in practical socially significant activities involves participation in volunteer and charitable activities, project work and research of a social nature in social and rehabilitation institutions for children. For this, close communication and interaction with various social educational institutions should be organized. Summarizing all of the above, it should be noted that in order to form competence in matters of social development of preschoolers, a teacher of any level and experience should: know and competently apply in practice the means and

methods of introducing children to the phenomena of social and public life at an accessible level; be able to organize the environment and various types of activities in it with preschool children; have their own stable moral and ethical and spiritual convictions, value orientations and attitudes to a number of the most important phenomena and problems of the social life of society; understand their responsibility for the social education of children; be ready to demonstrate and transmit the best experience of interaction with various members of society and the experience of socially significant activities. Only in this case the social development of children will be natural, and therefore true and complete.

The state educational program "Ilk Qadam" for preschool educational institutions provides for the implementation of educational activities for children with special needs, carried out in preschool institutions in the course of collective work to support the development of a child with limited health capabilities (impairments of the visual, auditory analyzers or musculoskeletal sphere).

According to this program, the formation of a healthy lifestyle is carried out in the course of implementing a competence-based approach in the educational process of preschool children, as a result of which the child acquires personal hygiene skills, learns the basics of a healthy lifestyle and nutrition, and follows the rules of the basics of life safety.

As is known, the state educational program "Ilk Qadam" is based on state requirements for the development of children of early and preschool age of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, when implementing the sub-area “Healthy lifestyle and safety”, the teacher solves the tasks set before him on health preservation and preparation of the child for the upcoming school life, developing in him vital skills and abilities dictated by the motivation for a healthy lifestyle and interest in maintaining, first of all, his own health, as well as the health of others.

According to these requirements, a 5-6 year old child should: maintain personal hygiene and food culture at the table; know the importance and role of vitamins in nutrition, as well as have general knowledge of the main parts of the body and their functions; understand the importance of taking care of health, as well as drinking water and independently follow the drinking regime; know the basic traffic rules for pedestrians, as well as safe behavior and be able to follow them. At the same time, a preschooler should know that if help is needed, he should turn to adults and be able to distinguish danger when playing on the roadway, swimming, riding a bicycle. At the age of 6-7, the child deepens previously acquired knowledge and strives to independently perform physical exercises, take care of plants and animals in a nature corner. At the same time, he understands and distinguishes between forms of premises that are harmful to health, the danger of playing with fire, failure to comply with the rules of conduct in preschool educational institutions, on the street and in transport, knows the phone numbers of emergency services, how to behave in dangerous situations and what to do if lost on the street, in a supermarket, etc.

Along with this, in our opinion, when forming healthy lifestyle skills, the child should understand and realize the importance of performing hardening procedures and be able to use the health factors of the external environment and prevent its negative impacts. An equally important component of a healthy lifestyle is the formation of correct interpersonal relationships, respectful attitude towards peers and adults

In the context of what has been said, it is necessary to cite the words of the famous teacher and doctor Janusz Korczak, who wrote: “Children, just like adults, want to be healthy and strong, only children do not know what to do for this. Explain to them, and they will take care of themselves.” In this regard, it is currently very important to develop in preschool children the motives, concepts, and beliefs about the need to maintain their health and strengthen it by introducing them to a healthy lifestyle.

According to T.M. Savelyeva, the problem arises due to the lack of a system in the approach to health-preserving support for preschoolers: the presence of a contradiction between the negative dynamics of children's health, on the one hand, and the priority of health-preserving pedagogy, as well as the lack of development of mechanisms for including health-preserving content of education in the pedagogical process of preschool educational institutions, on the other.

We agree with the author that the introduction of a system of health-preserving support for preschoolers into the pedagogical process leads to improved health and the formation of cognitive motivation for a healthy lifestyle in children.

Undoubtedly, by forming a stable positive motivation to maintain and strengthen their own health, it is possible to achieve the formation of a healthy lifestyle in them.

The above allows us to formulate the following recommendations:

- carry out calendar-thematic planning of work with children and parents during the child's stay in the preschool educational institution;
- compile diagnostic cards and select diagnostic tools, develop educational activity notes and leisure activity notes; compile a card index of health-preserving games.

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LEARNING DIFFERENT CONTEXTS IN TEACHING SECOND LANGUAGE

Key words: *content, context, learning environment, pattern, portfolio, assessment, social networking,virtual setting, ESL, EFL, ESOL.*

Learning is a situation where an individual learns. We can say that a learning context is the set of circumstances that are relevant when someone learns something. The English language is learnt and taught in many different contexts, and it will have a considerable effect on how and what we will teach. Up until the 18th century, before school systems were created in response to the requirements of mass education, most people learned with each other in the context of their daily activities, whenever problems and difficulties arose. Even when they wanted to become professionals, they started out as apprentices who learned a craft in the context of their master's workshop. Thus, learning took place in context. When mass schooling started to materialize, at the dawn of the Industrial Age, the ruling values were those of the mechanical world. It was the time when the management principles of Frederick Taylor transformed the factories into machines, and the workers into parts of those machines. The same principles applied to schools, which became the assembly-lines that mass-produced manpower for the Industrial Society. This mechanistic vision of education saw knowledge, not as something that could be built by the learners, themselves, in appropriate contexts, but as "content", or subject "matter", some sort of material fluid that could be "transferred" from the minds of the teachers into the minds of the learners.

Knowledge was broken up into disparate subjects, most of them with little visible application, and started being "transferred", largely by telling and questioning. As this happened, real learning contexts gradually disappeared from education [4;89]. One of the major thrusts is to stress that beyond the delivery of content we need to take systematically into account the term "contexts" that completely changed social and cultural understandings which our education is calling for and the technology is able to offer us in our modern life. I can't dent that the part of the future of education is to be found on content. I argue ,however, that a significant part of the future of learning, the most important part, will be found on context.

It will make the learning event activity rich, interaction rich, culturally rich.It can be possible by means of intelligent technology.The topic relates the learner with content and context in learning event. Content is information which has been structured and encoded as text,audio materials,or spoken word of the teacher. Context is the set of circumstances that are relevant for the learner to build

knowledge when referring to content. Here the role of the teacher or moderator is seen as both content and context, technological infrastructure will belong to the context. The learn can learn just in the absence of the content just by interacting with context. This usually happens outside of the school mostly informally. This small world is normally inhabited by other actors, besides the learner, such as colleagues or partners, when the learning event takes place in a classroom or in a community of practice [1;56].

A web-site offering online courses is a learning context. In the classroom, a lecture,a laboratory assignment, the disussion of a case study, project work, debate all are considered to be contexts. All types of learning and teaching strategies are learning contexts. Nowadays, hundreds of expressions are currently used in education sphere, such as project based learning, action learning, learning by doing, case studies, scenario building, simulations, panel discussions, role playing to define the issues of learning contexts. Many theoretical schools, concerned both with face-to-face and with online learning, have been used to understand learning contexts and make them operational. Some concentrate on the concept of community of practice[3;10]. Others, inspired by the work of Lev Vigostky and his colleagues, are concerned with the relationships between contextual constraints and the acquisition of knowledge. If learning conditions can be made more successful in good learning contexts, main question is that can those contexts be designed and managed? This is indeed, a central issue in the research agendas of scholars. They are not just interested in understanding how learning contexts function but also in design and management of learning contexts.). One such framework is provided by Actor Network Theory (ANT), a sociological theory used to help understanding social networks made up of human and non-human actors that create relationships of mutual dependence, mobilize other actors and
resort to artifacts to reinforce their alliances and satisfy their interests .In the perspective of Actor-network theory the design of favorable learning environment is a process of “translation” The designers start their work by translating the learner objectives into a number of requirments. The requirments then are translated into a combination of activities and materials that make up context.The design process is connected with various actors: learners, teachers, protocols, contents. Thay are specific roles that actors are expected to play during the learning process. In other words, designers present inscription of program of action which is supposed to be fulfilled by actors. This can be done by various means, such as the four phases of a translation process proposed by Callon (1986): problematization, interessement, enrolment, and mobilization. In problematization, the focal actor (the designer) defines, for the other actors, identities and interests consistent with his/her own and creates a context that encourages their acceptance.

This context is called an obligatory passage point. In the example of a community of learners following an online course, a regular online meeting that everyone must attend, or the organization of a learning portfolio that everyone must build, are examples of obligatory passage points. Intersegments is the set of activities and

processes that attempt to persuade the actors to accept the roles that have been assigned to them by the focal actor. Enrolment is the acceptance, by an usually small part of the actors, of the commitment to carry out a set of tasks, recognizing the interests that have been assigned to them by the focal actor.

Finally, mobilization, is the generalization of adherence of all the other actors to the commitment to carry out their tasks, so that that their acting becomes generalized, predictable and in agreement with the intents of the focal actor. Today many researchers are concentrating on a variety of challenges posed by the use of contextual assessment in online and mixed learning contexts. It is done in a perspective where assessment is seen, not just as means of analyzing learner's performance, but also, above all as a core element in the process of teaching-learning.

This effort is leading us to the establishment of detailed pedagogical. social and technical requirements and specifications for electronic portfolio tools capable of transforming the management of portfolios and learning contracts into an easy, pleasurable and very effective task. We have to specify the contextual platform to get better understanding. What specific features should learning platform include in order to strengthen the creation, exploration and management of learning contexts? Two distinct kinds of learning platforms are popular today: the so called Learning Management Systems (LMSs), used to manage the learners and keep track of their progress, and the Learning Content Management Systems (LCMSs), which enable content (or "learning objects") to be effectively managed by authors and learners. These two kinds of platforms, which often coalesce into a single LMS, tend to be driven by visions of online learning that are strongly attached to the concept of content.

As a conclusion, I can say that works done in this research field will inspire other research groups and spark future collaborations for exploration of the "learning contexts". And we should acknowledge the importance of context comparing to content, which is dependent on context. We can sum up that learning contexts can be designed, and main issue is how that design can be carried out. I would recommend to look closer to the issues of contextual assessment, which is the core of any attempt to improve constructivist teaching and learning.The question of contextual platforms or Learning Context Management Systems is also important. it is not just a technical question, we should view it as ground for debating the multitude of socio- cultural dimensions that underlie improved learning contexts.

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LITERARY TEXTS FOR IMPROVING READING AND WRITING SKILLS

Annotation: *This article is about the importance of teaching reading, which is one of the current topics, and its importance in developing other skills such as speaking and writing.*

Key words: *authentic, activity, technique, literary texts, interactivity, skill*

Literary texts serve quite effectively to improve learners' reading skills and vocabulary knowledge. For example, the students who read literary texts showed more improvement in vocabulary and reading than those who read nonliterary texts.

There are also a number of studies that highlight the positive impact of the use of short stories on writing skills. For instance, Murdoch contends that low-level learners can be asked to write short dialogues or describe one of the characters in the story in order to foster their writing skills. He also asserts that by using short stories, intermediate-level language learners can write some dialogues and act them out, allowing them to augment their writing skills. As for learners with a high language proficiency level, he suggests that they can be assigned more complex writing tasks such as writing a new ending to the story. With this particular activity, learners had the opportunity to practice different registers by varying the people to whom they wrote the letters, thus enabling learners to enhance their writing competence.

As for the interview questions at colleges that investigated students' opinions related to the contribution of this technique to their reading and writing skills, students reported that this novel technique helped them improve both their reading and writing skills considerably. They pointed out the substantial impact of using short stories via computers on their creativity and desire to write more effective texts in English. Students noted that since the short stories they read formed authentic contexts for them, they could do more fruitful reading and writing activities. They further maintained that since they had the opportunity to incorporate visuals or videos captured via "Jing" into their activities and tasks, they were able to produce more creative and visually enhanced texts that would draw their friends' attention to read and make comments on them.

The following responses given by the interviewees highlight the significance of these points: In the activities, we had the opportunity to integrate visuals into our texts. This made the learning process even more enjoyable. Besides, integrating visuals into language learning enables much more retention; consequently. In line with the responses of the students, there are numerous studies in related literature that suggest similar findings. In the majority of these studies, the substantial impact

of using audio and visual aids in L2 learning and teaching is suggested as an outstanding point. Similarly, the use of short stories and computers can play an important and extensive role in fostering the reading skills (intensive and extensive reading, skimming and scanning, and speed reading) since they can be easily implemented in the area of reading skill due to providing such advantages as contextualized learning, visual aids, sound effects, self-pacing, interactivity, immediate feedback, and so forth.

In a study conducted at a special colleges present an improvement in learners' reading skill and vocabulary knowledge. There were two groups in the study: a group of students that read literary texts and a second group that read non-literary texts. The comparison between these two groups revealed that the group who read literary texts showed improvement in vocabulary and reading, whereas the second group did not show as much success in reading and vocabulary as the former group did. Yeh (2005) describes the way in which Power Point and online videos were incorporated into a poetry lesson as well as in students' assignments after the lesson in order to highlight the impact of integrating new technologies into teaching literature in language classrooms. Similarly, Lao and Krashen note that integrating short stories into computer technologies has positive effects on learners' L2 learning process. They showed the students films of most of the books that the students read, and the students responded positively to this approach. Computers can have an enormous impact on reading skills through the vast array of materials they provide for reading and in the way they present these materials. Using the Internet, learners at any language level can get access to a huge number of authentic reading texts to foster their reading skills. Computer software programs also enable reading texts to be presented via a wide combination of multimedia aids such as sound, graphics, photographs, animation, video, direct links and references to dictionaries or glossaries in order to enable better comprehension. Kledecka-Nadera further states that text manipulation programs provide various activities for language learners, and these activities encourage learners to develop an insight into the target language by helping them become actively involved in reading texts. All of these computer technologies advance learners' reading skills by allowing the target language to come alive to learners who perceive it as a distant abstraction.

Computers contribute to writing skills substantially as well because they offer various software programs that can be utilized either asynchronously or synchronously for improving writing skills. For instance, since e-mails provide learners with a stress-free environment in order to practice what they have learned in the classroom, they increase learners' motivation to write; Another major contribution of computers to writing skill development is to address 12 challenges presented by the transcription process, including handwriting or typing, spelling, capitalization, punctuation, formatting, editing, and so forth. In that sense, Dalton maintains that electronic writing tools such as word processors, word prediction and word cueing programs, style analyzers, synthesized speech programs, and spell checkers provide both a conventional resource for composing, recording, and printing learners' writing and a vehicle via which writing can be analyzed, reviewed,

edited, and improved. Similarly, Healey add that electronic tools and online dictionaries, both translating ones and monolingual ones, contribute to the writing process immensely.

Language learners can also compose very creative texts through the use of visuals, which provide opportunities for learners to construct their own learning experiences pertaining to writing skill. In that aspect, there are several studies which indicate the positive impact of pictures, graphs, maps, and tables on the recall and retention of information. Bartlett contends that learners are able to concentrate on meaning, reorganize and classify similar ideas easily, and make better use of their visual memory through the information represented spatially and visually, and therefore they feel quite motivated to write more often and improve their writing skills. Teaching reading is very important, because it helps to develop others skills: speaking and writing. This theme is very relevant, because sometimes in school teachers don't develop this skill right way, and spare a little time for it. Having done our work we come to conclusion. That reading skills are very important in learning foreign language, as they help to develop other skills. And so it's necessary to teach reading in a correct way and spare much attention. The teacher can use the different ways for developing pupil's ability to read. We viewed some of them in this article.

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WAYS OF IMPROVING FOREIGN INVESTMENT FLOW THROUGH BONDS

Abstract: *The article, the prospects of increasing the flow of foreign investments through bonds, the main part of the investments allocated to the financial market are carried out through financial investments and the securities of the company, in particular, through Eurobonds.*

Key words: *public debt, investments, Eurobonds, bond rating, financial market, bond market yield.*

INTRODUCTION. It is difficult to imagine the development of the national economy without significant investments, in which the main role is assigned to the financial market and the main part of the investments is made through financial investments. An integral part of the current stage of development of the world economy is the rapid development of economic integration processes at the national and international levels.

In recent years, several decisions and decrees of the President have been adopted as a first practical step to strengthen Uzbekistan's position in international rankings and indexes. In particular, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 21, 2018 "On additional measures to diversify sources of external financing" No. Decree No. PQ-4210 (Decree, 2019), Decree No. PF-5687 of March 7, 2019 "On Systematization of Measures to Improve the Rating of the Republic of Uzbekistan in International Ratings and Indexes" (Decree, 2019) and Decree No. PF-6003 of June 2, 2020 "On improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international ratings and indexes and introducing a new mechanism of systematic cooperation with them in state bodies and organizations" (Decree, 2020) was adopted.

This trend is manifested, in particular, in the increasingly active participation of subjects of global economic activity as debtors in the world financial market. This is mainly done through the company's securities, in particular Eurobonds.

Literature review. To date, they have been covered in the literature to a lesser extent by looking at eurobonds as a means of attracting investment, and in more depth in production sources. Although the modern Western scientific literature focuses on some problems of the main debt instrument market and the activity of

judicial economic entities, a comprehensive analysis of the participation and production processes of the developing factors in the Eurobond market.

The main capital of the investment theory is found in the works of many famous scientists, such as Samuelson (Article, 1991), who covered the processes of attracting profitable investments through securities from Russian scientists.

Some methods of operation of Eurobonds developed by M. B. Hamidulin, N. R. Tursunova, I. L. Butikov (Textbook, 2004) and O' I. Alievalar (Article, 2019) were reviewed.

In addition, S. E. Elmirzayev, O. N. Khamdamov and N. Sh. The attractive aspects of Eurobonds such as Shavkatov (Article, 2020) are studied and their beneficial aspects for the country are listed.Theoretical definitions are given in "financial market" textbooks.

According to him, support by the country is the financial market. It plays an important role in the modern economy in the process of integration into the international financial market. The same stable economy continues the market as economic growth, production of national currency, export management.

Thus, A. A. Suetin (Textbook, 2016), a professor at the Academy of Finance under the Russian government, believes that "the financial market is a money-place where the purchase and sale of financial capital is carried out." (Textbook, 2016), as a result of the analysis of the literature on the subject, a number of scientists and specialists conducted scientific research on the improvement of the international reputation of Eurobonds and their operations in the international capital market.

Research methodology. During this research, general methods of scientific analysis, as well as special statistical methods: questionnaire survey, statistical grouping, selective observation, economic indices, dynamic series, correlation-regression analysis and other methods were widely used.

Analysis and results. The role of the current state of the capital market in Uzbekistan in the economy of the Republic, its impact on the economy, the study of arguments that hinder the development of this system, the question of mitigating the negative consequences of the system and bringing the capital market to a new level, taking prompt measures was explained. In these reforms, activity in our country and the role of the world community were highlighted. The potential of the subjects of our economy to attract long-term investments and enter the international capital market was studied and analyzed. The economic indicators occurring in the activities of economic entities implementing this process were studied. The opportunities, theoretical and practical support implemented by the authorities of Uzbekistan in entering the international capital market were analyzed. Conclusions and suggestions were given for the perspective of this activity. This article consists of three parts. The first part focuses on the history of the emergence of Eurobonds, and the second and third parts focus on the specific features of the issuance and circulation of Eurobonds.

Eurobonds are debt securities denominated in a currency other than the currency of the country or countries in which the bond is issued. They are usually

issued by governments, multinational organizations or corporations to raise funds from international investors.

Some key features of Eurobonds are:

- Currency: Eurobonds are usually issued in a currency other than the national currency of the issuer. For example, a European country may issue bonds denominated in US dollars or Japanese yen.

- International market: Eurobonds are usually issued on international capital markets, which allows issuers to attract investment from global financial markets.

- Diversification: Eurobonds allow issuers to diversify their investor base beyond domestic investors and access a wider range of funding sources.

- Regulatory framework: Eurobonds are subject to regulatory requirements of issuing countries. However, there is no clear single regulatory framework for Eurobonds and they may be subject to different legal and tax regimes.

- Yield and risk: The yield of Eurobonds depends on various factors, including the creditworthiness of the issuer, prevailing interest rates and market demand. Eurobonds issued by highly rated organizations or countries with strong credit will have a lower yield than those with a lower credit rating or higher risk.

- Maturity: Eurobonds can have different maturities, from short-term (for example, a few months) to long-term (for example, several decades).

- Trading: Eurobonds are usually traded on the international secondary market, where investors can buy and sell them ahead of maturity. These bonds are often listed on major global exchanges or sold over-the-counter (OTC) through broker-dealers.

It should be noted that Eurobonds should not be confused with bonds issued in Euros. Eurobonds can be denominated in any currency other than the national currency of the issuer.

Eurobonds are short-term, medium-term and long-term. Short-term up to 1 year, medium-term from 10 to 30 years, and long-term up to 40 years. This type of bond was first issued in Italy and is still active in European countries. Such papers have the following characteristics:

-these are the presenting securities;

- placed on several markets at the same time;

- is given for a long time

- as a rule, 10-30 years (up to 40);

- if the currency of the loan is foreign to both the issuer and the investor;

- eurobond has a dollar equivalent;

- interest on coupons is paid without tax deduction;

The main purpose of the Eurobond issuer to issue this bond is to seek alternative financial resources. In addition, it provides many conveniences to the Eurobond issuer. Save up to 20% on the cost of raising capital.

The issuer can issue Eurobonds to the capital market of several countries at the same time. Less obligations are imposed on the issuer.

International financial transactions are rapidly developing in the global Eurobond market. Training of personnel to meet these standards is one of the main reforms that need to be carried out now. In the future, the expansion of Uzbekistan's participation in the Eurobond market will lead to an increase in the share of capital resources in the international financial market, an increase in the experience of our personnel, and as a result, an increase in the efficiency of Eurobonds placed at the right time and place. A successful placement of Eurobonds in a wide range of economic entities in the economy will ensure the accumulation of a large amount of capital resources and, of course, the coverage of more areas of financing. improves the investment attractiveness of our country and brings our country to the top at the international level.

As a sovereign state, Kazakhstan issues Eurobonds to raise funds for various purposes, such as financing infrastructure projects, financing budget deficits or refinancing debt. By issuing Eurobonds, the government of Kazakhstan is increasing the flow of foreign investments into the country. The main reason for the large volume of Eurobonds and low interest rates is the high sovereign credit rating of the country.

Table 1

The volume of Eurobonds issued by Kazakhstan in 2020-2023

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Coupon Rate	Issue Size (USD)	Rating
January 1, 2020	January 1, 2025	4,5%	500 mln dollar	BBB (S&P)
February 15, 2021	February 15, 2031	3,75%	1 bln dollar	Baa2 (Moody's)
July 10, 2022	July 10, 2032	5,0%	750 mln dollar	BBB+ (Fitch)
January 1, 2023	January 1, 2033	4,5%	500 mln dollar	BBB

Source: Prepared based on data analyzed by the author.

Kazakhstan was one of the first countries in the region to evaluate its sovereign credit rating. Uzbekistan first assessed its sovereign credit rating to rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch in 2018, while Kazakhstan assessed it in 1996 and today it is at BBB- stable level. This is very important for the country's mobilization of low-interest large-scale debt and investment funds from international stock markets. In particular, in 2022 Moody's: Baa3 stable, Standard & Poor's (S&P): BBB- stable, Fitch Ratings: BBB stable.

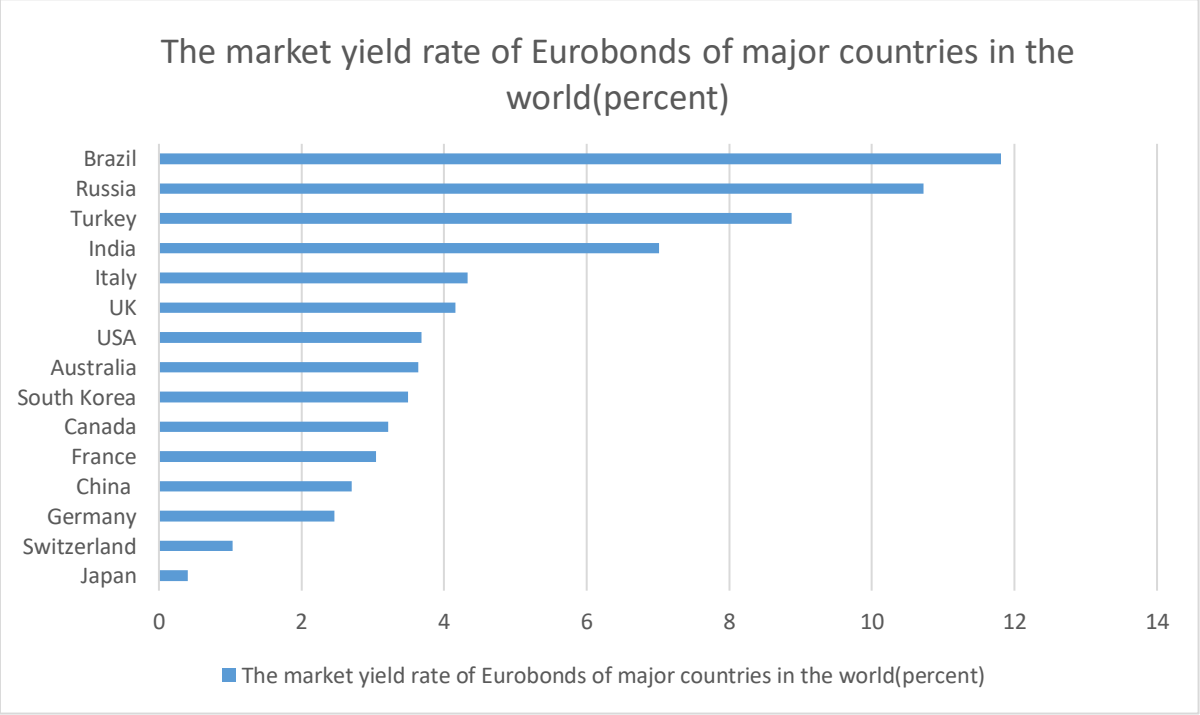
Table 2

Eurobond market statistics of Central Asian countries (until September 2021)

Country	Eurobond size	Coupon Rate	Maturity Date
Kazakhstan	11,8 bln dollar	2.875 %	2022
Uzbekistan	$1,0 bln dollar	3.750 %	2025
Turkmenistan	0,7 bln dollar	4.625 %	2024
Kyrgyzstan	0,5 bln dollar	4.750 %	2024
Tajikistan	0,2 bln dollar	7.125 %	2025

Source: Prepared based on data analyzed by the author.

Kazakhstan has issued the most Eurobonds among Central Asian countries, which indicates that it is an important player in the Eurobond market. Kazakhstan's Eurobonds have a relatively low interest rate of 2.875%, indicating that investors perceive Kazakhstan's securities as a low-risk investment. Uzbekistan has less debt than Kazakhstan, but despite the fact that it has been participating in the Eurobond market for 4-5 years, it has been very actively participating in international debt markets in recent years. Uzbek bonds of USD 500 million have a yield of 4.75% and 5.375%, and are slightly higher risk compared to Kazakhstan. Because the sovereign credit rating of Uzbekistan in 2023 BB- remains at a stable level. Turkmen bonds have less participation in the euro bond market than Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. A high percentage of 4.625% means that investors view Turkmenistan as a high-risk investment compared to the previous two countries. In general, this analysis is very important to show the participation of Central Asian countries in the Eurobond market.



Source: Prepared based on data analyzed by the author.

Figure 1. The market yield rate of Eurobonds of major countries in the world

Table 3

Eurobond market statistics of central countries (until September 2021)

Country	Eurobond rate	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
Japan	0,405%	A+	A1	A
Switzerland	1,033%	AAA	Aaa	AAA
Germany	2,463%	AAA	Aaa	AAA
China	2,701%	A	A1	A+
France	3,048%	AA	Aa2	AA
Canada	3,212%	AAA	Aaa	AAA
South Korea	3,494%	AA-	Aa2	AA-
Australia	3,634%	AAA	Aaa	AAA
USA	3,684%	AA+	Aaa	AAA
UK	4,159%	AA	Aa3	AA-
Italy	4,327%	BBB+	Baa3	BBB-
India	7,018%	BBB-	Baa3	BBB-
Turkey	8,870%	B+	B1	BB-
Russia	10,720%	BBB-	Baa2	BBB-
Brazil	11,810%	BB-	Ba2	BB

Source: Prepared based on data analyzed by the author.

If we analyze the above table, Switzerland, Germany, Canada, Australia and the USA are the countries with high ratings of all three major credit rating agencies (S&P, Moody's and Fitch). These countries are considered to have high creditworthiness and are perceived as low-risk borrowers. Turkey, India, Russia and Brazil have a relatively low ranking compared to the developed economies listed in the table. These countries may face higher debt costs due to the higher risks associated with their economies, in other words, the lower the rating, the higher the interest rate on the investments that will be attracted, which will help these countries to service their debts. leading to higher display costs.

Eurobonds issued by India, Turkey, Russia and Brazil have higher market rates than countries with higher credit ratings for several reasons. These are:

Credit Risk: These countries have credit ratings lower than investment grade ratings, indicating a higher perceived level of credit risk. Investors require higher returns to offset the increased risk associated with their bond investments.

Economic Stability: The economic stability and indicators of these countries are considered to be less stable compared to countries with higher credit ratings. Because of the political instability and sanctions in the world in recent years, there is a big crisis in the energy sector. This increases inflationary processes at the global level, leading to fiscal deficits in countries, unemployment and instability of exchange rates. Bulae, in turn, led to an increase in market rates for Eurobonds.

Market sentiment: Investor sentiment and market perception play a crucial role in determining bond market rates. If investors perceive high risk or uncertainty in the economies of these countries, they may demand higher yields, which will lead to an increase in market rates for their Eurobonds.

Liquidity issues: Low liquidity in the secondary market for these countries' Eurobonds has also affected market rates. When liquidity is lower or the number of investors and security holders is limited, this results in wider bid-offer spreads and higher borrowing costs for issuers.

CONCLUSION. Global market conditions: external factors such as changes in global interest rates, market conditions relative to emerging markets or general market conditions affect the market rates of Eurobonds. These factors may affect demand and prices for bonds issued by these countries. It should be noted that market rates for Eurobonds may change over time as they are affected by factors such as the issuer's credit rating, market conditions and investor demand.

In recent years, the volume of Eurobonds in global debt markets has decreased significantly. The main reason for this is the oil, gas and energy crisis due to the ongoing political instability in the world since February 2022. This led to an increase in the prices of almost all production and services, which means that the inflationary processes became much faster. This, in turn, led to an increase in interest rates on global debt markets, that is, to an increase in debt costs. That's why many countries have reduced the volume of Eurobonds issue, taking into account the fact that debt costs are increasing. When inflation rises, investors typically demand a higher return on their investments to compensate for the decline in the purchasing power of future cash flows. As a result, market yields on Eurobonds may rise to reflect expected higher inflation.

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MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF SNAKE-LIKE TARON

Annotation: *Taron- a perennial herb belonging to the family of sedges. The root is thick, strong, the stem is branchy. The flower is write, located in a large inflorescence. The best plant from which to obtain nutrients. The root contains tannin, which is used in the mining industry. T. grows at an altitude of 1400-2800 above sea level in the mountains (Junghoriya Olatovi, Tianshan, Pamir-Olai). Not planted.*

Keywords: *polygonum bistorta, pyragallol group, gallic and elagic acids, catechin, oxymethylanthraquinones, starch, flavonoids, hyperosidy, rutin*

INTRODUCTION:

The name of the plant. Polygonum bistorta is a member of the family of sardines. Perennial herbaceous plant with twisted rhizomes. The stem is single, sometimes several, jointed, erect, unbranched, hairless, 30-100cm long. The flower is small pink. The fruit is a three-sided, dark brown, smooth, shiny nut covered with saffron. It blooms in May-June, the fruit ripens in June and early July. Geographic distribution. It grows in wet meadows, stream banks, swamps, juniper forests, forest edges, among bushes and other places. Product preparation. The underground part of the plant is dug up in autumn. The stem, roots and leaves are cut off, the rhizome is washed with water, it is cleaned in the soil and dried in ovens. Appearance of the product. The product is twisted like a snake, hard, slightly flat, and has a ring-shaped thickening on the outside. The rhizome is flat and broken, the outside is dark reddish-brown, and the inside is pink. The moisture content of the product is 13%, the total ash is 10%, the inside is blackened. Microscopic structure of the product. The preparation is prepared by cutting the rhizome, which has been softened by the cold method, into a cross section, and it is examined under a microscope with the help of chloral hydrate solution[2]. Chemical composition. The product contains up to 15-25% additives (mainly prigallol group), 0.44% gallic and elagic acids, 0.5% catechin, oxymethylantheaquinones, 130 mg% vitamin C, 25% starch and other compounds. The amount of additives in the product should not be less than 15%. The surface part contains up to 800 mg% of vitamin C, flavonoids (hyperoside, rutin, avicularin) and other compounds. Usage. Medicinal preparations of the snake plant are used as an astringent and antiseptic agent in the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases (colitis, enterocolitis) and inflammation of the intestine. In addition, it is used to rinse the mouth when the mucous membrane of the mouth is inflamed (stomatitis, gingivitis). Serpentine taron is used in many inflammatory processes, respiratory diseases, and bleeding. Medicinal preparations. Liquid extract – Extractum bistorte fluidum, decoction – Decoctum bistortae. The product

is a part of tea-compounds used in medical diseases. In addition to the serpentine toron, two other types of toron also grow. One of them is Polygonum carneum, which grows in the Caucasus. The second is Polygonum niteus, a beautiful plant that grows in Central Asia. Both of these can be used in medicine.

LITERODUCTION REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY:

In the early stages of human development, plants were not only a source of food for people, but also helped people get rid of diseases. Medical treatises that have come down to us are tablets found in fossils. The city of Sumer dates back to the 3rd millennium BC. Sumerian 145 lines of 15 recipe copybooks are given. It follows from them that ancient Sumerian healers mainly used plants such as mustard (plant), juniper, pine, thyme, willow, fruits plum, pear, anjira, etc. It is also noted in literary sources that medicinal plants were used in Assyria, Egypt, India, and China in 3000 BC.

The culture and knowledge of the ancient Sumerians was inherited by the Babylonians, who used licorice, datura, henbane, linseed, etc. The Babylonians noticed that sunlight had a negative effect on the healing properties of some plants, so they dried them in the shade and some herbs were even collected at night. Plants are widely used in China, India, and Tibet. In 3216 BC. The Chinese emperor Shannon wrote the medical treatise Bentsao (The Herbalist), an important part of which is devoted to the description of herbal remedies.

RESULTS:

The agave root system, consisting of a network of shallow rhizomes, allows the agave to efficiently capture moisture from rain, condensation, and dew. In addition to growing from seeds, most agaves produce ‘pups’ – young plants from runners. Agave vilmoriniana (the octopus agave) produces hundreds of pups on its bloom stalk. Agave leaves store the plant’s water and are crucial to its continued existence. The coated leaf surface prevents evaporation. The leaves also have sharp, spiked edges. The spikes discourage predators from eating the plant or using it as a source of water and are so tough that ancient peoples used them for sewing needles. The sap is acidic. Some agaves bloom at a height up to 9 m (30 ft) so that they are far out of reach to animals that might attack them. Smaller species, such as Agave lechuguilla, have smaller bloom stalks.

DISCUSSION:

The healing properties of the serpentine thoron are as follows:

• Pain reliever: The leaves and juice of the snake plant help to reduce pain, especially effective for joint, muscle and headache.

• Anti-inflammatory: It contains substances with anti-inflammatory properties, which are useful in the treatment of arthritis, dermatitis and other inflammatory diseases.

• Antibacterial: The juice and leaves of the snake plant have antibacterial properties and are used to treat purulent wounds.

• Blood Purifier: The juice of snake gourd helps to purify the blood, which helps to remove toxins from the body.

• Immune booster: The plant contains antioxidants that help strengthen the immune system.

• Good for the digestive system: The juice of the snake plant improves digestion, cleanses the intestines and relieves constipation.

• Beneficial for the skin: The juice and leaves of the snake plant are used to treat skin diseases, rejuvenate the skin and fight acne.

CONCLUSION:

In short, we have been using plants for the treatment of humans and animals, prevention of diseases, as well as in the field of food, perfumery and other industries since ancient times. Our ancestors also knew how to use medicinal herbs since they began to use nature's blessings. Serpentine taron is one of our medicinal plants. Its use is effective in preventing and treating many diseases. We should plan to grow this plant in special places, package it and release it to pharmacies.

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UDK: 336.71. 336.761

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State financial control and audit (in absentia)

WAYS TO IMPROVE FAMILIARIZATION WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS ISSUED IN THE SPHERE OF SCHOOL AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *This article examines various definitions of the concept with laws and regulations issued in the field of school and preschool education in the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

Keywords: *accounting, income, contract, revenue, inventory, variable remuneration, fixed amount, efficiency of use, improvement of accounting, education.*

The implementation of the tasks defined in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-27 dated February 27, 2023 "On the state program for the implementation of the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 in the year of attention to people and quality education" was carried out in the IV quarter of 2023 In recent decades, the importance of human intelligence has increased, and the economy has shifted to knowledge-based industries. Acceleration and analysis of information flow, large-scale production of knowledge and rapid dissemination are observed in new technologies and digital networks. While most of the world's schools are preparing students for the industrial age, society is already living in the age of information technology. Cultivation of personnel suitable for this era requires reform of the education system from below. In terms of time, resources and effort, developing a highly skilled workforce is costly for every country. The importance of understanding and assimilation of information in the fields of mental work, the need to form such skills from childhood has made school education a matter of life and death for the country.

As a result of today's reforms in the field of education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the concepts of "President's school", "School of creativity", "Modern school" have recently entered the public education system, unprecedented amounts of funds are allocated for the construction of new schools. Of course, the fate of students in modern educational institutions is determined by the content of education and the pedagogical skill of the teacher.

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis, it was emphasized the need to improve school curricula based on advanced foreign experience, revise the curriculum and subjects, adapt them to international standards, and improve the quality of textbooks and literature.

In the times when the number of professions was limited, and the boundaries of human abilities were still unknown, the task of the school was to make people

literate and to give them knowledge. Today, each of us is witnessing a process of technological revolution that has fundamentally changed the way we live, work and interact. The scope, purpose and complexity of this process are unlike any changes that humanity has experienced so far. As a result, it is not enough to be literate to adapt to today's changes, to initiate changes.

Today, the development of the concept of education relies on the principle of turning the school from an institution that prepares a literate person into an institution that forms skills. As a result, the school has become a crucial place where the skills required by the society of the 21st century specialist are formed.

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THEORY AND METHODOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Anotation: *Education serves as the foundation for individual and societal development, encompassing a wide array of theories and methodologies. This thesis aims to explore the theoretical frameworks that underpin educational practices, as well as the methodologies employed in diverse learning environments. It examines historical and contemporary theories of education, their impact on instructional strategies, and the challenges associated with their implementation. The integration of theory and practice in education is crucial for promoting meaningful learning, critical thinking, and social development. This thesis also addresses the implications of evolving educational paradigms for the future of teaching and learning.*
Key words: *behaviorism, cognitivism, constructivism, critical pedagogy, learner-centered, blended learning, reflective practice, project-based, learning*

Education, as a cornerstone of societal development, is guided by both theoretical frameworks and practical methodologies. Understanding the theory and methodology of education is crucial for educators, policymakers, and learners alike, as it shapes the way knowledge is transmitted, received, and understood. This article explores the theoretical foundations of education and examines the methodologies employed to implement those theories in diverse educational settings.

I. Theories of Education

Theories of education provide a lens through which we understand how learning occurs and what conditions foster the most effective educational outcomes. These theories can be broadly categorized into traditional, progressive, and critical frameworks.

1. Behaviorist Theory

Behaviorism, rooted in the works of B.F. Skinner and Ivan Pavlov, emphasizes learning as a process of conditioning through interaction with the environment. According to this theory, learning is the result of responses to external stimuli. Behaviorist methodologies are often teacher-centered, with a focus on repetition, reinforcement, and clear objectives. Drills, rote memorization, and reward systems are common instructional strategies based on this theory.

2. Cognitive Theory

Cognitive theories, influenced by thinkers like Jean Piaget and Jerome Bruner, view learning as a process of internal mental organization. These theories emphasize the active role of the learner in understanding and organizing information. Piaget's stages of cognitive development highlight how children progress through different phases of thinking, while Bruner's concept of discovery learning encourages learners to construct knowledge through exploration. Cognitive-based

methodologies often emphasize critical thinking, problem-solving, and scaffolding learning experiences to match the learner's developmental stage.

3. Constructivist Theory

Constructivism, closely associated with Lev Vygotsky and John Dewey, posits that learners construct their own understanding of the world through experiences and interactions. Vygotsky introduced the concept of the "zone of proximal development," which highlights the importance of social interaction and guided learning. Constructivist approaches promote learner-centered methodologies, such as project-based learning, collaborative tasks, and experiential education, where students actively engage in the learning process.

4. Humanistic Theory

Humanistic education, informed by Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers, emphasizes the development of the whole person, focusing on emotional, psychological, and social needs. This theory argues that education should not only impart knowledge but also foster personal growth, self-actualization, and self-esteem. In this model, the teacher serves as a facilitator who creates a supportive and open environment for learning, promoting autonomy and self-directed learning.

5. Critical Pedagogy

Critical pedagogy, spearheaded by Paulo Freire, challenges traditional power dynamics in education and advocates for the empowerment of learners. It emphasizes the role of education in addressing social inequalities and encourages students to question and challenge the status quo. Critical pedagogy methods aim to develop critical consciousness among learners, encouraging them to think independently and engage in transformative action.

II. Methodologies of Education

Methodology refers to the practical application of educational theories. It involves the techniques, strategies, and instructional designs educators use to achieve learning outcomes. Different methodologies are often aligned with specific theoretical frameworks.

1. Teacher-Centered Methodologies

In teacher-centered methodologies, the instructor is the primary authority and disseminates information to passive learners. This approach is aligned with behaviorist theory and is often used in traditional education settings.

Lecture Method: A dominant mode in higher education, lectures allow the teacher to present information in a structured format. Although efficient for delivering content to large groups, it may not actively engage all students.

Direct Instruction: This highly structured method involves explicit teaching of skills and knowledge, with the teacher guiding students through a defined path of learning. It is often used in skill-based subjects like mathematics or languages.

2. Learner-Centered Methodologies

Learner-centered methodologies shift the focus from the teacher to the student, encouraging active participation, collaboration, and self-directed learning.

Inquiry-Based Learning: Inspired by cognitive and constructivist theories, inquiry-based learning promotes exploration and problem-solving. Students are encouraged to ask questions, investigate solutions, and construct their own understanding.

Project-Based Learning (PBL): In PBL, students work on real-world projects that require critical thinking, collaboration, and creativity. This approach is deeply rooted in constructivist theory and emphasizes the development of practical skills alongside academic knowledge.

Collaborative Learning: Group work, discussions, and peer teaching are common strategies in collaborative learning. This methodology fosters social interaction and teamwork, aligning with Vygotsky's social learning theories.

3. Blended Learning

Blended learning integrates traditional face-to-face instruction with digital or online components. This method allows for a personalized learning experience, where students can progress at their own pace and access resources outside of the classroom.

Flipped Classroom: A specific model of blended learning, the flipped classroom involves students learning new content at home (through videos, readings, etc.) and applying that knowledge in the classroom through activities, discussions, or problem-solving exercises.

Technology-Enhanced Learning: Digital tools such as educational apps, simulations, and online platforms are increasingly used to create interactive learning experiences. Technology-enhanced learning can support both teacher-centered and learner-centered methodologies.

III. Integrating Theory and Methodology in Practice

Effective education requires the integration of theory and methodology. Teachers must choose methodologies that align with their educational goals, the needs of their students, and the specific context in which they teach.

For example, in early childhood education, a constructivist approach using play-based learning may be most appropriate for fostering cognitive and social development. In contrast, in vocational education, direct instruction combined with hands-on practice may better equip students with the skills they need for the workforce.

Moreover, reflective practice is critical for educators. Reflective practitioners continuously assess the effectiveness of their methods and adapt them to better meet the needs of their students. This dynamic process ensures that educational practice remains responsive and relevant.

IV. Challenges in Education Methodology

While theory and methodology provide a framework for effective teaching, educators face numerous challenges in practice. These include:

Diverse Learning Needs: Classrooms are increasingly diverse, with students exhibiting varying learning styles, abilities, and cultural backgrounds.

Differentiated instruction and inclusive education models aim to address these needs but require thoughtful planning and implementation.

Resource Constraints: In many contexts, limited resources can hinder the application of certain educational methodologies, particularly those that rely on technology or specialized materials.

Standardization vs. Flexibility: Standardized testing and curriculum requirements can sometimes conflict with learner-centered methodologies, which prioritize creativity and critical thinking over rote memorization and test performance.

Conclusion

The theory and methodology of education are intricately linked, with theoretical perspectives shaping the way educators design and implement teaching strategies. A deep understanding of educational theories allows educators to choose methodologies that foster meaningful and lasting learning experiences. As education evolves, the ongoing integration of theory, practice, and reflection will remain crucial in meeting the diverse needs of learners in a rapidly changing world.

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THE ROLE OF THE "ONE MILLION UZBEK PROGRAMMERS" PROJECT IN INTRODUCING THE YOUTH OF OUR COUNTRY TO THE IT ENVIRONMENT ACCORDING TO THE "DIGITAL UZBEKISTAN - 2030" STRATEGY

Annotation: *This article has been elaborated on the reforms being carried out for the development of the IT sector in our Republic, including several decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on ensuring the implementation of the President's decree on the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030 " strategy. In this regard, measures are being taken to increase the number of IT specialists, create opportunities for them and recruit them. Including, in order to ensure the development of the IT sector, the project "One million Uzbek programmers" was established in cooperation with IT Park and Coursera. To date, many young people are becoming more interested in the IT and programming fields, several international certificates have been obtained within the project, and opportunities such as reimbursement of costs for certificates and preferential loans for programming have been created.*

Keywords: *Digital Uzbekistan, IT company, IT specialist, IT-park, Inclusive digitalization, Start Up, IT industry, developer, One Million Uzbek Developers, training course, IT Park, IT Knowledge, training center, Coursera, platform, international certificate, innovative project , decision, project.*

Introduction. It is not for nothing that today in our country, a lot of attention is paid to the improvement of the telecommunications infrastructure, digitization of industries and networks. 100 software projects have been developed within the framework of digital transformation in order to develop our republic's fields such as education, banking, finance, customs, agriculture, geology, cadastre. More than 500 new IT companies were established, and 475 million dollars of foreign direct investment entered the sector. These indicators are the result of reforms in the field of IT in our country.

Literature analysis and methods. According to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6079 of 05.10.2020 on the approval of the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy and measures for its effective implementation, a number of works have been carried out in the field of digitalization of our Republic. is being increased. In particular, at the video selector meeting held under the chairmanship of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on December 20, 2023 regarding "priority tasks for the development of information technologies in networks and regions and digitization of state administration", specific proposals were made to

create additional conditions for the development of the IT sector. was considered, according to which:

- IT companies are accommodated in vacant buildings in the regions free of charge for a period of one year, that is, they can operate without paying rent;
- providing computers and hardware to talented programmers with the condition of paying in installments within a year;
- Covering up to 15% of the salary costs for one year for companies employing more than 50 IT specialists;
- compensation of 50 percent of the costs of attracting foreign experts and participation in international conferences to exporting enterprises;
- The opening of its subsidiaries in Germany and Saudi Arabia to bring the IT-park to the international level;
- Due to new opportunities, it is possible to double the volume of IT services in 2024;
- In 2024, the project "At least two programmers in every neighborhood" will be implemented;
- Ensuring employment of 20,000 people within the framework of the "Inclusive Digitization" project with US partners;
- Current issues such as the 2026 International Informatics Olympiad being held in our country for the first time were discussed and it was decided to create conditions for the implementation of these issues.

The field of programming in Uzbekistan has been showing great development in recent years. State enterprises, academic institutions and innovative projects, the educational system play an important role in the expansion of this field and the production of successful projects. The following directions confirm the development of the software industry:

In order to ensure the development of the IT sector in our republic, great attention is paid to the education system and personnel training. In secondary education, professional education and higher educational institutions, programming subjects are taught, and IT courses and courses are being opened to acquire specialties in the field of IT. In addition, IT park centers and other educational centers in our republic have organized courses in various areas of IT, where citizens of different ages of our republic can study in the direction they are interested in. they are coming.

Innovative projects in the field of programming and "StartUp" projects are being supported by state bodies and private business projects. Through these projects, highly qualified and young programmers in the field of IT are achieving success on the basis of self-presentation, new approaches, and wide opportunities are being created for them.

Discussion. In order to increase the development of the IT sector in Uzbekistan, cooperation and integration work is being carried out with developed countries and specialists working in the IT sector. Cooperation projects between the public and private spheres, with IT companies to be useful in this sphere and to make wide use of digitized technologies for industry specialists are being created.

For example, on August 15, 2023, the Minister of Digital Technologies of Uzbekistan, Sherzod Shermatov, and the Deputy Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Isabelle Coleman, signed a memorandum of understanding between the two organizations in Washington, USA. Within the framework of the memorandum, the US agency supports the implementation of the "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" strategy. USAID also helps develop the country's information technology and communications industries by engaging youth and women in IT, connecting technical education institutions, supporting the private sector, and participating in other IT initiatives.

In Uzbekistan, work is being carried out on the basis of new and independent approaches in the field of IT specialists and programming. Through these approaches, opportunities are created for students and programmers to learn independently. The use of high-speed technologies is developing in our republic. This has been helping to develop innovative approaches in the field of programming and to develop new approaches. Through these, developers and technology companies create conditions that are important for developing innovative projects and developing themselves in the field of programming.

Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan Abdulla Aripov, Minister of Government and Future Affairs of the United Arab Emirates Muhammad bin Abdullah al-Qarqawi, United Arab Emirates Minister of Artificial Intelligence Technologies Umar bin Sultan al-Alama, at that time the Minister of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sherzod Shermatov, at that time the Minister of Foreign Trade and Investments of the Republic of Uzbekistan The ceremony was held with the participation of Sardar Umurzokov, representatives of the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications Development of Uzbekistan.

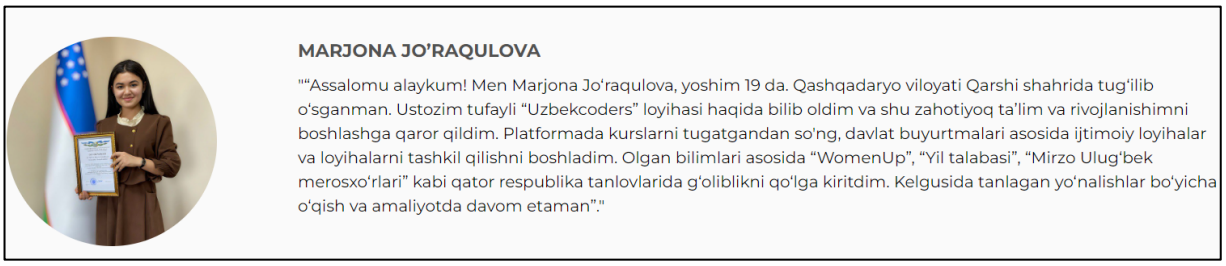
The goal of the "One Million Uzbek Coders" project is to organize courses through the Uzbek language online platform (https://uzbekcoders.uz/) and train young Uzbek programmers. Courses are organized in the field of education, and these are:

- Android programming;
- Full-Stack Development;
- Frontend Development;
- Data analysis;

When using the platform, students are required to register first and choose one of the courses and learn from the video tutorials on the topics in it. Studying in these courses is planned to be 120 hours, at the end of each stage students will have to complete homework and laboratory work and submit the work online. Students who successfully complete the course will receive a special certificate in their chosen field. The convenience of these courses is that students do not have to place, time, special requirements and can study the rest of their courses at the same time.

Results. At the same time, Jo'rakulova Marjona, the leader of the Primary Organization Council of the Youth Union of the Shahrisabz State Pedagogical

Institute, a student of the third stage of the foreign language course, and our incoming student Jo'rakulova Marjona, was also considered the first student of the "One Million Uzbek Developers" project, successfully completed the courses and https://uzbekcoders.uz/success-stories/2 wrote the following comments on the web page:



The Digital Leadership Forum was held in Tashkent, the capital of our country, on July 7-9, 2023. The purpose of the forum is to develop Uzbekistan's IT sector and become a leading outsourcing center in the region. To achieve these goals, IT Park and Coursera will present a new project based on "One million Uzbek programmers". joined forces. This is a great opportunity for learners to get a quality education from top universities at an even lower cost with some free courses (8) and it has the following benefits:

1. **World class education**: uzbekcoders.uz offers educational courses of leading universities and world-class companies so that every citizen of Uzbekistan can get quality education along with foreign students. Citizens will be able to use this training online from their place of residence through cooperation with prestigious organizations such as Google, Amazon, Harvard and Yale University.
2. **Affordable price and payment**: The project offers affordable rates and convenient payment methods. https://uzbekcoders.uz registered citizens can choose 10,000 professional courses on the platform (8 courses are free), for an average price you will have access to 10,000 professional courses on the platform, and 8 of them are absolutely free. Payment can be made by local Uzcard or Humo cards without conversion to foreign currency. Tariffs start from 300,000 soums per month.
3. **Option to pay the course fee in installments**: IT Park's partner in the field of education - "IT Bilim" educational center to pay the fees for Coursera courses in installmentsfavorable conditions and opportunitywere created.
4. **Compensation for the costs of obtaining an international certificate**: Certificates obtained on Coursera are recognized all over the world, valued by local and foreign companies. It is even possible to reimburse the expenses incurred for the certificates.
5. **Interest-free loan for a laptop**: "On amendments and additions to some decisions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the expansion of opportunities for young people to acquire modern knowledge and professions" Republic of Uzbekistan According to

the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 617 of October 26, 2022, within the framework of the "One Million Developers" project, participants of the program have the opportunity to get a preferential loan at a 0% rate for the purchase of a laptop. This helps learners to purchase a laptop without additional financial costs for practical application of the acquired knowledge. The only requirement is the presence of an official Coursera certificate in the name of the student (citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan aged 14-30). The loan is granted for 24 months, and its percentage is covered by the funds of the Youth Affairs Agency. The principal is paid by the borrower. Registration of documents Unified interactive portal of public services (https://my.gov.uz/) is done through

6. **A chance to win a laptop**: Uzbekcoders students can participate in the contest for the five best students. Winners with the most certificates will be eligible to win laptops. This competition is held regularly.

7. **Reimbursement of the costs of obtaining IT certificates.** Decision No. 95 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 17.02.2024 on additional measures to encourage young professionals with international IT certificates. winter and about covering up to 60% of the costs of obtaining these certificates, as the authorized body responsible for providing state services for covering the costs of obtaining international IT certificates - the Ministry of Digital Technologies, as the working body - the Ministry of Digital Technologies "Digital Education Development Center" state institution under In Chapter 2 of the Decision Annex, it is written that 30% of the costs of International IT certificates at the initial level, 40% at the intermediate level and 60% at the professional level will be reimbursed.

Our young people can widely use the opportunities given to such young people to develop the IT sector in our republic. The work of the head of our state Sh. Mirziyoyev and official organizations to develop the interest of the youth of Uzbekistan in the IT field and programming is of great importance for the development of the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy. Such opportunities created on the basis of the cooperation between IT Park and Coursera and citizens using all the above benefits, especially our youth, can get quality education and strengthen their professional skills without leaving their homes.

Now young people have a question: If I pay so much money for some courses and get a certificate, where will the certificates go or how can I find a job, how can I close the loan if I don't work? This is a valid question, what can be the result of the money spent on education, of course, parents send their children to extra lessons (tutors) during school hours to make them educated, and of course their children go to higher education. it seems that the funds they spent were not wasted. Sometimes it turns out to be the opposite, in which children have to wait for such a process for another 1 year, re-preparation and sometimes the words that affect the child's psyche, as a result of which the child becomes depressed and various diseases or the child chooses other paths in life. we see. Young people who have received an international certificate after completing the course work better on themselves

https://it-market.uz/ can search for jobs or post about what they know (IT degree and programming). This especially creates an opportunity for students to work as a part-time job, even in this field where girls and women programmers can work from their homes. They will be able to set their own hours and set their own fees depending on the type of service (or volume of work). There will be no lateness to work, road problems, meetings, special requirements of the organization like the work of the organization. In short, an empowered person can do the organization's work and do additional work. Without going to work abroad, he can earn honest wages through additional work in his own country, if necessary, without leaving his home.

Specialist teachers of the Department of Informatics and its Teaching Methodology of Shahrisabz State Pedagogical Institute F.E. Kadirov, M.M. Yakhiyakhanova, A.Sh. Kodirov, L.K.Tursunova, G'.Kh.Shamsiddinov and other teachers taught students about obtaining international IT certificates work is being done. Students receive international certificates https://uzbekcoders.uz and https://www.coursera.org/ from web platforms registration in it the qualified teachers of the department about problems encountered, technical errors, ability to choose courses correctly, settings in the user profile, watching video lessons, completing tasks and working on test questions, viewing results and receiving certificates, seminars, are organizing additional classes. During the seminar, students who have received an international certificate have been providing information on obtaining preferential loans or job search within the framework of the law in order to get a computer. During the seminar and practical sessions, the additional questions of the students were answered and the problems encountered were helped to be solved.

Conclusion. On the whole, For the development of our country and the implementation of future plans based on the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategyA lot of changes are being made in the field of programming in Uzbekistan, and state initiatives, innovative projects and integration in the field of IT are making it possible to increase this field to a high level. According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 95 of February 17, 2024, citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan between the ages of 14 and 31 will receive up to 60% of the costs of obtaining and studying for an international IT certificate and having a B2 and higher English language certificate. Citizens of

The Ministry of Digital Technologies of the Republic of Uzbekistan in cooperation with the DM "Center for the Development of Digital Education" in order to consolidate information about talented young people in the field of IT in the Republic of Uzbekistan https://www.it-istedod.uz- "IT talents" portal of Uzbekistan was created.

This process enables the creation of new approaches, innovative products and services in the field of IT and promotes the country in the field of IT regionally and internationally.

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BANK DEPOZIT OPERASIYALARI HISOBI VA UNING ICHKI AUDITINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya*: Banklarda ish uchun asosiy hujjatlardan biri bu "Depozit siyosati" dir. U resurs bazasini shakllantirishga, shuningdek, mijozlardan jalb qilingan barcha turdagi depozitlarni boshqarishga qaratilgan bank faoliyati majmuini belgilaydi. U depozit operatsiyalarini amalga oshirishning asosiy talablari va shartlarini belgilaydi.*
Kalit so'zlar*: bank, moliya, tushum, depozid, talab, taklif.*

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IMPROVING BANK DEPOSIT OPERATIONS ACCOUNTING AND ITS INTERNAL AUDIT

Abstract*: One of the main documents for work in banks is the "Deposit Policy". It defines a set of banking activities aimed at forming a resource base, as well as managing all types of deposits attracted from customers. It defines the basic requirements and conditions for carrying out deposit operations.*
Key words*: banking, finance, income, deposit, demand, supply.*

Depozit operatsiyalarining ishlash sxemasi ham bankning "Depozit siyosati" bilan belgilanadi. Umuman olganda, depozit operatsiyalarini amalga oshirish sxemasi quyidagicha:

Kredit tashkiloti fuqarolar va yuridik shaxslarning mablag'larini jamlaydi va ularni depozitlarga joylashtiradi.

Keyin ularni yangi kreditlar va depozitlar berishga yo'naltiradi.

Foizdagi farq kredit tashkilotining foydasi hisoblanadi.

Bank faoliyatini amalga oshirishda kredit tashkilotlari Rossiya Bankining majburiy standartlariga muvofiq likvidlikning etarli darajasini saqlab turishlari, shuningdek jalb qilingan mablag'larning bir qismini Rossiya RCC bankidagi alohida hisobvaraqda zaxiralashlari shart. Zaxira ulushi bank mijozlaridan jalb qilingan mablag'larning umumiy hajmining o'rtacha 4-5% ni tashkil qiladi.

Depozit operatsiyalarining maqsadi

Depozit operatsiyalarining vazifasi bankning pul mablag'larini yig'ish va keyinchalik joylashtirishdir.

Depozit operatsiyalari bankka omonatchilarning resurslarini har ikki tomon uchun maqbul bo'lgan shartlarda jamlash imkonini beradi.

Operatsion xususiyatlari

Depozit operatsiyalari faol va passiv bo'ladi:

Passiv depozitlarda mablag'larni jalb qilish, qimmatli qog'ozlar chiqarish va LORO hisobvaraqlarini anglatadi.

Faol - mablag'larni kreditlarga, boshqa banklarning depozitlariga, NOSTRO hisoblariga joylashtirish.

Amal qilish muddati bo'yicha tasniflash:

Shoshilinch - ma'lum bir muddat uchun amal qiladi. Bu bir necha kundan bir necha yilgacha bo'lishi mumkin. Ular, o'z navbatida, qisqa muddatli, o'rta muddatli va uzoq muddatli bo'linadi.

Talab bo'yicha - aniq muddatsiz. Bunda jismoniy shaxslar va xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub’ektlarning bank hisobvaraqlaridagi mablag‘lari, talab qilib olinmagan depozitlar, akkreditiv va cheklar bo‘yicha hisob-kitoblar, boshqa banklardagi vakillik hisobvaraqlari va boshqalar kiradi.

Shartli - omonatchi ma'lum bir shartni bajargunga qadar, masalan, balog'at yoshiga etganida qaytarib olish sharti bilan bolaning nomiga omonat.

To'lov bo'yicha:

To'langan. Mablag'larni omonatga qo'yganlik uchun bank omonatchiga shartnomaga muvofiq foizlarni to'laydi. Mijoz uchun bu foydali, bank uchun esa xarajat.

Ozod. Bu jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning bank hisobvaraqlariga joylashtirilgan mablag‘lar bo‘lib, qolganlari uchun bank foiz olinmaydi.

Bitim taraflarining depozit operatsiyalari:

Jismoniy shaxs bilan. Depozit dasturlari banklar o'rtasida mablag'larni joylashtirish va rentabellik jihatidan farq qiladi.

Yuridik shaxs bilan. Depozit dasturlari kamroq tarqalgan, ammo banklar ularni faol ravishda taklif qilishadi.

Depozit sertifikatlari va jamg'arma sertifikatlari nima?

Depozit sertifikati yuridik shaxs tomonidan bankka ma’lum miqdorda mablag‘ qo‘yganligi va saqlanganligini tasdiqlovchi qimmatli qog‘ozdir. Jamg'arma sertifikatlari jismoniy shaxslar uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, hozirgi vaqtda banklar tomonidan taqdim etuvchi jamg'arma sertifikatlari berish to'xtatilgan. Depozit sertifikatlari faqat rublda berilishi mumkin. Daromad foiz shaklida hisoblab chiqiladi. Ular ro'yxatga olinishi va taqdim etuvchiga to'lanishi, bir martalik yoki ketma-ket chiqarilishi mumkin.

Xulosa qilib, bank resurslarini jalb qilish va joylashtirishda banklarning depozit operatsiyalari muhim o‘rin tutadi.

Ular faol va passiv, shoshilinch va noaniq bo'lishi mumkin.

Resurslar hajmini oshirish uchun banklar jamg'arishning turli usullaridan foydalanadilar: ular yuridik shaxslar uchun depozit dasturlarini, jismoniy shaxslar uchun depozit operatsiyalarini, depozit sertifikatlarini berishni va boshqalarni taklif qiladilar.

Yig'ilgan resurslar kreditlar berish, boshqa banklarga omonat qo'yish, bron qilish va likvidlik standartlariga rioya qilish uchun ishlatiladi.

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GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TOURISM OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: The article examines the geographical aspects of cooperation in the use of resources and potential of Uzbekistan in the development of tourism, ancient architectural monuments, masterpieces of Uzbek culture, ancient mountains, cities-witnesses of three-thousand-year-old human civilization, unique nature - in attracting tourists from all over the world.

Key words: tourism, resource, cooperation, geographical aspect, authority.

Uzbekistan has all the necessary resources and potential for tourism. Ancient architectural monuments, masterpieces of Uzbek culture, ancient mountains, cities witnessing three thousand years of human civilization, our unique nature - all this attracts thousands of tourists from all over the world. With the initiative of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, all sectors of hotel management and tourism infrastructure have developed consistently, new directions have been developed, modern hotels have been built, and network infrastructure has been further expanded.

The cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the countries of the world in the tourism industry, which is an important direction of the economy, is also developing. According to the State Customs Statistics Committee, 963,500 tourists visited Uzbekistan in 1997, 710,500 in 1998, and 486,800 in 1999. According to industry experts, the number of tourists who came to Uzbekistan in 2023 was 5.3 million, of which 5 million. CIS countries, and 325,000 were contributed by foreign countries. So, we can see that the reforms carried out in this field have had a positive effect, and the number of tourists visiting Uzbekistan has increased almost tenfold in a short fifteen years.[1]

According to industry experts, more than 1 billion 300 million people travel around the world every year. Most of the tourists go to countries like France, USA, Spain, Turkey, Japan, China. An increase in the flow of tourists will bring great benefits to the country's budget. For example, the Japanese government earns 343 billion US dollars a year from tourism, and Turkey earns 54,3 billion US dollars.[2]

The reforms implemented in recent years are bearing fruit in Uzbekistan. We can see this in the fact that almost 5 million 200 thousand tourists visited our country in 2022. But this indicator shows that, despite the high tourism potential of our country, tourism opportunities are still not fully utilized, and there are problems and shortcomings in the field that are waiting to be solved. In order to further develop

this industry, our government has developed special strategies and programs, according to which it is planned to increase the number of tourists to ten million in the near future.[3]

Uzbekistan ranks first in Central Asia in terms of its tourism potential, and is among the 10-15 countries of the world. The Republic of Uzbekistan participated in the "world tourism fair" and "word travel market" held in Great Britain several times, representatives of the national company "Uzbekturizm", many companies and hotels participated in the tourism fairs held in Frankfurt, Germany. In 1994, the international seminar "Silk Road - the Way of Communication" was held in Uzbekistan, and representatives of about 20 countries took part in it. Of course, cooperation with the European Union and its member countries in the development of tourism, which is an important direction of the economy, and the use of the gained experience, play an important role in making our country a worthy place among the developed countries of the world.[4]

Establishing cooperation in this direction with the Republic of Italy, which has great opportunities and potential in the field of tourism, especially among European countries, will be a great contribution to the development of tourism in our country.

Ancient Italy, that is, Rome, is also known to the world as one of the centers of human civilization. Since ancient times, Rome has had a cultural impact on neighboring and distant countries with its unique memorization, classical literature, and art. Today's Europe is built on the foundation of this Roman civilization. Based on this, we can say that Italy has preserved its ancient architecture and urban planning culture until now, presented it to all mankind, and is still contributing to the development of cultural relations. Of course, this direction has a significant share in the Italian economy, allowing for the development of tourism.

The fact that Samarkand, the most ancient and beautiful city of Central Asia, was named the Eastern Rome has a symbolic meaning. Because two large cities can easily compete in terms of antiquity and contribution to world civilization. In some places, they complement each other. Historical sources confirm that the relations between ancient Marocand, i.e. Samarkand, and the Roman cities date back to ancient times, when caravans traveled along the Great Silk Road. Therefore, the establishment and development of cooperation in the field of tourism, which is currently considered an important sector of the world economy, is equally beneficial for both countries. According to the accounting books of scientists, the ancient cities of Samarkand and Rome are among the fifty cities most visited and visited by tourists in the world. This alone leaves no doubt that cooperation in this direction is independent. In recent years, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev paid special attention to the development of the tourism sector and made many decrees and decisions. A new law has been created and attention is paid to the development of this field at the state level.

In recent years, relations between Uzbekistan and Italy have been established in various fields of tourism. We can see the opposite of this in the example of a scientific seminar organized in the summer of 2018 at the Italian University of

Bologna on the topic "Archaeology and tourism - cooperation between Uzbekistan and Italy". In this scientific-practical seminar, the results of archaeological research carried out by Uzbek-Italian scientists in cooperation in the Samarkand region were presented, and information was given about the practical work carried out in the Kofirkala, Koytepa and Zarafshan oasis. Proposals for the development of historical tourism in new directions were made, and the need to develop tourism along these routes was also emphasized.[5]

At the same time, another important aspect of this seminar was the participation of Italian scientists who directly participated in archaeological research, including Professor M. Tozi of the University of Bologna, Professor B. Genitolar, an Orientalist scientist of the University of Naples, who spoke about the research conducted in Uzbekistan and their scientific significance. expressed their thoughts. Therefore, it is a very positive situation that the relations in this direction are carried out in parallel with scientific research.

Conveniences, tax benefits, healthy competition and business environment for foreign investors in our country are important factors. A survey of tourists coming to our country shows that Bukhara (35%), Samarkand (22%), Khiva (20%), Nukus and Termiz (9%), Tashkent (4%) and others (10%) were interested. The influence of Uzbekistan in the world tourist market is increasing. An example of this can be seen when he participated in the international tourism festival in the Turkish city of Cappadocia on April 15-22, 2008. Representatives of about a hundred tourism firms and companies from about twenty countries, including Uzbekistan, took part in it.[6]

The international tourism festival held in Cappadocia further expanded the opportunities to demonstrate the great potential of our country in terms of tourism, to introduce the world public to the possibilities of the tourism industry of our country, and to strengthen cooperation with foreign tourism companies. Ibrahim Yazar, the representative of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Turkey, also recognized that the influence of Uzbekistan, which has a centuries-old history, unique culture and traditions, is increasing in the world tourism market.

The Tourism Committee of Uzbekistan and several tourism companies operating in our country participated in the international tourism fair held in Berlin, the capital of Germany, in March 2019. The Uzbek tourist companies that participated in this fair concluded contracts with, a number of tourist companies of many European countries, including Italy, and agreed to raise relations in this direction to a new level.

The world-famous "Internationality SOS" and "Control Risks" companies announced the names of the safest countries in the world for tourists in 2019. According to him, Uzbekistan was recognized as the safest country in Central Asia. At present, the share of world tourism in the world gross domestic product has reached 10%, in the export of services 30%, in the volume of trade has reached 6%, and the fact that 8% of the able-bodied population works in this field is a clear proof of this.[7]

Statistical data confirm that the flow of tourists in Uzbekistan has increased several times compared to previous years. We can see this in the fact that the number of foreign tourists arriving in Uzbekistan in 2023 has reached almost seven million. Of course, the introduction of visa-free procedures for citizens of foreign countries by the government of Uzbekistan has a positive effect on this.

In conclusion, it can be said that France, Italy, Spain, Turkey, China, Japan, Greece, Egypt, and Indonesia among the countries of the world are benefiting billions due to tourism. Therefore, in our country, it is necessary to bring this field to their level by developing relations with developed countries, to introduce a service system at the level of modern requirements. After all, reforms in this field are a great opportunity to spread the country's prosperity while creating thousands of jobs.

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POTENTIAL RISKS OF SPREADING MPOX IN CENTRAL ASIA

Abstract *Mpox, also known as monkeypox, is a viral zoonotic disease that has gained global attention due to its potential to spread rapidly and cause significant public health challenges. This article examines the potential risks of Mpox spreading in Central Asia, considering factors such as regional travel, wildlife interactions, healthcare infrastructure, and public health policies. The findings suggest that increased mobility, limited awareness, and varying levels of preparedness could contribute to the risk of an Mpox outbreak in the region. Recommendations are made to mitigate these risks through enhanced surveillance, public education, and international collaboration.*

Introduction

Mpox is a rare but potentially serious disease caused by the monkeypox virus, which belongs to the Orthopoxvirus genus. The disease is characterized by symptoms such as fever, rash, and swollen lymph nodes, and can result in severe complications, especially in vulnerable populations. Central Asia, with its unique geographical, political, and social landscape, may face specific challenges in managing and preventing an outbreak of Mpox. This study explores the potential risks of Mpox spreading in Central Asia and proposes measures to mitigate these risks.

Materials and Methods

A comprehensive review of scientific literature, regional public health data, and epidemiological reports was conducted to assess the factors contributing to the potential spread of Mpox in Central Asia. Data sources included reports from the World Health Organization (WHO), national health ministries, and regional public health surveillance systems. The analysis focused on factors such as regional travel patterns, wildlife interactions, healthcare infrastructure, and existing public health policies.

Results

The following factors were identified as potential risks for the spread of Mpox in Central Asia:

1. **Regional Travel and Trade**: Central Asia is a transit hub for international travel and trade, with significant movement across borders. This mobility increases the likelihood of Mpox being introduced from affected areas.
2. **Wildlife and Human Interactions**: In Central Asia, certain cultural practices and economic activities involve close contact with wildlife, which may serve as reservoirs for the Mpox virus. This contact, combined with low awareness of zoonotic risks, poses a significant threat.

3. **Healthcare Infrastructure and Preparedness**: While some countries in Central Asia have made strides in improving their healthcare systems, disparities remain in the capacity to respond to outbreaks. Limited laboratory capabilities for rapid diagnosis and inadequate infection control measures could exacerbate the spread of Mpox.
4. **Public Health Awareness and Education**: Public awareness about Mpox and other emerging infectious diseases is relatively low in Central Asia. Lack of education on prevention measures and symptoms recognition could hinder early detection and response efforts.
5. **Climate Change and Environmental Factors**: Changing environmental conditions, such as deforestation and urbanization, can affect wildlife habitats and increase human-wildlife interactions, thereby raising the risk of zoonotic spillovers, including Mpox.

Discussion

The risk of Mpox spreading in Central Asia is influenced by a combination of human, environmental, and infrastructural factors. The region's role as a transit hub, coupled with close human-wildlife interactions, creates a conducive environment for the introduction and spread of the virus. Moreover, varying levels of healthcare preparedness and low public awareness could delay the detection and control of an outbreak. To mitigate these risks, regional cooperation is crucial, along with investments in public health infrastructure, enhanced surveillance, and targeted public education campaigns.

Conclusion

Central Asia faces a range of potential risks related to the spread of Mpox due to its geographical location, socio-economic conditions, and varying levels of healthcare preparedness. To prevent a potential outbreak, it is imperative to strengthen regional collaboration, improve surveillance and diagnostic capabilities, and increase public awareness about the disease. Proactive measures, including partnerships with international organizations, will be vital in safeguarding public health and preventing the spread of Mpox in the region.

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O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI AUDIT TIZIMINI JAHON TAJRIBALARI ASOSIDA TASHKIL ETISH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada professional auditning ilg'or xalqaro amaliyotini o'rganishni boshlashda bozor iqtisodiyotiga ega mamlakatlarda turli xo'jalik tuzilmalari faoliyatini moliyaviy nazorat qilishning o'ziga xos va mustaqil tizimi sifatida uning shakllanishining eng muhim bosqichlariga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozimligi xususida so`z yuritiladi. Mustaqil auditning asosiy maqsadi ko'plab kompaniyalar, banklar, birjalar, investorlar, kreditorlar, tadbirkorlar, aktsiyadorlar va boshqalar tomonidan qo'llaniladigan iqtisodiy ma'lumotlarning ishonchliligini tekshirish va xulosa beriladi.*

Kalit so`zlar: *bozor iqtisodiyoti, audit, xalqaro amaliyot, moliya, raqobat, omil, usul, natija.*

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ISSUES OF ORGANIZING THE AUDIT SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ON THE BASIS OF WORLD EXPERIENCES

Abstract: *In the article, when starting to study the advanced international practice of professional auditing, it is necessary to pay special attention to the most important stages of its formation as a unique and independent system of financial control of the activities of various economic structures in countries with a market economy. is held. The main purpose of an independent audit is to verify the reliability of economic data used by many companies, banks, stock exchanges, investors, creditors, entrepreneurs, shareholders, etc.*

Key words: *market economy, audit, international practice, finance, competition, factor, method, result.*

Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodologiyasi

G'arb mamlakatlarida professional audit birinchi marta 19-asr o'rtalarida Buyuk Britaniyada paydo bo'lgan. Shunday qilib, 1844 yildan boshlab Angliyada bir qator qonunlar chiqarildi, ular aktsiyadorlik jamiyatlari boshqaruvlarini (odatda yiliga bir marta) mustaqil buxgalterni hisob-kitoblarni tekshirish va aktsiyadorlarga hisobot berish uchun taklif qilishlari shart bo`lgan xizmat turidir. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda auditorlik kasbi turli nomlarga ega. Masalan, AQShda buxgalter-auditor jamoat yoki ustav buxgalter deb ataladi, Frantsiyada - ekspert buxgalter yoki buxgalteriya komissari, Germaniyada - iqtisodiy nazoratchi yoki kitoblar

nazoratchisi, Buyuk Britaniya va Anglosakson mamlakatlarida - auditor yoki ustav buxgalter.

Mustaqil moliyaviy nazorat doirasi ilg‘or mamlakatlarda majburiy audit to‘g‘risidagi me’yoriy hujjatlarning qabul qilinishi hisobiga sezilarli darajada kengaymoqda. Masalan, Angliyada 1862 yilda, Frantsiyada 1867 yilda, AQShda 1937 yilda majburiy audit to'g'risidagi qonun chiqdi. Dunyoning ko'pgina mamlakatlarida buxgalter va auditorlarning professional tashkilotlari tashkil etilgan. Xususan, Buyuk Britaniyada Angliya va Uelsning ustavli buxgalterlar instituti (1880), AQSHda – ustav buxgalterlar instituti (1887), Germaniyada – Auditorlar instituti (1932) va Auditorlar palatasi, Fransiyada - Ekspertlar palatasi - buxgalterlar (1942) va Hisob komissarlari milliy kompaniyasidir. Italiyada professional auditorlik faoliyati faqat Adliya vazirligi nazorati ostida maxsus ro'yxatga olingan reestrga kiritilgan shaxslar tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.

Amerika Auditorlar Assotsiatsiyasi 1887 yilda tuzilgan, keyin 1896 yilda Nyu-York shtatida auditorlik faoliyati qonun bilan tartibga solingan. Shunda ham auditor lavozimini o'z mutaxassisligi bo'yicha imtihonni muvaffaqiyatli topshirgan va auditorlik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanish huquqi uchun maxsus litsenziya olgan sertifikatlangan buxgalter egallashi mumkin bo`ladi.

Tadqiqot natijasi

Qo'shma Shtatlarda sertifikatlangan va sertifikatlanmagan buxgalterlar va auditorlarning mustaqil institutlari (SEC, FASB, AICPA) mavjud. Amerika professional tashkilotlari malakaviy imtihonlarni tayyorlash va o'tkazish kabi birlashmalarning umumiy vazifalari bilan bir qatorda, ijobiy tajribani umumlashtirish, jurnallar orqali ommalashtirish, monografik adabiyotlarni nashr etish va audit sohasida ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borishga katta e'tibor beradi. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash kerakki, ilmiy tadqiqotlar nafaqat mavjud muammolarni hal qilishga, balki kelajakda yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan muammolarni aniqlashga, ularni to'g'ri tushunish va hal qilishga tayyorlashga qaratilgan.

Professional auditorlar birinchi marta 19-asr o‘rtalarida Buyuk Britaniyada paydo bo‘lgan. 1862 yilda qabul qilingan Britaniya kompaniyalari to'g'risidagi qonun allaqachon kompaniya hisoblarini buxgalterlar va moliyaviy nazorat tomonidan yiliga kamida bir marta tekshirishni talab qilgan. Shotlandiyaning ustavli buxgalterlar instituti dunyo miqyosida shuhrat qozondi. Angliya va Uels, Buyuk Britaniyaning ustav va korporativ buxgalterlar assotsiatsiyasi, uning a'zolari nafaqat Britaniya orollari aholisi, balki Britaniya hukmronliklari, koloniyalari va mandatli hududlar vakillarini ham o'z ichiga olgan. Keyinchalik milliy-ozodlik harakatining rivojlanishi va bu mamlakatlar mustaqillikka erishgach, auditorlik kasbi vakillarini birlashtirgan holda o‘z milliy tashkilotlarini tuza boshladilar.

Mulohaza va takliflar

O’zbekiston Respublikasida audit tizimi davlatni boshqarish funktsiyasining muhim funktsiyalaridan biri bo’lgan moliyaviy nazorat davlat tuzilmasining ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Bozor iqtisodyotiga o’tish sharoitida moliyaviy nazoratning roli yanada oshadi. Bir tomondan, moliyaviy nazorat moliyani boshqarishning yakuniy bosqichi hisoblanadi, boshqa tomondan esa, uni samarali

boshqarishning zarur sharti bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Moliyaviy nazorat moliyaviy resurslar harakatining xamma jarayonlarini o'z ichiga oladi, mablag'larni tashkil topish jarayonidan boshlab, har qanday faoliyatni boshlashdan to uning moliyaviy natijalarini aniqlashgacha bo'lgan davrni o'z ichiga oladi.
Bozor iqtisodiyotiga o'tish, davlat mulkini xususiylashtirish natijasida moliyaviy mexanizm va moliyaviy tizimni tashkil etish talabini qo'yadi. Natijada ushbu sharoitda moliyaning o'zi kabi moliyaviy nazoratning xam maqsad va vazifalari, shakllari tubdan o'zgardi. Endi u faqatgina jazolovchi organ sifatida emas, balki davlatning o'z vazifalarini bajarish uchun zarur bo'lgan mablag'larning to'liq to'planishi, byudjet mablag'laridan maqsadga muvofiq samarali xarajat qilishni nazorat qilish, maslahat va ko'rsatmalar berish kabi vazifalarni bajarmokda.
Iqtisodiyotning markazlashmagan tizimga o'tishi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi mulklarini xususiylashtirish va davlat tasarrufidan chiqarish natijasida moliyaviy nazoratning roli yanada oshdi.
O'zbekiston Respublikasi rahbariyati tomonidan davlat nazoratini tashkil etish muammosiga qayta qurish jarayonida juda katta e'tibor berilmoqda va quyidagi me'yoriy xuquqiy xujjatlar qabul qilindi: O'zbekiston Respublikasining 1992 yil 13 yanvar №504-XII "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat nazorati qo'mitasini tashkil etish to'g'risida"gi Qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasining 1992 yil 9 dekabr № 734-XII "Auditorlik faoliyati to'g'risida"gi Qonuni, mazkur Qonunning yangi tahriri O'zbekiston Respublikasi 2000 yil 26 maydagi 78-II son Qonuniga muvofiq tasdiqlangan, bundan tashqari 2021 yil 25 fevral O'RQ-677-son Qonuni ya'ni "Auditorlik Faoliyati To'g'risida"gi Qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 1994 yil 16 fevral "O'zbekiston Respublikasida davlat nazorati tizimini takomillashtirishning ayrim choralari to'g'risida"gi Farmoni, 1996 yil 8 avgustdagi "Tekshirishlarni tartibga solish va nazorat qiluvchi organlarning faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirishni akomillashtirish to'g'risida" kabi hujjatlar qabul qilinib, amaliyotga joriy etildi.

Ushbu
ishlar yana davom ettirilib, 2000 yildan xozirgi davrgacha O'zbekiston Respublikasi moliyaviy nazoratni amalga oshirish bo'yicha ko'plab qonunchilik aktlari qabul qilindi.

Xo`sh, auditorlik xizmatiga ehtiyoj qanday holatlarga yuzaga keladi?

Auditorlik xizmatlariga ehtiyoj quyidagi holatlar tufayli yuzaga keladi:

a) buxgalteriya hisobotlaridan manfaatdor foydalanuvchilar, shu jumladan xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ekt rahbariyati, ishtirokchilari va mulk egalari - real va potentsial investorlar, xodimlar va mijozlar, hokimiyat organlari va jamoatchilik tomonidan qarorlar qabul qilish uchun foydalaniladi.

umuman;

b) moliyaviy hisobotlar bir qator omillar, xususan, taxminiy qiymatlardan foydalanish va iqtisodiy hayot faktlarini noaniq talqin qilish imkoniyati tufayli buzilishlarga duchor bo'lishi mumkin; Bundan tashqari, moliyaviy hisobotlarning ishonchliligi uni tuzuvchilarning mumkin bo'lgan tarafkashligi tufayli avtomatik ravishda ta'minlanmaydi;

v) buxgalteriya hisobotlarining ishonchlilik darajasini, qoida tariqasida, buxgalteriya hisobi va boshqa ma'lumotlarga kirishning qiyinligi, shuningdek, hisobotda aks ettirilgan xo'jalik operatsiyalarining ko'pligi va murakkabligi sababli ko'pchilik manfaatdor foydalanuvchilar tomonidan mustaqil ravishda baholanishi mumkin emas. xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarning moliyaviy hisobotlari.

d) korxona operatsiyalari ko'p va murakkab bo'lishi mumkin va ular to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni foydalanuvchilar mustaqil ravishda olishlari mumkin emas.

Moliyaviy axborotdan foydalanuvchilar mulkiy va moliyaviy manfaatlarga ega bo'lgan korxonalar bilan bog'langan. Ko'pgina mamlakatlarning iqtisodiy rivojlanishi aktsiyadorlik jamiyatlarining paydo bo'lishi va buning natijasida moliyaviy inqirozlar va bir qator bankrotliklarning paydo bo'lishi jarayonini boshdan kechirmoqda, bu esa mustaqil buxgalterlar va ekspertlarning rolini oshirishga olib keldi.

Xulosa, xalqaro davlatlar qatorida O`zbekistonda ham biznesning baynalmilallashuvi bilan, xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarning potentsial egalari (aktsiyadorlari) birinchi navbatda ularning moliyaviy-xo'jalik faoliyatini boshqarishda ishtirok etadigan shaxslardan ajralib chiqdi. Bu, o‘z navbatida, xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlar tomonidan unga qiziqqan foydalanuvchilarga taqdim etilayotgan buxgalteriya (moliyaviy) ma’lumotlariga mustaqil ekspert baholarini berishni taqozo etdi.

Ma`lumki avvallari, auditor tomonidan taqdim etilgan hisobot ma'lumotlari cheklanganligi sababli, mijozlar har xil muammolarga duch kelishgandi. Bundan tashqari, xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarning faoliyat sohalarining murakkablashishi va kengayishi bilan ushbu faoliyatni hisobga olish ham murakkablashgan, bu esa auditorlardan yaxshi kasbiy tayyorgarlikni talab qildi.

Mamlakatimizda auditorlarning kasbiy mahoratining o'sishi bilan auditning o'zini ham, uning asosida tuzilgan auditorlik hisobotini ham o'tkazish bo'yicha barcha asosiy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi. Eng muhimi, auditorlik tekshiruvlarini o'tkazish uchun firmalarga litsenziya beradigan organlar xalqaro audit standartlariga zid bo'lmagan, ammo auditorlik firmalari tomonidan foydalanish uchun majburiy bo'lgan milliy audit standartlarini tan oldilar.

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OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA O'RTA OSIYO TABIIY GEOGRAFIYASI FANINI O'QITISH METODIKASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola oliy ta'lim muassasalarida O'rta Osiyo tabiiy geografiyasi fanini o'qitish metodikasini takomillashtirish masalalariga qaratilgan. Maqolada O'rta Osiyo tabiiy geografiyasini o'qitish metodikasini yaratish yechimlari atroflicha ochib berilgan. O'rta Osiyo tabiiy geografiyasini o'qitishmetodlari bo'yicha misollar keltirilgan.*
Kalit so'zlar. *O'rta Osiyo, tabiiy komponentlar, O'rta Osiyo tog'lari, Shimoliy Tyanshan, Markaziy Tyanshan, G'arbiy Tyanshan, Sharqiy Tyanshan, Issiqko'l, eksperiment*

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ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING NATURAL GEOGRAPHY OF CENTRAL ASIA IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract. *This article is devoted to the issues of improving the methods of teaching the natural geography of Central Asia in higher educational institutions. The article reveals in detail the solutions for creating a methodology for teaching the natural geography of Central Asia. Examples of methods for teaching natural geography of Central Asia are given.*
Key words. *Central Asia, natural components, mountains of Central Asia, Northern Tien Shan, Central Tien Shan, Western Tien Shan, Eastern Tien Shan, Issyk-Kul, experiment*

O`rta maktablarning geografiya o`qituvchilarini tayyorlashda Universitet va pedagogika institutlarining geografiya fakultetida o`tiladigan asosiy fanlaridan biri

O`rta Osiyo tabiiy geografiyasi kursining endilikda ahamiyati ortib borishi shubhasiz. Hozirgi o`quv rejasida O`rta Osiyo tabiiy geografiyasi kursini o`rganish uchun ajratilgan soatlar fan talabini qondirmaydi. Nazariy masalalarni yoritishga ajratilgan vaqt ham hozircha juda ulkan tabiiy geografik o`lka hisoblanmish O`rta Osiyo uchun kam hisoblanadi. Respublikamizda ta`lim - tarbiya ishlarini takomillashtirish talaba va o`quvchi - yoshlarning mustaqil izlanishlari, o`qib - o`rganishlariga g`amxo`rlik qilish, buning uchun zarur shart - sharoitlar jumladan, tegishli o`quv qo`llanmalarini tayyorlash haqida ham tez-tez to`xtalmoqda. Shuningdek, auditoriya darslarini kamaytirib, amaliy mashg`ulotlarni kuchaytirish, ayniqsa talabalarning mustaqil ishlash soatlarini ko`paytirishga e`tabor qaratilmoqda. Shu boisdan Oliy o`quv yurtlarining geografiya yo'nalishi talabalari o`zlari yashab turgan, turkiy xalqlarning kindik qoni to`kilgan, go`zal maskan bo`lmish O`rta Osiyo o`lkasining tabiiy komponentlarini chuqur o`rganish uchun harakat qilishi lozimdir [3].

Bugungi kunda geografiya fani O‘zbekiston Respublikasi xalq ta'limi tizimida Geografiya fanini o‘qitishni rivojlantirish Konsepsiyasi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019- yil 29-apreldagi PF-5712-sonli Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Xalq ta'limi tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini” asosida ishlab chiqilgan dasturlar aosida o'qitilmoqda [1,4].

Ammo, O'rta Osiyo tabiiy geografiyasini o'qitish masalalari bo'yicha nazariy manbalar etarli darajada bo'lgani bilan bu fanni o'qitishni metodik tizimini takomillashtirish masalalari hozirgi kungacha o'z echimini topgani yo'q.

Biz tadqiqotlarimiz jarayonida shunday muammolarga duch keldik, muammolar asosida O'rta Osiyo tabiiy geografiyasini o'qitish metodlarini takomillashtirishimiz va amaliyotda sinovdan o'tkazish, oliy ta'lim jarayoniga tajribalarimiz natijalarini keng ommalashtirish maqsad qilib olindi.

Tadqiqotlarimiz jarayonida O'rta Osiyo tabiiy geografiyasi bo'yicha yozilgan barcha darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalar nazariy jihatdan talab darajasida yozilgani diqqatga sazovordir. Ammo bu nazariy bilimlarni talabalarga qanday metodlar yordamida etkazish muammoligicha qolmoqda. Bu holatni ayrim mavzular misolida ko'rib chiqishimiz mumkin. Masalan “O'rta Osiyoning Yer usti tuzilishi” mavzusini o'qitishda faqat ma'ruza dars maqsadiga erishish imkoniyatini bermaydi. Shuningdek, mavzuni faqat xarita bilan bog'lash ham natija bermasligi aniqlandi. Tadqiqotimiz jarayonida talabalar o'rtasida faqat ma'ruza shaklidagi darslar, xarita bilan bog'lab olib borilgan dars natijalarida “O'rta Osiyoning Yer usti tuzilishi” “O'rta Osiyo tog'lari” mavzusida obyektlar tog'risida to'liq tushuncha hosil qilinmaganligi va talabalar O'rta Osiyo tog'larini bir-biriga nisbatan joylashgan o'rnini aniqlay olmasliklari ma'lum bo'ldi. Shu sababli biz tomonimizdan O'rta Osiyo orografik chizmasini ixchamlashtirishga qaror qildik. Shu bilan birga mavzular matnini qayta tahrirladik. Masalan: Tyanshan tog'lari: O'rta Osiyoda Tyanshanni geolog va geograf olimlar quyidagi qismlarga bo'lganlar.

1. Shimoliy Tyanshan

2. Markaziy Tyanshan

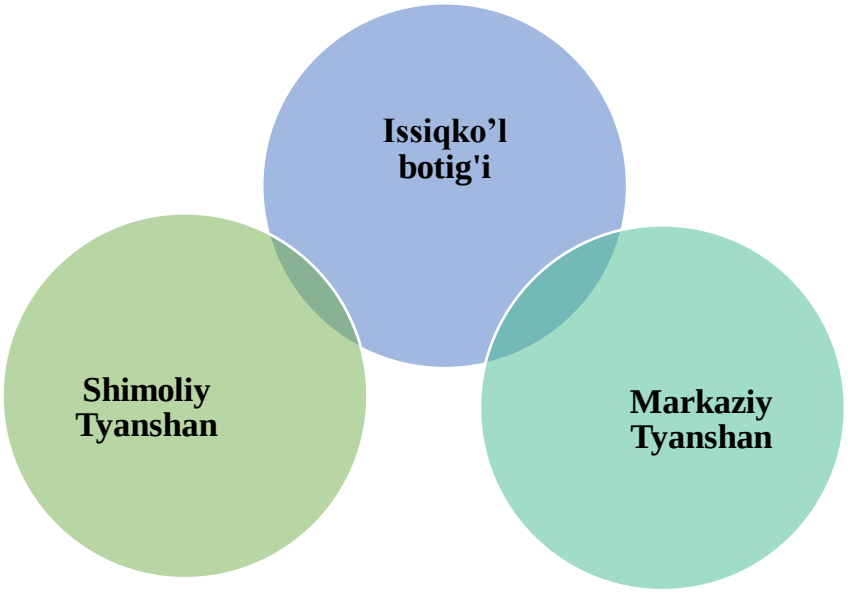
3.G’arbiy Tyanshan

4. Sharqiy Tyanshan

Shimoliy Tyanshan - asosan Iliorti va Kungay olotovidan tashkil topgan: Iliorti tizmasining eng baland cho’qqisi Talg’ar 4973 m.

Iliorti tizmasining markaziy qismida Korjenevskiy muzligi mavjud uzunligi 12 km, Iliorti tizmasidan sharqda Ketmon tizmasi joylashgan. Uzunligi 300 km, eng baland cho’qqisi 3638 m. Kungay Olotovi 280 kmga cho’zilgan. Eng baland cho’qqisi Chotqol 4771 m. Kungay Olatovi sharqiy qismida Terskay Olatovi bilan yaqinlashadi. Kungay Olatovi g’arbiy qismida Qirg’iz tizmasi 375 kmga cho’zilgan. Eng baland nuqtasi Allamiddin 4957 m.

Kungay Olatovining janubida Issiqko’l botig’I joylashgan [2].



1-rasm. Issiqko’l botig’i Shimoliy Tyanshanni Markaziy Tyanshandan ajratib turishi.

Shuning bilan birgalikda, bu obyektlarni orografik sxemasini alohida-alohida kichik mavzuga ajratib chizib tushuntirdik. Talabalardan o’tkazilgan so’rovnomalar asosida, olib borgan metodik ishlarimiz natijalari oldingi natijalardan yuqori ekanligini ko’rsatdi.

Biz olib borgan eksperimentlarda har bir mavzu bo’yicha ixchamlshtirish, chizmalar, sxemalardan foydalanishga harakat qildik.Tadqiqot ishlarimiz bo’yicha shunday xulosalar kelib chiqadi:

- Oliy ta’lim Geografiya yo’nalishi talabalariga Jahon geografiyasi fani tarkibidagi O’rta Osiyo tabiiy geografiyasi bo’limini o’qitish metodikalarini yanada takomillashtirish zarur;
- O’rta Osiyo tabiiy geografiyasi bo’limini o’qitish bo’yicha alohida metodik qo’llanma yaratish maqsadga muvofiqdir;
- O’rta Osiyo tabiiy geografiyasini o’qitishda orografik sxemalar, chizmalar, to’ldirishga mo’ljallangan jadvallar ishlab chiqish lozim

- O’rta Osiyo tabiiy geografiyasini o’rganish bo’yicha elektron dasturlarni ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga tadbiq qilish shart.

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IQTISODIY VA IJTIMOIY GEOGRAFIYA KURSLARINI O'QITISHDA DAVLATLARDA YASHOVCHI XALQLARNING O'ZIGA XOS URF-ODATLARI VA AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy geografiya kurslarini o'qitishda davlatlarda yashovchi xalqlarning o'ziga xos urf-odatlari ko'rsatilgan.Jumladan, urf-odatlar har bir jamiyat va millat uchun muhim ahamiyati yoritilgan. maqolada O'zbekiston, Yaponiya, Nikaragua, Hindiston, Italiya bayramlari, urf-odatlarini jamiyat hayotidagi roli ochib berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Madaniy an'analar, Iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy geografiya, milliy identitet, "Hanami" an'anasi, "La Griteria" festivali, "Diwali" bayrami, "Navro'z" bayrami, "Karneval" festivali, iqtisodiy hayot*

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IN TEACHING COURSES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY THE SPECIFIC CUSTOMS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PEOPLE LIVING IN THE COUNTRIES

Abstract. *In this article, teaching courses in economic and social geography The unique traditions of the peoples living in the countries are shown. In particular, the importance of customs for every society and nation is emphasized. The article reveals the role of holidays and traditions of Uzbekistan, Japan, Nicaragua, India, Italy in the life of society.*

Key words: *Cultural traditions, economic and social geography, national identity, Hanami tradition, La Griteria festival, Diwali holiday, Navruz holiday, Carnival festival, economic life*

Har bir davlat o'zining urf-odatlari va madaniy an'analariga ega, bu esa iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy geografiya ta'limida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy

geografiyani o'rgatishda xalqlarning o'ziga xos urf-odatlarini o'rganish, talabalarga mintaqalararo farqlarni tushunishga yordam beradi. Ushbu maqolada, davlatlarda yashovchi xalqlarning o'ziga xos urf-odatlari va ularning iqtisodiy hayotga ta'siri ko'rib chiqiladi.

Urf-odatlar - bu millat yoki xalqning tarixiy tajribalari asosida shakllangan, o'zaro munosabatlar va hayotiy faoliyatlarini belgilovchi qoidalar va an'analarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu urf-odatlar ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy jarayonlarga ta'sir etadi, shuning uchun o'qitish jarayonida ularni hisobga olish juda muhimdir.

Urf-odatlar har bir jamiyat va millat uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan ijtimoiy, madaniy va iqtisodiy sohalarda o'z ifodasini topadi. Ularni o'rganish, faqatgina tarixiy ma'lumotlarni to'plashdan iborat emas, balki zamonaviy hayotda ulardan qanday foydalana olishimizni ham anglatadi. Ushbu maqolada urf-odatlarni o'rganishning ahamiyati, ular orqali milliy yaxlitlikni mustahkamlash, iqtisodiy rivojlanishni rag'batlantirish va madaniyatni saqlab qolish jarayonlari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Urf-odatlar milliy identitetni belgilovchi asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Har bir xalqning o'ziga xos urf-odatlari, an'anaları va tarixiy tajribalari mavjud bo'lib, ular millatning o'ziga xosligini shakllaydi. Urf-odatlar va an'analarni o'rganish xalqimizning o'ziga xosligini, madaniy boyliklarini saqlab qolishning muhim vositasidir

Urf-odatlar jamiyat ichidagi ijtimoiy birligini mustahkamlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ular orqali odamlar o'zaro aloqalarini o'rnatiadilar va bir-birlariga mehr-muhabbat ko'rsatadilar. An'analar ijtimoiy aloqalarni mustahkamlashga yordam beradi, bu esa jamiyatda barqarorlikni ta'minlaydi

Urf-odatlar orqali bayramlarda yoki tantanalarda odamlar bir joyga to'planib, birgalikda vaqt o'tkazadilar. Bu esa ijtimoiy hamjihatlikni oshiradi.

Urf-odatlar iqtisodiy faoliyat va rivojlanishda ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Masalan, yuqori sifatli mahalliy mahsulotlarni yaratish va ishlab chiqarishga kirish, urf-odatlar bilan bog'liq bayramlar davomida amalga oshiriladi. Mahalliy urf-odatlar iqtisodiyotni rag'batlantirishda muhim o'rin tutadi, chunki ular mahalliy ishlab chiqarish va savdoga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi

Urf-odatlarni o'rganish, shuningdek, madaniy merosni saqlash va rivojlantirishga ham xizmat qiladi. O'zbekistonda xalq san'atlari va hunarlarini saqlab qolishda urf-odatlarning roli beqiyosdir. Urf-odatlar va xalq san'atlari o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik madaniyatimizni boyitadi va kelajak avlodlarga yetkazishning asosidir. Ular madaniy merosimizni yanada boyitishga xizmat qiladi.

Urf-odatlarni o'rganish orqali boshqa xalqlar bilan o'zaro qiyoslash va o'rganish imkoniyatlari paydo bo'ladi. Bu jarayon, turli xalqlar o'rtasidagi madaniy muloqotni rivojlantiradi va o'zaro tushunishni oshiradi. Har bir xalqning urf-odatlari o'ziga xos, lekin ular orqali umumiy insoniy qadriyatlarni kashf etish imkoniyatini beradi.

Urf-odatlarni o'rganish jamiyat hayotida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ular nafaqat milliy identitetni saqlash, balki iqtisodiy rivojlanishga, ijtimoiy birlik va

madaniy merosni saqlashga ham hissa qo'shadi. Shunday qilib, urf-odatlar bilan tanishish va ularni o'rganish jarayoni, kelajak avlodlar uchun ham katta ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi.

Tadqiqot ishimizda bir necha davlarlatr urf-odatlariga misollar keltiramiz:

Yaponiya: Yapon madaniyatida "Hanami" an'anasini keltirish mumkin, bu an'ana sakura gullarini kuzatish bilan bog'liq. Hanami ijtimoiy aloqalarni kuchaytirish va tabiatga bo'lgan hurmatni oshirishga xizmat qiladi [3].

Bu an'ana, turizmni rivojlantirishga ham yordam beradi, chunki ko'plab mahalliy va xorijiy sayyohlar bu davrda Yaponiyaga keladi.

Nikaragua: Nikargualiklar uchun "La Griteria" festivalining ahamiyati katta. Festival har yili noyabr oyida o’tkazilib, oilalarning birlashishini kuchaytiradi va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishga hissa qo'shadi. "La Griteria" nafaqat diniy axloqiy qadriyatlarni inobatga olib, balki iqtisodiy faollikni ham oshiradi" [4].

Hindiston: Hindistonda "Diwali" bayrami, xilma-xil madaniyat va etnik guruhlarning o'ziga xosligini namoyish etadi. Diwali davrida yashirin bo'lgan iqtisodiy faoliyatlar (savdo va migratsiya) bu bayramni nishonlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Diwali davrida xaridlarning ko'payishi savdo nuqtai nazaridan mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga ijobiy ta'sir qiladi [5,6].

Urf-odatlar nafaqat ijtimoiy hayotga, balki iqtisodiy faoliyatga ham ta'sir etadi. Madaniy tadbirlar, bayramlar va mahalliy an'analar iqtisodiy resurslarning qanday taqsimlanishini belgilaydi. O'quvchilar urf-odatlar orqali iqtisodiy hayotning turli jihatlarini chyқurroq anglash imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishadi.

Urf-odatlar har bir jamiyatning muhim bir qismi bo'lib, ularning iqtisodiy hayotga ta'siri o'zaro munosabatlar, savdo, turizm va ijtimoiy barqarorlik nuqtai nazaridan ko'rinadi. Ushbu maqolada urf-odatlarning iqtisodiy hayotga ta'siri keng tahlil qilinadi, shuningdek, o'quvchilarga bu jarayonlarni yanada chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradigan misollar keltiriladi.

Urf-odatlar, asosan, iqtisodiy resurslarning taqsimlanishini belgilaydi. Masalan, O'zbekistonda "Navro'z" bayrami, yangi yilni nishonlash bilan bog'liq an'analar iqtisodiy faoliyatni rag'batlantiradi. "Bayram kuni xaridlar yildan-yilga ko'payib bormoqda, bu esa savdo va xizmat ko'rsatish sohasidagi faoliyatni shiddat bilan oshiradi" [1].

Shuningdek, turizmni rivojlantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Misol uchun, Italiyada "Karneval" festivali har yili turistlarni jalb qiladi. Bu festival nafaqat ijtimoiy hayotni boyitadi, balki iqtisodiy rivojlanishga ham hissa qo'shadi. "Karneval dasturi qatnashchilarning harajatlarini ko'paytiradi va mahalliy iqtisodiyotga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatadi" [2].

Urf-odatlar orqali mahalliy mahsulotlarda talab oshishi mumkin. Masalan, Hindistonda "Makar Sankranti" bayrami oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini talab qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. "Bayram davrida qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari, xususan, don va yangi mevalar uchun talab yuqori bo'ladi". Bu esa qishloq aholisining iqtisodiy farovonligini oshiradi.

Urf-odatlar ijtimoiy tizimni mustahkamlashga ham xizmat qiladi. Xalqchil an'analar va urf-odatlar, ko'pincha, jamiyatda ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlaydi. "Urf-odatlar ijtimoiy barkamollikni va iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlaydi, chunki ular aholi o'rtasida o'zaro hurmat va hamjihatlikni mustahkamlaydi".

Shuningdek, savdo-sotiq va xizmatlar sohasida yangi imkoniyatlar yaratiladi. "Yangi urf-odatlar va an'analar, odatda, bozorning yangi segmentlarini ochadi va iqtisodiy rivojlanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi"

Urf-odatlar iqtisodiy hayotga ta'siri ko'p jihatdan ko'rinadi. Mahalliy iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishi, savdo faoliyati va ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashda urf-odatlar muhim rol o'ynaydi. O'qitish jarayonida bu jihatlarni hisobga olish talabalarni mintaqalararo farqlarni yaxshi tushunishga va iqtisodiy jarayonlarni mukammal anglashga yordam beradi.

Iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy geografiya kurslarida urf-odatlarning ahamiyatini tushunish, talabalarga muhim ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Davlatlardagi urf-odatlar va an'analar, ularning iqtisodiy hayotiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi, shuning uchun ularni o'rganish beqiyos ahamiyatga ega.

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ZAMONAVIY TEXNOLOGIYALAR YORDAMIDA MINTAQALAR IQTISODIYOTINI RIVOJLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida mintaqalarda axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning iqtisodiy mexanizimi, raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlari shuningdek axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning statistik tahlili hamda nazariy asoslari haqida fikrlar bayon etilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Zamonaviy texnologiya mintaqa iqtisodiyoti, raqamli iqtisodiyot, axborot-kommunikatsiya iqtisodiy baholash, samarali foydalanish, kompaniya, aqlli tizimlar, innovatsiyalar, biznes, iqtisodiy zarar IT.*

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DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL ECONOMY WITH THE HELP OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: *This article describes the economic mechanism of the use of information and communication technologies in the regions in the conditions of the market economy, the economic indicators of the use of information and communication technologies in the digital economy, as well as the statistical analysis and theoretical foundations of the use of information and communication technologies.*

Key words: *Modern technology, regional economy, digital economy, information and communication economic assessment, effective use, company, intelligent systems, innovations, business, economic damage IT.*

Kirish

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar hayotimizning turli jabhalariga keng kirib bormoqda. Ular nafaqat kundalik faoliyatimizni osonlashtirish, balki mintaqalar iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot rivojlanishi uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalarni qabul qilish va ulardan foydalanish zarurati ortib bormoqda.

"Hududlarni iqtisodiy rivojlantirish va urbanizatsiya jarayonlarini jadallashtirish, jumladan tumanlar va shaharlarning drayver yo'nalishlarini amalga

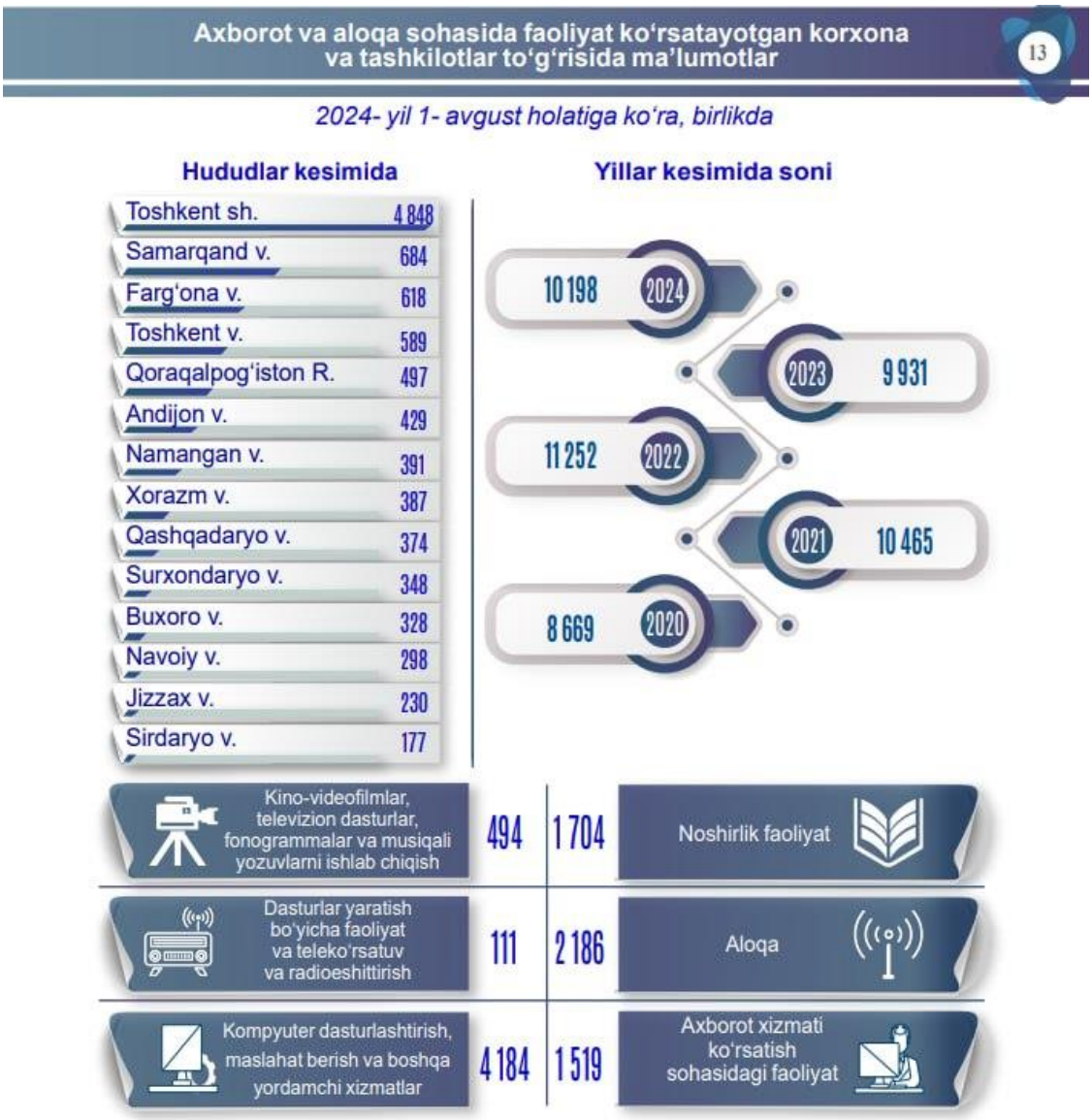
oshirish uchun master-rejalarni ishlab chiqish amaliyotini keng joriy qilish, bo‘sh yer uchastkalarida yuqori daromad keltiradigan faoliyat turlarini tashkil qilish, shuningdek, infratuzilma loyihalarining master-rejalarga muvofiq amalga oshirilishini tashkil qilish”[9]

Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy texnologiyalarning mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotga ta'siri, ularning afzalliklari va rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari haqida so'z yuritamiz.

Texnologiyalar va ularning ta'siri

1. Axborot Texnologiyalari: Axborot texnologiyalari mintaqalarda axborotni tez va samarali yetkazish imkonini beradi. Internet va mobil aloqa orqali mahalliy bizneslar o'z mahsulotlarini global bozorda reklama qilish va sotish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lmoqda. Bu esa yangi ish o'rinlari yaratadi va iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlaydi.
2. Qishloq xo'jaligida innovatsiyalar: Zamonaviy texnologiyalar qishloq xo'jaligida mahsuldorlikni oshirishga yordam beradi. Misol uchun, aqlli qishloq xo'jaligi texnologiyalari, dronlar va IoT (Internet of Things) orqali er osti resurslaridan samarali foydalanish qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlarini ko'paytiradi. Bu mintaqa aholisining daromadini oshirish va oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.
3. Transport va logistika: Zamonaviy transport tizimlari va logistika yechimlari mintaqalararo savdoni kuchaytiradi. Innovatsion transport vositalari va raqamli platformalar orqali yuklarni tez va xavfsiz tashish imkoniyatlari yaratilmoqda, bu esa iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshiradi.

[9] **O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining qarori, 08.07.2024 yildagi PQ-245-son**



2024- yil 1- avgust holatiga ko'ra noshirlik faoliyati, kino-videofilmlar, televizion dasturlar, fonogrammalar va musiqali yozuvlarni ishlab chiqish yo'nalishlarida faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan korxona va tashkilotlar soni axborot va aloqa sohasining 21,6 foizini tashkil etdi.

Dasturlar yaratish bo'yicha faoliyat va teleko'rsatuv va radioeshittirishlar hamda aloqa yo'nalishlaridagi korxonalar soni axborot va aloqa sohasining 22,5 foizini tashkil etdi.

Zamonavıy texnologıyalar yordamıda mintaqalar iqtisodıyotini rivojlantirishning asosiy afzalliklarini quyidagi yo’nalishlarda ko’rishimiz mumkin:

- Iqtisodiy o'sish: Texnologiyalarning joriy etilishi mintaqa iqtisodiyotini diversifikatsiyalash va yangi sohalarni rivojlantirish imkonini beradi. Bu, o'z navbatida, iqtisodiy o'sishga olib keladi.
- Ijtimoiy rivojlanish: Zamonaviy texnologiyalar orqali ta'lim va malaka oshirish dasturlari amalga oshirilishi natijasida ishchi kuchining malakasi oshadi. Bu ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlaydi va qashshoqlikni kamaytiradi.

- Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish: Innovatsion texnologiyalar yordamida energiya samaradorligini oshirish va qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanish mumkin. Bu esa ekologik muammolarni hal qilishga yordam beradi.

Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot rivojlanishida zamonaviy texnologiyalarning to'liq imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish uchun bir qator strategiyalar ishlab chiqilishi zarur:

1. Investitsiyalarni jalb qilish: Davlat va xususiy sektor hamkorligi orqali innovatsion loyihalarga investitsiyalar jalb etish kerak. Bu yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etishda yordam beradi.
2. Ta'lim va trening dasturlari**:** Innovatsion texnologiyalarni qabul qilish uchun malakali kadrlar tayyorlash muhimdir. Ta'lim tizimini zamonaviylashtirish va kadrlarni malaka oshirish dasturlarini joriy etish zarur.
3. Raqobatbardosh muhit yaratish**:** Mintaqalarda raqobatbardosh muhitni yaratish, innovatsiyalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va tadbirkorlikni rag'batlantirish kerak. Bu bizneslar o'rtasida sog'lom raqobatni ta'minlaydi va iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantiradi.

Xulosa

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar mintaqalar iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ularning to'g'ri qo'llanilishi iqtisodiy o'sishni, ijtimoiy barqarorlikni va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishni ta'minlaydi. Mintaqalar iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirish uchun innovatsion yechimlarga sarmoya kiritish, zamonavıy texnologıyalar yordamıda mintaqalar iqtisodıyotini rivojlantirish ta'lim va malaka oshirish dasturlarini yo'lga qo'yish, shuningdek, raqobatbardosh muhit yaratish zarur. Bu yondashuvlar kelajakda mintaqalarimizning barqaror rivojlanishiga yordam beradi.

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SURXONDARYO VILOYATIDA KUZATILADIGAN CHANG BO‘RONLARINING INSONLAR SALOMATLIGIGA TA`SIRI

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada Surxondaryo viloyati "Afg‘on shamoli" ta`sirida atrof-muhit kuchli ifloslanishga uchrayotganligi, "Afg‘on shamoli" vaqtida chang ko‘tarilishi, Surxondaryo viloyatining janubiy tumanlarida chang miqdorining ortishi va monitoring ma`lumotlari yordamida yoritib berilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Surxondaryo viloyatida "Afg‘on shamoli", chang kutarilishi, chang ta`siri, iqlim o‘zgarishi, kuchli shamollar, changlar aerozollari aholining salomatligi, chang odam organizmga ta`siri, ruxsat etilgan maksimal konsentratsiya.*

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IMPACT OF DUST STORMS OBSERVED IN SURKHANDARYA REGION ON HUMAN HEALTH.

Abstract. *The article discusses environmental pollution in the Surkhandarya region under the influence of the "Afghan wind", dust rise during the "Afghan wind", an increase in the amount of dust in the southern regions of the Surkhandarya region and monitoring data. highlighted.*

Keywords: *"Afghan wind" in the Surkhandarya region, dust rise, dust impact, climate change, strong winds, dust aerosols, public health, dust impact on the human body, maximum permissible concentrations.*

Bugungi kunda butun dunyoda kuzatilayotgan iqlim o‘zgarishi tufayli turli xildagi ekologik o‘zgarishlar sodir bo‘lib bormoqda. Iqlim o‘zgarishi markaziy Osiyo davlatlarini ham chetlab o‘tmayapdi, xususan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi hududlarida kuzatilayotgan salbiy oqibatlardan biri bu turli xildagi chang bo‘ronlarining tez-tez kuzatilishi va atmosferada chang zarrachalarining ortib borishini bu hududlarda ekologik xavf sifatida baholanadi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining janubiy huududlarida hisoblangan Surxondaryo viloyatida ham chang bo‘ronlari avvaldan kuzatilib kelingan. Surxondaryo viloyatining janubiy tumanlari Sherobod tumani, Muzrobod tumani, Angor tumani, Termiz tumani va Termiz shahrining iqlimida barcha fasllarda kuzatiladigan tabiiy hodisa bu - kuchli shamollar va chang hodisalari hisoblanib bu hodisa mahalliy tilda "Afg‘on shamoli" ta`sirida yuzaga keladi deb qaraladi. Chang bo‘ronlarning kutarilishi va ta`siri

kamida 12 soatdan 24 soatgacha ayrim vaqtlarda bundan xam ko‘proq vaqt davom etishi oqibatida, odamlarning nafas olishining qiyinlashishi, o‘z navbatida issiq oqim (garmsel) kirib kelishiga sabab bo‘ladi.

Shamollar va chang to‘zonlari asosan shimol va g‘arb tomondan jumladan Eron, Turkmaniston va qo‘shni Afg‘oniston davlati hududlaridan kirib keladi. Surxondaryo viloyatiga eng yaqin hudud Afg‘oniston hududi bo‘lib aynan shamol shu tarafdan esishi bois mahalliy xalq shu shamol tufayali ko‘tariladigan chang bo‘ronlarini “Afg‘on shamoli” ta`sirida yuzaga keladi deb oylaganligi sababli shunday nom olgan.

Changning tasnifi va tarkibi.

Chang har qanday modda va jismlarning havoda muallaq holatda turadigan qattiq mayda zarrachalaridir. Havoda uchib yurgan changlar aerozol deb, yuzaga cho‘kkani esa aerogellar deb ham ataladi.

Chang aerodinamik siste'ma bo‘lib, dispersion muhitni havo, dispers fazani esa qattiq zarrachalar tashkil etadi. Chang inson organizmiga doim ta'sir etib turuvchi omillar turkumiga kiradi va ma'lum sharoitlarda organizmga ta'sir ko‘rsatadi.

Chang odam organizmga ta'siri bo‘yicha quyidagicha tasniflanadi:

1) fibrogen
2) zaharli
3) allergenli
4) kantserrogen
5) qichituvchi
6) ionlantiruvchi

Kelib chiqishi bo‘yicha:

Organik - o‘simlik, hayvon va boshqa trik organizmlardan ajralib chiqadigan;

Noorganik – turli qattiq moddalar (tuproq), minerallar va metallardan ajralib chiqadigan.

Dispersligi (o‘lchamlari) bo‘yicha:

Ko‘rinadigan chang - kattaligi 10 mkm dan yuqori;

Mikroskopik chang - o‘lchami 10 dan 0,25 mkm gacha;

Submikroskopik chang - kattaligi 0,25 mkm dan kichik changlar.

Changlarning dispersligi ularning havodagi turg‘unligi, nafas yo‘llariga kirish va qancha chuqurlikka kirib borish imkoniyatini belgilaydi.

Changlarning o‘lchami qancha kichik bo‘lsa, ular nafas yo‘llariga shuncha chuqur kirib boradi, o‘pkada shuncha ko‘p ushlanib qoladi va fibrogenlik hususiyatini oshiradi. Nafas olganda alveolalarga asosan 5 mkm gacha kattalikdagi zarrachalari kiradi. Fibrogenlik hususiyati bo‘yicha 1-2 mkm bo‘lgan changlar juda havfli hisoblanadi.

Surxondaryo viloyatida kuzatiladigan chang bo‘ronlarida ham turli xil kattalikdagi chang zarrachalari uchraydi. Viloyatda kuzatiladigan chang bo‘ronalari

vaqtida havodagi chang miqdori ruxsat etilgan konsentratsiyadan (REK) bir necha marotaba yuqori bo`lib ketishi esa viloyatning ekologik holatiga katta salbiy ta`sir ko‘rsatadi. Xususan 2024-yil 9-may kuni Kuzatlgan chang bo`ronlarining tarqalish ko‘lami butun viloyatni qamrab oldi.

09-may 2024-yilda kuzatilgan chang bo‘ronlari Surxondaryo viloyatining janubiy tumanlari hamda Sariosiyo tumani, Uzun tumani, Denov tumani, Sho‘rchi, Qumqurg‘on va Jarqurg‘on tumanlarini ham qamrab olganligi butun viloyat aholisi salomatligiga jiddiy xavf tug‘diradi. Havodagi chang miqdorining ortib ketishi insonlarda yuqori nafas olish kasalliklarning orib borishi, teri kasalliklari, yurak ishemik kasalligi, qolaversa insonlarda psixlogik o‘zgarishlarga ham sabab bo‘ladi. Havoning ifloslanishini avtomatik monitoring qilish stansiyasi ma`**lumotlariga** ko‘ra hamda Portativ gaz analizatori “ECOLAB” asboblari yordamida ma`lumotlar monitoring qilib borildi. Monitoring jarayonida quyidagi ma`lumotlar olindi. Havodagi chang zarrachalarining ruxsat etilgan konsentratsiyasi 500 mkg/m^3 ni tashkil etadi.

Havodagi chang miqdori monitoring jarayonida quyidagi ko‘rsatkichlarda bo‘lgan.

Uzun tuman markazi 09:00 da atmosfera havosidagi mayda dispersli PM10 zarrachalarining miqdori 6890 mkg/m^3 ni tashkil etdi va ruxsat etilgan maksimal konsentratsiyadan 14 baravar oshib ketdi. Shamol tezligi 15-17 m/s. Ko‘rinish 800 metr.

Sariosiyo tuman markazi soat 10:10 da atmosfera havosidagi mayda dispersli PM10 zarrachalarining miqdori 6241 mkg/m^3 ni tashkil etdi va ruxsat etilgan maksimal konsentratsiyadan 12 barobar oshib ketdi. Shamol tezligi 15-16-18 m/s. Ko‘rish 700 metr.

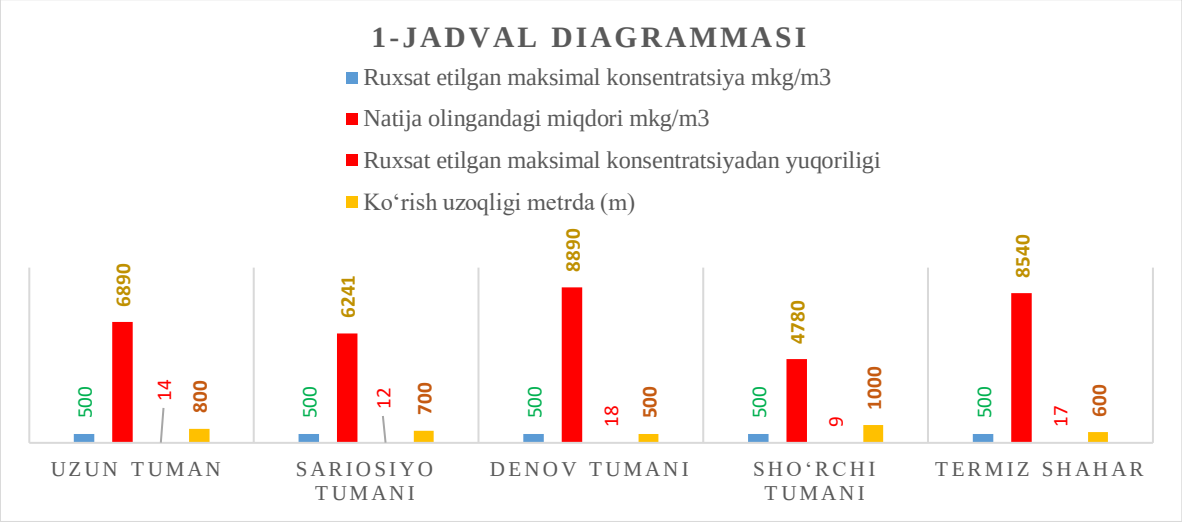
Denov tuman markazi soat 11:00 da atmosfera havosidagi mayda dispersli PM10 zarrachalarining miqdori 8890 mkg/m^3 ni tashkil etdi va ruxsat etilgan maksimal konsentratsiyadan 18 barobar oshib ketdi. Shamol tezligi 18-20 m/s. Ko‘rish 500 metr.

Sho‘rchi tuman markazi soat 12:00 da atmosfera havosidagi mayda dispersli PM10 zarrachalarining miqdori 4780 mkg/m^3 ni tashkil etdi va ruxsat etilgan maksimal konsentratsiyadan 9 marta oshib ketdi. Shamol tezligi 12-14 m/s. Ko‘rish 1000 metr.

Termiz shahar markazi soat 9:00 da atmosfera havosidagi mayda dispersli PM10 zarrachalarining miqdori 8540 mkg/m^3 ni tashkil etdi va ruxsat etilgan maksimal konsentratsiyadan 17 marta oshib ketdi. Shamol tezligi 12-14 m/s. Ko‘rish 600 metrni tashkil qilgan.

Yuqoridagi kabi chang bo‘ronlari vaqtida aholining salomatligi yomonlashuviga, insonlar orasida turli kasalliklar tarqalishiga olib kelmoqda. “Afg‘on shamoli” ta`sirida sodir bo‘ladigan chang bo‘ronlari kirib kelishidan oldin va kirishi davomida yurak ishemik kasalligi o‘rtacha 2,5 barobarga, miokard infarkti 3 barobarga, bosh miya insultlari 2,8 barobarga oshganligi kuzatilgan. Ushbu kasaliklar asosan kislorod yetishmovchiligi oqibatida vujudga kelgan.

1-jadval



Yuqoridagi 1-jadval va 1-diagrammada 9-may 2024-yil kuni kuzatilgan chang bo‘ronining monitoring jarayonida olingan natijalar aks etirilgan. Bu kabi ekologik muammlarning oldini olish va zararli ta`sirini kamatirish borasida maxsus texnologiya ishlab chiqilmoqda. Bu texnologiya yordamida insonlarga ta`sir qiluvchi xona changlariing ta`siri 80-85% ga kamaytirishga erishiladi. Yaratilayotgan bu texnologyadan maktabgacha ta`lim tashkilolarida, shifaxonalarda, ishxonalarda va xonadonlarda foydalanish mumkin bo‘ladi.

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THEORETICAL BASIS FOR STORING VARIOUS VARIETIES OF KHURAKI GRAPES GROWN IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE ANDIJAN REGION IN REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSES

Annotation: *this article provides scientific data on intensive varieties of grapes grown abroad and domestically, measures to increase their productivity, as well as on the storage of grown grapes in refrigerated warehouses.*
Keywords: *export potential, grape production, White husayni, gross yield, khuraki varieties, refrigeration warehouses*

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ANDIJON VILOYATI SHAROITIDA YETISHTIRILGAN UZUMNING TURLI XIL XO'RAKI NAVLARINI SOVUTKICHLI OMBORLARDA SAQLASHNING NAZARIY ASOSLARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada xorijda va yurtimizda yetishtirilayotgan uzumlarning intensiv navlari, ularni mahsuldorligini oshirish chora tadbirlari shuningdek, yetishtirilgan uzumlarning sovutkich omborlarda saqlash bo’yicha ilmiy ma’lumotlar berilgan.*
Kalit so’zlar: *Eksport salohiyati, uzum yetishtirish, oq husayni, yalpi hosil, xo’raki navlar, sovutish omborlari*

KIRISH

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Ichki bozorni va eksport salohiyatini oshirish maqsadida standartlarga mos ravishda saqlashni tashkil etish, uzum yetishtiruvchi mamlakatlar uchun muhim ahamiyatga egadir. Hozirda dunyoda yiliga taxminan 75-80 million tonna uzum yetishtiriladi.. Jumladan, Xitoy – 14 million tonna, AQSh –6-7 million tonna, asosan Kaliforniyada, Italiya –6 million tonna, Ispaniya –5 million tonna,Turkiya –4-5 million tonna yetishtirilgan.

Uzum yetishtirish bo‘yicha birinchi o‘rinda dunyoning rivojlangan mamlakatlaridan «Ispaniya davlatida 966 ming gektar bo‘lib, hosildorlik 56,9 s/ga, ikkinchi o‘rinda Xitoy davlatida 855 ming gektar, hosildorlik 154 s/ga, Italiyada 782 ming gektar, yalpi hosili 102,3 s/ga, keyingi o‘rinlarda Turkiya 436 ming gektar, yalpi hosil 96,3 s/ga va AQSh 408 ming/ga, yalpi hosil 163,7 s/ga ni tashkil etgan»[10] ligini hisobga olsak, yetishtirilgan uzumni saqlashda innovatsion texnologiyalarni amaliyotga joriy etishni taqozo etadi.

Tadqiqot obyekti va predmeti sifatida uzumning “Nimrang”, “Oq husayni”, kabi xo‘raki navlari va zamonaviy sovutkichli omborlar xizmat qilgan.

Uzumning xo‘raki navlarini zamonoviy sovitish omborlarda saqlashning texnologik ko‘rsatkichlari, uzum navlarini saqlashgacha va saqlashdan keyingi agrobiologik va texnologik xususiyatlari, ularni ko‘rsatkichlarini aniqlashda, foydalaniladigan asbob uskunalar xamda aniqlash uslublari xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi Respublikamizning Andijon viloyatida yetishtirilgan turli xil uzum navlarini sovitish tizimini qo‘llagan holda sovitkichli omborlarda saqlashning agrobiologik va texnologik xususiyatlarini saqlanuvchanlikka ta’sirini ilmiy asoslashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari :

Ikki xil xo‘raki uzum navlarini hosilini yig‘ib terib olingandan keyin saqlashgacha bo‘ladigan va undan keyingi jarayonlar ilmiy jihatdan tadqiq qilish;

ikki xil tanlab olingan xo‘raki uzum navlarini mexanik tarkibining saqlanuvchanlik xususiyatlariga ta’sirini tadqiq qilish;

ikki xil xo‘raki uzum navlarini saqlash davomida tovarbopligi, vazn yo‘qotishi va mexanik xossalarining o‘zgarib borishi bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar olib borish;

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ilk bor uzumni “sovutish ” tizimini qo‘llab saqlanganda uning saqlanuvchanlik darajasinig oshishi, saqlash davomida umumiy yo‘qotish ko‘rsatkichi 2,7 foizgacha kamayishi isbotlangan;

xo‘raki uzumni saqlash davomida biokimyoviy ko‘rsatkichlarni saqlanib qolishi “nimrang”, navida, hamda tovarboplik xususiyatlari saqlanib qolishi “Oq husayni”, navida eng yuqori bo‘lishi aniqlangan;

tanlab olingan navlarning mexanik xossalarini saqlanuvchanlikka ta’siri va saqlash jarayonida bu xossalarining o‘zgarib borishi ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan, saqlash uchun mo‘ljallangan uzum po‘stining qalinligi 120 mkm dan yuqori bo‘lishi maqbul ekanligi isbotlangan;

xo‘raki uzum navlarini sovitkichli omborlarda saqlashda “Sovuq zanjir” tizimini qo‘llashning texnologik sxemasi ishlab chiqilgan.

Tadqiqot mavzusi bo’yicha adabiyotlar sharxi (taxlili) ;

O‘zbekistonda meva va uzum ekinlarini yetishtirish hamda ularni saqlash va qayta ishlash bilan bog‘liq ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari Sh Temurov, M.M. Mirzaev., M.I.

[10] https://uzwine.uz/main.php?lang=uz&page=grapeinworld

Abdullaev., X.Ch. Bo‘riev., J.N. Fayziev., Z.S. Iskandarov, M.I.Odinaev kabi olimlar tomonidan olib borilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. bir qator mamlakatlarida uzumning xo‘raki navlarini sifatli saqlashni tashkil etish bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan. Ushbu yo‘nalishda Braziliyada S.M.Ahmed, Turkiyada V.A.Basinal, Rossiyada A.V.Gudkovskiy, I.R.Shazzo Isroilda A.T.Lichter Meksikada M.Y.Elhadi, A.R.Domingues, Amerika Qo‘shma shtatlarida K.E.Nelson, C.H.Crisosto, D.A.Garner, J.L.Smilanick kabi olimlar tomonidan saqlashga mo‘ljallangan xo‘raki uzum navlarining terim muddatlarini aniqlash, qadoqlash tizimlari va vositalarini ilmiy asoslash, dastlabki sovitish va boshqa sovuq zanjir texnologik jarayonlari ketma-ketligiga doir ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan.

Xalqaro uzumchilik va vinochilik tashkiloti (XUVT) ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, dunyoda uzum yetishtirish maydoni 9,5-10,0 mln, gektarni tashkil qilib, hozirda hosildorlik yiliga 70-80 mln. tonnani tashkil etmoqda [14; 304-307-b.].

Dunyoda ishlab chiqarilayotgan uzumning umumiy miqdoridan 76-85 % vino, sharbat va boshqa mahsulotlarga ishlov berish uchun ishlatiladi, 10% gacha uzum yangi iste’mol qilinadi va 5-6% quritish uchun ishlatiladi.

Dunyoda xo‘raki uzumlarni sanoat miqyosida faqat o‘tgan asrning 30-yillaridagina yetishtirish boshlandi. Ishlab chiqarish 1940-yilda dunyo bo‘yicha 3 mln.tonnaga, 1965-yilda esa 6 mln. tonnaga yetdi. Xozirgi kunda dunyoda 7 mln.tonna atrofida, shu jumladan, Yevropada — 4,1, Osiyoda — 1,7, Amerikada— 1,16, Afrika va Okeaniyada — 0,43 mln. tonnagacha uzum ishlab chiqariladi.

Dunyo bo‘yicha yiliga o‘rtacha aholi jon boshiga 1,7—2,0 kg xo‘raki uzum iste’mol qilinadi. Jahonda yetishtirilgan xo‘raki uzumning 55% Osiyo va Afrikaning qisman importi bilan hisoblaganda asosan Yevropa mamlakatlarida iste’mol qilinadi.

2023-yilda O‘zbekistonda uzumdan jami 1,8 mln tonna hosil olingan bo‘lib, shundan 220,1 tonna uzum umumiy 150,5 mln AQSh dollari miqdorida eksport qilingan[11]. Ammo, saqlash jarayonlari samarali amalga oshirilmaganligi sababli har yili ko‘plab miqdor isrofgarchilik va yo‘qotishlar bo‘lmoqda. Uzum mahsulotlarini vaqtincha yoki uzoq muddatli saqlashning eng maqbul usullarini tanlashda bir qator omillar hisobga olinadi bular: saqlashdagi iqtisodiy samaradorlik, saqlash muddati, xarid qilish yoki ma’lum muddatga saqlash bilan bog‘liq moddiy-texnik bazaning mavjudligi hisoblanadi.

Qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarini saqlash omborlarida foydalaniladigan ozon gazi kuchli bakteritsid ta’sirga ega bo‘lib, u mog‘or zamburug‘lari, turli bakteriyalar, mikroorganizmlar va ularning chiqindi mahsulotlari (toksinlar), bilan bir qatorda turli xil hasharotlar va zararkunandalarga qarshi samarali vosita hisoblanadi. Qo‘llanilish texnologiyasiga qarab ozon moddasi konsentratsiyasi,

[11] https://yuz.uz/ru/news/v-yanvare-2022-goda-eksport-stolovogo-vinograda-iz-uzbekistana-v-chetre-raza-prevsil-proshlogodniy-pokazatel

o‘rtacha 10 mg/m^3 bo‘lib, 4 soatga yaqin ozonlanish vaqti bilan meva-sabzavotlarning saqlanish muddatini 1,5-2 martaga oshirish mumkin.

Mamlakatimizda so‘nggi yillarda qishloq xo‘jaligini isloh qilish, sohaga bozor mexanizmlarini yanada keng joriy qilish borasida izchil chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Bugungi kunda respublikamizda yetishtirilayotgan 80 turdan ortiq qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari dunyoning 66 ta mamlakatiga **e**ksport qilinmoqda.

XULOSA

O‘rganilgan navlarning hosildorligi, 100 ta uzum donasi vazni, qandlar va titrlangan kislotalarning vazn ulushi kabi ko‘rsatkichlari bir-biridan sezilarli farq qiladi. Bir xil miqdordagi o‘simliklar soni bilan solishtirilganda, “Oq husayni” navida nisbatan yuqori hosildorlik kuzatilib, 176 s/ga ni (Uzum boshlarining kattaligi hisobiga) tashkil qildi.

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THE INFLUENCE OF IMPROVISATIONAL TECHNIQUES ON INCREASING MOTIVATION TO LEARN FROM FUTURE TEACHERS

Annotation*. This article examines the question of how improvisational techniques can influence the motivation for learning among students studying in pedagogical specialties. The author analyzes a number of studies demonstrating that the use of improvisational methods in the educational process contributes to increasing the interest and involvement of students in the educational process. Special attention is paid to how various forms of improvisation (such as role-playing, scenario exercises, creative tasks) can stimulate critical thinking, adaptability and creativity in solving educational problems. The author concludes that the integration of improvisational techniques into the curriculum of pedagogical universities can significantly improve the quality of education, making it more dynamic and interactive, which, in turn, increases the motivation of students to study and professional self-development.*

Keywords*: improvisational techniques, motivation to learn, pedagogical education, future teachers, teacher training, active teaching methods, pedagogical innovations, student engagement, professional skills development, teaching methods.*

Introduction. Improvisational techniques are one of the important tools in the arsenal of teaching methods that can significantly increase the motivation of students preparing to become teachers. These techniques not only contribute to the development of creativity and flexibility of thinking, but can also significantly affect their involvement in the learning process and desire to develop professionally. The application of improvisation in the training of future teachers begins with the creation of a safe, open environment where students can freely express their ideas without fear of mistakes. This is a key aspect, as the fear of mistakes is often an obstacle to learning and development. Improvisation teaches future teachers to make unexpected decisions, adapt to changes and respond effectively to unforeseen circumstances in the classroom. One of the methods of improvisation is role-playing, which allows students to experience various educational scenarios and pedagogical approaches[1]. Role-playing games help prospective teachers better understand the dynamics in the classroom and the different types of students they will have to work with. It also promotes empathy and understanding, which is a valuable skill for any educator.

Another method is the use of theatrical techniques, such as improvisational theater, which requires participants to react quickly and interact with other participants. This approach not only develops communication skills, but also teaches you to be attentive to the moment and those present in it, which is extremely

important for a teacher in the learning process. The use of improvisational techniques also contributes to the development of critical thinking and problem solving. Future teachers learn to analyze situations and make informed decisions quickly, which will undoubtedly be useful to them in their professional activities[2]. These skills make the learning process more interactive and dynamic, which, in turn, increases students' motivation for learning and self-development. Thus, improvisational techniques play a key role in the training of future teachers, as they not only help to develop professional skills, but also increase overall motivation for learning and professional growth. These methods make the learning process more personally meaningful and interesting, which is an important factor in the training of high-quality specialists in the field of education.

Improvisational techniques play a significant role in the education of future teachers, as they can significantly increase their motivation to learn. These methods not only stimulate creative thinking, but also strengthen self-confidence, which is extremely important for people whose profession requires constant interaction and adaptation. Improvisation in learning is the ability to adapt and respond to unexpected situations in the educational process. This is especially important for future teachers, as they must be prepared for rapid changes in the educational environment and the different learning needs of students[3]. The use of improvisational techniques in the preparation process allows future teachers to develop skills for rapid adaptation and effective problem solving on the go.

One of the key aspects of using improvisation is the development of communication skills. Future teachers learn to listen to their students and colleagues, respond to their comments and questions, which contributes to creating a more open and engaged educational environment. It also helps students feel more comfortable and express their ideas and thoughts freely, which improves the overall learning process. The use of improvisational games and exercises can improve the ability of future teachers to reflect and introspect[4]. For example, techniques such as role-playing games or simulation exercises allow them to experience different learning scenarios and analyze their reactions and approaches in a safe, controlled environment. This not only contributes to a better understanding of their own educational methods, but also increases confidence in their teaching abilities.

In addition, improvisation promotes creativity. Future teachers who study using improvisational methods will learn how to generate new ideas and approaches that can be applied in various educational contexts. This is especially important in the modern educational process, where teachers are constantly looking for innovative ways to teach in order to keep students' attention and increase their engagement.

Improvisational techniques in teaching are a powerful tool that can significantly increase the level of engagement and motivation of future teachers. In modern education, where the emphasis is shifting to the development of critical thinking and creative skills, improvisation acts as a key element contributing not only to the assimilation of knowledge, but also to the formation of skills to adapt to

the dynamically changing conditions of the educational environment. Improvisational methods in education imply the use of non-standard approaches and spontaneous decisions in the learning process[5]. The use of such techniques allows future teachers to develop creative thinking, which is an important aspect of their professional training. The ability to generate original ideas and approaches to solving educational problems stimulates interest in the profession and increases self-confidence.

An important aspect of improvisational techniques is their ability to teach future teachers to adapt to unexpected situations and changes in the learning environment. This quality is extremely necessary for modern teachers, since the educational process is constantly evolving. The flexibility of thinking acquired through improvisational methods allows teachers to successfully cope with diverse and often complex educational tasks[6]. Improvisation in teaching also helps to increase the level of student-teacher engagement. The interactivity and variability of the methods make the learning process more exciting and motivating. Students who actively participate in the educational process and use improvisational methods are more likely to experience a sense of satisfaction from their studies and a desire for professional growth.

One example of using improvisational techniques is the "Open Microphone" method, where students can express their ideas for improving the learning process or suggest alternative methods for solving problems. Another method is "Role–playing games", where students play the roles of various educational characters, which helps them better understand different aspects of pedagogical activity and learn how to solve conflict situations.

Conclusion. Improvisational techniques in education play a key role in the formation of competent, creative and adaptive teachers. Their use contributes not only to increasing the level of motivation for learning, but also to preparing teachers for effective work in modern conditions. Thus, improvisation is not just a methodical technique, but becomes an integral part of the professional development of future teachers. Improvisational techniques can significantly increase the motivation to learn from future teachers, developing their skills of adaptation, communication, reflection and creativity. The introduction of such methods into teacher training programs can significantly improve the quality of education, as well as prepare teachers for successful careers in a dynamically changing world.

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FAVQULODDA VAZIYATLARNI OLDINI OLISH VA TALOFATLARNI KAMAYTIRISH SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola sanoat va boshqa yuqori xavfli muhitda yo‘qotishlarni kamaytirish maqsadida favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish tizimlarini takomillashtirishni o‘rganadi. Zamonaviy amaliyotlarni tahlil qilish, mavjud tizimlardagi bo‘shliqlarni aniqlash va innovatsion yondashuvlarni taklif qilish orqali ushbu tadqiqot favqulodda vaziyatlarni yanada samarali boshqarishga yordam beradi. Erta aniqlash va javob berishni kuchaytirish uchun xavflarni baholash, bashoratli tahlil va texnologiya integratsiyasi kabi usullar ko‘rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot amaliy tadqiqotlar va statistik tahlillar asosida natijalarni taqdim etadi va tayyorgarlikni yaxshilash uchun amaliy echimlarni taklif qiladi.*
Kalit so‘zlar: *Favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish, xavflarni baholash, bashoratli tahlil, erta aniqlash, texnologiya integratsiyasi, sanoat xavfsizligi, yo‘qotishlarni kamaytirish*

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IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF EMERGENCY PREVENTION AND REDUCING LOSSES

Annotation. *This paper examines the improvement of emergency prevention systems to reduce losses in industrial and other high-risk environments. By analyzing current practices, identifying gaps in existing systems, and suggesting innovative approaches, this research will contribute to more effective emergency management. Techniques such as risk assessment, predictive analytics and technology integration will be considered to enhance early detection and response. The study presents results based on case studies and statistical analysis and suggests practical solutions to improve preparedness.*
Key words: *Disaster prevention, risk assessment, predictive analytics, early detection, technology integration, industrial safety, loss reduction*

Favqulodda vaziyatlar, xoh tabiiy ofatlar, xoh ishlab chiqarishdagi baxtsiz hodisalar yoki texnologik nosozliklar, inson hayoti, atrof-muhit va iqtisodiy barqarorlik uchun jiddiy xavf tug‘diradi. Ushbu xavflarni bartaraf etish uchun turli xil choralar ko‘rilayotgan bo‘lsa-da, ushbu tizimlarning favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish va yo‘qotishlarni minimallashtirishda samaradorligi muhim tashvish

sohasi bo‘lib qolmoqda. Favqulodda hodisalarning oqibatlari halokatli bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan sanoat muhitida oldini olish uchun proaktiv strategiyalar juda muhimdir. Ushbu hujjat favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish tizimlarining samaradorligiga ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy omillarni tahlil qilishga va ular bilan bog‘liq yo‘qotishlarni kamaytirishning takomillashtirilgan usullarini taklif qilishga qaratilgan.

Favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish va yo‘qotishlarni kamaytirish samaradorligini oshirish uchun quyidagi strategiyalarni amalga oshirishni ko‘rib chiqing:

Xavflarni baholash va tahlil qilish: Potentsial xavflarni aniqlash uchun muntazam ravishda xavflarni to‘liq baholashni o‘tkazing. Favqulodda vaziyatlar qaerda sodir bo‘lishi mumkinligini taxmin qilish va profilaktika choralarini birinchi o‘ringa qo‘yish uchun ma'lumotlar tahlilidan foydalaning.

Trening va mashg‘ulotlar: favqulodda vaziyatlarda javob berish tartib-qoidalari bo‘yicha xodimlar uchun doimiy treninglar o‘tkazish. Muntazam mashg‘ulotlar har kim o‘z rollarini bilishini va favqulodda vaziyatda tez harakat qilishini ta'minlashga yordam beradi.

Yaxshilangan aloqa tizimlari: favqulodda vaziyatlarda tezkor ogohlantirishlar va yangilanishlar uchun mustahkam aloqa tizimlarini yaratish. Bunga hodisalar haqida xabar berish va ma'lumot tarqatish uchun aniq protokollar kiradi.

Texnologiya integratsiyasi: uskunalar va sharoitlarni real vaqtda kuzatish uchun IoT sensorlari kabi texnologiyalardan foydalaning. Bashoratli parvarishlash favqulodda vaziyatlarga olib kelishidan oldin muammolarni aniqlashga yordam beradi.

Favqulodda vaziyatlarga javob berish rejalari: muntazam ravishda ko‘rib chiqiladigan va yangilanadigan favqulodda vaziyatlarga javob berish rejalarini ishlab chiqish. Barcha potentsial stsenariylarni qamrab olishni ta'minlash uchun barcha manfaatdor tomonlarni rejalashtirish jarayoniga jalb qiling.

Mahalliy hokimiyat organlari bilan hamkorlik: mahalliy favqulodda xizmatlar va hokimiyat organlari bilan mustahkam aloqalar o‘rnatish. Trening va favqulodda vaziyatlarga tayyorgarlik bo‘yicha hamkorlik javob berish vaqtlari va samaradorligini oshirishi mumkin.

Xavfsizlik uskunalari investitsiya: barcha zarur xavfsizlik texnikasi mavjud va muntazam ravishda saqlab ishonch hosil qiling. Bunga yong‘inni o‘chirish tizimlari, signalizatsiya va shaxsiy himoya vositalari (PPE) kiradi.

Jamoatchilikni xabardor qilish kampaniyalari: xodimlar va jamoatchilikni favqulodda vaziyatlar va xavfsizlik amaliyotlari to‘g‘risida xabardor qilish. Xabardorlikni oshirish tezroq harakatga va xavflarni kamaytirishga olib kelishi mumkin.

Sug‘urta va moliyaviy rejalashtirish: sug‘urta polislarini favqulodda vaziyatlarda yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan zararlarni etarli darajada qoplashini

ta'minlash uchun ularni ko‘rib chiqing va yangilang. Qattiq moliyaviy reja har qanday kutilmagan hodisalarning ta'sirini kamaytirishga yordam beradi.

Ushbu strategiyalar bilan siz favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish va ular bilan bog‘liq yo‘qotishlarni minimallashtirish qobiliyatini oshirishingiz mumkin.

Vujudga kelgan asosiy qiyinchiliklardan biri bu ba'zi tashkilotlarning xarajat tashvishlari tufayli bashoratli tahlilga sarmoya kiritishni istamasligidir. Ammo, ma'lumotlar kamayadi uzilishlar dan uzoq muddatli tejash, deb taklif qiladi, kam baxtsiz hodisalar, va minimallashtirildi yo‘qotishlar uzoq dastlabki investitsiya og‘ir mudroq. Yana bir tashvish sohasi-bu tezkor qaror qabul qilish zarur bo‘lgan yuqori stressli muhitda ushbu tizimlarning ishonchliligi. Ko‘proq intuitiv interfeyslarni ishlab chiqish va tizimning doimiy yangilanishlarini ta'minlash ushbu muammolarni hal qilishi mumkin.

Xulosalar

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish tizimlarining samaradorligini oshirish texnologik innovatsiyalarni ham, insonning tayyorgarligini ham o‘z ichiga olgan ko‘p qirrali yondashuvni talab qiladi. Bashoratli tahlillar, xavflarni baholash modellari va avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlar erta aniqlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi, ammo ular mustahkam xavfsizlik madaniyati va doimiy xodimlarni o‘qitish bilan qo‘llab-quvvatlanishi kerak. Ushbu sohalarga investitsiyalarni birinchi o‘ringa qo‘yadigan tashkilotlar favqulodda vaziyatlar va ular bilan bog‘liq yo‘qotishlarni sezilarli darajada kamaytiradi.

Bashoratli texnologiyalarga investitsiyalar: tashkilotlar potentsial favqulodda vaziyatlarni erta aniqlash uchun bashoratli tahlil va sensorga asoslangan texnologiyalarni qabul qilishni birinchi o‘ringa qo‘yishlari kerak.

Muntazam o‘qitish: favqulodda vaziyatlarga tez va samarali javob berishni ta'minlash uchun xodimlarni doimiy o‘qitish dasturlari amalga oshirilishi kerak.

Tizim integratsiyasini takomillashtirish: texnologik tizimlar va inson qarorlarini qabul qilish jarayonlari o‘rtasida uzluksiz integratsiyani ta'minlashga harakat qilish kerak.

Normativ yordam: hukumatlar va nazorat qiluvchi organlar favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish amaliyotida bir xillikni ta'minlash uchun xalqaro xavfsizlik standartlarini qabul qilishni rag‘batlantirishlari kerak.

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THE ROLE OF FEMALES IN PROVIDING SKILLED AGRICULTURAL PERSONNELS IN KARAKALPAKSTAN (1930-1980 YEARS)

Annotation: *The article describes the role of women in the rural economy in Karakalpakstan in the 30s-80s of the XX century in the provision of skilled personnel.*

Key words*. Training courses for tractor drivers, technical schools, MTS, mechanical engineers.*

In the mid-thirties of the 20th century, due to lack of equipment and lack of manpower, the canals were dug. Special courses for tractor drivers were introduced to qualify females as an agricultural personnel [1, 95]. After such efforts, the illusions began to linger from their former teachings, household, child rearing. This is because the party and the Soviet government did not put the health of women and girls and the future of the state at a significant risk. Their main goal is to achieve a surplus of projects in a short period of time, focused on private ownership of cotton. The form below the top of the steam is used, the movements are simplified.

Among the women, honoured names ‘’ Twentiers’’, “Thirtiers”were organized for the sake of high harvest per hectare of the land, while others such as “ bes minshilar”, “ birinshi sanli Stalin jollamasi ushin”, “Stalinshe juris” for more cotton picking movement. The name of the two-handed cotton-picking women was always honoured. In the middle of the tractor hail, the races were simplified with the noise of a lot of traffic, with little fuel. The problem of attracting girls to the " collective farms " was solved in the 30s of the 20th century with the help of polygamous politicians at the MTS. In particular, assistants of the heads of the political departments of the women's organs or women's associations were engaged. Activists of women and girls were given priority to attract them to positions of leadership in collective farms, villages and districts. For example, by the actions of political department of Turtkul MTS 11 women were members of the presidium of the management of the collective farms, 3 women were investigated by the audit commission of the collective farms.

The attention of the Soviet authorities to women had its own reasons. For example, in the early 1930s, in Karakalpakstan there were 13 protests against the Soviet government involving 1300 women and girls. Thus, the Soviet authorities were forced to resort to various ways of protecting women and girls. In Shabbaz district, only 11 women took part in the movement for better care and education of cotton. The names of the winners of the competition, who participated in the action and met the established norm of good pay by 120-180 percent, were mentioned in the meetings. The project will be implemented by Erkaeva Bibijan 140,

Perimbetova Parda 142, Matyakubova G. 140, Alimova Saodat was placed on 120 percent. And Guljan Yuldasheva has increased the cotton production by 133 percent and the digging streams by 140 percent. In Karaoke, Takhtakopir, Kipchak districts of Karakalpakstan also participated actively in this movement. The tendency to equalise the minds of women and men introduced by the Soviet authorities Doctor of historical sciences, As noted by professor D.AAlimova, this tendency is reflected in the sense of equality [2, 262]. All the rounds of the auction were attended by women and girls. As a result of the balance of power at the end of the 30s, the share of women in the male population decreased by 50%, and of course, the number of women in rural households increased. For example, in the 30s, in the cotton-growing districts of Uzbekistan, 80% of the women's laundry was dry [2, 263]. In 15 villages of the Miyneti farm, we started with soil purification and land clearing. For example, in March 1940, on the tracks of the Suez Canal, 2,000 women and girls stood side by side with men. Among them are Gulkhatisha Embergenova from Karaozek district, Raykhan Palvaniyazova and Ilya Kannazarova from Shimbay district, Gulzhan Kurbanova from TahtakopIr district, Hatisha Tulepova and Tumar Yesenova from Kipchak district, Bibi Saparova from Kipchak district.. and t. b to. was [3, 109]. Particular attention is paid to the preparation of all kinds of brides from the daughters-in-law. In 1938, 28 women who had completed a four-month course with the Supreme Soviet of Karakalpakstan were sent to the districts on the basis of the head of the library, the head of the personnel department, the head of the collective farm, the head of the village council, the instructor of the financial department.

During the war times, 1 and 6-month short-term training courses were organized in the technical and MTS departments and rural farms, a 10-day seminar was organized, as a result of which 633 laundrymen were trained in the first 6 months of the war, then there were 381 girls [4, 26]. Since the late 50s, women have become more involved in technology. In the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, mechanical cadres were trained by the daughters-in-law. In their work, Ayim Kamalova , a renowned mechanic from the collective farm named after Krupskaya , Amudarya district , issued a call for girls to train tractors and cotton harvesting machines in 1961. This is the mandatory value of the circle. If in 1960 350 girls graduated from the course of mechanics, then in 1965 their number reached 632 [5, 47]. Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the SSSR, who was the initiator of the publication of the population of the republic on the development of agricultural machinery. The theoretical school of the development of agricultural machinery, Kamalova, was also a pioneer in the field of production of agricultural machinery . [7, 1]. In fact, women tend to become handicapped, which makes them more difficult to operate and repair machinery [6, 258]. In the 70’s and 80’s, the level of education of the rural population in Karakalpakstan could be shown in significant numbers. The number of men with medium education who worked in 1959 was 381, while the number of women was 277 in 1979, this number was 741 women 706, respectively. in 1989 ?? 818 women 930, and the number of men with higher education in 1959 was ?? 25, and the number of women was ?? 10, in 1979 ?? 10

women 15, in 1979 110 women 65, in 1989 122 women 105. According to the researches of Doctor of historical sciences B Shamambetov , the labor activity of women of working age (30-40 years) increased from 61,8% in 1959 to 72,7% in 1989 [5, 107]. The demand for women's laundry remained unchanged in connection with the expansion of the cotton and leather industry in the districts of village households. In rural areas, more than half of women (66%) work in the industrial sphere and 26.3% work in non-industrial sphere. This indicates the large share of women's participation in the rural economy.

During the period of Soviet rule in our country, our people began to discuss the situation in depth. According to such discussions, in that period, the most important part of many parent women was involved in collective farming and house hold chores. This is the first time that a social media campaign has been launched in the country . Therefore, to save the women from the pain, to set a shortened washing day for them, to create all the necessary measures for daily living, and to pay special attention to removing the shortcomings [7, 41].

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IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY OF DEVELOPING COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS IN STUDENTS OF TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Annotation: *In this article there is considered about the communicative method of learning a foreign language as this method is a set of techniques designed to teach effective communication in a language environment. Some methods of improving students' communicative competence in English are discussed below.*

Key words: *Communicative competence, dialogue of cultures, video lesson, performance lesson, cultural material, excursion lesson, psychological characteristics, creative opportunities.*

The transition to an information society requires the full development of the individual, including his communication skills, which facilitate entry into the world community and allow him to function successfully in it. A school graduate must have the necessary skills and abilities for this, i.e. knowledge that make up a holistic picture of the world, skills and abilities to carry out different types of activities: educational, labor, aesthetic, as well as to have modern value orientations and experience of creative activity, to be able to use new information technologies, to be ready for interpersonal and intercultural cooperation, both within your own country and internationally. Language, native or foreign, serves as a means of communication, allowing people to interact with each other, to influence each other in the natural conditions of social life. The culture of communication is a complex, multifaceted and multifaceted education. The culture of communication is formed in the process of education and continues continuously throughout a person's life. The modern school plays an important role not only in education, but also in the upbringing of a general culture, the formation of a culture of communication, a communicative culture of the individual. The search for the best forms and methods of developing a culture of communication was carried out earlier and is being carried out at the present time by many domestic teachers, psychologists and scientists.

The problem of human upbringing and the upbringing of a culture of communication, in particular, are one of the most significant at this stage of development of the education system. English, as the language of international communication, acts as an instrument of communication in the dialogue of all cultures of the modern world and presupposes the acquisition of foreign language communicative competence by students. In the development and education of the ability and readiness for independent and continuous study of the English language, further self-education with its help, the leading role today is assigned to the

formation and development of linguistic, speech and socio-cultural competencies in order to:

- in order to form in schoolchildren the necessary skills and abilities in one form or another of speech activity, as well as language competence, active oral practice is necessary for each student;

- in order to form communicative competence, it is not enough to enrich the lesson with communication exercises. It is important to provide an opportunity for students to think freely, to solve any problems that give rise to thought, to discuss various possibilities for solving these problems, so that students focus their attention on the content of their statement, so that the focus is on thought, and language appears in its direct function - the formation and formulation of these thoughts;

- in order for students to perceive the language as a means of intercultural interaction, it is necessary to look for ways to include them in an active dialogue of cultures, so that they can learn in practice the peculiarities of the functioning of the language in a new culture for them.

Communicativeness presupposes the speech orientation of the educational process, which consists in the practical use of the language. Practical speech orientation, not only an end, but also a means to achieve this end. Based on the communicative approach, in the process of teaching English, it is necessary for students to acquire communicative competence. Communicative competence implies the ability to use all types of speech activity: reading, speaking, listening, and writing. Communication competence also includes language competence, socio-cultural knowledge, skills and abilities.

The communicative method of teaching foreign languages is one of the most popular in the world today. It is considered by many to be the most progressive and most effective. The communicative method appeared in the 60s and 70s in Britain, when the English language gradually began to acquire the status of the language of international communication. It was then that it became clear that the tried and true traditional methods of that time were no longer satisfying the needs of most foreigners studying English. This method is a set of techniques designed to teach effective communication in a language environment. Most of them have been used in the classroom before. One of its main techniques is to imitate real-life situations, designed to stimulate students to actively "speak". At the same time, it is very important that the topics are topical, related to the everyday life of students, the problems that occupy them. In classes conducted according to the communicative method, the course of the lesson depends on the students themselves - their answers, reactions, etc. It should be noted the importance of developing and educating schoolchildren of the need to use a foreign language as a means of communication, cognition, self-realization and social adaptation. If we talk about the educational role of learning a foreign language, then it is important here - the education of the qualities of a citizen, a patriot; development of national identity, striving for mutual understanding between people of different communities; tolerant attitude to manifestations of another culture. Game technologies include a large group of

techniques and methods of organizing the pedagogical process. Play is a way to communicate. Game moments in the classroom help to activate the desire of students to contact with each other and the teacher. Finger theater, for example, helps create fun, live communication. Using elements of developmental teaching, controlling tasks, taking into account the psychological characteristics of children's learning, the teacher tries to develop the cognitive activity of schoolchildren, create conditions for the development of creative opportunities, carefully selecting the forms and methods of teaching. These are travel lessons, game lessons, lecture lessons, discussion lessons, etc. Elements of amusement and surprise form solid knowledge and skills and are aimed at developing reading, speaking and listening skills, relieve fatigue and stress, make lessons more lively, interesting ... If, in order to achieve success in a game, a child needs to perform some kind of speech action, then it is mastered practically without effort. Play creates a wonderful natural environment for language acquisition, it helps language acquisition at any age. In addition, participation in the game increases children's interest in learning English, they have a desire to improve their knowledge of the subject, overcome the psychological barrier - fear. All students, even the weakest, take part in the game, and this is a great success if there is not a single indifferent, passive student in the class. An effective and productive form of teaching is a performance lesson. Preparing a play is a creative work that contributes to the development of children's language communication skills and the disclosure of their individual creative abilities. This type of work activates the thinking and speech activity of students, develops their interest in literature, serves to better assimilate the culture of the country of the target language, and also deepens the knowledge of the language, since this is the process of memorizing vocabulary. Using a video lesson to develop communicative competence. The next method of developing communicative competence is the use of a lesson-excursion: in our time, when ties between different countries and peoples are developing more and more, acquaintance with Russian national culture becomes a necessary element of the process of teaching a foreign language. The student should be able to conduct a city tour, tell foreign guests about the originality of Russian culture, etc. The principle of the dialogue of cultures presupposes the use of cultural material about the native country, which allows one to develop the culture of representation of the native country, as well as to form ideas about the culture of the countries of the target language.

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RAQAMLI DEPOZIT – OMONATCHINING YORQIN KELAJAGI POYDEVORI SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada depozit - jismoniy yoki yuridik shaxs tomonidan pul mablag'lari yoki boshqa boyliklarni (qimmatli qog'ozlar, zargarlik buyumlari, tangalar va boshqalar) bankka omonat shaklida yoki saqlashi xususida qayd etiladi. Hamda depozitning omonatchining kelajakdagi hayoti uchun zarur poydevor ekanligi tadqiq qilinadi.*

***Kalit so`zlar****: deposit, kredit, omonat, bank, mijoz, kapital, jamg`arma, ulish.*

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DIGITAL DEPOSIT IS THE FOUNDATION OF THE DEPOSIT'S BRIGHT FUTURE

Abstract*: In the article, a deposit is recorded as a deposit or storage of money or other wealth (stocks, jewelry, coins, etc.) by an individual or a legal entity. It is also studied whether the deposit is a necessary foundation for the depositor's future life.*
Key words*: deposit, credit, deposit, bank, customer, capital, savings, share*.

Kirish

Depozit va depozit o'rtasidagi farqlar

Depozit - bu omonatga o'xshash bank xizmati. "Depozit kengroq tushuncha bo'lib, u foyda olish maqsadida kredit tashkilotiga aktivlarni berishni anglatadi. Aktivlar esa har qanday mulk - qimmatli qog'ozlar, qimmatbaho metallar, valyuta tushuniladi. Pul ham fuqarolik qonunchiligi normalariga ko‘ra mulk sifatida tasniflanadi. Lekin agar pul mablag‘lari bankka o‘tkazilsa, bunday huquqiy munosabatlar bank depoziti deb ataladi Bundan tashqari, omonat nafaqat jismoniy shaxslar, balki yuridik shaxslar uchun ham mavjud.

Depozit shakli

Depozitlarning quyidagi shakllari mavjud:

Yuridik yoki jismoniy shaxslarga o'z mablag'larini jamlash maqsadida banklar ochadigan, naqd pulsiz operatsiyalarda ishtirok etishi mumkin bo'lgan naqd hisobvaraq.

Metal hisobvaraq - bu oddiy bank hisobvarag'i bo'lib, unda naqd pul o'rniga ma'lum miqdordagi qimmatbaho metallar grammda qayd etiladi. Bu qimmatbaho metallni yoki tanga shaklida sotib olishning qulay alternatividir. Metal hisobvarag'ining oddiy hisobdan asosiy farqi shundaki, u bo'yicha shartnoma

istalgan vaqtda bekor qilinishi mumkin, eng muhimi, undagi rentabellik oldindan ma'lum emas, odatdagi hisobda bo'lgani kabi, lekin hisobni ochish va yopish vaqtidagi metallning bozor qiymatiga qaraladi.

Bank (yoki depozitariy) seyf - mijozning bankdagi shaxsiy seyfi bo'lib, unda qimmatbaho narsalar: pul, hujjatlar, zargarlik buyumlari va boshqalar saqlanishi mumkin. Qimmatbaho narsalarni saqlash daromad olishni anglatmaydi. Seyfdan foydalanish uchun ijara shartnomasini rasmiylashtirish zarur – shu asosda bank mijozga vaqtincha foydalanish uchun ma’lum raqamga ega bank seyfini taqdim etadi. Shartnomada shkafda ba'zi buyumlar va moddalarni (qurol, o'q-dorilar, zaharli, tez yonuvchi moddalar, maxsus saqlash sharoitlarini talab qiladigan narsalar va boshqalar) joylashtirishni taqiqlanadi.

Tahlil va natijalar muhokamasi

Depozit shartnomasini imzolashda nimani tekshirish kerak?

Omonat ochish shartnomasi juda muhim hujjatdir. Unda pul mablag'larini depozit hisobvarag'iga joylashtirish shartlari, daromadlarni hisoblash va to'lash, pulni muddatidan oldin yechib olish va boshqa muhim tafsilotlar mavjud.

E'tibor berish kerak bo'lgan birinchi narsa - depozit bo'yicha foiz stavkasidir. Ba'zida banklar yuqori daromad va'da qiladilar, lekin aslida ular ancha kamtarona foizlarni to'laydilar. Bank omonatchilarga yillik 14% gacha reklama va'da qilishi mumkin, lekin aslida bunday yuqori stavka faqat oxirgi oy uchun amal qiladi. O'rtacha daromad darajasi depozit bo'yicha maksimal foizdan ancha past bo'ladi.

Bank shartnomada foiz stavkasini o'zgartirish huquqiga ega bo'lgan shartlar va muddatlarni belgilashi mumkin. Misol uchun, 11% foiz stavkasi bo'yicha 1,5 yil muddatga omonat ochish va bunday daromadlar butun davr davomida hisoblanishi kutiladi. Ammo shartnoma bir yildan keyin stavka qayta ko'rib chiqilishini ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Shartnomada omonat muddati tugagandan so'ng omonat bilan nima sodir bo'lishi ko'rsatilishi kerak: mablag'lar omonatchining joriy hisobiga o'tkaziladi yoki bank omonatni o'z vaqtida olib qo'yilmasa, uni xuddi shu muddatga avtomatik ravishda uzaytirish huquqiga ega. Depozitni uzaytirish shartlari dastlabki shartnomada ko'rsatilganidan farq qilishi mumkin. Agar bu vaqt ichida bankning narx siyosati o'zgargan bo'lsa, u depozitni yuqori yoki pastroq stavkada uzaytirishi mumkin.

Agar omonatchi omonatni uzaytirishni istamasa, shartnomani tuzish bosqichida avtomatik uzaytirishni o'chirib qo'ygan ma'qul. Yoki uzaytirishni rad etish uchun depozit muddati tugashidan oldin ariza yoziladi.

Yana bir muhim nuqta - shartnomani muddatidan oldin bekor qilish shartlari. Shartnomada ko'rsatilgan muddatdan oldin siz qo'ygan pulingiz kerak bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday holda, ikkita variant bo'lishi mumkin. Agar shartnomada bunday shart bo'lmasa, bank pulni muddatidan oldin qaytarmasligi mumkin. Yoki u omonatchiga jarima solidi. Lekin hisoblangan foizlarni jarima stavkasi bo'yicha qayta hisoblang, bu bazaviy foizdan ancha past bo'ladi. Uning hajmi odatda depozit shartnomasida ko'rsatiladi.

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DIE THEORIE DER RELEVANZ VON ERNST AUGUST GUTT

Abstract. *Dieser Artikel analysiert die Ubersetzungstheorie und Relevanz des deutschen Gelehrten Ernst August Gutt in seinen wissenschaftlichen Ansichten.*
Schliisselworter: *Vbersetzung, Relevanz, Linguistik, Theorie, Prinzip, Aktivitat, Sprache*

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THE THEORY OF RELEVANCE BY ERNST AUGUST GUTT

Abstract. *This article analyzes the translation theory and relevance of the German scholar Ernst August Gutt in his scientific views.*
Keywords: *translation, relevance, linguistics, theory, principle, activity, language*

Ernst August Gutt, der in England arbeitete, schrieb 1991 ein Buch mit dem Titel Ubersetzung und Relevanz, in dem er einen neuen A nsatz zur Entwicklung der U bersetzungstheorie vorschlug, der au f dem Konzept der Relevanz der englischen Psychologen Sperber und W ilson basiert. 1m ersten Kapitel des Buches gibt er einen (bei w eitem nicht vollstandigen) Uberblick iiber m odem e Ubersetzungstheorien und komm t zu dem Schluss, dass sie alle unhaltbar sind. Seiner M einung nach sind ihre M angel von grundlegender Bedeutung. Alle Theorien basieren au f einem deskriptiven Qualifikationsansatz und der Wahl eines Aspekts der Ubersetzung als Beschreibungsobjekt. Mit diesem A nsatz versuchen die Schopfer der Theorie, die relevanten Faktoren zu klassifizieren, und jed er Faktor sollte einer bestim m ten Klasse zugeordnet werden. Es gibt viele solcher Faktoren, w as zu einer Zunahm e der Anzahl schwer kom patibler K lassifizierungsschem ata fuhrt.

Die W ahl des Ubersetzungsprozesses oder seines Ergebnisses als G egenstand der Theorie rechtfertigt sich auch nicht. Ubersetzungstexte sind immens und unterliegen keinen einheitlichen Gesetzen, und die Beschreibung des Ubersetzungsprozesses bietet keine ausreichenden Griinde fur die Bewertung der H andlungen des Ubersetzers. Das "Skopos" -M odell lost das Problem auch nicht, so dass die W ahl einer Losung der Intuition des "Experten" (Ubersetzers) uberlassen bleibt, die die M oglichkeiten der Theorie im Allgem einen ausschliefit. Es wird vorgeschlagen, das Feld der Theorie zu andem und sich zu konzentrieren nicht au f die interne Eigenschaft des Objekts (Ubersetzung), sondem a u f das Denken des Ubersetzers, da alle Faktoren die Ubersetzung nur durch das Denken einer Person beeinflussen. Erforderlich ist nicht nur eine Beschreibung, sondem eine Erklarung

der Handlungen des Ubersetzers durch die rechnerischen und insbesondere inferentiellen M erkmale seines Geistes im Zusam m enhang mit dem Prinzip der psychologischen Optim ierung. D ieser A nsatz bietet eine empirische G rundlage fur die Offenlegung des Bewertungsprozesses und die Entscheidungsfindung. Ubersetzen wird als Teil der Kommunikation in einem neuen Sinne angesehen: nicht als ein Prozess des Kodierens, Ubertragen und Dekodierens von Nachrichten, sondem als die Erkenntnis der Fahigkeit zur Schlussfolgerung, die jed er K om m unikation zugrunde liegt (die Fahigkeit, Schlussfolgerungen aus dem V erhalten anderer M enschen zu ziehen - nonverbal und verbal). Die Relevanztheorie, au f deren Grundlage E.-A. Gutt sein Konzept aufbaut, versucht zu erklaren, w ie im Prozess der m enschlichen Kommunikation die Bedeutung von Sprachaussagen abgeleitet wird. K om munikation wird als kognitive Kette von drei G liedem angesehen: Stim ulus-Kontext-Interpretation. Der Reiz ist eine ostensive (sprachliche) AuBerung, der K ommunikanten eine bestim mte sem antische Representation zuschreiben. Der Kontext besteht aus einer Reihe von A nnahmen, die aus der "kognitiven Umgebung" ausgew ahlt wurden, dh aus dem G esam twissen der Kommunikanten. Interpretation besteht darin, basierend auf sem antischer Representation und Kontext eine mentale Einheit in Form eines Satzes abzuleiten. Um zu erklaren, wie die Auswahl von Annahm en im Kontext erfolgt, wird das Konzept der Relevanz eingefuhrt. Es wird angenomm en, dass in jedem Komm unikationsakt aus der gesam ten kognitiven Umgebung nur eine solche A nnahme ausgew ahlt wird, dass: (a) ein kontextbezogener Effekt erzeugt werden sollte, dh es moglich sein sollte, Im plikationen abzuleiten, die fruhere Annahmen bestatigen oder ausschlie!3en - unsere oder andere - und (b) sollten nur m inim alen A ufwand flir die Auswahl erfordem . Von besonderem Interesse fur die U bersetzungstheorie ist die Unterscheidung, die die Autoren der Relevanztheorie zwischen zwei Arten des Sprachgebrauchs und zwei Arten der Beziehung zwischen Satzen (dh mentalen Reprasentationen oder Gedanken) ziehen. Sprache kann beschreibend verw endet werden, um die Realitat direkt oder interpretativ zu beschreiben, was eine wirtschaftliche Beschreibung einer anderen Realitat ermoglicht: W as gesagt wird, ist interpretativ, wie das, was w ir komm unizieren w ollten (und was aus dem G esagten abgeleitet w erden kann). Der Horer entscheidet immer, wie die em pfangene Nachricht verwendet wird. Zum Beispiel kann der A usdruck „Bill ist ein echter G angster" beschreibend verw endet werden, wenn es sich wirklich um einen G angster handelt, oder interpretativ, wenn Bill nur mit einem G angster verglichen wird. Jeder der beiden Sprachgebrauch schafft eine unterschiedliche A rt der V erbindung zwischen Aussagen. Zwei Satze konnen durch eine gem einsam e analytische Implikation verbunden werden, die dieselbe Realitat beschreibt, zum Beispiel: "Diese Frau ist meine Schwiegerm utter" und "Diese Frau ist die M utter m einer Frau". A ndererseits konnen zwei Satze durch dieselben kontextuellen Implikationen verbunden werden, dh interpretativ, wenn einer von ihnen vom anderen abgeleitet w erden kann.

Zum Beispiel im pliziert der Satz "Er hat einen M ercedes gekauft" den Satz "Er hat viel Geld". Daraus folgt, dass Satze unterschiedliche analytische,

aber allgem eine kontextbezogene Im plikationen haben konnen. Mit anderen W orten, die gleiche Schlussfolgerung kann aus verschiedenen A ussagen gezogen werden. Der Satz "Er hat viel Geld" lasst sich genauso gut aus der A ussage "Er kaufit im m er die teuersten Dinge" ableiten. A llgem eine analytische Im plikationen bleiben im mer gleich, und kontextbezogene Im plikaturen w erden nur dann als gleich angesehen, wenn sie Teil der A bsicht des Sprechers sind. E.-A. G utt schlagt vor, das Konzept der Relevanz zu verwenden, um das Phanomen der Ubersetzung zu beschreiben und zu erklaren. In A nbetracht dieses Konzepts ist die Ubersetzung zunachst ein Text in einer anderen Sprache, der in Bezug au f den O riginaltext interpretativ verw endet wird. Dies schlieGt natiirlich alle Falle aus, in denen der Text in einer anderen Sprache nicht zur Darstellung und Interpretation des O riginals, sondem zu einem anderen Zw eck verwendet wird. Mit anderen W orten, Ubersetzung ist im m er ein m ehrsprachiger interpretativer G ebrauch einer Sprache. Genau w ie bei der einsprachigen K om munikation wird eine gem einsam e Schlussfolgerung aus den Q uell- und Ubersetzungstexten erzielt, indem ihre sem antischen D arstellungen und K ontextannahmen, die aus der kognitiven Umgebung ausgew ahlt wurden, gemaG dem Relevanzprinzip interpretiert werden. Dieses G rundprinzip erklart sowohl das W esen der Ubersetzung als auch die Quelle ihrer Treue zum O riginal, da die Ubersetzung als Teil der geistigen A ktivitat einer Person betrachtet wird, basierend au f der Relevanz und dem interpretativen Gebrauch der Sprache.

Dieser Ansatz kann als textorientiert bezeichnet werden, da er die Kommunikationsabsicht des Ubersetzers mit der Interpretation des Originaltextes gemaG der A bsicht seines Autors verbindet. Daraus folgt, dass mit dem interlingualen interpretativen Gebrauch der Sprache dieselbe Schlussfolgerung aus verschiedenen Satzen im Original und in der Ubersetzung gezogen w erden kann. W enn das Original besagt, dass jem and einen M ercedes gekaufit hat, die Ubersetzung jedoch besagt, dass er eine Luxusyacht gekauft hat, ist es unw ahrscheinlich, dass diese Ubersetzung als zufriedenstellend angesehen wird, obwohl aus beiden Aussagen geschlossen werden kann, dass diese Person viel Geld hat.

Der Ubersetzer entscheidet, w elche Annahmen im kognitiven Umfeld seiner Leser relevant sind. Es ist jedoch zu beachten, dass die Reproduktion der w ichtigsten M erkmale des O riginals den Ubersetzer keinesfalls von der V erpflichtung entbindet, nach M oglichkeit w eniger relevante M erkmale zu ubermitteln. Um diesen kurzen Uberblick iiber die Relevanztheorie von E.-A. G utt zusam m enzufassen Es ist anzumerken, dass einige seiner Bestimm ungen zw ar nur die traditionellen Probleme neu formulieren, die in den W erken anderer Ubersetzer w iederholt diskutiert wurden, aber eine Reihe interessanter A nsatze zur Analyse der kognitiven G rundlagen der Ubersetzung bieten, die heuristische N atur dieses Phanomens.

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ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF REGIONS AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Abstract: *This article analyzes the dynamics of regional growth, their differentiation, changes in the sectoral structure of production in the economy and existing imbalances, analyzes and identifies the causes of regional development trends at different levels.*

Keywords: *regions, economic growth, gross regional product, differentiation, sectoral structure, imbalances.*

The current state of the world economy, caused by increasing globalization, as well as the changes taking place during the spread of the coronavirus pandemic, poses new challenges for the economy of the country and its regions to ensure stable and sustainable economic growth in the future. That is why understanding the new realities, defining methods and approaches to ensuring sustainable regional development is especially important today.

World practice also shows that there is an objective need for active state intervention in the development of an economy based on the principles of a market economy and free enterprise. In the context of economic liberalization, when the share of the state sector is reduced, the direct participation of the state in economic management is reduced, and other means must be used for state regulation. [1]

Therefore, the analysis of the trend of socio-economic development of the regions of Uzbekistan will allow to determine the existing differences in the levels of development and disproportions between the regions, the reasons associated with the efficiency of using the potential in these regions, regions depending on the existing industry structure and many other factors affecting growth, which will make it possible to develop an effective policy to ensure sustainable development of the regions in the future.

Many scientific works are devoted to the study of problems of spatial development of the economy, touching upon various aspects of development of the regional economy in modern conditions. In the studies of L. Walras [2], problems of economic equilibrium were considered in combination with structural transformations. In the works of D. Ricardo, the dynamic processes of the structure of the economy were considered in connection with the problems of labor and profit, and the topics of research by M. Friedman and A. Marshall are devoted to the structure and dynamics of economic development [3]. Research by S. Yu. Glazyev [4], A. G. Granberg [5], Yu. V. Yakovets [6] and E. G. Yasin [7] reveal the features

of structural processes, the mechanism of economic transformation and methodological problems of forecasting structural dynamics in modern conditions.

A generalization of the scientific views of various schools allows us to conclude that the development of the regional economy will depend on the policy of choosing structure-forming elements and the maximum use of their potential, which will ensure the sustainable development of regions in the future.

As in other countries, spatial development is one of the main directions of economic policy in Uzbekistan. Effective management of sustainable development of subsystems of the national economy, in turn, contributes to sustainable growth of the welfare of society. Consequently, the process of sustainable development of the regional economy should be adequate to multi-aspect regional factors.

Based on these goals, in the period 2000-2022 and to this day, the government of the country has been implementing global measures aimed at reforming the economy of the country and its regions. In particular, during this period, reforms were carried out to modernize and diversify regional industry, improve production and social infrastructure, and programs for localizing the regional economy, liberalizing the banking and financial sector and fiscal policy were adopted and implemented, which ensured sustainable growth of the economy of the country's regions.

Overall, for 2000–2022, the accumulated real growth of the GRP of the regions had positive values in all regions and varied from 2.4 times in the Navoi region (the lowest growth of GRP for the analyzed period) to 6.7 times in Tashkent. During this period, the growth of Uzbekistan's GDP was 4.3 times.

High values of GDP growth in the country during the analyzed period were achieved by Andijan region (5.4 times), Samarkand (4.9 times), Jizzakh (4.9 times) and Tashkent city (6.7 times). The remaining regions in terms of the growth rates of accumulated GRP were low compared to the growth of the country's GDP in 2000–2022.

It should be noted that, in general, during the analyzed period, all regions of Uzbekistan had positive economic growth, which, in turn, ensured the growth of the country's economy. However, along with the growth of the economy, the differentiation of the regions of Uzbekistan by the level of economic development has significantly increased.

The growth of regional differentiation was caused by the fact that the regions had different levels of economic growth, i.e. in some regions economic growth was high, while in others it was moderate. The differentiation of regions by level of economic development can be justified by the economic policy conducted in these regions, which determines the types of economic growth.

The economic growth of regions, based on their factors, is divided into intensive and extensive types of economic growth. The results of the analysis show that in the group of regions that achieved the highest growth rates of GRP in 2000-2022 (Tashkent city - 5.7 times, Jizzakh region - 4.5 times, Andijan region - 4.1 times, the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 4.1 times, Samarkand region - 4.0 times,

Namangan region - 3.9 times and Surkhandarya region - 3.7 times), the main determinants of economic growth were industry and services.

Among the regions that have achieved the highest rates of GRP growth, in the Jizzakh, Samarkand and Surkhandarya regions, one of the main determinants of economic growth is the agricultural sector, which has a downward trend. The service sector dominates in the formation of economic growth in these regions. The group of regions that have achieved moderate and low rates of economic growth of GRP compared to the accumulated growth of the country's GDP (3.6 times) during the analyzed period includes Khorezm (3.6 times), Bukhara (3.4 times), Kashkadarya (2.9 times), Tashkent (3.1 times), Syrdarya (2.9 times), Fergana (2.7 times) and Navoi (2.2 times) regions.

Regions where the main determinant of economic growth was the agricultural sector had the lowest or moderate rates of economic growth of GRP over the analyzed period. The lowest rate of GRP growth over the analyzed period was in Navoi region (2.2 times), where the contribution of the agricultural sector to the growth of GRP is 49.7%.

However, the high growth rates of GRP for the analyzed period do not fully reflect the socio-economic situation of the regions, since here special attention should be paid to the quality of economic growth in the form of such indicators as GRP per capita, which generally indicates the distribution of the formed capital in the region during the year, which, in turn, indicates the well-being of the population as a result of socio-economic activity. Taking into account the current high growth rates and differences in the growth rates of regional economies as a whole for the period 2000-2022, it can be said that in terms of GRP per capita in comparable prices, the formation of regions will have certain shifts.

Thus, in 2022, compared to 2000, the following regions had high indicators in terms of GRP per capita: Tashkent city - 92.2 thousand soums (1st place), Syrdarya - 37.4 thousand soums (2 nd place), Tashkent region - 35.8 thousand soums (3 nd place). During this period, such regions as Bukhara (4th place in 2022 versus 7th in 2000), Jizzakh (5th place in 2022 versus 8 th in 2000), Andijan (7 th place in 2022 versus 13 th in 2000) and Samarkand (10 th place in 2000 2022 versus 11th place in 2000).

The analysis of trends in the socio-economic development of the regions of Uzbekistan for 2000-2022 shows significant differences between them, all regions of Uzbekistan had positive economic growth, but the differentiation of the regions of Uzbekistan by the level of economic development also grew. The gap between the maximum and minimum values of GRP per capita increased over the analyzed period from 2.3 times in 2000 to 4.7 times in 2022. During the analysis of the contribution of industries to the growth of the regional economy, it was revealed that in some regions the contribution of industry, agriculture and services to economic growth is low, although they have huge growth potential in this area. Such regions as Kashkadarya, Navoi, Tashkent and Fergana regions, although they have huge natural resource potential, lag significantly behind the average russian indicator of industrial production growth.

Analysis of the dynamics of regional development showed that the reasons for the incomplete use of the existing potential opportunities of regions in the development of their economic sectors are rooted in the existing low levels of transformation of the achieved structural changes into qualitative indicators of regional economic growth. This has led to some regions lagging behind other regions in terms of economic growth rates, despite obvious structural shifts in the sectoral structure of the economy.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN'S FEARS IN THE FORMATION OF SOCIAL PHOBIA IN YOUNG PEOPLE

Abstract: *The influence of the family on the formation of social phobia and various aspects of interaction within the family are reflected in the attitude of young people to family life. In addition, the importance of parents in raising a child and their role in this is determined. The formation of various personal qualities of the child, including the role that determines the characteristics of interpersonal relationships, becomes important. The article analyzes the literature on the psychological factors of the influence of the family environment on the formation of social phobia in young people.*

Key words: *family, values, social phobia, interpersonal relationships, institution, family environment.*

Introduction (introduction). Specific features of parents' relationship with the child during childhood, in particular, parents conveying a certain idea to the child, it is necessary to create a psychological space for the formation of his personality and development. Behaving in difficult situations, recognizing the emotional context and the corresponding emotional response can contribute to or prevent the formation of social phobia**.**

Very young children do not yet understand instructions and prohibitions, and do not get caught because they do not perceive danger. When we constantly use bullying as a weapon, we raise our children to be fearful, insecure, or emotional. If we don't want our child to grow up with low self-confidence, we need to know how to keep a balance. A habit inherited from our parents and previous generations is a method of intimidation. Unfortunately, many people do not know how harmful this method is to the child's psyche and future life. There are certain psychological reasons behind children's bullying aggression. Before scaring, it is necessary to study the reasons for the child's capriciousness.

Literature review. According to Z.Freud, the famous founder of psychoanalysis, the basis of fear and phobias is psychological trauma received during childhood. Inability to act on unconscious impulses (Id) due to psychological protection by (Ego) leads to phobias. Z. Freud emphasized that phobias can disappear and worsen and develop under favorable conditions. Another representative of psychoanalysis, A. Adler, believed that phobias appear as a result of an inferiority complex in childhood. He attributed the leading role in the emergence of phobias to family relationships. Representatives of neo-Freudianism (K. Horney, H. S. Sullivan) believed that the cause of phobias is the wrong relationship between mother and child, in particular, the lack of maternal love and affection.

With the help of fear, we try to focus the child's attention on a certain thing, and we do not even think about whether this is harmful to the child's mental state or not. cosmic, contagious. Fear has become as real as human existence today. What are people afraid of? Of course, each person's unique reasons for experiencing fear can be infinitely varied. Fear is an emotion that provides us with a danger signal. In this case, we will immediately turn on our caution mode. Therefore, it is not necessary to completely exclude fear from the point of view of education for the normal development of emotional intelligence. You need to learn to channel your fear. If a parent scares a child, obedience is guaranteed. But the trauma remains in the child's psychology.

Every child experiences many fears, many of which are unfounded. Some fears are temporary, others are instinctive, mostly innate, for example, fear of the dark, fear of heights, etc. But there are several categories of fear that appear in the process of bullying by parents. In some situations, when you can't talk, you need to act very quickly. We think fear is the only thing that will help. For example, if a child steps into the path of a car, it should be emphasized that it is dangerous and that this will lead to scary consequences.

Research methodology. In the works of the authors of the first half of the 20th century, there is a trend of chronic development of fears and phobias, which tend to increase symptoms and develop complications. Fear is a natural and necessary emotion when faced with danger. The emergence of the instinct of self-preservation in the event of a threat to human life is carried out through the feeling of fear. Fear causes forces to be concentrated and directed. As a result of fear, the speed of thinking and decision-making of the brain increases. Attention is concentrated, ways out of a problematic situation are sought. The absence of fear is the inability to assess risk. Loss of risk perception is the inability to perceive a potential risk.

As a result of fear, anxiety, trembling, weakness, lethargy and immobility arise. This condition leads to disturbances in the balance of nervous activity, resulting in hysterics and inability to move. Inability to assess the situation correctly causes feelings of helplessness and defeat, which leads to the decision to give up fighting. The state of a person in a frenzy is contagious to others. A person who is unable to think straight will be thrown into a frenzy, and driven by a sense of self-preservation, will cry out, "Save your life!" begins to make decisions under the slogan. These people cannot think, on the contrary, they are guided by the instinct to save their lives and cannot respond to their actions. Fighting panic is a very difficult task, which can only be done by people with a very strong will. These people are not only able to control their own actions, but also have the strength to control others in difficult situations.

At the same time, the influence of the family on the formation of social phobia and various aspects of interactions within the family have not been studied in practice. In addition, the importance of parents in the upbringing of a child and their role in the formation of various personal qualities of a child, including the role that determines the characteristics of interpersonal relations, have been repeatedly

mentioned below. mentioned by scientists (L.S. Vegotsky, K. Rogers, K. Horney, A.A. Leontiev, A.N. Leontiev, I.S. Kon.

This shows that the characteristics of the parents' relationship with the child during childhood, in particular, the communication of a certain idea by the parents to the child, it is necessary to create a psychological space for the formation of his personality and development. Behaving in difficult situations, recognizing the emotional context and the corresponding emotional response can contribute to or prevent the formation of social phobia.

Conclusion and suggestions. Raising a child and developing a child's mind is a long process that requires patience and satisfaction from parents. Regular use of fear as an educational tool causes the child to avoid conversations with adults and lack courage. Now think about why communication, public speaking courses and motivators are so much needed these days. These are the complications of the trauma caused by fear at one time.

In addition to psychological trauma, which includes fear, the child receives a number of hidden disease complexes. This greatly complicates its further development. Even in adulthood, it affects academic and work success. In addition, the feeling of mistrust of the surrounding people increases: first of all, to parents, and then to the whole world. Fear causes reactions (diseases) such as enuresis, stuttering, or nail biting. These are naturally the result of such "educational" methods.

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NASOS STANSIYALARNI MASTERSCADA DASTURI ORQALI MASOFADAN BOSHQARISH VA UNING TAHLILI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola MasterSCADA dasturi orqali nasos stansiyalarni masofadan boshqarish mavzusiga bag'ishlangan. Dastur yuqori darajada avtomatlashtirilgan funktsiyalarga ega bo'lib, texnik jarayonlarni o'rganish va optimallashtirishga yordam berishi orqali foydalanuvchi texnologik jarayonlarni bir qatorda boshqarishi mumkin. Maqolada MasterSCADAning shu kabi afzalliklari va imkoniyatlari haqida umumiy ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *nasos stansiya, texnologik jarayon, MasterSCADA*

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REMOTE CONTROL OF PUMPING STATIONS THROUGH THE MASTERSCADA PROGRAM AND ITS ANALYSIS

Abstract. *This article is devoted to the topic of remote control of pumping stations through the MasterSCADA program. The program has highly automated functions, and by helping to study and optimize technical processes, the user can control technological processes in a series. The article provides an overview of similar advantages and capabilities of MasterSCADA.*

Keywords: *pumping station, technological process, MasterSCADA*

MasterSCADA dasturi texnologik jarayonlarni masofadan boshqarish uchun mo'ljallangan mahsulotlar to'plamidir. Bu dastur texnik jarayonlarni monitoring qilish, boshqarish va nazorat qilish imkoniyatini beradi.

Dasturda ma'lumotlar vizual ko'rinishda namoyish etiladi va foydalanuvchilar uchun aniq va sodda interfeys mavjud. Bu interfeys orqali foydalanuvchilar texnik jarayonlarni monitoring qilishi, ma'lumotlarni analiz qilishi va kerakli ishlar uchun kerakli harakatlarni amalga oshirishi mumkin.

MasterSCADA dasturi xavfsizlik va ishonchlilikni ta'minlash maqsadida maxsus xavfsizlik tizimlari bilan integratsiya qilingan. Bu tizimlar texnik

jarayonlarni hujjatlashtirish, ma’lumotlar himoyalash va hujjatlarni saqlash imkoniyatini beradi.[11]

Texnologik jarayonlarni MasterSCADA dasturi orqali masofadan boshqarish ketma-ketligi quyidagi bosqichlardan iborat bo’lishi mumkin:

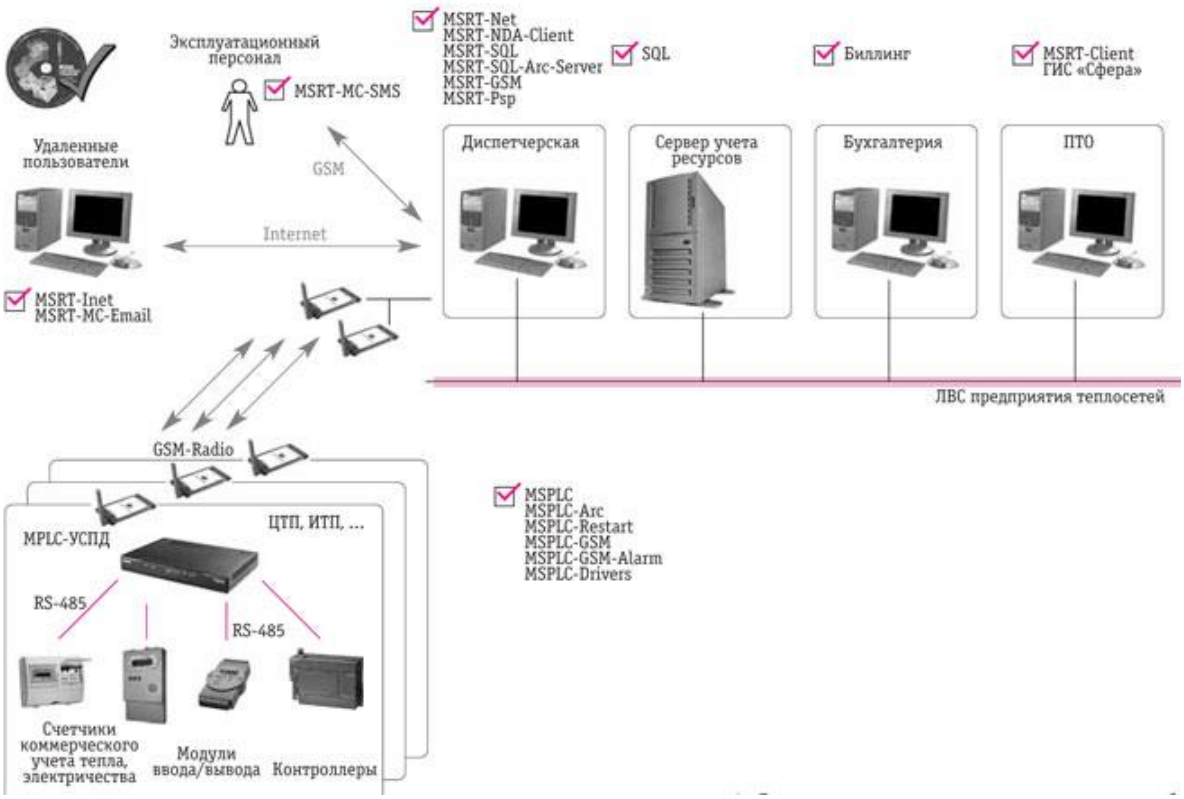
- Ma’lumotlar olish: Texnik jarayonlar, sensorlar va qurilmalar orqali ma’lumotlar olinadi va MasterSCADA dasturiga uzatiladi.
- Ma’lumotlar tarqatish: Olingan ma’lumotlar dasturga tarqatiladi va vizual ko’rinishda namoyish etiladi.
- Monitoring va nazorat: Foydalanuvchilar texnik jarayonlarni monitoring qilishi, holatini nazorat qilishi va kerakli harakatlarni amalga oshirishi mumkin.
- Analiz va optimallashtirish: Dastur ma’lumotlarni analiz qiladi va foydalanuvchilarga texnik jarayonlarning faoliyatini optimallashtirish uchun tavsiyalar beradi.
- Avtomatlashtirish: MasterSCADA dasturi avtomatik ravishda kerakli harakatlarni amalga oshirishi mumkin, shunday qilib, belgilangan sharoitda avtomatik ravishda buyruqlar berishi va amallarni bajarishi mumkin.
- Xavfsizlik: Dastur xavfsizlik tizimlari bilan integratsiya qilingan bo’lib, texnik jarayonlarni hujjatlashtirish, ma’lumotlar himoyalash va hujjatlarni saqlash imkoniyatini beradi.

Real-time monitoring: MasterSCADA dasturi texnik jarayonlarning faoliyatini real vaqtida kuzatib borishi imkoniyatiga ega bo’lib, foydalanuvchilarga tezroq reagirovchi bo’lish imkoniyatini beradi.

Umumiy ravishda, MasterSCADA dasturi texnologik jarayonlarni masofadan boshqarish uchun keng imkoniyatlarga ega bo’lgan yaxshi yechimdir. Bu dastur texnik jarayonlarni samarali boshqarish va optimallashtirishga yordam beradi va foydalanuvchilarga tezroq va aniq ma’lumotlar olish imkoniyatini beradi.

Klassik SCADA tizimlari sarlavhada ko’rsatilgan tizimlarni yaratish uchun juda mos keladi. Faqat bitta kichik muammo bor-bunday tizimlarning aksariyatida Dual-up yoki uyali aloqa kanallari, to’liq aloqa moslamalari funktsiyalariga ega boshqaruv dasturlari, murakkab hisobot generatorlari va kutubxonalar orqali xatolarga chidamli aloqa uchun tayyor echimlar mavjud emas.tijorat moliyaviy hisobot arxivlari, tijorat hisoblagichlari va o’qish kompyuterlariga kirish. Ammo bu bunday tizimlardagi odatiy vazifalar.

SCADA tizimlaridan foydalanishning asosiy afzalligi bitta dasturda barcha turdagi resurslarni hisobga olishni birlashtirish qobiliyatidir. Boshqa tomondan, afsuski, foydalanuvchini ko’p qirraliligi va ochiqligi bilan o’ziga jalb qiladigan universal SCADA tizimlari bunday tizimlar uchun deyarli funktsional va me’moriy jihatdan ixtisoslashgan yechimlarga ega emas, bu esa loyihalarni yaratish uchun asossiz katta xarajatlarga olib keladi.



1-rasm. **Masofaviy ob'ektlar resurslarini jo'natish va hisobga olish**

Odatda, bunday tizimlar bitta Markaziy boshqaruv xonasiga ega bo'lib, ular bilan aloqa ko'pincha GSM, GPRS, radiokanal tarmoqlari orqali amalga oshiriladigan ko'plab hududiy taqsimlangan ma'lumotlarni yig'ish yoki boshqarish tugunlari bilan suhbatlashadi. Ba'zan bu dispetcherlik xonasi zaxiralanadi, ba'zi hollarda to'plangan ma'lumotlar yuqori arxiv serveriga uzatiladi, katta tizimlarda ikki darajali tuzilma mavjud bo'lib, u yerda yuqori darajadagi dispetcherlik bo'ysunuvchi tizimlar bilan suhbatlashadi. Ushbu variantlarning barchasi MasterSCADA-ga asoslangan tizimlarning standart tuzilmalari bo'lib, loyihani yaratishda deyarli hech qanday kuch talab etilmaydi.

Keling, pastdan yuqoriga — ma'lumotlarni yig'ish boshqaruvchisining imkoniyatlaridan boshlaylik.

Master PLC- ochiq arxitekturali kontrollerlarga asoslangan USPD

MasterSCADA tarkibiga kiruvchi ochiq arxitekturali kontrollerlar uchun MasterPLC ijro etuvchi tizimi dos, Windows CE, Linux, Windows, Ecos operatsion tizimlari bilan tanlangan har qanday apparat platformalarida barcha funksiyalarini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Ushbu shartlarga javob beradigan kontrollerlar ro'yxati juda keng: Adam, Teson MFC (MFC3000), Teconic p06, TCM410, Wincon (Winpack), I8000, I7188, Moxa7408 (7420), Aries PLC100 (150), Trei va boshqalar... Master PLC-ning asosiy funktsiyalarini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Dasturlash imkoniyatlari:

- *FB texnologik tilida dasturlash;*
- *boshqaruv rejimini to'xtatmasdan dasturlarni issiq yuklash;*

- *kutubxonalari-100 FB dan ortiq, shu jumladan tartibga solish, dasturiy-mantiqiy boshqarish (bosqichli dastur — siklogramma), ikki pozitsiyali aktuatorlarni boshqarish;*
- *MasterSCADA-da ishlaydigan vizual qismdan (dinamik belgi, boshqaruv oynasi, holat xabarlari, kirishni boshqarish) va kontrollerdagi algoritmik FB dan iborat vizual FB. Ularning orasidagi aloqa avtomatik, sozlashni talab qilmaydi;*
- *bepul formulali hisoblash, shu jumladan bir necha o'nlab funktsiyalardan iborat kutubxona. Shartli hisoblash (agar-keyin-aks holda);*
- *kutubxonalarni kengaytirish uchun ochiq interfeyslar.*

Aloqa imkoniyatlari:

- *Pastki va yuqori darajalar o'rtasida ichki aloqalarni o'rnatmasdan vertikal-integral tizim;*
- *RS232/RS485, Ethernet, GSM orqali yuqori darajadagi aloqa;*
- *MasterSCADA bilan aloqa kanalini zaxiralash;*
- *Boshqa SCADA (RS232/RS485, Ethernet, GSM)bilan foydalanish uchun opc server;*
- *Dasturlashsiz tashqi aqlli qurilmalar bilan ma'lumot almashish uchun universal konfiguratsiya qilinadigan drayver;*
- *Mejkontroller aloqasi;*
- *Modbus-ni qo'llab-quvvatlash (Master/Slave) har qanday ketma-ket boshqaruvchi portida;*
- *DCON protokolini qo'llab-quvvatlash (i7xxx modullari) har qanday ketma-ket boshqaruvchi portida;*
- *Ochiq drayver interfeysi;*
- *Bir qator mashhur kontrollerlar (Danfoss ECL), tijorat kompyuterlari (mantiq), elektr hisoblagichlari (Merkuriy-230), impuls hisoblagichlari (Pulsar) va boshqalar uchun drayverlar to'plami (shu jumladan arxivlarni o'qish).;*
- *Portdan portga shaffof aloqa kanali;*
- *Zaxira aloqa kanali (GSM)orqali ma'lumotni yuqori darajaga boshlang'ich uzatish;*
- *SMS orqali xabarlar va ma'lumotlarni uzatish;*
- *Tizimda avtomatik vaqtni sinxronlashtirish.*

Ishonchliligini oshirish vositalari:

- *tezkor qayta ishga tushirish;*
- *kontrollerlarni takrorlash;*
- *maxsus algoritmlar ("3 dan 2");*

Arxivlash funktsiyasi:

- foydalanuvchi dasturi sikli bilan kontroller tempda arxivlash;
- aktuatorlarni almashtirish jurnallarini boshqarish moslamasida yozish;
- "avariya surati" kabi maxsus arxivlarni boshqarish moslamasida yozish;

- ulangan tashqi qurilmalar (hisoblagichlar va boshqalar) arxivlarining yagona arxiviga ulanish;
- arxivlarni bir nechta yuqori darajadagi kirish-chiqish serverlariga o'tkazish;

Yana bir bor asosiy narsani ta'kidlaymiz: MasterPLC-bu MasterSCADA-ning ajralmas qismi bo'lib, u boshqaruvchi o'zgaruvchilarini tizimning boshqaruv qismi loyihasi bilan aloqasini o'rnatishni talab qilmaydi. Butun tizim bitta loyiha sifatida ishlab chiqilgan. Har bir parametr yoki hujjat loyihada bir marta yaratiladi, shundan so'ng ular butun tizimda mavjud bo'ladi.

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PERSONALIZED PATHWAYS: ENHANCING MATHEMATICS EDUCATION FOR ECONOMICS STUDENTS

Annotation: *This article explores the potential of designing individualized educational trajectories in mathematics education tailored for students majoring in economics. It examines the integration of relevant economic mathematical applications, constructivist pedagogies, psychological theories, and digital technologies to create tailored educational experiences. A comprehensive literature review highlights the importance of customizing instruction based on students' mathematical and economic analysis abilities, learning styles, and academic goals. The role of teacher beliefs, formative assessments, and collaborative learning is also emphasized in enhancing individualized learning experiences for economics majors. This research contributes to the evolving discourse on personalized learning in mathematics by offering strategies that are adaptive, contextually relevant, and responsive to the diverse needs of economics students. The findings point to the importance of incorporating real-world economic problems and modeling as a key strategy in aligning mathematics education with the professional trajectories of economics students.*

Keywords: *individualized educational trajectories, economics education, mathematical economics, personalized learning, differentiated instruction, digital technology, formative assessment, teacher beliefs, collaborative learning.*

Introduction

The landscape of higher education is undergoing a significant transformation, marked by a shift towards more personalized learning pathways that cater to the diverse needs of students across various disciplines. This shift is particularly critical in fields like economics, where mathematical proficiency is not just an academic requirement but a practical tool for understanding and solving real-world economic problems. Economics students must be able to apply mathematical concepts such as calculus, algebra, statistics, and optimization to analyze markets, make data-driven decisions, and develop economic models. As global economies become increasingly data-driven and interconnected, the ability to effectively utilize mathematical tools becomes a defining characteristic of a successful economics graduate.

In countries like Uzbekistan, recent reforms in the educational system have highlighted the need to modernize teaching methods, particularly through personalized educational approaches. Legislative initiatives such as the Republic of Uzbekistan Law on Education and the Presidential Decree on the Development of the Higher Education System (2030) emphasize the importance of creating individualized educational trajectories that adapt to the specific needs of students, preparing them to meet the demands of an evolving global marketplace. For

economics students, the traditional one-size-fits-all approach to mathematics education is increasingly being recognized as inadequate. Instead, there is a growing acknowledgment that personalized learning paths are essential to fostering deeper understanding, encouraging student initiative, and promoting the practical application of mathematical concepts to economic challenges.

Central to the concept of individualized learning in mathematics is the integration of both pedagogical and psychological principles tailored to the specific needs of students. Research in educational psychology consistently demonstrates that learning outcomes are significantly enhanced when instructional strategies are customized to align with individual learning styles, cognitive capabilities, and motivational levels (Smith & Ragan, 2005; Jonassen & Grabowski, 1993). For economics students, the abstract nature of mathematical concepts such as differential equations, linear programming, and econometric models can present unique challenges. However, by adapting the curriculum to reflect the cognitive profiles and learning preferences of students, educators can create a more engaging and effective learning environment. This approach not only improves academic performance but also enhances the retention of mathematical skills, which are crucial for solving complex economic problems.

In addition to tailoring instruction to individual needs, the integration of real-world economic problems into the mathematics curriculum can significantly improve students' ability to apply abstract concepts to practical situations. Traditional mathematics education often focuses heavily on theoretical problem sets, which may not fully prepare economics students for the types of challenges they will face in their professional careers. By incorporating case studies, economic data analysis, and scenario-based learning into mathematics courses, educators can help students make the connection between mathematical theory and economic practice. This alignment with real-world applications makes mathematics more relevant and meaningful for economics students, enhancing their engagement and motivation to learn.

Another key element in the development of personalized learning trajectories is the shift towards learner-centered pedagogical models, which emphasize active learning, critical thinking, and the practical application of knowledge (Freire, 1970; Vygotsky, 1978). These models align with the demands of economics education, where students must not only understand mathematical theory but also apply it in a dynamic and often unpredictable economic environment. Learner-centered approaches encourage students to take ownership of their learning, promoting independence and fostering the critical thinking skills necessary for economic analysis. This approach also allows educators to adapt their teaching strategies in response to the individual progress and challenges faced by students, providing a more supportive and responsive learning experience.

The urgency of implementing individualized educational trajectories in mathematics for economics majors is further underscored by the rapid technological advancements and digital transformation of education in the 21st century. The

proliferation of e-learning platforms, digital tools, and online resources has created unprecedented opportunities for personalized education, allowing students to access tailored learning materials and assessments that adapt to their individual learning styles and needs (Bates, 2015; Siemens, 2014). For students majoring in economics, this means access to a wide range of resources, from interactive simulations that model economic phenomena to adaptive learning platforms that adjust the difficulty of mathematical problems based on student performance. These digital tools enable students to engage with mathematical concepts at their own pace, deepening their understanding of the subject matter while providing flexibility for students from diverse backgrounds with varying levels of preparedness.

However, while technology offers significant benefits in terms of personalization and flexibility, it also presents challenges, particularly in ensuring equitable access to these digital resources. Not all students have the same access to high-quality internet or cutting-edge technology, particularly in regions with limited infrastructure. This digital divide can exacerbate existing inequalities in education, making it crucial for educational institutions and policymakers to ensure that all students, regardless of their socioeconomic background, have access to the tools and resources necessary for success in a digital learning environment (Selwyn, 2014). Additionally, the integration of technology into mathematics education must be carefully managed to maintain the quality and integrity of the educational experience. Digital learning tools should complement, rather than replace, the essential elements of human interaction, mentorship, and collaborative learning that are critical to developing a deep understanding of mathematical concepts.

In the context of mathematics education for economics students, the role of technology in supporting individualized learning trajectories is particularly valuable. Interactive platforms can allow students to explore economic models, test hypotheses using real-world data, and engage in simulations that mirror the complexities of global markets. These platforms can also offer personalized feedback and adaptive assessments, helping students identify areas for improvement and providing targeted support where needed. By leveraging technology in this way, educators can create a more dynamic and engaging learning environment that caters to the unique needs of economics students while preparing them for the demands of the modern workforce.

In conclusion, the evolving educational landscape presents both opportunities and challenges for the implementation of individualized educational trajectories in mathematics, particularly for economics majors. As the demands of the global economy continue to shift towards data-driven decision-making and quantitative analysis, it is essential for higher education institutions to equip economics students with the mathematical tools and skills they need to succeed. By adopting personalized learning approaches that integrate pedagogical, psychological, and technological innovations, educators can create more effective, engaging, and relevant learning experiences. This article seeks to explore the opportunities and challenges associated with these individualized learning trajectories, offering

insights into how mathematics education for economics majors can be effectively designed and implemented in an increasingly digital and interconnected world.

Literature Review

The concept of individualized learning trajectories in mathematics education is rooted in a rich body of research and theoretical frameworks that span several decades. Central to this concept is the theory of constructivism, which posits that learners construct knowledge through their experiences and interactions with the world (Piaget, 1972; Vygotsky, 1978). Constructivism emphasizes the learner's active role in the learning process, advocating for teaching methods that are learner-centered and adaptive to individual needs (Bruner, 1966). In mathematics education, this approach has been shown to significantly enhance conceptual understanding and problem-solving skills (Boaler, 2016; National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 2000). Studies have also highlighted the importance of differentiating instruction based on learners' mathematical abilities, learning styles, and prior knowledge (Tomlinson, 1999; Sousa, 2008). This body of research underscores the need for educational strategies that are not one-size-fits-all but are instead tailored to the unique characteristics and needs of each student.

The second pillar of the literature on individual educational trajectories in mathematics revolves around the psychological aspects of learning. Cognitive theories, such as those proposed by Bandura (1977) and Dweck (2006), emphasize the importance of self-efficacy and growth mindset in the learning process. These theories suggest that students' beliefs about their abilities significantly impact their motivation, effort, and ultimately, their academic achievement. In mathematics, where anxiety and fixed mindsets can be particularly prevalent and detrimental, fostering a growth mindset and a positive attitude towards learning is critical (Boaler, 2016; Dweck, 2008). Additionally, the role of emotional intelligence in learning mathematics has gained attention, with research indicating that emotional factors can significantly influence mathematical understanding and performance (Mayer & Salovey, 1997; Pekrun, Goetz, Titz, & Perry, 2002). Understanding these psychological factors is essential for designing educational trajectories that not only impart mathematical knowledge but also build confidence, resilience, and a lifelong love for learning.

The significance of assessment in shaping individual learning trajectories also warrants attention. Traditional assessment methods often fail to capture the nuances of individual learning processes, especially in mathematics (Black & Wiliam, 1998; Stiggins, 2002). However, emerging research advocates for formative assessment strategies that are more aligned with personalized learning. Such strategies include continuous feedback, self-assessment, and peer-assessment, which not only provide insights into students' understanding but also promote self-regulation and reflection (Sadler, 1989; Wiliam, 2011). Wiggins and McTighe (2005) emphasize the role of 'backward design' in curriculum planning, where learning objectives are set first, and assessments are designed to align with these objectives. This approach ensures that assessments are more meaningful and closely tied to students' individual

learning goals, thereby facilitating a deeper understanding and mastery of mathematical concepts.

Furthermore, the emotional and psychological well-being of students is increasingly recognized as a crucial factor in effective learning, particularly in challenging subjects like mathematics. Research by Hembree (1990) and Ashcraft (2002) highlights the impact of math anxiety on students' performance and attitudes towards mathematics. Addressing this issue requires a holistic approach that goes beyond cognitive understanding to include emotional support and stress reduction techniques (Pekrun et al., 2002; Ramirez & Beilock, 2011). Educators are thus encouraged to adopt teaching practices that not only convey mathematical knowledge but also foster a positive and supportive learning environment. This could involve integrating mindfulness practices, encouraging collaborative learning, and creating a classroom culture where mistakes are viewed as opportunities for growth (Dweck, 2006; Jensen, 2007). Such practices can help mitigate anxiety and build resilience, thereby enhancing students' engagement and success in mathematics.

The interplay between teacher beliefs and practices and their impact on individual learning trajectories in mathematics is a critical area of exploration. Teachers' perceptions and attitudes towards mathematics significantly influence their teaching methods and, consequently, student learning outcomes (Philipp, 2007; Thompson, 1992). Research by Stipek, Givvin, Salmon, and MacGyver (2001) illustrates that teachers who possess a deep understanding of mathematics and a positive attitude towards the subject are more likely to implement effective teaching strategies that cater to diverse learning needs. Additionally, teachers' beliefs about intelligence and learning, as influenced by Dweck's mindset theory (2006), can shape the classroom environment, either fostering a growth mindset or reinforcing fixed mindsets among students. Educators who embrace a growth mindset are more likely to encourage exploration, embrace errors as learning opportunities, and adapt their teaching to meet individual student needs (Rattan, Good, & Dweck, 2012). Thus, professional development programs that focus on enhancing teachers' content knowledge in mathematics, along with their pedagogical skills and understanding of mindset theories, are essential for creating effective individualized learning trajectories.

Another critical aspect in the literature is the role of collaborative learning in enhancing individual educational trajectories in mathematics. Collaborative learning, as opposed to traditional competitive or individualistic learning environments, has been shown to improve students' understanding of mathematics and their attitudes towards the subject (Johnson & Johnson, 2009; Slavin, 1996). This approach aligns with Vygotsky's social constructivism theory (1978), which emphasizes the importance of social interaction in cognitive development. In a collaborative setting, students are encouraged to articulate their thoughts, challenge each other's ideas, and build upon each other's understanding, thereby fostering deeper comprehension and problem-solving skills (Palincsar, 1998; Webb, 1989). Research by Boaler and Staples (2008) demonstrates that when students engage in

collaborative problem-solving, they develop a more conceptual understanding of mathematics, as opposed to merely procedural knowledge. Furthermore, collaborative learning environments are conducive to addressing diverse learning needs, as they allow for the sharing of different perspectives and strategies, thus catering to a range of cognitive abilities and learning styles. The integration of collaborative learning strategies into mathematics education is, therefore, a key consideration for educators aiming to design individualized yet inclusive learning trajectories.

Methodology

Research Design

This study employs a mixed-methods research design to comprehensively understand the pedagogical and psychological aspects of individual educational trajectories in mathematics. By integrating both quantitative and qualitative approaches, the research aims to gather a broad range of data to analyze trends, patterns, and individual experiences. The quantitative aspect involves a survey distributed among mathematics educators and students in higher education institutions across Uzbekistan, aiming to gauge current practices, perceptions, and challenges related to personalized learning paths. The qualitative component includes in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with educators, students, and curriculum developers to capture detailed insights and personal narratives that quantitative methods might overlook. This dual approach ensures a robust and nuanced understanding of the subject matter, enabling the formulation of comprehensive strategies for implementing individualized learning trajectories.

Participants and Sampling

The study targets a diverse group of participants to ensure a wide representation of perspectives and experiences in mathematics education. The quantitative survey will be distributed to approximately 300 mathematics teachers and 600 students from various higher education institutions across Uzbekistan. Participants will be selected using stratified random sampling to ensure representation from different types of institutions, including universities, colleges, and technical schools. For the qualitative component, around 30 educators and 30 students will be selected for in-depth interviews, and an additional 6 focus groups (each comprising 5-7 individuals) will be conducted. The participants for the interviews and focus groups will be chosen based on their experience with and exposure to individualized learning strategies in mathematics, aiming to gather a breadth of insights and experiences.

The quantitative data will be collected through a structured online survey consisting of closed-ended questions designed to assess participants' attitudes, experiences, and perceptions regarding individual educational trajectories in mathematics. The survey will include Likert-scale items, ranking questions, and multiple-choice questions to capture a comprehensive view of the participants' perspectives. For the qualitative data, semi-structured interviews and focus groups will be conducted. The interviews will be guided by a set of open-ended questions

that encourage participants to share their experiences, challenges, and recommendations regarding personalized mathematics education. Focus groups will be designed to facilitate a dynamic discussion among participants, allowing for the exchange of ideas and collective reflections. All qualitative sessions will be recorded and transcribed for analysis.

Descriptive statistics will be employed to summarize the data, providing insights into general trends and patterns among participants (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). For example, frequency distributions and means will be calculated for responses to Likert-scale questions to understand the general attitudes towards individualized learning trajectories in mathematics. Furthermore, inferential statistics, including chi-square tests and t-tests, will be used to examine relationships and differences among various subgroups of participants, such as between educators and students or among institutions with different levels of resource availability (Field, 2013). This analytical approach will enable the identification of significant factors influencing the implementation and perception of individualized learning paths in mathematics education.

Qualitative data from interviews and focus groups will be analyzed using thematic analysis, a method for identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns within data (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The transcribed interviews and focus group discussions will be meticulously examined to identify recurring themes and narratives. For instance, educators' descriptions of successful strategies in implementing individual learning trajectories may form a theme, while students' experiences with digital learning tools might constitute another. Coding will be conducted in an iterative process, where initial codes are generated and then refined as more data is reviewed (Saldaña, 2015). This process ensures a thorough and nuanced understanding of the qualitative data, providing depth and context to the findings obtained from the quantitative analysis.

Throughout the research process, ethical considerations will be meticulously observed. Participation in the study will be voluntary, and all participants will provide informed consent. Confidentiality and anonymity of the participants will be strictly maintained, and data will be stored securely to protect participant privacy (American Psychological Association, 2010). As for limitations, the study acknowledges potential biases in self-reported data and the challenge of generalizing findings from a specific geographical context to other settings. Additionally, the varying levels of digital literacy among participants might influence their experiences with and attitudes towards technology-enhanced learning, potentially impacting the study's outcomes.

To support the research objectives with real hypothetical case studies, let's create two distinct scenarios that illustrate the practical application and outcomes of individual educational trajectories in mathematics education. These case studies will highlight how theoretical concepts and strategies can be effectively implemented in different educational settings.

Case Study 1: Urban University's Adaptive Mathematics Curriculum

Background: An urban university in Uzbekistan recently overhauled its mathematics curriculum to focus on personalized learning. The university serves a diverse student body with varying levels of preparedness in mathematics.

Implementation: The program incorporates an adaptive learning platform that uses algorithms to adjust the difficulty of problems based on individual student performance. Additionally, the curriculum includes weekly collaborative problem-solving workshops where students work in groups to apply mathematical concepts to real-world scenarios.

Outcome: Over the course of a semester, students demonstrated significant improvements in mathematical understanding, as evidenced by pre- and post-assessment scores. Surveys indicated increased student satisfaction and engagement, particularly among those who had previously struggled with mathematics.

Analysis: This case illustrates the effectiveness of combining technology with collaborative learning to create a personalized and engaging educational experience in mathematics. The adaptive platform addresses individual learning needs, while the workshops foster practical application and peer learning.

Case Study 2: Rural School's Community-Centered Mathematics Program

Background: A rural school in Uzbekistan, with limited access to advanced technological resources, implemented a community-centered approach to teaching mathematics, focusing on local cultural and practical applications.

Implementation: The program leveraged local community members, such as craftsmen and merchants, to demonstrate practical applications of mathematics. Teachers developed lesson plans that incorporated these real-life examples, making mathematics more relevant and accessible to students.

Outcome: Students showed a marked improvement in their ability to apply mathematical concepts to everyday life. The program also fostered a greater sense of community involvement in education, with increased participation from local figures.

Analysis: This case study demonstrates the potential of culturally relevant pedagogy in mathematics education. By contextualizing mathematics in the students' immediate environment and culture, the program effectively engaged students and enhanced their learning experience, even in a resource-limited setting.

These hypothetical case studies provide tangible examples of how individual educational trajectories can be tailored to different contexts, demonstrating the versatility and effectiveness of personalized approaches in mathematics education.

Discussion

The findings from this study, encompassing both quantitative and qualitative data as well as insights from hypothetical case studies, emphasize the critical role of individualized educational pathways in enhancing mathematics instruction for students majoring in economics. The successful outcomes seen in the adaptive curriculum at the urban university and the community-focused program in the rural school align closely with principles derived from constructivist learning theories. These theories underscore the necessity of contextually and culturally relevant pedagogy (Vygotsky, 1978; Ladson-Billings, 1995), which can significantly improve students' engagement and understanding in mathematics.

This study corroborates existing research advocating for personalized learning approaches in mathematics that cater to the diverse needs of students (Boaler, 2016; Tomlinson, 1999). The findings illustrate that students benefit from learning experiences that are tailored to their unique backgrounds and circumstances. Additionally, the effective integration of digital tools in the urban university case study further supports the growing body of literature promoting technology-enhanced learning in mathematics education (Roschelle et al., 2000; Bennett & Hogarth, 2009). This highlights the potential of digital resources to create more dynamic and interactive learning experiences, making complex mathematical concepts more accessible and relatable to students pursuing economics.

The practical implications of these findings extend far beyond the immediate educational contexts of Uzbekistan. For educators and policymakers, the success of the urban university's adaptive mathematics curriculum serves as a strong indicator of the transformative power of digital technologies in creating flexible and responsive learning environments. This suggests a critical need for ongoing investments in educational technology, coupled with comprehensive teacher training on effectively utilizing these resources in the classroom. Such investments can empower educators to craft learning experiences that are not only personalized but also adaptable to the evolving needs of their students.

In contrast, the rural school's approach underscores the importance of leveraging local resources and cultural contexts in educational practices, particularly in areas where technological infrastructure may be limited. This insight suggests that effective educational reform in mathematics does not solely hinge on high-tech solutions. Instead, it can thrive through community engagement and teaching methods that resonate with students' lived experiences. By fostering a connection between students' local environments and their learning, educators can enhance motivation and relevance in mathematics education.

An integral aspect that emerged from the study is the influence of teacher beliefs and practices on the successful implementation of individualized learning trajectories. The positive outcomes observed in both case studies can be partially attributed to educators who embraced a growth mindset and committed themselves to student-centered teaching practices (Dweck, 2006; Rattan et al., 2012). This finding underscores the necessity for ongoing professional development that

extends beyond mere content knowledge. Teachers must also cultivate pedagogical strategies that support individualized learning, aligning their beliefs with constructivist and culturally responsive teaching methods. This alignment is a key factor in the successful implementation of personalized learning strategies in mathematics education.

Conclusion

This study provides comprehensive insights into the pedagogical and psychological possibilities of designing individualized educational trajectories in mathematics. The integration of constructivist approaches, digital technologies, and culturally relevant pedagogy has proven effective in enhancing the overall mathematics education experience. The quantitative and qualitative analyses, bolstered by the hypothetical case studies, highlight the critical importance of personalized learning paths that are adaptable to diverse student needs and contexts. The positive outcomes observed in both urban and rural settings demonstrate the flexibility and applicability of these approaches across different educational landscapes.

The significance of this research lies in its contribution to the evolving field of mathematics education, particularly in the context of educational reforms in Uzbekistan. It showcases the potential of individualized educational trajectories not only to improve students' mathematical understanding and performance but also to foster a more inclusive and engaging learning environment. By illustrating the effectiveness of a range of strategies—from digital tools to community-based approaches—this research offers valuable guidance for educators and policymakers aiming to modernize and enhance mathematics education.

Based on the findings, it is recommended that educators and policymakers prioritize the development of adaptive learning technologies and invest in teacher training programs that emphasize personalized and culturally relevant teaching methods. Furthermore, engaging local communities in the educational process is essential, especially in resource-limited settings, to ensure that mathematics education remains relevant and accessible. For sustainable impact, policies should also support ongoing professional development for teachers, equipping them with the skills and knowledge necessary to implement individualized learning strategies effectively.

Looking ahead, future research should delve into the long-term effects of individualized learning trajectories in mathematics. Investigating how these approaches influence students' continued engagement with the subject and their career trajectories could provide critical insights into the effectiveness of personalized education. Moreover, further studies should examine the scalability of such approaches in different educational systems and cultural contexts. Additionally, exploring the integration of emerging technologies—such as artificial intelligence and virtual reality—into personalized mathematics education would be invaluable for understanding the next frontier of educational innovation. By addressing these areas, researchers can continue to build on this foundational work,

ensuring that mathematics education evolves to meet the needs of future generations.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL MILITARY HERITAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PATRIOTISM IN MILITARY PERSONNEL

Annotation. *The article presents thoughts and opinions on the significance of the national military heritage, military traditions and moral qualities of our great commanders, the courage and fortitude of the troops in ensuring the well-being of the country, defending the Motherland.*

Keywords: *situation, vigilance, cultural values, culture, spirituality, great commander, military skill, middle age, brave commanders, head of the army, security, selflessness.*

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HARBIY XIZMATCHILARNI VATANPARVARLIGINI YUKSALTIRISHDA MILLIY HARBIY MEROSNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. *Harbiy xizmatchilarning vatanparvarligini yuksaltirish borasida milliy harbiy merosning ahamiyati, buyuk sarkarda bobolarimizning jangovar an’analari, ma’naviy-axloqiy fazilatlari, qo‘shinlarning Vatan himoyasi, yurt farovonligini ta’minlashda ko‘rsatgan jasorati va matonati to‘g‘risida fikr va mulohazalar yuritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *vaziyat, ogohlik, madaniy qadriyatlar, madaniyat, ma’naviyat, buyuk sarkarda, harbiy mahorat, o‘rta asr, jasur sardorlar, lashkar boshi, xavfsizlik, jonbozlik.*

Yuzaga kelayotgan ana shunday murakkab va oqibatini oldindan aytib bo‘lmaydigan vaziyat harbiy xizmatchilarni yuqori darajadagi ogohlik hamda doimiy tayyorgarlik holatida bo‘lish bilan birga ulardagi yuksak vatanparvarlikni ham taqozo etadi. Bu, avvalo, tarixni chuqur bilish, madaniy qadriyatlarni anglash, ma’naviy merosni tushunish orqali amalga oshadi. Chunki, o‘z tarixini, madaniyatini, ma’naviyatini bilgan, tushungan va to‘g‘ri anglagan, undan ruhiy quvvat oladigan xalqni hech qanday kuch yenga olmasligi bugungi kunda yanada oydinlashmoqda. O‘zbek xalqining haqqoniy tarixini odilona o‘rganish ko‘p ming yillik boy o‘tmishimizni tadqiq etishning yaxlit konsepsiyasini aniqlab olishdan boshlanganligi, bu kelajakda ham uzluksiz davom etadigan mas’uliyatli ishga aylanganligi, bir tomondan, harbiy vatanparvarlik g‘oyalarini talqin etishning tarixiy metodologik asosini mustahkamlasa, ikkinchi tomondan, yoshlarda harbiy

vatanparvarlik tuyg‘usini shakllantirishning milliy mentalitetimizga asoslangan tizimning mustahkamlanishini ta’minlaydi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti – Qurolli Kuchlar Oliy Bosh Qo‘mondoni Sh.M.Mirziyoyev tomonidan Qurolli Kuchlar tashkil etilganining 25-yilligi munosabati bilan Vatan himoyachilariga yo‘llagan bayram tabrigida: “**Yoshlarimizni vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash bo‘yicha uzluksiz olib boriladigan ishlar biz uchun dolzarb ahamiyatga egadir”**[12] deb ta’kidlab o‘tgan.

Xalqimiz boy tarixiy, madaniy va ma’naviy merosga ega bo‘lib, ularni o‘rganish milliy o‘zligimizni anglash, ulardan samarali foydalanish fuqarolik jamiyati va huquqiy demokratik davlat barpo etish, milliy iftixor va milliy ruh hamda qadriyatlarimizni yuksaltirishning asosi hisoblanadi[13].

Sharq mutafakkirlari asosiy e’tiborlarini, bir tomondan, qo‘shinlar kuch-qudratini oshirish, ularning harbiy mahoratini yuksaltirish, mamlakat yaxlitligi va xavfsizligini saqlashga, ikkinchi tomondan, qo‘shinda ma’naviy-axloqiy va g‘oyaviy fazilatlarni tarbiyalashga qaratdilar. Allomalarimizning bu fikr-mulohazalari bugungi kunda mamlakatimiz harbiy salohiyatini mustahkamlash, harbiy xizmatchilarning jangovar shayligini oshirish va ularda yuksak insoniy fazilatlarni tarbiyalashda muhim manba bo‘lishi shubhasiz.

Buyuk sarkardalarimizning jasorati va harbiy merosi jangovar ruhni yuksaltirish omili ekanligiga o‘tmishdagi buyuk tariximiz guvoh desak ayni haqiqatni aytgan bo‘lamiz.

Qoraxoniylar davlati. O‘rta asr O‘rta Osiyo davlatlarida bo‘lgani kabi Qoraxoniylar (X asr - 1212-1213) davrida markazdagi boshqaruv tizimiga katta e’tibor berib qo‘shinga tayangan holda o‘z faoliyatini olib borgan[14]. Shuning uchun ham qoraxoniylar davrida qo‘shinga ehtiyoj baland bo‘lgan, mazkur davrdagi markaziy hokimyat boshqaruvi mavjud bo‘lgan qo‘shinni son va sifat jihatdan rivojlantirishga, takomillashtirishga, qo‘shindagi sipoh va sardorlarni ijtimoiy qo‘llab-quvvatlshga, mohir va jasur sardorlar, jangchilarni o‘z xizmatiga yarasha rag‘batlantirish masalalariga katta e’tibor qaratgan.

Qo‘shinlarning joylashish o‘rni va harakati qat’iy belgilab qo‘yilgan tartib asosida amalga oshirilgan. Unga ko‘ra, oddiy askar ***“su”*** deb nomlansa, butun qo‘shinning saf tortishi ***“cherik”*** deyilgan. Har bir harbiy qism o‘ziga yuklatilgan vazifani bajargan. Jumaladan, “haylboshi” – otliqlar to‘dasiga boshchilik qilgan, ***“yizak”*** – qo‘shinning avangardi sifatida oldinda yurgan, ***“chovush”*** – janglarda saflarni tuzatgan, osoyishtalik vaqtlarida bo‘lsa askarlarni o‘zboshimchalik bilan tinch aholiga ozor yetkazishdan saqlangan. Qo‘shinlarga yo‘l ko‘rsatib borish esa ***“qulovuz”*** zimmsida bo‘lgan.

Qoraxoniylar davlatida faoliyat yuritgan buyuk allomalardan biri Yusuf Xos Hojib lashkarboshilar xususida shunday deydi: “Olisdagi yovning vahimasidan

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qo‘rqma, aksincha, undan yaqindan voqif bo‘lib tur, shunda uning bor imkonidan xabar topasan. Dushman dag‘dag‘a qilib do‘q qilsa, bardoshli bo‘l, chekinma”[15]. Yusuf Xos Hojibning yuqoridagi fikrlari hozirgi zamon harbiy xizmatchilariga ham zarur va muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ulardagi jangovar ruhni, botirlik va sergaklikni oshiradi hamda dushmanni mohirona yakson qilishda dasturil amal bo‘ladi.

G‘aznaviylar davlati. G‘aznaviylar (962-1183) saltanati o‘z davrida byurakratik va harbiy qatlamga, shuningdek, yer aristokratiyasi va musulmon ruhoniylariga tayangan o‘rta asr Sharq davltlaridan biri bo‘lgan.

G‘aznaviylar davlatida sulton va markaziy hokimyatning asosiy tayanchi turli qabilalardan tarkib topgan ***doimiy qo‘shin*** bo‘lgan. Bular asosan *otliq qo‘shinlar* bo‘lgan, lekin ularga *piyoda otryadlar,* favqulodda holatlarda esa shaxarlik *ko‘ngillilar* va *dehqonlar* ham kirgan. G‘aznaviylar qo‘shinida turklar, seyistonliklar, hindlar, kurdlar, arablardan vakillar bo‘lgan. Buni qo‘shinlarni bir-biridan ajratish va ularni qat’iy tobelikda ushlab turishga intilish bilan izohlash mumkin. Shuni ta’kidlab o‘tish lozimki, Nozomulmulk at-Tusiy tomonidan o‘zining “Siyosatnoma” asarida qo‘shinni joylashtirish, uni boshqarish borasidagi fikrlar, hozirgi zamon armiyasida qo‘shinni boshqarish, uning jangovar marohatini oshirish, qat’iy intizomni ta’minlashda o‘zining ijobiy samarasini bermoqda.

Saljuqiylar davlati. Saljuqiylar (1038-1308) davlatida fuqarolik muassasalari bilan bir qatorda, ***“divoni ariz al-jayish”*** deb nomlangan harbiy idora ham mavjud bo‘lgan. Mazkur harbiy boshqarmaning rahbari o‘z noibiga (o‘rinbosariga) ega bo‘lgan ariz al-jaysh bo‘lgan. Divoni ariz boshqaruvning boshqa oliy organlari kabi turli viloyatlarda o‘z bo‘linmalariga ega bo‘lgan.

Saljuqiylar davlatidagi qo‘shinlardagi mashhur lashkarboshilar (isfaxsolor) va ko‘zga ko‘ringan komandirlar (amirlar) borligida ariz muhim figura bo‘lmagan. Shuningdek, u boshqa davlatlarning rasmiy boshliqlari bilan ham raqobat qila olmagan. Faqatgina yollangan arizlarning nomlarigina saljuqiylar davlati haqida ma’lumot beruvchi manbalarda saqlanib qolgan[16].

Saljuqiylar qo‘shinlarining tarkibi ham o‘sha davr musulmon davlatlari qo‘shinlariniki kabi turli qabila vakillaridan iborat bo‘lgan. Xususan, turklar, xurosonliklar va daylamiylar ko‘pchilikni tashkil etgan. O‘z davrida buyuk arab mutafakkiri Johiz ibn Bahr (taxm. 767-868 yy.) turklarning yaxshi navkarlar ekanligini, nayza otish va otda yurishda yuksak tajribaga ega bo‘lganliklarini alohida ta’kidlagan edi.

Xorazmshoxlar davlati. Xorazmshoxlar (1097-1231) o‘z davrining qudratli qo‘shiniga ega bulgan. Ular uchun bu qo‘shinlarni to‘ldirish va ta’minlash eng muhim ish bulgan. Xorazmshoxlar qo‘shini yaxshi o‘qitilgan, qurollangan, uning lashkarboshilari esa harbiy holatlarda bir necha bor jasurlik va tajribalarini namoish qilganlar.

[15] Yusuf Xoch Hojib. Qutadg‘u blig. – Toshkent: Yulduzcha, 1990. – B.57.
[16] Nizomulmulk. Siësatnoma. - Toshkent: «Adolat», 1997; Agadjanov S.A. Seldjukidы i Turkmeniya v XI-XII vv. - M., 1973.

Darhaqiqat, ma’naviy barkamol insonning ulug‘ligi uning o‘zini va atrofidagilarni yuksaklikka ko‘taradigan fazilatlarni o‘zida mujassamlashtirib, nurlantira olishidadir[17].

Xulosa o‘rinda shuni aytish joizki, o‘rta asrlardagi dastlabki mustaqil davlatlar qo‘shinlari o‘ziga xos va o‘ziga mos ravishda ravnaq topib, Vatan himoyasi, yurt farovonligini ta’min qilishda katta jonbozlik ko‘rsatishgan. Ularning ko‘rsatgan jasorati va qahramonlik harbiy xizmatchilarda vatanparvarlikni yuksaltirishga omil bo‘ladi shu sababli ularning tarixda qoldirgan harbiy merosini o‘rganish va uni hayotga tadbiq etish hozirgi davr talabi desak to‘g‘ri bo‘ladi.

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ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYMENT IN THE NAVOI REGION

Abstract. *This article analyzed indicators of the industrialized Navoi region and its labour resources, including qualitative and quantitative indicators. It also examined the factors affecting employment and the levels of correlation between them.*

Keywords. *Labour resources, correlation matrix, Navoi region, positive correlation, unemployment, migration.*

Introduction. Understanding and studying the main factors affecting the level of employment is essential to form effective management and stimulate economic growth. According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) definition of the employment rate, the employment rate measures the share of workers among the working-age population (ages 15-64), that is, persons who are employed represents the ratio of the number to the population.

According to the definition of the International Labor Organization (ILO), a person is considered employed if he worked more than one hour in a "gainful" position during the last week[18]. The employment rate measures the economy's ability to create jobs and is therefore often used in conjunction with the unemployment rate to assess the state of the labour and employment market. In general, three indicators are used to describe the labour supply in the labour market: the labour force, the employment rate, and the unemployment rate. Unlike the other two indicators, the employment rate is defined as the ratio of the number of employed people to the total working-age population.

Main part. The level of working ability is determined by the ratio of the economically active population to the total number of working-age population, and the unemployment rate is calculated as the share of the economically active population that is not employed. According to the above definitions, there is a constant relationship between these three indicators:

[18] OECD (2016), "Employment rates", in OECD Factbook 2015-2016: Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/factbook-2015-49-en.

$U + O = T - E$, where U represents the unemployed, O those who left the labour market, T the total number of the working-age population, and E the employed.

Ensuring the employment of the population is not only an urgent task of eliminating social conflicts but also a priority of regulating the income of the population. Population employment both in developed countries and countries in transition depends on structural changes in the economy, the type and nature of economic policy, the level of development of productive forces and the direction of industrial relations. Changes in the labour market constitute the main trends in the scale and dynamics of employment, the social distribution of labour and unemployment.

Ensuring employment means effective use of labour resources in microeconomic conditions. This is characterized, first of all, by the effective use of production potential and the level of development of the country's economy. Employment reflects the multifaceted and most important aspects of social life. Employment security covers the labour market. The value of the labour force in the labour market is determined by the conditions of employment, as well as the amount of wages, working conditions, education, level of professional skills and employment. The employment rate is related to the labour force needs of the country. The need for labour has a great impact on the formation of a multi-sectoral economy, and changes in the sectoral infrastructure of the economy affect the development of the market infrastructure.

Changes in labour relations affect the formation of individual and general employment in connection with the transition to market relations. Individual employment is related to the development of entrepreneurial activity. Although individual employment is characterized as a criterion of hidden unemployment, privatization of state property and new forms of ownership are associated with the development of market processes. Therefore, in all societies, providing the population with effective employment is considered as an important socio-economic and complex political task at the state level. Today, great attention is paid to the development and implementation of several employment policy measures. The transition to market relations is an objective necessity of forming a population protection system and implementing an active labour market policy. The level of population employment should correspond to the changes taking place in society. Employment is defined as a socio-economic process reflecting the development of leading factors, production factors, means of production, labour force and production forces.

The low level of employment as an acute social problem takes an important place in the application of social policy in the labour market by the state. The state determines the terms of employment and the collective agreement, while it implements technical-professional and consistent personnel training. At the expense of state subsidies, labour force mobility will be expanded, medium and small businesses will be encouraged, and entrepreneurs who create new jobs will be given

benefits. To correctly determine the level of employment in the republic, it is necessary to study the structure of employment, analyze its specific features and laws, as well as research the changes occurring in the structure of employment. The employment structure is the most important indicator of the use of labour resources in the economy. Economic reforms, structural changes, and improvement of the economic environment have a significant impact on the employment of the population. The need for structural changes in the economy is based on the current requirements of society.

Demographic factors also affect the level and structure of population employment. Demographic factors include, first of all, population size, age and sex composition, the ratio between men and women, birth rate, death rate and natural growth rate, average life expectancy, labour resources and the population's mechanical includes movement. The influence of demographic factors on the employment structure of the population is determined by the activity of the able-bodied person in the production process, the income of the individual and his family, education, specialization and professional level. In addition, this process also depends on personal qualities and living conditions. Improving the demographic situation in the market economy is the economic and social basis of every country. Because it is very difficult to consistently implement socio-economic activities without taking into account the demographic situation.

On the other hand, the qualitative and quantitative changes in the composition of labour reserves, the need for a labour force and the demographic situation require the state to regulate labour reserves, support the formation of the labour force and the effective use of these resources. In this context, the study of the demographic situation and legal changes in the labour pool are of great importance. It should be noted that the demographic policy requires the formation of targeted reproduction. Because the reproduction of labour power is not limited to the reproduction of individual labour-power. Every working-age person fills a job vacancy due to natural death or illness and creates a new workforce. But the reproduction of labour power involves overproduction not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively. In the process of work, the representatives of the labour force themselves develop, and gain practice and knowledge, the level of specialization and professionalism increases, as well as skills and work methods are improved.

Socio-economic factors also affect the level and composition of population employment. Among the social factors that affect the employment of the population are the level of education and specialization, wages, benefits, the current state of the social infrastructure, etc. In developed European countries, the development of individual human abilities is based on the general education system and professional training. In these countries, with the development of personal abilities and professional skills, a person is offered a high-paying job. At the same time, to the requirements of scientific and technical development, labour market organizers regularly re-certify jobs and personnel. It is very important to study and implement this experience in our country because it will be difficult to create an effective employment system. This system strengthens the social protection of the population.

In addition, according to the labour contract, which requires a higher qualification, the salary will be higher. Also, employees change jobs over time, choosing more complex and higher-paying jobs based on individual test results.

In the conditions of inflation and economic crisis, a decrease in wages can lead to unemployment, which, in turn, is a factor affecting the level and structure of population employment. It is known that increasing the income of the population is an important factor in economic development. Effective employment, first of all, reflects the balance between jobs and the population's need for work, which creates favourable conditions for social and economic development and takes into account the common interests of society. This is reflected in state needs and social policy. Because of the incomplete operation of enterprises, the mismatch of wages with market prices leads to open and hidden unemployment in society. Employing the population has its laws and features. Naturally, the period of transition is very different from the developed economy, and of course, employment problems in the conditions of transformation will have their characteristics.

Among the economic factors affecting the employment of the population, first of all, the territorial structure of the economy, investment and its composition. If we analyze current trends in the general structure of employment in transition countries, including the republic, it is possible to observe the tendency of the population to highly invested sectors. This is explained by the fact that the competitiveness of the products produced in these areas in the domestic and foreign markets ensures high wages. It should be noted that the formation of the labour market based on offers and demands is based on socio-economic relations between labour reserves and job holders.

One of the important factors is the impact of migration processes on the level and structure of employment. Because migration processes affect the dynamics of the labour force and the emergence of disparities between regions. In recent years, this trend has been observed in a more open form in Uzbekistan. Labour reserves, as an important component of economic resources, are used more efficiently in economic entities based on private property. Therefore, the specific characteristics of entrepreneurial activity are related to economic reserves, as well as the development of production forces. In developed countries, the employment of the working population is ensured through the labour market[19].

[19] Ровшан, Наджаф Чингиз оглу. Классификация факторов, влияющих на уровень и строение занятости / Наджаф Чингиз оглу Ровшан. — Текст : непосредственный // Молодой ученый. — 2009. — № 7 (7). — С. 113-117. — URL: https://moluch.ru/archive/7/508/ (дата обращения: 26.08.2024).

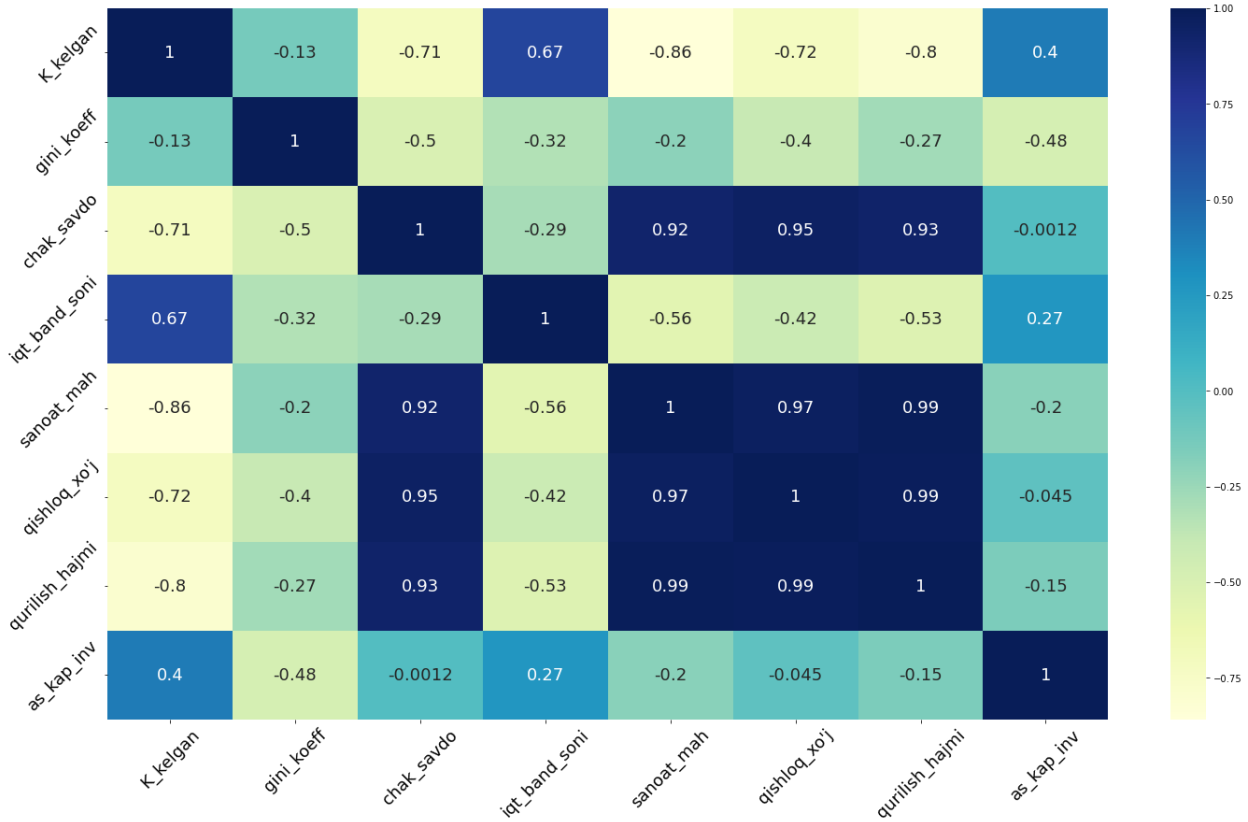

Figure 1. Correlation matrix between factors

Many traditional studies are mainly based on regression based on the mean, where the regression results only reflect the structural relationship between the data near the mean. These models are not sufficiently accurate in determining the relationship between the upstream and downstream variables. If the sample set data does not take into account the effect of unexpectedly large or very small values, the estimation results are often not stable and effective. Due to the limitations of mean regression, some scientists have switched to studying quantile regression. Compared to mean regression models, quantile regression can more accurately reflect the information in the data. Currently, the most studied quantile regression model is linear quantile regression, which assumes a linear relationship between variables and comprehensively analyzes data from different quantiles. However, as the complexity of modern data increases, the advantages and limitations of parametric quantile regression models become more apparent.

In the course of the study, as factors affecting the employed population in the Navoi region in 2010-2022, investments in fixed capital in the region, the volume of retail trade, the number of immigrants, the Gini index used to measure the difference in income of the population, the volume of industrial output, agriculture such as the size of the products and the size of the construction were selected.

Conclusion. It can be seen that the minimum and maximum values of the change in the number of employed people in the Navoi region have not changed much. The minimum and maximum values of the factors of change in the volume of retail trade, the volume of industrial products, products in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and the volume of construction work differed significantly.

At the same time, we checked the level of correlation between the factors (Fig. 1). It can be seen that the volume of retail trade, industrial products (0.92), the volume of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products (0.95) and the volume of construction work (0.93) are highly correlated with the Cheddock scale.

The level of correlation between the remaining factors was found to be moderate or weak. In the figure above, cells in dark blue indicate a strong correlation, and those in lighter colors indicate a weak correlation.

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TIJORAT BANKLARIDA KASSA VA KASSA OPERATSIYALARINING MOLIYAVIY OPERATSIYALARIDAGI AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada tijorat banklardagi kassa operatsiyalari bank operatsiyalarining asosiy turlaridan biri ekanligi xususida so`z yuritiladi. Ular naqd pulni qabul qilish va berish bo'yicha operatsiyalarni ifodalaydi. Kengroq ma'noda kassa operatsiyalarini naqd pul harakati bilan bog'liq operatsiyalar deb ta'riflash mumkinligi tadqiq qilinadi.*

Bank mijozlarining naqd pul berish bo'yicha talablari bank faoliyatining muhim jihati hisoblanadi, chunki bu mijozning bankka bo'lgan ishonchini belgilaydi va bank mijozining o'z pul mablag'larini erkin boshqarish qobiliyatini belgilaydi.

Kalit so`zlar: *bank, kassa, aktiv, moliya, kredit, ulush, mijoz, omonat, chek, kassa operatsiyalari.*

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IMPORTANCE OF CASH AND CASH REGISTER OPERATIONS IN FINANCIAL OPERATIONS IN COMMERCIAL BANKS

Abstract*: The article mentions that cash operations in commercial banks are one of the main types of banking operations. They represent transactions for receiving and issuing cash. In a broader sense, cash operations can be defined as operations related to cash flow.*

The requirements of bank customers for giving cash is an important aspect of the bank's activity, because it determines the customer's trust in the bank and determines the ability of the bank customer to freely manage his money.

Key words*: bank, cash, asset, finance, credit, share, customer, deposit, check, cash operations.*

Kirish

Kassa operatsiyalari - bu korxonalar, tashkilotlar, banklar tomonidan jismoniy va yuridik shaxslardan naqd pul (banknot va tanga) olish va berish bo'yicha amalga oshiriladigan operatsiyalar, yaniy naqd pul mablag'larini qabul qilish (inkasso), saqlash va berishdan iborat bo'lgan logistika protseduralari majmuini ifodalaydi. Kassa operatsiyalari moliyaviy qonun bilan tartibga solinadi. [1][2][3].

Korxonada kassa operatsiyalari

Naqd puldan foydalangan holda to'lovlarni amalga oshirish uchun har bir korxonada kassa apparati bo'lishi va belgilangan shaklda kassa kitobini yuritishi kerak. Jismoniy shaxslar (jamoat) bilan hisob-kitoblarni amalga oshirishda naqd pulni qabul qilish nazorat-kassa mashinalaridan majburiy foydalanish bilan amalga oshirilishi kerak. Korxona tomonidan bankdan olingan naqd pul chekda ko'rsatilgan maqsadlarga sarflanishi kerak. Kassadagi naqd pul korxona rahbari tomonidan belgilangan chegaradan oshmasligi kerak. Cheklovdan oshib ketgan korxonalar kassada faqat ish haqi, ijtimoiy sug'urta nafaqalari va stipendiyalarni to'lash uchun uch ish kunidan ko'p bo'lmagan muddatga pulni saqlash huquqiga ega. Kassa operatsiyalari korxonalar va tashkilotlar uchun birlamchi buxgalteriya hujjatlarining standart idoralararo shakllaridan foydalangan holda qayta ishlanadi. Korxona kassiri naqd pulni bosh buxgalter yoki korxona rahbarining yozma buyrug'i bilan vakolat berilgan shaxs tomonidan imzolangan kassa kirim orderlari bo'yicha qabul qiladi. Naqd pul berish kassa kirim orderlari yoki tegishli tartibda rasmiylashtirilgan boshqa hujjatlar (to‘lov varaqalari, hisobvaraqlar va boshqalar) bo‘yicha ushbu hujjatlarga kassa kirim orderining rekvizitlari ko‘rsatilgan muhr bosilgan holda amalga oshiriladi. Kiruvchi va chiquvchi kassa orderlari va ularning o‘rnini bosuvchi hujjatlarni o‘chirish, o‘chirish yoki tuzatishga yo‘l qo‘yilmaydi. Kiruvchi va chiquvchi kassa orderlari yoki ularning o‘rnini bosuvchi hujjatlar buxgalteriya bo‘limi tomonidan kassaga o‘tkazilgunga qadar kiruvchi va chiquvchi kassa hujjatlari reestrida ro‘yxatga olinadi. Korxonadan naqd pulning barcha kirimlari va yechib olishlari kassa kitobida qayd etiladi, ular raqamlangan, bog'langan va muhrlangan bo'lishi kerak.

Kassa kitobining to'g'ri yuritilishini nazorat qilish korxonaning bosh buxgalteriga yuklanadi. Kassa operatsiyalarini amalga oshirish tartibiga rioya qilmaganlik uchun moddiy javobgarlik quyidagi choralar qo'llaniladi:

- boshqa korxonalar bilan belgilangan eng yuqori miqdorlardan ortiq naqd pul hisob-kitoblarini amalga oshirganlik uchun - to'langan to'lov miqdorining 2 baravari miqdorida jarima;
- kassaga naqd pul tushmaganligi (tugallanmaganligi) uchun - olinmagan summaning 3 baravari miqdorida jarima solinadi;
- Mavjud pul mablag'larini saqlashning amaldagi tartibiga rioya qilmaganlik uchun, shuningdek naqd pulni belgilangan chegaralardan ortiq nazorat-kassa mashinalarida to'plash uchun – jarima va boshqa choralar beriladi.

Bankdagi naqd pul operatsiyalari

Kassa operatsiyalari bank uchun ham, mijozlar uchun ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Mijozlardan naqd pullarni qabul qilish orqali bank faol operatsiyalarni amalga oshirish va daromad olish bilan birga o'zining bo'sh zaxiralarini oshiradi. Mijozga naqd pul berishda bank muassasalari komissiya oladi. Kassa operatsiyalarini amalga oshirish uchun banklar naqd pul qabul qilinadigan kassa va naqd pul beriladigan kassadan iborat operatsion kassa ochadilar.

Barcha yuridik shaxslar va yakka tartibdagi tadbirkorlar olingan naqd pullarni o'z hisobvaraqlariga o'tkazish uchun bank muassasalariga topshirishlari shart.

Jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarga kassa xizmatlarini ko‘rsatish uchun tijorat banklari tomonidan ular joylashgan joyda kassa markazi tashkil etiladi. Kredit tashkilotining kassasi quyidagi binolar faoliyatini o'z ichiga olishi mumkin:

- qimmatbaho narsalarni saqlash;
- saqlash xonasi yoki seyf xonasi;
- operatsion kassalar (tushum va chiqim kassalari, pul almashtirish kassalari, naqd pul tushumlarini qayta hisoblash uchun kassalar);
- mijozlar uchun kassa apparati;
- kassani qayta hisoblash;
- kechki kassa;
- inkassatorlarga pul mablag'larini qabul qilish va berish uchun binolar;
- boshqa funktsional zarur yoki yordamchi binolar.

Mamlakatimiz Markaziy bankining hududiy institutlarining rivojlanishi bilan tijorat banklari kassadan tashqarida tegishli jihozlangan operatsion kassalarni ochishlari mumkin. Ushbu kassalar omonatlarni qabul qilish va berish (xorijiy valyutada), qimmatli qog'ozlarni sotish va sotib olish, jismoniy shaxslardan kommunal va boshqa to'lovlarni qabul qilish bo'yicha operatsiyalarni amalga oshirishda aholiga kassa xizmatlarini yaxshilash uchun yaratilishi mumkin. Tashkilotlarda joylashgan kassa tashqarisidagi operativ kassalar ish haqi va kuchli xarakterdagi to‘lovlar, shuningdek tijorat banki litsenziyasiga ega bo‘lgan boshqa operatsiyalar uchun pul mablag‘larini ham chiqaradi. Kredit tashkiloti bankomatlar va boshqa to'lov va hisob-kitob terminallarini o'rnatish huquqiga ega.

Kassa bo'limiga o'ziga ishonib topshirilgan qimmatbaho buyumlarning saqlanishi uchun moddiy javobgar bo'lgan kassa boshlig'i rahbarlik qiladi, kassa ishiga rahbarlik qiladi, mijozlarga samarali kassa xizmatini tashkil etadi.

Kassa operatsiyalarini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri bajarish kassa va inkasso xodimlari tomonidan amalga oshiriladi, ular o'zlariga ishonib topshirilgan qimmatbaho narsalarning saqlanishi uchun to'liq moddiy javobgarlikni o'z zimmalariga oladilar.

Bank kassasiga naqd pul mablag'larini qabul qilish naqd pul o'tkazish to'g'risidagi e'lonlar bo'yicha amalga oshiriladi. Operatsion xodim e'lonni to'ldirishning to'g'riligini tekshiradi, olingandan keyin kassadagi pul miqdorini aks ettiradi va uni kassaga o'tkazadi. Kassir ushbu e'lonni, kvitansiyani va uning topshirig'ini imzolaydi, kvitansiyaga muhr qo'yadi va uni mijozga beradi. Kassir naqd pul o'tkazish to'g'risida e'lonni saqlaydi; reklama uchun buyurtma pulni kiritgan mijozning hisob raqamiga ko'rsatilgan miqdorni kiritish uchun operatsion xodimga qaytariladi.

Operatsion kunning oxirida kassir kiruvchi hujjatlar asosida kassaga kelib tushgan pul summasi va qabul qilingan pul hujjatlari soni to‘g‘risida dalolatnoma tuzadi va sertifikatdagi summani haqiqiy pul summasi bilan tekshiradi. U tomonidan qabul qilingan sertifikatda ko'rsatilgan naqd pul aylanmasi operatsion xodimlarning kassalaridagi yozuvlar bilan tasdiqlanadi.

Amaliyot kunida kassaga tushgan naqd pul kirim hujjatlari va kassaga tushgan pul summasi va qabul qilingan pul hujjatlari soni to'g'risidagi ma'lumotnoma bilan birga kassa boshlig'iga kitobdagi imzo qo'yilgan holda topshiriladi.

Qabul qilingan va chiqarilgan pullarni (qimmatbaholarni) hisobga olish.

Operatsion kun davomida olingan barcha naqd pullar operatsion kassaga kiritilishi va shu ish kunida mijozlarning tegishli hisobvaraqlariga kiritilishi kerak. Agar bank operatsiyadan keyingi davrda kechki kassada mijozlardan pul qabul qilsa, u keyingi ish kunidan kechiktirmay kredit tashkiloti mijozlarining tegishli hisobvaraqlariga o'tkaziladi.

Naqd pul olish uchun mijoz tranzaksiya xodimiga naqd pul chekini taqdim etadi. Tegishli tekshiruvdan so'ng unga kassirga taqdim etish uchun kassa chekidan nazorat muhri beriladi. Naqd chekni olgandan so'ng, kassir uning ma'lumotlarini yana tekshiradi, pulni oluvchiga beradi va chekni imzolaydi.

Operatsiya kunining oxirida kassir kassa boshlig'idan hisobvaraqqa olingan pul miqdorini xarajatlar hujjatlarida ko'rsatilgan summalar va pulning haqiqiy qoldig'i bilan tekshiradi, berilgan pul miqdori to'g'risida dalolatnoma tuzadi va hisobvaraqqa olingan summani imzolaydi va unda ko'rsatilgan kassa aylanmasini operatsion xodimlarning kassalaridagi yozuvlar bilan tekshiradi. Kelishuv operativ xodimlardagi kassirning imzolari bilan rasmiylashtiriladi.

Quidagi majburiy rekvizitlar kassa kirimlari va debet orderlariga kiritiladi:

- sana,
- mijozning familiyasi, ismi, otasining ismi
- bank hisob raqami;
- hisobvaraqning kreditiga yoki hisobvaraqdan yechib olinadigan pul summasi;
- mijoz, operatsion ishchi va kassirning imzolari.

Kassa xodimi naqd pul qoldig'i va kassa chiqim hujjatlarini, hisobot dalolatnomasini qabul qilingan va chiqarilgan pullarni (qiymatlarni) hisobga olish kitobidagi imzo bilan kassa boshlig'iga taqdim etadi. Kiruvchi va chiquvchi operatsiyalarni amalga oshirishda bitta kassa xodimi naqd pul aylanmasi to'g'risida yig'ma sertifikat tuzadi.

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SHIMOLIY FARG‘ONA DARYO HAVZALARI LANDSHAFTLARINING ANTROPOGEN TRANSFORMATSIYASI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada Shimoliy Farg`ona daryo havzalari landshaftlarining antropogen transformatsiyasi yer qoplami/yerdan foydalanish birliklari asosida yoritib berilgan. Shuningdek daryo havzalarining Namangan viloyati hududida agrolandshaftlarga hamda seleteb landshaftlarga transformatsiyalangan fatsiyalari tahlil qilingan.*

Kalit so‘zlari: *antropogen transformatsiya, daryo havzasi, aholi zichligi, yer qoplami/yerdan foydalanish, transformatsiya koeffitsienti, o`simliksiz maydonlar (bare land).*

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ANTHROPOGENIC TRANSFORMATION OF THE LANDSCAPES OF THE NORTH FERGANA RIVER BASINS

Abstract. *This article describes the anthropogenic transformation of the landscapes of the Northern Fergana river basins based on land cover/land use maps. Also, facies of river basins transformed into agro-landscapes and urban landscapes in Namangan region were analyzed.*

Key words: *anthropogenic transformation, river basin, population density, land cover/land use, transformation coefficient, bare land.*

Kirish. Daryo havzasi landshaft strukturasining antropogen transformatsiyalashuvini ifodalovchi eng muhim ko`rsatkich bu- aholi soni va zichligining ortishi, antropogen landshaftlar maydonining kengayishi, tabiiy landshaftlar maydonining kamayishidir. Ushbu ketma-ket keluvchi jarayonlar urbanizatsiyaning rivojlanishiga, uning dominant hususiyati bo`lgan suv o`tkazmas qattiq qoplamali yuzalarning ortishiga, qishloq xo`jaligi yerlarining kengayishiga olib keladi. Natijada daryo havzasi landshaftlarining mahsuldorligi pasayib boradi. Landshaftlarning suvni saqlash, infiltratsiya qilish, tozalash kabi funksiyalarining buzilishi oqibatida tuproq eroziyasining ortishi hamda daryo suvining ifloslanishi kabi landshaft ekologik vaziyatlar tarkib topadi.

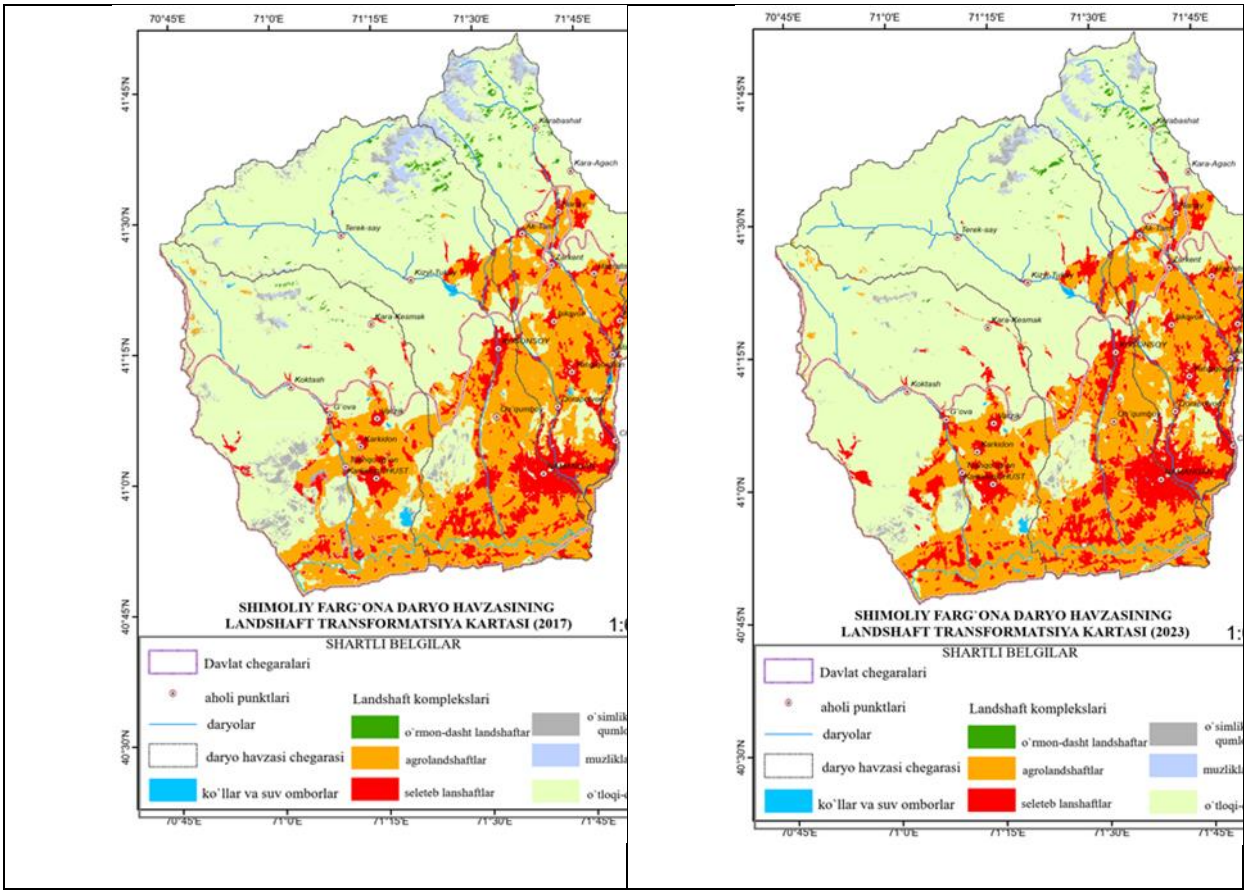
Daryo havzasi landshaftlarining antropogen transformatsiyasi avvalo havzadagi aholi soni va zichligiga bog`liqdir. Chunki aholi zich istiqomat qiluvchi maydonlarda antropogen yukning ta`siri atmosfera, gidrosfera, biosfera, litosfera va pedosferadagi jarayonlar o`zgarishlarida kuchli bo`lib, ayniqsa, suvning sifati (ifloslanishi) va miqdori (suv ta`minoti) aholi soniga mos ravishda o`zgaradi (Sanchez, et all., 2012). Daryo havzasida aholi sonining ko'payishi yerga bo'lgan

talabning ortishi- urbanizatsiya va qishloq xo'jaligi yerlarining kengayib tabiiy landshaftlarga bosimning yanada ortishiga olib kelmoqda.

Metodlar. Landshaftlarning antropogen transformatsiyasi bo'yicha ma`lumotlar xorijiy olimlardan Erle C. Ellis, Navin Ramankutty (2008) aholi zichligi va yerdan foydalanish shakllari parametrlari asosida yer yuzasi biomassalarining 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000-yilllar oralig`idagi antropogen transformatsiya jarayonlarini tadqiq etishgan. Mamalakatimizda landshaftlarning transformatsiya jarayonini tadqiq qilish turli yondoshuvlar doirasida olib borilgan. Xususan, N.T. Sobitova (2020) Aydar-Arnasoy ko'llar tizimiga tutash landshaftlar transformatsiya jarayonini EVI (Enhanced Vegetation Index-o'simliklarning kengaytirilgan vegetatsion indeksi) orqali tahlil qilgan. O.T.Mirzahammudov (2023) ilmiy izlanishlarida Farg'ona vodiysi adir landshaftlari transformatsiyasi tabiiy-texnogen jarayonlar asosida ro'y berishi asoslab berilgan.

Tadqiqotimizda Shimoliy Farg'ona daryo havzalari landshaftlarining antropogen transformatsiyasi jarayonini yer qoplami/yerdan foydalanish birliklari bo'yicha 2023-yildagi holati hamda 2017-2023 yillardagi o`zgarishlari tahlil qilindi.

Natijalar. Landshaft transformatsiyasiga ko`plab ta`riflar keltirilgan bo`lsada, landshaft transformatsiyalashuvni bir landshaft xolatidan boshqa landshaft xolatiga almashinish ma'nosida foydalanildi. Shimoliy Farg`ona daryo havzalari landshaftlari yer qoplami/yerdan foydalanish birliklari asosida gidrogen landshaftlar, o`rmon-dasht landshaftlar, o`tloqi-dasht landshaftlar, o`simliksiz landshaftlar (bedlent, bare land), agrolandshaftlar hamda seleteb landshaft komplekslariga ajratildi. Buning uchun Yevropa kosmik agentligi (ESA) Sentinel-2 tasviridan olingan 10 m rezolyutsiyadagi kosmik suratlardan foydalanildi(1-rasm). Xaritaning o'rtacha aniqligi (Kappa koeffitsienti) 75% dan yuqoridir.



1-rasm. Shimoliy Farg`ona daryo havzalarining yer qoplami/yerdan foydalanish birliklari bo`yicha landshaftlar transformatsiyasi kartalari *(2017 yil, 2023 yil).*

Bunda o`tloqi- dasht landshaftlari mahalliy o`t yoki buta o`simliklar bilan band bo`lgan yovvoyi o`txor va uy hayvonlari oziqlanadigan tog`, adir, tekislik yaylovlaridan iborat maydonlardir. Agrolandshaftlar yerga ishlov berib shudgor qilinadigan, ekin ekiladigan qishloq xo`jaligi maydonlaridir. Seliteb landshaftlar inson tomonidan yaratilgan tuzilmalar- turar-joy binolari va inshootlar, asosiy avtomobil va temir yo`l tarmoqlaridir. O`simliksiz lyoss, qumloq, qoyali toshli landshaftlar (bare land) butun yil davomida o`simliklar juda siyrak yoki umuman bo`lmagan joylardir. Gidrogen landshaftlar yil davomida suv mavjud bo`lgan daryo va ko`llar, suv omborlardan iborat. O`rmonlar balandligi 4.5 metrdan baland bo`lgan aralash va ignabargli (archa, yel, pixta) daraxtlari zich tarqalgan maydonlar. Glyatsial-nival landshaftlar tog`lardagi doimiy qor va muzlik maydonlaridir. Seleteb landshaftlar va agrolandshaftlar antropogen landshaft hisoblansa, madaniy o`rmonlar hamda o`tloqi-dasht landshaftlar yarim tabiiy landshaft komplekslari, o`rmon-dasht landshaftlar muzliklar va qorliklar landshaftlari tabiiy landshaftlar sirasiga kiritish mumkin.

Har uch daryo havzasida o`tloqi-dasht landshaftlari dominant bo`lib, keyingi o`rinlarda agrolandshaftlar hamda seleteb landshaftlar qolgan landshaft birliklariga nisbatan ustunlik qiladi. O`tloqi-dasht landshaftlari maydoni G`ovasoy daryolari havzasining 87%, Kosonsoy daryosi havzasining 84%, Pochchaotasoy daryosi havzasining 53% ini egallab yetakchilik qiladi, keyingi o`rinlarda agrolandshaftlar

Pochchaotasoy daryosi havzasining 29%, Kosonsoy hamda G`ovasoy daryosi havzalarining 8% qismini tashkil etadi. Seleteb landshaftlar Pochchaotasoy daryosi havzasida 14%, Kosonsoy daryosi havzasida 6%, G`ovasoy daryosi havzasining 4% maydoni egallagan (1-jadval). Daryo havzalari ichida o`rmonlar egallagan maydoniga ko`ra yetakchi daryo havzasi bu- Pochchaotasoydir. Aksincha gidrogen landshaftlar G`ovasoy hamda Kosonsoy daryolari havzasida Pochchaotasoynikiga nisbatan kattadir. Buning boisi ularning havzalarida suv omborlar hamda sel omborlarining ko`pligidir. Misol uchun G`ovasoy daryolari havzasida Kengko`lsoy, G`ovasoy, Ko`ksaraksoy, Varzik, Rezaksoy suv omborlari. Kosonsoy daryosi havzasida esa Kosonsoy, To`raqo`rg`on suv omborlari mavjud. Doimiy qorliklar va muzliklar G`ovasoy daryolari havzasida qolgan daryo havzalariga nisbatan eng kamdir.

1-jadval

Shimoliy Farg`ona daryo havzalari landshaft birliklarining maydon ko`rsatkichlari va uning o`zgarishi (km ^{2} hisobida)

Daryo havzalari	Kosonsoy			Pochchaotasoy			G`ovasoy		
Landshaft komplekslari	2017	2023	farqi	2017	2023		2017	2023	
gidrogen landshaftlar	23,1	21,9	-1,2	4,3	2,8	-1,5	20,06	16,75	-3,31
o`rmon-dasht landshaftlar	28,7	12,2	-16,5	38,2	32,1	-6,1	8,81	4,08	-4,73
agrolandshaftlar	708,6	703,8	-4,8	705,7	665,2	-40,5	550,58	567,62	17,04
seleteb landshaftlar	342	391,9	49,9	285,2	331,2	46	159,42	224,12	64,7
o`simliksiz lyoss ,qumloq, qoyalar	87,6	50,1	-37,5	56,1	27,1	-29	157,27	47,85	-109,42
glatsial-nival landshaftlar	60,2	18,1	-42,1	65,1	37,3	-27,8	13,15	0,4	-12,75
o`tloqi-dasht landshaftlar	1977,8	2030,2	52,4	1162,9	1221,6	58,7	1785,67	1834,2	48,53

Yuqoridagi jadval daryo havzalari landshaft birliklarining 2017-2023 yillardagi holati va o`zgarishlar farqini mutlaq ko`rsatkichlarda ifodalaydi. Ushbu o`zgarishlar maydon birligida sodir bo`lib bir landshaft maydonining ortishi boshqasi maydoning kamayishiga olib kelgan. Vaqt o'tishi bilan landshaftlar o'zgaradi. Tabiiy ravishda o`zgarishlar suksessiya oqibatida o`rmonlar o'tloqlarga almashinishi yoki boshqa tabiiy jarayonlar - eroziya, suv bosishi kabi tabiiy ketma-ketlikda sodir bo`ladi. Landshaftlarning o`zgarishi haqida so`z yuritilganda A.A.Krauklisning sust komponentlar (tog‘ jinslari va relyef), harakatchan komponentlar (asosan, havo va suvlar), faol komponentlar (asosan, biota) haqidagi fikrlari e’tiborga loyiqdir (Zokirov, 2016). Daryo havzalari landshaft strukturalarida qorliklar va muzliklar, o`simliksiz maydonlar, o`tloqi-dashtlar, gidrogen landshaftlar maydoni nisbatan tez o`zgaruvchandir. Chunki ularning yetakchi landshaft hosil qiluvchi komponentlari suv hamda biota harakatchan va faol komponentlardir. Shuning uchun o`tloqi-dasht, o`rmon dasht, o`simliksiz lyoss, qumloq, qoyali landshaftlar maydonida keskin o`zgarishlar kuzatilgan. Biroq seleteb hamda agrolandshaftlar inson tomonidan yaratilgan tuzilmalar bo`lib nisbatan barqarordir. Tabiiyki, daryo havzasi landshaft strukturasi tabiiy va antropogen landshaft birliklaridan tarkib topgan. Seleteb va agrolandshaft maydonlarining o`zgarishi bilan boradigan jarayonlar antropogen transformatsiyani ifodalasadi, o`rmon-dasht hamda gidrogen landshaftlar maydonining o`zgarishi

ham antropogen faoliyat bilan borgan. O`rmon maydonining yog`och yig`ib olish hisobiga yoki ko`llar, gidrogen landshaftlarning maydoni aholi ehtiyoji, ekinlarni sug`orish uchun suv olinishi sabab qisqarib borgan. Natijada daryo havzalari bo`yicha transformatsiyaga uchragan landshaft maydonlari G`ovasoy daryolari havzasida 260,48 km. kv bo`lib havzaning 10% ini, Pochchaotasoy daryolari havzasida 209,6 km. kv yoki havzaning 9% ini, Kosonsoy daryosi havzasining esa 204,4 km. kv bo`lib havzaning 6% qismini tashkil etgan. Daryo havzalarining yer qoplami bo`yicha ajratilgan landshaft birliklarining antropogen transformatsiyalashuvini bir-biriga taqqoslash uchun A.P. Kamishev (2000) tavsiya etgan quyidagi formuladan landshaft o`zgarishi koeffitsientini aniqladik.

$$K = \frac{F1}{F2}$$

Bunda, K transformatsiya koeffitsienti F_1 o`zgargan landshaft maydonining (2017-2023 yillar oralig`idagi), F_2 landshaft umumiy maydoniga (2017- yildagi) nisbatidan hosil bo`ldi. Natijalar 0<1 oralig`ida bo`lib, antropogen transformatsiya 1 ga tomon o`sib borishini ifodalaydi. Biroq so`nggi 6 yilda antropogen transformatsiyalashuv qaysi daryo havzasida jadal kechganligini solishtirish uchun koeffitsientlarni daryo havzalari landshaft birliklari o`rtasida katta kichikligiga ko`ra nisbiy baholadik. Natijada G`ovasoy daryosi havzasida landshaft transformatsiyalashuv qolgan ikki daryo havzasiga nisbatan o`rtacha va kuchli transformatsiyalangan landshaft birliklari ko`pligini ko`rsatdi(2-jadval). Shu o`rinda ta`kidlash joizki, Kosonsoy havzasida Namangan shahrining maydoni kengayib bormoqda (Jumaxanov, 2023).

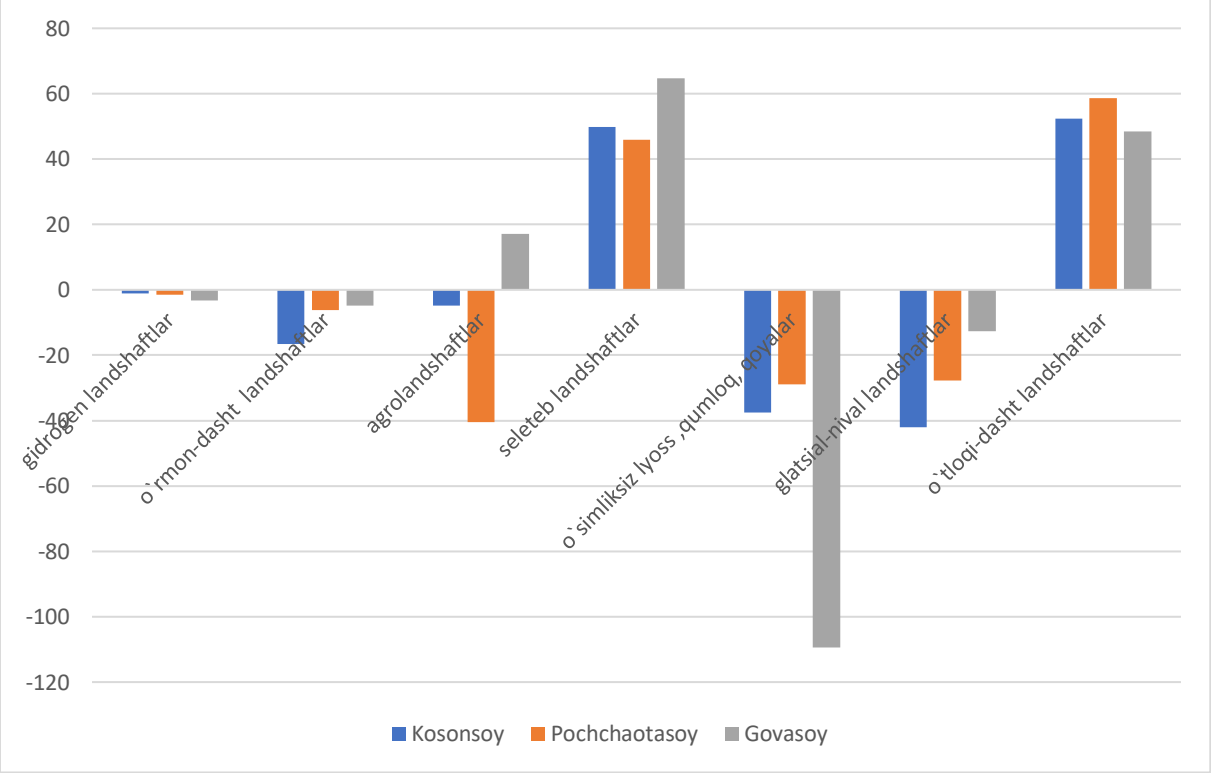
2-jadval

Shimoliy Farg`ona daryo havzalarining antropogen transformatsiya koeffitsientlarini nisbiy baholash

Daryo havzalari	Kosonsoy	Pochchaotasoy	G`ovasoy
Landshaft birliklari	transformatsiya koeffitsientini bilan nisbiy baholash		
gidrogen landshaftlar	Kuchsiz	Kuchli	o`rtacha
o`rmon-dasht landshaftlar	Kuchli	kuchsiz	o`rtacha
Agrolandshaftlar	Kuchsiz	Kuchli	o`rtacha
seleteb landshaftlar	Kuchsiz	o`rtacha	kuchli
o`simliksiz lyoss, qumloq, qoyalar	Kuchsiz	o`rtacha	kuchli
glatsial-nival landshaftlar	o`rtacha	kuchsiz	kuchli

o`tloqi-dasht landshaftlar	o`rtacha	Kuchsiz	o`rtacha

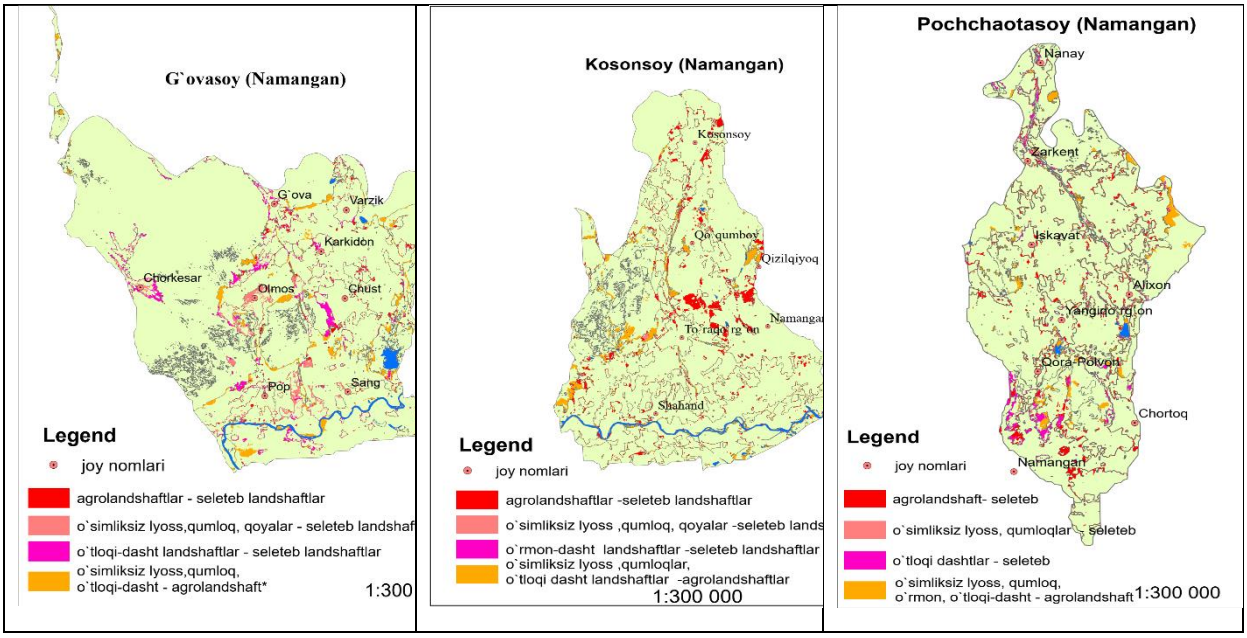
Daryo havzalarining 2017-2023 yillardagi landshaftlar transformatsiyalashuvi tahlili ko`rsatadiki, barcha daryo havzalarida seleteb landshaftlar maydonining ortganligini ko`rish mumkin. Agrolandshaft maydonlari esa G`ovasoy daryolari havzasida ortgan aksincha Kosonsoy hamda Pochchaotasoy daryolari havzasida kamaygan. Barcha daryo havzalarida o`tloqi-dasht landshaftlari maydoni ortgan bo`lsa. gidrogen, o`rmon-dasht, o`simliksiz landshaftlar (lyoss, qumloq, qoyalar), muzliklar, qorliklar maydoni kamayganligini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Agrolandshaftlar maydonining kamayishi aholi turar joylari, yo`llarning bunyod etilishi, suv taqchilligi sabab kamaygan. Aholining o`sishi sabab uy-joy qurilishi sur'atlarining oshishi seleteb landshaftlar maydoning ortishiga olib kelgan (2-rasm).



2-rasm. Shimoliy Farg`ona daryo havzalari landshaft birliklari transformatsiya dinamikasi (2017-2023 yillar)

Daryo havzasi darajasida tabiiy-antropogen landshaftlar o'zgarishini kuzatish, yer va suv resurslaridan ratsional foydalanish, mumkin bo'lgan salbiy o`zgarishlarini aniqlash va baholash imkonini beradi. Bu shunchaki yer toifasining o'zgarishi emas, balki tabiiy landshaft funksiyasining potentsial o'zgarishi yoki yo'qolishini kuzatishdir. Namangan viloyatida sanoat, transport, aholi turar joylari

va boshqa qurilish obektlari sonining ortishi natijasida agrolandshaftlar qisqarib bormoqda. Unumdor yerlarning qisqarishi o`sib borayotgan aholini oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta`minlash masalalarini yuzaga chiqaradi. Shuning uchun seleteb landshaftlarni barpo qilish agrolandshaftlar maydoni hisobiga emas balki ekin ekish uchun yaroqsiz hududlarda barpo qilishni taqazo etadi (Soatov, 2023). Shu maqsadda o`rganilayotgan daryo havzalarini Namangan viloyati hududiga tegishli qismini tahlil qilish shuni ko`rsatadiki seleteb landshaftlar maydoni agrolandshaftlar, o`tloqi-dasht landshaftlar, o`simliksiz lyoss, qumloq landshaftlarda bunyod etilgan (3-rasm).



3-rasm. Shimoliy Farg`ona daryo havzalarining Namangan viloyati hududidagi seleteb va agrolandshaftlarga transformatsiyalangan fatsiyalari

Havzalar bo`yicha seleteb landshaftlar maydonining kengayishi Kosonsoy daryosi havzasida agrolandshaftlar hisobiga (3228,4 gektar), Pochchaotasoy daryosi havzasida o`tloqi-dasht landshaftlari hisobiga (2090,6 gektar), Govasoy daryosi havzasida esa o`simliksiz lyoss, qumloq landshaftlar hisobiga (2047 gektar) yuzaga kelgan. Agrolandshaftlarning ortishi asosan o`tloqi-dasht landshaftlarining o`zlashtirilishi hisobiga ro`y bergan. Natijada Pochchaotasoy daryosi havzasida 2090,6 gektarga, Kosonsoy daryosi havzasida 2172,8 gektarga, Govasoy daryosi havzasida esa 3136 gektar o`zlashtirilgan agrolandshaftlar tarkib topgan.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda, o‘rmonlar egallagan maydoniga ko‘ra yetakchi daryo havzasi bu-Pochchaotasoydir. G‘ovasoy daryosi havzasida doimiy qorliklar va muzliklar qolgan daryo havzalariga nisbatan kichik maydonni egallaydi. Daryo havzalarining 2017-2023 yillardagi antropogen transformatsiya jarayoni tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, barcha daryo havzalarida seleteb landshaftlar maydonining ortganligi kuzatilgan. Agrolandshaftlar maydoni esa G‘ovasoy daryosi havzasida ortgan, aksincha Kosonsoy hamda Pochchaotasoy daryolari havzasida kamaygan. Namangan viloyati hududida daryo havzalarining antropogen

landshaft transformatsiya tendensiyalariga koʻra Kosonsoy daryosi havzasida agrolandshaftlar hisobiga seleteb landshaftlarining tarkib topishi koʻproq yuz bergan. Gʻovasoy daryosi havzasida seleteb hamda agrolandshaftlar maydonining ortishi asosan oʻtloqi-dasht hamda oʻsimliksiz maydonlar (bareland, bedlent) hisobidan kengaygan.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar roʻyxati.

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KARTOSHKADAN YUQORI HOSIL YETISHTIRISHDA AZOTLI VA ORGANIK O'G'ITLARNING TA'SIRINI ILMIY ASOSLASH

Annotatsiya: *Ertagi kartoshka o'suv davrida azotli va fosforli o'g'itlar bilan oziqlantirish hosil tovarliligini oshirib, sifatini ancha yaxshilaydi. Lekin, ertagi kartoshka azotli o'g'itlar bilan ko'p me'yorda oziqlantirilsa, hosildorlik oshadi-yu, ayni vaqtda palaklar g'ovlab, o'simlikning yer ustki kismi kuchli o'sib, o'suv davri uzayadi, tuganaklar pishishi kechikadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Ekish muddatlari, chuqurligi, ekish sxemalari, tup rivojlanishi, qalinligi, mineral oziqlanishi, tuproqning unumdorligi, kartoshka navlarining o'sishi, rivojlanishi, mahsuldorligi, hosildorligi.*

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SCIENTIFIC JUSTIFICATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF NITROGEN AND ORGANIC FERTILIZERS IN GROWING A HIGH YIELD FROM POTATOES

Annotation: *Feeding with nitrogenous and phosphoric fertilizers during the growing season of potatoes increases the productivity of the crop and improves its quality. However, if the potato is fed with nitrogen fertilizers in a large amount, the yield will increase, and at the same time, the leaves will grow, the above-ground part of the plant will grow strongly, the growing period will be extended, and the ripening of the buds will be delayed.*

Key words: *Planting dates, depth, planting patterns, bush development, density, mineral nutrition, soil fertility, growth, development, yield, productivity of potato varieties.*

Kirish. Mustaqillik yillarida mamlakatimiz qishloq xo'jaligida amalga oshirilgan tub islohotlar natijasida mahsulot ishlab chiqarish hajmi 2 barobardan ziyodga oshdi. Bu mamlakatimiz aholisining qariyb 10 million kishiga yoki 30 foizdan ortiq ko'payishiga qaramasdan, jon boshiga to'g'ri keladigan go'sht iste'moli 1,3 sut va sut mahsulotlari 1,6, kartoshkani 1,7, sabzavotlar 2 martadan ziyod, mevalarni qariyb 4 barobar oshirish imkonini berdi.Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib fermer xo'jaliklarida qo'shimcha mahsulot yetishtirish albatta tuproq unumdorligiga bog'liq. Shunday ekan tuproq unumdorligini va aholini oziq-ovqat maxsulotlarini etishtirib berish uchun tuproqning unumdorligi muhim ahamiyatga

ega ekan shunday ekan tuproq unumdorligini oshirish uchun tuproqlarga solinadigan o‘g‘itlarni ham nazorat qilib ilmiy asosda o‘g‘itlash zarur.[4.5]

Mamlakatimiz janubida joylashgan Surxandaryo viloyati dehqonlari ham aholi dasturxoni va bozorlarimizning to‘kin-sochinligini ta’minlash uchun o‘zlarining munosib hissasini qo’shib kelmoqdalar.Ammo bugungi kunda tuproqlar holatining yomonlashib borishi , unumdorliginging pasayishi, cho’llanish jarayonining yildan yilga ortib borishi tuproqlar unumdorligi pasayib bormoqda bu esa aholiga oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining yetishmasligiga, yerdan ko’zlangan hosil miqdorini olishning imkonini cheklamoqda. O’simliklardan yuqori va sifatli hosil olish uchun organik va azotli o’g’itlar miqdori birlamchi bo’lib kelmoqda.[5]

Dala tajribalari va ishlab chiqarish sinovlari Surxondaryo viloyati hududida tarqalgan bo’z tuproqlar sharoitida olib borildi va sinlagan. Tajriba 2021-2023 yillarda olib borildi hamda bo‘z tuproqlarda kartoshka hosiliga azotli va organik o‘g‘itlarning ta’siri o‘rganildi.Tadqiqotning obe’kti sifatida Surxondaryo viloyati Oltinsoy tumanida tarqalgan bo’z tuproqlar olindi va bu sharoitda kartoshkaning Zarafshon navi olindi har bir nav bo‘yicha ajratilgan maydon 30 m^2 olindi variantlar soni esa 4 ta bo‘lib sinalgan nav 15-fevral kunlari 70x25, 6-8 sm chuqurlikda ekildi har bir tanlangan variantga azotning miqdorini hamda organik o‘g‘it (go‘ng) ning miqdorini va normasini berib olingan hosilning miqdori kuzatildi. [6]

Kartoshka etishtirish va o‘g‘it qo‘llash bo‘yicha xorijiy olimlardan N.N. Balashev (1963, 1976), Ye.G.Luchinina (1978), V.I.Zuyev, Mamlakatimizda esa A.Abdullayev (1987), D.T.Abdukarimov (1971. 2005, 2007), O.Qodirxo‘jaev,

X.Ch.Bo‘riyev, B.B.Azimov (2005,2009), T.E.Ostonaqulov, A.X Xamzayev, I.S Amonturdiyev, S.X Ishimov (2014) va boshqalar tomonidan o‘rganilgan. Lekin, mamlakatimiz Janubiy mintaqasi Surxondaryo vohasida tarqalgan och tusli bo‘z tuproqlar sharoitida kartoshka etishtirishda hosildorligiga organik va azotli o‘gitlar alohida va birgalikdagi qulay me’yorlarini belgilash borasida tadqiqotlar ilk bor o‘tkazilgan. Adabiyotlar tahlili natijalarining ko’rsatishicha, Janubiy Surxondaryo vohasi sharoitida o’ta ertagi kartoshkaning o’sishi, rivojlanishi va hosildorligiga turli ekish muddatlarida go’ng bilan mulchalanganda ta’siri qisman o’rganilgan. O.T.Alimardonov, D.T.Abdukarimovlarning Surxondaryo viloyatining Angor tumanida eskidan sug‘oriladigan och tusli , bo‘z tuproqlari sharoitida olib borgan tadqiqotlariga ko‘ra kartoshkaning rayonlashtirilgan o’rta tezpishar Nevskiy, Gollandiyadan keltirilib, keng tarqalgan istiqbolli Sante, Romano navlari maxalliy 3-reproduksiya navlarining urug‘lik tuganaklari o’sishi rivojlanishi ko’rsatkichlari o’rganilgan.[7]

I.Mamarasulova, va T.Ostonaqulovlarning tajribalariga ko‘ra eskidan sug‘oriladigan tipik bo’z tuproqlari sharoitida olib borgan dala tajribalarida kartoshkaning Sante, Kondor, Mondial, Baxro-30, Granola, Likariya, Quvonch-16/56 m, Latona navlari 3 xil o‘g‘it sharoitida $N_{200}P_{160}K_{100}$, 20 t/ga go‘ng + N_{100} PRO K_{50} va 20 t/ga + $N_{200}P_{160}K_{100}$ kg/ga) hamda ekish qalinligida (41700 va 71400) ekib o‘rganilganda, eng yuqori tovar (27,5-32,6 t/ga) va urug‘bop (14,0-17,7

t/ga) hosildorlik gektariga 20 tonna go‘ng + $N_{200}R_{160}K_{100}$ KG me’yorlarida o‘g‘itlar qo‘llanilib, urug‘lik tuganaklar 70x20 sm sxemada ekilganda olingan.[7]

Kartoshkani (Solanum tubero-sum) o‘g‘itlash. Organik o‘g‘itlarni barcha tipdagi tuproqlarda gektar boshiga kamida 20 tonna hisobi-dan solish tavsiya etiladi.

Ko‘p yillik o‘tlarni o‘stirib, ularni buzib birinchi yili ekin ekilishida azotning yillik me’yori 20-25% ga kamaytiriladi.

Tadqiqot o‘tkazilgan yillar iqlim sharoitlari “Surxondaryo viloyati“ Meteorologik stansiyasi ma’lumoti **1-jadval**

Oltinsoy tumani havo harorati

Yillar	Oylar bo‘yicha o‘rtacha												O‘rtacha yoki yillik
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
Havo harorati ^0C													
Ko‘p yillik	4,0	6,7	13,5	19,3	26,4	32,2	35,4	30	24,5	20,1	11,2	6,5	19,2
2021	7,5	7,9	13,3	18	24,7	29,1	32,1	33,1	31,1	25,9	20,1	14,1	21,1
2022	7,8	9,4	14,3	22,4	25,1	31,2	33,2	32,1	29,1	26,4	22,2	15,	22,35
2023	7,1	7,5	12,5	21,2	25,5								
Havoning nisbiy namligi %													
Ko‘p yillik	80	76	66	57	44	35	34	36	43	50	68	79	56
2021	79	85	66	62	46	37	33	34	40	48	67	78	56
2022	81	65	59	50	39	30	35	34	37	50	70	83	52
2023	82	73	67	55	43								
Yog‘ingarchilik, MM													
Ko‘p yillik	23,5	20,2	37,7	26,4	9,8	0,8	0,6	0,0	0,2	3,3	8,8	17,4	147,3
2021	12,5	32,2	47,7	22,3	8,4	3,1	-	-	-	-	26,5	18,4	148,9
2022	14,6	27,8	48,1	23,4	9,5	3,1	-	-	-	-	23,4	19,5	217,1
2023	43,2	28,4	100,1	45,1	15,4								

Organik o‘g‘itlarning yillik me’yori, fosforli o‘g‘itning 75-80 foizi va kaliyli o‘g‘itning yillik me’yori yerlarni kuzgi shudgorlash vaqtida yoki ekin takroriy ekiladigan bo'lsa erni yozda ekish oldidan haydash paytida berilib, fosforning qolgan qismi ekinlarni ekish paytida bir yo‘la solinadi.

Azotli o‘g‘itlar yillik me’yorining 20 foizi kartoshkani ekish paytida, 30 foizi nihollari ko‘karib chiqishi bilan va qolgan 50 foizi o‘simlikning shonalash davrida beriladi. Kartoshka ekini uchun azotli o‘g‘itlarning eng muvofiq keladigan xili ammoniy sulfat va kaliyli o‘g‘itlardan kaliy sulfat hisoblanadi.

2021-2023 yillarda Surxondaryo viloyatining Oltinsoy tumanida tarqalgan och tusli bo‘z tuproqlar sharoitida o‘tkazilgan tadqiqotimizda har bir variant bo‘yicha delyankaning maydoni 30 m² bo‘lib, variantlar soni 4 ta bo‘ldi. Barcha sinalgan variantlar 10 fevral kunlari 70x25 sm sxemada 6-8 sm chuqurlikda ekildi. Har bir variantning maydoni 30 m^2 bo‘lib variantlarning umumiy maydoniga 120 tup kartoshka o‘simligi ekildi. O‘gitlar me’yori 1-variantga o‘g‘it qo‘llanilmadi ya’ni nazorat varianti sifatida olindi. 2-variantga 20 t\ga go‘ng va N_0 P_0 K_0,(Azot,Fosfor,Kaliy) qo‘llanilmadi. 3-variantga esa N_{150} P_{120} K_{75} nisbatda meniral o‘g‘it qo‘llanilganda organik o‘g‘itlar qo‘llanilmadi va 4-variantga 20t\ga go‘ng va N_{200} P_{150} K_{75} o‘g‘itlar aralashtirib berildi va tajriba o‘tkazildi.[6]

Ushbu sharoitda baholangan kartoshka navi o‘suv davrining 30-33-kuni tuproq 0-20 sm qatlamida bir tup o‘simlik ildiz massasi 13,5-19,0 gramm va hajmi 14,5-20,1 sm 3 ni tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, o‘suv davrining 40-63-kunlari qonuniyat asosida ortib borib, o‘suv davrining keyingi 70-73 kuni Zarafshon navi bo‘yicha bir tupda ildiz massa 18,0-25,7 gramm va hajmi 18,3-29,5 sm^3 ekanligi ma’lum bo‘ldi.

O‘rganilgan kartoshka navlarida o‘suv davrining 50-53 kuni bir tup o‘simlikda palak vazni tuganak vazniga nisbatan 1,1-1,2 barobarga kamayib, o‘suv davrining 85-93 kuni (17-20,05) nav rivojlanishi jadal bo‘lib, baquvvat maxsuldorligi yuqori bo‘lib boshlanganligi aniqlandi.110-120 kunlarda xosil yig‘ib olindi 1-variantdagi hosil miqdori 45 kg (ga/15 t) 2-variant bo‘yicha hosil miqdori 57 kg (ga/19 t) 3-variantda 59 kg (ga/19,5 t) 4-variantda esa 66 kg (ga/22 t) ni tashkil qildi.[5]

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki. Turli tuproq iqlim sharoitlarida ayniqsa, respublikamizning Shimoliy va Markaziy mintaqalari sharoitida ertagi kartoshka turli navlarining o‘sishi xosildorligi, urug‘lik sifati va tuganaklarning biokimyoviy tarkibiga ekish muddatlari va chuqurligi, ekish sxemalari, tup rivojlanishi, qalinligi, mineral oziqlanishi, sug‘orish rejimi kabi tadbirlarning ta’siri o‘rganilgan.

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TIJORAT BANKLARIDA LIZING OPERATSIYALARI HISOBI VA AUDITINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Tijorat banklarida lizing operatsiyalari tobora ommalashib bormoqda, shuning uchun bu operatsiyalarning hisobini va auditini takomillashtirish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu maqolada tijorat banklarida lizing operatsiyalarining buxgalteriya hisobi va auditining dolzarb masalalari ko‘rib chiqilib, ularni amalga oshirish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan asosiy muammolar belgilab berilgan va ularni hal qilish yo‘llari ko‘rsatilgan. Lizing aktivlarini baholash usullari, lizing operatsiyalari bo'yicha moliyaviy oqimlarni hisobga olish, shuningdek, ushbu operatsiyalarni tekshirishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Olingan natijalardan tijorat banklarida lizing operatsiyalarini hisobga olish va auditorlik amaliyotini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishda foydalanish mumkin.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Lizing operatsiyalari, buxgalteriya hisobi va audit, tijorat banklari, moliyaviy hisobot, tartibga solish, risklar, samaradorlik, jarayonlar va tartiblar, nazorat mexanizmlari, moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari.*

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IMPROVING ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING OF LEASING OPERATIONS IN COMMERCIAL BANKS

Annotation: *Leasing operations in commercial banks are becoming more and more popular, so it is important to improve the accounting and auditing of these operations. This article examines the current issues of accounting and auditing of leasing operations in commercial banks, defines the main problems that arise during their implementation, and shows ways to solve them. Particular attention is paid to the methods of valuation of leased assets, accounting of financial flows for leasing operations, as well as specific features of the verification of these operations. The obtained results can be used in the development of recommendations on the accounting of leasing transactions and improvement of audit practice in commercial banks.*

Key words: *Leasing operations, accounting and auditing, commercial banks, financial reporting, regulation, risks, efficiency, processes and procedures, control mechanisms, international standards of financial reporting.*

Lizing operatsiyalarini hisobga olish va audit qilishni takomillashtirish moliya bozorining zamonaviy rivojlanish sharoitida tijorat banklari faoliyatining muhim jihatid ir. Lizing operatsiyalari o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan va hisobga olish va auditga alohida yondashuvni talab etadigan moliyaviy ijaraning maxsus turi hisoblanadi. Bozor sharoitlarining o'zgarishi va bank sektorida raqobatning kuchayishi bilan lizing operatsiyalarini hisobga olish va audit qilishni takomillashtirishning dolzarbligi tobora ko'proq namoyon bo'lmoqda. Ushbu maqolada ushbu muammoning asosiy jihatlari ko'rib chiqiladi va uni hal qilish yo'llari taklif etiladi. Lizing operatsiyalarining hisobi va auditini takomillashtirishning asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biri bunday operatsiyalarning buxgalteriya hisobi va audit metodologiyasini rivojlantirishdir. Shu bilan birga lizing bitimlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini, shu jumladan mol-mulkni amortizatsiya qilish, lizing qiymati va uning xarajatlarini hisoblash, shuningdek lizing mol-mulkini sotib olish bo'yicha operatsiyalarni hisobga olish xususiyatlarini hisobga olish zarur. Lizing operatsiyalarini hisobga olish va audit qilishni takomillashtirish uchun ushbu sohani tartibga soluvchi huquqiy bazani rivojlantirish ham zarur. Asosiy jihatlardan biri lizing operatsiyalarining moliyaviy natijalarini aniqlash metodologiyasini takomillashtirishdir, bu esa mavjud normativ hujjatlarni batafsil o'rganish va tahlil qilishni talab qiladi. Bundan tashqari, lizing operatsiyalarining hisobini va auditini takomillashtirish bo'yicha muhim qadam banklarda ichki nazorat va xavflarni boshqarish tizimini rivojlantirishdir. Lizing operatsiyalarining murakkabligi va ular bilan bog'liq xavflarni hisobga olgan holda ichki nazorat usullari va vositalarini faol rivojlantirish, shuningdek, ushbu sohadagi mutaxassislarning malakasini oshirish zarur. Umuman olganda, tijorat banklarida lizing operatsiyalarini hisobga olish va audit qilishni takomillashtirish muhim vazifa bo'lib, boshqaruv tuzilmalari va tartibga soluvchilar tomonidan kompleks yondashuv va e'tiborni talab qiladi. Buxgalteriya metodologiyasini rivojlantirish, huquqiy bazani takomillashtirish, ichki nazorat va xavflarni boshqarish tizimini rivojlantirish ushbu sohadagi ishlarning asosiy yo'nalishlari hisoblanadi. Shunday qilib, tijorat banklarida lizing operatsiyalarini hisobga olish va audit qilishni samarali takomillashtirish moliyaviy hisobotlarning shaffofligi va ishonchliligini oshirishga, shuningdek, ushbu operatsiyalar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan xavflarni kamaytirishga yordam beradi, bu esa oxir-oqibat banklarning moliyaviy barqarorligi va bozorda raqobatbardoshligiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Barcha jihatlar lizing operatsiyalarini hisobga olish va audit qilishni takomillashtirish jarayonining muhim tarkibiy qismidir. Moliya bozorining jadal rivojlanishini va qonunchilikning o'zgarishini hisobga olgan holda, ushbu sohadagi vaziyatni doimiy ravishda monitoring qilish va tahlil qilish, shuningdek lizing operatsiyalarini hisobga olish va audit qilishning zamonaviy usullarini ishlab chiqish va joriy etish uchun tegishli bilim va tajribaga ega bo'lgan mutaxassislarni jalb qilish zarur. Bundan tashqari,

lizing operatsiyalarini hisobga olish va audit qilishni takomillashtirishning muhim jihati zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishdir. Hisob-kitob va audit jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish va raqamlashtirish ish samaradorligi va aniqligini oshirishga, shuningdek, lizing operatsiyalarini nazorat qilishni yaxshilashga yordam beradi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, lizing operatsiyalarini hisobga olish va audit qilishni takomillashtirish zamonaviy bozor muhitida tijorat banklari faoliyatining ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Bu nafaqat hisobga olish va audit metodologiyasini rivojlantirishni, balki zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarini joriy etishni, ichki nazoratni va tavakkalchiliklarni boshqarish, shuningdek, moliyaviy bozordagi vaziyatni doimiy ravishda monitoring qilish va tahlil qilishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro ' yxati:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy banki boshqaruvining qarori. Tijorat banklarida lizing operatsiyalarini o’tkazish va ularning buxgalteriya hisobini yuritish tartibi to’g’risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash haqida (O’zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi tomonidan 2006-yil 27-dekabrda ro’yxatdan o’tkazildi , ro’yxat raqami 1648)
2. Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari (XHMT)
3. Auditorning kasb etikasi kodeksi
4. Lizing operatsiyalarini audit qilish bo'yicha qo'llanma, O'zbekiston Moliya vazirligi nashri
5. Moliyaviy vositalar bilan operatsiyalarni hisobga olish va audit qilish metodologiyasi bo ' yicha adabiyotlar
6. Lizing va bank faoliyati sohasidagi nashrlar va tadqiqotlar

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SHARQ XALQLARI MA‘NAVIYATINI YUKSALTIRISHDA XALQ OG'ZAKI IJODI VA DOSTONCHILIKNING O‘RNI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqola Sharq xalqlari ma'naviyatini yuksaltirishda xalq og'zaki ijodi va dostonchilikning ahamiyatini ochib beradi. Xalq og'zaki ijodi, afsonalar, rivoyatlar va dostonlar orqali ma'naviy qadriyatlar, tarixiy xotira va tarbiyaviy funktsiyalarni aks ettiradi. Dostonchilik, o'z navbatida, xalq ruhiyatini, qahramonlik va axloqiy fazilatlarni ulug'laydi. Ushbu ijodiy shakllar yosh avlodlarni tarbiyalashda, o'zlikni anglashda va ijodiy faollikni rivojlantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Sharq xalqlari, ma'naviyat, xalq og'zaki ijodi, dostonchilik, tarbiyaviy funktsiya, tarixiy xotira, ijodiy faoliyat, qahramonlik, axloqiy qadriyatlar, madaniyat.*

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THE ROLE OF FOLK ORAL LITERATURE AND EPIC POETRY IN ELEVATING THE SPIRITUALITY OF EASTERN PEOPLES

Abstract: *This article reveals the significance of folk oral literature and epic poetry in elevating the spirituality of Eastern peoples. Folk oral literature, including legends, tales, and epics, reflects spiritual values, historical memory, and educational functions. Epic poetry, in turn, glorifies the spirit of the people, heroism, and moral virtues. These creative forms play a crucial role in educating younger generations, fostering self-identity, and enhancing creative activity.*

Key words: *Eastern peoples, spirituality, folk oral literature, epic poetry, educational function, historical memory, creative activity, heroism, moral values, culture.*

Kirish

Dunyodagi har bir xalqning milliy o‘zligini anglash ma’naviy merosini o‘rganishdan boshlanadi. Sharq xalqlarining ma’naviy merosi esa azaldan chuqur axloqiy qadriyatlar bilan yo‘g‘rilgan. Vafo ham sadoqat, poklikni kuylash Sharq adabiyotida qadim-qadimlardan davom etib kelayotgan muqaddas mavzulardan biridir. Sharqning buyuk shoirlari bu g‘oyalarni turli janlarda g‘oyat ehtiros va so‘nmas ixlos bilan tasvirlaganlar. Bu mustahkam axloqiy kodeks xalqlarimiz turmushiga, ongiga singib, katta ijtimoiy ma’no kasb etib keldi.

Darhaqiqat, jasorat, saxovat, mardlik, vafo, sadoqat, halollik, fidoiylik kabi axloqiy qadriyatlar badiiy so‘z san’atining eng qadimiy shakllaridan biri bo‘lgan epik asarlarda o‘z ifodasini topa boshlagan. Sharq xalqlari tarixi va madaniyatida xalq og'zaki ijodi va dostonchilik alohida ahamiyatga ega. Ular nafaqat o'z xalqlarining ma'naviy merosini saqlab qolishga, balki ularni tarbiyalash va yuksaltirishga xizmat qiladi. Xalq og'zaki ijodi asrlar davomida avloddan-avlodga o'tib, ma'naviy va madaniy qadriyatlarni namoyish etib kelgan.

Xalq og'zaki ijodi — bu avloddan avlodga o'tadigan, xalqning tarixiy tajribalari, urf-odatlari, qadriyatlari va jahondan qarashlarini aks ettiruvchi adabiy shakldir. U og'zaki usulda, ko'pincha dostonlar, na'lar, maqollar va afsonalar ko'rinishida namoyon bo'ladi. Xalq og'zaki ijodi, xalqlarni birlashtiruvchi va ularning madaniy merosini saqlovchi muhim vositadir.

Xalq og'zaki ijodi, asosan, afsonalar, rivoyatlar, qissa va dostonlardan iborat bo'lib, u xalqning tarixiy xotirasini, madaniyatini va urf-odatlarini o'zida mujassam etadi. Ushbu ijodiy shakllar orqali xalqlar o'z hayotiy tajribalarini, bilim va ko'nikmalarini ifoda etadilar.

Jahon falsafasining tarkibiy qismi bo‘lgan Sharq falsafasida insonda ikki qarama-qarshi asos: modda va ruh mavjudligi alohida ta’kidlanadi. Ana shu ikki asos inson vujudida mutanosib bo‘lishi, biri ustuvorlik qilib, boshqasi orqada qolib ketmasligi kerak. Agar shu tartib buzilib, moddiylik ruhdan ustun kelib, ruh jism quliga aylanib, unga xizmat qilgudek bo‘lsa, unda inson amaliy fazilatlari keyinga surib tashlanadi. Aksincha, ruhiy-ma’naviy tomonlari taraqqiy etgan insonlarda aqlu-zakovat, insofu-diyonat, odobu-axloq, ilmu-ma’rifat, mol-dunyoga berilish, havoiy nafslarga qul bo‘lish singari xato va nuqsonlardan ustuvorlik qiladi. Ruhiy-ma’naviy jihat - insonni inson qiladigan, uning hayotini go‘zallashtiradigan fazilatlardir.

Sharq epik an’analari rivojida Konfutsiy ta’limoti alohida o‘rin tutadi. Bilim (chji) va uning kelib chiqishi haqida fikr yuritib, Konfutsiy uni qadimgi kitoblarni o‘rganish va qadimgi ajdodlar tajribasidan iqtibos qilishda, deb bildi. Uningcha, bilimning asosini, manbaini qadimgi rivoyatlar va solnomalar tashkil etadi. Shuning uchun, konfusiychilikka jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi ilgarigi va yangi tajribaga tanqidiy munosabatda bo‘lish, ulardan xulosalar chiqarish xos bo‘lmagan, har qanday yangi hodisa eski tajriba nuqtai nazaridan baholanar va o‘tmishga borib taqalar edi.

Axloqiy qadriyatlar o‘zining yorqin ifodasi topgan epik janrga mansub mashhur asarlardan biri Abulqosim Firdavsiyning (940–1020) «Shohnoma»sidir. U qadimiy afsonalar, qahramonlik dostonlarini va Eronning Iskandar Zulqarnayn davridan boshlab Sosoniy shohi Yazdigard III ning o‘limi (651 yil)gacha bo‘lgan tarixini o‘z ichiga oladi.

Xalq og'zaki ijodi, shuningdek, axloqiy qadriyatlarni yosh avlodlarga yetkazishning samarali vositasidir. Dostonlar va qissalar orqali insoniylik, jasorat, mehr-oqibat kabi muhim fazilatlar tarbiyalanadi. Misol uchun, Alisher Navoiy, Bobur, va boshqa buyuk shoirlar yaratgan dostonlar nafaqat adabiy meros, balki ma'naviy tarbiyaning muhim qismi bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Shunday qilib, axloqiy qadriyatlarni ulug‘lash Sharq epik an’analarining muhim xususiyati bo‘lib, asrlar davomida nafaqat adabiyot balki falsafiy tafakkur rivojiga ham kuchli ta’sir ko‘rsatdi, sharqona mentalitetning shakllanishida ustivor omilga aylandi. Shu bilan birga nafaqat Sharq, balki G‘arb xalqlari madaniyati, adabiyoti, falsafasiga kuchli ta’sir ko‘rsatdi. Qadimiy madaniyat makoni bo‘lgan Markaziy Osiyoning qulay geografik jaylanishi, tabiati, iqlimi mintaqada ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning avvalroq boshlanishini ta’minladi va Sharq bilan G‘arb, Mesopatamiya, Eron, Misr keyincha Yunoniston va Rimni Xitoy va Hindiston bilan bog‘lovchi, turli xalqlar madaniyatining chatishtiruvini ta’minlovchi halqa vazifasini o‘tadi. Shuningdek, Gopatshoh bilan Minotavr, yunon mifologiyasi Markaziy Osiyo xalqlarining islomgacha bo‘lgan mif, afsona va folklor asarlari o‘rtasidagi o‘xshashlikning mavjudligi aniqlaganligidan kelib chiqib, o‘zaro munosabat, bir madaniyat va adabiyot ikkinchisini boyitishi uzoq o‘tmishdan boshlanganganligini ta’kidlagan.

Dostonlar xalq ozaki ijodining eng yirik, salmoqdor, badiiy barkamol janridir. Ular ma’naviyatimiz va badiiy so’z san’atimizning tarixiy asoslari va zamini bo’lishi bilan birga uning bugungi holatini yanada boyituvchi, rivojlantiruvchi cheksiz imkoniyatlar manbai hamdir. Dostonlar ajdodlar va avlodlar jonli aloqasini, vorisligini o’zida mujassamlashtiradi. Ular xalq ijtimoiy-maishiy hayoti bilan bevosita bog`langanligi tufayli har bir kishiga o’z xalqi, uning tarixi va kelajagi, istiqboldagi orzu-umidlari bilan vobastalikni his etishga, amaliy faoliyatda esa yuksak axloqiy g`oyalarni asos qilib olishga yordam beradi. Shuning uchun ham dostonlarni to’plash, o`rganish va nashr etish hamisha dolzarb vazifa bo`lib kelgan.

Xalq og'zaki ijodi va dostonchilik, birinchi navbatda, xalqning ruhiy holatini shakllantiradi. Ular orqali avlodlar o'rtasida ma'naviy va madaniy bog'lanish yaratiladi. Dostonlar, o'zlarining qahramonlari orqali, yoshlarni o'zlariga o'xshagan qahramonlarga intilishga undaydi. Shuningdek, xalq og'zaki ijodi, an'analarning va qadriyatlarning saqlanishiga yordam beradi, chunki u xalqni birlashtiradi va ma'naviy tuyg'ularni kuchaytiradi.

Sharq mamlakatlarida xalq og'zaki ijodi va dostonchilik, xalq ma'naviyatini yuksaltirishda quyidagi jihatlarda muhim rol o'ynaydi:

1. Tarbiyaviy funksiya: Yoshlarni axloqiy qadriyatlar va urf-odatlar bilan tanishtiradi. Bu, ularning o'zligini anglashlari va madaniyatini qadrlashlariga yordam beradi.

2. Tarixiy xotira: Xalq og'zaki ijodi tarixiy voqealarni, shaxslarni va voqealarni esga olishga imkon beradi. Bu esa, xalqlarning tarixiy merosini saqlashga xizmat qiladi.

3. O'zlikni anglash: Dostonlar va rivoyatlar xalqning o'zligini anglashga yordam beradi. Ular o'z xalqi, madaniyati va an'analarini anglashda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

4. Ijodiy faollik: Dostonchilik va og'zaki ijod yosh ijodkorlarni ilhomlantiradi, yangi ijodiy g'oyalarni rivojlantirishga turtki beradi.

Hozirgi kunda xalq og'zaki ijodi va dostonchilik rivojlanayotgan globalizatsiya sharoitida yanada dolzarblashmoqda. Yosh avlod, internet va boshqa

ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali bu ijod shakllarini o'rganishga va rivojlantirishga intilmoqda. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, xalq og'zaki ijodini yanada keng tarqatish uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda.

Sharq xalqlari ma'naviyatini yuksaltirishda xalq og'zaki ijodi va dostonchilikning o'rni beqiyosdir. Ular nafaqat tarixiy va madaniy merosni saqlaydi, balki kelajak avlodlarga zarur ma'naviy qadriyatlarni yetkazadi. Xalq og'zaki ijodi va dostonchilik, shuningdek, milliy birlikni mustahkamlashda va xalqning ruhiy holatini shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shu bois, ularni saqlash va rivojlantirish har bir xalqning burchidir.

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QASHQADARYO VILOYATI SHAHARLARI RIVOJLANISHIDA IQLIMNING O'RNİ

Annotatsiya: *Qashqadaryo viloyatidagi shaharlarni rivojlanishida iqlimning ta'siri o'rganilgan hamda shaharlarni rivojlanishida iqlimning o'rni tahlil qilingan. Shaharlarni rivojlantirish uchun taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Shaharlar, urbanizatsiya, iqlim, tabiiy sharoit, quyosh radiatsiyasi, shamol, tabiiy omillar, daryo*

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THE ROLE OF CLIMATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES OF THE KASHKADARYA REGION

Annotation: *the effects of climate on Urban Development in the Kashkadarya region have been studied and the role of climate in urban development has been analyzed. Proposals and recommendations have been developed for Urban Development.*

Keywords: *cities, urbanization, climate, natural conditions, solar radiation, wind, natural factors, River*

Har bir shahar rivojlanishida va shakllanishida albatta unga ta'sir etuvchi omillar bo'lishi tabiiy. Bu omillarning ta'siri shaharning iqtisodiy va siyosiy holatiga ta'sir etmasdan qolmaydi. O'z o'rnida shuni ta'kidlash joizki tabiiy sharoit shu shaharning iqlimi bilan bog'liq holatda rivojlandi. Dunyo miqyosida shaharlarning rivojlanishi va shakllanishi ham iqlimga shu yerning atmosfera bosimi, havo massalari, shamollar harakati bilan bog'liqdir. Dunyo miqyosidagi shaharlarning rivojlanishi va keng barg urib tarmoqlanib hududining kengayishiga iqlim o'zgarishlari bilan bog'liq holda rivojlanadi.

Shaharlarda turli maqsadlarda foydalanadigan muhandislik inshootlari, inson xo'jalik faoliyati iqlimga ta'sir qilib, o'ziga xos iqlimiy xususiyatlarni keltirib, chiqaradi. Bunday iqlimiy xususiyatlarni havoning namlik darajasi, shamollarning harakati, quyosh radiatsiyasi va albedo darajasida yaqqol kuzatish mumkin. Quyida mana shu iqlim elementlarini ko'rib chiqamiz. Shaharlar, odatda uni o'rab turgan

tabiiy va qishloq xo’jaligi yerlaridan farq qilib, suv o’tkazmaydigan yuzalar va kichik maydonlarda o’simlik qoplamlariga ega. Bunday qattiq yuzalarda yog’gan yomg’ir suvlari nisbatan kichik fursatda kollektor ariqlari va quvurlari bilan chiqarib tashlanadi. Shaharlarda yog’gan yog’in miqdori shaharlarning yo’llariga salbiy ta’sir ko’rsatadi. Va bu yerda yana bir muammo tarkib topadi.

Quyosh radiatsiyaning ta’siri ham shaharning binolarini qurishda asosiy o’rinda turuvchi omillardan biridir. Dunyoda shaharlarda istiqomat qiluvchilarni aksariyati shaharlarda vujudga keladigan issiqlikdan aziyat chekadi. Chunki global iqlim o’zgarishi shaharlarning iqlimiga juda ham katta ta’sir qilib, aholining yashash tarziga va turmush holatiga o’zining ta’srini o’tkazadi. Baland binolarning qurilishida ham juda katta qiyinchiliklar keltirib chiqaradi. Buning oldini olish uchun shaharlarda atmosferaga kam iflos moddalarni chiqaradigan sanoat korxonlarni va zavod fabrikalarni qurish darkor. Bu esa juda katta mablag’ talab etadi. Hatto shahar havosi ham ifloslangan bugungu kunimizda u yerdagi zavod va fabrikalardan chiqayotgan zararli birikmalar shahar havosini ifloslab, aholiga juda ham zarar yetkazmoqda. Issiq iqlimning yuzaga kelishida albatta antropogen landshaftlarning ham ta’siri bor. Bu ta’sir doirasida shaharlarning rivojanishi va iqlimning keskin o’zgarishlari bilan bog’liq holatda rivojlanadi.

Shahrisabz, Kitob va Yakkabog’ shaharlaridagi iqlim sharoiti aholi yashash uchun juda muhim maskanlardir. Bu yerdagi tabiatning tuhfasi so’lim maskanlar shaharlarning yanada ham rivojlanib, go’zal maskanlarga aylanib, borishini ta’minlaydi. Undan tashqari iqlimning ta’siri bu shaharlarda ijobiy holatda ekanligi shaharlarda aholining yaxshi yashashi va turmush tarzining juda ham qoniqarli holatda ega ekanligini ko’rsatadi. Qulay iqlim sharoitida yashayotgan shahar aholisining uzoq umr ko’rish davri barqaror bo’ladi. Bundan kelib, chiqadiki, shahar rivojlanishi va shakllanishi uchun birinchi navbatda iqlim sharoiti qulay ta’siri ko’rsatgan bo’lishi kerak. Iqlim sharoiti noqulay bo’lgan shaharlarimizda bor. Bularga Koson, Mirishkor, Kasbi, Yangi-Nishon kabi shaharlarimizdir. Bu shaharlarning rivojlanishida iqlim juda muhim rol o’ynaydi. Tabiiy sharoitning noqulayligi ham shaharlarning rivojlanishida katta ahamiyatga ega. G’uzor, Chiroqchi va Qamashi hududlarida ham iqlim u darajada yaxshi emas. Shaharlar rivojlanishida bu yerda katta maydonlarning sho’rlanganligi bo’lsa, boshqa sababdan bu shaharlarda suv muammosi ham birinchi o’rindagi muammolardan. Buni bartaraf etishda bir qancha chora-tadbirlar ko’rilmoqda. Shahar havosining buzilishi yirik shaharlardagi haroratning birmuncha isitib, yuborishi ham mumkin.

Ko’p qavatli binolar va transport vositalaridan vujudga keladigan issiqlikning tez tarqalib ketishining qiyinligi tufayli shunday hodisa yuz beradi. Atmosfera havosi va suv manbalarining ifloslanishi shaharda istiqomat qilish uchun zarur bo’lgan muayyan shart-sharoitlarni yomonlashtiradi, uning iqtisodiy taraqqiyot darajasini pasaytiradi, ijtimoiy soha tarmoqlari darajasini pasaytiradi va zaiflashtiradi. Shaharlarda tabiiy muhitning, qisman bo’lsa-da, ifloslanishi kishilar sog’ligiga, yashash sharoitiga, aholining farovonligiga katta ta’sir ko’rsatadi.

Uzoq vaqt mobaynida olib borilgan kuzatishlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ishlab chiqarishda band bo'lgan har bir kishi faqat havo, suvning ifloslanlanganligidan, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarida esa nitratlarning haddan tashqari ko'p bo'lishidan o'rta hisobda yiliga 10 kun kasal bo'lar ekan. Shahar aholisining ishdan tashqari vaqtdagi ahvoli, ya'ni bo'sh vaqtini qanday o'tkazishi ham atrof-muhitning qay ahvolda ekanligi bilan bog'liq. Ayniqsa, urbanizatsiya jarayoni kuchayib borayotgan bir sharoitda, xususan, insonning tabiat bilan munosabatlarida uning o'ziga xos ekologik ehtiyojlari shakllana boradi. Oddiygina bir Orol dengizining suv sathi keskin tushib ketishi tufayli ekologik murakkab vaziyat tus oldi. Va shakllangan shaharlar iqlimida ham yashash sharoitida ham o'zgarishlar bo'ldi. Orol dengizi hududidagi Mo'ynoq, Qo'ng'irot, Chimboy kabi shaharlar ko'p aziyat chekmoqda. Bir vaqtlar baliqchilik bilan nom chiqargan Mo'ynoq shahri aholisining ko'pchiligi ishsiz bo'lib qoldi. Shahar rivoj topib turgan paytlarda boshqa joylardan kelgan aholi ekologik talofat tufayli yana o'z yurtlariga qaytib ketdi. Birgina iqlimning ta'sri va Orol dengizining qurishi juda ham katta zarar yetkazdi. Bu yerdagi aholining boshqa yerga ko'chib ketishi albatta iqlimning ta'sir tufayli yuzaga keladigan holatlardan biridir.

Shaharlarda iqlimning o'ta qizib ketishi bir qancha kasalliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Bu kasalliklarning yuzaga kelish sabablari oddiy issiq iqlim insonning tanasiga kuchli ta'sir o'tkazadi va shaharlardagi binolarning qizishiga sabab bo'ladi. Shaharlarda issiq iqlimning oldini olishning bir usuli bor. Shaharlarda ekologik vaziyatni sog'lomlashtirish va barqarorlashtirishda daraxtzorlar va ko'kalamzorlarni ko'paytirish lozim. Daraxtzorlar va ko'kalamzorlar chang-to'zonni, shovqin-suronni to'sib qoluvchi tabiiy vosita, zamonaviy shaharlarning ajralmas bir qismidir. Daraxtzorlarni barpo etish va ko'kalamzorlashtirish ishlari shaharlarnigan qanday joylarda o'rnashganligi, bu zonalarning tabiiy-geografik sharoiti, qanday sanoat korxonalri mavjudligi yerli aholining bu boradagi an'analari kabi qator xususiyatlar to'g'ri hisobga olingan holda olib borilsa, uning foydasi har tomonlamakatta bo'ladi, qolaversa, shahar arxitekturasi husniga-xusn qo'shadi.

Qashqadaryo viloyatining shaharlarida shamollarning ta'sir ham juda yuqori baholanadi. Bu yerdagi shahar atrofida kuzatiladigan shamollar ta'siri aholiga binolarnign tom qismida chang-to'zonning ko'tarilishi va shaharda yashayotgan shahar aholisinign sog'ligiga juda yomon ta'sri ko'rsatmoqda. Bu esa bir qancha kasalliklarning vujudga kelishida zamin yaratmoqda. Shamollarning ta'siri, havo massalarining ta'siri quyosh radiatsiyasining ta'siri shahar va shahar atrofi xo'jaligiga o'z ta'siri o'tkazmasdan qolmaydi. Mamlakatimizning shaharlari rivojlanishi bir qancha omillardan iborat. Bu omillarning barchasi shahar rivojlanishi va uning shakllanishida muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Qashqadaryo viloyatining aksariyat shaharlari Koson, Nishon, Kasbi, Mirishkor va Muborak kabi hududlarda katta maydonlarni egallagan cho'l maydonlari hududlari kengaydi. Shaharda yashaydigan aholining ekologik vaziyati o'zgarib ketdi. Kasalliklarning ortib ketishi va shahar tashqi ko'rinishiga ta'sir ortib ketishi olib keldi. Aholi o'rtasida kasalliklarning ortib ketishi iqlimning ta'sir natijadadir. Barcha viloyatlarimizdagi vaziyat tubdan farq qiladi. Bu holatlar

atmosferaga zararli moddalarnin ko’plab chiqib ketishi natijasida sodir bo’ladi. Buning oldini olish shaharlarda ekologik vaziyatni yaxshilash borasida bir qancha ishlarni amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq bo’ladi. Birinchi navbatda shaharlarda sanoat korxonalarini aholidan yiroq joyda joylashtirish, ikkinchi navbatda esa, daraxtzorlarni ko’paytirish va ko’kalamzorlashtish ishlarini amalga oshirish lozim. Ko’pincha bizda qurilgan zavod fabriklarimiz iqlimning o’zgarishini hisobga olmasdan bunyod qilingani bugungi kunda ana shunday vaziyatlarga olib kelmoqda.

Qashqadaryo viloyatidagi shaharlarning ham rivojlanishida iqlimning va tabiiy sharoitning ta’siri juda yuqori bo’lgani bilan bu yerda antropogen landshaftlarning ta’siri ham bor. Antropogen landshaftlar shahar tuzilishi va rivojlanishida o’zining ijobiy va salbiy holatlarini namoyon qilgan. Iqlimning shaharlar tashkil topshida va rivojlanishida ta’siri yuqori bo’lib, ayniqsa havo harorati va namligi shamol rejimi va yo’nalishi, atmosfera yog’inlari singari iqlimning eng muhim elementlarini o’rni katta. Qashqadaryo viloyati iqlimining shakllanishida eng asosiy omil quyosh radiatsiyasi bo’lib, ushbu omil iqlimshunos olimlar tomonidan mamlakatimiz hududini cho’l-dasht, tog’oldi, tog’ iqlim mintaqalariga ajratilishida asosiy mezon sifatida xizmat qilgan.

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SANOAT KORXONALARDA KASB KASALLIGINING KELIB CHIQISHI MUAMMOLARI

Annotatsiya. *Hozirgi vaqtda ko'mir konlarining o'zlashtirilishi, o'z navbatida, ochiq konlarning ventilyatsiyasiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda, buning natijasida ishchilarga turli xil aerozollar, ko'p miqdorda uglerod oksidi, oltingugurt dioksidi kabi zaharli moddalar ta'sir qiladi. Benzopiren, kuyikish, formaldegid kabi kanserogenlarning to'planishi, asosan fibrogenik ko'mir konlarini ochiq usulda qazib olishning zamonaviy mexanizatsiyalash usullari va usullarida kasbiy kasallanish muammosi asosiy hisoblanadi. Barcha korxonalar yilning sovuq va issiq fasllarida haroratning sezilarli o'zgarishi bilan keskin kontinental iqlimga duchor bo'lishlari bilan og'irlashadi.*

Kalitli so‘zlar: *jarohatlanish, kasb kasalligi, zaharlanish, me’yor, qoida, xavfsizlik texnikasi, sanoat sanitariyasi, fibrogen ta'sir*

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PROBLEMS OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Annotation. *The existing geological conditions for coal mining play an important role, at the moment, the mastering of coal deposits, in turn, contributes negatively to the ventilation of the incisions, as a result of which various aerosols, mainly having a fibrous effect, affect workers, a large amount of toxic substances such as uglerod oxide, sulfur dioxide, and also accumulates carcinogens such as benzopyrene, uglerod black, formaldehyde. The problem of occupational diseases is the main one in modern methods of exploitation and methods of mastering coal deposits in an open way. All enterprises are aggravated by the fact that in the cold and hot periods of the year there is a sharp continental climate with significant temperature differences.*

***Keywords**: injury, occupational disease, poisoning, norm, rule, safety technique, industrial sanitation, fibrogenic effect*

Kasbiy kasallanish darajasi mehnatni muhofaza qilishni boshqarish tizimining faoliyat ko‘rsatishi, ishchilarning hayotini va sog'lig'ini saqlashning eng muhim ko'rsatkichlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu yerda nafaqat ish beruvchini xodimlarning mehnat sharoitlarini yaxshilash yuzasidan chora-tadbirlarni tashkil etish bo'yicha harakatlarigina emas, balki mavjud me'yoriy- huquqiy asos ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Respublikamizda oxirgi 10 yil davomida kasbiy kasallanish dinamikasi biroz pasayish tendentsiyasiga ega.

O'z navbatida, O’zbekiston Respublikasida ochiq ko'mir qazib olish ulushi 10 yildan ortiq vaqt davomida o'sib bormoqda. O’zbekistonda keyingi yillarda bo'lgan davrda ko'mir sanoatini rivojlantirish dasturiga muvofiq, ko'mir qazib olish hajmi, shuningdek, ochiq usulda qazib olish ulushi ortdi.

Sanoat korxonalarida xavfsizlik texnikasi, sanoat sanitariyasi va yong‘in xavfsizligi qoida, meyor va yo‘riqnomalariga rioya qilmaslik jarohatlanishga, zaharlanishga va kasb kasalliklariga olib kelishi mumkin. Inson tanasining teri yoki ayrim qismlariga tashqi mexanik, kimyoviy, issiqlik va elektr ta’siri natijasi shikastlanish deb tushuniladi.

Urilish natijasida lat yeyish, terining kesilishi, suyak sinishi va chiqishi, kuyish, sovuq urishi, elektr toki urishi va inson hayoti faoliyati buzilishiga olib keladigan boshqa cheklanishlar jarohatlanishga misol bo‘ladi. Jarohatlanishni baxtsiz hodisa deb ham yuritiladi va uch turga bo‘lib qaraladi hamda baholanadi:

1) Ishlab chiqarishda, ish joyida jarohatlanish.
2) Ish bilan bog‘langan, lekin ishlab chiqarish bilan bog‘lanmagan.
3) Ishlab chiqarish va ish bilan bog‘lanmagan jarohatlanish.

Birinchi turdagi jarohatlanishga ishchining ma’muriyat tomonidan buyurilgan ishni bajarishi davomida, ish joyida, sexda, korxona maydonida, yuk ortish va tushirish yoki yuklarni boshqa joyga ko‘chirish vaqtida olgan jarohati kiradi.

Ikkinchi turdagi jarohatlanishga ishchining ishxonaning transport vositalarida, ishga borib kelish vaqtida, komandirovka vaqtida, korxona ma’muriyati topshirig‘i bilan boshqa joylarda ishlarni bajarganda olgan jarohati kiradi.

Uchinchi turdagi jarohatlanishga maishiy holatlarda, mast bo‘lishi natijasida, davlat mulkini o‘g‘irlash vaqtida, uy sharoitida vujudga kelgan jarohatlanishlar kiradi.

Birinchi ikki turdagi baxtsiz hodisa – jarohatlanishga, agar ishlab chiqarish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lsa, ma’muriyat javobgar hisoblanadi va jarohatlanish vaqtida yo‘qotilgan ish kunlari uchun haq to‘lanadi. Agar jarohatlanish ishchining mehnatni muhofaza qilish qoida va meyorlariga amal qilmasligi natijasida kelib chiqqan bo‘lsa, unda ishchi ma’muriyat xodimi bilan birga javobgar hisoblanadi. Moddiy to‘lov miqdori ma’muriyat xodimi va ishchining aybdorlik

darajasiga qarab belgilanadi. Sanoat sanitariyasi meyorlarining buzilishi natijasida ishlab chiqarish hududlaridan ajralib chiqqan zararli omillar ta'sirida ishchi zaharlanishi yoki kasb kasaligiga chalinishi mumkin. Kasbiy zaharlanish bir smena davomida yuz bersa, uni o'tkir zaharlanish deyiladi. Agar odam tanasida uzoq muddat davomida zaharli moddalar yig'ilsa, uni surunkali zaharlanish deyiladi va u kelajakda kasbkasalliklariga olib keladi.

Ishlab chiqarishda jarohatlanish, zaharlanishning sodir bo'lishiga yoki kasb kasalligining kelib chiqishiga sanoat korxonalarida yo'l qo'yilgan tashkiliy va texnik xatolar natijasi deb qaraladi. Shuning uchun ham ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida yuz bergan har qanday baxtsiz hodisa har tomonlama tekshiriladi va hisobga olinadi. Tekshirish va hisobga olish natijalari baxtsiz hodisa kelib chiqishi sabablarini aniqlab, kelajakda jarohatlanish, kasallanishning qaytarilmasligi uchun zarur bo'lgan chora-tadbirlarni ko'rish imkoniyatini yaratadi.

Baxtsiz hodisa ish boshlanishidan oldin, ish davomida, ishdan keyin, ish joyida, korxona maydonida, ma'muriyat topshirig'i bilan korxona maydonidan chetda yuz berganligidan qat'i nazar tekshirilishi lozim.Tekshirish, hisobga olish ishlarini kasaba uyushmasi federatsiyasining nizomga asosan sex boshlig'i, xavfsizlik texnikasining muhandisi, jamoat inspektori va bosh muhandis ishtirokida tuziladigan komissiya olib boradi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 1997 yil 6 iyundagi 286-sonli qarori bilan tasdiqlangan «Ishlab chiqarishdagi baxtsiz hodisalarni va xodimlar salomatligining boshqa xil zararlanishini tekshirish va hisobga olish to'g'risida»gi Nizomda O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududida mulkchilikning barcha shakllaridagi korxonalar, muassasalar, tashkilotlarda, shuningdek, mehnat shartnomasi bo'yicha ishlayotgan ayrim fuqarolar bilan mehnat faoliyatiga bog'liq holda yuz bergan hodisalarni va xodimlar salomatligining boshqa xil zararlanishini tekshirish va hisobga olishning yagona tartibi belgilangan. Ushbu Nizomda ishlab chiqarishdagi baxtsiz hodisani va xodimlar salomatligining boshqa xil zararlanishlarini tekshirish va hisobga olishning umumiy qoidalari va tartibi ko'rsatilgan.

Bir kundan kam bo'lmagan ish kuni yo'qotilgan baxtsiz hodisalar 3 kun davomida tekshirilib maxsus shakl (N-1) bo'yicha 4 nusxada dalolatnoma tuziladi. Dalolatnomada baxtsiz hodisaga uchragan kishi haqidagi axborotdan tashqari aniqlangan baxtsiz hodisaning sabablari, bunday hodisalar takrorlanmasligi uchun qanday chora-tadbirlar ko'rilishi kerakligi haqidagi ma'lumotlar beriladi. Dalolatnomani bosh muxandis tasdiqlaydi. Dalolatnomaning bir nusxasi sex boshlig'iga yuboriladi, ikkinchi nusxasi kasaba uyushmasi markaziy qo'mitasiga – texnik nazoratchiga, to'rtinchi nusxasi korxona mehnatni muhofaza qilish bo'limiga nazorat o'rnatish uchun beriladi. Baxtsiz hodisaning asoratlari keyin ham kelib chiqishini hisobga olib tuzilgan dalolatnomalarni 45 yilgacha saqlash tavsiya etiladi. Tekshirishdan so'ng korxona ma'muriyati yo'l qo'yilgan xatolarning qaytarilmasligini ta'minlashga

qaratilgan buyruq e’lon qiladi, baxtsiz hodisaning kelib chiqishida aybdor kishilarni javobgarligi aniqlanadi.

O‘lim bilan tugagan, guruh bilan baxtsiz hodisaga uchragan, og‘ir jarohatlangan hollar maxsus komissiya tomonidan tekshiriladi. Komissiya tarkibiga kasaba uyushmasi texnik nazoratchisi, yuqori tashkilotning vakili, davlat nazorat organlari xodimlari va boshqalar kiradi. Tekshirish materiallari 15 kunda tayyor bo‘lishi kerak. Bunday baxtsiz hodisalar korxonada kasaba uyushmasi qo‘mitasida, yuqori tashkilot kasaba uyushmasi qo‘mitasida batafsil ko‘rib chiqilishi kerak.

Jarohatlanish va kasb kasalliklarining kelib chiqish sabablarini tahlil qilishda sanoat korxonalarida xavfsizlik texnikasi, sanoat sanitariyasi va yong‘in xavfsizligi qoida, meyor va tavsiyanomalariga rioya qilmaslik ishchilarni jarohatlanishga, zaharlanishga va kasb kasalliklariga olib kelishi mumkin. Inson tanasining teri yoki ayrim qismlari tashqi mexanik, kimiyoviy, issiqlik va elektr ta’siri natijasida shikastlansa, buni jarohatlanish deb ataladi.

Jarohatlanishga urilish natijasida lat yeyish, kesilish, suyak sinishi va chiqishi, kimyoviy yoki issiqlikdan kuyish, issiq urishi, sovuq urishi, o‘tkir zaharlanish va elektr toki ta’sirida organizmning ba’zi qismlarida hayot faoliyatining buzilishi kiradi. Baxtsiz hodisalarni turlarga bo‘lishdan maqsad, sanoat korxonasi ishlab chiqarishda sodir bo‘lgan har qanday baxtsiz hodisaga javobgar hisoblanadi.

Mehnat qonuniyatiga asosan ishlab chiqarish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan jarohatlanishdan yo‘qotilgan ish kunlariga korxona tomonidan to‘lanishi kerak deb belgilangan. Sanoat sanitariyasi meyorlarning buzilishi natijasida ishlab chiqarish joylaridan ajralib chiqqan zararli omillar ta’siridan ishchi kasbiy zaharlanish yoki kasb kasalligiga chalinishi mumkin. Kasbiy zaharlanish bir smena davomida yuz bersa, uni o‘tkir zaharlanish deyiladi, agar uzoq muddat davomida zaharli moddalar yig‘ilishi natijasida yuz bersa, surunkali zaharlanish deyiladi. Surunkali zaharlanish kasb kasalliklariga qoniqarsiz ish sharoitlarida ishlash natijasida kelib chiqadigan hamma kasalliklar kiradi. Masalan, havo bosimning ortiq yoki kam bo‘lishi natijasida kesson yoki tog‘ kasalligi, sanoatda ajralib chiqadigan chang ta’siridan pnevmokonioz kasalligi, yallig‘lanish va zaharli moddalar ta’siridan dermatit va yazva kasalliklari kelib chiqadi.

Surunkali kasbiy kasallik - bu xodimning zararli va xavfli ishlab chiqarish omillari yoki bir qator omillarning uzoq vaqt ta'siri natijasida yuzaga keladigan kasallik, bu o'z navbatida kasbiy mehnat qobiliyatini vaqtincha yoki doimiy yo'qotishga olib keladigan, shu jumladan uzoq vaqtdan keyin namoyon bo'ladi. zararli va xavfli ishlab chiqarish omillari HMF va APF bilan aloqada ishlashni tugatgandan so'ng

Ishlab chiqarish jarohatlanishi va kasb kasalliklar bizning jamiyatimizda oqat qilib bo‘lmaydigan hol hisoblanadi. Agar bunday hol yuz berar ekan, uni sanoat korxonasida yo‘l qo‘yilgan tashkiliy va texnik hatolar natijasi deb qarash kerak. Shuning uchun ham ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida yuz bergan har qanday baxtsiz hodisa har tomonlama tekshiriladi va hisobga olinadi. Tekshirish va

hisobga olish umumiy o‘rnatilgan qat’iy tartib asosida olib borilishi kerak. Yo‘lga qo‘yilgan baxtsiz hodisalar va kasb kasalliklarini hisobga olish va tekshirish, ularning kelib chiqish sabablarini aniqlash, bunday baxtsiz hodisa va kasb kasalliklarining qaytarilmasligi uchun chora- tadbirlar ko‘rish imkoniyatini yaratadi.

Kasbiy kasallanish muammosi zamonaviy mexanizatsiyalash usullari va ko'mir konlarini ochiq usulda o'zlashtirish usullarida asosiy hisoblanadi. Ko'mir konlarida ekskavator haydovchilari kasbiy kasalliklarga eng ko'p moyil: Angrendagi ko'mir konlarida 2023 yilda 29 ta kasallik qayd etilgan; texnologik jarayonda tosh massasini tashish bilan shug'ullanuvchi haydovchilar - 8 kasallik, buldozer haydovchilari - 7 kasallik, burg'ulash stanoklari - 12 kasallik.

Angren ko'mir konlaridagi ishchilarining mehnat sharoitlarida, ya’ni barcha korxonalar yilning sovuq va issiq davrlarida sezilarli harorat farqlari bilan keskin kontinental iqlimga duchor bo'lganligi bilan og'irlashadi. Bunday sharoitlar ma'lum darajada ekskavatorlar, buldozerlar va boshqa texnikalar, texnologik avtomobil va temir yo'l transporti kabinalarida ish joylarida optimal mikroiqlimni yaratishni qiyinlashtiradi. Ko'mir qazib olish uchun mavjud geologik sharoitlar muhim rol o'ynaydi, hozirgi vaqtda Angrendagi ko'mir konlarini o'zlashtirish o'z navbatida, kesmalarning ventilyatsiyasiga salbiy hissa qo'shadi, natijada asosan fibrogen ta'sirga ega bo'lgan turli xil aerozollar ishchilarga, masalan, benzopiren, uglerod qora, formaldegid, uglerod oksidi,

oltingugurt dioksidi kabi katta miqdordagi zaharli moddalarga ta'sir qiladi, va kanserogenlar to'planadi. Bunday vaziyatda ko'rsatilgan muammo kasbiy kasallanishni kamaytirishga qaratilgan mavjud tahlil usullari, vositalari va me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarning yetarli emasligini, shuningdek ularning past samaradorligni ko'rsatadi.

Kasbiy kasallanish darajasini pasaytirishning mavjud usullarini ikki toifaga bo'lish mumkin:

- birinchi toifa - zararli mehnat sharoitida ishlaydigan barcha ishchilarga qaratilgan profilaktika choralari majmui;
- ikkinchi toifa - zararli omillar ta'siri va ishchilar tanasidagi patologik o'zgarishlarning allaqachon sodir bo'lgan faktiga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarning nuqtaga o'xshash xususiyati bilan tavsiflanadi.

Shunga ko'ra, kasbiy kasalliklar xavfini boshqarishning samarali usullarini yaratish uchun xodimlarning sog'lig'ini uzoq vaqt davomida muntazam ravishda monitoring qilishning to'liq kompleks tizimi talab qilinadi.

Ko'mir konlarini ochiq usulda qazib olishda ishchilarning kasbiy kasalliklari xavfini boshqarishda kasbiy kasalliklar xavfini o'z vaqtida bartaraf etish uchun xodimlarning mehnat faoliyati davomidagi mehnat sharoitlari to'g'risida muntazam ravishda ma'lumotlarni to'plashdan iborat. Ko'mir konlari ishchilarida kasbiy kasalliklarning paydo bo'lish ehtimoli ularning paydo bo'lish xavfi darajasini aks ettiradi. Uning asosiy vazifalari:

1. Xodimning zararli va xavfli ishlab chiqarish omillari bilan aloqada bo'lishi uchun xavfsiz o'rtacha vaqtni belgilash.

2. Ko‘mir konlarida ishchilarning kasbiy kasallanish darajasi yuqori bo‘lishi sabablarini aniqlash va kasbiy kasalliklarning “xavf guruhi”ni aniqlash xaritasini ishlab chiqish.

3. Ko'mir konlarida ishchilar uchun kasbiy kasalliklar xavfini boshqarish usulini ishlab chiqish.

Kasbiy kasalliklarning faktlarini aniqlash sohasidagi tadqiqotlar va qonunchilik bazasini umumlashtirishda ko'mir konlarida ishchilarning kasbiy kasallanishi holatlarini monitoring qilish, axborotni statistik qayta ishlashga asoslangan ma'lumotlarni tizimli tahlil qilishdan iborat.

Ko'mir konlari ishchilarida kasbiy kasalliklar xavfi zararli va xavfli moddalar bilan aloqa qilish muddatiga bog'liqdir. Tebranish kabi kasallik yuzaga kelishining aniqlangan sabab-oqibat munosabatlariga asoslanib, ochiq usulda ko'mir konlarini o'zlashtirishda band bo'lgan ishchilarning mehnat sharoitlari va mehnat jarayoni xususiyatlarining ko'rsatkichlari majmuasini baholanadi. Shovqin darajasining oshishi va sanoat tebranishi natijasida sensorinöral eshitish qobiliyatining yo'qolishi kasbiy kasalliklar uchun xavf sinflarini belgilashga imkon berdi.

Kasbiy kasalliklar xavfini boshqarish usuli zararli va xavfli ishlab chiqarish omillarni aniqlash, "xavf guruhini shakllantirish", mehnat jarayonida xodimning tajribasi va mehnat sharoitlari to'g'risida ma'lumot to'plash, xodimlarga xavf toifasini belgilash va profilaktika choralarini qo'llash quyidagilardan iborat:

- mehnat sharoitlari va ish tajribasining kasbiy kasallanish darajasiga ta'sir qilish qonuniyatlari belgilandi;
- kasbiy kasalliklar xavfiga eng ko'p duchor bo'lgan "xavf guruhi" ishchilarini aniqlash imkonini beruvchi texnologik operatsiyalar va qo'llaniladigan mexanizatsiyalash usullari;
- ko'mir konlari ishchilari o'rtasida kasbiy kasallanish darajasini pasaytirishga qaratilgan kasbiy xavflarni boshqarish usulini ishlab chiqildi., ya’ni:
- ish jarayonida ishchilarga ta'sir qilganda, ko'mir konlari ishchilarida kasbiy kasalliklarning shakllanishiga ko'proq ta'sir ko'rsatadigan asosiy zararli va xavfli ishlab chiqarish omillarini aniqlashda;
- zararli va xavfli ishlab chiqarish omillari bilan aloqa qilish vaqtining kasbiy kasallik ehtimoli bilan bog'liqligini tasdiqlashda;
- kasbiy kasalliklarning shakllanish bosqichlarini aniqlash va asoslashda;
- kasbiy kasalliklar xavfini boshqarish usulini yaratishda;
-ko'mir konlari ishchilari o'rtasida kasbiy kasalliklar darajasini pasaytiradigan kasbiy kasalliklar xavfini boshqarish algoritmini ishlab chiqish.

Ochiq usulda qazib olish yo‘li bilan ko‘mir konlarini o‘zlashtirishda kasbiy kasalliklarning paydo bo‘lishi va rivojlanishining asosiy qonuniyatlarini aniqlash va shu asosda ko‘mir konlarida kasbiy kasalliklar xavfini boshqarishning uslubiy yondashuvlarini ishlab chiqib, ko'mir konlari ishchilarida kasbiy kasalliklarning "xavf guruhi" ning asosiy xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Ko'mir konlari ishchilari o'rtasida kasbiy kasallanish darajasini pasaytirish bo'yicha ko'rsatmalarni ishlab chiqishda ochiq usulda qazib olish yo‘li bilan ko‘mir konlarini o‘zlashtirish bilan shug‘ullanuvchi “xavf guruhi” ishchilari o‘rtasida kasb kasalliklari xavfini boshqarish algoritmi yaratildi.

Ilmiy qoidalar, xulosalar va tavsiyalarning asosliligi va ishonchliligi kasbiy kasalliklar va mehnat sharoitlari bo'yicha statistik materiallarning hajmi bilan tavsiflanadi, bu 140 ta kasbiy kasalliklar yozuvidan iborat. Shuningdek, zararli va xavfli ishlab chiqarish omillari bilan aloqa qilish tajribasini hisobga olgan holda, kasbiy kasalliklar holatlarini taqsimlashning matematik modeli bo'yicha kasbiy kasalliklarning shakllanish bosqichlarining tuzilishi to'g'risidagi taqdim etilgan xulosalar tasdiqlanadi.

Ko'mir sanoatida kasbiy kasallanish darajasining hozirgi holati kasbiy kasalliklarning paydo bo'lishi va o'z vaqtida tashxis qo'yish muammosi alohida olingan korxonada ham, butun ishlab chiqarish sanoatida ham mehnat muhofazasini boshqarish tizimida asosiy rol o'ynaydi.

Kasbiy kasallanish darajasini pasaytirishga qaratilgan ko'plab me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar, tasdiqlangan tavsiyalar, usullar va chora-tadbirlar, shu jumladan, tibbiy yordam ko'rsatish bo'yicha davlat tomonidan kafolatlangan majburiyatlar, erta pensiyaga chiqishning qonuniy huquqi, fuqarolarning mehnatga layoqatli bo'lish majburiyatlari tavsiflangan. ish beruvchi shart-sharoitlarni maxsus baholanadi. Shu bilan birga, kasbiy kasallanish darajasi xodimlarning sog'lig'ini saqlash sohasidagi davlat siyosatini amalga oshirish sifatining uzoq muddatli ko'rsatkichidir. Real vaqt rejimida ish samaradorligini va amalga oshirilgan chora-tadbirlarning etarliligini sifat jihatidan baholash mumkin emas, chunki ishchilarning butun ishchi avlodi o'zgarishini kutish kerak.

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ANDIJON VILOYATI SHARPOITIDA BAQLAJONNI KASALLIKLARDAN HIMOYA QILISH TADBIRLARI

Annotatsiya: *Dunyoda global iqlim o‘zgarishi, qurg‘oqchilik, aholi sonining doimiy ortib borishi va sanoatni intensiv rivojlanishi, o‘z navbatida baqlajon kasalliklariga qarshi kurash olib borish muhim hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada baqlajonning fitoftorioz, fuzarioz, kulrang chirish kasalliklari va ularga qarshi samarali fungitsidlar xamda urug‘dorilagichlar keltirilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Baqlajon, pomidor, qalampir, fitoftorioz, fuzarioz, kulrang chirish, kasallik qo‘zg‘atuvchi, zamburug‘, fungitsid, urug‘dorilagich, kurzat r n.kuk, kvadris 25 % sus.k, alfa vita 20 % em.k, Shavit F 72% s.e.g.*

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MEASURES TO PROTECT EGGPLANTS FROM DISEASES IN SHARPOYTE, ANDIJAN REGION

Abstract*: In the world, global climate change, drought, constant population growth and intensive industrial development, in turn, the fight against eggplant diseases is relevant. The article presents eggplant diseases such as late blight, fusarium, gray mold and effective fungicides and seed fertilizers against them.*

Key words*: Eggplant, tomato, pepper, late blight, fusarium, gray mold, pathogen, fungus, fungicide, seed treatment, kurzat rn.kuk, quadris 25% sus.k, alpha vita 20% em.k, Shavit F 72% For example*

Kirish Dunyoda global iqlim o‘zgarishi, qurg‘oqchilik, aholi sonining doimiy ortib borishi va sanoatni intensiv rivojlanishi, o‘z navbatida qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulot-lariga bo‘lgan talabni oshishiga olib kelmoqda. Dunyo miqyosida

baqlajon, qalampir, pomidor, kartoshka etishtirish bo‘yicha Xitoy mamlakati etakchi bo‘lib, bunda yiliga 15,823 mln tonna hosil etishtiriladi. Keyin esa Meksika – 2,294; Turkiya – 2,159; Indoneziya – 1,726 mln t. ni tashkil etadi. Dunyo miqyosida eng yuqori xosildorlik esa Niderlandiyada – 270,83 t/ga, Velikobritaniya – 255,43; Belgiya – 227,0; Finlyandiya – 122,6; Germaniya – 117,42 t/ga.

O‘zbekistonda Solanaceae oilasiga mansub (baqlajon, qalampir, pomidor) o‘simliklar butun dunyoda shu jumladan O‘zbekistonda xam iqtisodiy axamiyatga ega sabzavot ekinlaridandir. Ushbu o‘simliklar O‘zbekistonning barcha tabiiy iqlim sharitida etishtirilishi va qayta ishlash bo‘yicha sabzavot o‘simliklari orasida asosiy o‘rinni egallaydi. Baqlajon O‘zbekistonning barcha xududlarida yil bo‘yi etishtiriladi. Andijon viloyatida esa, 1400 ga maydonni tashkil etadi va xosildorlik o‘rtacha gektariga 25-30 tonnani tashkil etadi. Baqlajonga bo‘lgan talabning oshishi o‘z navbatida o‘simlik navlarini ko‘paytirish va qayta ishlashni oshirish bilan birgalikda ularni zararli organizmlar shu jumladan kasalliklardan ximoya qilishni talab etadi.

Tadqiqot usullari. Ilmiy tadqiqotlar laboratoriya va dala tadqiqotlari uchun marshurutli tekshirishlar «Metodicheskix rekomendatsiy po otsenke fitosanitarnogo sostayaniya posevov pshenisы…» (VIZR, 1985); fitopatologik (mikologik) tadqiqotlar «Metodov eksperimentalnoy mikologii» (Kiev, 1982; Kiray i dr., 1974); kasallikning zararini aniqlash uchun B.A. Dospexov, (1985), fungidsidlarning samaradorligini aniqlash uchun Sh.T.Xodjaev va bosh (2004) qo‘llanmalaridan va uslubiy tavsiyalaridan foydalanildi.

Baqalajan (Solanum melongena L.)-Solanum turkumiga mansub bo‘lgan mustaqil turdir. Vatani Hindistonning shimoliy hududlari va Pokiston bo‘lib hisoblanadi. O‘zbekistonda XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab etishtirilib kelinmoqda Baqalajon tomatdoshlarga mansub boshqa (pomidor, qalampir) o‘simliklardan farqli o‘laroq mevalari xomligicha istemol qilinmasligi, oddiy sharoitda nisbatan uzoq saqlanishi va tarkibida quruq moddalarning ko‘pligi bilan ajralib turadi.

Baqalajan butun dunyoda shu jumladan O‘zbekistonda xam iqtisodiy axamiyatga ega sabzavot ekinlaridandir. Ushbu o‘simlik O‘zbekistonning barcha tabiiy iqlim sharitida etishtirilishi va qayta ishlash bo‘yicha sabzavot o‘simliklari orasida asosiy o‘rinni egallaydi.

2023 yilda Andijon viloyati, Oltinko‘l tumani “Umid saxiy hosili” fermer xo‘jaligiga qarashli 3,0 ga, Izbosgan tumani, “Moygir Yusufxon” fermer xo‘jaligi qarashli 3,0 ga, Qo'rg'ontepa tumani “Otajonov Odiljon avlodlari” fermer xo‘jaliga qarashli 4,0 ga maydonlarga ekilgan baqlajonning Zamin, Avrora, Zumrad navlarida fitoftoroz, fuzarioz, kulrang chirish, kasalliklariga qarshi fungitsidlarning biologik samaradorligi o‘rganildi.

Fitoftoroz kasalligiga qarshi fungitsidlarning biologik samaradorligi

2023 yili baqlajonning fitoftoroz kasalligiga qarshi kimyoviy fungitsidlarning ta’sirini, biologik samaradorligini aniqlash maqsadida ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borildi. Tadqiqotlarni kasallikning birinchi belgilari paydo

bo‘lgandan boshlab birinchi ishlov (18.06.2023 y), o‘n to‘rt kundan so‘ng ikkinchi ishlov (2.07.2023 y) so‘nggi tajribani yana o‘n to‘rt kundan so‘ng (16.07.2023 y.) ishlov berildi. Kurzat R n.kuk. (Simoksanil+mis xlorokisi) 2,5 kg/ga, Kvadris 25 % sus.k. (Azoksistrobin) 1,0 l/ga me’yorlarda sinaldi. Andoza sifatida Ridomil Gold, MS 68 % s.d.g. -2,5 kg/ga fungitsidi olindi.

Nazorat variantda (dori sepilmagan) baqlajonning fitoftoroz kasalligi bilan zararlanishi 22,4 % dan 29,2 % gachani, kasallikning rivoji esa 8,1 % dan 9,1% gachani tashkil etdi.

Kurzat R n.kuk. fungitsidi 2,5 kg/ga me’yorida qo‘llanilgan variantda kasallanish 2,6 % dan 4,2 % gachani, kasallik rivoji 0,6 % dan 1,5 % gachani, biologik samaradorlik 85,2 % dan 92,5% gachani tashkil qildi.

Kvadris 25 % sus.k. fungitsidi 0,8 l/ga me’yorda qo‘llanilganda kasallanish 2,7 % dan 3,6 % gachani, kasallikning rivojlanishi esa 0,8% dan 1,1% gachani, biologik samaradorlik 87,9 % dan 90,1 % gachani tashkil qildi.

Andoza sifatida Ridomil Gold, MS 68 % s.d.g. fungitsidi 2,5 kg/ga me’yorida qo‘llanilgan variantda kasallanish 3,9 % dan 5,1% gachani, kasallik rivoji esa 1,2 % dan 1,9 % gachani, biologik samaradorlik 81,3 % dan 85,1 % qayd etildi.

Baqlajonning fuzarioz kasalligiga qarshi fungitsidlarning biologik samaradorligi

2023 yilda baqlajonning fuzarioz kasalligiga qarshi kimyoviy fungitsidlarning samaradorligini aniqlash maqsadida katta dala sharoitida tadqiqotlar olib borildi.Tadqiqotlarni kasallikning birinchi belgilari paydo bo‘lgandan boshlab 22 may sanasida birinchi ishlov berildi, o‘n to‘rt kundan so‘ng 6 iyun sanasida ikkinchi ishlov o‘tkazildi. Fungitsidlardan Alfa vita 20% em.k. (Carboxin + thiram) 2,5 l/ga va Sebir sus.k. (Metalaksil +Fludioksonil) 0,5 l/ga me’yorida sinaldi. Andoza sifatida Fundazol 50% n.kuk. (Benomil) 1,0 kg/ga me’yorlarda sinovdan o‘tkazildi.

Olingan ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, nazorat variantda (dori sepilmagan) baqlajonning fuzarioz kasalligi bilan zararlanish 18,7% dan 24,6% gachani, kasallikning rivoji esa 8,4 dan 11,6% gachani tashkil etdi.

Andoza sifatida Fundazol 50% n.kuk. fungitsidi 1,0 kg/ga me’yorida qo‘llanilgan variantda kasallanish- 2,6% dan 4,4% gachani, kasallik rivoji 1,4% dan 1,8% gachani, biologik samaradorlik – 83,3% dan 84,5% ega bo‘ldi.

Sebir sus.k. fungitsidi 0,5 l/ga me’yorda sinalganda kasallanish 4,1% dan 5,8% gachani, kasallikning rivojlanishi 1,2% dan 1,7% gachani, biologik samaradorligi 85,3%dan 85,7% gacha etdi.

Alfa vita 20% em.k 2,5 l/ga me’yorda qo‘llanilganda kasallanish 2,7% dan 4,1% gachani, kasallik rivoji 1,0% dan 1,4% gachani, biologik samaradorlik 88,0% dan 89,7% ni tashkil qilganligi aniqlandi.

Baqlajonning kulrang chirish kasalligiga qarshi fungitsidlarning biologik samaradorligi.

Baqlajonning kulrang chirish kasalligiga qarshi kimyoviy fungitsidlarni samaradorligini aniqlash maqsadida tadqiqotlar olib borildi. Tadqiqotlar o‘simlikda

kasalliknning birinchi belgilari paydo bo‘lgan vaqtdan boshlab birinchi ishlov o‘tkazildi. Tajribalar kasallikning birinchi belgilari paydo bo‘lgandan boshlab birinchi ishlov (20.06.2023 y), birinchi ishlovdan o‘n to‘rt kun o‘tib ikkinchi ishlov (4.07.2023 y), ikkinchi ishlovdan o‘n to‘rt kun o‘tib uchinchi ishlov (28.07.2023 y) o‘tkazildi. Tifani 70% n.kuk.(Tiofanat metil) 1,0 kg/ga, Shavit F 72% s.e.g. (Folpet+triadimenol) 2,5 kg/ga va andoza sifatida Topsin M 70% n.kuk. 1,0 kg/ga me’yorlarda sinovdan o‘tkazildi (5.9- jadvalga qarang).

Olingan ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, nazorat variantda (dori sepilmagan) baqlajonning fuzarioz kasalligi bilan zararlanish 20,1% dan 30,2% gachani, kasallikning rivoji esa 8,2 dan 10,4% gachani tashkil etdi. Tifani 70% n.kuk. 1,0 kg/ga me’yorida qo‘llanilganda kasallanish 2,8% dan 5,1% gachani, kasallik rivoji 1,2% dan 1,9% gachani, biologik samaradorlik 81,7% dan 85,3% gachani tashkil qildi.

Shavit F 72% s.e.g. 2,5 kg/ga me’yorida qo‘llanilganda kasallanish 2,7% dan 3,8% gachani, kasallik rivoji 0,7% dan 1,0% gachani, biologik samaradorlik 89,0% dan 91,4% gachani tashkil qildi.

Andoza sifatida Topsin M 70% n.kuk. 1,0 kg/ga me’yorlarda sinovdan o‘tkazilganda kasallanish 3,6% dan 8,1% gachani, kasallik rivoji 1,3% dan 2,3% gachani, biologik samaradorlik 77,8% dan 84,1% gachani tashkil qildi.

Ushbu tadqiqotlar natijalariga ko‘ra, baqlajonning kulrang chirish kasalligiga qarshi Tifani 70% n.kuk. 1,0 kg/ga va Shavit F 72% s.e.g. 2,5 kg/ga sarf me’yorlarida qo‘llanilgan fungitsidlarini biologik samaradorligi 81,1% dan 91,4% gachani, kasallikning rivojlanishi esa 0,7% dan 2,3% gachani tashkil qildi.

Xulosalar

1. Baqlajonning fitoftoroz kasalligiga qarshi Kvadris 25% sus.k. fungitsidi 0,8 l/ga me’yorda qo‘llanilganda kasallanish 2,7% dan 3,6% gachani, kasallikning rivojlanishi esa 0,8% dan 1,1% gachani, biologik samaradorlik 87,9% dan 90,1% gachani tashkil qildi.

2.Baqlajonning fuzarioz kasalligiga qarshi Alfa vita 20% em.k 2,5 l/ga me’yorda qo‘llanilganda kasallanish 2,7% dan 4,1% gachani, kasallik rivoji 1,0% dan 1,4% gachani, biologik samaradorlik 88,0% dan 89,7% gachani tashkil qildi.

3. Baqlajonning kulrang chirish kasalligiga qarshi tadqiqotlar natijalariga ko‘ra, Tifani 70% n.kuk. (Tiofanat metil) 1,0 kg/ga va Shavit F 72% s.e.g. 2,5 kg/ga sarf me’yorlarida qo‘llanilgan fungitsidlarini biologik samaradorligi 81,1% dan 91,4% gachani, kasallikning rivojlanishi esa 0,7% dan 2,3% gachani tashkil qildi.

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TARVUZNING ZAMBURUG‘ KASALLIKLARI VA ULARGA QARSHI SAMARALI KURASH USULLARI

Annotatsiya*: Ushbu maqolada tarvuzning kasallik qo‘zg‘atuvchi patogen Tarvuzning fuzarioz so‘lishi (fuzarioz vilt)ni Fusarium oxysporum Schl. f. niveum Wr. Antraknoz kasalligi Colletotrichum lagenarium Ellis et Halsted zamburug‘larining tarqalishi, zarari va ularga qarshi samarali kurash usullari haqida ma’lumotlar berilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *tarvuz, fuzarioz so‘lish, Fusarium oxysporum Schl. f. niveum Wr. Antraknoz kasalligi, Colletotrichum lagenarium Ellis et Halsted, zamburug‘larining tarqalishi, zarari, qarshi kurash usullari.*

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FUNGAL DISEASES OF WATERMELON AND EFFECTIVE METHODS OF CONTROL

In this article, the disease-causing pathogen of watermelon Fusarium wilt of watermelon (fusarium wilt) is caused by Fusarium oxysporum Schl. f. niveum Wr. Anthracnose disease Colletotrichum lagenarium Ellis .et Halsted fungi distribution, damage and effective methods of combating them are given.

Key words: *watermelon, fusarium wilt, Fusarium oxysporum Schl. f. niveum Wr. Anthracnose disease, Colletotrichum lagenarium Ellis et Halsted, spread of fungi, damage, control methods*

Kirish. Poliz ekinlaridan O‘zbekiston sharoitida yuqori hosil olish, kasallik va zararkunandalarni yo‘qotish, mavjud imkoniyatlardan to‘g‘ri foydalanish hozirgi kunda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu sohani serdaromad, kam xarajatli sohaga aylantirish, ekish xarajatlarini kamaytirish, yuksak agrotexnikadan foydalanish, saqlashning kam harajatli yangi usullarini yaratish bilan bir qatorda havfli kasalliklarga qarshi samarali pestitsidlarni kam normalarida qo‘llash, iqtisodiy zarar keltirishini hisobga olgan holda uyg‘unlashgan himoyadan foydalanishga katta e’tibor berish zarur.

O‘simliklarning zamburug‘lar qo‘zg‘atadigan kasalliklari hosil sifati va miqdoriga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatib qolmasdan, balki ularni ko‘p hollarda butunlay nobud qilishi mumkin. Shu sababli fitopatogen mikroorganizmlarga qarshi samarali kurash choralarini ishlab chiqish fan va ishlab chiqarishning doimo diqqat markazida turadi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi - Andijon viloyati xududlarida yetishtirilayotgan poliz ekinlarining patogen zamburug‘larini tur tarkibini o‘rganish, patogen zamburug‘larning mavsumiy rivojlanish qonuniyatlari va tarqalishini taxlil qilish, qarshi kurash tizimini takomillashtirish va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Tadqiqot ob’ekti va uslubiyati. Poliz ekinlarida tarqalgan patogen zamburug‘lar va ularning xo‘jayin o‘simliklari.

Tadqiqot predmeti. Poliz ekinlari zamburug‘ kasalliklarini qo‘zg‘atuvchi mikroorganizmlar va ularga qarshi qo‘llaniladigan biologik hamda kimyoviy vositalar.

Tadqiqotlar poliz ekinlari ekilgan dalalardan kasallangan o‘simlik namunalari olinib tuproq patogenlari bilan kasallanish darajasi aniqlanib, nam kamerada kasallikni qaysi zamburug‘ keltirib chiqarishi aniqlandi. Kuzatish vaqtida kasalliklarni tarqalishini aniqlash uchun dala sharoitida diogonal bo‘yicha (kanvert shakliida) 10 ta namuna olindi, har bir namunada 10 tadan o‘simlik hisobga olindi. Kasallikni zararini aniqlash uchun sog‘lom va kasallangan o‘simliklarni poyasini, bargini soni, bo‘yi o‘rganilib, mevalar pishish davrida hosilni og‘irligi aniqlandi.

Zamburug‘larning turini aniqlashda quyidagi aniqlagichlardan foydalanildi A.A.Yachevskiy [1917], N.A.Naumov [1937], N.M.Pidoplichko [1953, 1977]. M.A.Litvinov [1967].

Doimiy kuzatish (statsionar) va tajriba olib borilgan joylarda o‘simlik o‘sish davri davomida muntazam kuzatishlar har o‘n kundan keyin amalga oshirildi. Xo‘jaliklardagi tabiiy va ekologik sharoitga bog‘liq ravishda kuzatish uchun joylar, hisobdagi o‘simliklar soni yoki dalachalar aniqlandi. Bunda kasallikning tarqalish darajasi, o‘simliklarning turi, agrotexnik tadbirlarning sifati har bir ekin dalasi uchun alohida belgilandi. Kasallikning tarqalish darajasi quyidagi ko‘rsatkichlar bo‘yicha hisoblab chiqildi.

Poliz ekinlarning zamburug‘lar keltirib chiqaradigan kasalliklarni ma’lum bir maydondagi kasallanish miqdorini foizdagi ifodasi kasallikning tarqalishi deyiladi va u quyidagi formula asosida topiladi:

$$P = \frac{100 \cdot n}{N}$$, bunda

R – kasallikning tarqalishini % dagi ifodasi ;

N – hisobi olingan o‘simliklarning umumiy soni ;

N – namunadagi kasal o‘simliklar soni ;

Kasallikning xo‘jalik bo‘yicha tarqalishini o‘rtacha ko‘rsatkichi quyidagi formula yordamida aniqlanadi :

$$P_y = \frac{(S \cdot P)}{}$$ bunda

S

P_y – kasallikning xo‘jalik bo‘yicha tarqalishini o‘rtacha ko‘rsatkichini % dagi ifodasi;

S. P – kuzatuv o‘tqazilgan dalaning maydoni har bir dalada tarqalgan kasallikning % dagi ko‘rsatkichlarini ko‘paytmasining yig‘indisi;

S – kuzatuv o‘tkazilgan dalaning umumiy maydoni.

O‘simlikning kasallanish darajasi - butun o‘simliklarning yoki uning ayrim a’zolarining zararlangan yuzasining miqdorini hisoblash asosida aniqlandi. Zararlangan yuza miqdori foizda yoki ballda, maxsus tabaqalanish shkalasidan foydalanildi. Bu shkalalar ichida eng ko‘p ishlatilgani to‘rt balli shkaladir:

Ball	O‘simlikning yuzasini zararlanish darajasi, %
0	0
1	10
2	11-25
3	26-50
4	50 dan yuqori

Kasallikning rivojlanishi yoki kasallik indeksi - foizda ifodalanib, quyidagi formula bilan topiladi:

$$R = (a \times b) \times 100\ NK;$$

Bunda: (ab) - kasallangan o‘simliklar miqdori (a) ning kasallanish ballga bog‘liq summasi;

N - nazorat qilingan o‘simliklarning umumiy miqdori (sog‘lom va kasallangan);

K - hisobdagi eng yuqori ball.

Kasallik indeksi ma’lum joydagi kasallikning o‘rtacha rivojlanish darajasini ko‘rsatadi.

Kasallik tufayli hosil miqdorining kamayishini hisobga olish - foizda hisoblanib quyidagi formuladan foydalanildi:

$$U = (A - a) \cdot 100 \cdot A$$

Bunda:

U - hosil miqdorini kamayishi;

A - sog‘lom o‘simlik hosili;

a - kasallangan o‘simlik hosili.

Fitopatologik tadqiqotlar o‘tkazishda ekin maydonining umumiy holati ko‘rib chiqildi. Umumiy maydon uchta maydonchalarga bo‘linib, kasallanmagan, kuchsiz va kuchli kasallangan dalalarga ajratildi. Bunda kasallikning dala bo‘ylab teng tarqalishi yoki ayrim maydonlarda tarqalishi hisobga olindi.

Ilmiy ishni bajarishda poliz ekinlari dalalaridan yig‘ilgan gerbariy namunalari manba bo‘lib xizmat qildi. Namunalarni yig‘ish marshrut asosida o‘simliklarning butun vegetatsiya davrida amalga oshirildi. Kasallangan o‘simlik namunalaridan qabul qilingan usullar asosida gerbariy namunalari tayyorlandi.

Gerbariy namunalarini taxlil qilish laboratoriya sharoitida mikroskopik va biologik usullarda olib borildi. Mikromitsetlarning tur tarkibini aniqlashda mavjud aniqlagichlar (Pidoplichko, 1977-1978 va bosh.) va «O‘zbekistana zamburug‘lar florasi» (1983-1997) ma’lumotlaridan foydalanildi.

Olinlan natijalari. Bizning kuzatuvlarimiz 2024 yilda tarvuzda Andijon viloyatining Bo‘ston tumanidagi “Sayyora favvorasi” MChJ klaster korxonasi dalalarida olib borildi.

Bo‘ston tumanidagi “Sayyora favvorasi” MChJ klaster korxonasi xo‘jaligining 8,4 gektar maydonida ekilgan tarvuz o‘simliklarida un-shudring kasalligi barcha qismlarida qayd etildi. Kuzatilgan dalalarning barchasida ekinlarga oltingugurt bilan ikki marta ishlov berilgan va ularda un-shudring kasalligining tarqalishi (8-12%) va rivojlanishi (0-30%, o‘rtacha 1-10%) xavfli darajaga yetmagan.

Bodring, qovun va tarvuzda un shudring kasalligini *Erysiphales* tartibiga mansub *Erysiphe cichoracearum DC. f. cucurbitacearum Pot., Sphaerotheca fuliginea Poll. f. cucurbitae Jacz.* xaltali zamburug‘lari qo‘zg‘atadi.

Tadqiqotlar davomida yig‘ilgan gerbariy namunalari fitopatologik tahlil qilinganida, kasallik qo‘zg‘atuvchi zamburug‘larning mikroskopik belgilariga asoslanib, xo‘jalik dalasida tarvuzda un-shudring zamburug‘i (konidiyalari 17-52x9-32 mkm, o‘rtacha 31,6x21,0 mkm) 20% gacha zararlashi qayd etildi. Tarvuzda tarqalgan un-shudring kasalligining qo‘zg‘atuvchisi esa *Sphaerotheca fuliginea* Poll. f. *cucumidis* Jacz. tur va formalari ekanligi aniqlandi.

Poliz ekinlarining un-shudring kasalligi kasalligi bevosita o‘simlik navi va atrof muxit sharoitlariga bog‘liq bo‘lib, bunda yuqori agrotexnika, dexqonchilik madaniyatiga rioya etish muhim axamiyatga egadir. Un shudring kasalligi bilan bevosita kurashda qo‘llash uchun O‘zbekistonda ikkita preparat – tuyilgan oltingugurt (15-30 kg/ga me’yorida) va Bayleton 25% n. kuk. (0,3-0,5 kg/ga) ro‘yxatga olingan. Ekinda un-shudring kasalligining birinchi belgilari paydo bo‘lishi bilan o‘simliklarni oltingugurt preparatlari bilan ishlov berish kasallikning rivojini sekinlashtiradi yoki butunlay to‘xtatadi. Kasallik rivojlanishi yuqori bo‘lgan xolatlarda Bayleton preparati bilan ishlov berish lozim. Agar keyinchalik kasallik rivojlanishini davom etsa, ishlov berishni takrorlash darkor; bir mavsumda tuyilgan oltingugurt bilan 5-7 marta, Bayleton bilan 3 martagacha ishlov berish tavsiya etiladi.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDYING THE MORPHOBIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT DEGREES OF SALINIZED SOILS OF THE KASHKADARYA OASIS

Annotation: *The article presents the factors that affect the microbiological activity of the soils of Kashkadarya region with varying degrees of salinity and the achievements made as a result of their study. A brief description of the study of the biological activity of soils and the results of the research is given.*

Key words: *biological activity, variability, sulfur, copper compounds, humus content, minerals, primary parent rock, microorganisms*

Introduction About a hundred years ago, deep scientific study of the soil began, which made it possible to determine its essence. Although this definition has changed several times over time, the words of V.V. Dokuchaev, the founder of scientific soil science, about soil have not lost their meaning to this day. The scientist considered the soil to be a unique living body of nature, which is as unique as plants, animals or minerals. According to him, the type of soil depends on the type of material from which it was formed, climate, vegetation, topography, age, and human activities that change the soil [1].

Fertility The main feature that distinguishes soil from other geological products is its fertility, that is, its ability to meet the nutrient needs of plants. Bedrock may contain many of the mineral compounds needed by plants, but it is not yet soil. It is formed only by the complex effect of chemical, biological and physical properties of the soil. Another important feature of the soil - reproduction - is the sum of all biological and non-biological processes that ensure the annual renewal of the stock of substances necessary for the growth and development of plants. In natural conditions, non-terrestrial plants do not exist without soil[2].

Research object and methods: Researches are pale gray soils distributed in Akmal Ikramov Massif, Karshi District, Kashkadarya Region. Agrochemical properties of the studied soil, the level of supply of humus, phosphorus and potassium was studied.

In the field, chamber works, the Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemical Research, Kashkadarya region, the amount of humus - by the method of I.V. Tyurin, mobile nitrogen (NO3) - by the method of Grandval-Lyaju, gross nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium in one sample I.M. Maltseva, L.P. Gritsenko's method, mobile phosphorus and potassium were determined in 1% ammonium carbonate by Protasov's method. Phosphorus is very important for living organisms, but its beneficial forms are very rare in the soil. Phosphorus in the soil is mainly found in living organisms, dead plant organs, humus, mineral content of soils, soil solution.

Compounds of phosphorus that are easily assimilated by plants are few in the soil, and most of phosphorus is formed from the decomposition of dead plant organs.

The main soils distributed in Uzbekistan contain enough potassium, and plants absorb it in the form of potassium ions. In plants, potassium creates an opportunity for colloid formation and keeps cells in a stable state. When there is a lack of potassium, the plants wither, and when there is too much, the osmotic pressure of the cell sap increases. Potassium has a positive effect on the synthesis and accumulation of a number of vitamins in plants. Potassium increases the osmotic pressure of cell sap, due to which the cold resistance of plants increases. For this reason, the amount of potassium in the soil is very important [4].

Object and subject: The massif named after A. Ikramov, Karshi district, is light gray soil, the subject is the amount of humus and nutrients in the soil.

methods: Chemical analysis of soil according to generally accepted methods Ye.V. Based on the manuals of Arinushkina (1970) and UzPITI (1963, 1977), humus composition - I.V. In the Tyurin scheme, mobile phosphorus and exchangeable potassium were determined by the Machigin-Protasov method using V. Sayfutdinova's manual [5].

Result: The soils of the massif named after A. Ikromov, Karshi district, were mainly composed of pale gray soils. The results of the analysis are presented in the table below.

The result of the work progress: In agrochemical analysis, the amount of gross and mobile nutrients in irrigated light gray soils has different indicators across the layers. The amount of humus, which is the main indicator of soil fertility, is not very high in irrigated light gray soils [3]. According to chemical analysis data, humus content in the upper layers of the given soil samples is 1.514-1.681 percent, and these soils form a group of soils sufficiently supplied with humus according to the current classification

Conculution. According to the amount of mobile phosphorus, the upper layers of the studied soil samples are in the range of 25.5-27.5 mg/kg, and these soil samples belong to the group of soils with a low level of mobile phosphorus. According to the amount of exchangeable potassium, the soils fluctuate in the range of 133-220 mg/kg.

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MAISHIY CHIQINDILARNI SARALASHGA E’TIBOR QARATISH VAQTI KELDI

Annotatsiya. *Bugungi kunda chiqindilarni saralashga boshqacha nigoh bilan qarash davr talabi bo‘lib kelmoqda, chunki qayta tiklanmaydigan uglerod homashiyo bazasining dunyo hamjamiyatida kamayib borishi maishiy chiqindilarni qayta ishlab ikkilamchi mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarishga hamda ulardan muqobil energiya olishga ehtiyoj kuchayib bormoqda. Bu borada olib borilgan so‘rovnoma natijalariga ko‘ra keng jamoatchilikning fikri ham chiqindilarni saralash zarurligini takidlamoqda. So‘nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda hududlarning sanitariya holatini yaxshilash, chiqindilar bilan ishlash tizimini takomillashtirish hamda sohada davlat boshqaruvi samaradorligini ta’minlash borasida keng qamrovli chora-tadbirlar olib borilmoqda. Sohaga oid bir qancha farmon va qarorlar hamda idoraviy normativ-huquqiy - hujjatlari qabul qilindi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Qattiq maishiy chiqindi (QMCH), saralash, ikkilamchi resurs, poligon, plastmassa, yig‘ish, paketlar, depozit, sanoat, ekologik madaniyat.*

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IT'S TIME TO FOCUS ON SORTING HOUSEHOLD WASTE

Abstract. *Today, it is necessary to look at waste sorting from a different perspective, as the non-renewable carbon resource base is decreasing in the world community, and the need to recycle household waste and produce secondary products and obtain alternative energy from them is increasing. According to the results of the survey conducted in this regard, the opinion of the general public emphasizes the necessity of waste sorting. In recent years, our country has taken large-scale measures to improve the sanitary condition of the regions, improve the*

waste management system, and ensure the effectiveness of public administration in this area. A number of decrees and resolutions, as well as departmental regulatory documents, have been adopted.

Key words: *Solid household waste, sorting, secondary resource, landfill, plastic, collection, packages, deposit, industry, ecological culture.*

Butun dunyoda bo‘lgani kabi O‘zbekistonda ham qattiq maishiy chiqindilar bilan bog‘liq ishlarni amalga oshirish dolzarb masala hisoblanadi. Mamlakatimizda aholi soni ko‘paymoqda har yili qattiq maishiy chiqindi 10 mln. tonna hosil bo‘ladi, bu ko‘rsatkich 2030 yilga borib 16-17 mln. tonnani tashkil etishi kutilmoqda. Bunday katta hajmdagi chiqindilarni joylashtirish uchun qo‘shimcha yer maydonlari, tashishga texnikalar jalb etish, to‘lgan poligonlarni ko‘mish kabi ishlarni amalga oshirish talab etiladi. Jahon tajribalari shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, rivojlangan davlatlarda aholi xonadonlari maishiy chiqindilarni saralab rangli qopli paketlarga joylab qo‘yadi, hamda sanitar tozalash xizmatlaridan keng foydalanishadi.

Chiqindilarning to‘planish hajmining muntazam ravishda o‘sishi va ularni utilizatsiya qilish vositalarining yetishmasligi respublikamizning ko‘pgina shaharlarida muammolarga sabab bo‘lmoqda va ularning o‘rtacha me’yorlari bevosita uy-joy fondida aholi jon boshiga yiliga o‘rtacha 240-328,5 kgdan to‘g‘ri kelmoqda [3].

Mana shunday dolzarb ekologik muammolarga yechim topish borasida mamlakatimizda ham qator ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 17 apreldagi “2019-2028 yillar davrida O‘zbekiston Respublikasida qattiq maishiy chiqindilar bilan bog‘liq ishlarni amalga oshirish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi qarori va Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018 -yil 2 oktyabrdagi “Maishiy chiqindilar bilan bog‘liq ishlarni amalga oshirish sohasidagi ishlar samaradorligini yanada oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori ijrosini ta’minlash maqsadida Ekologiya vazirligi huzuridagi Atrof-muhit va tabiatni muhofaza qilish texnologiyalari ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti mutaxassislari tomonidan poytaxtimizning Olmazor, Yashnobod tumanlari, Toshkent viloyati Chirchiq shahri hududlari kesimida aholi va yuridik shaxslarning qattiq maishiy chiqindilarni saralashda ekologik madaniyatini oshirishga qaratilgan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari amalga oshirildi. [2].

Ma’lumki, qattiq maishiy chiqindilarni saralash bu sayyoramizni chiqindilardan tozalashning birinchi qadamidir. Keyingi 20 yil ichida qadoqlash mahsulotlarining hajmi 246 barobarga oshgan. Chiqindilar yer shari bo‘ylab teng taqsimlansa qalinligi 2 sm bo‘lgan qatlam hosil qiladi.

Germaniyada maishiy chiqindilarni alohida yig‘ish 1980-yillarning ohiridan boshlangan bo‘lsa, 2015-yildan bu mamlakatda chiqindilarni tanlab yig‘ishning yagona tizimi ishlab kelmoqda. Germaniyaliklar maishiy chiqindilardan biomassa, qog‘oz, shisha, metallar va plastmassalarni alohida-alohida to‘playdi. Bu turdagi chiqindilar uchun maxsus rangli idishlar o‘rnatilgan. Masalan, ko‘k – qog‘oz mahsulotlari uchun (gazetalar, jurnallar, karton qutilar); yashil – organik chiqindilar uchun. Dorixonalarda muddati o‘tgan dori-darmonlar qabul qilinadi, do‘konlarda

eski batareyalar uchun yig‘ish punktlari mavjud bo‘lib, Germaniyada maishiy chiqindilar 66% qayta ishlanadi.
Yaponiya plastmassani qayta ishlash bo‘yicha dunyoda yetakchilardan biri bo‘lib, kunchiqar mamlakatda 1997-yilda qabul qilingan qonun asosida sanoat va uy xo‘jaligidagi polimerlarni boshqa toifadagi chiqindilardan ajratish majburiy hisoblanadi. Shu sabab ishlab chiqarishda ishlatiladigan plastmassaning ulushi 39% dan (1996 y.) 83% gacha (2014 y.) oshgan. U yerda sanoat chiqindilari qurilish materiali sifatida ishlatiladi. Nagoya shahri yaqinidagi xalqaro aeroport Tyubu va Kansai (Osaka)da sanoat chiqindilaridan sun’iy orollar barpo etilgan.
“AVA-Treyd” va Yaponiyaning “Super Faiths” kompaniyasi texnologiyasi pampers va tagliklarni yoqilg‘i briketlari uchun qayta ishlashga imkon beradi, uni qozonxonalarda ham, xususiy isitish tizimlarida ham ishlatish mumkin. Amerika Qo‘shma Shtatlari San-Fransisko shahrida 80% gacha chiqindilar qayta ishlanadi. Chet el tajribasi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, chiqindilarni boshqarish tizimining barcha ishtirokchilariga ta’sir ko‘rsatadigan samarali rag‘batlar bo‘lsa, chiqindilarni alohida yig‘ishni joriy etish mumkin. Ba’zi mamlakatlarda, masalan, noto‘g‘ri tashlab yuborilgan sigaret qutisi yoki qog‘ozga katta miqdorda jarimalar solinadi, boshqa tomondan, fuqarolarni chiqindilarni saralashga undash maqsadida, mahalliy organlar tomonidan ularni olib chiqish xarajatlari uchun chegirmalar mexanizimlari joriy etilgan. [5].
2012 yili Moskvada chiqindilarni alohida yig‘ish bo‘yicha tajriba o‘tkazilgan. Ko‘p qavatli uylar hovlisida qog‘oz, plastmassa, shisha va metall chiqindilarga “foydali chiqindilar” uchun shaffof to‘rli idishlar o‘rnatildi. Tajriba yaxshi samara berdi va uning ko‘lamini kengaytirishga qaror qilindi. Endilikda bu shahardagi deyarli har bir uy hovlisida o‘zining shaffof chiqindi qutilari bor.
Chiqindilarni saralashning ahamiyati – saralanadigan chiqindilar ulushini ko‘paytirib, qattiq chiqindilar poligonlari maydonini kamaytirishdan iborat. Muammo shundaki, hayotimizning ajralmas qismiga aylangan chiqindilarni chiqindixonaga yuborish texnologiyasini o‘zgartirish zarur. Shu sababli aholi turar va noturar joylarda QMCHni saralash tizimini joriy etish, ularning hosil bo‘lishini oldini olib poligonga ko‘mish uchun yo‘naltiriladigan chiqindilar hajmini qisqartirish lozim.
Respublikada saralab yig‘ishda jamoatchilik ishtiroki past darajada bo‘lib, bu aholining ekologik madaniyati yetarli rivojlanmaganidan dalolat beradi. Qattiq maishiy chiqindilarni alohida yig‘ish ko‘nikmasini shakllantirish va kuchaytirish talab etiladi. Bunday chiqindilarni boshqarish masalasiga aholi va jamoatchilikning munosabatini o‘zgartirish kerak, chiqindilarni yig‘ishtirishni to‘g‘ri tashkil etish jamiyatga ham, tabiatga ham naf keltiradi.
Darhaqiqat, chiqindilarni saralashning asosiy maqsadi atrof-muhit ifloslanishini oldini olishdir. Qattiq maishiy chiqindilarni saralab yig‘ish tizimini tatbiq etish bilan bir qatorda, quyidagi ustunliklarga ega bo‘lgan iste’mol qadoqlash buyumlari (taralar)ning depozit tizimini joriy etishga tayyorgarlik boshlandi:
- Qattiq maishiy chiqindilarni to‘plash, saqlash, tashish va ko‘mish bilan bog‘liq xarajatlar kamaytiriladi;

- Poligonlarga ko‘mish uchun yo‘naltiriladigan qattiq maishiy chiqindilarning hajmi kamayadi;
- Ikkilamchi moddiy resurslarni yig‘ish hajmi va ularni xo‘jalik aylanmasiga jalb qilish oshiriladi;
- Xomashyoni sotishdan olinadigan daromad ham ko‘payadi;
- Maishiy chiqindilarni saralash poligonlar uchun talab etiladigan yer maydonlarini tejash imkoniyatini beradi. [5,6].

Qayd etilishicha, chiqindilarni olib ketish uchun haftasiga ikki marotaba rangli: yashil va kulrang-sariq stikerli mashinalar xizmati yo‘lga qo‘yiladi. Ushbu maqsadda “Maxsustrans” DUK Osiyo taraqqiyot banki grant mablag‘lari hisobidan 59 ta yangi maxsus mashinalar xarid qilingan.

Ayni paytda tajriba uchun tanlangan mahallalar aholisiga chiqindilarni saralash zaruriyati haqidagi axborotni yetkazish tadbirlari ko‘rib chiqilmoqda. Maktablar va mahalla qo‘mitalarida muvofiq mavzudagi ma’ruzalar, qiziqarli darslar, konsertlar va kichik hasharlar tashkil etish rejalashtirilmoqda.

“Toshkentda to‘planadigan chiqindilar yildan yilga oshib bormoqda va prognozlarga ko‘ra, 15 yildan keyin uning hajmi ikki barobar oshadi. Ushbu vaziyatdagi yagona yechim - chiqindilarni qayta ishlash bo‘lib, buning uchun chiqindilarni saralash tizimini yo‘lga qo‘yish lozim [3,4].

Brinchi bosqich, 2019-yilda Yakkasaroy tumanidagi mahallalardan birida chiqindilarni saralab to‘plash bo‘yicha birinchi loyiha amalga oshirilgan.

Ikkinchi bosqichda esa (2022-yilda) “Maxsustrans” davlat unitar korxonasi tomonidan xizmat ko‘rsatiladigan barcha hududlardagi yakka tartibdagi turar joy sektorida qattiq maishiy chiqindilarni “qayta ishlanadigan” va “qayta ishlanmaydigan” toifalarga ajratish bo‘yicha ishlar tashkil etilgan.

Uchinchi bosqichda (2023-yildan boshlab) barcha tumanlarda chiqindilarni “qayta ishlanadigan”, “qayta ishlanmaydigan”, “organik” hamda “xavfli maishiy chiqindilar” va boshqa toifalarga ajratilggan holda yig‘ish rejalashtirilmoqda.

Ekologiya vazirligi huzurida atrof-muhit muhofazasi va tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish masalalri bo‘yicha jamoatchilik Kengashi tashkil qilingan.

Mazkur Kengash Nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari (NNT) va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarning atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish sohasida Ekologiya vazirligi tomonidan ekologik va iqlim o‘zgarishi siyosatini shakllantirishda, normativ-huquqiy aktlar va me’yoriy –texnik hujjatlar ishlab loyihalarini tayyorlashda, boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilishda faol ishtirok etmoqdalar.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentinig 2024 yil 4-yanvardagi 5-son “Chiqindilarni boshqarish tizimini takomillashtirish va ularning ekologik vaziyatga salbiy ta’sirini kamaytirish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonida qattiq maishiy chiqindilarni saralash tizimini bosqichma-bosqich tashkil etish uchun 2024-2026 yillarda Toshkent, Angren, Andijon, Buxoro va Termiz shaharlarida hamda Toshkent tumanidagi ko‘p qavatli uylar joylashgan hududlarda chiqindilarni chiqindi yig‘ish maydonchalarida ‘‘qayta ishlanadigan”, “qayta ishlanmaydigan” va

“oziq-ovqat” chiqindi toifalariga ajratgan holda yig‘ish tashkil etiladi. Bundan tashqari sanitar tozalash korxonalari tomonidan chiqindilarni toifalarga ajratgan holda to‘plashi uchun fuqarolarga bepul paketlar tarqatiladi. Qayta ishlanadigan qattiq maishiy chiqindilar uchun-shaffof, rangsiz; qayta ishlanmaydigan qattiq maishiy chiqindilar uchun-qora rang; oziq-ovqat chiqindilari uchun-jigarrang. Shuningdek qayta ishlanadigan qattiq maishiy chiqindilar chiqindi yig‘ish maydonchalarida sanitar tozalash korxonalri tomonidan sotib olinadi [1].

Chiqindilarni sarlash ikkilamchi resurs sifatida foydalanish bugungi kun tartibida jamoatchilik nazoratida turibdi. Joriy yilnig iyun oyida Chilonzor tumanidagi maktabagacha tarbiya bog‘chasida o‘tkazilgan so‘rovnomada 15 nafar xodimalar ishtirok etdilar. So‘rovnomadagi “Uyda chiqindilarni saralashga tayyormisiz?” savoliga 8 nafari saralashga tayyorligini, 7 nafari esa tayyor emasligi bildirdilar. ”Siz uyda chiqindilarni qanday turlarga saralashingiz mumkin” savoliga qog‘oz, plastik, metall, shisha va kiymlarni saralashlarini bildirdilar. Ushbu keltirilgan raqamlardan ko‘rinib turibdiki fuqarolar o‘rtasida chiqindilarni saralash sohasida jamoatchilikka tayyangan holda mahallalarda, ko‘p kvartirali turar – joylarda keng tushintirish ishlarini olib borish taqazo etilmoqda. Aholi tomonidan maishiy chiqindilarni turlariga qarab saralashda ularning bu sohadagi bilim saviyasi hamda madaniyatiga bog‘liqdir.

Xulosa.

1. Aholi xonadonlarida hosil bo‘lgan chiqindilarni turlariga qarab sarlash tizimini joriy etishda rag‘batlantirish mexanizimlaridan foydalanish hisobiga qayta ishlanadigan ikkilamchi resurslarni xom ashyo bazasini yaratishga erishish mumkin.

2. Chiqindilarni saralash usullarini fuqarolarga yetkazish maqsadida ularning bilim saviyasini oshirish uchun mahallalarda, ko‘p qavatli turar uy joylarida, mutaxassislarni uchrashuvlarini, ko‘rgazmali video roliklarni namoish etish, yoshalr o‘rtasida plogging o‘yinlarini muntazam tashkil etishni yo‘lga qo‘yish maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaymiz.

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HOZIRGI GLOBAL EKOLOGIK MUAMMOLAR VA AHOLI YASHAYDIGAN HUDUDLARNI QATTIQ MAYISHIY CHIQINDILARDAN HALOS ETISH CHORALARI HAQIDA

Annatatsiya: *Mamlakatimizda atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, aholi salomatligini ta’minlash, tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, sanitariya va ekologik holatni yaxshilash borasida izchil ishlar olib borilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada chiqindi masalasi global ekologik muammo sifatida tahlil etilgan. Olingan xulosalar asosida takliflar ishlab chiqilgan. Ushbu maqolada qattiq maishiy chiqindilarni utilizatsiya qilish borasida korsatma va tavsiyalar keltirlgan.*

Kalit so‘zlari: *global ekologik muammo, chiqindi turlari, mahalliy ekologik muammolar, chang, shovqin, issiqlik, chiqindi turlari, atrof-muhit, qattiq mayishiy chiqindi (QMCh), utilizatsiya, qayta ishlash, potentsial, fraktsiyalar sifati.*

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ABOUT CURRENT GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND MEASURES TO HALOS POPULATED AREAS FROM HARD-CORE WASTE

Abstract: *Hic articulus suasiones praebet solidae vastitatis municipalis dispositioni. Congruentes conamina fiunt in nostra regione ad ambitum tuendam, ad salutem publicam praestandam, usum rationalem facultatum naturalium, emendatio sanitatis et oecologicae rei. Hic articulus analyses vastas quaestiones pro problemate globali environmental habet.*

Keywords: *global environmental problem, waste types, local environmental problems, dust, noise, heat, waste types, environment, solid mite waste (QMCh), disposal, recycling, potential, fractional quality.*

Kirish: Chiqindilarni qayta ishlash chiqindilarni boshqarish siyosatida eng muhim chora-tadbirlardan biri hisoblanadi. So‘nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda chiqindilarni qayta ishlash masalasiga alohida e’tibor berilmoqda. Hozirgi vaqtda, insoniyat eng keskin global ekologik muammolarga duch kelmoqda. Ekologik muammolarning mohiyati shundaki, inson faoliyati natijasida tabiiy yashash muhiti buziladi. Atrof-muhit holati ko‘pincha atrof-muhitning o‘zgarishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan tendensiyalarni ham o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu o‘zgarishlar tabiiy, inson tomonidan qo‘zg‘atilgan bo‘lishi mumkin. Atrof - muhitni muhofaza qilish va tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish murakkab va ko‘p qirrali muammodir. Uning yechimi inson va tabiat o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga solish, ularni muayyan huquqiy qoidalar, ko’rsatmalar va qoidalar tizimiga bo‘ysundirishga bog’liq.

Qattiq maishiy chiqindilarni utilizatsiya qilish ko‘plab rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar hamda shahar, qishloq joylarida og‘ir va keng tarqalgan muammo hisoblanadi. Qattiq organik chiqindilarni ishlab chiqarish butun dunyo bo‘ylab har yili keskin ortib bormoqda. Maishiy yoki shahar chiqindilari odatda turli xil inson faoliyatida duch keladigan o‘zgaruvchan manbalardan hosil bo‘ladi. Bir qator tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda hosil bo‘ladigan qattiq maishiy chiqindilar asosan uy xo‘jaliklari (55-80%), keyin bozor yoki tijorat joylari (10-30%). Keyinchalik sanoat, ko‘chalar, muassasalar va boshqa ko‘plab korxonalar tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan o‘zgaruvchan miqdorlardan iborat. Bunday hosil bo‘ladigan qattiq maishiy chiqindilarning xilma-xilligi ularni saralash va material sifatida ishlatishdagi asosiy to‘siqdir. Bunday chiqindilarni saralash va ajratish eng muhim va an’anaviy usullardan biri bo‘lib, har qanday potentsial foydalanish uchun ajratilgan fraktsiyalarning sifati to‘g‘risida ma’lumotlarni taqdim etish uchun qattiq maishiy chiqindilarni boshqarishning muhim bosqichlari hisoblanadi. Bugungi kunda dunyo miqyosida eng asosiy ekologik muammolardan biri, bu atrof tabiiy muhitining chiqindilar bilan ifloslanishidir. Hozirgi vaqtda yer yuzida chiqindilar miqdori yildan yilga ko‘payib bormoqda. Chiqindilarning paydo bo’lishi, bevosita insoniyatning faol iqtisodiy faoliyati bilan bog’liqdir.

Chiqindilarni qayta ishlash, chiqindilarni boshqarish siyosatida eng muhim chora – tadbirlardan biri hisoblanadi. So‘nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda chiqindilarni qayta ishlash masalasiga alohida e’tibor berilmoqda. ma’lumot uchun: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev tomonidan joriy yilning 2-fevral kuni chiqindilar bilan bog‘liq ishlash tizimini takomillashtirish va

hududlardagi ekologik holatni yaxshilash borasida bergan. 2022-yildagi ustuvor vazifalar yuzasidan vidioselektor yig‘ilishda mayishiy chiqindi to‘plash qamrovini 95%ga, ishlash hajmini 40%ga, yetkazish vazifalari qo‘yilgan. Atrof – muhitni va aholi salomatligini muhofaza qilish maqsadida chiqindilarni yig‘ish va qayta ishlash bo‘yicha ishlar olib borilishi kerakligini ta’kidlagan. Chiqindi tizimini tartibga solish – hayotimiz, sog‘lig‘imiz uchun eng muhim vazifalardan biri. Bu inson salomatligi va xavfsizligi, millat kelajagi bilan bog‘liq dolzarb masala ekanligini ta’kidladi. Mamlakatimizda chiqindilarni asosan poligonlarga joylashtirish yoki ularni yoqish usullaridan keng foydalaniladi. Chiqindilar bo‘yicha muammolarni hal etishda amalga oshiriladigan ishlarning strategik yo‘nalishi va muvofiqlashtirishning asosi bo‘lib xizmat qilishi, bu jarayonda asosiy e’tibor avvalo, chiqindilarni boshqarish sohasidagi davlat siyosatini va harakatlar samaradorligini oshirishga, ularni qisqartirishga imkon darajasida ulardan qayta foydalanish uchun ikkilamchi qayta ishlashga qaratilishi kerak hisoblanadi. Poligonlarga chiqindilarni joylashtirish muammoning yechimi bo‘lmaydi. Sababi poligonlarga joylashtirilgan chiqindilar atrof-muhitga zarar keltiruvchi asosiy manbalardan biri hisoblanadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 17-apreldagi PQ-4291-son qarori bilan tasdiqlangan 2019-2028-yillarda **O‘zbekiston Respublikasida qattiq maishiy chiqindilar bilan bog‘liq ishlarni amalga oshirish Strategiyasida** umumiy maydoni 1 108,6 gektarga teng **167 ta poligonni** yopish va rekultivatsiya qilish bilan bir qatorda, faoliyat yuritayotgan poligonlar o‘rnida umumiy maydoni 693,3 gektarga teng **54 ta** modernizatsiyalashgan poligon yaratish va umumiy maydoni 80 gektarga teng **5 ta** poligon qurish vazifasi belgilangan. Biroq, xorijiy davlatlarda poligonlarni sonini kamaytirish maqsadida optimal yechimlar ishlab chiqilgan va huquqiy mexanizmlar belgilangan. Masalan, **Filippinda** 2000-yilda “Qattiq chiqindilarni ekologik boshqarish to‘g‘risida”gi qonun kuchga kirgandan so‘ng **ochiq chiqindixonalarni tashkil etish va boshqarish taqiqlangan**. Barcha ochiq chiqindixonalar uch yilgacha boshqariladigan chiqindixonalarga aylantirilishi va boshqariladigan chiqindixonalar esa besh yil ichida yopilishi kerakligi belgilangan. Faqatgina chiqindilarni qayta ishlash natijasida hozil bo‘lgan qoldiq chiqindilarni to‘plash uchun sanitariya talablariga javob beradigan poligonlar qurilishiga ruxsat berilgan.

Chiqindilarni qayta ishlash sohasida quyidagi muammolar saqlanib qolmoqda:

Birinchidan, respublikamizda chiqindilarni qayta ishlash jarayonini qo‘llab-quvvatlash uchun moliyaviy va infratuzilmaviy muammolar mavjud. Chiqindilar bilan bog‘liq ishlarni amalga oshirishdan tushgan mablag‘lar miqdori chiqindilarni qayta ishlash bo‘yicha to‘liq mintaqaviy infratuzilmani yaratishga imkon bermaydi.

Ikkinchidan, chiqindilarni qayta ishlash sohasida raqobat muhitini yaratish, chiqindilardan qayta ishlangan mahsulotlarga nisbatan talabni rag‘batlantirish mexanizmlari mavjud emas.

Xorijiy davlatlarda qayta ishlangan materiallardan foydalangan holda olingan tovar va xizmatlar bozorini rag‘batlantirish maqsadida ushbu mahsulotlarga nisbatan

davlatning “yashil xaridi” tizimidan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini tartibga soluvchi qonunchilik bazasi yaratilgan.

Masalan, Xitoyda chiqindilarni qayta ishlash va qayta ishlangan mahsulotlardan foydalanishga ko‘maklashish maqsadida davlat idoralari, davlat maktablari, davlat korxonalari va tashkilotlari hamda harbiy idoralar imtiyozli ravishda qayta ishlangan mahsulotlarni sotib olishi qonun bilan belgilangan.

Uchinchidan, chiqindilarni qayta ishlashdan ko‘ra ularni yo‘q qilishning boshqa muqobil usullaridan foydalanish amaliyoti saqlanib qolmoqda. Xususan, mamlakatimizda chiqindilarni asosan poligonlarga joylashtirish yoki ularni yoqish usullaridan keng foydalaniladi. Qayd etish kerakki, poligonlarga chiqindilarni joylashtirish muammoning yechimi bo‘lmaydi. Sababi poligonlarga joylashtirilgan chiqindilar atrof-muhitga zarar keltiruvchi asosiy manbalardan biridir.

Qurilish chiqindilarini joylashtirish poligonlari tashkil qilinmaganligi natijasida ularni avtomobil yo‘llari yoqalariga, suv obyektlarining muhofaza zonalariga va boshqa qarovsiz hududlarga tashlab ketish holatlari ko‘plab uchramoqda. Tibbiyot va biologik chiqindilarni xavflilik darajasidan kelib chiqqan holda utilizatsiya qilish borasidagi muammolar saqlanib qolayotgani aholi orasida turli yuqumli va boshqa turdagi kasalliklar tarqalish xavfini tug‘dirmoqda. Bu borada mutasaddilar aybdorlarga nisbatan kerakli choralarni ko‘rmasdan jarimaga tortish bilan cheklanib qolishmoqda.

Ma’lumot uchun: Shisha butilka – **1 mln yil**, plastik ichimliklar idishlari – **450-yil**, bir martali ishlatiladigan tagliklar – **500-800-yil**, alyuminiy konserva – **80-200-yil**, batareyalar – **100-yil**, kauchukli etik – **50-80 yil**, plastik stakanlar – **50 yil**, teri – **50 yil**, qalay konserva – **50 yil**, neylon mato – **30-40 yil**, charm poyabzal – **25-40 yil**, yog‘och – **10-15 yil**, sigaret qoldiqlari – **10-12 yil**, jun kiyimlar – **1-5 yil**, sut qutilari – **5 yil**, arqonlar – **3-14 oy**, paxta qo‘lqop – **3 oy**, karton – **2 oy**, apelsin yoki banan qobig‘i – **2-5 hafta**, qog‘oz sochiq – **2-4 hafta** muddatda chiriydi.

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINF TABIIY FANLAR DARSLARIDA OG'ZAKI O'QITISH METODLARI

Annotatsiya*: Tabiiy fanlar maktab o'quvchilariga butun borliq to'g'risida umumiy tushunchalarni beruvchi fan bo'lib, boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilariga ushbu fanni o'qitishda turli qiziqarli o'yinlar asosida va samarali o'qitish metodlaridan foydalanib dars berish muhim sanaladi. Ushbu maqolada tabiiy fanlar fanini o'qitishda ko'mak beruvchi og'zaki o'qitish metodlari haqida batafsil ma'lumot berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *suhbat metodi, metodik uslublar, hikoya metodi, didaktik uslublar, tabiat hodisalari.*

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ORAL IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NATURAL SCIENCE CLASSES TEACHING METHODS

Annotation*: Natural Sciences on the whole existence of schoolchildren it is a science that gives general concepts, giving elementary students this based on various interesting games in teaching science and from effective teaching methods using tutoring is considered important. This article incorporates natural science from the reference detailed information about the teaching assistance oral teaching methods given.*

Keywords*: conversation method, methodical styles, story method, didactic styles, natural phenomena.*

Tabiiy fanlar biosferaga oid ilmiy tadqiqotdir. Tabiatshunoslar odatda tajriba o'rniga kuzatuvdan foydalanishadi. Tabiiy fanlar hayot shakllarining kelib chiqishi va yashash tarzi haqidagi ma'lumotlarni to'playdi va tizimga soladi. U biologiyaning ost sohasi bo'lib, botanika, zoologiya bilan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri bog'liqdir va paleontologiya, ekologiya, biokimyo, geologiya va iqlimshunoslik kabi fanlar bilan aloqadadir.

Tabiiy fanlar, tabiiyot - tabiat haqidagi fanlar tizimi, tabiiy fanlar majmui. Tabiatning inson ongidagi aksi bo'lgan tabiiy fanlar jamiyatning rivojlanishi bilan

mukammallashadi. Tabiiy fanlarning maqsadi - tabiat hodisalarining mohiyatini aniqlash, tabiat qonunlarini bilish hamda ulardan amalda foydalanish imkoniyatlarini ochib berish. Tabiiy fanlar, asosan, fundamental fanlar bo'lgan mexanika, fizika, kimyo va biologiyadan tashkil topgan. Astronomiya, geologiya, tibbiyot fanlari, qishloq xo'jaligi. fanlari, ekologiya kabi ko'plab bilim tarmoqlari shu fundamental fanlardan kelib chiqqan. Metodlar bilan metodik uslublarni farqlash muhimdir. Metodik uslub-bu metodning unsurlaridan biri, uning tarkibiy qismidir (ko'rgazma vositalarni, kinofilm fragmentlarini, diafilm, diapozitiv ko'rsatish, doskada sxema rasmlardan foydalanish, tajribalarni namoyish qilish, maktab o'quv-tajriba uchastkasidagi amaliy ishlar vaqtida turli xil faoliyat ko'rsatish va hokazo).

Metod va metodik uslublar o'zaro chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib, bir-biriga o'tishi mumkin. Masalan, o'quvchilarning turli xil tajribalari metod hisoblanadi, lekin o'qituvchi hikoya qilayotgan paytda tajribani namoyish qilinishi metodik uslubdir. Hikoya davomida o'qituvchining diafilm namoyish qilishi metodik uslubdir. Metod va uslublar kompleks holda qo'llaniladi, ular bir-birini to'ldiradi, tabiatushoslik tushunchalarini to'g'ri shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Metodlarni qo'llashda o'qituvchi o'quvchilarga asosan so'zlar vositasida, zarurat bo'lsa mavzu mazmuniga mos ko'rgazmali qurollarni ko'rsatish bilan bilim beradi. Bu paytda o'quvchilarning yangi bilim olishlari uchun asosiy manba so'zlar (og'zaki nutq) hisoblanadi.

Og'zaki metodning asosiy turlaridan biri - hikoyadir. Hikoya o'qituvchining jonli so'zidir. U kitob o'qish, jism va hodisalarni namoyish qilish, texnika vositalardan foydalanish, badiiy adabiyotlar o'qish va boshqalar bilan uyg'unlashadi. Hikoyada izchilikka qat'iy hikoya qilinadi. Tabiiy fanlar mashg'ulotlarida hikoyaning aytib berish yoki ta'riflash, xarakterlash, tushuntirish, muhokama qilish kabi turlari qo'llaniladi.

Aytib berish - unda konkret fakt, voqea, jarayon harakatlar haqida gapirib beriladi. Hikoya shohid (sayyoh, yosh tabiatshunos, sayyohatchi, kashfiyotlar ishtirokchisi) nomidan olib boriladi.

Ta'riflash - borliq jismlar va hodisalarning (foydali qazilmalar, o'simliklar, hayvonot dunyosi, biror tabiiy zona iqlimi xususiyatlarini) izchil bayon qilishda qo'llaniladi.

Xarakterlash - ta'riflashning bir turidir, u jism yoki hodisaning belgi va xususiyatlarini sanab o'tishdan iborat (tog', daryo va tabiiy zonalar harakteristikasi).

Tushuntirish - unda yangi tushunchalar, atamalar, ma'nosi ochib beriladi, sabab, oqibat bog'lanishi, u yoki bu narsaning mantiqiy tabiati (nima uchun tundrada o'zun tun va qisqa kun bo'ladi, nima uchun kun va tun, yil fasllari almashibturadi) ochib beriladi. Undan barcha darslarda foydalaniladi, u muhokama qilish bilan uyg'unlashadi.

Muhokama qilish - bayon qilish asosida bo'lib, unda o'quvchilarni xulosaga olib keluvchi qoida va isbotlarning izchil rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq. Hikoyaning bu turida

o'rganilayotgan hodisani (masalan, tirik mavjudodning o'zgarishiga iqlimning ta'siri, suv, metallning xususiyatlari) tahlil qilish zarurati tug'ilganda foydalaniladi.

Hikoyaga quyidagi didaktik talablar qo'yiladi: tanlangan o'quv materialini ilmiyligiga, mantiqiy izchillik va isbotlanishiga; o'quvchilar uchun aniq, ravon va tushunarli bo'lishiga: o'qituvchi nutqining tasviriy bo'lishiga javob berishi kerak. 1-2 sinflarda hikoya 5-8 minut, 3-4 sinflarda esa 10-12 daqiqa davom etishi kerak.

Hikoya jarayonida quyidagi didaktik uslublardan foydalanish muhim: I. Dars mavzusini e'lon qilish yangi mavzuni bayon qilish oldidan muammoli vaziyat vujudga keltiriladi. Yangi materialni o'rganish yoki tajriba o'tkazish, shuningdek, tabiatda o'tkazilgan kuzatishlarni tahlil qilish bilan boshlanadi.

II. Bayon rejasini bildirish. Bu uslub faqat o'zlashtirish jarayonini faollashtiribgina qolmasdan, balki o'quvchilarni butun bayon tizimini ko'rishga o'rgatadi, bu bilan tafakkurning mantiqiy izchilligini rivojlantirishga, o'rganilayotgan atrof hayot faktlari yoki hodisalarning o'rtasidagi muayyan bog'lanishlarni aniqlashga yordam beradi; masalan, «Cho'l tabiati» mavzusini bayon qila turib, o'qituvchi doskaga ushbu rejani yozishi mumkin: 1) tabiiy zonalar xaritasida cho'llarning geografik o'rni; 2) cho'l iqlimining xususiyatlari; 3) yuzasi; 4) vohalari; 5) cho'lda yil fasllari.

III. O'quvchilar e'tiborini faollashtiruvchi savollarni bayon davomida berib borish.

IV. O'quvchilarning idrok qilish faoliyatlarini faollashtiruvchi taqqoslash (masalan, dala, cho'l, dasht, o'rmonlarning o'simlik va hayvonot dunyosini taqqoslash va hokazolar).

V. Yangi materialni bayon qilish davomida ilgari o'rganilgan mavzular turmush bilan, amaliyot bilan (masalan, «Skelet», mavzusini «Mushaklar» mavzusi bilan, jonajon o'lka tabiatini har xil zonalar tabiati mavzusi) bilan aloqasini turmushda, amaliyotda o'rganish.

VI. Hikoyaga maqol, qiziqarli material yoki kitob o'qish epizodini kiritish. O'qituvchi hikoyasini tegishli maqolani o'qigandan keyin yoki undan oldin boshlashi mumkin. Qo'shimcha materialdan foydalanish hikoyani boyitadi va konkretlashtiradi. Hikoya davomida foydalanilgan maqol, matal va topishmoqlar darsni boyitib, bayon qilayotgan materialni o'quvchilar tomonidan qabul qilib olinishini osonlashtiradi.

VII. Ko'rgazmalililik (surat, jadval, texnika vositalari)ni qo'llash. Hikoya davomida ko'rgazmalilikning har xil vositalaridan foydalanish o'quvchilarda aniq tasavvurlar hosil bo'lishiga, o'rganilayotgan materialga diqqat va qiziqishni quvvatlashga, uni puxta o'zlashtirilishiga yordam beradi. Sxemalar, jadvallar, tajribalar, doska va daftardagi (atama) va xulosalar o'quv materialini o'zlashtirilishini yengillashtiradi. Suhbat savolning hal qilinishida o'quvchilar va o'qituvchilarning ishtirokida xarakterlanadi. Suhbatning maqsadga qaratilganligi o'quvchilar bilimini safarbar qilib, hal qilinishi kerak bo'lgan savollar bilan aniqlanadi. Suhbat natijasida o'quvchilar o'qituvchi rahbarligida tegishli xulosa chiqarishlari, xulosani umumlashtirishlari kerak. Suhbat o'quvchilarga notanish bo'lmasligi lozim: hali

o'quvchilar o'zlashtirmagan, bilmagan bilimlarni «aniqlash» uchun vaqtni bekorga sarflash yaramaydi. Suhbat yakunlovchi, umumlashtiruvchi va yangi bilimlarni eskilari bilan bog'lovchi darslarda alohida ahamiyatga ega. Suhbatning bosh maqsadi shundaki, bunda o'qituvchi rahbarligida o'quvchilar ongida tabiat jismlari hamda hodisalari haqida to'g'ri tasavvur va tushunchalar shakllanadi. Tabiat bilan tanishtirishning birinchi bosqichida suhbat o'qituvchiningsavollar berishi va chaqirgan o'quvchilarning savollarga javob berishi shaklida kechadi. Keyin suhbat boyib, kengayib boradi.

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THE SOILS OF THE DESERT ZONE AND THE PROSPECTS OF THEIR USE

Annotation: *The article presents the results of scientific research on the morphology, biology, and use of the deserts and semi-desert soils of the Kashkadarya region with pale gray soils, and this information is enriched through literature analysis.*

Key words: *deserts, semi-deserts, soil morphology, biological activity, use, priority, halophyte plants.*

Relevance of the topic. After the independence of Uzbekistan, the relations to land and water issues have changed and reforms are being carried out in this regard. Depending on the natural fertility of desert zone soils and soil climate conditions, people can change them according to their needs.

Today, the soils of the desert zone are a great reserve for agriculture, most of the mother rock composition of the desert zone soils contains carbonates and easily soluble salts in water. The water-physical properties of the soil are good, but the biomass accumulated by the plants is also due to the roots (about 1 ton).

That's why increasing vegetation cover in desert conditions, improving water physical properties of soil is the next urgent task of increasing the productivity of desert soils.

As a result of consistent work on agricultural reform, optimization of land plots attached to farms, increase in purchase prices of cotton and grain, structural quality changes are taking place in the agrarian sector of our economy.

Research results. Barren soils differ from other soils of the desert region by their heavy mechanical composition. Geologists, geographers and botanists also named the upper and surface part of barren soils as "desert clays" because they are formed from specific clay fractions. Barren soils are divided into the following types: 1. barren, 2. barren, 3. barren, 4. barren-barren. They differ from each other by their morphological structure, physical, chemical characteristics, properties, water-salt and biological regimes. Because various soil-forming processes are involved in their formation and development. Barren soils include the following types: barren, barren and barren. The mechanical composition of barren soils is heavy sand and clay. The surface 0-14 cm layer of barren soils is composed of peculiar polygonal cracks, besides being muddy.

As mentioned above, the mechanical composition of barren soils consists of heavy sand and clay fractions.

Therefore, their relative weight, volume weight, porosity and other properties are sharply different from other soils distributed in the desert zone.

Agrochemical indicators of barren soils.

Table

Layer depth, cm	Gross, %		S:N	Phosphorus	
	hummus	nitrogen		Gross, %	Active, mg/kg
Section					
0-4	1,38	0,094	8,3	0,137	78,2
4-14	0,32	0,046	3,7	0,093	7,5
20-30	0,35	0,052	3,8	0,116	-
70-80	0,24	0,044	3,1	0,105	-

The amount of humus is 0.9-1.38% (Table 2), and it is considered one of the most humus-rich and fertile soils of the desert region. The newly formed first and second fractions of humic acids occupy the main place in humus.

High absorption capacity is one of the characteristics of barren soils. Saturation with bases, tendency to salinization and salinization are among the characteristics of barren soils, and in some places they are not saline.

The lower layers of bald patches develop in dry conditions. On hot summer days, the surface of the barrens dries up and turns into flat areas made up of polygonal ridges of various shapes. These polygonal folds are preserved in some barrens even during the winter-spring wetting period. In these wetlands, wet periods create favorable conditions for lichens and algae to live and multiply. Soil formation processes develop as a result of their biochemical activity. In the upper 15-20 cm layer of the soil, a genetic layer characteristic of barrens is formed. This leads to the formation of barrens and their separation as a separate soil type.

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ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF CREATING ONLINE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF ITS USE

Annotation: *This article devoted to open the theme analysis of the current state of creating online educational resources and the possibilities of its use. In addition to this advantages of utilizing online educational resources and basic key reasons why educational websites are important for students were highlighted.*

Key words: *critical knowledge, educational platforms, interactive modules, Supplemental Learning, Interactive Learning, Personalized Learning, teamwork skills, Updated Information.*

Current conditions of society development place new demands on educational environment. While considering the educational environment as the established psychological and pedagogical reality, a set of established conditions for students' education, it should be mentioned that these conditions are rapidly changing under the action of various factors: social, psychological, epidemiological, etc. One of the vectors of these changes is aimed at inclusion of distance learning into educational processes of various level. It is of the utmost importance to create platforms that are accessible and full of educational materials for everyone. Without these types of resources, far too many people would lack access to critical knowledge, leaving them unable to reach their full potential. Creating educational platforms makes it possible for anyone and everyone to learn, regardless of age, background, or financial situation. By having these accessible resources available, no person should be held back from learning more and further growing and developing themselves. It's an exciting time to find funds to create free educational platforms[1]. With the prevalence of online learning increasing all around the world, nonprofits and philanthropists have opened their wallets to support these initiatives. Educational websites play a crucial role in supporting and enhancing the learning experience of students. Here are some key reasons why educational websites are important for students:

Access to Information: Educational websites provide students with access to a vast amount of information on various subjects and topics. They offer a wide range of resources such as articles, e-books, research papers, videos, interactive modules, and more. Students can easily search for specific information they need, explore new subjects, and deepen their understanding of different concepts.

Supplemental Learning: Educational websites can serve as a valuable supplement to classroom learning. They provide additional learning materials and resources that can help students reinforce what they have learned in class. These

resources often come in different formats, making it easier for students to engage with the content in a way that suits their learning style.

Interactive Learning: Many educational websites offer interactive features that engage students in the learning process. They may include quizzes, simulations, games, and virtual experiments, which make learning more enjoyable and effective. Interactive learning experiences can improve students' understanding and retention of information, as they actively participate and apply what they've learned.

Personalized Learning: Educational websites can cater to individual student needs by offering personalized learning experiences. They may provide adaptive learning tools and platforms that assess students' strengths and weaknesses, and then tailor the content and activities accordingly. This personalized approach can help students learn at their own pace, focus on areas where they need improvement, and build their confidence.

Accessibility and Convenience: Educational websites offer the convenience of learning anytime and anywhere. Students can access the resources and materials they need from their own devices, eliminating geographical and time constraints. This accessibility is particularly beneficial for remote learning, students with physical disabilities, or those who have other commitments outside of school.

Collaboration and Communication: Many educational websites provide opportunities for students to collaborate with peers, teachers, and experts in various fields. Discussion forums, online communities, and virtual classrooms foster communication and knowledge sharing among students. Collaborative learning enhances critical thinking, problem-solving, and teamwork skills, preparing students for real-world situations.

Current and Updated Information: Educational websites can provide up-to-date information on rapidly evolving subjects, such as science, technology, and current events. They often incorporate the latest research, discoveries, and advancements in different fields. This ensures that students have access to accurate and relevant information, helping them stay informed and prepared for the challenges of the future[2].

From large-scale crowdfunding campaigns that aim to raise millions of dollars in only a few days to smaller grants from benevolent organizations, there are plenty of possibilities for those looking to start a free educational platform. Charitable foundations, government grants, and even corporate sponsorships all offer unique opportunities to find the necessary capital, making it easier than ever before to pursue your education-related goals! The benefits of creating university-based open educational resources are immense! In supporting the shared creation and free access to knowledge and new learning opportunities, universities that participate in open educational resources help create strong links between institutions and their communities, transforming generations into lifelong learners. Open educational resources have been credited with enabling greater access to teaching materials for teachers, as well as stimulating collaboration among educators in terms of curating content and designing innovative approaches to learning. With access to high-quality educational content from diverse sources,

students can engage more deeply in their education. As a result, university-based open educational resources create valuable benefits for students and educators alike! The importance of global communication between the creators of educational platforms cannot be overstated. By sharing ideas, experiences, and resources, developers from around the world can collaboratively create new platforms that increase access to education for all. Leveraging the expertise of an international community also promotes innovation as developers build off one another's work and push boundaries with their unique approaches. Connecting minds from different cultures enables an even greater collective effort to transform educational platforms, making them ever more beneficial for learners around the globe. Global communication among platform creators has immense potential to improve education for everyone.

It is technically very difficult to create a single educational platform that is globally accepted, but the rewards of such an endeavor are worth the effort. Achieving this ambitious goal would require a massive undertaking, as different countries have their own standards for curriculum, language and culture. In addition, access to resources can be sporadic and vastly differ from one region to another[3]. Technology must also be standardized so that all students have access to course materials on any device – regardless of their location or financial means. It's hard to fathom exactly how much work it would take to create something so complex yet unified, but it's definitely an exciting ambition worth striving for!

A great website can address many challenges facing colleges and universities. The first is an increase in costs. As the cost of college leases increases, so will the pressure to control these costs by optimizing operational efficiency. The web offers better services, more functionality, faster release cycles, wider availability, and significant cost savings.

To sum up all given information above it should be noted that the modern information society makes new demands on education. It should provide social mobility of citizens, their activity, the ability to make decisions, to extract knowledge independently, using distributed systems of digital educational content, in particular on the basis of educational platforms. Educational websites are essential tools that enrich students' learning experiences. They provide access to information, offer supplemental resources, enable interactive and personalized learning, ensure accessibility and convenience, foster collaboration, and keep students up-to-date with the latest knowledge. By leveraging educational websites, students can expand their horizons, deepen their understanding, and develop essential skills for success in their academic and professional journeys.

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PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES OF STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF MUTUAL COOPERATION BETWEEN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION ORGANIZATION AND PARENTS

Abstract*: The methodical possibilities of development of cooperation between educators and parents are currently reflected in a number of normative documents. Today, this problem is being discussed by pedagogues, psychologists, parents, and sociologists. All principles, standards and structures of mutual relations between the parents of the pupils and the educators-pedagogues of the preschool educational organization are observed. The process of development of pedagogical cooperation consists of the following elements: pre-adaptation work, adaptation work, methodological work, organizational work. Introduction to the process: parents with their wishes, needs and forecasts; educators-pedagogues with their plans and programs, but the most important thing is to provide education and training to a child who comes to a preschool educational organization.*

Key words*. Educator, pedagogue, father, mother, cooperation, problems, relationships, plans, programs, education, upbringing,*

Instroduction. This article aims to develop and implement pedagogical technologies for the strategic development of interaction between preschool education organizations and parents. Currently, practice and scientific research show that parents have difficulties in raising children, which is explained by a number of reasons:

deterioration of children's health (mental, physical); socio-economic problems of society, socio-psychological anxiety, fatigue, redistribution of material and economic functions within the family, difficulties in organizing family life against the background of crises, which lead to an increase in the percentage of parents and children who are not socially protected;

personal problems of parents: fatigue, mental and physical stress, anxiety due to decreased life security, increased feeling of loneliness (especially in single-parent families), lack of mutual understanding, etc.

Therefore, in recent years, a new philosophy of interaction between the family and the preschool education organization has begun to be developed. It is based on the idea that parents are responsible for the upbringing of their children, and all the rest of society is called to support and complement their educational activities.

[2.146]. Accordingly, the position of the preschool education organization in working with the family is changing. Each preschool educational organization not only educates the child, but also gives advice to parents on raising children. A teacher is not only an educator of children, but also a partner of parents in their upbringing.

We can see the variety of methodical possibilities of organizing cooperation between educators and parents in forming a sense of responsibility in children.

First of all, it is a positive emotional reaction of educators and parents to working together in raising children. Parents believe that the preschool organization always helps them solve pedagogical problems and at the same time does not harm them, because the opinion of the family and suggestions for communication with the child are taken into account. Educators receive information from parents on the issue of forming a sense of responsibility in a child. [1.139].

Secondly, the individual characteristics of the child are taken into account in this cooperation. The educator is in constant contact with the family, knows the specific characteristics and habits of his pupil and takes them into account when forming a sense of responsibility, which, in turn, leads to an increase in the effectiveness of the pedagogical process.

Thirdly, parents can independently choose and form the necessary direction of development and upbringing of a child at school age. Thus, parents take responsibility for their children's upbringing. Fourthly, this is an opportunity to implement a unified program of forming a sense of responsibility in the child in the preschool education organization and in the family.

- Analysis of literature on the topic (Literature review).

In the modern conditions of the activity of the preschool educational organization, the relationship of mutual cooperation with parents is a priority, and these trends in the life of the society cannot be ignored. According to experts, communication between educators and parents in the process of cooperation should be based on the principles of openness, mutual understanding and trust. Parents are the main social customers of preschool education organization services, so the actions of educators should be based on the interests and needs of the family.

That is why many kindergartens are looking for new forms and methods of work that take into account the real needs of parents and help to form an active position of parents. [4.39]. According to the results of best practices in the field of preschool education, there is a differential approach in working with parents, taking into account the social status of children, the microclimate of the family, the interests of parents, and the level of interest of parents in the activities of the preschool educational organization. should be Based on the family's pedagogical literacy culture, it is appropriate to form mutual requirements for working with parents.

Ensuring and maintaining the mental health of preschool children is possible only by combining the efforts of educators and parents. The attitude to cooperation

between kindergarten and family is the center of effective teaching and educational process.

Based on this, the goal of educators-pedagogues is to create a favorable environment for the development of the child in the family and in the preschool educational organization, to make parents a participant in the full educational process. As a result of the systematic interaction of the preschool education organization and the family, it is possible to achieve a high quality of preparing children for school, to fully satisfy the interests of parents and children. Because success in this complex process of raising a well-rounded person depends on the level of professional skills of educators and the pedagogical culture of parents.

- Research methodology (Research Methodology).

The new philosophy of interaction between the family and the preschool education organization also implies new relationships. Having their own tasks, they cannot replace each other, therefore, establishing a connection between them is a necessary condition for the formation of a sense of responsibility in a preschool child. The organization of cooperation between educators and parents in the formation of a sense of responsibility in children includes the following approaches:

Transition from cooperation in the exchange of information and promotion of pedagogical knowledge to cooperation between educators and parents as interpersonal communication in a dialogic direction. The main concept here is dialogue, which means personal equal communication, joint acquisition of experience.

An important component of dialogical relations is compatibility, that is, the ability of interlocutors to sincerely express their feelings. At the same time, the principle of unconditional positive acceptance of another person is implemented.

Taking into account the needs and desires of parents for knowledge, it is also important to direct the content of communication to the problems that affect the development of children. In a good sense, this word means that the educator-pedagogue "follows the instructions" of the parents. [5.146]

Changes in the educational content, forms and methods of education are related to the new principles of interaction. Modern parents need to learn both new and old topics. Therefore, educators should work with parents, using different forms of education, to form parents as "educators-pedagogues". Since the interaction at the current stage is not limited only to pedagogical education, it is necessary to clarify and expand the concept of "interaction" characteristic of parents' reflexive ability. The task of forming one of the components of pedagogical reflection in parents is a critical assessment of themselves as educators, their educational activities, the ability to take the place of an educated person and look at the situation through his eyes.

This is especially true for young fathers and mothers, because their parenting position is just beginning to take shape. The nature of the relationship between parents and children, the success of their further educational activities depends on the formation of this skill. The desire of parents to understand the child, the ability to creatively apply the acquired pedagogical knowledge helps to create a mutual

understanding between them, to give the child a positive emotional, conscious, moral impulse to meet the demands of adults. [3,444-p].

- Analysis and results (Analysis and results).

The positive characteristics of the interaction with the preschool educational organization and the families of the children are based on daily activities and meetings.

The development of such cooperation consists of:

- relationships based on trust between pedagogues and parents cannot be established by force, it is based on the natural desire of both parties;

- the process of interaction (cooperation) is consistently developed. Family and kindergarten have their own characteristics, they cannot replace each other. An important condition for consistency is the establishment of reliable business relations between the family and the kindergarten, during which the educational points of view of parents and educators are clarified.

As mentioned above, the preschool educational organization should become an open socio-pedagogical complex in which parents participate. This is an interaction and cooperation for the benefit of children. [p. 5,83].

Because, if the adults raising the child agree on the requirements, methods of influence, ways of development, the result will be as expected. It is also necessary to take into account which educational tasks one side (kindergarten or family) is stronger in solving, and which other side should bear the main weight in solving them. For example, the possibilities of the family in emotional and sexual education, involvement in sports are significantly higher than the possibilities of the kindergarten. However, the kindergarten competently carries out education, development of creative abilities, etc.

Thus, it can be concluded that cooperation is the basis of the modern preschool education organization and parent interaction.

The initiators of establishing cooperation should be pedagogues-educators, because they have professional training in educational work, so they understand that its success depends on the agreement on consistency in raising children. Employees of preschool education organizations play a leading role in organizing meaningful communication with parents and other family members. [103, 53b]. However, this role is successful only with a good knowledge of the characteristics of the modern family and the pedagogical conditions for raising children in it. is done.

When working with parents, pedagogues focus their attention on the role of the family in the upbringing of children from preschool age; by attracting evidentiary material, they prove that the goals and tasks of the family and preschool education organization consist in the formation of a human personality.

From preschool age, it is necessary to form a correct perception of life events in children, to form a positive attitude towards its good, exemplary aspects; it is necessary to implement labor education; it is necessary to develop the foundations of humanity, teamwork, discipline and responsibility;

It is necessary to cultivate a feeling of love for the country; it is necessary to think about the manifestation of children's moral qualities and ideas in their habits

and actions. Even small children develop an active morality that opposes negative events and things that happen in the surrounding reality.

Raising the pedagogical culture of parents in many cases depends on the personality of the kindergarten teacher-pedagogue. "What qualities should a teacher have, how does he communicate with parents and students?" - these questions excite kindergarten teachers. The problem of many educators is authoritarianism in dealing with adults and children. The tone of sensitivity, attention, and confidence awakens not only children, but also their parents' desire to share their joys and experiences. Educators-pedagogues reveal the very important role of the family in the upbringing of children by the example of the best families. The main feature of family upbringing is that the content and forms of relationships between adults and children are more emotional.

But only when these objective conditions exist, when parents and other senior members of the family are role models for young children at home and in public places, they shape children's lives: daily household life, play and work, useful and inte esting activities. can only be useful if they can organize.

If parents have a certain pedagogical culture (psychological-pedagogical knowledge and skills, desire to educate their children in a goal-oriented manner), they will successfully educate preschool children. [4,49-b] The initiative to establish cooperation with the family and the competent resolution of these cooperation issues determine the guiding role of the preschool educational organization in relation to family education. If both parties understand the need to influence the child appropriately and trust each other, this cooperation will be formed optimally.

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- Conclusion and recommendations (Conclusion/Recommendations).

Parents should make sure that the educator-pedagogue treats the child well, feel the competence of the pedagogue in matters of education, but, most importantly, his personal qualities (care, attention to people, kindness, goodness, sensitivity) important to appreciate. Such trust does not arise by itself: the educator gains trust by his love for the child, his love for him, development of the child's good sides, nobility, and kindness to him.

If we add to this the culture of communication, politeness and mutual understanding - the picture of psychology will be quite complete. The purposeful organization of the interaction between the teacher and the parents must be carried out step by step, and its task is to form an active pedagogical position of the parents. A properly organized work has an instructive description. An educator-pedagogue

should rely on the positive experience of family education, spread it, use it in the educational process to strengthen positive trends and smooth out negative ones.

The first and decisive condition for the positive direction of interaction is the trust-based relationship between educators-pedagogues, social pedagogues and parents, the relationship should be built in such a way that it arouses interest in the process of education in parents, success strive to win, must be self-confident.

In the world statistics, it is believed that modern family education process is not very efficient and complete. Therefore, in many countries, special programs aimed at increasing the pedagogical culture of the family and educating couples as parents are being developed. Providing psychological-pedagogical education to parents in order to increase pedagogical culture is one of the areas of cooperation between the educator-pedagogue and the family. For example, the peculiarity of the work of the educator-pedagogue with the family in the group depends, first of all, on the psychophysiological characteristics of early-age children, that is, the rapid development of the little one makes it necessary to change the tasks of education and upbringing in time, it requires reconstruction of methods and ways of pedagogical work. The content of improving parents' psychological-pedagogical knowledge and skills should include the issues of protecting life, strengthening the health of the baby, and creating conditions for proper physical development. Not only the educator, but also the medical staff of the kindergarten give recommendations to the parents regarding the child's adaptation to social education, hygienic approach, rational nutrition, exercise, routine, massage, gymnastics. Such advice should be given individually based on an individual approach.

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USING COMMUNICATION APPLICATIONS IN TEACHING TECHNICAL SCIENCES IN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

Abstract: *This article discusses and describes the role of information technology in teaching technical sciences in vocational schools, their features, advantages, benefits, general and methodological approaches to learning.*

Key words: *vocational education research, information technology, approaches, engineering sciences, interactive teaching methods, artificial intelligence in education, virtual and realizable reality, online learning platforms and open online courses.*

Introduction

In recent decades, information technology has become an integral part of our daily life and has radically changed various fields, including education. Technical vocational education institutions have recognized the importance of incorporating information technology into their teaching methodology. These advances in technology offer many opportunities to enhance the learning experience for students and teachers. This article examines the crucial role of information technology in the teaching of technical sciences in vocational educational institutions, explores the advantages, problems and opportunities for future development of this field.

Currently, measures taken to increase the efficiency of the system of vocational training and retraining in the field of information technologies create a solid foundation for providing state bodies and network organizations with qualified IT specialists. At the same time, the lack of qualified personnel in the labor market of the republic requires the improvement of educational programs and methods in the field of information technologies, and the strengthening of cooperation between educational institutions and IT companies.

Below we will briefly touch on the advantages of information technology in teaching technical sciences:

1) Advanced interactive education. Information technology provides many interactive learning tools, such as multimedia presentations, simulations, and virtual laboratories, which allow students to actively engage with the subject. These tools facilitate understanding of complex concepts and allow students to experience and practice in a safe, controlled environment.

2) Personalized learning experience. With the integration of information technology, teachers can tailor the learning experience to the individual needs of students. Adaptive learning platforms and data analytics enable assessment of each

student's progress and learning preferences, leading to personalized learning paths that improve overall academic performance.

3) Global cooperation and networking. Information technology facilitates global collaboration and networking opportunities between students and teachers from around the world. Through online platforms, students can share knowledge, share experiences, and work on joint projects, creating a sense of global community and encouraging a diversity of perspectives.

4) Access to a vast knowledge base. The Internet offers a vast repository of educational resources, including e-books, online courses, scientific articles, and academic journals. Using information technology, students and teachers can stay abreast of the latest developments in their technical fields and have access to the latest information and research.

Information technology provides a number of advantages in the teaching of technical sciences (Figure 1).

These benefits are briefly discussed below:

Enhanced visual and interactive learning: Information technology provides tools such as multimedia presentations, animations, and simulations that can effectively illustrate complex technical concepts. These visual aids make the learning process more interesting and help students understand abstract or difficult ideas more easily.

Access to a wide range of learning resources: The Internet is a vast repository of knowledge, providing access to online textbooks, academic journals, research articles, and educational websites. Information technology provides students and teachers with easy access to these resources and enables them to stay abreast of the latest developments in their fields.

Virtual labs and simulations: Information technology enables the creation of virtual labs and simulations that provide students with hands-on learning experiences without requiring expensive equipment or physical resources. These virtual environments allow students to conduct experiments, make observations, and analyze data, enhancing their understanding of practical applications in technical sciences.

Personalized Learning: Information technology facilitates a personalized learning experience tailored to the individual needs and preferences of students. Learning management systems and online platforms can track student progress, provide instant feedback, and recommend personalized learning paths. This personalized approach helps students learn at their own pace, focus on areas that need the most help, and ultimately improve their understanding and performance.

Collaboration and communication: Information technology allows students to collaborate with peers and experts in their field, regardless of geographic limitations. Online discussion forums, video conferencing tools, and collaboration platforms facilitate effective communication and knowledge sharing, foster a collaborative learning environment among students, and facilitate the exchange of ideas and perspectives.

Distance learning and flexibility: Information technology has become even more important in the era of distance learning, such as during the COVID-19 pandemic. Online learning platforms, video conferencing tools, and digital resources allow students to pursue technical education remotely, ensuring continuity in their learning journey. In addition, information technology provides flexibility in terms of accessing learning materials and attending classes, and accommodates students' different schedules and learning styles.

Real-time feedback and evaluation: Information technology offers real-time feedback and evaluation tools that allow immediate assessment of student performance. Online quizzes, interactive assignments, and automated grading systems provide students with real-time feedback on their progress, identifying areas for improvement and making necessary adjustments.

Career Readiness: Information Technology equips students with the digital skills and competencies needed to succeed in today's technology-driven workforce. By incorporating information technology into technical education, students develop skills in using relevant software, tools and technologies, and improve their employability and career prospects.

In summary, information technology-based enhancement of visual and interactive learning, provision of access to a wide range of resources, facilitation of personalized learning, collaboration and communication, flexibility in distance learning, real-time feedback deliver and assess and serve to prepare students as mature professionals in the digital world. By effectively using these technologies, vocational education institutions can create a dynamic and engaging learning environment that allows students to succeed in the technical sciences.

Today, we can face the following main problems in the introduction of information technologies in technical education:

1) Infrastructure and access disparity. In many areas, there may be limitations related to the availability of robust Internet connections and computer resources, which hinder the effective integration of information technology in technical education. Addressing these disparities requires significant investment and public support.

2) Training and support of teachers. Although information technology offers great potential in this regard, some teachers may face difficulties in using these tools effectively. Proper training and ongoing support are essential for teachers to fully utilize technology in the classroom.

3) Data privacy and security issues. In this case, the use of information technologies in education includes the collection and storage of sensitive data of students. Organizations must implement data privacy and security measures to protect this data from unauthorized access and potential breaches.

Infrastructure limitations: Some regions or educational institutions have limited access to a reliable Internet connection or insufficient computer resources. Inadequate infrastructure can hinder the effective integration of information technology into technical education, as students and teachers require the necessary hardware, software, and Internet connectivity for seamless implementation.

Resistance to change: The integration of information technology into traditional teaching methods may be met with resistance by teachers who are unfamiliar with or uncomfortable with technology. Some teachers may be hesitant to adopt new teaching methods or tools, which can slow down the learning process and hinder the potential benefits of information technology.

Training and support: Teachers need adequate training and support to effectively integrate information technology into their teaching practice. Lack of proper training and ongoing support can lead to a lack of understanding and knowledge of technical equipment, how to use it optimally, and how to solve technical problems that may arise. Curriculum and support systems must be in place to provide teachers with good equipment for using information technology in technical education.

Costs and Financing: Integrating information technology into technical education often requires significant investment in infrastructure, software licenses, and maintenance. Some educational institutions may experience financial difficulties, which make it difficult to allocate funds for the purchase of necessary equipment, software and training programs.

Data Privacy and Security: Use of information technology includes the collection and storage of student data. Ensuring data privacy and security is critical to protecting sensitive student information from unauthorized access, breaches or misuse. Educational institutions must take robust data privacy and security measures to address potential concerns and maintain the trust of students and parents.

Pedagogical Adaptation: Integrating information technology requires rethinking and adapting pedagogical approaches to maximize their benefits. Teachers should learn innovative teaching methods and instructional design principles that effectively use information technology to enhance student learning. This adaptation may require time, experience and professional development for teachers.

Technological obsolescence: Technology is evolving rapidly, which puts educational tools at risk of becoming obsolete. Educational institutions must keep abreast of emerging technologies and regularly update their information technology infrastructure and tools to ensure they are relevant and effective in teaching technical subjects.

Equity and Access: Access to information technology may be disparate, especially for economically disadvantaged students or students in marginalized areas. Ensuring equitable access to technology and bridging the digital divide is critical to preventing further disparities in technical education.

Solving these problems requires cooperation between educational institutions, entrepreneurs and stakeholders. It includes investing in infrastructure, comprehensive training and support for teachers, establishing clear protocols for data privacy and security, addressing financial issues, and ensuring equity in technology access. Addressing these barriers can pave the way for successful integration of information technology in technical education, ultimately enhancing

the learning experience and preparing students for careers in a technology-driven world.

Future developments and trends in teaching technical sciences in professional educational institutions:

1. Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Education:

AI-powered educational applications can analyze student performance, identify learning gaps, and provide personalized recommendations for improvement. As AI technology advances, it may become an integral part of the technical education landscape.

2. Virtual and augmented reality (VR/AR) applications:

VR/AR technologies have tremendous potential for technical education, allowing students to experience hands-on activities and realistic simulations. These immersive experiences can revolutionize the way technical concepts are taught and understood.

3. Online education platforms and massive open online courses (MOOC):

The popularity of online learning platforms and MOOCs is constantly growing. Professional educational institutions can partner with such platforms to reach a wider audience by offering technical courses and certifications to students worldwide.

The future of technical education in vocational education institutions is expected to witness significant changes and trends due to advances in information technology and educational methodology. Here are some potential future changes and trends.

Increasing Virtual and Augmented Reality (VR/AR) Integration: Virtual and augmented reality technologies are expected to play an increasingly important role in technical education. VR/AR applications can create immersive and interactive learning experiences that allow students to visualize complex concepts, practice practical skills in simulated environments, and conduct virtual experiences. These technologies can enhance participation and understanding, particularly in fields such as engineering, medicine, and architecture.

Personalized Learning Paths: Advances in artificial intelligence and data analytics enable more sophisticated personalized learning paths. AI-powered learning platforms can analyze individual data to understand students' strengths, weaknesses, and learning preferences. Based on this analysis, customized learning content and exercises can be delivered to optimize the learning experience for each student.

Collaborative Learning Environments: Future technical education may favor collaborative learning environments that encourage teamwork and interdisciplinary interactions. Students from different technical disciplines can work together on projects, solve real problems and find innovative solutions. Cooperative learning develops communication skills, critical thinking, and creativity while preparing students for the collaborative nature of today's technical workplace.

Mobile Learning and Microlearning: Mobile learning supported by smartphones and tablets is expected to become more prevalent in technical

education. Microlearning, which involves short, focused learning modules, is popular for its flexibility and convenience. Students can access a large amount of educational content on the go, allowing for continuous learning and rapid acquisition of knowledge.

Gamification of Education: Gamification, the use of game-like elements in education, is likely to become more prevalent in technical classrooms. Gamified learning experiences can increase motivation, engagement and retention by introducing elements such as rewards, achievement and progress tracking. Gamification can be particularly effective in teaching technical skills and problem solving.

Focus on developing soft skills: While technical skills are critical, the future of technical education will also focus on developing soft skills such as communication, teamwork, flexibility and critical thinking. These skills are essential for success in the modern workplace, where cross-functional collaboration and effective communication are highly valued.

Blended Learning Models: Blended learning, which combines traditional classroom instruction with online and digital components, will continue to gain popularity. Educational institutions can use a mix of in-person lessons, online modules and independent study to create a flexible and personalized learning experience for students.

Lifelong Learning and Continuing Education: As technology and industry continue to advance, technicians will need to engage in continuous learning throughout their careers. Vocational education institutions can offer more lifelong learning opportunities, short courses, and certifications to help people stay abreast of the latest advances in their fields.

In conclusion, the future of technical education in vocational education institutions is characterized by a focus on immersive technologies, personalized learning, collaboration, mobile learning, and the development of technical and soft skills. These trends are driven by the need to adapt to a rapidly changing technological landscape and prepare students for successful careers in an increasingly connected and dynamic world.

Conclusion:

Information technology has proven to be a transformative factor in the teaching of technical sciences in vocational education institutions. Their integration offers many advantages such as interactive learning, personalized experience, global collaboration and access to vast knowledge repositories. However, infrastructure, training and data security issues need to be addressed. Future advancements include AI, VR/AR applications, and online learning platforms.

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THE EFFECT OF FOOD ENRICHED WITH CELLULOSE SOLUTION ON THE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF BREEDING QUEEN BUTTERFLIES

Abstract. *The article is aimed at raising the productivity indicators of elite hybrids of mother butterflies, which are being prepared in seed breeding enterprises. Fertility indicators of female butterflies emerging from brood cocoons wrapped with silkworms fed with leaves soaked in cellulose solution when feeding elite hybrids, egg-laying weight up to 10.1, 14.8, 19.9 and 17.1%, number of eggs in clutch up to 6.4, 10.5, 15.3 and 13.1% compared to control female butterflies increase is given.*

Key words: *Breed, hybrid, elite, egg, viability, cocoon, silkiness, biological, productivity, cellulose.*

INTRODUCTION. Cocooning is considered one of the main additional branches of the agricultural sector, which has been developing since ancient times. In order to satisfy the demand of our country's national economy for silk products and to strengthen mutual economic relations with foreign countries by increasing the industry's export potential, several decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued the development of the cocoon industry. Among them, decisions PQ-73 dated February 24, 2023 "On measures for the further development of the silk industry" and PF dated June 1, 2023 "On additional measures to support home farming in the field of cocoons and further expand the feed base for growing cocoons" - In Decree No. 85, extensive testing of silkworm breeding achievements, development of primary breeding of mulberry silkworm breeds and hybrids, taking into account the natural climatic conditions of the regions, creation of breeds and hybrids in accordance with international standards through the development of advanced scientific developments and intensive agrotechnologies, local silkworms and by increasing the production of cocoons and improving their quality, urgent tasks for expanding the export opportunities of the silk industry have been defined.

In order to positively solve these tasks, first of all, it is necessary to take measures to introduce high-yielding breeds and hybrids with high technological characteristics, as well as to improve the biological and productivity characteristics of breeding and industrial eggs. Without improving the quality of silkworm eggs, cocoon quality cannot be improved.

A.N.Nartboev, G.U.Ayazov (1989), who conducted extremely interesting experiments from a theoretical point of view, noted that when the feeding of North Caucasian merino sheep was organized at a high level, their live weight and wool productivity increased significantly. Most importantly, the authors concluded that with improved nutrition and care, traits can be passed on genetically to the next generation.

J.Sh.Toychiev (2001) studies in the care of elite hybrid worms, using advanced methods of feeding, increase the number of cocoons suitable for breeding up to 16.6 percent compared to control worms.

For this purpose, breeding cocoons grown in each experimental variant were selected and placed in the population. Mother butterflies were cross-bred with the desired breed or hybrid and clutches were prepared. According to the experiment and comparative options, the following signs of dryness were identified:

number of eggs in a nest, weight of eggs in a nest, average weight of 1 egg.

The fertility indicators of the mother butterflies in the experimental and control options are presented in Table 1.

Table-1

Effects of Cellulose Solution Enrichment of Breeding Worm Food on Maternal Maternal Performance (Chinese x Japanese Elite Hybrids)

Options	**Maternal fertility indicators**		
	Egg laying weight, mg	**In the standard in the warehousegi number of eggs, pcs**	**The average weight of 1 egg is mg.**
1-Control	256	482	0,531
Experiment 2 0.025%.	282	513	0,549
Average vs. Comparator, %	110,1	106,4	103,4
Experiment 3 0.05%	294	533	0,551
Average vs. Comparator, %	114,8	110,5	103,7
4th Experiment 0.75%	307	556	0,552
Average vs. Comparator, %	119,9	115,3	103,9
Experiment 5 0.1%	300	544	0,551
Average compared to the comparator,%	117,1	112,89	103,7

As can be seen from the figures presented in Table 1, the average weight of one egg laid by a female butterfly from the breeding cocoons in the experimental variant was 282 mg in the variant fed with leaves enriched in 0.025% cellulose solution in experiment 2, and 282 mg in experiment 3 in 0.05% cellulose solution. 294 mg in the leaf-fed version enriched with 0.75% cellulose solution, 307 mg in experiment 4, 307 mg in the leaf-fed version enriched with 0.1% cellulose solution, experiment 5, 300 mg in the control version. this indicator was equal to 256 mg on average, or we witnessed an increase in the weight of the eggs laid by the queens of

the experimental variants to 10.1, 14.8, 19.9 and 17.1% compared to the queens of the control version.

The average number of normal eggs in the clutch obtained from silkworm butterflies in the experimental variants was 513 eggs in the variant fed with leaves enriched in 0.025% cellulose solution in the 2nd experiment, 533 eggs in the variant fed with leaves enriched in 0.05% cellulose solution in the 3rd experiment, 533 eggs in the 4th experiment 0.75% It was found that 556 pieces in the variant fed with leaves enriched in cellulose solution with 4, 546 pieces in the variant fed with leaves enriched in 0.5% cellulose solution, while in the control version this indicator was equal to 482 pieces.

If this indicator is compared to the comparative variant, it is clearly seen that the number of eggs in the nest obtained from the mother butterflies of the experimental variants increased up to 6.4, 10.5, 15.3 and 13.1 percent compared to the mother butterflies of the control variant.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the results of these experiments.

The use of leaves enriched with cellulose solution in feeding the breeding worms, providing a normal feeding area and picking up the cocoons wrapped by the worms, not only increases the silkiness of the cocoons and the proportion of fertile cocoons, but also leads to a positive change in the fertility indicators of the mother butterflies.

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BASICS OF FORMING INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *This article examines the role and importance of innovation in the global economy, including the economy of developed countries. The ways and factors of forming an innovation environment in the conditions of the republic, allowing to develop modern science-intensive technology, effectively use human capital and other factors of production, are considered. In particular, the factors of the innovation environment, such as the qualification of the workforce, the investment attractiveness of the economy, the introduction of new technology into production, the level of development of innovation infrastructure are considered.*

Keywords: *innovation, potential, education, technology, human capital, workforce, environment.*

One of the important factors of ensuring the competitiveness of business entities in the conditions of the market economy is the increase of innovative activity in these entities. The experience of developed countries that have passed the market economy shows that innovations serve as a basis for creating strong production potential, fulfilling the tasks of implementing active changes in the market economy and increasing production efficiency. The competitiveness of production enterprises is formed by introducing new technologies, goods and services. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out a national scientific and technical policy aimed at the effective introduction of innovations in enterprises and organizations.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoev, said, "..innovation means the future. If we start building our great future today, we should start it on the basis of innovative ideas and an innovative approach." [1].

Today, the innovative development of the economy is gaining priority in ensuring the stable economic growth of the world and national economy. 70-90 percent of the gross domestic product of developed countries is created due to the development of innovation activities. Because in the world market, the competition between countries with a high weight in the share of products requiring knowledge developed on the basis of high technologies is becoming stronger. In particular, 36 percent of the products requiring knowledge in the world market go to the USA, 30 percent to Japan, and 22 percent to China. According to the data of the World Bank, in the ranking of countries engaged in scientific research per million population, Israel is on the first place with 8250 people, South Korea is on the second place with 7113 people, and Japan is on the third place with 5210 people. [2].

One of the important issues facing our country at the current stage of economic development is the formation of competitive national industrial sectors that can withstand any economic changes and can quickly adapt to the demands of the domestic and foreign markets. Because the stable and proportional development of the national industry and its strong position in the world market, the further improvement of the standard of living and well-being of the population is one of the main tasks of the ongoing large-scale reforms. For this, it is necessary to increase innovative activity in the economy. We can achieve this by creating an innovative environment.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoev, stated, "..in 12 leading branches of industry, programs of modernization and strengthening of competitiveness are being implemented intensively. As a result, economic growth last year was 5.6 percent. The volume of production of industrial products increased by 6.6%, and exports by 28%. [3].

Innovation environment is a set of regulatory, legal, political, economic, financial, technical, social and other conditions that affect innovation processes in production and service enterprises operating in the country. The innovative environment is primarily determined by the following economic factors:

− workforce qualification;
- the number of employees engaged in scientific research;
- average salary level;
- investment attractiveness of the country;
- active use of modern technologies in production;
- level of development of innovative infrastructure;
- economic situation;
- domestic market capacity;
- opportunities to sell goods on the foreign market;
- state of the credit system, financial resources, level of taxation;
- development of production and social infrastructure;
- state policy in relation to foreign capital, establishment of preferential conditions in relation to it, etc. k.

In countries with high innovation potential, the production of products requiring in-depth knowledge is the introduction of high technologies directly to enterprises, innovative ideas put forward by various scientific research institutes, higher education institutions, large enterprises and experimental design organizations, experimental design and small innovation centers, through enterprises. is put into practice. The existing innovative environment in enterprises plays a big role in this. The innovative environment plays an important role in the formation of innovative ideas in enterprises, their support and implementation. In order to commercialize innovative ideas in enterprises, they must have an innovative environment and high innovative potential. For this, it is necessary to pay great attention to the scientific-theoretical interpretation of research related to this issue in foreign practice, to use methodologies suitable for the conditions of our country.

In the practice of developed countries, the development of the innovative environment of enterprises is recognized as a source of economic growth. The development of an innovative environment is a separate main source of growth that ensures the development of not only a separate economic entity, but also the entire system.

It should be noted that the final result of the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan is to improve the innovative environment for the assessment of the existing innovative potential in industrial enterprises, the implementation of innovative projects in the production process. For this, it is necessary to improve the mutual integration of direct production, science and education, and attention should be paid to the following factors:

- education;
- science;
- human capital;
− innovative infrastructure;
- innovative activity of enterprises;
- innovation potential in enterprises.

However, as we noted above, we consider it appropriate to implement the following measures to increase the innovative attractiveness of industrial enterprises, ensure the comprehensive development of their activities, and increase the attractiveness of the innovative environment:

- Scientific justification of the methodology of analyzing innovative attractiveness and setting perspective indicators as one of the indicators describing the innovative environment of enterprises;

- to implement the experience of developed countries in the organization of fundamental and applied research in real sector networks and to ensure the necessary conditions for the full implementation and practical implementation of innovative projects;

− creating favorable conditions for the implementation of innovation activities that provide strategic forecasting, support and implementation of the efficiency of innovative ideas, developments and technologies in enterprises;

- adoption of state programs for the development of priority sectors and industries that require the introduction of high technologies, know-how and modern developments in sectors and industries;

- development of an infrastructure that connects with scientific research institutes, design and construction organizations, and higher education institutions in the organization of scientific and research work in enterprises and the introduction of innovative ideas and developments;

- attraction of private and non-state investors in order to start the commercialization of innovative projects and ideas.

The implementation of these measures will lead to a significant increase in the innovative environment in national enterprises. This leads to more activation of innovation processes in enterprises, improvement of the innovation environment and solving problems related to the investment attractiveness of enterprises.

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RIVOJLANISHIDA JISMONIY YOKI PSIXIK NOQSONLARI BO‘LGAN BOLALARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA INKLYUZIV TA’LIMNING O‘RNI

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi alohida yordamga muhtoj bolalar bilan maktabgacha ta'lim takilotlarida olib boriladigan ilmiy-metodik ma'lumotlar tahlil qilingan. Imkoniyati cheklangan bolalar bilan olib boriladigan ishlarni integratsiya asosida tashkil etish orqali samaradorlikka erishish mukinligi aniq ma'lumotlar asoaida bayon etilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *inklyuziv ta'lim, maktabgacha ta'lim, psixologik yordam, korreksiya, defektolog, maxsus dastur, qobiliyat, kamolot.*

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THE ROLE OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES

Abstract. *This article analyzes the scientific and methodological data conducted in preschool educational institutions with children with special needs of preschool age. On the basis of reliable data, the possibility of achieving efficiency by organizing work with children with disabilities on an integrated basis is declared.*

Keywords: *inclusive education, preschool education, psychological assistance, correction, defectologist, special program, abilities, maturity.*

Bugungi kunda tez taraqqiy qilayotgan dunyoda ta’lim modernizatsiyasiga e’tibor yanada kuchaymoqda. Ayni shunday davrda jamiyatning muhim bo‘g‘inlaridan hisoblangan imkoniyati cheklangan bolalarni jamiyatning teng huquqli a’zolari sifatida kamol topishiga erishida inklyuziv ta’limni joriy etish va joylarda samarali faoliyat olib borishi ga mos shart-sharoitlar yaratish zarur.

Har bir bola o‘ziga xos. Ularning tashqi ko‘rinidan tortib, xarkter xususiyatlari, odob-ahloqi-yu, his tuyg‘ulari bir-biridan keskin farq qilishi barchaga ayon. Chunki ular turli oilalarda kamol yetmoqda. Shunga yarasha bolalarning har birining o‘ziga xos hayot yo‘llari mavjud.

Odatda yangiliklarning hayotga kirib kelishi va amaliyotda qo‘llaniishi bevosita uning sifati va samaradorligi bilan belgilanadi. Maktabgacha ta’limda inklyuziv ta’limning joriy etilishi ham ushbu sohada sifat va samaradorlikni ta’min etish, qolaversa imkoniyati cheklangan bolalarning ham jamiyatning teng huquli

a’zolari sifatida qarab, ularning ijtimoiylashuvini ta’min etishga qaratilgan ishlarning eng zaruri va foydalisi deb bilamiz. Maktabgacha ta’lim sohasida inklyuziv ta’limni joriy etish va bu borada ta’lim samaradoligiga erishish uchun ta’lim munosabatlarining barcha ishtirokchilaridan yuksak darajadagi maxsus professionallikni va kreativlikni talab etadi. Inklyuziv ta’limni joriy etish, bu shunchaki, imkoniyati cheklangan bolalarni boshqa sog‘lom tengdoshlari bilan birgalikda ta’lim olishini ta’min etishgina emas, inklyuziv ta’limning maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida joriy etilishi va muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshishi sohadagi bir qator muammolarni hal qilishga, tashkilotdagi mukammal tayyorgarlikka ega bo‘lgan mutaxassislar, psixolog, defektologlarning mavjudligiga, qolaversa tashkilotdagi va ota-onalar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarto‘g‘ri va sifatli yo‘lga qo‘yilishiga ham bog‘liq.

Bu o‘rinda shuni alohida qayd etib o‘tish lozimki, mamlakatimizda maktabgacha ta’lim sohasida inklyuziv ta’limni amalga oshirish endigina boshlanmoqda. Shu munosabat bilan Davlatimiz tomonidan maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida inklyuziv ta’limni joriy etishga doir qator huquqiy-me’yoriy hujjatlar qabul qilindi.

Yosh avlodni ilk yosh davridan boshlab ta’lim-tarbiyalash, uning jismoniy va ma’naviy rivojlanishini ta’minlash eng muhim vazifalardan biridir. Bola uchun eng yaxshi va birinchi tarbiyachi bu ota-ona. Sababi ota-ona bolaning ulg‘ayib borish bosqichlari haqidagi ma’lumotlarga ega bo‘ladi. Bu esa muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bola yaxlit va juda murakkab organizm. Boladagi har bir kuzatilayotgan kamchilik bolaning xulq atvoriga, kayfiyatiga, xarakteriga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Uni rivojlantirish esa murakkab jarayondir. Bolani rivojlanishi uchun hamma ma’suldir.

Alohida yordamga muxtoj bo‘lgan bolalarni tengqurlari bilan birga ta’lim olishlari uchun maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlar o‘rtasidagi to‘siqlarni yo‘qotish va integrasion ta’limni yo‘lga qo‘yish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Buning uchun bir necha vazifalarni amalga oshirish tavsiya etiladi: alohida yordamga muhtoj bo‘lgan bolalarni maxallalarda erta aniqlab, ma’lumotlar bankini yaratish, yosh oilalar orasida axborot vositalari orqali tashviqot ishlarini olib borish, alohida yordamga muhtoj farzandlari bo‘lgan oilalar uchun tavsiyanomalar, metodik adabiyotlar ishlab chiqish va nashr ettirish, murakkab nuqsonli bolalar uy sharoitida ta’lim olishi uchun maxsus pedagoglarni tayyorlash va yo‘naltirish, ota-onalar uchun “Ota-ona klubi” ni tashkil etish, ta’lim-tarbiyalash sohasida xalqaro hamkorlikni tashkil etish. [1]

Alohida yordamga muhtoj bo‘lgan bolalardagi nuqsonlarni bartaraf etish ishlarini amalga oshirishida oila bilan xamkorlikda bo‘lish va ularga yordam berish katta ahamiyatga ega. Bolaga ta’lim-tarbiya berish rivojlantirish va korreksiyalash vazifasi oilaga yuklanadi. Ushbu talablarga tayangan holda alohida yordamga muhtoj bolalarga ta’lim-tarbiya berish va ularni hayotga moslashtirish maxsus bilim hamda bu vazifaga rivojlanishida kamchiliklarga ega bo‘lgan bola xususiyatlarini bilgan holda yondoshishni talab etadi.

Alohida yordamga muhtoj bo‘lgan bolalarni nutqi va ma’naviyati, erkin fikrlash dunyoqarashi, tafakkurini rivojlantirish uchun qulay shart-sharoit yaratish

muhimdir. Bolalarda kuzatilayotgan kamchiliklarni rivojlantirishda to‘g‘ri diagnostika qilish, profilaktika ishlarini olib borish, korreksion-pedagogik yordamni tashkil etish va reabilitatsiya ishlari o‘z vaqtida olib borilsa har bir shaxs shakllanadi.

Hozirgi kunda jamiyatimizda alohida yordamga muhtoj bolalarni ijtimoiy-xuquqiy ximoyalash, sog‘ligini tiklash, ta’lim berish, kasb-xunarga o‘rgatish va sog‘lom jamiyatga tenglashtirish masalalari dolzarb masalalardan biri bo‘lmoqda. Qalbi siniq bolani ko‘z oldimizga keltirsak, iliq so‘zlariga intiqlikni, yordamga muxtojligini, uning yuz qiyofasidan, so‘zidan anglash qiyin emas.

Alohida yordamga muhtoj bo‘lgan bola oilasini o‘rganishda so‘rovnomalar olish, suhbat, kuzatish usullaridan foydalanilgan holda olib borladi. O‘rganish davrida bolaga korreksion-pedagogik ta’sir etish usullaridan ota-onalarni xabardor qilgan holda yakka rivojlantirish dasturini ishlab chiqiladi.

Yakka rivojlantirish dasturida bolaning kamchiliklaridan kelib chiqqan holda korreksion-pedagogik ishlar rejasi tuziladi hamda ish yo‘nalishlari belgilanadi. Yakka rivojlantiruvchi dastur maxsus ta’lim tashkilotlar o‘quv dasturlari asosida, bolaning yoshi hamda rivojlanishidagi o‘ziga xosliklari va o‘sishi dinamikasini hisobga olgan holda qisqa muddatga tuziladi. Bolaga ta’lim-tarbiya berish jarayonida yuzaga kelgan muammolar yoki ijobiy o‘zgarishlar, korreksion-pedagogik ishlarni to‘ldirish jarayonlari individual ish jarayonida rejaga kiritilib boriladi.

Ota-onalarga bola rivojlanishida kuzatiladigan kamchiliklarini, uning qobiliyati va yaqin rivojlanish sohasini e’tiborga olgan holda korreksion-pedagogik ish istiqbollari belgilanadi hamda maqbul pedagogik shart-sharoitlarini tanlash bo‘yicha maslahat va tavsiyalar berib boriladi.

Ota-onalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash jarayonida psixologik-pedagogik maslahatlar berib borish vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat: ota-onalarga oilaviy tarbiya muhimligini tushuntirish va uni qo‘llab-quvvatlash, bolalarni rivojlantirishda ota-ona va bolalar o‘rtasida to‘g‘ri munosabatlarni hosil qilish bo‘yicha yordam ko‘rsatish, maxsus ta’lim-tarbiyani tashkil etish bo‘yicha pedagogik shart-sharoitlarni belgilash bo‘yicha maslahatlar berish, bolalarning emosional-irodaviy sohalardagi buzilishlarini oldini olish, bolalar kattalar va tengdoshlari bilan muomala muammolarini bartaraf etish.

Ota-onalar farzandlarining inklyuziv ta’limda qanday ta’lim berilayotganidan xabardor bo‘libgina qolmay ularga yordam kerakligini his qilgan holda o‘zlari ham ishtirok etadilar. Pedagoglar ota-onalardan farzandlari haqida fikrlarini so‘rasalar, ota-onalar qadrlanganliklarini his etadilar va bolalarga o‘rganish imkoniyatlarini berishda o‘zlarini teng huquqli sherik deb hisoblaydilar.[2] Pedagoglar tashkilotda foydalanayotgan usullarni qo‘llash orqali ota-onalar ham bolalar bilan qanday qilib uyda yaxshiroq munosabatda bo‘lishni o‘rganib olishlari mumkin. Ular boshqalar bilan jamoada o‘zaro harakat qilishni, shuningdek, bir-birlarining muammolarini tushunishni va hal etishni o‘rganadilar. Eng muhimi, ular farzandlarining boshqa bolalar bilan taqqoslaydilar va sifatli ta’lim olayotganliklaridan xabardor bo‘ladilar.

Inklyuziv ta’limni to‘g‘ri yo‘lga qo‘yish orqali bu jarayonda pyedagoglar qator yutuqlarga erishishlari mumkin. Ular qobiliyati turli xil bo‘lgan tarbiyalanuvchilarga ta’lim berishda yangi usullarni o‘zlashtirish, bolalarga ta’lim-tarbiya berishning turli xil usullarini egallashlari lozim bo‘ladi..

Qiyinchiliklarni yengish uchun choralarni qidirish mobaynida ular insonlarga, bolalarga va sharoitlarga ko‘proq ijobiy bo‘lgan munosabat va yondashishlarni rivojlantira olishlari mumkin. Ta’lim jarayonini ijodiy tashkil etish bolalardagi bilish jarayonini zerikarli ish sifatida emas, balki xursandchilikka aylantiradi. Bu esa alohida yordamga muxtoj bo‘lgan bolalar va sog‘lom bolalar uchun ham ijobiy o‘zgarishlarga olib keladi. Bolalar bir-biriga mehr oqibatli bo‘lishadi, ta’limning bu tarzda tashkil etilishi bolalarning bir-biriga qarab ta’lim olishlarini rivojlantiradi.

Inklyuziv ta’lim pedagoglarni o‘z ustilarida ishlashga undaydi. Boshqa ta’lim tashkilotlari bilan xamkorlikda ishlashi, pedagoglarning bir-biri bilan muloqot qilishi natijasida yangi g‘oyalar kelib chiqishiga imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Bu esa tarbiyalanuvchilarni to‘g‘ri ta’limga yo‘naltirish, tarbiyalanuvchilar o‘rtasida psixologik muhitni to‘g‘ri targ‘ib qilish, alohida yordamga muhtoj bo‘lgan bolalar holatidan kelib chiqqan holda yondashish usul va uslublarni targ‘ib qilishda ijobiy imkoniyatlarga olib keladi. Ushbu yangi g‘oyalarni qo‘llash orqali pedagoglar o‘z tarbiyalanuvchilarning ko‘proq ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsata olishlari mumkin. Ular jamoadan ko‘proq yordamni olishlari va yaxshi olib borayotgan ishlari uchun rag‘batlanishlari ham mumkin. Barcha bolalarning tashkilotlarda bor qobiliyatlari bilan muvaffaqiyatga erishishlari, pedagoglarning ishlaridan ko‘proq qoniqishlarini va muvaffaqiyatga asoslangan katta his-tuyg‘uni boshlaridan o‘tkazishlari mumkin. Biroq “Barcha bolalarning muvaffaqiyatga erishishlari”, barcha bolalarning faoliyati muvafaqiyatli o‘tadi degani emasligini esga tuting.[3] Bu bolalarning turli usullar bilan o‘rganishlarida, shuningdek, o‘rganish jarayonida muvaffaqiyatlarni qanday qilib namoyon etishlarida turfalikni qabul etishni anglatadi. Biz pedagoglar bolalarni borligicha qabul qilishimiz va o‘z ustimizda izlanishimiz, yana bir ochilmagan qirralarimizni ochishga olib kelishimiz mumkin. Har bir pedagog o‘z kasbini sevsa turli xil bosichlardan o‘ta oladi va shu bilan birga yordamga muhtoj bo‘lgan bolani hayotga tarbiyalaydi. Alohida yordamga muhtoj bo‘lgan bola hamda uning ota-onasiga ham kelajakda katta-katta umidlarga erishishini amalga oshirishida xissasini qo‘shadi.

Inklyuziv ta’lim oila bilan birga jamoalarga ham ko‘pgina manfaatlarni keltirish mumkin. Inklyuziv ta’lim tashkilotiga qancha ko‘p tarbiyalanuvchilar qatnar ekan, jamoada fahrlanish hissi rivojlanadi. Ular jamiyatda faol qatnashuvchi ko‘proq “kelajakdagi jamoa rahbarlari” tayyorlanayotganini biladilar. Jamoa salohiyatli ijtimoiy muammolarni, ya’ni kichik jinoyatlar yoki o‘smirlarning muammolarini kamaytira olish mumkinligini anglab yetadi. Jamoa a’zolari, tashkilot va jamoa o‘rtasida yaxshiroq aloqalarni yaratib, tashkilot faoliyatida ko‘proq ishtirok etadilar.[4]

Shunday qilib xulosa qilamizki alohida yordamga muhtoj bo‘lgan bolaning borligi o‘z-o‘zidan yetarli muammo degan fikrlar yuradi. Inklyuziv ta’limda

avvalam bor maqsadlarga emas, balki bolaning xarakatlariga e’tiborni qaratish kerak. Bu esa alohida ehtiyojga ega bo‘lgan bolalarda olib boriladigan ta’lim-tarbiya jarayoni quyidagi natijalarga olib keladi: tarbiyalanuvchilar tadbirlarda faol ishtirok etishlari mumkin, bolalarga yordam berish uchun mutaxassislar xamkorlikda ish olib borishlari maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bolaning imkoniyatlari va kuchli tomonlariga e’tiboringizni qarating. Atrofdagilarning urf-odatlarini odatdagidek qabul qilishadi. Bolalar to‘liq xayot kechirish uchun to‘liq ta’lim olishadi. Bolalarning qarashlari va fikrlari atrofdagilar uchun muhim bo‘lib qoladi.

Insonning qiymati uning qobiliyatlari va yutuqlariga bog‘liq emas. Har bir inson muloqot qilish va tinglash huquqiga ega. Barcha odamlar bir-biriga, tengdoshlarining qo‘llab-quvvatlashi va do‘stligiga muhtoj. Haqiqiy ta’lim faqat haqiqiy munosabatlar sharoitida amalga oshirilib qolmay, his qilish va o‘ylash imkoniyatiga ega. Inson hayotining turli xillik barcha jabxalarini ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonida yaxshilanib boradi. Bu esa har bir alohida yordamga muhtoj bolani hayotda o‘z o‘rnini topishga olib keladi. Bizning maqsadimiz alohida yordamga muhtoj bo‘lgan bolalarga to‘g‘ri ta’lim-tarbiya berish bilan birga ijtimoiy muhitga tayyorlashdan iboratdir.

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EFFECT OF DOSES OF ORGANIC FERTILIZER NOVOGUMIN APPLIED TO THE PLANT PHASEOLUS AUREUS ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS

Abstract: *When Navogumin organic fertilizers were applied to the replanted midge plant at different rates in the conditions of meadow peat soils of the Andijan region, it was noted that the photosynthetic productivity of the plant was higher compared to the variant in which organic fertilizers were not applied. In particular, the midge was higher in the variant with 4-liter irrigation during the 1st irrigation, and during the 2nd irrigation - up to 6-liter, compared to the variants that received leaf surface and photosynthetic productivity.*

Keywords: *Meadow-shrub soil, moss, novogumin organic fertilizer, flowering, legume, leaf surface, number of leaves, photosynthesis, productivity.*

Currently, population growth leads to an increase in demand for food. Particular importance is attached to the cultivation of crops rich in protein. Among protein-rich crops, attention is paid to the cultivation of leguminous crops. It is known that leguminous crops mainly include mung bean, peas, lentils, beans, soybeans, peanuts, chickpeas, lupines, peanuts and other crops. Legumes perform two main functions in agriculture.

In our experiment, in the meadow-gray soil conditions of the Andijan region, 4 options were implemented on 3 returns. In the experiment, the total area of one plot was 480 m^2, and the area of consideration was 240 m^2. In the experiment, 2 liters of novohumic fertilizer were added under the Mash plant, 300 ml of novohumic fertilizer were added to the seeds, 2 liters during the pruning and flowering phase, 4 liters during the 1st watering. Mash (Phaseolus aureus), and up to 6 liters during the 2nd watering. Before the start of the research, soil samples were taken and analyzed in the experimental field according to the methodology.

According to the analysis of the mechanical composition of the soil, the amount of different mechanical fractions differed from each other in the layers. It was noted that the amount of physical clay decreases in the lower layers. If in the water-bearing layer the amount of physical clay was 46.2 %, then in the B2 layer its amount was only 27.4 %. The total amount of humus in the arable layer was 0.60-0.75%, there was a tendency to decrease towards the lower layers. The soil of the experimental field is grassy gray soil, perennially arable. According to the mechanical composition, the composition is heavy, filtration waters are located at a depth of 0.5-1 meter. Drainage and physical properties of the soil are satisfactory, soil fertility is average.

According to the results of agrochemical analysis, it is clear that the soil of the experimental field is provided with a low humus content, mobile phosphorus and moderate potassium. Also, during the field experiments, the following methods were used: B.A.Dospekhov - Methodology of field experiments (M.Agropromizdat, 1985) and - Methodology of conducting field experiments (UzPITI2007).

The effect of the organic fertilizer Novogumin on the growth and development of the Durdona variety of mosh in irrigated meadow sierozems was studied. We know that in the Andijan region, in conditions where the mechanical composition of meadow sierozems is heavy and the depth of seeping water is 0.5-1 meter, legumes such as mung bean, beans, and soybeans are grown after winter wheat. The yield of agricultural crops directly depends on the photosynthetic activity of agricultural crops. The photosynthetic activity of agricultural crops is strongly influenced by the external environment. Photosynthetic activity measures include the number of leaves, leaf surface area, dry matter content, and photosynthesis productivity. The yield depends on the shape of the leaves.

Nutrition, along with other factors, has a direct impact on the formation and preservation of crop leaves. In our experience, combined fertilizing with other agrotechnical measures, especially organic fertilizers, has a positive effect on the process of leaf formation. Under favorable conditions, when growing Mung bean (Phaseolus aureus), the leaf surface of the plants develops well. But the number of leaves and the leaf surface of the plant varies depending on the agricultural technology of cultivation. The development of the first leaf of Mung bean

(Phaseolus aureus) was observed after 14-16 days, and in the variants using Novogumin, this phase was extended.

The formation of the fourth true leaf was determined after 24-26 days in the control variant, and it was found that it was reduced to 7-8 days in the variants using 2 l/ha in the budding and flowering phase and 4 l/ha in the budding and flowering phase. ha with the 1st watering and 6 l/ha with the 2nd watering. In the control variant, the flowering period of Mung bean (Phaseolus aureus) was 62 days, while in the variants using Novogumin these figures were equal to 52-57 days. Thus, organic fertilizers forced the plants to shorten the vegetation period. The experiment established that at the beginning of the flowering period of the Mung bean (Phaseolus aureus) plant, the leaf surface was 6.9 thousand m^2/ha in the control, 11 m^2/ha in the 4th variant, and 17 m^2/ha in the 5th variant. During the flowering period, these indicators increased significantly in the control variant and became equal to 17.6 m^2/ha in the variants with the use of Novogumin and 20.3-26.8 thousand m^2/ha.

The leaf surface area was 28.2 thousand m^2/ha in the control variant in the bean formation phase, 29.9 thousand m^2/ha when Novogumin was applied at 2 l/ha in the tillering and flowering phases and 4 l/ha in the tillering and flowering phase. With the 1st watering and 6 l/ha with the 2nd watering. We observed an increase in the leaf surface by 32-34 thousand m^2/ha in the variants used.

An increase in the leaf surface has a positive effect on the productivity of photosynthesis. In the experiment, the productivity of photosynthesis was 1.36-12.4 g/m^2 on the control variant of the moss plant from the tillering period to the warping phase, while on the variants this indicator was higher by 1.57-13.4 g/m^2. with the help of novohumin. When organic novohumin fertilizer was added to the moss plant planted as a repeat crop, an increase in the productivity of plant photosynthesis was observed.

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SURXONDARYO BOTIG‘I LANDSHAFTLARINING O‘ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI VA O‘RGANILISH TARIXI

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada Surxondaryo botig‘i va viloyatning umumiy tabiiy-geografik xususiyatlarini o‘rgangan, izlanish olib borgan olimlarning qarashlari haqida yoritib o‘tilgan. Tabiiy geografik xususiyatlarining ayrim jihatlari va hududning o‘rganilish tarixini qisqacha bayoni keltirilgan. Tabiiy geografik rayonlashtirish masalasi, landshaftlar xilma xilligi va boshqa jihatlari haqida gap boradi.*

Kalit so‘zlar. *landshaft, rayonlashtirish, surxondaryo botig‘i, tabiiy-geografik, tog‘, tekislik.*

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SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS AND HISTORY OF STUDY OF THE LANDSCAPES OF SURKHANDARYA SINK

Abstract. *The article describes the general natural-geographic features of the Surkhandarya basin and the region, as well as the views of scientists who have studied and conducted research. Some aspects of the natural geographical features and a brief description of the history of the area are presented. The issue of natural geographical zoning, diversity of landscapes and other aspects are discussed.*

Key words. *landscape, zoning, Surkhandarya basin, natural-geographical, mountain, plain.*

Kirish. O‘zbekiston hududining janubiy qismida joylashgan, Surxondaryo viloyati landshaftlari o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga ega hudud hisoblanadi. Viloyat umumiy maydonining qariyb 70 % ini tog’ va tog‘oldi tekisliklar egallaydi. Ayni shu jihat viloyat va botiq hududining tabiatida aks etgan, orografik-strukturaviy shakllanish mintaqa iqlimining shakllanishiga katta ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi. Hududning uzunligi shimoldan janubgacha 180-200 km, g‘arbdan sharqqa 70-140 km. Bularga tekisliklar, Surxondaryo botig‘i, Sherobod, Sangardak, Xo‘jaipok, Kofirnihon, To‘polang daryolari, Amudaryoning o‘ng qirg‘og‘i va tog‘li hududlar kiradi. Surxondaryo vodiysi shimoldan baland tog‘li Hisor tizmasi bilan o‘ralgan.

Asosiy qism. Viloyat tekislik qismi va adir mintaqasi bo‘ylab Surxondaryo botig‘i joylashgan. Bu hudud har hil nomlar bilan yuritilgan. Ushbu tekislikning dengiz sathidan balandligi janubiy qismida 300 m, o‘rta qismida 400-450 m, shimoliy va shimoli-g‘arbiy qismida esa 700 m gacha yetadi. Viloyatning yahlit

tekislik zonasida Qiziriqdara cho‘li, Kattaqum massivi, Haudog‘tog‘ suvayirg‘ichi va Bandihon massivlari uchraydi. Haudag‘tog‘ - Qiziqdara platosi va SHerobod cho‘lini Surhon vodiysidan ajratib turuvchi suvayirig‘ich hisoblanib, afg‘on shamoli ta‘sirida juda yemirilib va yassilanib ketgan. Shamol ta‘sirida qum ko‘chishi o‘zluksiz davom etadi. Sherobod cho‘li relyefi esa, birmuncha tekis, tuprog‘i ser unum. Cho‘l Poshhurt cho‘kmasiga qadar cho‘zilgan. Bu cho‘kma, Kuxitang tog‘i va Kelif-Sherobod tog‘ balandligi oralig‘ida joylashgan [8,11].

O.Y.Poslavskayaning yozishiga qaraganda Poshhurt cho‘kmasi o‘z atrofidagi tog‘lardan bir vaqtlar oqib o‘tgan daryolarning qalin allyuvial-prolyuvial yotqiziqlari bilan qoplangan [2,4,13].

Botiqning o‘rta va yuqori zonasi Surxondaryo daryosining o‘ng terrasalarini, Qoratog‘, To‘polang, Sangardak, Xo‘jaipok daryolarini kesib o‘tgan va vodiylar hosil qilgan hududlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Yotqiziqlarning qalinligini 5-10 metrgacha boradi. Ushbu hudud tuproqlari geomofologik jihatdan kelib chiqishi lyossimon suglinkali qatlamda va daryolarning prolyuvial terrasalari ustida hosil bo‘lgan. Botiqning dehqonchilik uchun o‘zlashtirilgan hududi tuproqlari geologik jihatdan to‘rtlamchi davr yotqiziqlaridan tashkil topgan [1,11].

O‘rta Osiyo geografiyasi va geologiyasi haqida ko‘proq ma‘lumotlar, xususan Surxondaryo viloyati hududining o‘rganilishi bir qator asarlarda keltirilgan bo‘lib, V.N.Veber (1909), Ya.S.Edelshteyn, Mushketova (1915) va boshqalar stratigrafik, magmatizm tuzilishining asosiy belgilarini belgilashgan. Bundan tashqari boshqa masalalarni S.G.Zaozerskiy (1940), D.V.Palivkniy (1928-36), S.V.Kalesnik (1936), Chutko (1931-1937), A.P.Markovskiy (1937), N.P.Tuaev (1936-1934), S.I.Klunikov (1937), A.R.Burache (1937-1939) va boshqalar xissa qo‘shishgan. Stratigrafiya, paleogeografiya, magmatizm va tektonika bo‘yicha batafsil tadqiqotlar 1950 - yillardan boshlangan va geologik o‘rganish bilan bir qatorda olib borilishi mintaqa geologiyasini o‘rganishning yangi bosqichiga olib chiqdi. Shu o‘rinda olimlardan N.I.Gridnev (1955), E.A.Replil (1957), A.T.Tarasenko (1959), N.P.Tuaev (1964), F.R.Veshi (1965), I.M.Isamuhamedov (1965) asarlarida o‘z aksini topgan. Hududning geomorfologik strukturaviy xususiyatlarini A. R. Burachek (1934-1937), V.A.Vaxrameeva (1937), P.K.Chuenko, P.Kostenko (1948, 1953, 1962), O.Yu.Poslavskaya (1958, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1963), T.V.Zvonkova (1965), A.A.Yuriyeva (1965), O.Yu.Poslavskaya (1966), D.A.Rubanov (1968) va boshqalarning ishlari ochib bergan.

Hududning geomorfologik xususiyatlariga: adirlar va to‘rtlamchi davrning terrasalaridagi to‘lqinsimon tekisliklari, kuchli parchalangan serqoyali relyefga ega o‘rtacha balandlikdagi tog‘lar, tekislangan yuzali va yonbag‘irli qoldiq past tog‘lar, kuchli parchalangan serqoya relyefli baland tog‘lar kiradi. Surxondaryo tabiiy geografik okrugida to‘rtlamchi davrning baland terrasalaridagi to‘lqinsimon tekisliklar Surxondaryo va Sheroboddaryo havzalari atrofida shakllangan. Kuchli parchalangan relyefli baland tog‘lar - Kuxitang, Boysuntog‘, Surxontog‘ tizmalarida, muzli relyef shakllari - Hisor tog‘larining nival zonasida hosil bo‘lgan. Termiz shahri - hozirgi davrning qayir va yosh terrasa tekisliklari, Sherobod tumani - to‘lqinsimon adirlar, Boysun tumani - hozirgi davr qayir va yosh terrasalari, kuchli

parchalangan tog‘ relyefi, Denov tumani uchun o‘rtacha balandlikdagi tog‘li relyef shakllari xos. Havzaning geologik shakllanishida neogen va to‘rtlamchi davr sistemalari faol ishtirok etadi. Surxondaryo botig‘i relyefida to‘lqinsimon tekislik va to‘lqinsimon adirlar keng maydonda tarqalgan [4,5].

Iqlimi – quruq va issiq, yog‘in miqdori o‘rtacha 130-280 mm, tog‘ yon bag‘irlarida 600 mm gacha tushadi. Respublika bo‘yicha eng yuqori maksimum harorat ham shu hududda kuzatilgan (Termiz, +50°C 1914-yil 21-iyul). Qishloq xo‘jaligini rivojlantirish uchun qulay, vegetatsiya davrida ba‘zi issiqsevar o‘simliklarni, sitrus mevalarni yetishtirishga ham imkoniyat mavjud bo‘lib, ingichka tolali paxta ekish yo‘lga qo‘yilgan. L.N.Babushkinning (1964 yil) agroiqlimiy rayonlashtirish va obikor dehqonchilik masalalarida xizmatlari ulkan bo‘ldi. Surxondaryo viloyati mamlakatimizdagi boshqa okruglariga nisbatan farqli tomonlaridan yana biri subtropik iqlim shakllanganligidadir.

O‘zbekiston hududining ko‘pgina yangi yerlarining o‘zlashtirilishi dehqonchilikni rivojlantirish uchun katta imkoniyatlar ochib berdi. Tog‘ oldi va tog‘li hududlarda keng maydonlarning o‘zlashtirilishi esa o‘rmonchilik, bog‘dorchilik va uzumchilikni jadal rivojlantirish uchun sharoit yaratadi.

Surxondaryo viloyatining iqlimini o‘rganishda Balasheva (1962), O‘rta Osiyo va O‘zbekiston tabiatiga bag‘ishlangan kitob va maqolalari orqali esa, ob-havo turlari bo‘yicha materiallar V.A.Giorgio (1935) asarlarida, O‘rta Osiyo atmosfera sirkulyatsiyasini V.A.Bugayev (1957, 1957, 1962), iqlim ko‘rsatkichlarini R.R.Zimmerman (1926), L.A.Molchanov (1934-1936), E.N.Balasheva, O.M.Jitomirskaya (1960), L.N.Babushkin (1948, 1956, 1960, 1961, 1964), O.A.Semenov (1965) kabi olimlar o‘rganishgan.

Gidrografik o‘rganishlarni A.G.Ananyev (1911-1924), M.A.Shmidt (1933-1937), V.L.Shults, L.Shalptova (1961), O.P.Sheglova (1961), G.Shoturayev (1968, 1970, 1970, 1970) olib borishgan bo‘lsa, hududning gidrogeologik xususiyatlarini O.P.Sheglovaning (1950), V.L.Shultsning (1935, 1939, 1958, 1968) qisqacha asarlarida yoritilgan. Gidrogeologik ishlarni O.V.Luchitskiy (1935), M.A.Shmidt va M.M.Krilov (1936), A.I.Shevchenko (1948), O.K.Lange (1948), R.P.Kim X.G.Nazarov (1958), L.Balashov (1960), A.A.Xudoyberdiyev (1958, 1959, 1961), D.M.Kats (1956, 1962), N.A.Kenesarin (1960, 1962, 1964), B.A.Beder (1958-1966), G.A.Mavlonov (1963), A.S.Xasanov, R.Sh.Raxmatulin (1966), N.N.Xojiboyev (1970-1971) va boshqalar olib borgan.

Surxondaryo viloyati tuprog‘ini o‘rganishga S.S.Neustruyev (1912, 1931), A.N.Rozanov (1931), A.Z.Zaychikov (1957), A.V.Bednyakov, M.M.Tukeyev (1960) asarlari bag‘ishlangan bo’lsa, N.A.Butskova, N.G.Muravyova (1965), Sh.Ergeshov (1968) va boshqa olimlar ham salmoqli xissa qo‘shishgan.

Hududning o‘simlik qoplamini N.A.Merkulovich (1936), S.A.Nevskiy (1940), F.L.Zapryagaeva (1940), V.P.Drobov (1951), F.X.Janguzarov (1951-1957), I. I. Granitov, A.D.Pyatayeva (1964), A.Ya.Butkov (1964), I.F.Mamatov, A.D.Li (1965) va hokazo olimlar, o‘rganish sohasi bo‘yicha M.G.Popov (1922, 1934), K.Zokirov (1939-1951), R.S.Vernika (1961), E.P.Korovina (1934, 1941, 1961, 1962), I.T.Vasilchenko asarlarida mavjud.

Surxondaryo viloyatining tabiiy-geografik xususiyatlarini o‘rganish, xaritalashtirish ishlari bilan L.N.Babushkin, N.A.Kogay (1961, 1964, 1965), Sh.Ergeshov va boshqa olimlar shug‘ullanishgan.

Mintaqaning tabiiy-geografik rayonlashtirishga oid muhim materiallar R.A.Abolin (1929), E.P.Korovin, A.N.Rozanov (1938) asarlarida keltirilgan. E.M.Murzayev (1953), P.S.Makeyev (1956), V.M.Chetirkin (1960), T.V.Zvonkova (1962-1965), N.A.Gvozdetskiy (1960-1968), L.N.Babushkin, N.A.Kogay (1961, 1963, 1965), T.Lipatov (1971), Sh.Ergeshovlarning ilmiy ishlarida mavjud.

Surxondaryo botig‘i hududining tabiiy sharoiti va landshaft komplekslarini o‘rganishda bir qancha tadqiqotchi olimlarning xissalari katta bo‘ldi. Xususan yaqin o‘tmishda, botiq hududi hamda unga yondosh bo‘lgan regionlarning tabiiy geografik rayonlashtirish, landshaft xillarini aniqlash ishlari bilan E.M.Murzayev, V.M.CHetirkin, L.N.Babushkin, N.A.Kogay, SH.Ergashev, P.Baratov, A.A.Abdulqosimov, Q.S.Yarashev va boshqalar shug‘ullanishgan. Dastlab hududni Yuqori Surxondaryo regional kompleksi va Quyi Surxondaryo regional komplekslariga V.M.CHetirkin bo‘lgan [3,5,7,].

L.N.Babushkin va N.A.Kogay Respublikamiz hududini tabiiy geografik rayonlashtirishda okrugning tabiiy sharoiti, iqlimi, ichki suvlari va landshaft strukturasining xarakteriga asoslangan holda Surxondaryo havzasini mustaqil okrug sifatida ajratgan. Bu tabiiy geografik rayonlarga uchta - Quyi Surxon, O‘rta Surxon va Yuqori Surxon kabi rayonlar kiradi [7,9].

Landshaftlarni rayonlashtirish masalasi mintaqaviy tabiiy geografiyaning muhim sohalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Xususan cho‘l, tog‘ va tog‘oldi hududlarni o‘zlashtirish sharoitlariga katta nazariy va amaliy qiziqish uyg‘otadi. Surxondaryo viloyatida dastlabki umumiy rayonlashtirish sxemalari O‘zbekiston va Surxondaryo viloyati tabiatiga bag‘ishlangan asarlarda berib o‘tilgan. E.P.Korovin va A.N.Rozanov (1938) Surxondaryo viloyatini mustaqil tabiiy xo‘jalik Boysun-Surxon rayoni deb hisoblashgan edi. E.M.Murzayev (1953) tadqiqotiga ko‘ra Surxondaryo viloyati tekislik Surxondaryo va tog‘li Hisor tabiiy hududlariga kiradi. Hududning bunday bo‘linishi ayrim e‘tirozlarni keltirib chiqaradi, chunki Surxondaryoning o‘ng va chap qirg‘og‘ining tog‘ va tekis landshaftlari genetik jihatdan bir-biridan farq qiladi, yer usti cho‘kindilarining litologik tarkibi, iqlimi, tuproqlari va o‘simliklari bilan farqlanadi (Babushkin va Kogay 1963).

S.Makeyev (1956) Surxondaryo viloyatini ikki qismga – (Oloy) Janubiy Tojikiston depressiyasi va tog‘li Pomirga ajratishadi, biroq ushbu qarashlar ham talab darajasiga mos emas edi. Chunki viloyat hududining landshaft komponentlarining deyarli barchasida qaysidir xususiyatlari bilan namoyon bo‘ladi.

V. M. Chetirkin (1960) mintaqaviy usuldan foydalanib hududni rayonlarga ajratdi. Barcha viloyatlar cho‘l tekisliklari, tog‘ etaklari va baland tog‘li hududlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Tog‘li hududlarning suv havzalari bilan chegaralanganligini asos qilib olgan edi. Viloyat tarkibiga esa, ikkita hududiy komplekslar - Yuqori Surxon va Quyi Surxon tabiiy geografik rayonlari kiradi [7,9,12].

L.N.Babushkin hududni tabiiy geografik okrug sifatida qarab, uchta tabiiy-geografik rayonlarga ajratadi:

1) Yuqori surxon
2) O‘rta surxon
3) Janubiy (quyi) surxon.

Ikkinchi rayon bilan uchinchi rayondagi o‘xshashliklar ko‘p, bu esa o‘zini oqlamaydi. Kuxitangtog‘-Boysun va Tuyuntau-Bobotog‘ tog‘ oldi tekisliklari orqali Quyi Surxon va O‘rta Surxon orqali chegara chizig‘i, o‘tkazishda ularning genetik jihatdan, iqlim sharoiti, tuproq va o‘simlik qoplami umuman komponentlarning bir xilligini hisobga olish zarurligi bilinadi[10].

N.A.Kogay (1969) Surxondaryo viloyati tarkibiga kiruvchi rayonlar tarkibiy xulosasida Termiz, Denov, Bobotog‘ va Boysun hududlariga urg‘u berib o‘tadi. Biroq olimning tadqiqotlarida Hisor tog‘li hududini ham hisobga olmaganligi masalani oxirigacha yechilmasligiga sabab bo‘lgan. Ushbu mintaqa boshqa hududlardan o‘ziga xos tomonlari bilan farq qiladi. Ayniqsa, atmosfera yog‘inlari va ularning jarayonlari, tuproqlari, o‘simlik va hayvonot olami kabi tarkibiy qismlari boshqa tabiiy geografik rayonlardan keskin farq qiladi.

Landshaftlar bir xil geologik asosda, bir xil turdagi relyef va bir xil iqlim sharoitida rivojlanuvchi, o‘ziga xos tabiiy birikmalar hamda asosiy va kichik relyef turlari majmuidan tashkil topgan, genetik jihatdan bir hil komplekslardir. Surxondaryo viloyatini hududini landshaft tipologik xaritalashtirish asosida rayonlashtirish masalasi - SH.Ergeshov tomonidan amalga oshirilgan. Geologik-geomorfologik, iqlimiy, tuproq-gidrogeologik sharoitlarni, o‘simlik qoplamining tabiatini, shuningdek, xo‘jalikdan foydalanish darajasini tahlil qilish asosida tasvirlangan hududlarni oltita landshaft rayonlariga bo‘lgan. Olim landshaftlarni bo‘linishida - guruh va relyef turi kabi taksonomik birliklardan foydalangan. Landshaftlarni rayonlashtirish masalalari bilan SH.Ergeshov 1970 yillarda tatqiqotlar amalga oshirgan [3]. Unga ko‘ra 6 ta rayonga bo‘lingan:

1) - Surxon-Amudaryo daryo allyuvial tekisliklari;
2) - Kuxitangtog‘-Boysuntog‘ tog‘ allyuvial-prolyuvial tekisliklari;
3) - Tuyuntog‘-Bobotog‘ tog‘li allyuvial-prolyuvial tekisliklari;
4) - Kuxitangtog‘-Boysuntog‘ tog‘ landshaftlari;
5) - Bobotog‘ tog‘ landshaftlari;
6) - Hisor-Boysuntov tog‘ landshaftlari. Sh.Ergeshovning viloyat hududi landshaftlarini o‘rganishdagi tadqiqotlari nihoyatda kattadir.

O‘rta Osiyo tog‘ oraliq botiqlari, xususan Surxondaryo botig‘ini ham landshaft-tipologik kartalashtirish va tabiiy geografik rayonlashtirish muammosi bilan shug‘ullangan olimlardan yana biri bu A.A.Abdulqosimov hisoblanadi [6]. Olimning Surxondaryo botig‘ini landshaft-tipologik usullar asosidagi tadqiqotlari va inson xo‘jalik faoliyatining landshaftlarga ta‘siri ya‘ni antropogen landshaftlar haqidagi izlanishlari diqqatga sazovordir.

Surxondaryo botig‘i landshaftlarini o’rganish ishlarida paragenetik tamoillar asosida geoekologik rayonlarga ajratish va geoekologik vaziyatni optimallashtirish bo‘yicha ilmiy asoslarini Yarashev Q.S. tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan. Surxondaryo botig‘ini geoekologik rayonlashtirishda dastlab, uning landshaft-ekologik kartasi tuzilib, quyidagi 4 ta geoekologik rayonlar ajratilgan:

1) kuchsiz ifloslangan va degradatsiyalashgan Termiz-Amudaryo vodiy geoekologik rayoni;

2) deflyatsiya va sho‘rlanish tufayli kuchli degradatsiyalashgan Quyi Surxon voha-cho‘l geoekologik rayoni;

3) kimyoviy birikmalar bilan ifloslangan O‘rta Surxon voha-chala cho‘l geoekologik rayoni;

4) metallogen changlar bilan ifloslangan yuqori Surxon voha-dasht geoekologik rayonlari. Mazkur rayonlarda - sifat va miqdor ko‘rsatkichlariga, vujudga kelgan geoekologik vaziyatlarning keskinlik darajasiga asoslangan holda landshaft-ekologik nuqtai nazardan tavsifi hamda baholash darajasi ishlab chiqilgan [4,5].

Xulosa. Hududning murakkab relyef tuzilishi tufayli landshaftlarning differensiatsiyasi tabiiy majmualarning vertikal zonalanishiga olib kelishi va landshaftlarni aniqlashda GAT i batafsil dala tadqiqotlari asosida amalga oshiriladi. Landshaftlardan foydalanishda bu tadqiqotlar “kecha-bugun-erta” tamoili asosidagi savollarga javob beradi. Har bir relyef turi, iqlimiy ko‘rsatkichlar, tuproq navlari, o‘simlik guruhlari, relyef shakllari va boshqa landshaft komponentlarining xarakterli birikmasiga ega bo‘lgan ma‘lum bir morfologik tuzilishga ega komplekslar bilan tavsiflanadi. Landshaftlarni rayonlashtirish va baholash ishlari olib borilishi, bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan hodisa, jarayonlarni oldindan prognozlashda yaxshi samara beradi. Bu o‘zgarishlar natijasida landshaftlardan oqilona foydalanish masalasi aniqlashadi va landshaftlardan xo‘jalik maqsadlarida foydalanishda har bir tarmoq uchun muhim dasturulamal bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

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SPORT O'YINLARIDA ZAMONAVIY PEADOGOGIK TA'LIM VA UNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: *O'tgan yillar davomida sport olami sezilarli o'zgarishlarni boshdan kechirdi, ilmiy yondashuvlar, ilg'or texnologiyalar va murabbiylikning innovatsion usullariga tobora ko'proq e'tibor qaratildi. Ushbu o'zgarishlarning markazida sportchilarni tayyorlash, murabbiylik qilish va o'qitish usullarini inqilob qilgan zamonaviy pedagogik ta'lim yotadi. Ushbu maqola zamonaviy pedagogik ta'limning sport o'yinlaridagi ahamiyatini o'rganib chiqadi, uning sport ko'rsatkichlariga, o'yinchilarning rivojlanishiga va umuman murabbiylik kasbiga ta'sirini ta'kidlaydi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *zamonaviy pedagogik ta'lim, sport sohasi, ta'lim-tarbiya, integratsiyalashi, texnik mahurat*

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MODERN PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATION AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN SPORTS GAMES

Abstract: *The world of sports has undergone a significant transformation over the years, with a growing emphasis on scientific approaches, advanced technologies, and innovative coaching methods. At the heart of this transformation is modern pedagogical education, which has revolutionized the way athletes are trained, coached, and educated. This article will explore the significance of modern pedagogical education in sports games, highlighting its impact on athletic performance, player development, and the coaching profession as a whole.*

Keywords: *modern pedagogical education, sports field, education, integration, technical skills*

Kirish: Zamonaviy pedagogik ta'lim deganda ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini boshqaradigan bilimlar va tamoyillar majmuasi tushuniladi. U faol ta'lim, o'quvchiga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim, tanqidiy fikrlash, ijodkorlik va muammolarni hal qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga ustuvor ahamiyat beradigan turli nazariyalar, modellar va yondashuvlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Sport kontekstida zamonaviy pedagogik ta'lim sportchilarning jismoniy, kognitiv, hissiy va ijtimoiy qobiliyatlarini boshqariladigan kashfiyot, tajriba va teskari aloqalar orqali rivojlantirishga urg'u beradi. Ushbu yondashuv sportchilarning o'z tezligida o'rganishi va rivojlanishini tan oladi va murabbiylar o'z talabalarining turli

ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun o'zlarining ta'lim strategiyalarini moslashtirishlari kerak. Zamonaviy pedagogik ta'limning sportga integratsiyalashuvi sportning rivojlanishiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Eng e'tiborli afzalliklardan biri bu sportchilarning texnik mahoratini oshirishdir. Tadqiqot, tajriba va fikr-mulohazalarga urg'u beradigan talabalarga yo'naltirilgan yondashuvni qo'llash orqali murabbiylar sportchilarning texnik qobiliyatlarini yanada samarali tarzda rivojlantirishga yordam berishi mumkin. Misol uchun, oddiygina mahoratni namoyish etish va sportchilardan uni takrorlashni kutish o‘rniga, murabbiylar sportchilarga o‘zlashtirmoqchi bo‘lgan ko‘nikmalarni chuqurroq anglashda yordam berish uchun videotahlil, tengdoshlarning fikr-mulohazalari va o‘z-o‘zini baholash kabi usullardan foydalanishi mumkin.

Qolaversa, zamonaviy pedagogik ta’lim sportchilarning kognitiv qobiliyatlarini, jumladan, tanqidiy fikrlash, ijodkorlik va muammolarni yechish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. O‘yinlar, simulyatsiyalar va boshqa interfaol o‘quv faoliyatini o‘z o‘quv dizaynlariga kiritib, murabbiylar sportchilarni tanqidiy fikrlashga, mustaqil qaror qabul qilishga va murakkab muammolarga innovatsion yechimlarni ishlab chiqishga undashi mumkin. Bunday yondashuv nafaqat sportchilarning o‘z sport turlari bo‘yicha ko‘rsatkichlarini oshiradi, balki ularni kundalik hayotdagi qiyinchiliklar va murakkabliklarga tayyorlaydi. Sportdagi zamonaviy pedagogik ta’limning hissiy-ijtimoiy afzalliklari ham e’tiborga molik. Xavfsiz, qo'llab-quvvatlovchi va inklyuziv ta'lim muhitini yaratish orqali murabbiylar sportchilarning o'zini o'zi qadrlashi, ishonchi va hissiy intellektini rivojlantirishga yordam berishi mumkin. Bu, o'z navbatida, sportchilar, murabbiylar va boshqa manfaatdor tomonlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning yaxshilanishiga, shuningdek, sportchilarning qoniqish va farovonligini oshirishga olib kelishi mumkin. Qolaversa, zamonaviy pedagogik ta’limda ijtimoiy ta’lim va jamoada ishlashga alohida e’tibor berilishi sportchilarda muloqot, hamkorlik va yetakchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi, bularning barchasi sportda ham, hayotda ham muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun zarurdir.

Zamonaviy pedagogik ta’limning sportga integratsiyalashuvi sportchilar uchun qulayliklardan tashqari, murabbiylar va sport sohasi uchun ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Talabalarga ko'proq yo'naltirilgan yondashuvni qo'llash orqali murabbiylar o'zlarining ta'lim ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishlari va o'rganishda yanada samarali yordamchi bo'lishlari mumkin. Bu esa, o‘z navbatida, kasbiy o‘sish va murabbiylar o‘rtasida qoniqish hissini oshirishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, sportchilarga yo'naltirilgan ta'limga e'tibor sportda doimiy takomillashtirish va innovatsiyalar madaniyatini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi, chunki murabbiylar va boshqa manfaatdor tomonlar sportni rivojlantirish bo'yicha so'nggi tadqiqotlar, tendentsiyalar va ilg'or tajribalardan xabardor bo'lishga intiladi. Zamonaviy pedagogik ta’limning sportga integratsiyalashuvi o‘zining ko‘plab afzalliklariga qaramay, o‘zining muammolaridan holi emas. Eng muhim to'siqlardan biri bu yondashuvni samarali amalga oshirish uchun murabbiylar va boshqa manfaatdor tomonlarning treningdan o'tishlari va malaka oshirishlari zaruratidir. Bu, ayniqsa,

bir nechta murabbiy va xodimlarga ega bo'lgan yirik sport tashkilotlari uchun ko'p vaqt va resurslarni talab qilishi mumkin.

Yana bir qiyinchilik - sportni rivojlantirish talablarini raqobat bosimi bilan muvozanatlash zarurati. Ko'pgina sport turlarida g'alaba qozonish va muvaffaqiyatga e'tibor qaratish kognitiv, hissiy va ijtimoiy rivojlanish hisobiga texnik va taktik ko'nikmalarga e'tibor qaratishga olib kelishi mumkin. Shuning uchun murabbiylar va boshqa manfaatdor tomonlar ushbu raqobatdosh talablar o'rtasida muvozanatni saqlashga harakat qilishlari kerak, sportchilarning shaxsiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga, shuningdek ularni musobaqaga tayyorlashga ustuvor ahamiyat berishlari kerak. Sport o'yinlaridagi zamonaviy pedagogik ta'limga oid adabiyotlar o'qitish usullarining sezilarli evolyutsiyasini va ularning o'quvchilarning faolligi va o'quv natijalariga ta'sirini ochib beradi. Spittle va Byrne, (2009) jismoniy tarbiyada motivatsion iqlimning muhimligini ta'kidlab, an'anaviy o'qitish ko'pincha ko'nikmalar, qadriyatlar va xususiyatlarni rivojlantirishdan ko'ra mazmunga urg'u berishini ta'kidlaydi. Haqiqiy sport xususiyatlarini va talabaga yo'naltirilgan ta'limni o'zida mujassam etgan Sport ta'limi modelini joriy etish talabalar o'rtasida motivatsiya va inklyuzivlikni oshirishga qaratilgan. Ushbu model oltita asosiy xususiyat, jumladan, rasmiy raqobat va yakuniy tadbir bilan tavsiflanadi, ular birgalikda ijobiy sport tajribasini rivojlantiradi.

Ushbu asosga asoslanib, Chu va boshqalar, (2022) jismoniy tarbiya bo'yicha o'quvchilarni o'rganishning hal qiluvchi o'lchovi sifatida xulq-atvorni baholashni kiritish orqali muhokamani kengaytirishdi. Ularning ta'kidlashicha, sport ta'limi modeli nafaqat musobaqa qoidalarini soddalashtiradi, balki o'qituvchining rolini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ko'rsatma berishdan yordam berishga o'zgartiradi, talabalarni o'z bilimlariga egalik qilishga undaydi. Ularning topilmalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, bu yondashuv tengdoshlarning o'zaro ta'sirini va muloqotini kuchaytiradi, shu bilan birga o'quvchilarga yetakchilik qilish imkoniyatini beradigan markazlashtirilmagan o'qitish usullarini targ'ib qiladi. Mukofot tizimiga e'tibor o'quvchilarni jismoniy tarbiya bilan faol shug'ullanishga undashda modelning samaradorligini yanada kuchaytiradi.

Yaqinda o'tkazilgan tadqiqotda Shuai va boshqalar (2022) innovatsion kurs dizayni orqali texnologiya va jismoniy tarbiya kesishuvini o'rganishdi. Ular tovush tizimlari va video proyeksiyalar kabi texnologik vositalar bilan takomillashtirilgan zamonaviy o‘qitish muhiti o‘quvchilarning jismoniy tarbiyaga qiziqishi va faolligini sezilarli darajada oshirishi mumkinligini taklif qilmoqdalar. Ularning tadqiqotlari fanlararo integratsiya zarurligini va talabalar rivojlanishiga ustuvor ahamiyat beradigan qulay o'quv muhitini yaratish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Bundan tashqari, ular jismoniy tarbiya o'qitishda o'quvchilarning psixologik o'sishiga mos keladigan islohotni qo'llab-quvvatlamoqdalar, bu esa ishlashga yo'naltirilgan yondashuvlar ta'lim tajribasini boyitishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

Ushbu maqolalar birgalikda sport ta'limida yanada dinamik va inklyuziv pedagogik asoslarga o'tishni ko'rsatadi. Ular nafaqat motivatsiya va faollikni kuchaytiradigan, balki jismoniy tarbiyaga xos bo'lgan qadriyatlarni chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradigan innovatsion o'qitish strategiyalari zarurligini

ta'kidlaydilar. Soha rivojlanishda davom etar ekan, bu tushunchalar sport o‘yinlarida zamonaviy pedagogik ta’limning ahamiyatini tushunish uchun hal qiluvchi kontekst beradi.

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, zamonaviy pedagogik ta’limning sportga integratsiyalashuvi sport, murabbiylar va sport industriyasining rivojlanishiga katta ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Sportchilarning kognitiv, hissiy va ijtimoiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga ustuvor ahamiyat berish orqali bu yondashuv o'yin maydonidan tashqarida ham farovonlik va mukammallik madaniyatini rivojlantirishi mumkin. Garchi hal qilinishi kerak bo'lgan muammolar mavjud bo'lsada, bu yondashuvning foydasi xarajatlardan ancha ustundir va uning sport industriyasini o'zgartirish imkoniyatlari juda katta. Sport industriyasi rivojlanishda va o'sishda davom etar ekan, murabbiylar, ma'murlar va boshqa manfaatdor tomonlar zamonaviy pedagogik ta'limni sportga integratsiyalashuviga ustuvor ahamiyat berishlari, uning sportchilarning shaxsiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga ko'maklashish salohiyatini e'tirof etishlari va uzoq muddatli rivojlanishga hissa qo'shishlari juda muhimdir.

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BIR JINSLI BO`LMAGAN DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMALAR SITEMASINI “REZONANS” VA “REZONANS” BO`LMAGAN HOLLAR UCHUN YECHIMLARINI TUZISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada bir jinsli bo`lmagan differensial tenglamalar sitemasini “rezonans” va “rezonans” bo`lmagan hollar uchun yechimlarini tuzish ning dolzarbligi tahlil qilingan.*

Kalit so`zlar: *rezonans, tenglama, differensial tenglama*

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SOLUTION OF THE SYSTEM OF NON-HOSOME DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS FOR "RESONANCE" AND NON-"RESONANCE" CASES

Annotation: *In this article, the relevance of creating the solutions of the system of inhomogeneous differential equations for "resonance" and "non-resonance" cases is analyzed.*

Key words: *resonance, equation, differential equation*

Faraz qilaylik “rezonans” bo`lmagan hol o`rinli bo`lsin, ya’ni

$$k^2(t) \neq \lambda_j(t),\ \forall E \in [O, L],\ \ j = \overline{1,n} \qquad (1)$$

munosabat bajarilsin.

U holda quyidagi teorema o`rinli.

Teorema 1. Agar $B_s(t)$ vektorlar va $f_s(t)$ $(s = 0,1, \dots)$ funksiyalar hamda k(t) funksiya t bo`yicha cheksiz differensiallanuvchi bo`lsa, u holda (2.1) sistema

$$x(t, \mathcal{E}) = p(t, \mu) exp\left(i\mu^{-h}\theta(t)\right), \qquad (2)$$

bunda $p(t, \mu)$ – n – o`lchovli vektor

$$p(t, \mu) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \mu^s p_s(t) \qquad (3)$$

darajali qatorga yoyiladi.

Isbot. (3) formal yechimni sistemaga qo`yib

$\mu^{2h}p''(t,\mu)+2i\mu^{h}k(t)p'(t,\mu)+i\mu^{h}k'(t)p(t,\mu)-k^{2}(t)p(t,\mu)+$
$+B(t,\mu^{2})p(t,\mu)=f(t,\mu^{2})$ (4)

ayniyatga ega bo`lamiz.

(4) – ayniyatdan μ parametrning bir xil darajalari oldidagi koeffitsientlarni tenglashtirib

$$[B_0(t)-k^{2}(t)E]p_s(t)=\psi_s(t), s=0,1,\dots \quad (5)$$

cheksiz algebraik tenglamalar sistemasini hosil qilamiz, bunda

$\psi_s(t)=\left[1-\left\{\frac{s}{2}\right\}\right]f_{\left[\frac{s}{2}\right]}(t)-p''_{s-2h}(t)-2ik(t)p'_{s-h}(t)-ik'(t)p_{s-h}(t)-$

$-\sum_{r=1}^{\left[\frac{s}{2}\right]}B_r(t)p_{s-2r}(t)$ (6)

(1) – shartga asosan $\forall t\in[O,L]$ uchun

$$det[B_0(t)-k^{2}(t)E]\neq 0 \quad (7)$$

bo`lgani uchun (5) – tenglamadan

$$p_s(t)=[B_0(t)-k^{2}(t)E]^{-1}\psi_s(t),\ s=0,1,\dots \quad (8)$$

ni aniqlaymiz. Teorema isbotlandi.

“Rezonans” bo`lgan hol uchun quyidagi teorema o`rinli.

Teorema 2. Agar $B(t,\mu^{2})$ matritsa $f(t,\mu^{2})$ vektor va k(t) funksiya t bo`yicha cheksiz differensiallanuvchi $[O,L]$ kesmada $C(t)=T^{-1}B_1(t)T(t)$ matritsaning $C_{11}(t)$ elementi nolga teng bo`lmasa va

$$k^{2}(t)=\lambda_j(t),\ \ j=\overline{1,n} \quad (9)$$

shart bajarilsa, – sistema

$$x(t,\mathcal{E})=g(t,\mu)exp(i\mu^{-h}\theta(t)) \quad (10)$$

ko`rinishda formal yechimga ega bo`ladi, bunda $g(t,\mu)-n-$ o`lchovli vektor

$$g(t,\mu)=\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\mu^{s}g_s(t) \quad (11)$$

formal darajali qatorga yoyiladi.

Isbot. (11) – vektorni – sistemaga qo`yib

$\mu^{2h}g''(t,\mu)+2ik(t)\mu^{h}g'(t,\mu)-ik'(t)\mu^{h}g(t,\mu)-k^{2}(t)g(t,\mu)+$
$+B(t,\mu^{2})g(t,\mu)=f(t,\mu^{2})$ (12)

ayniyatni hosil qilamiz.

μ^{s} $(s=0,1,\dots)$ parametrlar oldidagi koeffitsientlarni tenglashtirib,

$$[B_0(t)-k^{2}(t)E]g_s(t)=0,\ s=-2,-1, \quad (13)$$

$$[B_0(t)-k^{2}(t)E]g_s(t)=-\sum_{r=1}^{\left[\frac{s}{2}\right]}B_2(t)g_{s-2r}(t)+\left[1-\left\{\frac{s}{2}\right\}\right]f_{\left[\frac{s}{2}\right]}(t),$$

$s=0,1,\dots,h-1,$ (14)

$$[B_0(t) - k^2(t)E]g_s(t) = -\sum_{r=1}^{\left[\frac{s}{2}\right]} B_2(t)g_{s-2r}(t) - i[2k(t)g'_{s-h}(t) +$$
$$+k'(t)g_{s-h}(t)] + \left[1 - \left\{\frac{s}{2}\right\}\right] f_{\left[\frac{s}{2}\right]}(t),\ s = h, h+1, \dots, 2h-1, \quad (15)$$

$$[B_0(t) - k^2(t)E]g_s(t) = \left[1 - \left\{\frac{s}{2}\right\}\right] f_{\left[\frac{s}{2}\right]}(t) - g''_{s-2h}(t) - i[2k(t)g'_{s-h}(t) +$$
$$+k'(t)g_{s-h}(t)] - \sum_{r=1}^{[s/2]} B_2(t)g_{s-2r}(t),\ \ s = 2h, 2h+1, \dots, \quad (16)$$

bunda $\left\{\frac{s}{2}\right\}$, $\frac{s}{2}$ sonining butun qismi.

$$p_s(t) = T_{(t)}^{-1} g_s(t),\ \ s = -2, -1, \dots,$$
$$\widetilde{f_{\left[\frac{s}{2}\right]}}(t) = T_{(t)}^{-1} f_{[s/2]}(t),\ \ s = 0,1, \dots, \quad (17)$$

vektorlarni kiritamiz.

U holda (16) va (17) larga asosan (13) – tenglamani s=-2 bo`lganda

$$[\Lambda(t) - \ k^2(t)E]p_{-2}(t) = 0 \quad (18)$$

ko`rinishda yozamiz.

(18) tenglama n ta tenglamaga yoyiladi:

$$\left[\widetilde{\lambda_j}(t) - \lambda_1(t)\right]p_{-2j}(t) = 0,\ \ j = \overline{1,n} \quad (19)$$

Bu tenglamadan (19) shartga asosan

$$p_{-2j}(t) = 0,\ \ j = \overline{2,n} \quad (20)$$

ni aniqlaymiz. p_{-2} vektorning $p_{-21}(t)$ koordinatasi ixtiyoriy aniqlanmagan, uni s=0 bo`lganda (20) tenglamadan aniqlaymiz.

S=-1 bo`lganda (13) tenglamadan

$$\left[\widetilde{\lambda_j}(t) - \lambda_1(t)\right]p_{-1j}(t) = 0,\ \ j = \overline{1,n} \quad (21)$$

ni aniqlaymiz. (2.54) tenglamadan (2.53) tenglamaga asosan

$$p_{-1j}(t) \equiv 0,\ \ j = \overline{2,n} \quad (22)$$

$p_{-1}(t)$ vektorning $p_{-11}(t)$ koordinatasi hozircha aniqlanmagan. U s=0 bo`lganda (22) tenglamadan aniqlanadi.

S=0 bo`lganda (15) tenglamadan

$$[\Lambda(t) - \lambda_1(t)E]p_0(t) = C(t)p_{-2}(t) + \widetilde{f_0}(t), \quad (23)$$

bunda

$$C(t) = T^{-1}(t)B_1(t)T(t) \quad (24)$$

(24) tenglamani koordinat ko`rinishida yozsak

$$\left[\lambda_j(t) - \lambda_1(t)\right]P_{0j}(t) = C_{j1}(t)P_{-21}(t) + \widetilde{f_{0j}}(t),\ \ j = \overline{1,n} \quad (25)$$

yoki

$$P_{0j}(t) = \frac{C_{j1}(t)P_{-21}(t) + \widetilde{f_{0j}}(t)}{\lambda_j(t) - \lambda_1(t)},\ j = \overline{2,n} \quad (26)$$

j=1 bo`lsa (25) tenglamadan

$$C_{11}(t)P_{-21}(t) + \widetilde{f_{01}}(t) = 0 \qquad (27)$$

tenglamani aniqlaymiz. (27) tenglamadan $P_{-2}(t)$ vektorning $P_{-21}(t)$ koordinatasini aniqlaymiz. Demak $P_{-2}(t)$ vektor aniqlandi. S=1 bo`lganda (2.47) – tenglamadan $P_{-1}(t)$ vektorni birinchi koordinatasini aniqlaydigan tenglamaga kelamiz va hokazo.

Matematik induksiya metodi asosida (16), (18) va (19) tenglamalardan S=2,3, … bo`lganda hosil qilinadigan tenglamalardan qatorning barcha noma'lum hadlarini aniqlash mumkinligini ko`rsatish mumkin.

Teorema isbotlandi.

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O‘ZBEKISTON VA GERMANIYA QONUNCHILIGI BO‘YICHA ER-XOTINLARNING MULKIY HUQUQLARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston va Germaniya qonunchiligini qiyosiy tahlil qilish orqali oilaviy munosabatlarni tartibga solish, shu jumladan, er-xotinlarning mulkiy huquq va majburiyatlarining huquqiy mohiyatini yaxshiroq tushunishga, ular bilan bog‘liq nizolarni bartaraf etish yo‘llarini aniqlashga yordam beradi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *nikoh davomida orttirgan mol-mulk, umumiy mol-mulkka egalik qilish, foydalanish va tasarruf etish, er va xotinning har birining mulki, umumiy mol-mulkini bo'lish.*

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PROPERTY RIGHTS OF HUSBANDS UNDER THE LEGISLATION OF UZBEKISTAN AND GERMANY

Abstract: *This article will help to better understand the legal essence of the regulation of family relations, including the property rights and obligations of spouses, and to determine ways to resolve disputes related to them through a comparative analysis of the legislation of Uzbekistan and Germany.*

Key words: *property acquired during marriage, ownership, use and disposal of joint property, property of each spouse, division of joint property.*

Kirish

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oila kodeksining 23-moddasiga ko‘ra, er va xotinning nikoh davomida orttirgan mol-mulklari, shuningdek, nikoh qayd etilgunga qadar, bo‘lajak er-xotinning umumiy mablag‘lari hisobiga olingan mol-mulklari, agar qonun yoki nikoh shartnomasida boshqacha hol ko‘rsatilmagan bo‘lsa, ularning birgalikdagi umumiy mulki hisoblanishi belgilangan[20]. Nikoh qayd etilgunga qadar, bo‘lajak er-xotinning umumiy mablag‘lari hisobiga olingan mol-mulklari degan tushuncha Oila kodeksida yangilik sifatida kiritildi. Buning ahamiyatli tomoni shundaki, bizning o‘zbek an'analarimizga ko‘ra,

[20] https://lex.uz/docs/-104720

qolaversa bozor sharoitida yoshlarning ota-onalari yoki o‘zlari birgalikda o‘rtada ko‘char va ko‘chmas mulklar xarid qilishadi. Mazkur qoida mana shunday holatlarda keyinchalik kelib chiqadigan nizolarning oldini olishga xizmat qiladi. Er-xotinlarning mulkiy huquq va majburiyatlari ikki asosda, ya’ni, qonun va shartnoma asosida vujudga keladi. Qonun asosida vujudga keladigan er-xotinlarning mulkiy huquqlarini quyidagicha tasniflash mumkin: er-xotinning birgalikdagi umumiy mulki; er-xotinning har birining xususiy mulki; er-xotinning shaxsiy foydalanishdagi mulki; er-xotinning o‘zaro aliment majburiyatlari. Oilaviy munosabatlarda ko‘p uchrab turadigan mulkiy masalalar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan munosabatlarni tartibga solish muhim vazifadir. Shuning uchun ham Oila kodeksida er-xotinlarning mulkiy huquq va majburiyatlari atroflicha yoritib berilgan.

Natija

Germaniya Fuqarolik kodeksi (Deutsches Burgerliches gesetzbuch mit Einfuhrungsgesetz, DBG,4-kitob) oilaviy va nikoh munosabatlarini tartibga soladi[21]. Kodeksning 1-qismi "fuqarolik nikohi" huquqiy institutiga bag'ishlanadi, ya'ni qonunni ijro etishuvchi tegishli muassasalarda ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan nikoh. Grundgesetz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Germaniya Federativ Respublikasining asosiy qonuni) 3-moddasi 2-bandida erkaklar va ayollarning tengligini tan oladi, "davlat erkaklar va ayollar tengligini amalga oshirishga va mavjud kamchiliklarni bartaraf etishga yordam beradi" degan qoidani mustahkamlaydi. Bundan tashqari, GBD 6-moddasida "nikoh va oila davlat himoyasida" degan bandni belgilaydi[22]. Germaniya Fuqarolik Kodeksi kompensatsiya to‘lanadigan mulk qiymatining oshishi bilan ifodalangan er-xotinning alohida mulk rejimini belgilaydi[23]. Ushbu rejimga asosan nikoh umumiy mulkni shakllantirishga olib kelmaydi, er-xotinning har biri sotib olingan mol-mulkka nisbatan mulkdor vakolatlarini nikohdan oldin ham, nikoh davrida ham amalga oshiradi. Bo'linayotganda nikoh davrida pul investitsiyalari natijasida olingan mol-mulkning o'sishini hisobga oladi, shundan so'ng u turmush o'rtoqlar o'rtasida teng yarmiga bo'linadi. Ajralish to‘g‘risida ariza berish paytida barcha mulk qarzlar va majburiyatlar ajratib olinadigan mulkning yakuniy hajmi hisoblanadi. Agar mol-mulk bepul bitimlar orqali olingan bo'lsa, u turmush o’rtog'ining asl mulkiga qo'shiladi. Keyin har bir turmush o'rtog'ining nikohdan oldingi mol-mulki olingan narsadan chegirib tashlanadi. Shunday qilib, bo'linishi kerak bo'lgan mulk tarkibi aniqlanadi. Germaniya qonunchiligida mulkni tasarruf etish bo'yicha ba'zi cheklovlar mavjud. Masalan, turmush o'rtoqlardan birining mol-mulkini umuman tasarruf etish taqiqlandi (§ 1365 GFK "Umumiy mol-mulk bo'yicha bitimlar"), uy-ro'zg'or buyumlarini tasarruf etish (§ 1369 GFK "Uy-ro'zg'or buyumlarini tasarruf etish"), boshqa turmush o'rtog'ining roziligisiz qo'shma mulkni

[21] Гражданское уложение Германии = Deutsches Burgerliches Gesetzbuch mit Einfuhrungsgestz: Ввод. Закон к гражд. уложению; пер. с нем.; науч. ред.: А. Л. Маковский и др. М.: Волтерс Клувер, 2004. 816 с. Раздел 3. Семейное право. С. 334–484; 584–674.

[22] Grundgesetz fur die Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Основной закон Федеративной Республики Германия. Bundeszentrale fur politische Bildung. Федеративный центр политического просвещения. Текст публикуется по состоянию на декабрь 2000 г. //Бонн.

[23] Гражданское уложение Германии (ГГУ) от 18.08.1896.

begonalashtirish. Bunday cheklovlar qonun bilan ham, sud tomonidan ham belgilanadi va unga rioya qilmaslikning huquqiy oqibati - bu amalga oshirilgan bitimning haqiqiy emasligi. Germaniya Fuqarolik kodeksining ba'zi qoidalari, jumladan, er-xotindan birining bitimlar tuzishga rozilik prezumptsiyasi nuqtai nazaridan Rossiya Federatsiyasining oila qonunchiligi normalariga o'xshaydi. § 1450-da qoida mavjud, unga ko'ra, agar er-xotin mulkni birgalikda boshqarsa, unda faqat birgalikda umumiy mulkni tasarruf etishlari va er-xotinning umumiy mulkiga tegishli sud jarayonlarini olib borishlari mumkin. GFK § 1453 ga binoan, agar turmush o'rtog'i boshqa turmush o'rtog'ining zarur roziligisiz er-xotinning umumiy mulkini tasarruf etsa, u holda shartnoma faqat ikkinchi turmush o'rtog'i tomonidan keyinchalik tasdiqlangan taqdirda haqiqiy hisoblanadi (GFK § 1366). Germaniya qonuni rozilik olish tartibini belgilaydi, bu qoida Rossiya Federatsiyasi Oila kodeksida nazarda tutilmagan. Rozilik berishmuddati ikki hafta, agar bu vaqt ichida turmush o'rtog'ining roziligi olinmagan bo'lsa, bu rad etish deb hisoblanadi. Biroq, sud bitimni ma’qullashi mumkin, agar ikkinchi turmush o'rtog'i kasal bo'lsa yoki foydali va muhim bitimga ma`lum bir aniq sabablarsiz rozilik bermasa.

Germaniya Fuqarolik kodeksining 1363-moddasiga muvofiq, agar er-xotinlar **nikoh shartnomasida** boshqacha qoida nazarda tutilmagan bo'lsa, ular mulkni ko'paytirishning umumiy rejimida yashaydilar (Zugewinngemeinschaft)[24]. Ikkala turmush o'rtog'i ham nikoh paytida topgan mulkning bir qismini olishlari kerak, chunki sotib olingan narsalar ularning birgalikdagi ishlashi yoki hech bo'lmaganda oiladagi rollarni taqsimlashga asoslangan bo'lib, bu ularni sotib olishga yordam bergan yoki osonlashtirgan. Istisno tariqasida, quyidagi hollarda qonuniy rejimda umumiy mulkni shakllantirish mumkin. Birinchidan, turmush o'rtoqlar ma'lum bir mulkni mulkdor sifatida sotib olishlari mumkin[25]. Bunday hollarda umumiy mulk qonunda belgilanganligi sababli emas, balki er-xotin o'rtasidagi kelishuv tufayli yuzaga keladi, mulk esa ulushdir va har birining ulushi uning sotib olishga qo'shgan hissasi miqdoriga qarab belgilanadi[26]. Bundan tashqari, bu holda umumiy mulk paydo bo'lmaydi; aksincha, ulushlar har bir turmush o'rtog'ining shaxsiy mulki hisoblanadi.

Shunday qilib, Germaniya o'z qonunchiligida er-xotin tomonidan qachon sotib olinganligidan qat'i nazar, mulk umumiy deb tan olinmaydigan maxsus rejimni belgilaydi. Biroq, turmush o'rtoqlar nikoh paytida sotib olgan mol-mulk, agar ular ajrashgan bo'lsa, qayta taqsimlanishi kerak.

Muhokama

O`zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchiligi bo`yicha er-xotinlarning mulklari o‘z navbatida quyidagilarga bo‘linadi: 1. Xususiy mulk, ya’ni er yoki xotindan faqat bittasiga tegishli bo‘lgan va u tomonidan tasarruf etiladigan mulkidir. Unga quyidagilar kiradi: er (xotin) ning nikohga qadar faqat o‘ziga tegishli bo‘lgan mulki (masalan, uy, uy jihozlari, omonatga qo‘yilgan pul, qimmatbaho qog‘ozlar va boshqalar). O‘zbekiston Respublikasining «Mulkchilik to‘g‘risida»gi Qonuni va

[24] Buergerliches Gesetzbuch. Muenchen, 1996. S. 346.
[25] Jung H. Op. cit. S. 79.
[26] Familienrecht. Ein Studienbuch von dr.dr. H.C. Alexander Luderitz. S. 127

FKning 164-moddasida belgilanishicha, mulkdor o‘ziga tegishli mol-mulkka o‘z ixtiyoriga ko‘ra, o‘z xohishi va manfaatlarini ko‘zlab egalik qiladi, undan foydalanadi va uni tasarruf etadi. Shu ma’noda mulkdor o‘z mulkiga bo‘lgan huquqlarini ixtiyoriy ravishda, o‘z xohishiga ko‘ra amalga oshiradi. Mulkdorning o‘z xohishi deganda, uning o‘z erki, irodasi bilan o‘z manfaatlarini ko‘zlab, birovning (uchinchi shaxslarning) tazyiqisiz, g‘ayrihuquqiy ta’sirisiz harakat qilishi nazarda tutiladi. Agar mulkdorga nisbatan bunday holatda zo‘rlik, tazyiq ko‘rsatilgan bo‘lsa, qonun mulkdorning xohish-irodasi erkin amalga oshirilishini kafolatlaydi va muhofaza qiladi. Ayni vaqtda mulkdorning o‘z xohishiga ko‘ra ish tutishi qonun, insof va adolat doirasida amalga oshirilishi lozim. Mulkdorning mulkiy huquqini o‘z xohishiga ko‘ra amalga oshirishda uning manfaati yotadi. Bu manfaat bevosita uning o‘ziga, yaqinlariga yoki boshqalarga taalluqli bo‘lishi mumkin. Mulkdorning o‘zi xohishiga ko‘ra yoki manfaatiga zid ravishda mulkiy bitimlar tuzishiga majbur qilish, umumiy qoida bo‘yicha bunday bitimlar haqiqiy sanalmasligiga sabab bo‘ladi. 2. Umumiy mulk, ya’ni er va xotinning birgalikdagi umumiy mol-mulkini nikohdagi hayoti davrida topilgan mol-mulk tashkil qiladi. Bulardan tashqari er va xotin o‘rtasida qarzlar mavjud bo‘lishi mumkinki, bular ham ikki turga bo‘linib, umumiy qarzlar va shaxsiy qarzlari bo‘lishi mumkin. Shaxsiy qarzlarga: zarar keltirish natijasida; aliment majburiyatidan, mehnat huquqiy munosabatlaridan kelib chiqqan majburiyatlardan iborat bo‘lishi mumkin. Shuningdek, shaxsiy qarzlar er-xotindan bittasining nikoh tuzilgunga qadar majburiyati yuzasidan kelib chiqib, o‘z shaxsiy ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun olgan qarzlaridir. Umumiy qarzlari esa ularning ikkalasi ishtirok etib olgan qarzlari bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Mulkiy munosabatlar er-xotinlar o‘rtasida har doim ham barqaror kechavermaydi. Ko‘pgina hollarda sud yo‘li bilan himoya qilinishiga to‘g‘ri keladi. Shuningdek, er-xotinga to‘y munosabati bilan berilgan sovg‘alar yoki to‘ydan keyingi marosimlarda berilgan sovg‘alar, agar ular umumiy foydalanish buyumlaridan iborat bo‘lsa, er-xotinning birgalikdagi umumiy mulki tarkibiga kiradi. Bu masalaga alohida e’tibor berilgan. Mulk bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan munosabatlarda er va xotinning huquqlari, ularning majburiyatlari, mulkdan foydalanish tartibi, er va xotinning umumiy va xususiy mulki bilan bog‘liq masalalar Oila kodeksida o‘z aksini topgan. Er va xotinning mulkiy munosabatlarini ko‘rib chiqishda, albatta mulk va mulk huquqi hamda mulk bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan munosabatlarga alohida to‘xtalib o‘tish lozim. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqillikka erishgandan keyin amalga oshirilgan va oshirilayotgan islohotlarning asosiylaridan, bu mulk munosabatlari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan tadbirlardir. Mulk va mulk bilan bog‘liq munosabatlar O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi chiqargan hujjatlar bilan, shuningdek, boshqa qonunosti normativ aktlari bilan ham tartibga solinib turiladi. Bu o‘rinda «O‘zbekiston Respublikasida Mulkchilik to‘g‘risida»gi, «Xususiy korxona to‘g‘risida»gi va boshqa qonunlar, shuningdek, O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Fuqarolik kodeksi, Oila kodeksi kabilarni ko‘rsatish mumkin. Mulk egalari huquqlarining davlat yo‘li bilan himoya qilinishini ta’minlash hamda boshqa mulkchilik shakllarining huquqiy tengligini qaror toptirish shu asosda insonning mulkdan begonalashtirilganiga barham berish lozim.

Mulking tegishliligi mulkiy hurquq bilan belgilanadi. Mulk huquqi shaxsning o‘ziga qarashli mol-mulkka o‘z hohishi bilan va o‘z manfaatlarini ko‘zlab egalik qilish, undan foydalanish va uni tasarruf etish, shuningdek, o‘zining mulk huquqini, kim tomonidan bo‘lmasin, har qanday buzishni bartaraf etishni talab qilish huquqidan iboratdir.

Xulosa

Izlanish natijasi shuni ko`rsatadiki, Germaniyada qonuniy deb belgilangan mulkni ko'paytirishning umumiylik rejimi turmush o'rtoqlarning manfaatlarini asosli himoya qiladi. Ushbu tizim O`zbekiston oila huquqi uchun istiqbolli g'oyalar manbai sifatida baholansa,mubolag`a bo`lmaydi. Vaqt o'tishi bilan, mamlakatimizda aholining huquqiy madaniyati iqtisodiy barqarorlashishi va o'sishi bilan er-xotinlarlarning mol-mulkini ko'paytirishning umumiylik rejimi ichki nikoh va oila qonunchiligi bilan qabul qilinishi mumkin.

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HARBIY XIZMATCHILARNING VATANPARVARLIGINI OSHIRISHDA HARBIY XIZMAT QADRIYATLARINING O‘RNI

“Podshoh hukmi joriy etilishi darkor. Biron kimsa garchi hukmni zararli deb bilgan bo‘lsa ham, unga monelik qilolmasin[27]”.
A.Temur

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada milliy harbiy merosimizning tarixiy ildizlari, harbiy xizmat qadriyatlari, ularning zamonaviy sharoitlarda shakllantirishning asosiy yo‘nalishlari hamda harbiy xizmatchilarning vatanparvarlik ruhini yuksaltirishga doir masalalar to‘g‘risida fikr va mulohazalar yuritilgan.*
Kalit so‘zlar: *mardlik va jasorat, harbiy xizmat qadriyatlari, harbiy xizmat, ijtimoiy-huquqiy, ma’naviy-axloqiy, kasbiy-axloqiy, ma’naviy-axloqiy, ijtimoiy qadriyatlar, harbiy kasbiy faoliyat.*

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THE ROLE OF MILITARY SERVICE VALUES IN INCREASING THE PATRIOTISM OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

Abstract*. The article presents thoughts and opinions on the historical roots of our national military heritage, the values of military service, the main directions of their formation in modern conditions, and issues of nurturing the patriotic spirit of military personnel.*
Key words: *bravery and courage, values of military service, military service, social and legal, spiritual and ethical, professional and ethical, spiritual and ethical, social values, military and professional activity.*

Dunyoning turli nuqtalarida ro‘y berayotgan qurolli mojarolar, inson qalbi va ongini egallash uchun olib borilayotgan mafkuraviy kurashlar avj olayotgan hozirgi davrda mamlakatimiz mustaqilligi, hududiy yaxlitligi va xalqimizning tinch va osoyishta hayotini haqiqiy himoyachisi bo‘lgan harbiy xizmatchilarimizda harbiy xizmatchilarda mardlik va jasorat ruhini yuksaltirishning yangi mexanizmlarini yaratish, boy merosimiz, rang-barang va yuksak madaniyatimiz, urf-odat va an’analarimizni bilishi va hayotga tadbiq etishi dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

[27] Темур тузуклари. – Тошкент: Шарқ. 2018. – 144 б.

Xalqimiz boy tarixiy, madaniy va ma’naviy merosga ega bo‘lib, ularni o‘rganish milliy o‘zligimizni anglash, ulardan samarali foydalanish fuqarolik jamiyati va huquqiy demokratik davlat barpo etish, milliy iftixor va milliy ruh hamda qadriyatlarimizni yuksaltirishning asosi hisoblanadi[28].

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Qurolli Kuchlar Oliy Bosh Qo‘mondoni Shavkat Mirziyoev tomonidan shaxsiy tarkibning ahloqiy-ruhiy tayyorgarligini oshirish hamda ularda yot g‘oyalarga qarshi mafkuraviy immunitetni mustahkamlash bo‘yicha yagona yondashuvni joriy etish bo‘yicha tegishli vazifalar belgilangan. Bunda barcha bo‘g‘indagi komandir va boshliqlarning asosiy faoliyatini harbiy xizmatchilarning ahloqiy-ruhiy tayyorgarligi va jangovar ruhini oshirishga safarbar etish, buyuk tariximiz, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur kabi ulug‘ ajdodlarimizning sarkardalik mahorati va dunyo harbiy san’ati rivojiga qo‘shgan hissasi hamda qo‘shin lashkarboshilarining sadoqati va mardligini, harbiy qadriyatlarning o‘rni va rolini shaxsiy tarkib o‘rtasida keng targ‘ib etish, harbiy xizmatchilarning ongu shuuriga **yuksak jangovar ruh-askarning yengilmas kuchi, armiyaning qudrati**[29] ekanligini chuqur singdirish, ularda turli og‘ir va murakkab sharoitlarga nisbatan bardoshlilikni va yuqori professionallikni ta’minlash bo‘yicha amaliy ishlar g‘ayotga tadbiq etilmoqda. Chunki, zamonaviy qurolli mojarolar tahlilidan kelib chiqib, ishonch bilan aytish mumkinki, jang natijasi nafaqat zamonaviy qurol-yaroq va harbiy texnika, moddiy ta’minot turlari bilan ta’minlanganlik darajasiga, balki, jangda ishtirok etayotgan jangchining jagovar ruhiga bog‘liq bo‘lib qolmoqda.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 61-moddasida “Fuqarolar O‘zbekiston xalqining tarixiy, ma’naviy, madaniy, ilmiy va tabiiy merosini asrab-avaylashi shart. Tarixiy, ma’naviy, madaniy, ilmiy va tabiiy meros davlat tomonidan muhofaza qilinadi”[30], deb ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan.

Ajdodlarimizning bizga qoldirgan boy tarixiy merosi, milliy qaxramonlarimiz, yengilmas sarkardalar, xalqimizning yurt ozodligi uchun jasorat ko‘rsatgan mard va jasur o‘g‘lonlarining avloddan-avlodga o‘tib, bugungi kun harbiylari uchun ham fidoyilik va qahramonlik manbai bo‘lib kelayotgan harbiy qadriyatlar, an’ana va marosimlarning Qurolli Kuchlar faoliyatidagi ahamiyati tobora ortib bormoqda[31].

Komandirlar va boshliqlar tomonidan harbiy xizmatchilarni tarbiyalashda milliy armiyamizda mavjud bo‘lgan, ulug‘ ajdodlarimizning qahramonona tajribasini o‘ziga jo etgan harbiy merosini chuqur bilish, ularni rivojlantirish va shaxsiy tarkib orasida keng targ‘ib etish Qurolli Kuchlarimizning shonli an’nalarini bardavomligini ta’minlaydi.

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[28] Шохакимов А.Р. Процессы повышения национального духа в понимании национальной идентичности. "Экономика и социум" №11(90)-2 2021 www.iupr.ru 686с

[29] Mirziyoyev Sh.M. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlari tashkil etilganining 32 yilligi va Vatan himoyachilari kuni munosabati bilan bayram tabrigi. 2024. http://.googie.com/search. old.xs.uz/indekx.php/hon.

[30] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi 2023 й.

[31] Negmatov B.M. O‘zbekistonda harbiy ishlar tarixidan lavhalar. –Toshkent: Falsafa va huquq instituti, 2010. – 76 b.

Harbiy xizmatchilar faoliyatining hozirgi sharoitida ular bajaradigan ishning muvaffaqiyati, harbiy xizmatchilarning birgalikda bajaradigan mehnatning samaradorligi, jamoadagi psixologik muhit ko‘p jihatdan o‘z harakatlarini boshqara olish, his-tuyg‘ularini jilovlay olish, kayfiyatini nazorat qila olish, vaziyatning va atrofdagilarning talablari bilan hisoblashish qobiliyatiga bog‘liq[32].

Ijtimoiy hayotning barcha sohalarida bo‘lgani kabi harbiy faoliyatda ham harbiy xizmatchilar, harbiy jamoalarning hatti-harakatlari va xulq-atvorlarini ma’naviy-ahloqiy omillar belgilab beradi. Kundalik faoliyatda va ayniqsa harbiy harakatlar paytida ular harbiy xizmatchilarning o‘z xatti-harakatlarini tartibga soluvchi vositadir.

Qadim zamonlardan boshlab yurtimizda armiyaga bo‘lgan hurmat va e’tibor harbiy xizmatchilar tomonidan doimo qadrlanib kelingan, shu tariqa ularda rozilik va harbiy xizmatga bo‘lgan qiziqish ortib borgan.

Harbiy xizmat qadriyatlarining harbiy faoliyatdagi ***ahamiyati*** quyidagilarda namoyon bo‘ladi:

birinchidan, zamonaviy dunyoda harbiy-siyosiy voqealarning rivojlanishi, ularning tendensiyalari va dinamikasi ko‘p jihatdan armiyaning jamiyatda qanday imidjga ega bo‘lishiga, harbiy-kasbiy yo‘nalishning qanday tashkil etilishiga, yosh avlodning harbiy xizmatga munosabatini shakllantirish va ularni kelajakda harbiy faoliyatga jalb qilishga bog‘liq bo‘ladi;

ikkinchidan, harbiy xizmat o‘tashning ijtimoiy-huquqiy va ma’naviy-axloqiy asoslarini ishlab chiqish zarurati, ayrim shaxslarda harbiy xizmatga nisbatan salbiy munosabatni ijobiy tomonga o‘zgartirish;

uchinchidan, Qurolli Kuchlarni kadrlar bilan ta’minlash, jamiyat a’zolari orasida harbiy xizmatning ijtimoiy zaruratini anglab yetishlariga ko‘maklashish va armiyaga nisbatan ijobiy fikrni shakllantirish;

to‘rtinchidan, harbiy xizmatchilarning huquqiy va ijtimoiy himoyasini mustahkamlash;

beshinchidan, yangi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sharoitlarda Qurolli Kuchlarni kam sonli, ixcham bo‘lishi bilan bog‘liq holda harbiy xizmat nufuzini yoshlarning harbiy-kasbiy yo‘nalishiga ta’sir etuvchi murakkab omil sifatida baholanmaslik zarurati[33].

Harbiy xizmatchilarni tarbiyalashda harbiy xizmat qadriyatlarining *vazifalari:*

harbiy xizmatchilarni jamiyatning kasbiy-axloqiy fazilatlarga qo‘yadigan talablarini bilish, harbiy xizmatning ijtimoiy ahamiyatini tushunish bilan qurollantirish; harbiy xizmatchilarda Vatanni himoya qilishga ma’naviy tayyorlik, harbiy burchni bajarish, o‘z xalqiga sadoqat fazilatlarini mustahkamlash; harbiy xizmatchilarni O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi, qonunlari, Harbiy qasamyod va Umumharbiy nizomlar talablariga, xalqaro gumanitar va huquqiy normalarga hurmat ruhida tarbiyalash; ongli harbiy intizom, hushyorlik, or-nomus

[32] Egamov E.E. Ҳарбий хизматчиларда ҳиссий-иродавий фазилатларини шакллантиришнинг аҳамияти. *Journal of new century innovations* http://www.newjournal.org/ *Volume–42_I ssue-2_December_2023*

[33] Armiya – davlat tayanchi, tinchlik kafolati/ Sh.To‘raev.- Toshkent “Sano-standart” nashriyoti. 2013. 304 bet.

va qadr-qimmat tuyg‘usini, O‘zbekiston Qurolli Kuchlariga mansubligidan g‘ururlanishni tarbiyalash; harbiy jamoalarda do‘stlik, hamjihatlik, o‘zaro yordam va o‘zaro javobgarlik muhitini yaratish; harbiy xizmatchilarning ma’naviy kamolotida uzluksizlikni ta’minlash, kadrlarni ma’naviy tarbiyalashda milliy an’analarni tiklash, rivojlantirish va tasdiqlash; harbiy xizmatchilarda ijobiy axloqiy idealga intilish zaruratini rag‘batlantirish; tarbiyaviy ta’sirlarning moslashuvchanligi va dolzarbligi, ularni erishilgan ma’naviy yetuklik darajasiga va harbiy xizmatchilarning o‘sib borayotgan axloqiy ehtiyojlariga muvofiq takomillashtirish; tarbiyaning yuksak tuyg‘ularni, mas’uliyatni, g‘ururni, jasoratni uyg‘otadigan ilg‘or usullaridan foydalanishdan iborat.

Harbiy xizmat qadriyatlarini, ularning zamonaviy sharoitlarda shakllantirishning asosiy yo‘nalishlarini har tomonlama tahlil qilish bizga bir qator umumlashtirilgan **xulosalar** chiqarish imkonini beradi.

Harbiy xizmat qadriyatlari o‘z mohiyatiga ko‘ra, o‘ziga xos ijtimoiy qadriyatlar sifatida namoyon bo‘lib, jamiyat va armiya o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro munosabatlar dialektikasini, harbiy xizmatning tabiati va mazmunini, uning jamiyat tomonidan tan olinishi, baholanishi va rag‘batlantirilishini aks ettiradi. Harbiy xizmat qadriyatlari harbiy kasbiy faoliyatning mohiyati va tabiati bilan belgilanadigan ijtimoiy-siyosiy hodisa sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

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MEHNAT JARAYONIDA ISHLOVCHINING ISHLASH QOBILIYATINI OSHIRUVCHI OMILLAR TAHLILI

Annatatsiya:*Ishlab chiqarishda mehnat sharoitini yaxshilash bo'yicha qilinadigan ishlarning samarali yakunlanishi, ya'ni ko'zlangan maqsadga erishish, mehnat sharoiti holatini to'g'ri tahlil qilishga va bu holatni alohida elementlar bo'yicha, hamda qandaydir bir ko'rsatkich bilan umumiy baholashga bog'liq.*
Kalit so'zlar: *Mehnat sharoitini, ish og'irligi, mehnat jarayoni*

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ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS INCREASING THE WORKABILITY OF THE EMPLOYEE IN THE LABOR PROCESS.

Annotation:*Effective completion of work on improving working conditions in production, i.e. achieving the intended goal, correct analysis of working conditions and overall assessment of this condition by individual elements and by some indicator depends.*
Key words: *Working conditions, workload, labor process*

Mehnat sharoitini umumiy baholash ko'rsatkichi qilib hozirgi vaqtda **"ish og'irligi"** tushunchasi qabul qilingan. Bunga sabab mehnat sharoitini shakllantiruvchi elementlarning har xil, o'zaro turli yig'ma ta'siriga odam organizmining bir xilda qarshi ta'sirlanishidir. Odam organizmida og'irligi jihatidan bir xil bo'lgan o'zgarishlarni turli sabablar keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Masalan, ma'lum bir og'ir o'zgarishning sababi, ma'lum bir holatda tashqi muhitning zararli omili, boshqa bir holatda o'ta aqliy va jismoniy yuklanish, boshqa bir holatda esa o'ta asab - emotsional yuklanishda harakatning kamligi bo'lishi mumkin.

Shunday qilib, ish og'irligi mehnat sharoitini shakllantiruvchi hamma elementlarning inson hayot-faoliyatiga, ish qobiliyatiga, sog'lig'iga va ishchi kuchini tiklashiga umumiy ta'sirini xarakterlaydi. Ish og'irligini bunday ta'riflash, uni jismoniy va aqliy mehnatni baholashda bir xilda qo'llash imkonini beradi.

Ish og‘irligining darajasi to‘g‘risida odam organizmida yuz beradigan ta’sirlanishlar va o‘zgarishlar bo‘yicha hukm chiqarish mumkin. Pirovard natijada ular ishlovchilar mehnat sharoitini baholashning sifat ko‘rsatkichlari bo‘lib xizmat qilishi mumkin.

Funksional tizimlarning zamonaviy fizik nazariyasiga asosan odam organizmining uchta funksional holatini farqlash mumkin ekan: normal holat; chegaraviy holat; patologik holat. Ularning har biri tibbiy-fiziologik va texnik-iqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlar bilan aniqlab olinadigan o‘ziga xos belgilarga ega.

Mehnat jarayoni vaqtida turli omillarning ta’siri ostida insonda yuqoridagi uchta holatning faqat bittasi yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Shuning uchun ularni ish og‘irligining kategoriyalarini aniqlashda fiziologik daraja (shkala) sifatida qo‘llash mumkin.

Yuqoridagi uchta holatga mos ravishda ish og‘irligining uchta asosiy kategoriyasi aniqlangan. Keyingi izlanishlar natijasida esa ularning ichida yana uchta ish kategoriyasi aniqlandi:

– **birinchi kategoriya** – maqbul ishlab chiqarish sharoitida bajariladigan, maqbul darajadagi aqliy, asab-emotsional va fizik kuchlanishni talab qiladigan ishlar. Ish qobiliyati yuqori, unumdorlik katta, odam organizmi normal funksional holatda. Organizm reaksiyasi normal funksiyaviy holatning maqbul varianti holatida ekanligini ko‘rsatadi;

– **ikkinchi kategoriya** – bu kategoriyaga yuzaga keladigan zararli va xavfli ishlab chiqarish omillari yo‘l qo‘yiladigan eng yuqori daraja (EYuD) va yo‘l qo‘yiladigan eng yuqori konsentratsiyalar (EYuK), ya’ni me’yoriy-texnik hujjatlar talablari darajasidan oshmaydigan ishlar kiradi. Bunda ishlovchining ishchanligi pasaymaydi, sog‘liqda kasbga bog‘liq bo‘lgan salbiy o‘zgarishlar butun ish faoliyati davomida kuzatilmaydi;

– **uchinchi kategoriya** – sog‘lom odam organizmida chegaraviy holatga xos ta’sirlanishlar yuz beradi, ishlab chiqarish ko‘rsatkichlari pasayadi. Ishlovchining mehnat sharoitini yaxshilash va dam olishini to‘g‘ri tashkil qilish natijasida salbiy oqibatlar bartaraf qilinadi;

– **to‘rtinchi kategoriya** – sog‘lom odam organizmida zararli va xavfli ishlab chiqarish omillari ta’siri ostida chegaraviy holatga xos chuqurroq o‘zgarishlar yuz beradi. Odam organizmining ko‘pchilik fiziologik ko‘rsatkichlari, ayniqsa ish davri (smena, hafta) oxirida, yomonlashadi. Ishlab chiqarish omillari ta’siri ostida organizmda kasallanish oldi holati yuzaga keladi;

– **beshinchi kategoriya** – ko‘ngilsiz, noqulay mehnat sharoiti ta’siri ostida ish davri oxirida sog‘lom odam organizmida patologik funksional holatga xos ta’sirlanishlar yuz beradi. Yaxshi dam olishdan keyin u holat ko‘pchilikda o‘tib ketadi, ba’zilarda esa kasb kasalliklariga va ishlab chiqarish bilan bog‘liq boshqa kasalliklarga aylanib ketishi mumkin;

– **oltinchi kategoriya** – o‘ta ko‘ngilsiz, noqulay (kritik) mehnat sharoitlarida bajariladigan ishlar natijasida odam organizmida patologik ta’sirlanishlar tez rivojlanadi, organizmda og‘ir buzilishlar yuz beradi.

Amaliy jihatdan ishlarni og‘irligi, zo‘riqish, zararligi va xavfliligi jihatidan kategoriyalarga bo‘lish turli mehnat jarayonlarini solishtirish, mehnat sharoiti holatini baholash, kerakli va yetarli darajadagi sog‘lamlashtirish ishlarini aniqlash va belgilash, zararli moddalarning va omillarning eng yuqori yo‘l qo‘yiladigan konsentratsiya va chegaralarini aniqlash, qo‘shimcha pul to‘lash va boshqa ishlarni amalga oshirish uchun qilinadi.

1.1 – jadval Ish kategoriyalarining energiya sarfi bo‘yicha tasnifi

Ish turlari	Ishlarning ta’rifi	Energiya sarfi, J/s
1	2	3
Yengil-Ia	O‘tirib bajariladigan va kuch talab etilmaydigan ishlar	139 gacha
Yengil-Ib	O‘tirib, turib yoki yurib bajariladigan, ozroq jismoniy kuch talab qilinadigan ishlar	140-174

1.1 – jadval davomi

1	2	3
O‘rtacha og‘irlikdagi- IIa	Yurib, tik turgan yoki o‘girgan holda yengil (1 kg gacha) buyumlarni surish va ozroq jismoniy faollik talab qiladigan ishlar	175-232
O‘rtacha og‘irlikdagi-IIb	Turib, yurib, kichikroq (10 kg gacha) buyumlarni tashib bajariladigan, ma’lum miqdorda jismoniy faollik talab qiladigan ishlar	233-290
Og‘ir-III	Doimo og‘ir yuklarni ko‘tarish, tashish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan, katta jismoniy kuch talab qiladigan ishlar	290 dan oshiq

Xavfsiz va sog‘lom mehnat sharoitlarini yaratishning asosiy yo‘nalishlari va uslublari

Ishlab chiqarishda zararsiz va xavfsiz mehnat sharoitlarini yaratish uchun quyidagilarni bajarish lozim: texnologiyani, ish tartibini va uslubini to‘g‘ri tanlash;

ishlab chiqarish vositalaridan foydalanishni to‘g‘ri bajarish; qulay ish sharoitlarini yaratish; xom ashyolarni, yarim mahsulotlarni to‘g‘ri tanlash; ish o‘rinlarini tashkil qilishni va jihozlashni to‘g‘ri bajarish; himoya vositalaridan oqilona foydalanish; xavfsizlik talablariga amal qilish; kasbiy tanlov o‘tkazish va ishchilarni o‘qitish; me’yoriy-texnik va texnologik hujjatlarga xavfsizlik talablarini kiritish va boshqa.

Texnologik jarayonlar atrof muhitni zararli chiqindilar, moddalar bilan ifloslantirmasligining chora tadbirlari o‘tkazilishi kerak.

Texnologik jarayonlar yong‘in va portlash xavfsizligi talablariga javob berishi kerak.

Texnologik jarayonlarni loyihalash, tashkil etish va o‘tkazishda xavfsizlik talablari oldindan nazarda tutilishi shart. Buning uchun ishlab chiqarishda zararli ta’sirlarning oldini olish, ishdagi operatsiya va jarayonlarni o‘zgartirish, ishlab chiqarishni avtomatlashtirish hamda unda masofadan turib boshqarishni qo‘llash,gipodinamiyaga e’tibor berish, ishni oqilona tashkil etish va shu bilan bir qatorda og‘ir mehnatni chegaralashni ham hisobga olish kerak.Shuningdek, ishlab chiqarishdagi xavfsizlik masalalari to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlarga, jarayonlarni boshqarish va nazorat qilish tizimiga, chiqindilarni zararlantirishga va chiqarib tashlashga, xavfli va zararli omillarni yuzaga keltiruvchi manbalarga alohida e’tibor qaratish kerak.Ishlab chiqarishda zararli va xavfli omillar mavjud bo‘lsa sog‘lom va xavfsiz mehnat sharoitlarini yaratish uchun quyidagilarni amalga oshirish ko‘zda tutiladi: texnologik jarayonlarni kompleks mexanizatsiyalashtirish va avtomatlashtirish; texnologik jarayonlarlarni masofadan boshqarish; guruhiy himoya qilish vositalarini qo‘llash; zararli va xavfli omillar yuzaga keladigan texnologik jarayon va operatsiyalarni shunday omillar yuzaga kelmaydigan yoki kam jadallikda yuzaga keladigan texnologik jarayon va operatsiyalar bilan almashtirish; uskunalarni germetizatsiyalash; ishlovchilarda charchash, monoton va gipodinamiya holatlarini oldini olish uchun ratsional ishlash va dam olish tartibini o‘rnatish; mehnat og‘irligini chegaralash; texnologik jarayonlarda yuzaga keluvchi xavfli va zararli omillardan muhofaza qiluvchi va ishlab chiqarish uskunalarini avariyaviy holatlarda o‘chiruvchi texnik, nazorat qilish va boshqarish tizimini joriy qilish; zararli va xavfli omillarni yuzaga keltiruvchi ishlab chiqarish chiqindilarini o‘z vaqtida bartaraf etish va zararsizlantirish

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TECHNOLOGY AND PROBLEMS OF RENDERING ECONOMIC TERMS ADAPTED FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK IN GENERAL AND SECTORAL DICTIONARIES

Abstract: *in this article, the need to learn the language due to the economy creates the need for the emergence of new terms, the sources of the formation of new economic terms, the scope of their general use, the rules for adding new terms to the dictionary, the shortcomings of this system and their It is reported that there is a need to study a number of issues, such as identifying ways to eliminate them.*

Keywords*: Terminosis, terminography, neologism, word acquisition, product exchange.*

To date, explanatory dictionaries have been created twice, showing the large vocabulary of the Uzbek language, the literary standards of the language, and the state of use of the Uzbek language (in part). "An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" created in 1981 consists of two volumes. In contrast to this dictionary, the 5-volume OTIL, published in a more complete and edited form, is undoubtedly an invaluable resource for the Uzbek language for a wide audience of users. These dictionaries are valuable material not only for language users, but also for linguistics. Because the creation of such a large lexicographic resource in Uzbek lexicography is a unique achievement in lexicology and it can be said that it has started a new stage in the field [1].

It is worth noting that these (2-volume and 5-volume) dictionaries reflect a large part of the Uzbek language of the time when they were created. Along with phrases and expressions, the terms related to different areas of life are included in the dictionary.

Successes achieved in the field of practical lexicography in Uzbekistan have created a number of scientific works devoted to highlighting the rich experience and shortcomings of bilingual dictionaries in solving specific lexicographical issues. Undoubtedly, they were of great importance for explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language.

Economy, like other fields, is one of the most important areas in human life. The various changes occurring over time will definitely be reflected in the economy. Expression of these changes in general explanatory dictionaries related to various fields is of particular importance in the development of society.

From the beginning of the 19th century, the Uzbek language gradually gave way to the Russian language. All documents are kept in Russian, and the new terms that are in circulation are adopted. This situation gradually weakened the Uzbek

scientific language, and subsequently led to the complete withdrawal of Uzbek terms from many areas of the economy. At the same time, the leading directions of the economy: accounting-finance, econometrics, management, marketing, logistics and international economic relations are convenient and different from the previous explanatory dictionaries, the terms existing in the old Uzbek language taking into account the wealth of synonyms of economic terms from the works of the founders of the Uzbek language, Alisher Navoi, Mahmud Kashgari, etc. there is a need to develop an explanatory dictionary that will take a special place on the shelf [2].

In the period of current socio-economic and scientific-technical fundamental changes, unique concepts are emerging. That is, during the high-level scientific and technical revolution, new subjects and concepts began to appear in all fields of production, science and technology. In particular, new terms are appearing in Uzbek economic dictionaries. It should be noted that this terminological system has not been able to find its full expression due to the lack of attention paid to the economic terms coming from the English and Russian languages.

In the present conditions, a new way of thinking is being used in all aspects of social life. In particular, such an approach has fully covered social sciences, because its consequences are related to human life in society, future development, and the world surrounding it. That is why social relations are promoted in the first place in the relations between people, nations and states. The situation in this field has completely changed in our republic. Foreign economic relations have further developed. A wide path to economic relations with many countries of the world has been opened. These factors caused new economic terms to appear in the Uzbek language. Therefore, at the current stage of the development of science and technology, it is important to study economic terms from an economic point of view. In particular, there is a need to study a number of issues, such as the sources of the formation of new economic terms, the scope of their general application, the shortcomings of this system and the ways to eliminate them. It also includes the collection and systematization of the economic terms used in the current Uzbek language[3].

In fact, although they serve to fully express the content of new economic terms, which have been increasing in quantity in recent years, it is rather inconvenient to use them in practice and remember them. It should be noted that almost all scientists who have dealt with the issue of terms have tried to give their definition. Because every industry and industry has a term that is used within that industry, industry, to be more precise, people who have a certain profession or specialty often use the specific terms of this or that industry. works. This forms the speech of the owner of the profession, creates conditions for the culture of mutual speech and communication. For example, in the written or oral speech of economists, it is natural to use terms that are used only in a narrow circle, such as product exchange (commodity turnover), small ownership, allocation of funds, rent. It is self-evident that such terms are not used in the speech of a professional far away from economics. At the same time, there are a number of economic terms that are

used equally in the speech of almost all speakers of a certain language. For example, market, goods, trade, trade, money, buyer, marketer, seller, etc. are among them.

It should also be said that there is a huge difference between economic terms that have been traditionally preserved in the language since ancient times and modern economic terms. While the quantity of old economic terms is quite limited, the terms related to the field of economy are incomparably richer due to the increasing need for economic terms in the current new era, that is, in the conditions of the market economy.

Terms related to the economy, recognizing the humanity of man, first encountered the concept of "economy". In other words, every person who thought about the future of his life first of all thought about finding something and taking care of it, how to use it, saving - researching and acting on this basis. In fact, it is known to everyone that the basis of the economy is the solution of this issue. Let's take such a simple fact. First of all, instead of thinking about the well-being of his life, a person works tirelessly, worries about the future, the appearance of his children, raising them and making them comfortable, and finally, his connects labor results with the market, etc. [4].

It was at this time that concepts such as "economy" and "economy" began to form in people's minds, and all these were the first buds of "economy", which has become a science today.

Gradually, as the society began to develop, new laws were discovered in the economy, as in other areas. The way to start studying the economy was opened, in the end, the real economy, which formed the basis of our life in the present period, was realized.

Such factors led to the decision of the specific terminological system of the economy. So, the economic terminology has gone through several stages until it reached its current state. Economic terminology has gone through three qualitatively different historical stages.

In fact, since the economy is as big as sports and art, we think that it is appropriate to express the common field in general dictionaries with words that reflect the general field. There is no uniformity in giving the meaning of words as terms. For example, iqt.pometa, representing the economic term, is given from the first to the fourth place. Also, ml. and buxg. Conditional abbreviations are also given in different order. pometasi - "relating to accounting, calculation" is given as an abbreviation of the Russian word as an alternative to calculation in Uzbek [3].

In addition, although the explanatory dictionary is active as an economic term, terms such as act, treasury, liquidity, macroeconomics, microeconomics, black market, joint venture, subsidy, cryptocurrency are not present in it.

Also, in the general annotated dictionary, as we noted above, there are no terminological explanations of words with a term meaning in the field of economy. In terms of translation, there are problems with the automatic translation of economic terms such as ribo, penya and muzorab through translator programs.

We believe that the comparison with the English language will give many theoretical and practical results in improving the explanations of the terms related

to the economic field, giving conditional signs that serve to express them, and improving the explanations based on the requirements and needs of the Uzbek language. In particular, taking into account that economy is an important field, the need for valuable research on the elimination of problems related to the translation of economic terms in English and Uzbek is increasing.

Used literature:

1.Grigorov V.B. "How to work with a scientific article." Moscow, "Higher School", 1991. 186 p.
2. Demidova A.K., Smirnov E.A. "Russian commercial correspondence". Moscow, "Russian language", 1993.
3. O`zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning 2017 April 20 PQ-2909-sonli “Oliy ta`lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to`g`risida”gi qarori
4. Bloomfield L. Language. – M.: Progress, 1968. – 608 p.

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RESEARCH ON THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF MIDDLE SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY TEACHERS BASED ON CORE LITERACY

Abstract: *The professional development of middle school geography teachers is the core and key to the implementation of geography core literacy. It clarifies the main problems existing in the professional development of middle school geography teachers, constructs a competence system for the professional development of middle school geography teachers based on core literacy, and proposes strategies for the professional development and promotion of middle school geography teachers based on core literacy, so as to provide a new path for the professional development of middle school geography teachers.*

Key words: *core literacy; Middle school geography; Teacher professional development; Development community*

The International Charter on Geographical Education states that, in the context of the various global challenges facing humanity, geographical education remains the most important way to foster geographical literacy among citizens. With the continuous deepening of the new geography curriculum reform in China's basic education, the core quality system of geography is clearly proposed in the middle school geography curriculum standards, including man-land coordination, regional cognition, comprehensive thinking and geographical practice. Core literacy in geography has emerged as a new direction in the development of geography education and teaching in the new era, which places higher demands on the professional development of secondary geography teachers. As direct participants in geography education and leaders of geography teaching activities, the continuous improvement of geography teachers' professional development ability has a significant impact on the quality of geography teaching [1-4].

Teacher professional development is the improvement of teacher education teaching theory level and the continuous optimization of teacher education practice [5], which is comprehensively manifested in the ability to combine theory and practice, teaching reflection ability and innovation ability. Strengthening the professional development of teachers is an important guarantee to fully carry out the fundamental tasks of fostering morality and educating people, implementing the strategy of rejuvenating the country through science and education, and building a high-quality education system. This is an important foundation and basic premise for effectively raising the educational level of teachers and promoting the overall

development of students. Clarify the basic theory of the professional development of middle school geography teachers based on core literacy, correctly identify the main problems existing in the professional development of middle school geography teachers, build the professional development ability system of middle school geography teachers based on the subject core literacy, and put forward the professional development and promotion strategy of middle school geography teachers. It plays an important role in promoting improved teacher education practices, improved teacher quality, and overall student development.

1. Problems with professional development of secondary geography teachers

1.1 Lack of deep understanding of the connotations of geographic core literacy

Teachers generally have a low understanding of the connotations of core literacy in geography, and pay insufficient attention to basic education reforms. Teachers can realize from a theoretical level that the formation of core literacy in geography has an important impact on the future development of students, but they fail to implement core literacy in geography in the actual teaching process.

1.2 Lack of innovation in the application of teaching methods and teaching design

Middle school geography teachers organize instruction mainly using classroom teaching and group collaborative discussions, and the application of teaching methods, the selection of teaching resources, and the design of instructional processes are not innovative. Geography core literacy needs to be designed and implemented through innovative teaching activities that allow students to deeply understand and internalize.

1.3 Lack of reflective consciousness and ability to reflect in teaching

Middle school geography teachers mainly reflect on the teaching process from the teacher's perspective in conjunction with the teaching objectives of the curriculum, but neglect to reflect on the design of teaching links from the student's perspective. At the same time, they also lack a comprehensive reflection on the three-dimensional objective, ignore the student's discipline status and fail to fully explore the student's potential.

1.4 Formalization of teacher professional development related training

Professional training for geography teachers is mainly carried out in various forms, such as network training, centralized training and school-based training. However, various related teacher training programs generally focus on theoretical teaching, lack practical training, lack relevant evaluation and evaluation mechanisms, and the training process is merely formal, which seriously hinders the professional development of teachers.

1.5 Weak theoretical and practical capacity for practical teaching of geography

Geography teachers in middle schools attach more importance to theoretical teaching and neglect practical teaching of geography, lack in-depth exploration of geographical problems in life, and have not yet formed practical education teaching concepts such as geography that learning is useful to life and geography that

learning is useful to lifelong development. Therefore, the practical teaching and mentoring capacity of geography teachers in middle schools needs to be improved.

2. Construction of a professional development competency system for secondary geography teachers based on core literacy

The professional development competence system of middle school geography teachers based on core literacy includes: Middle school geography teaching design ability, teaching evaluation ability, teaching reflection ability, teaching innovation ability, teaching implementation ability, communication and cooperation ability, the ability to control the geography teaching process, the ability to draw and use maps, the ability to draw and design prints and geographical charts, good language expression ability, the ability to use and make geographical visual teaching AIDS, guide students in geography Ability of practical activities, teaching and research ability, ability of applying geography education theory, ability of optimizing and applying geography teaching methods, ability of analyzing and organizing geography teaching materials, ability of evaluating geography learning, ability of using geographic information, ability of flexibly using geographic multimedia technology, ability of developing and managing geography curriculum resources.

3. Strategies for professional development and promotion of middle school geography teachers based on core literacy

3.1 Strengthening the integration of vocational education and training for geography teachers

Actively promote the integration of vocational education and training, effectively link basic training, quality training and skill training, and enhance teaching reflection ability and lifelong learning awareness. To better accommodate the transition from student to teacher, higher normal colleges need to strengthen the training and cultivation of geography teaching skills by increasing the proportion of practical courses. Schools should fully meet the various training needs of geography teachers, enhance their professional development capabilities and update the teaching concepts, teaching methods and teaching skills of middle school geography teachers in a timely manner.

3.2 Improving the structure of knowledge and improving geographical literacy

Pay attention to the accumulation of professional knowledge of geography, build a perfect knowledge system of geography, deeply explore the deep integration of geography and other disciplines, establish a three-dimensional knowledge network, and realize the reconstruction of geographical cognitive structure. Focus not only on the horizontal connections and intersections of knowledge, but also on its vertical deepening and unfolding. An in-depth analysis of the internal knowledge structure of geography not only extends the depth and breadth of the knowledge network, but also gives full play to the coordination of disciplines and broadens the breadth of the knowledge network system.

3.3 The Importance of Attaching Reflexive Practice to the Teaching of Geography in Middle schools

The dynamic relationship between pedagogical geographical practice and pedagogical reflection has been proposed to enhance the pedagogical capacity of geographical practice. In middle school geography teaching, teaching assessment and teaching reflection have been intensively carried out, and a professional geography teaching reflection framework has been developed for teaching practice-teaching reflection and re-teaching practice. The dynamic model of pedagogical practice and pedagogical reflection was constructed to promote objective, rational, and comprehensive understanding of pedagogical issues by geography teachers, thus continuously promoting the development of pedagogical reflection among geography teachers and the professional development of geography teachers in middle schools.

3.4 Construct a developmental evaluation mechanism for geography teachers.

The purpose of constructing a scientific and comprehensive developmental evaluation mechanism for geography teachers is to provide teachers with feedback and information consultation on teaching, help teachers reflect on and summarize the strengths and weaknesses in teaching, analyze the root causes of problems and deficiencies, and explore measures and ways to overcome defects and maintain advantages. Objective evaluation results, improvement recommendations and professional development goals are provided to teachers to promote their professional quality, so that they can continuously improve their teaching practices and enhance their professional development.

3.5 Building a Professional Development Community for Geography Teachers

To build a community of learning and practice for secondary geography teachers, to strengthen their sense of collaboration, and to realize the sharing of teaching resources and teaching experiences through all forms of communication and collaboration, to learn and progress together. To build a good community environment for professional development and form a win-win cooperation culture among geography teachers, geography cooperative teaching strengthens the cooperation and development among teachers from the main teaching links such as lesson preparation and class, forms a stable teaching team, and promotes the professional development of teachers.

Acknowledgment:

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INNOVATION ACTIVITY - AS A PRIORITY VALUE IN THE CONTEXT OF INNOVATION PROCESSES

Abstract. *This article considers the factors of development of innovative readiness of teachers taking into account the construction of the innovation process as the basis of innovation and its main features.*

Key words. *Innovation, teacher, education, activity, method.*

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INNOVATSION FAOLIYAT- INNOVATSION JARAYONLAR DOIRASIDA USTUVOR QIYMAT SIFATIDA

Annotasiya. *Ushbu maqolada innovatsion faoliyatning asosi sifatida innovatsion jarayonni qurish va uning asosiy xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda o‘qituvchilarning innovatsion faoliyatga tayyorligini rivojlantirish omillari ko‘rib chiqiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar. *Innovatsiya, o‘qituvchi, ta’lim, faoliyat, metod.*

Hozirgi vaqtda ta’limdagi innovatsiyalar ta’lim evolyutsiyasi uchun istiqbolli bo‘lgan va ta’limning barcha shakllari va usullarini rivojlantirishga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadigan turli tashabbuslar va innovatsiyalar asosida yuzaga keladigan muhim va tizimli ravishda o‘zini o‘zi tashkil etuvchi innovatsiyalardir.

Zamonaviy ta’limni rivojlantirish bilan bog‘liq holda “Innovatsion faoliyat” kontseptsiyasini ta’lim xizmatlari sifatini, raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga qaratilgan ta’lim mazmuni va o‘quv jarayonining tashkiliy-texnologik asoslarini maqsadli o‘zgartirish sifatida ko‘rish mumkin. Talabalarning har tomonlama shaxsiy va kasbiy rivojlanishini ta’minlash bevosita innovatsion faoliyat bilan ham bog‘liq[34].

Ta’lim sohasidagi innovatsion jarayonlar qoidalarga muvofiq uchta asosiy jihat - ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, psixologik-pedagogik va tashkiliy boshqaruv bilan bog‘liq holda ko‘rib chiqiladi. Ushbu jihatlar mazmunidan innovatsion jarayonlarning paydo bo‘lishi uchun umumiy shartlar olinadi. Shunga asoslanib, innovatsion jarayonlarni stixiyali va ongli ravishda boshqarish mumkin. Innovatsiyalarni joriy

[34] Vituxanova Yu.S., I.Yu.Lysenkova . Ta'limdagi innovatsiyalar. Talabalar faniga oid savollar. 5-son, (45) may, 2020 yil.

etish, birinchi navbatda, tabiiy va sun’iy o‘zgarishlarni boshqarish funksiyasidir. Demak, ta’lim sohasidagi innovatsion jarayon ta’limdagi o‘zgarishlarni boshqarish jarayonidir.

Innovatsion jarayon, innovatsion faoliyatdan tashqari, uni amalga oshirish uchun ko‘plab shart-sharoitlarni, shu jumladan faoliyat subektlarini qamrab oladi.

Innovatsion faoliyat subyekti – ta’lim organlari va ta’lim muassasalarida innovatsiyalar kiritish jarayonida ishtirok etgan shaxslar (direktor, ularning o‘rinbosari, o‘qituvchilar, olimlar, talabalar, ota-onalar, homiylar, metodistlar, maslahatchilar, ekspertlar).

Ta’lim muassasalarida innovatsion faoliyatning maqsadga muvofiqligi va tashkil etilishi innovatsion jarayonning faol tuzilishini oqilona tashkil etish orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Bu holat har bir aniq harakatning tuzilishini ta’minlaydi. Innovatsion jarayonning faol tuzilishi motivlar - maqsad - vazifa - shakl, usul - natija kabi tarkibiy qismlarni o‘z ichiga oladi[35].

Motiv - innovatsion faoliyat subyekti ehtiyojlarining to‘liqligini amalga oshirish va shakllantirishdan oldin paydo bo‘ladigan innovatsiyalarni yaratish va ularni amaliy faoliyat jarayonida o‘zlashtirish uchun subyektning ehtiyojlari va manfaatlarini anglatuvchi sabab, turtki beruvchi kuch. innovatsion faoliyat subyektining talablarini qondirish.

Innovatsiyaning maqsadi, birinchidan, kutilgan natijaga erishish vaqtini aniqlashdir. Ikkinchidan, uni ma’lum vaqt ichida egallash imkoniyati, uchinchidan, predmetning maqsadga erishishga yo‘naltirilganligi, to‘rtinchidan, innovatsiyaning o‘quv jarayonining innovatsion qismini o‘zgartirishga yo‘naltirilganligi, bu esa o‘quv jarayonini taqqoslash imkonini beradi, ya’ni kutilgan natijalar bilan erishiladi.

Innovatsion faoliyatning vazifasi oldingi qismning pozitsiyasini va uni o‘zgartirishga qaratilgan innovatsion ta’lim yo‘nalishining yangi modelini aks ettirishdan iborat bo‘lib, bu kutilgan natijaga erishish imkonini beradi.

Innovatsion faoliyat shakli bu jarayon subyektlarining maqsadiga erishish uchun faoliyat strukturasini o‘zaro muvofiqlashtirishni, innovatsion faoliyat usuli esa o‘z maqsadiga erishishda ma’lum bir aniq tizimning faoliyatini tartibga solishni anglatadi.

Yangilanishdagi aniq o‘zgarishlarni aks ettiruvchi innovatsion faoliyat natijasi erishilgan natijalarni baholashda uchta guruh mezonlari bo‘yicha qo‘llaniladi: 1) sifat mezonlari; 2) samaradorlik mezonlari; 3) motivatsiya mezonlari.

Innovatsion faoliyatning tarkibiy qismlari sifatida aks ettirilgan motiv - maqsad - vazifa - shakl - usul - natija kabi tarkibiy qismlarni tahlil qilish asosida biz ushbu tushunchaga quyidagi ta’rifni berishimiz mumkin: V.I. Slobadchikov , “Innovatsion faoliyat yangi ijtimoiy talablarning an’anaviy me’yorlarga mos kelishi

[35] Xomeriki O.G. Umumta’lim maktablarida innovatsion jarayonlarni tizimli boshqarish: Diss . ... Fanlar nomzodi . -M., 1996. -271 s.

yoki yangi paydo bo‘lgan normalarning to‘qnashuvi”[36] natijasida yuzaga keladigan murakkab muammolarni hal qilishga qaratilgan faoliyat emas.

Innovatsion faoliyat nazariya va amaliyotning muhim qismi bo‘lib, ijtimoiy-madaniy obyektlarning sifatlarini oshirishga qaratilgan ijtimoiy subyektlarning tizimli harakati, muayyan sohalardagi muammolarni hal qilish uchun motivatsion tayyorgarlikning ustunligidir. O‘qituvchining innovatsion faoliyatining asosiy masalasi o‘quv jarayonini samarali tashkil etishdir.

Innovatsion faoliyatni uzluksiz yangilash asosida ish olib borar ekan, u uzoq vaqt davomida shakllanadi va takomillashtiriladi.

O‘qituvchining innovatsion faoliyatining xususiyatlarini o‘rganuvchi ilmiy o‘qituvchilarning fikrlariga asoslanib, biz quyidagilarni taxmin qilishimiz mumkin.

Innovatsion faoliyatning asosiy xususiyatlari:

ijodiy faoliyat falsafasining ustunligiga intilish;

pedagogik tadqiqot usullarini egallash;

eksperimental ishlarni rejalashtirish va amalga oshirishni bilish;

tadqiqot va o‘quv tajribalaridan foydalanish qobiliyati;

hamkasblar bilan hamkorlik qilish;

uslubiy yordam ko‘rsatish qobiliyati bilan fikr almashish;

qarama-qarshiliklarning oldini olish va bartaraf etish;

innovatsiyalarni qidiring va ularni o‘zingizning sharoitingizga moslang.

Tadqiqotchi M.Jumaniyazovning fikricha, o‘qituvchilarni innovatsion faoliyatga tayyorlash muammolarini hal etish jamiyatdagi innovatsion jarayonlarning o‘sib borayotgan dinamikasi natijasida yuzaga keladi. Uning tahlili nafaqat fan va texnika erishgan zamonaviy yutuqlardan foydalanishni, balki izlanish, yaratish, moslashtirish, innovatsiyalarni qo‘llash va olingan natijalarni ikki marta tekshirish kabi jarayonlarni ham qamrab oladi.

Innovatsion faoliyatning tuzilishi bilan tanishgan olimlardan biri V.A.Slastenin uni quyidagi tuzilmada taqdim etadi: “Innovatsion faoliyatning tuzilishi - bu ijodiy yondashuv, ijodiy faoliyat, innovatsiyalarni joriy etishga texnologik va uslubiy tayyorgarlik, yangicha fikrlash, usul, muloqot madaniyati. Innovatsion faoliyat darajalari: reproduktiv, evristik, ijodiy bo‘lishi mumkin[37].

Innovatsion faoliyat davrida yangilik va o‘zgarishlar to‘liq ma’noda ta’lim jarayoniga kiritiladi. Shuning uchun ta’lim tizimidagi pedagogik jarayonga innovatsiyalarni joriy etish to‘rt darajada amalga oshiriladi:

1) Tahlil asosida muammoni aniqlang.

2) Ko‘zda tutilgan ta’lim tizimini loyihalash.

3) O‘zgarishlar va yangiliklarni rejalashtirish.

4) O‘zgarishlarni amalga oshirish.

Innovatsion jarayonga tayyorgarlik ko‘rishdan maqsad o‘z ustida mustaqil ishlash orqali ko‘nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish, o‘qituvchilarning yangilikka intilishi, pedagogik texnologiyalar, interfaol usullardan foydalanish, auditoriya va

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[37] Slastenin V.A., Podimova L.S. Pedagogika - innovatsion faoliyat . - M.: Ustoz, 1997.-221 b.

darsdan tashqari mashg‘ulotlarda mashg‘ulotlar olib borish malakasini oshirishdan iborat.

Ilmiy tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirish, ishlanmalarni yaratish, eksperimental sinovlar yoki yangi takomillashtirilgan mahsulot. Uning pragmatik xususiyati shundaki, u g‘oyalar sohasida ham, alohida subyektning harakati sohasida ham amalga oshirilmaydi, lekin bu faoliyatni amalga oshirish tajribasi hamma uchun ochiq bo‘lgandagina chinakam innovatsion foaliyat bo‘ladi.

Ta’limdagi innovatsion jarayonlarning mohiyatini tushunishda pedagogikaning ikkita eng muhim muammosi – ilg‘or pedagogik tajribani o‘rganish, umumlashtirish va tarqatish muammosi va psixologiya-pedagogika fanining yutuqlarini amaliyotga joriy etish muammosi mavjud[38].

Innovatsion faoliyat mazmunining mohiyati shuni anglatadiki, yangi texnologiyalarning amaliy shakllanishi bo‘lib, uning natijasi innovatsiya sifatida paydo bo‘ladigan ixtiro - loyiha, loyiha - texnologiyani o‘zgartirishga qaratilgan faoliyatdir.

Innovatsion faoliyatdagi ilmiy g‘oyalar akademik bilimlar mantig‘iga ko‘ra yaratilmaydi, balki rivojlanish jarayonini o‘zgartirishni qo‘llab-quvvatlash natijasida amaliy aks ettirishni rivojlantiradi.

“Innovatsion faoliyat o‘qituvchining o‘z faoliyatidan noroziligidan kelib chiqadi”. Bu o‘qituvchi tomonidan sodir bo‘ladi. Birovning muammosini hal qilish, ba’zi to‘siqlarga duch keladi va uni muvaffaqiyatli hal qilish istagiga asoslanadi[39]. Innovatsion faoliyat yangi g‘oyalarni izlashdan boshlanadi. Ta’lim jarayonlarining yechimlari va murakkab masalalariga e’tibor qaratilganligi sababli innovatsion pedagogika o‘qituvchidan yangicha yondashuvlarni talab qiladi.

O‘qituvchining innovatsion faoliyatini tahlil qilishda turli xil yondashuvlar mavjud. Masalan, A.Nikolskayaning so‘zlariga ko‘ra, faoliyatni yangilash darajalarda, ya’ni tayyorgarlik, rejalashtirish va amalga oshirish darajalarida amalga oshiriladi[40].

O‘qituvchini innovatsion faoliyatga tayyorlashda bir qancha to‘siqlar mavjud. Ulardan birinchisi, o‘qituvchining odatdagi faoliyati chegarasidan tashqariga chiqishi va uning murakkabligi, ya’ni o‘qituvchining ijodiy yondashuvlarining yo‘qligi bo‘lsa, har qanday yangilik insonda doimo qo‘rquv va xavotir uyg‘otishining yana bir sababidir.

A.M.Xonning ta’kidlashicha o‘qituvchilar o‘rtasida innovatsion faoliyatni shakllantirishda duch keladigan ikki xil psixologik to‘siqlarni mavjud: kognitiv psixologik to‘siqlar va muntazam ravishda paydo bo‘ladigan to‘siqlar. Kognitiv psixologik to‘siqlar, agar ular harakatsiz xatti-harakatlar bo‘lsa va yangilanishlarni his qilmasa, muntazam ravishda paydo bo‘ladigan to‘siqlar tashabbuskorlarni

[38] Abbosov F.F. Ta'lim sohasidagi innovatsiyalar. Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimida innovatsiyalar jurnali . 2021. 174-bet.
[39] Juraev R. X. , Ibrohimov X. VA . Pedagog jamoalash innovatsion faoliati . Hulk tallimi jurnallar - 2004. - 2-son. - B.4-8.
[40] Nikolskaya O.L. Innovatsion texnologiyalarni o'zlashtirishda o'qituvchilarning psixologik va didaktik qiyinchiliklari . Va J. Pedagogika. - M., 2005. - 6-son. - B.31-36.

qo‘llab-quvvatlamaslik, boshqaruvga ishonchsizlik, yangilanishlarga ishonchsizlik va odatda innovatsiyalarni kiritganlarga qarshi kurash shaklida namoyon bo‘ladi[41].

Vaqt intensiv ravishda o‘zgarganda, u bilan birga ta’lim sohasi ham o‘zgaradi va o‘qituvchidan o‘z faoliyatini o‘zgartirishni talab qiladi. Bugungi kunda o‘qituvchining asosiy vazifasi nafaqat ta’lim berish, balki boshqaruv yondashuvidan iborat bo‘lib, undan ta’lim jarayonini to‘g‘ri tashkil etish va boshqarishni talab qiladi.

Innovatsion faoliyat o‘qituvchining barcha muvaffaqiyatlarini belgilaydigan asosiy faoliyat bo‘lib, shaxslarning kasbiy, uslubiy mahoratini sifat jihatidan qayta qurishni anglatadi.

M.T.Jumaniyazovaning fikricha, innovatsion faoliyatga tayyorgarlikni uch bosqichda tahlil qilish tavsiya etiladi:

1. O‘qituvchi faoliyatida yangiliklarni qo‘llashdan oldin o‘qituvchi faoliyatini tahlil qilish.

2. Innovatsion faoliyatning faol shakllanish davrini tahlil qiling.

3. Pedagogik jarayonga yangilanishlar kiritilgandan keyin faoliyatni tahlil qiling.

Shunday qilib, ta’lim o‘z mohiyatiga ko‘ra allaqachon yangilikdir. O‘qituvchining innovatsion faoliyatini tahlil qilib, uning shakllanish darajasini quyidagicha aniqlash mumkin:

birinchi daraja - tayyor uslubiy tavsiflar aniq ko‘chiriladi;

mavjud tizimga ba’zi yangi modifikatsiyalar va usullar kiritiladi;

uchinchi daraja - yangi g‘oyani amalga oshirishning mazmuni, usuli va shakli to‘liq ishlab chiqilgan;

to‘rtinchi daraja – o‘qituvchi o‘z ta’lim va tarbiya konsepsiyasini ishlab chiqadi.

O‘qituvchi innovatsion faoliyatni shakllantirishda birinchi darajali quyidagi funksiyalarni bajarishi mumkin:

o‘qituvchilik faoliyatida ijodiy yo‘nalishni shakllantirish;

pedagogik jarayonda subyekt va subyekt o‘rtasidagi hamkorlikni amalga oshirish;

o‘qituvchilik kasbini rivojlantirish va unga qiziqishni oshirish;

manfaatlarning keng doirasini yaratish, pedagogik muloqotning shaffofligini ta’minlash;

“Men va g‘oyalar” ijodiy fikrlash yo‘nalishini rivojlantirish;

pedagogik muammolarni hal qilishga ijodiy yondashish, tahliliy qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirish;

ijodiy ish texnologiyasini shakllantirish.

Bu jarayonda ular shaxsni rivojlantirish bo‘yicha treninglar, muammoli ta’lim texnologiyasi, faol ta’lim usullaridan foydalanish, innovatsiyalarni joriy etish jarayonlari bilan yaqindan tanishishlari kerak. Birinchi bosqichning asosiy mohiyati

[41] Hurmatli A.M. Maktab amaliyotiga innovatsiyalarni kiritishdagi psixologik to'siqlar va ularni bartaraf etishning ba'zi usullari . - Olma-Ota, 1990. - 167 b ..

o‘z faoliyatini tahlil qilish, umumiy psixologik-pedagogik bilimlarni egallash ko‘nikmalari va malakalarini shakllantirishdir.

O‘qituvchining innovatsion faoliyatini shakllantirishning ikkinchi bosqichida quyidagi funksiyalarni bajarish kerak:

pedagogik faoliyatni ijodiy rivojlantirish;

axloqiy va madaniy bilimlarni oshirish;

pedagogik yangilanishlarni o‘zlashtirish ehtiyojlarini shakllantirish;

pedagogik aks ettirishni rivojlantirish;

faoliyatning yangi turi sifatida innovatsion axborot fondini shakllantirish.

Ushbu vazifalarni amalga oshirishga tayyorgarlik ko‘rish jarayonida pedagogika kollejlari o‘qituvchilari ta’limni rivojlantirish texnologiyalari bilan tanishadilar, o‘z-o‘zini anglash, muammoli ta’lim, shaxsni texnologiyaga yo‘naltirilgan ta’limdan foydalanish, ta’limni takomillashtirish bo‘yicha mashg‘ulotlarni tashkil etadilar. Mualliflik tushunchalari, o‘qitish usullarini tanlashga o‘rgatish, pedagogik texnika va texnologiya bo‘yicha mashg‘ulotlardan foydalanish, mustaqil ishlashdan iborat.

Innovatsion faoliyatni shakllantirishning uchinchi va to‘rtinchi bosqichlarida quyidagi funksiyalarni bajarish kerak:

pedagogik faoliyat va umuman pedagogik muloqot texnologiyasini yangilash;

texnologiyani innovatsion faoliyatga tayinlash.

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ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ПРЕДЛОГА В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена сопоставлению грамматических особенностей предлогов в русском языке. Основное внимание уделяется рассмотрению пространственных значений предлога «по» в русском языке и способы их передачи на узбекский язык. В данной статье основное внимание сосредоточено на пространственных значениях предлога «по» в русском языке.

Ключевые слова: предлог, пространственное значение, русский язык, персидский язык.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A PREPOSITION IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Abstract: The article is devoted to the comparison of grammatical features of prepositions in Russian and Uzbek languages. The main attention is paid to the consideration of spatial meanings of the preposition "no" in Russian and the ways of their transfer into Uzbek. In this article, the main attention is focused on the spatial meanings of the preposition "no" in Russian.

Key words: preposition, spatial meaning, Russian language, Persian language.

В русском языке предлог — это служебная часть речи, осуществляющая подчинительную связь между членами словосочетаний и предложений: Домой ребята возвращались по берегу реки.- Болалар дарё кирғоғи бўйлаб уйга қайтишаётганди. В русском языке «предлоги по значению сопоставимы с падежными окончаниями, поэтому выступают с ними в едином комплексе, образуя целостную предложно-падежную конструкцию» [5, с. 348].

В русском языке по образованию все предлоги делятся на первичные и вторичные. В русском языке вторичные предлоги, т. е. предлоги, образованные из других частей речи, гораздо больше многочисленны, чем предлоги первичные. Все они не многозначны. Вторичные предлоги делятся на предлоги отыменные (ввиду, в качестве, во имя), наречные (близ, сверх, после) и отглагольные (включая, исключая и др.).

В языке по структуре выделяются предлоги простые и составные. К простым предлогам относятся все те предлоги, состоящие из одного слова.

К составным предлогам относятся те предлоги, которые состоят из двух или трех слов. Вопрос о терминологическом обозначении компонентов семантической структуры русских предлогов является объектом дискуссионным [6,с.428]. Некоторые ученые считают, что предлоги выражают только грамматические значения. По мнению других лингвистов (О. С. Ахманова, А. И. Смирницкий, В. В. Виноградов и др.), у предлогов наряду с грамматическими есть и лексические значения.

Данный вопрос в лингвистике является актуальным. В некоторых работах говорится, что у предлога есть лексическое значение.

Пространственное отношение - «это отношение, которые связывают две субстанции - локализуемый объект - пространство, предмет, лицо, представляемые как ориентир, относительно которого характеризуется локализуемый объект. Локализуемым объектом может быть предмет, лицо, событие, явление и т. п». [1, с. 236]. Несмотря на то, что пространственные отношения являются общими для всех языков мира, в действительности средства и способы их выражения в разных языках существенно отличаются. В данной работе рассматриваются пространственные значения предлога «по» в русском языке и способы их передачи на персидский язык.

Предлог «по» в русском языке является простым, непроизводным, т. е. первообразным и употребляется с дательным, винительным и предложным падежами. «Многозначный предлог «по» передает разные значения в зависимости от условий употребления, т. е. от характера пространственных отношений и характера, типа локума. Однако во всех случаях присутствует компонент «рапространенность, множественность» [1, с. 248]. Нужно отметить, что при переводе предложно-падежных конструкций «контекст и стили речи играют чрезвычайно важную роль» [7, с. 42].

Выделим следующие значения данного предлога:

1.Предлог по+ дат. падеж указывает на предмет, на поверхности или в переделах которого располагается кто-либо, что-либо. В данных конструкциях обычно употребляются глаголы с приставкой раз- (рас-): разбрасывать, раскладывать и др., а также глаголы «положения в пространстве»: висеть, лежать, стоять и глаголы типа: расти, цвести, встречаться» [9, с. 184]. Конструкция по + дат. п. с данным значением обычно обозначает множественность лиц или предметов, заключенных в одном пространстве. В русском языке конструкция «по + дат. падеж», обозначающая пространство, в переделах которого располагаются лица или предметы, может быть заменена конструкциями «в (на) + пред. падеж» со значением местонахождения» [9, с. 184].

2. Предлог по + дат. падеж указывает на предмет, вдоль которого располагается кто-либо, что-либо. В этом значении форма по + д.п. является синонимичной формой вдоль + р.п. в значении места. «Форма по + д.п. выражает значение несопространственности только с ограниченным кругом имен — стена, забор, улица, дорога, река» [2, с. 246].

3. Предлог по+ дат. падеж указывает на предмет, по поверхности которого происходит движение. По воде плыли ветки, обломанные бурей, и всякий мусор. Тем не менее ездить по снегу надо очень осторожно.

4. Предлог по + дат. падеж обозначает пространство, в пределах которого происходит движение. В этих конструкциях обычно употребляются глаголы разнонаправленного движения: бегать, ходить, водить и др., а также глаголы перемещения: путешествовать, гастролировать, гулять и т. п. Мы долго гуляли по берегу реки. Весь день мы бродили по лесу.

В русском языке конструкция по + дат. падеж с данным значением может быть заменена конструкциями в (на) + предл. падеж со значением местонахождения. [9, с. 186]. Дети бегали по лесу.- Дети бегали в лесу.- Как видно из примеров носитель языка одинаково понимают эти два предложения. Обе эти конструкции переводятся одним и тем же предлогом.

5. Предлог по + дат.падеж используется для обозначения пути. Путь перемещения - типа маршрут, путь; слова, называющие сооруженные или естественные пути сообщения (дорога, мост, шоссе, лестница, река, пролив); сооружения для транспортировки (водопровод, конвейер, газопровод) [1,с. 255].

При таком значении обычно употребляются однонаправленные глаголы движения без приставок, как идти, бежать ехать и др.; глаголы движения с приставками про-, по-, вы-: проходить, проезжать, пойти, поехать, а также глаголы перемещения: возвращаться, двигаться, подниматься и т. д. [9,с.188].

6. Предлог по + дат. падеж указывает на место знакомства. «При указании на место, где произошло знакомство, или на область общих интересов предлог по + д.п. имеет определительное значение, и в словосочетании всегда стоит после главного слова» [3,с.38].

7. Предлог по + эту сторону указывает на расположение объекта относительно передней стороны. Конструкция по + эту сторону описывает пространственную ситуацию с точки зрения наблюдателя. Объект находится с ближайшей к наблюдателю стороны [1,с.264].

8. Предлог по + ту сторону (другую сторону) указывает на расположение объекта относительно задней стороны. Данные конструкции используются, когда положение объекта определяется с позиции наблюдателя. В составе конструкции обычно входят имена протяженных локумов, в том числе и вертикальных. [1,с.266].

9. Предлог по + бокам употребляется при выражении положения по отношению к двум сторонам. По бокам шоссе высились жилые дома.

Таким образом, можно сказать, что русский предлог «по» в современном русском языке выражает разные пространственные значения. В русском языке в некоторых случаях конструкции по + д.п. можно заменить другими предложно-падежными конструкциями.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕТОДОЛОГИИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО МЕХАНИЗМА ЭКОНОМИКИ ЗОЛОТОДОБЫВАЮЩЕЙ ОТРАСЛИ

Аннотация. *В данной статье освещены эффективность и перспективы совершенствования методологии организационно-экономического механизма экономики золотодобывающей отрасли.*

Ключевые слова: *золотые прииски, промышленные предприятия, механизмы.*

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IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY

Abstract. *This article highlights the effectiveness and prospects for improving the methodology of the organizational and economic mechanism of the gold mining industry.*

Keywords: *gold mines, industrial enterprises, mechanisms.*

За последние годы принят ряд решений по стратегическому развитию этой отрасли, реализуются соответствующие проекты. В частности, Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 17 января 2019 года «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию деятельности предприятий горно-металлургической сети» № Постановление № PQ-5159 о мерах, Постановление № ВМ. -498 Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 5 августа 2021 года «О мерах по реализации стратегии долгосрочного развития геологической, горно-металлургической и медеперерабатывающей промышленности», Постановление ВМ-474 Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 5 августа 2021 года. Постановление Министра Республики Узбекистан от 25 августа 2022 года «О мерах по реализации долгосрочной стратегии развития геологической, горно-металлургической и медеперерабатывающей промышленности» поддерживает развитие отрасли по всем направлениям.

Золотодобывающая промышленность Узбекистана имеет давнюю историю. Золото и серебро, производимое на комбинате, имеет знак качества Лондонской биржи драгоценных металлов и статус «Передового поставщика». Кроме того, международная рейтинговая организация «Fitch

Ratings» США присвоила совместному предприятию рейтинг «BB», а кредитно-рейтинговое агентство «S&P Global Ratings» присвоило ему рейтинг «V+», что означает, что АО «Алмалык ХМК» признана «стабильной» организацией. Столь высокий показатель качества способствует повышению инвестиционной привлекательности комбината.
АО «Алмалык ХМК» считается одной из самых высоких организаций по инвестиционной привлекательности в нашей стране.

АО «Алмалык ХМК» считается одним из социально-экономических, финансовых и политических предприятий страны. В соответствии с решением Президента Республики Узбекистан от 30 декабря 2021 года «Об утверждении инвестиционной программы Республики Узбекистан на 2022-2026 годы и внедрении новых подходов и механизмов управления инвестиционными проектами» Номер был поставлен перед ним. АО «Алмалык ХМК» принято 3 инвестиционных проекта. Его стоимость составляет 5158,8 миллиона долларов США, из них 2712,5 миллиона. Сумма долларов США составляет 217,1 миллиона долларов США за счет собственных средств. долларов США из Бюджетного фонда Республики Узбекистан, 24,7 млн.долларов США. кредиты коммерческих банков и 2204,5 млн. долларов США. Доллар США формировался за счет прямых иностранных кредитов.

В организационно-экономической концепции предполагается, что разделение блока планирования на 6 функциональных направлений даст положительные результаты в стратегической деятельности каждого механизма. В связи с этим при планировании управления основным фондом учитываются планирование деятельности производства, техническое оснащение его, повышение квалификации и цепочка деятельности рабочих на квалификационной волне, планирование производственного оборудования, фонда его износа и обновления. Он воплощает в себе наиболее необходимый комплекс планов стратегического управления и активации механизма. Также в целях дальнейшего совершенствования организационно-экономической концепции предусмотрено планирование управления финансами и торговлей, планирование управления складом и закупками, планирование оперативного управления для повышения готовности к любой ситуации в неотложных ситуациях.

Известно, что каждый производственный процесс требует стимулирования, независимо от того, находится ли он в отрицательном или положительном состоянии. В отрицательном случае ожидается, что он переведет производственный процесс в положительное состояние, а в положительном – послужит дальнейшей стабилизации организации. Соответственно, расширение стимулирования материальной и духовной деятельности проявляется как главный рычаг организационно-экономического механизма на предприятии. Ее целевая направленность связана с цепочкой планирования управления трудовыми ресурсами, тем самым повышая возможность воздействия на активную трудовую деятельность работников.

Обеспечение производства постоянными современными и передовыми технологиями неразрывно связано с основным блоком планирования управления фондом, а его структурная значимость охватывает эту цепочку планирования. Помимо необходимых технологий производственной деятельности при планировании основного фонда, наполнении условий производства и эргономики с привлечением инновационных приемов-технологий приносит результаты для всех элементов управленческого звена.

Внедрение стратегии, направленной на укрепление предприятия, в активизации организационно-экономического механизма предприятия обеспечивает выполнение намеченной цели. соответственно, на основе применения стратегии «Андеррайтинг» к предприятию предусматривается, что инвесторы, кредиторы и инвесторы будут реализовывать меры по снижению финансового риска в случае возникновения риска. Существует большое количество организаций и инвесторов, заинтересованных в АО «Олмалик ХМК» в мировом масштабе, и считается, что оно имеет все преимущества в продвижении стратегии «Андеррайтинг» при установлении и укреплении сотрудничества с ними. Показателями компании являются инвестиции в основной капитал, и для компаний, которые хотят инвестировать, строгое соблюдение этого требования заключается в успехе его достижения за счет фактора снижения риска в повышении конкурентоспособности. Такое стратегическое управление также важно для предотвращения стремления инвесторов к краткосрочному сотрудничеству. Применение данной стратегии требует от инвесторов предприятия уделить должное внимание обеспечению прозрачности конкурентной среды и стать конкурентоспособным предприятием. Это считается одним из альтернативных вариантов повышения финансовой независимости предприятия и борьбы с проблемными. ситуации со стороны банков, кредиторов, инвесторов, и его главной особенностью является прочное положение предприятия на рынке, характеризующее нахождение под защитой и опекой всех, кто владеет.

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ГОРОД КАК КУЛЬТУРНЫЙ ЛАНДШАФТ

Аннотация. *Культурный ландшафт в определенном смысле воплощает только антропогенный и антропогенный мир. Животный и растительный мир, обитающий в городском культурном ландшафте, рассматривается в определенном смысле как ресурс.*

Ключевые слова*: человек, ландшафт, флора, фауна, сад, огород, дорога, агроценоз.*

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THE CITY AS A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Abstract. *The cultural landscape in a certain sense embodies only the anthropogenic and anthropogenic world. The animal and plant world inhabiting the urban cultural landscape is considered in a certain sense as a resource.*

Key words: *man, landscape, flora, fauna, garden, vegetable garden, road, agrocenosis.*

Появление элементов культурного ландшафта приводит к тому, что некоторые виды диких животных покидают эти земли, а другие проникают туда. В настоящее время мест, не тронутых человечеством, становится все меньше. С этой точки зрения важно изучение формирования фауны культурных ландшафтов. В настоящее время почти все ландшафты на Земле находятся под прямым или косвенным влиянием деятельности человека [1].

Культурный ландшафт в определенном смысле воплощает только антропогенный и антропогенный мир. Первичным или первоначальным обликом этого мира являются деревни и территории, находящиеся под их влиянием, с другой стороны, города, которые теперь называются урбанизированной средой. Животный и растительный мир, обитающий в городском культурном ландшафте, рассматривается в определенном смысле как ресурс. Там флора и особенно фауна будут уникальными. Даже в шахаде развиваются особые синатропные виды животных, что позволяет городской

фауне адаптироваться к формированию под масштабами антропогенного воздействия.

Культурный ландшафт – это часть природы, присвоенная человечеством для собственной выгоды. Изменение культурного ландшафта характеризуется противоречиями между развитием природы и изменениями, вносимыми в нее человеком. Культурный ландшафт имеет также характеристику продуктивности, которая зависит от природных особенностей ландшафта и меняющейся деятельности человека [3].

Оно предполагает создание комфортных условий жизни человека в культурном ландшафте, организацию рационального использования природных территорий. Важно изучить структуру, состав, элементы культурного ландшафта, формирование в нем флоры и фауны.

Отправным элементом культурного ландшафта является одинокая дорога. Сначала животные в дикой природе ходят туда и обратно к водоему, чтобы напиться воды. В результате постоянного прохождения по этому пути появится одинокая тропа. Люди начнут пользоваться этой дорогой, и со временем эта дорога начнет расширяться. К этому времени люди захватят придорожную землю и превратят ее в пашню.

В начале этого поля и на обочине дороги оно сначала будет превращено в хижину, затем в хижину и постоянное место жительства. Многие такие дома образуют деревни. Дома в деревне индивидуально окружены соломенными стенами. Дорогу постепенно расширяют, засыпают камнем, и тогда она приобретает нынешний вид. Возникновение и формирование культурного ландшафта происходило в двух разных направлениях.

1. Освоение заповедников и серых земель, земледелие.
2. Одомашнивание животных, животноводство.

Культурный ландшафт – это место, где человек создает желаемую и выгодную ему среду путем изменения природной среды. Например, пустыни превращаются в оазисы, а леса в луга за счет осушения воды. Залежи полезных ископаемых, добываемые из-под земли, также являются элементами культурного ландшафта. Культурный ландшафт – один из самых молодых ландшафтов нашей планеты. Его возрастом считается время, когда человечество сделало шаг к передаче своего суверенитета над природой. Жизнь первых людей прошла в постоянной борьбе с природой. С тех пор как человек начал выращивать растения, приручать диких животных, охотиться на них и строить из деревьев свои простые естественные среды обитания, он естественным образом стал доминировать над природными процессами. Этот переходный период объясняется появлением настоящего человека (Homo sapiens) 30-50 тысяч лет назад. В настоящее время у нас нет возможности наблюдать ранние ландшафты растительного и животного мира, что позволяет предположить, что люди были сильно видоизменяющимся видом. Культурный ландшафт очень сложен и всегда образует экологические основы растений, животных и дикой природы без искусственной среды. Он представляет собой измененное состояние пустынь и лугов, то есть полей,

усадеб и плантаций с разнообразной культурной растительностью. Хотя это естественный лес, люди строят сады, рощи и аллеи по своему желанию. Скалы и скалы – это разнообразные естественные вертикальные элементы природного ландшафта. В культурном ландшафте его заменяют высотные здания и постройки. В культурном ландшафте естественные водоемы озера и реки чередуются с водохранилищами, каналами, прудами.

В настоящее время выделяются следующие элементы культурного ландшафта:

- здания – строительство;
- сады и огороды;
- посевные поля, агроценозы;
- искусственные водоемы, пруды, водоемы;
- дорога, бордюры, фонари и другие.

Каждый из них можно рассматривать как отдельный биотоп. Но в культурном ландшафте есть элементы, которые биотопом назвать нельзя. Примерами являются дороги, асфальт, освещение и свалки мусора.

Наша страна очень богата флорой и фауной. Они являются важной частью природного богатства нашей страны. Растения, растущие в природе в диком виде, широко используются в области фармацевтики, продуктов питания и парфюмерии. Из представителей животного мира получают ценную для народного хозяйства продукцию - мясо, рыбную продукцию, кожу, мех, шерсть и т. д.

Позвоночные животные, особенно птицы, уничтожают различных вредителей и приносят большую пользу лесному и сельскому хозяйству, здоровью человека и животноводству.

За последние десятилетия в результате активизации природопользования многие виды животных в Узбекистане подверглись сильному антропогенному влиянию, их ареалы и численность сократились, а некоторые полностью исчезли. Особенно в большом количестве находятся крупные виды млекопитающих и птиц, имеющие большое практическое значение как объекты охоты, а также ограниченно распространенные и малоустойчивые к внешним воздействиям эндемичные виды экосистем, безжалостно эксплуатируемые человеком. Опасность. Многие виды животных в настоящее время находятся в состоянии постоянного сокращения. Причиной всего этого является эксплуатация территорий в хозяйственных целях, загрязнение окружающей среды, нецелевое использование биологических ресурсов, а также создание новых культурных ландшафтов. Поэтому важно изучать возникновение культурных ландшафтов и их влияние на окружающую среду.

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РОЛЬ НУМИЗМАТИЧЕСКИХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ В ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИСТОРИИ НАРОДОВ РЕГИОНА ЮЖНОГО ПРИАРАЛЬЯ

***Аннотация**: В данной статье рассматривается роль нумизматических источников в изучении истории народов Южного Аральского залива. Во многом благодаря исследованиям С.П.Толстова, основателя Хорезмской археолого-этнографической экспедиции, хорошо проведены исследования монет, найденных в археологических районах. В статье отмечается значение нумизматических источников, среди которых ряд научных новаций был привнесен в науку в результате исследований ученых-археологов.*

***Ключевые слова**: нумизматика, Южные острова, племя, титул, хронология, марки, правители, династия.*

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THE ROLE OF NUMISMATIC SOURCES IN THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTHERN ARAL SEA REGION

***Annatation:** This article examines the role of numismatic sources in studying the history of the peoples of the Southern Aral Bay. Largely due to the research of S.P. Tolstov, the founder of the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition, the studies of coins found in archaeological areas have been well conducted. The article notes the importance of numismatic sources, among which a number of scientific innovations were brought into science as a result of research by archaeologists.*

***Key words:** numismatics, Southern Aral, tribe, title, chronology, stamps, rulers, dynasty.*

Южный Приаралья известно с древности с богатой историей и уникальной культурой занимает особое место в истории народов Центральной Азии. Наряду с письменными и археологическими данными, в изучении истории народов Южного архипелага важное значение имеют и нумизматические данные. С 30-х годов XX века и до наших дней в результате масштабных полевых исследований, проведенных в бассейнах Южного Приаралья и Нижней Сырдарьи, наряду с археологическими находками, было найдено и оглашено научному сообществу множество нумизматических материалов.

Нумизматические данные являются первичными научными источниками, дающими информацию о социально-экономической жизни, монетно-денежной системе и политических процессах народов Южного Приаралья в древности и средневековье. В результате исследований, проведенных Хорезмской археолого-этнографической экспедицией под руководством С.П. Толстова в Южно-Аральском комплексе, были созданы условия для изучения древних государственных структур, социально-экономических и политических процессов, взаимоотношений с кочевым племенами, проблем торговли. В связи с этим большое значение имеют нумизматические данные, собранные в ходе этой экспедиции.

Один из участников Хорезмской археолого-этнографической экспедиции - Б. И. Вайнберг, много лет проводивший археологические исследования, изучал монеты до исламского и раннего исламского периода Хорезмского оазиса. В частности, когда появились первые монеты в Хорезмском оазисе, изображения и штампы на монетах, виды монет, происхождение первой династии хорезмшахов, правителей и их титулы в африканский период, а также вопросы, связанные с хронологией монет. чеканки рассматривались [1, С. 9-91]. Также Опираясь на нумизматические данные, Б.И.Вайнберг акцентирует внимание на культурно-политических связях Хорезма с соседними государствами Парфией, Кушанами, Сасанидами и Эфталийцами на юге. Особо примечательно, что исследователь рассмотрел вопрос о монетах, принадлежащих 22 правителям афригидской династии Хорезма и их хронологии, которые перечислены в «Реликвиях древних народов» Абу Райхана Беруни.

После распада Кушанского государства в начале средневековья в Хорезме произошли важные политические процессы. В результате урегулирования феодальных отношений по Южному Аральскому заливу усилится миграция тюркских племен, широко распространившихся в Средней Азии.

В этот период в Хорезме утвердилась новая династия. Исторические записи на сегодняшний день показывают, что эта династия, которая влияла на страну при Африг I, называлась Афригиды.

Монеты, принадлежавшие правителю Вазамару, были найдены в археологических памятниках Южно-Аральского района. В последующие годы В нумизматических исследованиях Е.В.Ртвеладзе выдвигались научные предположения, что правителем этой династии был Вазамар, а не Африг, и выпускал монеты от своего имени [2, С. 94-100].

При изучении истории денежного обращения и монет Хорезмского оазиса в средние века Важны заслуги Г.А.Федорова-Давидова [5, С. 239-246, 6, С. 179-224]. В частности, он провел плодотворные исследования монет Хорезма периода Золотой Орды. Монетно-денежные реформы и политические изменения произошли в Хорезме после монгольского нашествия на Южные Аральском. Это исследователь, который подчеркивал, что монеты имеют большое значение как нумизматический источник в

изучении подобных исторических процессов, политических изменений, монетно-денежной системы. в Хорезме в XII-XIV вв. примечательно, что он рассматривал такие вопросы, как технология чеканки монет.

Во второй половине XI и начале XI века, при Ануштегинидах, Хорезмская область стала самым крупным и могущественным государством в Средней Азии. В этот период денежное обращение вышло на новый уровень, были проведены реформы, раскопавший археологические памятники этого периода. Под руководством Б.С.Сайпанова в течение многих лет велись исследования денежной системы и монет хорезмшахов Ануштегинского периода. В частности, на основе материалов, обнаруженных в ряде археологических памятников Южного Аральского моря, освещена политическая история Хорезма в XII-XIII веках, отношения Хорезма с Сельджукским государством и борьба за независимость [3, С. 103-122, 4, С. 102-112].

В целом нумизматические данные наряду с археологическими данными занимают особое место в изучении древней и средневековой истории народов Южного Аральского залива. В частности, при изучении политических процессов и определении факторов, повлиявших на экономику государства, монеты и деньги служат первичными данными.

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ТРАНСПОРТНОЕ СРЕДСТВО ДЛЯ ПОГРУЗКИ, РАЗГРУЗКИ И ПЕРЕВОЗКИ ХЛОПКОВЫХ МОДУЛЕЙ

Аннотация: *Модулеобразователь предназначен для приёмки хлопка-сырца собранного хлопкоуборочной машиной или ручного сбора и его обработки на полях технических, фермерских хозяйств путем образования малых бунтов –модулей непосредственно на месте его сборы.*

Ключевые слова: *хлопкосеяющые хозяйство, хлопкоубарошие машина, модулееобразователь, уплотнитель, тележка уплотнителя, заднее стенка, гидроцилиндры колес.*

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VEHICLE FOR LOADING, UNLOADING AND TRANSPORTING COTTON MODULES

Abstract: *The module-former is designed to receive raw cotton collected by a cotton-picking machine or hand-picked and to process it in the fields of technical and farming enterprises by forming small riots – modules directly at the place of its collection.*

Key words: *cotton-growing enterprise, cotton-picking machine, module-former, compactor, compactor trolley, rear wall, wheel hydraulic cylinders.*

Транспортировщик хлопковый предназначен для погрузки-разгрузки и транпортировки модуль – бунта хлопкового с полей фермерских и дехканских хозяйств к месту его дальнейшей переработки на хлопкоочистительные заводы. Данное оборудование осуществляет погрузку модуль – бунта на переоборудованную платформу тракторного прицепа 2ПТС-4-793 непосредственно места сбора хлопка и его разгрузки в пунктах его переработки. Это оборудование может быт использовано во всех хлопкосеющих вилоятах Республики Узбекистан и государств Центральной Азии. Оборудование состоит из рамы 1, корпуса 2, конвейера 3, корпуса 4,

барабана 5, катка 6, оси 7, кронштейна 8 и корпуса 9. Работа оборудования заключается в организации погрузки модуля бунта непосредственно в поле, его транспортировки и разгрузки на транспортер разрушителя модуля на хлопкоочистительных заводах. Оборудование агрегатируется тракторами кл. 9 и 14 кН. Управление работой оборудования в соответствии технологического процесса, осуществляется с помощью гидравлического 3-х золотникового распределителя непосредственно с кабины трактора.

В состав транспортировщика входят следующие основные части:

- сварная рама платформы, смонтированная на двух опорных пальцах и гидроподьемника тракторного прицепа 2ПТС-4-793;
- приводные цепные транспортеры, движущиеся по направляющим гнутым швеллерам рамы с втулочно - роликовой цепью шагом t = 38,1мм и со специальными сварными пластинами рельефными роликами;
- гидравлический привод транспортера с реверсивным гидравлическим мотором типа МГП – 160, имеющий следующие показатели:

частота вращения - n_{max} = 6.67 c^{-1} ,

крутящий момент - $M_{kr\,max}$ = 303 Нм;

- опорные цилиндрические металлические катки, способные удерживать платформу транспортировщика в рабочем положении – угол наклона ее к горизонту находится в пределах 12-14°. Сварная рама платформы предназначена для монтажа 12-ти цепных транспортеров с приводными звездочками, движущимся вдоль каркаса рамы, а также перемещения и установки модуля хлопка сырца для транспортировки ее к месту назначения. Приводные цепные транспортеры количестве 12 штук смонтированы на В раме платформы и движутся по опорным сменным пластинам в виде реек из текстолита или древесины хвойных пород, направляющим деталям сварной рамы (гнутый швеллер 200х50х5) и в целом, составляющий платформу, по которой перемещается модуль уплотненного хлопка-сырца. Они должны обеспечить надежную работу по перемещению модуля хлопка от поверхности земли до конца платформы.

Гидравлическая система - т.с. подача гидравлической энергии осуществляется от золотникового распределителя трактора ТТЗ-100 с показателем давления на входе в гидравлический мотор МГП 160 P_{nom} не менее 18,0 МПа. Опорные цилиндрические металлические катки должны надежно удерживать платформу транспортировщика в рабочем положении при погрузке и разгрузке хлопкового модуля. Рама является связывающим узлом оборудования, к которому монтируются остальные его части и состоит из каркаса привода конвейера 2, поперечины привода главной цепной передачи

1. Рама представляет собой сварную конструкцию, состоящую из стальных прокатных листовых, балочных и полосовых профилей. Рама предназначена для монтажа 12-ти цепных конвейеров транспортировки

модулей бунтов и одновременно служит платформой для перевозки хлопковых модулей с полей на хлопкоочистительные заводы.

Конвейер представляет собой сварную конструкцию, состоящую из цепи 2, лапок 1, которые непосредственно сварены к боковым пластинам цепи через каждые 3 шага этой цепи. Конвейер служит для перемещения модуля бунта по платформе при погрузке, а также для его разгрузки путем реверсирования движения конвейера с помощью гидравлического мотора привода. Корпус представляет сварную конструкцию из стальных профилей и служит для монтажа подшипниковых узлов цепного конвейера с нижней части и регулировки его натяжения. Каток представляет собой сварную конструкцию и предназначен для удержания платформы транспортировщика в наклонном положении при погрузке и разгрузки модулей бунтов хлопка. Наклон и подъем платформы транспортировщика до необходимого угла производится вокруг оси, закрепленной к раме оборудования.

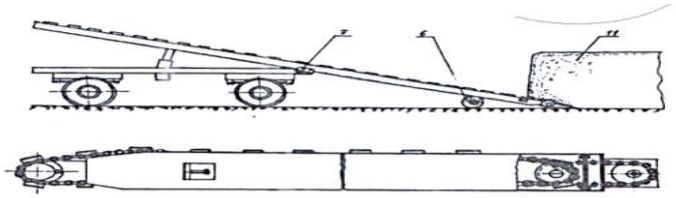
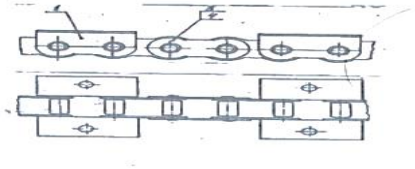
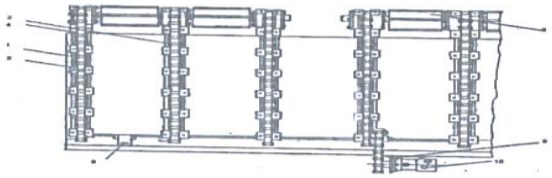


Рис.1. Транспортировщика хлопковый





Характеристика транспортного средства для погрузки – разгрузки и транспортировки модулей уплотненного хлопка приведена в таблице 1.

Таблица 1.

Характеристика транспортировщика и хлопкового модуля

Наименование показателей	**Единица измерения**	**Величина**
Производительность погрузки и разгрузки модуля Скорость движения транспортировщика	тонна/час км/час	8,2 ...9,3 25...30
Габаритные размеры: длина высота (в транспортном положении ширина) Конструктивная масса	мм кг	7100±100 3200±100 2400+50 640±10
Гарантийный срок службы	год	1

Срок службы	год	7
Общая потребляемая мощность	кВт	12,0
Энергетическое средство		Трактор ТТ3-80
Плотность хлопка	кг/м³	180..190
Масса хлопка в модуле	кг	3200...3400

В таблице приведены основные значения показателей транспортного средства при погрузке и разгрузке хлопковых модулей

Таблица 2.

№	Наименование показателей	Единица измерения	Значения показателей
1	Продолжительность погрузки одного хлопкового модуля	мин.	4,3…5,1
2	Продолжительность разгрузки одного хлопкового модуля	мин.	4,7…5,5
3	Потребляемая мощность транспортировщика при погрузке и разгрузке	кВт	6,0

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МАШИНА ДЛЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ МОДУЛЯ ХЛОПКА ТИПА «МУЛЬТИЛИФТ»

Аннотация*: Модулеобразователь предназначен для приёмки хлопка-сырца, собранного хлопкоуборочной машиной или ручного сбора и его обработки на полях технических, фермерских хозяйств путем образования малых бунтов – модулей непосредственно на месте его сборы. Агрегатируется колесным трактором класса 14кН. При выгрузке хлопка в каркас модуле образователя, уплотнительное устройства уплотняет хлопок по вешу замкнутому параметру каркаса.*

Ключевые слова*: хлопкосеяющее хозяйство, хлопкоуборочная машина, модулеобразователь, уплотнитель, тележка уплотнителя, заднее стенка, гидроцилиндры колес.*

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MACHINE FOR FORMING COTTON MODULE OF THE "MULTILIFT" TYPE

Abstract: *The module-former is designed to receive raw cotton collected by a cotton-picking machine or manual collection and its processing in the fields of technical, farming enterprises by forming small riots - modules directly at the place of its collection. It is aggregated by a wheeled tractor of class 14 kN. When unloading cotton into the frame of the module-former, the compaction device compacts the cotton along the entire closed parameter of the frame.*

Keywords*: cotton-growing farm, cotton-picking machine, module-former, compactor, compactor trolley, rear wall, wheel hydraulic cylinders.*

Сельское хозяйство играет огромную роль в экономике страны, поэтому необходимо развитие этой отрасли. В настоящее время сельское хозяйство развивается по интенсивному пути, то есть с применением достижений

научно-технического прогресса. Одним из основных направлений в данной отрасли народного хозяйства является ее механизация.

В настоящее время в сельском хозяйстве основные полевые работы полностью механизированы. Однако по отдельным видам работ уровень механизации еще невысок, медленно снижаются затраты ручного труда. Особенно это касается отраслей овощеводства, свекловодства, хлопководства, кормопроизводства, животноводства (на небольших животноводческих фермах). Требуется наращивание выпуска разных машин и оборудования не только для земледелия и животноводства, но и для предприятий перерабатывающего комплекса, арендаторов, кооператоров, личных подсобных хозяйств, фермеров, улучшение качества и надежности технических средств, повышение уровня их технического обслуживания и ремонта, тем более это необходимо в связи с тем, что в последние годы наблюдается уменьшение количества основных видов техники в сельском хозяйстве

По результатам аналитических исследований и анализа технологии и машин, используемых в передовых странах, разработана проектно конструкторская документация на машину для формирования малых бунтов - модулей фермерских и дехканских хозяйств.

Модулеобразователь хлопковый предназначен для приемки хлопка-сырца, собранного хлопкоуборочной машиной или ручного сбора и его обработки на полях дехканских и фермерских хозяйств путем образования малых бунтов – модулей различных сортов непосредственно на месте его сбора.

Модулеобразователь состоит из следующих основных частей: прицепного устройства к трактору 1, гидравлического мотора 2, маслопроводов 3,14, резервуара для масла 4, лестницы 5, ведущих и ведомых приводов 6,7, задней дверцы 8, пневматических колес 9, уплотнителя 11, тележки уплотнителя 12, гидроцилиндров опорных колес 15 (Рис.1). Модулеобразователь агрегатируется колесным трактором класса 14 кН с частотой вращения ВОМ n=1000 об/мин.

Работа машины заключается в образовании модуля бунта при сборе хлопка непосредственно на поле или хирманах. Хлопкоуборочная машина с заполненным бункером подъезжает к модулеобразователю и разгружает хлопок в каркас, затем оператором модулеобразователя включается в работу уплотнительное устройство, которое уплотняет хлопок по всему замкнутому периметру каркаса. Каркас является связывающим узлом оборудования к которому монтируются остальные его части и представляет собой сварную конструкцию из прокатных профилей. Задняя стенка, выполненная шарнирной, служит для прохождения модуля бунта после завершения его формирования и транспортировки модулеобразователя на другое место.

Колесный ход предназначен для транспортировки модуле-образователя, после того как корпус с помощью двух гидравлических цилиндров приподнимается от поверхности поля для формирования следующего модуля.

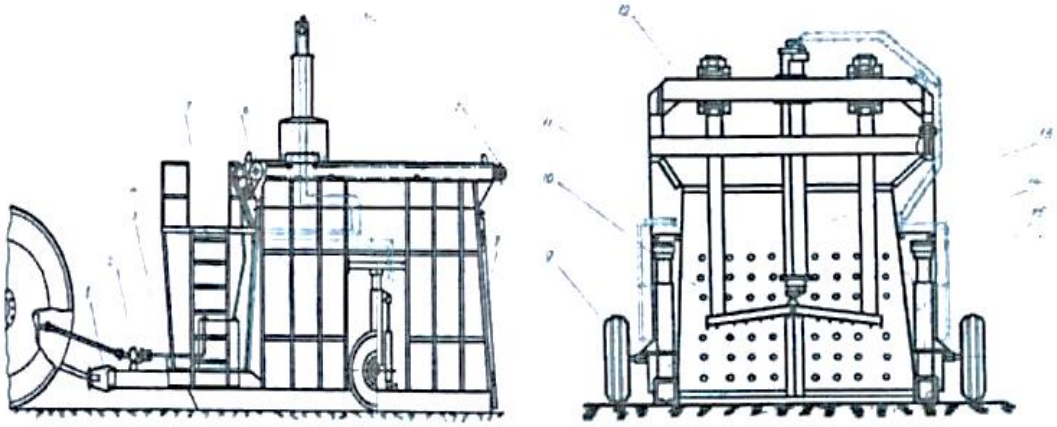

Рис.1. Модулеобразователь хлопковый

1-прицепное устройство; 2-гидравлический мотор; 3,14,-маслоопроводы; 4-резервуар для масла; 5-лестница платформы; 6,7-ведущийи ведомый приводы; 8-дверца (задняя стенка); 9-колеса; 10-модуль хлопка; 11-уплотнитель; 12-тележка уплотнителя; 13-гидроцилиндр уплотнителя; 15- гидроцилиндры колес.

Характеристика разработанного модулеобразователя и формированного хлопкового модуля приведена в таблице.

1-таблица

Характеристика модулеобразователя и хлопкового модуля

Наименование показателей	**Единица измерения**	**Величина**
Производительность	тонна/час	4,1…5,0
Размеры модулеобразователя: длина высота (в транспортном положении) ширина	мм	6320±100 3280±50 3500±50
Конструктивная масса	кг	1600±50
Гарантийный срок службы	год	1
Срок службы	Год	7
Общая потребляемая мощность	кВт	18,1
Энергетическое средство		Трактор ТТ3-80
Плотность хлопка	кг/м^3	180…190
Масса хлопка в модуле	кг	3200…3400

Использованные источники:

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ШПИНДЕЛЛАР ЯШИЛЛАНИШИНИ КАМАЙТИРИШ ВА ИШЛАШ БАРҚАРОРЛИГИНИ КЎТАРИШ

Аннотация: *Пахта териш машинасининг шпинделлар яшилланиши таъсири туфайл унинг агротехник кўрсаткичлари пасаяди ва тозалангандан сўнг тикланади, бу эса иш унумдорлигига салбий таъсир кўрсатади. Поликарбонат билан қопланган шпинделлар билан пахта терилганда пахта толасини ўриш, тишларнинг яшилланиши ва ейилиши кузатилмади.*

Калит сўзлар: *Пахта толаси, шпиндел, яшиланиш, пўлат, поликарбонат, ейилиш, шпиндел тиши.*

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REDUCE SPINDLE GREENING AND IMPROVE OPERATING STABILITY

Abstract: *Spindle greening of the cotton picker reduces its agrotechnical performance and recovers after cleaning, which has a negative effect on productivity. When cotton was picked with polycarbonate-coated spindles, there was no fiber picking, greening of the teeth, and no warping.*

Key words*: Cotton fiber, spindle, greening, steel, polycarbonate, bending, spindle tooth.*

Пахта териш машинасининг унумдор ишлашига шпинделлар яшилланишининг таъсири бўйича қатор илмий-тадқиқот, лойиҳа-конструкторлик ташкилотлар шуғулланган. Тадқиқотлар натижасида вертикал шпинделли пахта териш машиналарининг агротехник кўрсаткичлари иш давомида ёмонлашиб, шпинделлар обдон тозалангандан сўнг тикланади. Шпинделларни тозалаш учун тўхташлар машинанинг иш унумдорлигига салбий таъсир кўрсатади.

Машинанинг пахта териш давомида шпинделларни тозалашнинг оптимал сони ва вақти бўйича “ВМКВ-Agromash” томонидан ўтказилган тадқиқотларда икки ва тўрт қаторли пахта териш машиналарининг 55, 75, 90% кўк барглари тўкилган пахта даласида агротехник кўрсаткичлари аниқланди [1, 2]. Тадқиқот натижалари асосида ғўзадаги яшил барглар миқдори ошиши билан машинанинг ишлаш вақти ва пахтани териб олиш қобилияти пасайиши аниқланди. Агар ғўзадаги яшил баргларнинг тўкилганлиги 50% бўлса, машинанинг уч соат иш вақтида бункерга тушган пахтанинг миқдори 82,8% дан 65% гача камаяди.

А.Каримов [3] аниқлашича шпиндел юзасига ёпишган кўк масса машинанинг пахта териш миқдори ва терилган майдони бир бирига боғлиқлигини аниқланган.

Шунингдек, муаллиф томонидан шпиндел тишининг баландлиги ўсиши билан унинг яшилланиши камайиши ва кўк массанинг миқдори шпинделнинг пастки қисмида кўпроқ бўлиши аниқланди.

Шундай қилиб, ҳозирги кунда пахта далаларида ишлатилаётган териш машиналарининг агротехник кўрсаткичларининг пасайишига асосий сабаблардан бири шпинделларнинг яшилланиши ҳисобланади.

Бу муаммо фақат вертикал шпинделли пахта териш аппаратига тааллуқли бўлади, чунки ишчи аъзо – шпинделларни ғўза массасига нисбатан ҳаракатланиши туфайли юзага чиқади. Горизонтал шпинделли пахта териш аппаратида шпинделлар ғўза массасига ўз йўналиши бўйича таъсир қилади ва териш жараёнида ғўзага нисбатан айланма ҳолатдан бошқа ҳаракат бўлмайди. Шунинг билан бирга ғўза шохлари, барглар, кўсаклар шпинделга нисбатан қаттиқ кесилмаслиги туфайли яшилланиши кам бўлади. Бундан ташқари шпинделларнинг конструктив хусусиятлари (узунлиги нисбатан камлиги, конуссимон юзаси) шпинделларни доимий тозалаб туриш учун доимий намланиб турадиган резинадан тайёрланган мослама таклиф қилинди [4, 5, 6].

Вертикал шпинделли пахта териш аппаратида шпинделларнинг пахта ғўзасига нисбатан ҳаракати бўлакроқ бўлиб, шпиндел ғўзага ўз ўқига нисбатан перпендикуляр йўналишда санчилади, бундан ташқари ҳаракат ҳам қилади. Бунинг натижасида ғўза томонидан шпинделга катта миқдорда босим ҳосил қилинади, шунингдек ғўза элементлари ва шпинделнинг нисбий ишқаланиши ҳам ўсади, пировардида вертикал шпинделли пахта териш аппаратининг ишчи юзалари яшилланади.

Ҳозирги кунда шпинделлар яшилланишини камайтириш ва барқарор этишга бағишланган илмий тадқиқотлар қуйидаги йўналишлардан иборат:

1. Пахта териш машинасининг иш пайтида шпинделларни механик усулда тозалаш ускуналарини такомиллаштириш.

2. Яшилланишнинг олдини олиш учун шпинделларнинг янги конструкцияларини яратиш.

3. Шпинделлар яшилланишини бартараф этиш ёки олдини олиш учун технологик тадбирлар ва янги ҳимоя қопламалар турларини ишлаб чиқиш.

Қатор муаллифлар томонидан таклиф этилган турли хилдаги тозалагичлар ишлаш принципи ва тузилиши билан бир-биридан фарқ қилади [6, 7]. Буларнинг барчаси тозалагич элементларнинг шпинделга таъсир қилиш вақтини иложи борича кўпайтириш ҳисобига, уни яшил масса ва тола ўрамларидан тозалашга йўналтирилган.

Дала шароитида ўтказилган синовлар натижасида вал юзасига кардолента ўралган валикли тозалагич билан шпинделни кўк массадан тозалашда энг юқори кўрсаткичларга эришилади. Унинг афзаллиги шундан иборатки, иш жараёнида намлаткич керак эмас, камчилиги эса валикли

тозалагичнинг юзасига пахта толаси ўралиб, тозалагичнинг ишлаш қобилиятини пасайтиради.

Териш аппарати шпинделни яшилланишига қарши туриши нуқтаи назардан кўрилса, унинг геометрик тузилишида пахтани ажраткич орқали шпинделдан олишда бир неча жойлари назорат қилинмасдан қолади ва бу жойларда кўк масса йиғилади. Бундай жойларга биринчи навбатда тиш ости ва шпиндел долининг юзаси киради. Бундай ҳолатни бартараф этиш учун шпиндел тишининг ишчи қисми далага қаратилган (ёки тиш ости оралиғининг фронтал юзаси) ва пона шаклида бажарилган [8, 9]. Масаланинг бу ечими мантиқий тўғри бўлади, лекин бунда шпинделнинг тиш ости юзасини тайёрлаш учун анча ҳаражат кетади.

Шпиндел доласининг юзасини ажраткич шчуткалари билан назорат қилиш учун уларни барабаннинг радиусига тенг ёки тишлар орасидаги дола юзасини бир хил – шпиндел радиусидан кичик радиусда бажариш лозим. Шпинделнинг бундай конструкциялари кўк масса ёпишишини олдини олади, лекин тажрибалар уларга пахта ўралиши кўпайишини кўрсатди.

Ўралган лентали шпиндел бўйича тадқиқот ишлар натижаси машинанинг агротехник кўрсаткичларининг барқарорлигини таъминлади. Бу ерда шпинделнинг асосий ўзаги ва тишли тасманинг шундай геометрик шакли жорий этилди ва натижада яшилланишига ҳамда пахта толасини ўралишга қарши туришини таъминлади. Бу ишлар натижасида квадрат кесимли [10, 11] шпинделнинг ўзаги пахта толасини ўралишини олдини олди.

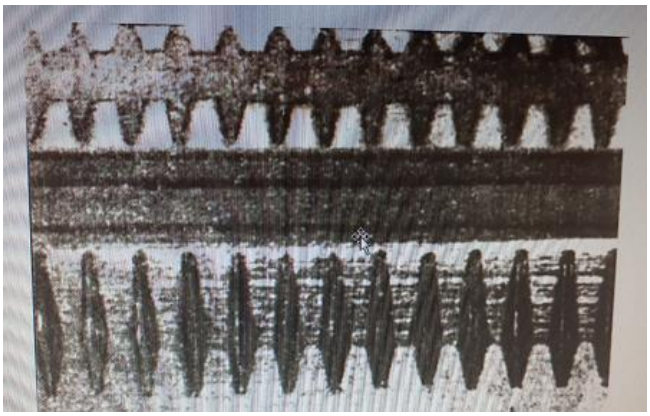
Шпинделларни прессформаларда тайёрлаш унинг ишчи юзасини ҳоҳлаган геометрияда бажариш имкониятини беради [12]. Пахта ғўзаси ширасини пластмасса юзасига ёпишқоқлиги металл юзасига нисбатан кам бўлганлиги туфайли уларда яшилланиш ҳамда ўралиши ҳам кам бўлади, бундай шпинделлар билан шудрингда ҳам пахта териш мумкин.

Поликапролактам, полиэтилен, поликарбонат ва полиуритендан тайёрланган ҳалқачалар металлдан тайёрланган квадрат кесимли ўзакга кийдирилади. Ҳалқачалардаги тишларнинг ўлчамлари серияда чиқарилган шпиндел тишларидан бироқ қалинроқ тайёрланган (1-расм).

1-расм. Қалин тишли пластмассадан тайёрланган шпиндел

Поликарбонат билан қопланган шпинделлар 20 га майдондаги 1- ва 2-терим пахтани тергандан кейин ҳам пахта толасини ўраш, тишларнинг яшилланиши ва ейилиши кузатилмади. Поликарбонат билан қопланган ва тишлар геометрияси серияда чиқарилган шпиндел тишларига яқин шпинделлар тайёрланди (2-расм) ва тажрибалар ўтказилди. Тажрибалар натижасида маълум бўлдики, поликарбонат билан қопланган шпинделларнинг кўрсаткичлари серияда тайёрланишларга нисбатан 3-5% паст бўлди.

Маълумки, шпинделнинг яшилланиш даражасига юзасининг сифати катта аҳамиятга эга. Шпиндел юзасини яшилланишга қарши туришга кафолат берадиган сифатли ҳолатни замонавий кимё ютуқларидан фойдаланиш мақсадга мувофиқдир. Ҳимояланувчи қопламалар сифатида қўлланиладиган турли таркибдаги материаллар кенг кўламдаги иш шароитида ишлаш имкониятига эгалиги, шпинделлар яшилланишини, сезиларли даражада камайтириш имкониятига эга.



2-расм. Поликарбонатдан тайёрланган шпиндел

Бунга эришиш учун керак бўлган технологик ва техник тадбирлар юқорида келтирилган икки хил шпинделлардан анча қулай, чунки бу ҳолатда аппарат ва шпиндел конструкцияси деярли ўзгармайди.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

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ПРОИЗВОДСТВО ВЫСОКОКАЧЕСТВЕННОГО ХЛОПКА-СЫРЦА ВНЕДРЕНИЕМ ЭКОЛОГИЧНЫХ, РЕСУРСОСБЕРЕГАЮЩИХ МЕХАНИЗИРОВАННЫЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ ОЖИДАЕМОГО МАЛОВОДЬЯ

Аннотация: *Повышение температуры воздуха приводит к уменьшению стоков рек Амударьи и Сырдарьи, которые на 80-85% удовлетворяют потребность орошаемых земель Республики в воде. По прогнозам международных экспортов к 2040 году температура на поверхности земли повысится на 1,5-2,0 градуса, что приведет к падению уровня вод рек Центральной Азии на 33,5%.*

Ключевые слова: *температура воздуха, водные потоки, потребность в воде, международные эксперты, чередование культур, мелиоративное состояние земель, доградация почвы, водная и ветровая эрозия.*

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PRODUCTION OF HIGH-QUALITY RAW COTTON BY INTRODUCING ECOLOGICAL, RESOURCE-SAVING MECHANIZED TECHNOLOGIES IN CONDITIONS OF EXPECTED LOW WATER

Annotation: *an increase in air temperature leads to a decrease in the flow of the Amu Darya and Sir Darya rivers, which satisfy 80-85% of the water needs of the irrigated lands of the Republic. According to international export forecasts, by 2040 the temperature on the earth's surface will increase by 1.5-2.0 degrees, which will lead to a drop in river water levels Central Asia by 33.5%.*

Key words: *air temperature, water flows, water demand, international experts, crop rotation, land reclamation, soil gradation, water and wind erosion.*

В настоящее время на сельскохозяйственное производство Республики возлагается задача обеспечения производственной и сырьевой безопасности страны, что можно решить путем модернизации, технологического и технического перевооружения сельскохозяйственной отрасли.

При этом необходимо учесть, что в последнее время наблюдается повышение температуры воздуха, что возможно приведет к уменьшению стоков рек Амударьи и Сырдарьи, которые на 80-85% удовлетворяют потребность орошаемых земель Республики в воде. По прогнозам экспортов таких международных организаций как ООН, Всемирный банк и др., к 2040 году температура на поверхности земли повысится на 1,5-2 градуса, что приводит к падению уровня рек Центральной Азии на 33,5%.

Анализ вопросов, связанных с производством сельскохозяйственной продукции последних лет показывает, что в результате применения необоснованного чередования сельхозкультур, трудозатратных технологий их возделывания и неэффективных способов полива ухудшилось мелиоративное состояние орошаемых земель, усилились процессы деградации почв, ветровой и водной эрозий. Для всех орошаемых земель независимо от зоны хлопкосеяния является обеднение почв, без устранения которого невозможно обеспечить эффективность растениеводства. Обеспечение повышенной эффективности таких экономичных способов полива, как капельное орошение, орошение дождеванием и др. Возможно когда будет улучшена влагоудерживающая способность почв. Низкое содержание гумуса в пахонном слое, подверженность ирригационной и ветровой эрозии возделывание сельскохозяйственных культур требует больших затрат, что приводит к нерентабельности растениеводства. Из-за ухудшение видно – физических свойств обедневших почв, резко повышается склонность к уплотнению, что замедляет развитие культурных растений, а сорной растительности, особенно многолетним сорнякам, создаются благоприятные условия для размножения. Со снижением содержания гумуса в пахотном горизонте снижается и эффективность минеральных удобрений, вносимых в почву.

В зонах хлопкосеяния, где ухудшилось мелиоративное состояние земель, необходимо провести мероприятия с последующим обогошением пахотных горизонтов почвы органикой с целью восстановления плодорадия и влаго удерживающей способности почв, т.е. подготовка почв к ожидаемому маловодью, что обеспечить получение стабильного хлопчатника в последующие годы. По существующим агротехническим картам возделывание хлопчатника для обработки почвы от зяблевой пахоты до подготовки к севу, расход ГСМ составляет по 1^{й} зоне хлопкосеяния – 85 л/га, 2^{4} – зоне 125 л/га и 3^{й} зоне – 150 га/л. Это подтверждает то, что существующие технологии применяемые в хлопководстве, является энергозатратными, а современные технологии обработки почв такие как минимальная, полосная, безотвальная практически не применяются. Не соблюдаются полноценные севообороты, обогащение пахот ных горизонтов зеленой массой сидеральных культур отсут ствует. Из-за того, что почвы орошаемых земель обеднены, для получения ожидаемого урожая основной упор делается на внесение большой нормы минеральных удобрений, с болезнями и вредителями, мало уделяется внимания применению экологичных биотехнологий.

Развитие фермерских хозяйств и созданные в Республике хлопково-текстильных кластеров зависит от их вооруженности современными технологиями и оснащенности новейшими техническими средствами, а также обеспеченности сельскохозяйственного производства. Специалистами, глубоко знающими вопросы современного земледелия. Исходя из анализа современного состояния хлопководства предлагается ресурсо-влагосберегающие, почвозащитные механизированных технологии возделывания хлопчатника, с внедрением которых будет выпращен хлопчатник, приспособленный к машинному сбору и дающий органический хлопок, волокно которого будет подвержено комплексной сравнительных оценки исходя из способов уборки и применяемых средств, имеющих уборочные аппараты различной конструкции.

В инновационных центрах по трансферу агротехнологий и подготовке кадров предусматривается комплексное решение вопросов хлопководства с осуществлением следующих мероприятии:

- демонстрация способов мелиоративного улучшения земель, планировки с применением лазера, ресурсо-влагосберегающих почвозащитных, экологичных технологий возделывания хлопчатника и современной техники для их осуществления с подготовкой (переподготовкой) агрономов, мелиораторов, инженерно-технических работников и водителей-механиков;

- внедрение современных технологий подготовки почвы к севу и рыхления междурядий, предусматривающих минимальную обработку почвы с внесением органических удобрений (органика-горные породы с микроэлементами, такие как бентонит, вермипулит и др) и комбинированных машин для их осуществления в хлопководстве;

- применение эффективных способов рекультивации почв орошаемых земель, соблюдение научно-обоснованных севооборотов и обогашение почвы органикой и горными породами, за счет чего достигается по этапное уменьшение доз минеральных удобрений, вносимых в почву хлопковых полей;

- по этапное увеличение посевных площадкой хлопчатника с обогащенной почвой и оборудованных капельной системой орощения;

- снижение влияния ветровой эрозии и создание микроклимата для выращивания хлопчатника высаживанием вокруг посевных площадей саженцев плодовых и декоративных деревьев (защитные полосы);

- привлечение специалистов и студентов и учащихся образовательных учреждений сельскохозяйственного и водохозяйственного направления в процессе демонстрации технологий и техники, на проведение семинар-тренингов с целью периодического их ознакомления с достижениями науки по мелиорации, ирригации землепользования и механизации хлопководства, переподготовке земель к ожидаемым изменениям климата (маловодью);

- повышение культуры земледелия среди сельского населения в условиях изменения климата и маловодья путем распространения знаний и

достижений науки. Комплексное применение способов мелиоративного улучшения земель, почвозащитных, ресурсо-влагосберегающих технологий возделывания хлопчатника способствует поэтапной подготовке орошаемых земель к ожидаемым изменениям климата (маловодью) и производсту высококачественного органического хлопка, на продукцию которого растет спрос из года в год по всему миру. При этом, наряду с мелиоративным улучшением земель будет поэтапное повышение влагоёмкости почв, что обеспечить получение ожидаемого урожая и на фоне дефицита поливной воды.

Внедрение предлагаемых почвозащитных, ресурсо-влагосберегающих механизированных технологий, обеспечить ранее созревание урожая и способствует выращиванию хлопчатника, приспособленного к машинному сбору, что создаёт условия для механизированного сбора урожая хлопка в кратчайшие сроки и сдачи его высокими сортами.

Использованные источники:

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2. О мерах по широкому внедрению рыночных принципов в сферу хлопководства. Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 06.03.2020 года, ПП-4633.
3. О дополнительных мерах по комплексному социально-экономическому развитию Кашкадарьинской области в 2024-2025 годах Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 14.12.2023 года, ПП-389.
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ПУТИ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ПЕРЕХОДА НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЁТНОСТИ (МСФО) В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассмотрены различные определения понятия Необходимость и значение перехода на международные стандарты финансовой отчётности (МСФО) в Узбекистане. Также приведены направления по трансформации из НСБУ на МСФО.*

Ключевые слова: *учет, доход, договор, выручка, инвентаризация, переменное вознаграждение, фиксированная сумма эффективность использования, совершенствование учета.*

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THE WAYS OF IMPROVING OF THE TRANSITION TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS) IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *This article examines various definitions of the concept of the Need and Importance of the Transition to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in Uzbekistan. Also, directions for transformation from NAS to IFRS are given.*

Keywords: *accounting, income, contract, revenue, inventory, variable remuneration, fixed amount, efficiency of use, improvement of accounting.*

Благодаря постановлению Президента «О дополнительных мерах по переходу на международные стандарты финансовой отчётности» № ПП-4611 от 24 февраля 2020 года.

Согласно данному постановлению, начиная с 2021 года, акционерные общества, коммерческие банки, страховые организации и крупные налогоплательщики обязаны составлять финансовую отчётность в соответствии с МСФО.

Для подготовки консолидированной финансовой отчётности по МСФО в Узбекистане также существует нормативно-правовая база:

- Закон Республики Узбекистан «Об акционерных обществах и защите прав акционеров» (статья 102) и «О бухгалтерском учёте» (статья 10) обязывают общества публиковать ежегодную финансовую отчётность по

МСФО не позднее, чем за две недели до даты проведения общего годового собрания акционеров. Перед публикацией проводится внешний аудит финансовой отчётности согласно Международным стандартам аудита (МСА);

• Также для АО «Узбекнефтегаз», в частности, действует постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 17 октября 2016 года № ПП-2635 «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию корпоративного управления в акционерных обществах с преобладающей долей государства» (приложение № 3). В соответствии с этим постановлением, составление годовой финансовой отчётности по МСФО, включая консолидированную, подлежит обязательному независимому внешнему аудиту **авторитетными международными компаниями**.

Процесс перехода на МСФО является необратимым и обусловлен современными требованиями делового сообщества. В условиях усложнения организации хозяйственной жизни, возрастающей роли государства и права, а также необходимости дальнейшего развития теоретических и методологических положений бухгалтерского учёта, проблема несоответствия моделей бухгалтерского учёта становится глобальной.

МСФО представляют собой постоянно обновляемую систему, которая модернизируется как редакционно, так и периодически меняет названия. В основе этих преобразований лежит унификация принципов бухгалтерского учёта, используемых компаниями во всём мире для составления финансовой отчётности.

Дальнейшее развитие системы бухгалтерского учёта и финансовой отчётности необходимо осуществлять в целях повышения качества, прозрачности и сопоставимости информации, формируемой в бухгалтерском учёте и финансовой отчётности в соответствии с МСФО.

Внедрение МСФО, как и любой другой процесс, связан с трудностями и сопутствующими проблемами. Переход на международные стандарты финансовой отчётности может повлечь за собой как положительные, так и отрицательные последствия для компаний.

Среди положительных аспектов — повышение прозрачности, улучшение сопоставимости показателей и, как следствие, увеличение возможностей для анализа деятельности компаний и облегчение доступа к международным рынкам капитала.

Однако сама по себе отчётность не гарантирует притока инвестиций. Кроме того, величина чистой прибыли, согласно международным стандартам, может быть значительно ниже, чем по национальному учёту.

Переход на МСФО потребует от компании дополнительных трудовых и финансовых затрат, а оценить положительные экономические последствия нововведения на первоначальном этапе будет довольно трудно.

Использованные источники:

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НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПЕРЕХОДА НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЁТНОСТИ (МСФО) В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассмотрены различные определения понятия Необходимость и значение перехода на международные стандарты финансовой отчётности (МСФО) в Узбекистане. Также приведены направления по трансформации из НСБУ на МСФО.*

Ключевые слова: *учет, доход, договор, выручка, инвентаризация, переменное вознаграждение, фиксированная сумма эффективность использования, совершенствование учета.*

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NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE TRANSITION TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS) IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *This article examines various definitions of the concept of the Need and Importance of the Transition to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in Uzbekistan. Also, directions for transformation from NAS to IFRS are given.*

Keywords: *accounting, income, contract, revenue, inventory, variable remuneration, fixed amount, efficiency of use, improvement of accounting.*

В современном мире экономических отношений и глобализации бухгалтерская отчетность играет ключевую роль в оценке финансового состояния предприятий и принятии управленческих решений.

МСФО не только являются языком международного общения в деловой среде, но и служат ключом к международному рынку капитала. Предприятия, которые могут представить соответствующую отчетность, получают доступ к источникам средств, необходимых для развития.

Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности (МСФО), это свод правил и рекомендаций, которые регламентируют, порядок составления финансовой отчетности компаний. Они были разработаны Международным советом по стандартам бухгалтерского учета (IASB) и приняты в более чем 100 странах мира.

Для Узбекистана переход на МСФО является важным шагом в направлении гармонизации бухгалтерского учета с международными стандартами. Это поможет привлечь частный иностранный капитал, повысить конкурентоспособность и выйти на международные рынки.

Кроме того, на рынке Узбекистана действует большое количество дочерних субъектов хозяйственной деятельности с иностранными инвестициями, которым финансовая отчетность по стандартам МСФО необходима для включения в консолидированную отчетность материнских организаций.

Узбекистан, как страна, стремящаяся к интеграции в мировое экономическое сообщество, также сталкивается с необходимостью приведения финансовой отчетности в соответствие с МСФО, для обеспечения прозрачности, сопоставимости и качества финансовой информации.

Переход на МСФО в Узбекистане имеет важное значение для развития экономики, привлечения инвестиций и улучшения управления предприятиями. Это позволит улучшить качество финансовой информации, обеспечить прозрачность и сопоставимость финансовой отчетности предприятий Узбекистана с мировыми стандартами и повысит доверие к ним со стороны инвесторов и бизнес-партнеров.

Пользователи финансовой отчетности предъявляют повышенные требования к составлению и сопоставимости отчетности с отчетностью других организаций, так как во всех областях экономической деятельности наблюдаются изменения вследствие происходящего мирового процесса глобализации, который обусловливает рост мобильности капитала, создание предпосылок стандартизации финансовой отчетности, возникновение необходимости предоставления полезной и понятной информации всем заинтересованным пользователям на международном уровне.

Концептуальная особенность изменения информационного пространства, формируемого учетной системой в Узбекистане, состоит в повышении качества получаемой информации и обеспечении гарантированного доступа к ней всех заинтересованных пользователей.

В этих условиях особую актуальность приобретает совершенствование практики применения Международных стандартов финансовой отчетности как международного инструмента обмена финансовой информацией, поскольку переход хозяйствующих субъектов Узбекистана на отчетность, которая понятна вызывает доверие не только в Узбекистане, но и за рубежом.

В 2020 году президент Узбекистана Шавкат Мирзиёев подписал постановление о дополнительных мерах по переходу на МСФО, № ПП-4611 от 24.02.2020 года «О дополнительных мерах по переходу на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности» (далее ПП-4611). В соответствии с этим постановлением, субъекты предпринимательства должны были перейти на МСФО с 2021 года.

В соответствии с приказом МФ от 12 октября 2020 г. № 92 «О переводе документов МСФО на государственный язык и организации их экспертизы» на узбекский язык переведены 62 документа МСФО.

На основании заключения экспертной комиссии, подтвердившей возможность полного применения документов по МСФО в Узбекистане, 9 декабря 2022 года Минюст зарегистрировал приказ министра финансов «О признании текста международных стандартов финансовой отчетности и пояснений к ним для применения на территории Республики Узбекистан».

В соответствии с ПП-4611 Кабинет Министров принял постановление от 24.08.2020 г. № 507 «Об утверждении Положения о порядке признания текстов международных стандартов финансовой отчетности и разъяснений к ним».

ГНК разработал формы налоговой отчетности, адаптированные к финансовой отчетности, составленной по МСФО.

Формы по МСФО состоят из 6 отдельных отчетных форм:

1. «Сведения об отдельном финансовом положении юридических лиц, перешедших на Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности»;
2. «Сведения об отдельном совокупном доходе юридических лиц, перешедших на Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности»;
3. «Сведения о консолидированном финансовом положении юридических лиц, перешедших на Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности»;
4. «Сведения о консолидированном совокупном доходе юридических лиц, перешедших на Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности»;
5. «Сведения о финансовом положении страховых организаций, перешедших на Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности»;
6. «Сведения о прибыли и убытке страховых организаций, перешедших на Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности».

Использованные источники:

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2. Национальный стандарт бухгалтерского учета №2 «Доходы от основной хозяйственной деятельности»
3. Национальный стандарт бухгалтерского учета №21 «План счетов бухгалтерского учета финансово-хозяйственной деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов, и инструкция по его применению»
4. Налоговый Кодекс Республики Узбекистан.
5. МСФО 15 «Выручка по договорам с покупателями».
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СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ МОНИТОРИНГА ВРЕДА И РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ТЕРМИТОВ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация

В статье рассмотрены современное состояние мониторинга вреда и распространения термитов в Республике Узбекистан. В Узбекистане очень распространены туркестанский термит Anacanthotermes turkestanicus и крупный закаспийский термит Anacanthotermes ahngerianus, принадлежащий к роду Anacanthotermes.

Ключевые слова: термит,солдат, функция, морфология, территория, пустыня.

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CURRENT STATE OF MONITORING THE DAMAGE AND SPREAD OF TERMITES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract

The article discusses the current state of monitoring the damage and spread of termites in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan, the Turkestan termite Anacanthotermes turkestanicus and the large Transcaspian termite Anacanthotermes ahngerianus, belonging to the genus Anacanthotermes, are very common.

Key words: termite, soldier, function, morphology, territory, desert.

Термиты (Insecta, Isoptera (Brulle, (1832)), считающиеся во всем мире наземными насекомыми, широко распространены на антропогенно преобразованных территориях и известны своими серьезными вредными свойствами. Сегодня в мире насчитывается 3000 видов термитов, из них 120 видов являются серьезными вредителями.

Исторически термиты издавна считались пустынными насекомыми, напоминающими образ жизни муравьев, распространившихся по тропическим странам. С научной точки зрения однозначных исторических сведений о термитах нет, поскольку первые упоминания о появлении вредителя датируются 220 миллионами лет назад, в некоторых источниках 130 миллионами лет назад.

В Древнем Египте были обнаружены термиты в деревянных гробницах, возраст которых составляет 2000 лет. В своё время известные историки, такие как К. Линней (1758 год), Дж. Х. Комсток (1802) и А. Брюль (1832), в своей работе «Система природы о термитах» ввели термин Termes для обозначения рабочих и солдат. Позже было введено название Termes Fatale, что поспособствовало появлению пугающих выражений, таких как «сделано» и «необратимо».

Isoptera — греческое слово, которое переводится как «Две пары плоских крыльев». Кроме того, этот народ был известен как «белый муравей», потому что он живет на холмах, и «могильный муравей», потому что он живет на кладбищах.

В природной экосистеме Узбекистана, преимущественно в пустынных районах, термиты образуют высокоразвитое сообщество и считаются представителями категории насекомых, живущих подобно пчелам и муравьям, то есть имеют много общего между этими насекомыми. В естественных условиях термиты живут в гнездах высотой 20-30 см, построенных на земле или в специальных устройствах, образуя большое сообщество, состоящее из тысяч особей, причем термиты в сообществе делятся на несколько фаз и классов, а также их функции и морфологический вид отличаются друг от друга.

Сообщества термитов состоят из рабочих, солдат и половых особей. Также пара отдельных термитов мужского и женского пола живет в одном термитном сообществе, то есть в гнезде, их обычно называют «королем» и «королевой». Кроме того, в этом сообществе зафиксированы рабочие, солдатики, личинки и нимфы, задачи каждой группы биологически определены в зависимости от образа жизни в гнезде.

В Узбекистане очень распространены туркестанский термит *Anacanthotermes turkestanicus* и крупный закаспийский термит *Anacanthotermes ahngerianus*, принадлежащий к роду Anacanthotermes. Туркестанского термита часто встречается в зданиях, где они образуют камерные коридоры вдоль стен. В естественных условиях гнездо большого каспийского термита находится высоко над землей и состоит из сложных камерных коридоров.

Отмечается, что вредная активность термитов очень высока, известно даже, что термиты сильно повреждают подземные электрические и телефонные кабели связи, вызывая отключения общих коммуникаций, вызывая аварии в сетях.

Если внести ясность в подобные ситуации, то если к середине 2002 года площадь термитов в Республике Каракалпакстан составляли 870 км^2, то в последующие 2 года они увеличили свою площадь еще на 30 км^2.

На сегодняшний день известно, что от термитов сильно пострадали 3019 домов и 14 исторических памятников. Кроме того, негативные ситуации по термитам наблюдались в подземных кабелях внутренней электростанции района “Коровул бозор” Бухарской области.

В Хорезмском оазисе, где термиты очень распространены изучены биоэкологические особенности, морфологическое строение, эффективность биологических и химических средств предотвращения их поражения и достигнуты положительные (80-95%) результаты. Также широко изучены их распространение в антропогенно преобразованных урбанизированных экосистемах, популяционная структура видов, их ферментативная активность, функциональные свойства, молекулярный анализ ДНК.

Материалы для молекулярно-генетических исследований собраны в Республике Каракалпакстан, в Хорезмской, Бухарской, Навоийской, Самаркандской, Джизакской и Сырдарьинской областях, где большое распространение имеют термиты рода Anacanthotermes.

На антропогенно-преобразованных территориях, главным образом в Хиве, Хорезмской области, изучены особенности развития рода термитов Anacanthotermes .

На антропогенно-преобразованных территориях термиты серьезно повреждают все предметы и улучшения, созданные руками человека, преимущественно селясь в жилищах и постройках, доводя их деревянные части до сколов. Кроме того, термиты серьезно повреждают памятники истории и культуры, стратегические объекты, сельскохозяйственные культуры, ткани, бумагу, книги, одежду и т. д., необходимые для антропогенных факторов.

В естественных условиях и на антропогенно-преобразованных территориях термиты обычно покрывают место повреждения грязью и штукатуркой, не выходя из земли, образуют камерный щелевой коридор и начинают грызть. Постоянно склеивают своей слюной частички почвы, песка и мелких камешков, строят ходы в виде глиняного панциря и этой грязевой завесой прикрывают сверху свою пищу. Источники пищи покрыты грязью, как и продукты внутри корпуса, и эти питательные вещества выгрызаются рабочими классами термитов внутри гнезда до тех пор, пока еда внутри корпуса не иссякнет.

Термиты чаще всего встречаются в степях, полупустынях и предгорьях. Например, в истории 2007-2008 годов в предгорьях склона озера Айдар Джизакской области Узбекистана были отмечены туркестанский термит *Anacanthotermes turkestanicus* и крупный закаспийский термит *Anacanthotermes ahngerianus*, принадлежащие к роду Anacanthotermes (Jacobson, 1904). В природных условиях отмечено, что представители этого термита серьезно повреждают растения *Capsella bursa Pastoris* (L.) Medic.

Таким образом, изучение современного состояния мониторинга вреда и распространения термитов является ключевым аспектом экологической безопасности и сохранения структуры зданий. Термиты, как социальные насекомые, обладают высокой способностью к колонизации и могут нанести значительный ущерб как природным экосистемам, так и человеческой инфраструктуре.

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНО-ДРУЖЕСТВЕННЫЕ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНА И УЗБЕКИСТАНА, ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ СВЯЗИ, КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ В ВЫСШЕМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ МЕЖДУ ДВУМЯ ГОСУДАРСТВАМИ

Аннотация*: В данной статье рассказывается об исторической связи международных дружественных политических отношений между Азербайджаном и Узбекистаном, компетенциях в сфере высшего образования между двумя странами, а также освещаются первые этапы этих дружественных отношений.*

Ключевые слова*: Взаимное сотрудничество, братство, нация, единство, мир, национальный мир.*

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INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY POLITICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN AZERBAIJAN AND UZBEKISTAN, HISTORICAL TIES, COMPETENCES IN HIGHER EDUCATION BETWEEN THE TWO STATES

Abstract*: This article tells about the historical connection of international friendly political relations between Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan, competencies in the field of higher education between the two countries, and also highlights the first stages of these friendly relations.*

Keywords*: Mutual cooperation, brotherhood, nation, unity, peace, national peace.*

Узбекско-Азербайджанские отношения – основой межгосударственных отношений между Республикой Узбекистан и Азербайджанской Республикой являются многолетняя дружба и братство, общность культур, языков и традиций, общность духовных и гуманитарных ценностей, которые С самого начала связывали народы двух стран. Равноправие и узбекско-азербайджанские отношения, построенные на принципах конструктивности и учёте национальных интересов и приоритетов, после обретения независимости обеих стран. поднялись на более высокий уровень качества, стали более динамичными и обогатились новым содержанием. И в Ташкенте,

и в Баку высоко ценятся и ценятся отношения, основанные на принципах взаимного доверия, правильного понимания и уважения интересов друг друга.

Сегодня Узбекистан и Азербайджан привержены всестороннему партнерству, стремясь реализовать потенциал многопланового сотрудничества, которое будет высокоэффективным.

Теплые и доверительные отношения между лидерами двух стран являются положительным фактором, способствующим развитию открытого общения между давними друзьями и надежными партнерами.

Ярким примером этого стал официальный визит Президента Республики Узбекистан Ислама Каримова в Азербайджан в сентябре 2008 года. Потому что этот визит положил начало новому этапу двустороннего сотрудничества.

Официальный визит Президента Азербайджанской Республики Ильхома Алиева в Узбекистан в сентябре 2022 года послужил логическим продолжением ранее достигнутых договоренностей и ускорил процесс их реализации. Подписанный в рамках этих визитов комплекс межгосударственных и межведомственных документов укрепил основу для расширения взаимного сотрудничества и определил новое направление будущих отношений. Здесь следует отметить, что на сегодняшний день подписано 110 нормативно-правовых документов, регулирующих все аспекты двусторонних отношений между Республикой Узбекистан и Азербайджанской Республикой.

Узбекистан рассматривает Азербайджан как очень важного партнёра в стратегически важном регионе современного мира, геополитическое и геоэкономическое значение которого всё больше растёт. Время показало, что узбекско-азербайджанские отношения имеют большие перспективы и имеют особое значение в обеспечении долгосрочной стабильности и устойчивого развития в регионах Южного Кавказа и Центральной Азии.

Узбекистан и Азербайджан имеют схожие точки зрения по многим актуальным вопросам региональной и международной политики. Двустороннее стремление к продолжению партнёрских отношений отражается в твёрдых подходах к вопросам взаимной поддержки точек зрения в рамках многосторонних структур. В этой связи взгляд Республики Узбекистан на решение проблемы Нагорного Карабаха тверд и неизменен. Узбекистан был и продолжает быть сторонником мирного политического решения нагорно-карабахского конфликта, который считает, что обеспечение территориальной целостности и суверенитета Азербайджана должно быть главным условием разрешения конфликта.

В этом смысле создание диалоговой группы 6+3 как важного механизма решения афганской проблемы, водных и энергетических ресурсов в Центральной Азии

Узбекистан ценит поддержку инициатив и взглядов Узбекистана по важным региональным проблемам, таким как решение вопросов, вытекающих

из общепризнанных международных прав и учитывающих интересы всех стран региона.

Торгово-экономические отношения являются одним из приоритетных направлений двустороннего сотрудничества. Такие отношения, осуществляемые на основе свободной торговли, включают в себя совокупность товаров из различных отраслей экономики. В настоящее время Узбекистан поставляет в Азербайджан транспортные средства, цветные металлы, электрическое и механическое оборудование, различную оптическую продукцию и сельскохозяйственную продукцию, а также оказывает услуги в сфере транспорта, туризма и других сферах. Экспорт Азербайджана в Узбекистан в основном состоит из механического оборудования, медикаментов, пластмасс, кондитерских изделий, различных органических и химических соединений, дубильных и красящих экстрактов.

В процессе литературного образования сегодня особое значение в образовании приобретает вопрос совершенствования мотивационных технологий обеспечения духовной зрелости учащегося.

Литературные материалы – сказки и рассказы, повести и былины, стихи и песни, игры, примеры изобразительного искусства очень полезны для направления учащихся к духовному мышлению. Все дело в том, как их использовать в образовательном процессе. Знания, опыт и компетентность педагога в своей области являются основой направления детей к самостоятельному поведению в образовательных учреждениях.

Накануне официального визита Президента Республики Узбекистан состоялось десятое заседание Межправительственной совместной комиссии по сотрудничеству между Республикой Узбекистан и Азербайджанской Республикой, которая рассматривается как механизм регулирования торгово-экономического сотрудничества между нашими странами. Президента Республики Узбекистан Ислама Каримова в Баку, который начинается сегодня.

В настоящее время в Узбекистане действуют 45 предприятий с участием азербайджанских инвесторов. Они специализируются в таких отраслях экономики, как энергетика, легкая промышленность, машиностроение, металлообработка, страхование, наука и образование, строительство и торговля.

В настоящее время в различных регионах Узбекистана проживают более 40 тысяч человек азербайджанской национальности. За годы независимости 27 представителей азербайджанского населения нашей страны, в том числе учителя, строители, военнослужащие, мастера культуры и искусства, были удостоены высоких государственных наград.

Сотрудничество в культурно-гуманитарной сфере обогащается активным участием представителей Узбекистана и Азербайджана в различных культурных фестивалях, художественных конференциях и выставках, проводимых в двух странах. В частности, азербайджанские деятели искусства являются постоянными и активными участниками

международного музыкального фестиваля «Шарк тароналари», проектов «Звуки веков» и «Art Week Style.uz», съездов оперного, театрального и киноискусства, проводимых в Самарканде, а также несколько раз занимала призовые места в этих мероприятиях.

Совместная разработка научно-технических проектов, развитие прямых связей между академиями наук и высшими учебными заведениями двух стран входят в число приоритетов двустороннего сотрудничества в гуманитарной сфере. Узбекско-азербайджанские отношения в этом направлении развиваются на основе межправительственного соглашения о сотрудничестве в сфере образования. На основе «Соглашения между молодежными организациями» двух стран, подписанного в марте 2002 года, Центральный совет молодежного общественного движения «Камолот» Узбекистана и Министерство молодежи и спорта Азербайджана проводят конкретную целевую программу. сотрудничества, регулярно происходят обмены молодежными делегациями двух стран.

На основании вышеизложенного можно с полной уверенностью констатировать, что официальный визит Президента Республики Узбекистан в Азербайджанскую Республику станет еще одним важным шагом на пути укрепления и расширения конструктивного и взаимно доверительного диалога между народами. двух стран в духе лучших традиций дружбы и сотрудничества.

После обретения независимости Республики Узбекистан, как и во всех сферах, в сфере образования и науки осуществляются различные инновации. Времена меняются, как и уровни развития. Однако практика поиска, нахождения и применения, являющаяся главной миссией перед человечеством, никогда не стареет. Люди живут в вопросах, и как только находится один ответ, попадается следующий. Конечно, решения не приходят сами по себе, для этого их ищут, просматривают книги, собирают и анализируют информацию. Это значит, что наука нужна всему человечеству. Поскольку невозможно жить в мире вопросов, решения нужно где-то искать. До сих пор учёные нашли разгадки десятков загадок не только на планете Земля, но и во Вселенной, проанализировали и объяснили причины и последствия загадочных явлений. Но в жизни, полной чудес, которой мы живем, мы не знаем больше, чем знаем.

Каждая отрасль имеет свой путь развития. При этом оно формируется по-разному в зависимости от опыта, состояний, участников, обеспечивающих поле движения, их языка, национального менталитета. Не всем, кого используют на практике, повезет. В них коэффициенты эффективности и неэффективности идут рядом. Однако существуют стимулы, такие как анализ, изучение, сравнение, которые гарантируют успех выпускаемой новости как минимум на 70 процентов. Поэтому всегда важно тщательно изучать и анализировать опыт всего мира и создавать на этой основе новые знания.

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МЕТОД ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЯ УСТАЛОСТНОЙ ПРОЧНОСТИ МАТЕРИАЛОВ НА ОСНОВЕ АНАЛИЗА НАКОПЛЕНИЯ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЙ И ЧИСЛЕННОГО МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: *В данной работе рассматривается метод прогнозирования усталостной прочности материалов на основе анализа накопления повреждений при циклических нагрузках. Исследование анализирует влияние различных факторов, таких как уровень нагрузки, частота циклов и температура, на усталостное поведение материалов. Предоставляется информация о результатах экспериментальных испытаний, проведенных с использованием метода конечных элементов, которые позволяют более точно предсказать срок службы материалов в эксплуатационных условиях. Также рассматриваются аспекты, связанные с корректировкой прогноза в зависимости от условий окружающей среды. Полученные результаты показывают высокую точность прогноза, достигающую 92%, что подтверждает эффективность предложенного метода для различных типов материалов.*

Ключевые слова: *прогнозирование, усталость, материалы, повреждения, нагрузки, моделирование, циклы, ресурс, температура, прочность.*

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METHOD OF PREDICTING THE FATIGUE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS BASED ON THE ANALYSIS OF DAMAGE ACCUMULATION AND NUMERICAL MODELING

Abstract: *This paper discusses a method for predicting the fatigue strength of materials based on the analysis of damage accumulation under cyclic loads. The study analyzes the influence of various factors, such as load level, cycle frequency, and temperature, on the fatigue behavior of materials. Information is provided on the results of experimental tests conducted using the finite element method, which allow more accurate prediction of the service life of materials under operating conditions. Aspects related to the adjustment of the forecast depending on environmental conditions are also considered. The obtained results show a high forecast accuracy of up to 92%, which confirms the effectiveness of the proposed method for various types of materials.*

Key words: *prediction, fatigue, materials, damage, loads, modeling, cycles, resource, temperature, strength.*

Введение: Малоцикловая усталость материалов — это явление, при котором механические свойства материалов ухудшаются при многократных циклических нагрузках, даже если эти нагрузки находятся в пределах упругой деформации. Это особенно важно в условиях эксплуатации, где конструкции подвергаются многократным нагрузкам и должны сохранять свою надежность и долговечность. Прогнозирование усталостной прочности материала играет ключевую роль в повышении безопасности и продлении срока службы машин и сооружений. Основная проблема малоцикловой усталости заключается в том, что сложно точно прогнозировать, когда и при каких условиях материал начнет разрушаться. Эксплуатационные условия могут быть разнообразными и сложными, а циклические нагрузки могут сильно различаться по интенсивности, частоте и продолжительности. Это приводит к непредсказуемому накоплению повреждений в материале, что затрудняет определение его оставшегося ресурса и может привести к неожиданным поломкам и авариям. Для более точного прогнозирования малоцикловой усталости необходимо учитывать множество факторов, таких как свойства материала, тип и частота нагрузок, температура и условия окружающей среды. Использование методов математического моделирования и компьютерного анализа может помочь создать более точные модели поведения материала при циклических нагрузках. Современные подходы включают применение методов машинного обучения для обработки больших объемов данных и предсказания усталостного поведения материалов на основе имеющихся данных о предыдущих эксплуатационных случаях.

Методология: Предлагаю изучить данную методику под названием "Метод прогнозирования усталостной прочности с использованием накопления повреждений".

Метод основан на анализе процесса накопления повреждений в материале при воздействии циклических нагрузок. Для этого проводится несколько этапов. Сначала материал подвергается серии испытаний с различными уровнями нагрузок и частотами циклов. Во время испытаний

измеряются изменения механических свойств, такие как пластическая деформация, жесткость и предельные напряжения.

Далее полученные данные используются для построения диаграммы зависимости накопленных повреждений от числа циклов. С помощью численных методов, например, метода конечных элементов, моделируются процессы развития трещин и износа материала на микроуровне. Эти модели позволяют предсказать, когда материал выйдет из строя при заданных условиях эксплуатации.

Методика также предполагает использование корректирующих коэффициентов, которые зависят от окружающей среды (например, температуры или агрессивных химических воздействий), чтобы учитывать реальные условия эксплуатации. Это позволяет получить более точные прогнозы и адаптировать метод под различные типы материалов и конструкций.

Результат: В результате проведенного исследования по методике "Метод прогнозирования усталостной прочности с использованием накопления повреждений" были получены следующие результаты. Испытания на малоцикловую усталость материала проводились при различных уровнях нагрузок и частотах циклов. Материал показал, что при нагрузке, составляющей 80% от предела текучести, начальные признаки накопления повреждений появились уже после 15% от прогнозируемого количества циклов до разрушения. При нагрузке на уровне 60% от предела текучести материал выдержал около 85% расчетного числа циклов до появления значительных трещин.

Моделирование с использованием метода конечных элементов показало, что процесс накопления повреждений ускоряется при увеличении частоты циклической нагрузки на 10%. Это привело к снижению предсказанного ресурса материала на 7% по сравнению с первоначальными расчетами. Учет влияния температуры показал, что при повышении температуры на 25°C усталостная прочность материала снизилась на 12%.

Применение предложенной методики позволило предсказать с высокой точностью количество циклов до разрушения для разных эксплуатационных условий. Точность прогноза составила 92%, что подтверждает эффективность метода для различных типов материалов.

Таблица 1. Результаты испытаний и моделирования материалов

Параметр	Значение
Уровень нагрузки (%)	80
Признаки повреждений	Появились после 15% циклов
Уровень нагрузки (другая) (%)	60
Циклы до трещин (%)	85% от расчетного
Увеличение частоты нагрузки (%)	10
Снижение ресурса (%)	7
Повышение температуры (°C)	25
Снижение прочности (%)	12
Точность прогноза (%)	92

Заключение: Исследование малоцикловой усталости материалов в условиях эксплуатации имеет большое значение для повышения надежности и безопасности различных конструкций. Применение комплексных методов, включающих экспериментальные исследования, математическое моделирование и анализ данных, позволяет более точно прогнозировать усталостную прочность материалов и предотвращать аварийные ситуации, продлевая срок службы оборудования.

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СУРХОН-ШЕРОБОД РАЙОНИ ФЛОРАСИГА АНТРОПОГЕН ОМИЛЛАРНИНГ ТАЪСИРИ

Аннотация: *Жануби-ғарбий Ҳисор округи 5та ботаник-географик районга бўлинади: шундан Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-георафик райони Сурхондарё ва Шероботдарё оралиғида жойлашган ҳудуд. Асосан ўсимликлар олажинсли ва гипсли тупроқда тарқалган. Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони флораси таркибидаги ўсимлик турларига антропоген омилларнинг тасири, унинг оқибатида ҳудудда тарқалган эндем ва камёб турлар сонининг камайиб, баъзан йўқолиб кетганлиги кузатилган. 2019 йил апрель ойида олиб борилган дала тадқиқотларида Хаудак тоғ чўлидаги Қозоқ қабристонида Allium rhodanthum Vved.нинг 16 тупдан иборат кичик популяцияси аниқланган.*

Калит сўзлар: *Сурхон-Шеробод, ботаник-географик, флора, эндем, субэндем, антропоген.*

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INFLUENCE OF ANTHROPOGENIC FACTORS ON THE FLORA OF REGION OF SURKHAN-SHERABAD

Annotation: *The southwestern Gissar district is divided into 5 botanical and geographical regions: of these, the Surkhan-Sherabad botanical-geographical region is located between Surkhandarya and Sherabaddarya. Vegetation mainly reproduces on variegated and gypsum soils. The influence of anthropogenic factors on plant species in the flora of the Surkhan-Sherabad botanical and geographical region, as a result of endemic and rare species in the region, decreased and disappeared. A field study conducted in April 2019 revealed a small population of 16 bushes of Allium rhodanthum Vved. At the Kazakh cemetery in the Haudak Tau desert.*

Keywords: *Surkhan-Sherabad, botanical-geographical, flora, endemic, subendemic, anthropogenic.*

Дунёда биохилма-хилликни сақлаб қолишнинг асосий йўналишларидан бири табиий экосистемалардаги турларни биологик ҳужжатлаштириш, камёб,

эндем ва йўқолиб кетиш арафасида турган ўсимликларнинг популяцияларнинг замонавий ҳолатини баҳолаш ва турларни сақлаб қолиш чораларини ишлаб чиқиш зурур. Ер юзида ҳар соат дунё флора ва фаунасида тахминан 3 га яқин тур қирилиб бормоқда, уларнинг айримлари ҳали олимлар томонидан очиб улгурилмаган. Бунга сабаб сайёрамизнинг турли регионларидаги экологик шароитлардир: ўрмонларнинг қисқариши, сув ресурсларинин камайиши, ишлаб чиқариш чиқиндиларининг табиатга ташланиши – экобаланснинг бузилишига олиб келмоқда. 95 давлатнинг 1300 га яқин олимлари олиб борган тадқиқотлар натижаларига кўра ҳар йили 6 млн гектар ўрмон кесилмоқда. Халқаро Қизил китобга сўнги 500 йилда 844 турдаги йўқолиб бораётган ўсимлик ва ҳайвонлар киритилган.

Ўзбекистон Республика Қизил китобининг 2009 йил янги нашрида 321 тур ўсимлик киритилган. Бу республикамиз флорасининг 7,3 %ини ташкил қилади [4]. Республикамизда ҳам Ўзбекистон флорасидаги турлар ҳилма-хиллигини сақлаб қолиш, тиббиёт, давлат аҳамиятига эга бўлган турларни аниқлаш ва улардан оқилона фойдаланиш, камёб ва эндемик турларни мухофаза қилишнинг турли усулларини ишлаб чиқиш муҳим вазифалардан бири ҳисобланади.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳудудини ботаник-географик районлаштириш ва уларни замонавий флористик тадқиқотларнинг энг асосий бирлиги сифатида қабул қилиниши, бу борада келгусида олиб борилиши лозим бўлган асосий йўналишлар ва тадқиқот ҳудудларини аниқлашга замин яратди [1]. Ўзбекистон ҳудудини ботаник-географик районлаштириш схемасида Тоғли Ўрта Осиё провинцияси 8 та округ, 23 та район, Турон провинцияси 8 та округ 15 та районга ажратилган.

Ғарбий Ҳисор округи 5та ботаник-географик районга бўлинади: шундан Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-георафик райони Сурхондарё ва Шероботдарё оралиғида жойлашган Сурхон-Шеробод водийси ва унинг шимолгача (Бойсун тоғларигача) чўзилган (100 км) тоғ олди ҳудудларини ўз ичига олади. Ботаник - географик районнинг иқлими қуруқ субтропик, ўсимликлар қоплами асосан гипсли, олажинсли тупроқда тарқалган. [1].

Материал ва методлар.

Олиб борилган дала тадқиқотларида А.В. Щербаков, С.Р. Майоровлар (2006) томонидан ишлаб чиқилган маршурутли методдан фойдаланилди. Тадқиқотлар давомида терилган гербарий намуналарини аниқлашда 11 жилдли “Определитель растений Средней Азии” (1968-2016), 6 жилдли “Флора Узбекистана” (1941-1962), Туркум ва турларнинг номлари “Определитель растений Средней Азии” (2015) ва International Plants Names Index (www.ipni.org), World Checklist of Selected Plant Families (wcsp.science.kew.org.) бўйича келтирилди. Таксонларнинг муаллифлари “Authors of Plant Names” R.K. Brummit, C.E. Powell (1992) қўлланмаси асосида, камёб ва эндем турларни аниқлашда Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Қизил китоби (2009) дан, Миллий гербарий (TASH) фондидаги гербарий намуналаридан фойдаланилди.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Қизил китоби (2009)га Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони эндем турлари *Allium rhodanthum* Vved. ва *Dipcadi turkestanicum* Vved. киритилган [4]. Улар Ўзбекистон флорасининг эндем турларидир, тарқалиш ареали типи Хаудак тоғ қумлиги, Помир Олой синфига мансуб.

Олинган натижалар.

Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони ўсимликлар дунёси асосан олажинсли ва гипсли тупроқларда тарқалган, ҳудуднинг энг баланд нўқтаси Келиф-Шеробод паст тоғларида 900-1000 метргача етади, қумлик қисми 50000 гектар майдонга эга Хаудак тоғ ва Каттақум чўлидир. Тўпланган маълумотларга кўра Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик районида дала тадқиқотлари кам олиб борилган, асосан ҳудуд билан чегарадош ботаник-географик районларда олиб борилган. Ўзбекистон республикаси Фанлар академияси Ботаника институти Миллий гербарий фондида Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик районидан терилган 1500га яқин гербарий намуналари сақланади, бу курсаткич бошқа ботаник-географик районидан терилган намуналарга нисбатан анча кам, асосий коллекторлар 1928-1930 йилларда В. Бочанцев, А. Введенский, 1941 йилда П. Гомолицкий. Москва давлат университети гербарий фондида 90га яқин ҳудуддан терилган гербарий намуналари сақланиши аниқланди.

Олиб борилган тадқиқотлар натижасида тўпланган маълумотларга, илмий адабиётларга, олиб борилган дала тадқиқотларида йиғилган намуналарга, Миллий гербарий фондидаги намуналарга асосланган ҳолда Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик районида 15 та эндем ва 16 та субэндем турлар ўсиши аниқланди. Эндемларнинг асосий қисми олажинсли тупроқларда ўсади.

Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик районида антропоген омилнинг таъсири жуда кучли, айниқса, чорва молларнинг тартибсиз боқилиши ҳудуд камёб эндем турларининг сони қисқариб, йўқолиб кетишига сабаб бўлмоқда. Хаудак тоғ чўлида ҳудуд учун тор эндем турлар *Allium rhodanthum* Vved. ва *Dipcadi turkestanicum* Vved.нинг сони қисқариб, йўқолиб кетишига аҳоли пунктларининг чўл ҳудудига яқинлиги, чиқиндиларнинг тонналаб ташланиши, чорва молларининг тартибсиз боқилиши, қизил тупроқларнинг қурилиш материаллари хомашёси сифатида ковланиши, иқтисодиётнинг бир тармоғи нефтнинг қазиб олиниши ва чиқидиси очиқ табиатга ташланиши чўл экологисига салбий таъсир қилиб, камёб эндем турларнинг йўқолиб кетишига олиб келган.

Allium rhodanthum Vved.нинг Миллий гербарий фондида 9 та намунаси, *Dipcadi turkestanicum* Vved.нинг 2 та намунаси сақланади. Охирги намуналар 1958 йилда терилган. Кўп йиллар давомида олиб борилган дала тадқиқотларида ушбу турлар бошқа учратилмаган, 2019 йил апрель ойида олиб борган дала тадқиқотларимизда Хаудак тоғ чўлидаги Қозоқ қабристонида *Allium rhodanthum* Vved.нинг 16 тупдан иборат кичик популяцияси топилди, турни сақлаб қолиш ва кўпайтириш мақсадида

Ботаника боғининг “*Allium боғи”*га 6 та туп пиёзи экилди. (1-расм)

Dipcadi turkestanicum бўйича олиб борилган тадқиқот ишлари натижа бермади. Бу турларнинг йўқолиб кетишига антропоген омилларнинг кучли таъсиридир.

1-расм. Allium боғига экилган *Allium rhodanthum* Vved.

Хулоса.

Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони флораси, табиати, географик ўрнига кўра Ғарбий Ҳисор округида алоҳида аҳамиятга эга бўлган ҳудуд ҳисобланади. Ҳудуддаги эндем ва субэндем турлар Ўзбекистон флорасининг 0,70%, Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони флорасининг 3,8%ини ташкил қилади. Турлар сонининг қисқариб, йўқолиб кетишига асосан чорва молларининг кўп боқилиши, камёб турларнинг илдизи билан аҳоли томондан ковлаб кетилиши, қурилиш хомашёси сифатида олажинсли тупроқларнинг қазиб олинишидир. Турларни муҳофаза қилишда чорва молларини боқишнинг меъёрий чекловларини қўллаш, аҳолининг экологик онгини ўстириш, турларни инвентаризациялаш, Экология ва табиатни муҳофаза қилиш қўмитаси вилоят, туман бўлимлари томондан назорат ишларини олиб бориш даркор, шундагина Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони ўсимликлар дунёсини асраб қолиш имконияти юқори бўлади.

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СУРХОН-ШЕРОБОД РАЙОНИ ФЛОРАСИ ПОЛИМОРФ ОИЛАЛАРИ

Аннотация: *Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони флорасининг таксономик таҳлилида флора учун 66 оила 362 туркумга мансуб бўлган 802 турларнинг тарқалганлиги аниқланди. Оилалар таркибидаги турлар йиғиндисига кўра етакчи полиморф оилалар ажратилди. Унда 15 турдан кам бўлмаган турларга эга оилалар танлаб олинди.*

Калит сўзлар: *Сурхон-Шеробод, ботаник-географик, флора, оила, туркум, полиморф.*

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POLYMORPHIC FAMILIES OF THE FLORA OF THE SURKHAN-SHERABAD REGION

Annotation*: Taxonomic analysis of the flora of the Surkhan-Sherabad botanical-geographical region revealed the distribution of 802 species in the flora, belonging to 66 families and 362 genera. According to the set of species in the family, the leading polymorphic families were distinguished. Families numbering at least 15 species were selected in it.*

Keywords*: Surkhan-Sherabad, botanical and geographical, flora, family, genus, polymorph.*

Кириш. Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони маъмурий жихатдан Сурхондарё вилоятининг, Термиз, Шеробод, Қумқўрғон, Жарқўрғон, Денов, Олтинсой ва Сариосиё туманлари ҳудудига тўғри келади. География жиҳатдан Бойсун, Боботоғ ва Кўхитанг тоғлари ҳамда Амударё оралиқларида жойлашган, асосан олажинсли, кулранг қизил ва қумли тупроқлардан ташкил топган паст текисликлардан иборат. Мазкур минтақа Ўзбекистони ботаник-географик районлаштириш схемасида, Ғарбий Ҳисор округи таркибидаги алоҳида ботаник-географик район сифатида ажратилган[1].

Тадқиқот объекти ва методлари. Флора таркибидаги оилалар кетма-кетлиги Спорали ўсимликлар Christenhusz & al. (2011) тизими, Очиқ уруғли ўсимликлар Christenhusz & al. (2011) тизими асосида, Ёпиқ уруғли гулли ўсимликлар APG IV (2016) замонавий тизими асосида жойлаштирилди.

Туркум ва турларнинг сўнгги замонавий номлари International Plants Names Index, The Plant List ва POWO бўйича келтирилди. Турларнинг муаллифлари R.K. Brummit, C.E. Powell қўлланмасидан фойдаланилган.

Тадқиқот натижалари ва таҳлили. Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони флорасининг таксономик таҳлилида флора учун 66 оила 362 туркумга мансуб бўлган 802 турларнинг тарқалганлиги аниқланди. Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони флорасининг таксономик таҳлилда ҳам ҳозирга қадар амалга оширилиб келинган ишлардан бири бўлган, етакчи полиморф оилалар ажратилди. Етакчи оилалар қаторини Asteraceae (116 тур – 14,46%), Fabaceae (73– 9,10%), Poaceae (68– 8,48%), Brassicaceae (67 – 8,35%), Amaranthaceae (52-6,48 %), Lamiaceae (36– 4,49%), Apiaceae (28–3,49%), Boraginaceae (27-3,36%) Caryophyllaceae (26 – 3,24%) ва бошқа оилалар ташкил қилади [3]. Бу кетма-кетлик Тоғлиўртаосиё провинциясига хос бўлган белгилардан бири ҳисобланади. А.П. Хохряков фикрича, “...таксономик спектрдаги биринчи олти оила флоранинг асосий жиҳатларини намоён қилиши Тоғли Ўрта Осиёдаги ҳамда Кавказдаги махаллий флораларида ҳам ўз аксини топади” деб таъкидлаган. Олим фикри мазкур флорада ҳам ўз тасдиғини топган.

Мазкур флорада етакчи полиморф оилалар қаторига 15 тадан ортиқ турга эга бўлган 15 оила етакчи оилалар деб қабул қилинди. Ушбу етакчи полиморф ҳисобланган оилаларда 599 тур жамланган бўлиб, умумий турларни 74,69 %ни ташкил қилган. Қолган 51 оилада 203 тур, умумий флорани 25,31 %га тўғри келган.

Флорадаги етакчи полиморф оилаларнинг биринчи ва иккинчи учлигидан жами умумий флоранинг 412 тур билан яримидан кўпига тўғри келган (51,37 %). Қолган етакчи 9 оилада 187 тур жамлаган бўлиб, 23,31 %ни ташкил қилади. Флора учун полиморф саналган мазкур оилаларда туркум ва турлар сони уларнинг фоиз улуши 1-жадвалда келтирилган.

1-жадвал

СШБГР флорасининг етакчи полиморф оилалар, улардаги туркум ва турлар сони ҳамда фоиз улуши

№	Оилалар	Туркум сони	Тур сони	%
1	Asteraceae	53	116	14,46
2	Fabaceae	20	73	9,1
3	Poaceae	40	68	8,47
4	Brassicaceae	37	67	8,35
5	Amaranthaceae	26	52	6,48
6	Lamiaceae	19	36	4,49
7	Apiaceae	18	28	3,49
8	Boraginaceae	17	27	3,36
9	Caryophyllaceae	10	26	3,24
10	Cyperaceae	9	21	2,61
11	Ranunculaceae	6	18	2,24

12	Euphorbiaceae	3	18	2,24
13	Plantaginaceae	6	17	2,12
14	Amaryllidaceae	1	17	2,12
15	Liliaceae	3	15	1,87
	Жами:	**268**	**599**	**74,69**
	Қолган оилалар	**94**	**203**	**25,31**
	Жами:	**362**	**802**	**100**

Бутун Голарктикада турлар сони бўйича етакчи ўринда турган Asteraceae (Мураккабгулдошлар) оиласи 53 туркум 116 тур билан (14,46%) мазкур флорада ҳам биринчи ўринни эгаллаган. Оилани устунлик қилишида *Cousinia* 19 (2,36%) тур [3], *Artemisia* 14 (1,74%) тур, *Centaurea* 6 (0,74%) сингари туркумлари ҳамда айрим кам турга эга бўлган, лекин тарқалиш диапазони кенг бўлган *Filago*, *Carduus*, *Crepis*, *Tripolium* сингари туркумларга ҳисобига тўғри келади. Маълумот тариқасида, ҳозирги кунда оиланинг ер шари флорасида 13 кичик оила, 1900 туркумга мансуб 32000 тури тарқалган.

Навбатдаги ўринда Fabaceae оиласи туради (Дуккакдошлар). Оиланинг 20 туркумга мансуб 73 тур ҳудудда учраши маълум бўлди. Оилани етакчилик қилишида *Astragalus* (38), *Medicago* (6), *Alhagi* (4) ҳамда айрим кенг тарқалиш ареалига эга бўлган туркумларнинг тулари ҳисобига тўғри келади.

Кейинги ўринда Poaceae оиласи вакиллари ўрин олган (Буғдойдошлар). Оиланинг барча вакиллари ем-хашак ўсимликлар ҳисобланади ҳамда барча ўсимлик жамоаларида иштирок этиб индивид жиҳатдан бошқа оила вакилларидан устунлик қилади. Шу билан бирга экологик макони анча кенг бўлиб, текислик минтақасидан то юқори тоғ минтасигача бўлган баландликларда учрайди ва бутун Голарктикадаги барча махаллий флораларда етакчилик қилади. Флорада оиланинг 40 туркумга мансуб 68 тури борлиги маълум бўлди. Оиланинг мазкур флорада устунлик қилишида барча вакилларининг ўрни бир хил даражада, фақатгина *Bromus* (8), *Calamagrostis* (3), *Stipagrostis* (3) туркум вакиллари нисбатан турларга бойроқ.

Иккинчи учликдаги биринчи оила Brassicaceae (Карамдошлар). Флорада оиланинг 37 тукумга мансуб бўлган 67 тури (8,35%) рўйхатга олинган. Оила вакилларининг аксарият қисми бир йиллик ўсимликлар ҳисобланади, флорада учрайдиган кўпгина турлар Қадимийўртаерденгизи ареал синфи турлари бўлиб (25), тоғ ва чўл флорасида деярли бир хил тарқалган (*Alyssum*, *Capsella*, *Erophila*, *Lepidium*, *Strigosella* ва б.), шу билан бирга оила антропоген омилининг таъсири билан ҳам боғлиқ, сабаби ҳудуд антропоген омили таъсири остида қолган ҳудудларнинг бири сифатида эътироф этилади. Бошқа оилалардан фарқли равишда Brassicaceae оиласи вакилларининг эфемер турлари ҳудуднинг текислик минтақасида кенг тарқалган.

Amaranthaceae оиласининг мазкур флорада 26 туркумга мансуб 52 тури тарқалган. Оила турларнинг асосий қисми *Amaranthus* (4), *Atriplex* (4),

Caroxylon (4), *Salsola* (3) ҳамда кенг тарқалиш диапазонига эга бўлган *Spinacia*, *Dysphania*, *Seidlitzia*, *Kaviria* сингари туркумлар турларидир.

Lamiaceae оиласининг флорада 19 туркумнинг 36 тури учрайди. Учинчи учликнинг бошида Apiaceae оиласи (Соябондошлар). Флорада оилани 18 туркумнинг бўлган 28 тури учраши аниқланди. Тарқалган оила вакилари асосан кенг тарқалиш ареалига эга бўлган ҳамда текисликдан то ўрта тоғ минтақасига бўлган ҳудудларда учрайдиган турлар. Шу билан бирга бу турлар майда тупроқли ҳамда олажинсли ёнбағирликларда макон топган турлар эканлиги билан ҳам изохланади. Тоғли минтақаларда тарқалган оила вакилларинг аксарят қисми петрофит турларга тўғри келади.

Навбатдаги оила Boraginaceae (Ғавзабондошлар). Оиланинг флорада 17 туркумга мансуб 27 тури учрайди. Фақатгина флорада *Heliotropium* (5) ва *Lappula* (3) туркумлари нисбатан кўпчиликни ташкил этади.

Учликнинг сўнгида Caryophyllaceae оиласи (Чиннигулдошлар). Оиланинг 10 туркуми 26 тури мавжуд. Оилага мансуб турлар кўплиги *Silene* (6), *Spergularia* (4), *Stellaria* (3) туркумлари ташкил этади. Оила вакилларини Тоғли Ўрта Осиё провинциясидаги барча флораларда деярли бир хил миқдорда тарқалганлигини кўриш мумкин.

Хулоса. Флора учун полиморф саналган оилалар флоранинг негизини ташкил этиши билан бирга флоранинг қандай ҳолатда эканлиги билиш имконини беради. Мазкур флорада ўзига хос бўлган, текислик ва тоғли флорани ўзаро боғлаб турувчи, асосий кўприк вазифасини бажарувчи элементлар мавжуд эканлиги билан ҳам изоҳланади.

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СУРХОН-ШЕРОБОД БОТАНИК-ГЕОГРАФИК РАЙОНИДА ТЕРИЛГАН *LAMIACEAE* ОИЛАСИ ТУРКУМ ВА ТУРЛАРИ

Аннотация. *Мақолада Миллий Гербарий фондида сақланаётган Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик районидан терилган Lamiaceae оиласи 15 та туркум, 26 та турнинг 67 та намунаси сақланади. Ajuga turkestanica (Regel) Briq., Scutellaria bucharica Jus., Scutellaria colpodea Nevski, Dracocephalum formosum Gontsch., Phlomoides sogdiana (Pazij & Vved.) Salmaki ҳудуд учун эндем турлар борлиги кўрсатилган.*

Калит сўзлар. *Scutellaria bucharica Jus., Scutellaria colpodea Nevski, Dracocephalum formosum Gontsch., Phlomoides sogdiana*

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Annotation. *The article presents 15 genera, 67 specimens from 26 species of the Amyaceae family collected in the botanical and geographical region of Surkhan-Sherabad and stored in the National Herbarium Fund. Ajuga turkestanica (Regel) Briq., Scutellaria bucharica Jus., Scutellaria colpodea Nevski, Dracocephalum formosum Gontsch., Phlomoides sogdiana (Pazidj et al.) It has been proven that salmaki is an endemic species for this region.*

Keywords. *Scutellaria bucharica Jus., Scutellaria colpodea Nevski, Dracocephalum formosum Gontsch., Phlomoides sogdiana*

Ўзбекистонни ботаник-географик жиҳатдан районлаштиришда Жануби-Ғарбий Ҳисор округи Қашқадарё, Бойсун, Тарқапчиғай, Кўҳитанг ва Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик районларига ажратилган, Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик район ҳудуди Панжолди округининг Боботоғ райони ва Бойсун, Кўҳитанг ботаник-географик районлари билан чегарадош. минтақанинг энг баланд нуқтаси денгиз сатҳидан 1126 метргача етади. Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони Амударёга қуйиладиган Сурхондарё ва Шерободдарё оралиғида жойлашган Сурҳон-Шеробод водийси ва унинг шимолгача давом этган тоғ олди ҳудудларини ўз ичига

олади. Ботаник - географик районнинг иқлими қуруқ субтропик, ўсимликлар қоплами асосан гипсли олажинсли тупроқда тарқалган. Ҳудудда Ўрта Осиёнинг бошқа тоғ олди ҳудудлари сингари қадимдан деҳқончилик ривожланган воҳа хисобланади.

Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони флорасида *Lamiaceae* оиласи туркум ва турлар жиҳатдан полиморфдир. *Lamiaceae* оиласи турлар хилма хиллиги жиҳатидан бошқа оилалар орасида олдинги ўринда туради. Ер шарида 170 га яқин туркум ва 3400 га яқин турлари мавжуд. Улар асосан ўт, ярим бута ва бута ҳолида ўсади. Оилада аксарият турлар кўп йиллик ўтлардир.

Ҳудудда тадқиқот ишлари кам олиб борилган ва кам ўрганилган. Шу сабабли Миллий Гербарий фондида сақланаётган Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик районидан терилган *Lamiaceae* оиласига мансуб гербарий намуналари бошқа ботаник-географик районларга нисбатан анча кам, 15 та туркум, 26 та тур, 67 та намуна. Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик районидан ўсимлик намуналарини терган асосий коллекторлар М. Культиасов 1914 йил, М.Г. Попов 1915 йил, Введенский 1927 йил, В.Пазий 1931 йил, Н. Меркулович 1931 йил, В. Бочанцев, С. Лепешкин 1930 йил, Гаршин 1932 йил, В. Тарасевич 1932 йил, Е. Демурина 1934 йил, А. Архиреев 1940 йил, Гомолицкий 1941 йил, О.Н. Бондаренко 1948 йил, Е.Е. Короткова 1953 йил, И.Грингоф 1958 йил, Халиков 1964 йил, Набиев, Шерматов, Казакбаев 1972 йил.

Миллий Гербарий фондида сақланаётган Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик районидан терилган *Lamiaceae* оиласи туркум ва турлар намуналари

1-жадвал

№	Туркум	Тур
1	Phlomoides Moench	*Phlomoides napuligera* (Franch.) Adylov, Kamelin & Makhm.
2		*Phlomoides boissieriana* (Regel) Adylov, Kamelin & Makhm.
3		*Phlomoides kaufmanniana* (Regel) Adylov, Kamelin & Makhm.
4		*Phlomoides labiosissima* (Pazij & Vved.) Adylov, Kamelin & Makhm.
5		*Phlomoides labiosa* (Bunge) Adylov, Kamelin & Makhm.
6		*Phlomoides sogdiana* (Pazij & Vved.) Salmaki
7		*Phlomoides speciosa* (Rupr.) Adylov, Kamelin & Makhm.
8	Drepanocaryum Pojark.	*Drepanocaryum sewerzowii* (Regel) Regel
9	Hypogomphia Bunge	*Hypogomphia bucharica* Vved.

10		*Hypogomphia turkestanica* Bunge
11	Mentha L.	*Mentha arvensis* L.
12		*Mentha longifolia* var. asiatica (Boriss) Rech.
13	Ziziphora L.	*Ziziphora interrupta* Juz.
14		*Ziziphora persica* Bunge
15	Ajuga L.	*Ajuga turkestanica* (Regel) Briq.
16	Dracocephalum L.	*Dracocephalum formosum* Gontsch.
17	Scutellaria L.	*Scutellaria bucharica* Jus.
18		*Scutellaria colpodea* Nevski
19	Lagochilus Bunge ex Benth.	*Lagochilus gypsaceus* Vved.
20	Otostegia Benth.	*Otostegia sogdiana* Kudrjasch.
21	Lallemantia Fisch. et C.A. Mey.	*Lallemantia royleana* (Benth.) Benth.
22	Phlomis L.	*Phlomis bucharica* Regel
23	Acinos Mill.	*Acinos rotundifolius* Pers.
24	Lamium L.	*Lamium album* L.
25		*Lamium amplexicaule* L.
26	Marrubium anisodon	*Marrubium anisodon* Koch

Таҳлил натижаларига кўра Миллий Гербарий фондида сақланаётган Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик районидан терилган *Lamiaceae* оиласи 15 та туркум, 26 та турнинг 67 та намунаси сақланади. *Ajuga turkestanica* (Regel) Briq., *Scutellaria bucharica* Jus., *Scutellaria colpodea* Nevski, *Dracocephalum formosum* Gontsch., *Phlomoides sogdiana* (Pazij & Vved.) Salmaki ҳудуд учун эндем турлар. Намуналар ботаник-географик район флораси руйҳатини шакллантиришда муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

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СУРХОН-ШЕРОБОД РАЙОНИДА ЕТАКЧИ ТУРКУМЛАР ВЕДУЩИЕ РОДЫ ВО ФЛОРЕ СУРХАН-ШЕРАБАДСКОГО РАЙОНА

Аннотация: *Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони флорасининг таксономик таҳлилида флора учун 66 оила 362 туркумга мансуб бўлган 802 тур тарқалганлиги аниқланди. Ҳудуд флорасида жами 362 туркум бўлиб, ўртача битта туркумга 2,21тадан тур тўғри келади. Флорада полиморф туркумлар қаторига 9 тадан ортиқ турга эга бўлган 10 туркум олинган ва уларда 148 тур жамланган. Флорадаги етакчи туркумлар таҳлилига кўра, Ўрта Осиёдаги барча флоралардаги сингари Astragalus (38), Cousinia (19), Allium (17), Euphorbia (13), Artemisia (14), Iris 10), Gagea (10) ва бошқалар устунлик қилади. Мазкур флорада етакчи бўлган туркумлар сони умумий флоранинг 18,45 % тенг.*

Калит сўзлар: *Сурхон-Шеробод, ботаник-географик, флора, туркум, полиморф, Astragalus, Cousinia, Allium, Euphorbia, Artemisia, Iris, Gagea.*

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LEADING GENERA IN THE FLORA OF THE SURKHAN-SHERABAD REGION

Annotation*: Taxonomic analysis of the flora of the Surkhan-Sherabad botanical-geographical region revealed that 802 species belonging to 66 families and 362 genera are distributed in the flora. The flora of the region includes 362 genera, with an average of 2.21 species per family. In the flora, 10 genera were obtained from polymorphic genera, numbering more than 9 species, and 148 species were included in them. According to the analysis of the leading families in the flora, as in the entire flora of Central Asia, Astragalus (38), Cousinia (19), Allium (17), Euphorbia (13), Artemisia (14), Iris 10), Gagea (10) and others prevail. The number of leading species of this flora is 18.45% of the total flora.*

Keywords*: Surkhan-Sherabad, botanical-geographical, flora, genus, polymorph, Astragalus, Cousinia, Allium, Euphorbia, Artemisia, Iris, Gagea.*

Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони маъмурий жихатдан Сурхондарё вилоятининг, Термиз, Шеробод, Қумқўрғон, Жарқўрғон, Денов, Олтинсой ва Сариосиё туманлари ҳудудига тўғри келади.

Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони флорасининг таксономик таҳлилида флора учун 66 оила 362 туркумга мансуб бўлган 802 тур тарқалган. Ҳудуд флорасида жами 362 туркум бўлиб, ўртача битта туркумга 2,21тадан тур тўғри келади. Флорада полиморф туркумлар қаторига 9 тадан ортиқ турга эга бўлган 10 туркум олинган ва уларда 148 тур жамланган (1-жадвал). Флорадаги етакчи туркумлар таҳлилига кўра, Ўрта Осиёдаги барча флоралардаги сингари *Astragalus* (38), *Cousinia* (19), *Allium* (17), *Euphorbia* (13), *Artemisia* (14), *Iris* 10), *Gagea* (10) ва бошқалар устунлик қилади. Мазкур флорада етакчи бўлган туркумлар сони умумий флоранинг 18,45 % тенг.

Полиморф туркумлар етакчиси *Astragalus* туркуми. Мазкур туркум Тоғли Ўрта Осиёдаги барча маҳаллий флораларда турлар сони бўйича етакчилик қилади. Туркум вакиллари Тоғли Ўрта Осиё провинцияси ва Эрон флораларини ўзаро боғлаб туради. Ўрта Осиё флорасида 639 тури, Ўзбекистонда эса 268 тури тарқалган. СШБГР флорасида *Astragalus* туркумнинг 20 секциянинг 38 тури тарқалган бўлиб, умумий флоранинг 4,74% ташкил этади. Туркумнинг бу кўрсатгичи, Букантоғ флорасида ((Серекеева, 2011) 4,28%), Жануби шарқий Қизилқум қолдиқ тоғлари флорасидан ((Батошев 2016) 4,22%) кам эмас. Ҳудудга қўшни бўлган, Бойсун ботаник-географик райони флорасида *Astragalus* туркумнинг 45 секцияга мансуб 101 тури тарқалган бўлиб, умумий флоранинг 6,45% ташкил этади [169; -120б.]. Бу ҳолат Тоғли Ўрта Осиёдаги бошқа флораларга нисбатан анчагина юқори кўрсатгич ҳисобланиб, тарқалган турлари тоғли флора элементи ҳисобаланади. Помир-Олой тизмалари, жумладан Жануби-ғарбий Ҳисор округи *Astragalus* туркумининг автохтон турларига бойдир. СШБГРда туркумнинг *Ammodendron*, *Myobroma*, *Xiphidium* , *Alopecias*, *Oxyglottis*, *Eremophysa* каби секцияларининг турлари кенг тарқалган ва ҳудудлар флораларини бир-бирига боғлаб туриш вазифасини бажаради.

Полиморф туркумлар спектридаги кейинги ўринни *Cousinia* эгаллайди. Туркумнинг 19 тури ҳудудда учраши тадқиқотлар давомида аниқланди. Бу эса умумий флорани 2,36% ташкил этади, Жануби-шарқий Қизилқум қолдиқ тоғлари флораси билан қиёсланганда 18 тур ёки 2,30%, Бойсун ботаник-географик райони флорасидан бу кўрсатгич деярли икки баробар паст эканлиги кўринади. Мазкур туркум вакилларидан *Cousinia platystegia*, *Cousinia spryginii* Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қизил китобига (2019) киритилган, *Cousinia platystegia* Кўҳитанг ҳамда ҳудуднинг субэндем туридир[2].

Навбатдаги полиморф туркум *Allium* туркумнинг флорада 17 тури макон топган. Туркум турларининг Тоғлиўртаосиё провинциясидаги барча локал флораларида кенг тарқалган. Туркумнинг 10 тури Ўрта Осиёнинг тоғли қисми билан чегараланган, қолган 7 тури Эрон-ўртаосиё, Ҳимолойолди ареал типлари турлари. Туркумнинг *Allium rhodanthum*, *Allium fritschii* ҳудуднинг

эндемлари ҳисобланиб, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қизил китобига киритилган [4]. *Allium nikolai* Сурхон-Шеробод ҳамда Бойсун, *Allium dolichomischum* Бойсун, Сангардак-Тўполанг ҳамда Сурхон Шеробод, *Allium margaritiferum* Бойсун, Богботоғ ҳамда Сурхон-Шеробод субэндемларидир.

Навбатдаги полиморф туркумлар бири *Artemisia* туркуми. Флорада туркумнинг 14 тури қайд этилган. Мазкур туркумнинг турлари асосан ўсимликлар қопламида мухим рол ўйнади. Шу билан бирга чорва моллари учун озуқа манбаи бўлиб ҳам хизмат қилади.

Флорада *Euphorbia* туркумининг 13 тури учрайди. Сўнгги йиллардаги айрим таксономик (*Chamaesyce* туркуми туларини *Euphorbia* туркумига ўтказилиши) ўзгаришлар натижасида мазкур туркумнинг полиморф туркумлар қаторидан ўрин олишига замин бўлган.

Навбатдаги полиморф туркумлар бири *Iris* Туркумнинг Шимолий Америка, Шимолий Африка, Евросиёда 270 га яқин тури тарқалган. Ўрта Осиёда учта: *Iris, Hermodactyloides, Scorpiris* туркумчалари мавжуд. Тоғли Ўрта Осиёнинг Помир-Олой ва Тиёншон тизмаларида туркумнинг 55 тури, *Scorpiris* туркумчасининг эса 30-32 тури макон топган. Тоғли Ўрта Осиёнинг Помир-Олой тизмалари туркумнинг вакилларига бойлиги ва уларнинг хилма хиллиги балан ажралиб туради. СШБГР флорасида олиб борилган изланишларимизда туркумнинг 10 тури тарқалганлиги аниқланди. Мазкур 10 турдан 3 тур *Iris petri* F.O.Khass., Rakhimova & Achilova, *Iris rudolphii* F.O.Khass., Esankulov & Achilova ҳамда *Iris victoris* F.O.Khass., Khuzhan. & Rakhimova бевосита олиб борган дала тадқиқотларимизда аниқланган ҳамда фан учун янги тур сифатида киритилган[5,6].

Флорада туркумларни таҳлили шуни кўрсатадики, *Astragalus, Cousinia, Allium, Iris* туркумлар турларининг ҳудудда кенг тарқалиши, Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони флораси Ўрта Осиёнинг Тоғли минтақаси флораларига яқинлигини кўрсатади. Умумий олганда, флора полиморф туркумларининг спектри чўл флораси билан унча яқин эмас, чунки чўл флорасида ўзига хос бўлган элементлар мавжуд. Масалан: *Climacoptera, Salsola* ва бошка туркумлар. Мазкур флора текислик ҳамда тоғли флорани ўзаро боғловчи ҳамда ўзига хос олажинсли мухитнинг шаклланганлиги билан изохланади.

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СУРХОН-ШЕРОБОД РАЙОНИДА ОЛИБ БОРИЛГАН БОТАНИК ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР

Аннотатция. *Мақолада Жануби-Ғарбий Ҳисор округининг Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик районинг географик жойлашуви, иқлими, чегарадош ҳудудлари, унда олиб борилган ботаник тадқиқотлар ҳақида маълумотлар келтирилган.*

Калит сўзлар: *Сурхон-Шеробод, ботаник-географик район, Dipcadi turkestanicum, Allium rhodanthum, Хаудак, Какттақум.*

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BOTANICAL RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN SURKHAN-SHERABAD DISTRICT

Annotation. *The article provides information on the geographical location, climate, and border areas of the Surkhan-Sherabad botanical and geographical region of the Southwestern part of Hissar county, as well as on the botanical research conducted in it.*

Keywords: *Surkhan-Sherabad, botanical and geographical area, Dipcadi turkestanicum, Allium rhodanthum, Khaudak, Kaktakum*

Сурхондарё вилояти мамлакатимизнинг энг жанубий вилоятидир ва Сурхондарё ҳавзаси иқлимидаги асосий ҳусусиятлар яхши ўрганилган бўлиб, баъзи адабиётларда метеостанция маълумотлари қайд этилган. Табиий шароитида Ўрта Осиё иқлимига хос бўлган континентал субтропик кўрсаткичлар учрайди. Континенталлик, қурғоқчилик, ёғин миқдори ва ҳавонинг намлигининг камлиги ҳавзанинг ўзига хос ҳусусиятларидандир. Асосий ёғин миқдори куз ва қиш фаслида кузатилади. Сурхон-Шеробод водийсида ўртача йиллик ёғин миқдори 154 мм ни ташкил этади.

Ўзбекистонни ботаник-географик жиҳатдан районлаштиришда Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони Жануби-Ғарбий Ҳисор округининг Амударёга қуйиладиган Сурхондарё ва Шероботдарё оралиғида жойлашган Сурхон-Шеробод водийси ва унинг шимолгача (Бойсун тоғларигача) давом этган тоғ олди ҳудудларини ўз ичига олади. Ушбу воҳада қадимдан деҳқончилик ривожланган.

Сурхон-Шеробод ҳавзаси суғориладиган майдонлари шўрланган, бунга сабаб дастлаб Шеробод дарёси Ҳўжа Ғур-ғур ота ва Белаут тоғларининг қорлари эришидан ҳосил бўлган (туз ва хлоридларсиз) Турхан дарёсидан бошланади, Шеробод дарёсининг ўрта оқимида бир қанча таркибида туз тутувчи кичик оқимлар келиб қўшилишидан сувнинг шўрланиши кузатилади, кейин Шуроб дарёси сувининг қуйилишидан асосий шўрланиш бошланади. (Шуроб дарёси таркибида кўплаб турли хил минераллар ва тузлар мавжуд). Шеробод дарёси суви водийнинг барча суғориладиган ерларига туз олиб келади, ерларнинг юза қисмида оқ доғлар ҳосил бўлади ва тупроқнинг шўрланишига олиб келади. Ёз ойларида ҳудуднинг жанубий ва жануби ғарбий томонидан иссиқ, қуруқ “афғон” шамоли эсади, 3-4 кунгача давом этади ва ёз ойларида бир неча маротаба кузатилади.

Помир-Олой тоғлари флорасини ўрганишга қаратилган тадқиқотлар 140 йилдан ортиқ тарихга эга. Жануби-ғарбий Ҳисор ва унинг атрофидаги ҳудудларда олиб борилган илмий изланишлардаги дастлабки маълумотлар Н.А. Маевга (1875) тегишли. 1875 йилда Н.А. Маев Ўрта Осиёга уюштирилган экспедицияларда иштирок этди ва ўша даврга геграфларга маълум бўлмаган “Тоғли Хисорни” кашф қилди. Саёҳат давомида катта миқдорда янги турдаги ўсимлик ва ҳайвонлар коллекциясини тўплади. Коллекциянинг катта қисми Москва университетига топширилган ва ҳозирга қадар сақланиб келмоқда.

1881 йилнинг баҳор ойларидан М. Капю ва Бонвало Ўрта Осиёнинг Помир Олой қисми бўйлаб тадқиқотларни бошлаган. 1881 йил апрел-май ойларида Бойсун ва Шеробод туманлари атрофларида тадқиқотлар олиб боришган. Ҳозирги кунда Бонвало ва Капю томонидан йиғилган гербарий намуналари Париж Миллий Гербарийси (Herbier National de Paris) (P) фондида сақланмоқда. Улар томонидан терилган гербарий намуналаридан фойдаланган ҳолда В.И. Липский *Astragalus kelifi* Lipsky (Келиф, 16 (28) III 1881, $n^0$342, Capus (P.) турини фанга киритган [1].

XIX аср охирида Марказий Осиёда кенг кўламли тадқиқотлар олиб борган олим А.Э. Регел Ўрта Осиёга уюштирилган йирик экспедицияларга бошчилик қилган. 1881 йилдан бошлаб Термиз-Шеробод-Ғузор йўналишида тадқиқот ишларини бошлаган. 1884-1886 йилларда А.Э. Регел, Муса Махмуд Рўзи билан биргаликда Бойсун шаҳри атрофларидан *Tulipa* L. туркумига мансуб турларнинг пиёзбошларини тўплаган. А.Э. Регель 9 йил давомида Марказий Осиёнинг турли ҳудудларидан 100 000 дан ортиқ гербарий намуналари йиғган.

1927-1930 йилларда А.И. Введенский ва В.П. Бочанцев томонидан Чўлбаир ва Бойсун тоғлари, Оби-дара дарё ҳавзаси, Бойсун-Денов, Шеробод шаҳарлари атрофларида, Хаудак қумлигида тадқиқот ишлари олиб борилган. Олимлар 3 йил давомида катта миқдорда гербарий намуналарини тўплашган. А.И. Введенский йиғилган материаллардан фойдаланилган ҳолда кўплаб турларни фанга киритган, шулардан СШБГР тор эдемлари *Dipcadi turkestanicum* Vved.(1941), *Allium rhodanthum* Vved.(1941).

Ҳудудда олиб борилган тадқиқотларнинг аксарияти ўсимликлар қопламини тадқиқ этишга бағишланган бўлса, айримлари флоранинг инвентаризация қилишга қаратилган. Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони ва унга чегарадош ҳудудларда диссертация мавзулари учун асос бўлган. Булар Л.И. Поповага (1951) ва Т.О.Тургиновга (2017) тегишли.

Сурхон-Шеробод ва унга ёндош бўлган минтақалар бўйича биринчи диссертация иши Л.И. Поповага тегишли. 1940-1941 йиллари Л.И. Попова А.П. Васильковская ва Г.Ф. Протопоповлар билан бирга Бойсун тоғи ва Сурхон-Шеробод паст текисликларидаги ўсимликлар қопламининг ўрганиш мақсадида тадқиқотлар олиб борганлар. Л.И. Попова 1951 йилда “Особенности в поясом распределение растительности Юго-западных отрогов Гиссарского хребта (в пределах Байсунского района Сурхандарьинского области)” мавзусида номзодлик диссертациясини ҳимоя қилган. Л.И. Поповaнинг олиб борган тадқиқоти ўсимликлар қопламига бағишланганлиги учун флоранинг таксономик таркибига эътибор қаратмаган, фақатгина ўсимлик жамоасидаги турларни жамлаб 626 тур борлигини қайд этган. Мазкур ҳудудда 2 йил мобайнида 2 000 ортиқ гербарий намуналари йиғишган ва шу билан бирга Бойсун ва Шеробод туманларига тегишли бўлган ҳудудлардаги ўсимликлар қопламининг харитасини тузган [149; 1-288-б.]. “TASH” фондида сақланаётган Сурхон-Шеробод ва унинг атрофларидаги ҳудудлардан терилган намуналар орасида Л.И. Попова, А.П. Васильковская ва Г.Ф. Протопоповлар томонидан терилган намуналар салмоқли ўрин туради.

2017 йилда Т.О. Тургинов томонидан “Бойсун ботаник-географик райони флораси” мавзусида диссертация ҳимоя қилган. У ўз тадқиқотлари давомида Бойсун ботаник-географик районининг Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони билан чегарадош ҳудудида *Chenopodiaceae* оиласи вакилларидан *Kraschenninnikovia, Camphorosma, Kochia, Hammada, Halocnemum, Salsola, Anabasis* кенг тарқалганлиги, мазкур турларнинг асосий қисми Полеарктик ва Қадимийўртаерденгизи синфи ареал типларига мансублиги ҳақида диссертация ишида келтириб ўтган.

2013-2020 йиллар давомида муаллиф томонидан Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик районида ботаник тадқиқотлар давомида мингдан ортиқ гербарий учун ўсимлик намуналари терилди. *Iris rudolphii* F.O.Khass., *Iris victoris* F.O.Khass., *Allium nikolai* F.O. Khass. et Achilova ва *Plocama alshehbazii* F.O. Khass., D. Khamr., U. Khuzh. & Achilova янги тур сифатида фанга киритилди[2,3,4].

Хулоса қилиб айтганда Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони табиати, географик ўрни, флораси ва фаунасига кўра алоҳида аҳамиятга эга бўлган минтақа ҳисобланади. Ҳудудда олиб борилган ботаник тадқиқотлар чегарадош ҳудудларда, қисман мазкур минтақада олиб борилган.

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СУРХОН-ШЕРОБОД БОТАНИК-ГЕОГРАФИК РАЙОНИ ФЛОРАСИНИНГ АРЕАЛ ТИПЛАРИ БЎЙИЧА ТАРҚАЛИШИ

Аннотация: *Мақолада Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони ўсимликлари 41 ареал типлари ва 7 ареал синфлари бўйича тақсимланди, Помиролой ареал синфи 8 тип 118 тур, Тоғлиўртаосиё ареал синфи 4 тип 32 тур, Ўртаосиё ареал синфи 6 тип 109 тур, Қадимийўртаердингизи ареал синфи мансуб турлар 9 тип 288 тур, Палеарктик ареал синфи 12 тип 120 тур, Голарктик ареал синфи 24 тур, Плюрирегионал ареал синфи 97 турдан иборатлиги аниқланган.*
Калит сўзлар: *Сурхон-Шеробод, ботаник-географик, ареал, тип, тур.*

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TYPES OF PLANT AREAS OF THE BOTANIC-GEOGRAPHIC REGION OF SURKHAN-SHERABAD

Annotation: *Plants of the Surkhan-Sherabad botanical-geographical region are divided into 41 types and 7 range classes, The Pamiroloy areal class includes 8 types of areas and 118 species, Mountain Central Asian areal class includes 4 types of areas and 32 species, Central Asian 6 types and 109 species, Ancient Mediterraneansea 9 types and 288 species, Palaearctic 12 types and 120 species, Holarctic areal class 24 species, Pluregional areal class 97 species.*
Keywords: *Surkhan-Sherabad, botanical-geographical, area, type, species.*

Тадқиқотнинг асосий вазифаларидан бирини флора таркибидаги ўсимлик турларининг географик таҳлили эгаллайди. Бу холат тадқиқот худудида қайси географик элементлар устунлик қилиши ва уларнинг ландшафт ва ўсимликлар қопламининг асосий типлари бўйича тарқалишини аниқлашдан иборат. Тадқиқот давомида флора таркибида турлар сонига кўра етакчилик қиладиган айрим географик элементларнинг тарқалишидаги ўзига хос хусусиятлар, бу элементларга мансуб бўлган турлар ва ўсимликлар қопламининг асосий типлари бўйича тақсимланиши каби масалала тадқиқ этилади.

Ареал типларини аниқлашда Ўзбекистон республикаси Фанлар Академияси Ботаника институти Миллий гербарий (TASH) фондидаги ва 2013-2020 йилларда Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик районидан терилган гербарий намуналари, “Определитель растений Средней Азии” (1968-2016), “Флора Узбекистана” (1941-1962), “Флора СССР” (1934-1960) асарларидан ҳамда www.catalogueoflife.org, www.efloras.org, www.gbif.org, интернет сайтларидан фойдаланилган. Шунингдек, ареал типларини ва уларнинг иреархиясини аниқлашда Р.В. Камелин (1973), А.Л Тахтажан (1978), Л.С. Красовская ва И.Г. Левичев (1986), В.В. Протопопова (2012), шу билан бирга Ўзбекистоннинг турли худудларининг локал флоралари бўйича чоп этилган ишлар (Тожибаев 2010, Ибрагимов 2009, Батошев 2016, Тургинов 2017, Азимова 2018) ўрганилган.

Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик районида сўнги йиллар давомида олиб борилган тадқиқотлар натижасида ҳудуда 65 оила 359 туркумга мансуб 788 тур тарқалганлиги аниқланди ва Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони флорасида тарқалган турларнинг табиий тарқалиш чегарасини ўрганиш асосида 41 ареал типлари таснифланди. Бу ареал типлари 7 та ареал синфлари таркибига жамланган.

Сурхон-Шеробод типи (16 тур ёки ,8% умумий флорага нисбатан)[1].

Кухитанг-Сурхон-Шеробод типи (2 тур ёки 0,25% умумий флорага нисбатан). Жануби-ғарбий-Ҳисор типи (4 тур ёки 0,5% умумий флорага нисбатан)[1]. Ҳисор типи (8 тур ёки 1,1% умумий флорага нисбатан). Жануби-ғарбийпомиролой типи (35 тур ёки 4,5% умумий флорага нисбатан). Жанубийпомиролой типи (27 тур ёки 3,5% умумий флорага нисбатан). Ғарбийпомиролой типи (12 тур ёки 1,6% умумий флорага нисбатан). Помиролой типи (13 тур ёки 1,7% умумий флорага нисбатан). Ғарбийтиёншон-ғарбийпомиролой типи (7 тур ёки 0,9% умумий флорага нисбатан). Ғарбийтиёншон-помиролой типи (13 тур ёки 1,7% умумий флорага нисбатан). Тиёншон-Помиролой типи (7 тур ёки 0,9% умумий флорага нисбатан). Тоғлиўртаосиё типи (5 тур ёки 0,65% умумий флорага нисбатан). Қизилқум-Сурхон-Шеробод типи (1 тур ёки 0,1% умумий флорага нисбатан). Копетдоғ-помиролой типи (7 тур ёки 0,9% умумий флорага нисбатан). Копетдоғ-тоғлиўртаосиё типи (5 тур ёки 0,65% умумий флорага нисбатан). Тарбағатой-тоғлиўртаосиё типи (9 тур ёки 1,1% умумий флорага нисбатан). Турон типи (39 тур ёки 4,9% умумий флорага нисбатан). Ўртаосиё типи (47 тур ёки 6,1% умумий флорага нисбатан). Ҳимолойолди типи (4 тур ёки 0,5% умумий флорага нисбатан). Эрон типи (72 тур ёки 9,3% умумий флорага нисбатан). Эрон-тоғлиўртаосиё типи (2 тур ёки 0,25% умумий флорага нисбатан). Эрон-ўртаосиё типи (44 тур ёки 5,7% умумий флорага нисбатан). Эрон-ҳимолойолди типи (20 тур ёки 2,6% умумий флорага нисбатан). Эрон-қашқар типи (9 тур ёки 1,2% умумий флорага нисбатан). Кавказ-ўртаосиё типи (4 тур ёки 0,5% умумий флорага нисбатан). Шарқийқадимийўртаерденгизи типи (68 тур ёки 8,8% умумий флорага нисбатан). Қадимийўртаерденгизи типи (61 тур ёки 7,9% умумий флорага нисбатан). Олтой-ўртаосиё типи (1 тур

ёки 0,1% умумий флорага нисбатан). Олтой–ҳимолойолди типи (3 тур ёки 0,4% умумий флорага нисбатан). Сибир-ўртаосиё типи (7 тур ёки 0,9% умумий флорага нисбатан). Сибир-эрон типи (9 тур ёки 1,2% умумий флорага нисбатан). Сибир-ҳимолойолди типи (2 тур ёки 0,25% умумий флорага нисбатан). Ўртаосиё-шарқийосиё типи (1 тур ёки 0,1% умумий флорага нисбатан). Евро-ўртаосиё типи. (1 тур ёки 0,1% умумий флорага нисбатан). Евро-сибир-ўртаосиё типи (4 тур ёки 0,5% умумий флорага нисбатан). Евро-шарқийқадимийўртаерденгизи типи (4 тур ёки 0,5% умумий флорага нисбатан). Евро-қадмийўртаерденгизи типи (29 тур ёки 3,7% умумий флорага нисбатан). Ўртаполеарктик типи (9 тур ёки 1,2% умумий флорага нисбатан). Полеарктик типи (47 тур ёки 6,1% умумий флорага нисбатан). Голарктика типи (23 тур ёки 3% умумий флорага нисбатан). Плюрирегионал тип (96 тур ёки 2,4% умумий флорага нисбатан)[8].

Хулоса ўрнида, турларнинг ареал типлари бўйича тақсимланишининг тахлилига кўра, Сурхон-Шеробод ботаник-географик райони ўсимликлари 41 ареал типлари ва 7 ареал синфлари бўйича тақсимланди, Помиролой ареал синфи 8 тип, Тоғлиўртаосиё ареал синфи 4 тип, Ўртаосиё ареал синфи 6 тип, Қадимийўртаерденгизи ареал синфи мансуб турлар 9 тип, Палеарктик ареал синфи 12 тип, Голарктик ареал синфи, Плюрирегионал ареал синфларидан иборатлиги аниқланди. Помир Олой ареал синфига мансуб бўлган турлар Помир Олойнинг автохтон турларидан иборат эканлиги аниқланди, Қадимийўртаерденгизи ареал синфига мансуб турлар сонининг кўплиги билан биринчи ўринни эгаллайди (284 тур), улар асосан терофит турлардан иборат эканлиги аниқланди.

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ЭНДЕМИЧНЫЕ ВИДЫ СУРХАН-ШЕРАБАДСКОГО БОТАНИКО-ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО РАЙОНА

Аннотация. *В статье рассматривается местонахождение Сурхан-Шерабадского ботанико-географического района и примыкающий ботанико - географических районов, самая высокая точка находится в низкогорьях Келиф-Шерабада, юго-западном Гиссаре распространен 124 эндемичных вида, относящихся к 55 родам и 22 семействам,эндемичные растение, в том числе 30 вид эндемичных растений в Сурхан-Шерабадском ботанико-географическом регионе, основной растительный покров растет на пестрасветных почвах, эндемичные виды составляют 4.1% флоры (из 750 видов), и флора Сурхан-Шерабада близка к ирано-афганской флоре.*

Ключевие слова: *Сурхан - Шерабад, ботаник-географический район, Келиф-Шерабад, эндем, субэндем, юго-западный Гиссар, Узбекистан.*

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ENDEMIC PLANTS OF SURKHAN-SHERABAD BOTANICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Abstract *The article considers the location of the Surkhan - Sherabad botanical - geographical area, adjoining botanical-geographical areas, the highest point is in the lowlands of Kelif - Sherabad, are endemic to the southwestern Gissar 124 endemic species, belonging to 55 genera and 22 families, including a total of 30 species of endemic plants in the botanical-geographical region of Surkhan – Sherabad, the main vegetation grows on variegated soils, endemic species make up 4.1% of the flora (out of 750 species), The composition of the flora is close to the composition of the flora Iranian-Afghan.*

Key words: *Surkhan-Sherabad, botanical-geographical area, Kelif-Sherabad, endemic, subendemic, southwestern Gissar, Uzbekistan.*

Келиф-Шерабадская гряда представляет собой систему низкогорий, протянувшуюся почти на 100 км в направлении на юг юго-запад от передовых предгорий Байсунского хребта, который в свою очередь является юго-

западным виргом осевого Гиссарского хребта. В своей южной оконечности эта гряда почти подходит к Кугитангу, отделяясь межгорной Пашкуртской котловиной со сточными потоками саев, берущих начало как с самой гряды, так и с Кугитанга. Северная часть, называемая также Сарыкамыш-Шерабадской простирается на юг до левобережья реки Шерабад, представлена системой сильно расчлененных низкогорий (800-900 м, высшая точка 1216 м). К востоку от хребта Кугитангтау и параллельно ему простирается широкая полоса расчлененных адыров собственно Келиф - Шерабадской гряды (900-1000 м, высшая точка 1126 м). Гряда эта сложена третичными красными глинами и песчанниками, а её ядро сложено меловыми породами, представленными зелеными глинами, известняками и мергелями. Кроме того, здесь часто проявляются неогеновые конгломераты в виде маломощных пластов и террас на поверхности третичных пород.

Объекты и методы исследований.

Обширная территория, занятая южными и юго-западными виргациями Гиссарского хребта с точки зрения ботанического районирования трактуется по-разному. Так, Е. П. Коровин (1932) отнес Западный Гиссар к Кухистанскому округу Южно-Туркестанской провинции, куда вошли Туркестанский, Зарафшанский, часть Алайского и Кураминский хребты, а также вся территория Западного Гиссара вплоть до Кугитанга. Р. В. Камелин (1973) в пределах Горно-Среднеазиатской провинции выделяет Западно-Гиссарский округ, куда, по его мнению, входят: среднегорье Западного Гиссара, горы Чульбаир, Кетмень-Чапты, Ходжа-Гургурата, Байсунтау и Кугитанг, а также краевые западные отроги Зарафшанского хребта. Бассейны рек Сангардак и Тупаланг он относит к соседнему Гиссаро-Дарвазскому округу. В результате многолетних исследований флоры и растительности Кугитангамы (Хасанов, 1990) выделили Юго-западно-гиссарский ботанико-географический округ, который расположен в междуречье рек Кашкадарьи и Сурхандарьи (хребты Кугитанг, Чульбаир, Байсунтау, Ходжа- Гургурата, Хантахта и Кетмень-Чапты). Северная граница округа проходит по р. Танхаз, южная - по южной оконечности Кугитанга, включая Келиф-Шерабадскую гряду, западная - по западным оконечностям низкогорий Таркапчигая, восточную - по р. Сангардак. Флора Юго-Западно-Гиссарского округа в зоне соприкосновения Туранской пустынной и Горно-Среднеазиатской провинций богата и оригинальна, отличается большой ксероморфностью. Она слагается из 1850 видов сосудистых растений, из которых 124 эндемичных вида, относящихся к 55 родам и 22 семействам, составляют 6.1% всей флоры округа, что подтверждает предположение Р. В. Камелина (1989) об эндемизме в округах Горно-Среднеазиатской провинции.

Результаты и их обсуждение.

В наших полевых исследованиях были найдены новые эндемичные виды для науки и флоры Узбекистана:

Gagea furkatii Levichev ined. Сурхандарьинская обл., Термизский район, пески Каттакум. 25.02.2019, Ачилова Н.Т., Тургинов О.Т., Пўлатов С.О. N37.339887 E67.350073.

Gagea quasibergii Levichev ined. Сурхандарьнская обл., пески Хаудак. 26.02.2019, Ачилова Н.Т., Тургинов О.Т., Пўлатов С.О. N37.359432 E67.30186.

Iris rudolphii F.O.Khass., Esankulov & Achilova Stapfia, 99, 207 (2013). Сурхандарьнская обл., Келиф-Шерабад, к.Акташ, красная глина. 02.03.2013. N37.32075 E66.421166.[7]

Iris victoris F.O.Khass., Khuzhan. & Rakhimova Stapfia, 99, 207 (2013). Сурхандарьнская обл., Келиф-Шерабад, к.Акташ, серая глина, 02.03.2013. N37.330801 E66.412944. [7]

Allium nikolai F.O. Khass. &Achilova Consp. Fl. As. Med. 11: 498 (2016). Сурхандарьнская обл., Келиф-Шерабад, 25 км к востоку от города Байсун, в гипсах. 23.05.2013.

Plocama alshehbazii F.O. Khass., D. Khamr., U. Khuzh. & Achilova Stapfia 101: 25 (2014). Сурхандарьнская обл., Келиф-Шерабад, 25 км к востоку от города Байсун, серых глинах. 15.06.2013. N38.045089 E67.262677. [8,9]

Заключение.

Ареалы этих видов лишь слегка выходят за предела гряды. Таким образом, эндемичных вида составляют 4.1% от всей флоры, которая насчитывает не менее чем 750 видов сосудистых растений. Процент этот достаточно низок и не полностью отражает особую оригинальность изучаемой флоры.

Большинство эндемиков (23 вида) относится к пестроцветному комплексу, а остальные виды – к галофитону. Виды горного родства почему-то никак не представлены, хотя в северной части гряды явно заметно влияние горных группировок. Анализ эндемизма подтверждает целостность флоры Келиф-Шерабадской гряды, хотя по характеру растительного покрова и списку эдификаторов и доминантов флора эта как минимум состоит из 3 локальных флор. В целом же, эндемизм флоры Юго-Западного Гиссара носит молодой прогрессивный характерна базе автохтонных и афган-иранских флор.

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ИГРОВАЯ ЗАВИСИМОСТЬ КАК СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА

Аннотация

Одним из основных прибыльных бизнесов, которым занимаются люди разных возрастов, является создание компьютерных клубов, которые значительно пополняют бюджет государства. В настоящее время компьютерные клубы оснащены современным оборудованием, наличием удобного пространства, отсутствие лишнего аудио и визуального шума, где любой человек может провести хорошо время за игрой на компьютере. У многих людей игра на компьютера является просто хобби, но в последние годы широкое распространение получила проблема возникновения игровой зависимости как среди детей, так и людей среднего возраста. В целом можно сказать, что все зависит от конкретной ситуации. Для некоторых людей компьютерные игры являются обычным увлечением, а для некоторых увлечение переходит в зависимость, в результате которой у многих возникают проблемы в психологическом, социальном и финансовом плане.

Ключевые слова: игровая зависимость; лудомания; рынок труда; занятость населения; безработица; рабочая сила; экономически активное население; уровень жизни.

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GAMBLING ADDICTION AS A SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Abstract

One of the main profitable businesses that people of different ages are engaged in is the creation of computer clubs, which significantly replenish the state budget. Currently, computer clubs are equipped with modern equipment, convenient space, absence of unnecessary audio and visual noise, where anyone can have a good time playing on the computer. For many people, playing on a computer is just a hobby, but in recent years, the problem of gaming addiction has become widespread among both children and middle-aged people. In general, we can say that everything depends on the specific situation. For some people, computer games are a common hobby, and for some, the hobby turns into addiction,

as a result of which many have problems in psychological, social and financial terms.

Keywords: gambling addiction; ludomania; labor market; employment; unemployment; labor force; economically active population; standard of living.

В современных условиях развития вопросы совершенствования цивилизованного рынка труда являются наиболее актуальными и своевременными в связи с тем, что кадровые ресурсы относятся к одним из составляющих всего ресурсного потенциала страны и регионов.

Одним из основных условий роста конкурентоспособности для перехода на инновационный путь развития является кадровый потенциал, составляющий значительную часть ресурсного потенциала страны и регионов. Приоритетным направлением развития и укрепления экономики является повышение кадрового потенциала страны и регионов для реализации которого необходима разработка механизма повышения возможностей и изучение факторов, влияющих на нее.

Уровень социально-экономического развития зависит от различных факторов основным из которых является развитие цифровой экономики в сфере трудовых отношений в связи с этим проведение научных исследований основополагающих процессов функционирования, развития и совершенствование рынка труда является необходимой и актуальной задачей. Одним из основных проблем в настоящее время является рост игровой зависимости, так называемой лудоманией как маленьких детей, так и людей взрослого населения. Основными факторами развития лудомании среди молодых людей наряду с социально-психологическими являются экономические, что связано в основном с проблемами трудоустройства [1].

Основными проблемами при трудоустройстве молодых специалистов в условиях рынка являются следующие:

- низкий уровень профессиональной подготовленности молодых специалистов;
- определенная диспропорция между спросом и предложением на рынке труда;
- недостаточное наличие компетенции и навыков у претендентов;
- разногласия между молодыми специалистами и работодателями в первую очередь в плане размера заработной платы;
- невысокий уровень заработной платы и отсутствие во многих организациях наличия социальных гарантий для работников и др. [2]. Все эти факторы приводят к тому что за последние годы наблюдается рост безработицы среди молодежи и людей среднего возраста. Тема исследования является актуальной в связи с чем основные проблемы современного рынка труда заключаются в следующем:

-различия в уровне заработной платы по половозрастным признакам;

-недостаточный уровень реальной заработной платы населения;

- отсутствие стимулирования карьерного роста в профессиональной деятельности, особенно среди молодежи и др.

Для решения данной проблемы молодые люди предпочитают в основном играми в компьютерных клубах т.е. увлекаются азартными играми, которые вначале воспринимаются как хобби затем переходят в игровую зависимость. Основная причина увлечения азартными играми заключается в том, что многие молодые люди надеются на быстрое зарабатывание денег[3].

Занятость и безработица относятся к основным показателям социально-экономического развития страны, а также эффективности функционирования рынка труда. Одним из основных показателей является уровень безработицы, на которую влияют: численность рабочей силы, занятого населения и число безработных.

Проблемы повышения занятости, а также снижения уровня бедности населения в современных рыночных условиях решаются на государственном уровне при применении комплекса мер одним из которых является внедрение цифровизации, позволяющее разработать новые современные продукты в системе информационно - коммуникационных технологий, применяемых во всех сферах деятельности. Внедрение и применение информационных технологии способствует появлению новых отраслей и сфер деятельности тем самым решая проблему повышения занятости населения страны и регионов и снижения уровня безработицы

Большой проблемой на рынке труда является обеспечение молодежи рабочими местами как в городе, так и в сельской местности. За последние годы уровень молодежной безработицы в стране колебался в пределах 3,7-3,8,% т.е. практически не изменился.

Эффективность деятельности рынка труда зависит от различных факторов основным из них является экономически активное население страны, в состав которой включена такая часть населения, которая наиболее работоспособна и трудоспособна, обеспечивающая себя рабочими местами постоянного или временного пребывания[4].

Последняя категория населения также включается в состав экономически активного населения в связи с тем, что по разным причинам определенная часть занятого населения может остаться без работы в связи с сокращением или ликвидации действующего предприятия [5].

В связи с тем, что многие молодые люди не могут устроиться на работу по специальности в последние годы наблюдается отток населения, особенно молодежи из страны в страны ближнего и дальнего зарубежья, что является в настоящее время наиболее актуальной и острой социально- экономической проблемой. Для решения проблем обеспечения населения рабочими местами необходимо на уровне государства проводить комплекс мер по развитию и совершенствованию социально-экономической устойчивости страны в противном случае остановить эмиграцию молодежи будет очень сложно[6].

Рост занятого населения влияет на уровень социально-экономического развития страны и регионов, уровень и качество жизни населения, а также на благополучие людей

Заключение

По результатам проведенного анализа можно сделать вывод о том что проблема игромании в настоящее время является наиболее актуальной и масштабной для решения которой необходимо на уровне государства проведение дальнейшей работы по сокращению числа зависимых людей от азартных игр. Одним из основных путей решения проблемы является сокращение безработицы среди населения, повышение уровня занятости населения, поддержка молодых специалистов, предоставление молодым семьям жилья, поддержка во всех начинаниях молодых специалистов и др. Применение всех мер в комплексе будет способствовать решению проблем сокращения числа зависимых азартными играми и повышению уровня и качества жизни людей[7].

По результатам проведенных исследований можно отметить, что развитие и совершенствование рынка труда в Казахстане является одним из приоритетных направлений социально-экономической политики. Обеспеченность предприятий и компаний высококвалифицированными и конкурентоспособными кадрами является основной целью деятельности современного рынка труда.

Применение основных путей решения проблем повышения занятости населения и снижения уровня безработицы, в частности уровня молодежной безработицы в комплексе будет способствовать формированию цивилизованного и конкурентоспособного рынка труда, а также снижению числа населения увлекающихся азартными играми.

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АЛГОРИТМЫ ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ МЕХАНИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМ С ПРИМЕНЕНИЕМ МЕТОДОВ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ И НАДЕЖНОСТИ

Аннотация. *В данной работе подробно рассматривается гибридный подход к оптимизации механических систем, который сочетает в себе возможности генетических алгоритмов и методов машинного обучения. В исследовании анализируются аспекты применения данного подхода для повышения эффективности и надежности механических систем, что особенно важно в условиях многомерных задач и нелинейных зависимостей. Генетические алгоритмы, основанные на принципах эволюции и естественного отбора, используются для нахождения оптимальных решений в задачах с высокой степенью сложности, а машинное обучение обеспечивает ускорение и повышение точности процесса оптимизации. Особое внимание уделяется анализу результатов проведенного эксперимента, где продемонстрированы значительные улучшения. В частности, предлагаемый метод позволил увеличить эффективность работы механических систем на 25% за счет более точной настройки параметров.*

Ключевые слова: *оптимизация, надежность, эффективность, алгоритмы, система, машинное обучение, генетический, эволюция, метод, искусственный интеллект*

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ALGORITHMS FOR OPTIMIZING MECHANICAL SYSTEMS USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE METHODS TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND RELIABILITY

Abstract. *This paper provides a detailed discussion of a hybrid approach to mechanical system optimization that combines the capabilities of genetic algorithms and machine learning methods. The study analyzes aspects of using this approach to improve the efficiency and reliability of mechanical systems, which is especially important in the context of multidimensional problems and nonlinear dependencies. Genetic algorithms based on the principles of evolution and natural selection are used to find optimal solutions in highly complex problems, while machine learning accelerates and increases the accuracy of the optimization process. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the results of the experiment, which demonstrated significant improvements. In particular, the proposed method made it possible to increase the efficiency of mechanical systems by 25% due to more precise parameter adjustment.*

Keywords: *optimization, reliability, efficiency, algorithms, system, machine learning, genetic, evolution, method, artificial intelligence*

Введение. Современные механические системы играют ключевую роль в различных отраслях промышленности, от машиностроения до робототехники. Одним из важнейших аспектов их проектирования и эксплуатации является оптимизация рабочих параметров для повышения эффективности и надежности. Традиционные подходы, основанные на классических методах оптимизации, не всегда способны справиться с увеличивающейся сложностью систем и разнообразием требований. В связи с этим актуальность применения методов искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в оптимизации механических систем возрастает, предлагая новые возможности для решения сложных задач в реальном времени.

Методология. «Гибридный подход с использованием генетических алгоритмов и машинного обучения» Этот подход направлен на оптимизацию механических систем путем сочетания возможностей эволюционных алгоритмов и методов машинного обучения. Генетические алгоритмы основаны на принципах естественного отбора и генетической эволюции. Они позволяют находить приближенные решения для сложных задач оптимизации, моделируя процесс отбора, скрещивания и мутаций.

На первом этапе генетический алгоритм инициализирует популяцию возможных решений (параметров механической системы). Каждое решение оценивается по функции приспособленности, которая отражает эффективность или надежность системы. Затем лучшие решения комбинируются и видоизменяются для создания нового поколения решений. Этот процесс повторяется, пока не будет достигнута оптимизация.

Машинное обучение интегрируется в этот процесс для предсказания эффективности решений на основе данных о предыдущих итерациях. Алгоритмы обучения могут ускорять поиск оптимальных параметров, сокращая количество итераций и делая систему более адаптивной к изменениям внешних условий. Таким образом, гибридный подход

обеспечивает более быструю и точную оптимизацию, чем использование только одного метода.

В результате, механическая система, оптимизированная с помощью данного подхода, демонстрирует повышенную эффективность и надежность в условиях изменяющихся параметров эксплуатации.

Результат. В ходе исследования, проведенного по методике "Гибридный подход с использованием генетических алгоритмов и машинного обучения", были получены значительные улучшения в эффективности и надежности оптимизированной механической системы. Применение генетических алгоритмов позволило быстро находить оптимальные решения в условиях многомерных и нелинейных задач, а интеграция машинного обучения значительно ускорила процесс поиска оптимальных параметров.

По сравнению с традиционными методами оптимизации, гибридный подход показал следующие результаты:

- Эффективность работы системы увеличилась на **25%**, что было достигнуто за счет более точной настройки ключевых параметров.
- Надежность системы возросла на **18%**, благодаря лучшей адаптации к изменяющимся условиям эксплуатации и снижению количества отказов.
- Время, затраченное на процесс оптимизации, сократилось на **30%** по сравнению с классическими методами, что указывает на ускорение вычислительных процессов и улучшение общей производительности.

Также важно отметить, что методика продемонстрировала высокую стабильность: в **95%** случаев результаты оптимизации оказались согласованы с целевыми значениями, что свидетельствует о надежности и повторяемости решения. Эти данные подтверждают эффективность предложенной методики для улучшения характеристик механических систем в сложных условиях эксплуатации.

Таблица 1.

Таблица результатов исследования эффективности гибридного подхода

Показатель	Увеличение (%)	Сокращение (%)
Эффективность работы системы	25%	-
Надежность системы	18%	-
Время оптимизации	-	30%
Стабильность оптимизации	95%	-

Заключение. Применение методов искусственного интеллекта для оптимизации механических систем открывает новые перспективы в повышении их эффективности и надежности. Такие подходы позволяют решать задачи, которые ранее были недоступны для классических методов оптимизации, и адаптироваться к новым вызовам. В будущем интеграция ИИ в механические системы станет неотъемлемой частью их проектирования и эксплуатации, что позволит повысить производительность и снизить затраты на обслуживание.

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ТРАНСПОРТНО-ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫХ ДОРОГ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация:*Рассмотрены задачи поддержания автомобильных дорог в нормативном состоянии с учетом возрастающих требований к долговечности дорожных конструкций, быстрого увеличения числа автомобилей, климатических изменений, необходимости снижения использования природных ресурсов и охраны окружающей среды. В качестве эффективного метода усиления покрытия дорожной конструкции существующей в дорожной сети предложена технология холодного ресайклинга. Проведен анализ нормативной базы, регулирующей применение этой технологии, выявлены ключевые проблемы её использования на территории Республики Узбекистан, которые затрудняют эффективное внедрение в дорожную сферу, и предложены возможные пути их решения.*

Ключевые слова: *автомобильные дороги, дорожная одежда, холодный ресайклинг, ремонт, водно-тепловой режим, климат.*

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IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF USING THE TRANSPORT AND OPERATIONAL CONDITION OF HIGHWAYS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation:*The tasks of maintaining highways in a normative state are considered, taking into account the increasing requirements for the durability of road structures, the rapid increase in the number of cars, climate change, the need to reduce the use of natural resources and environmental protection. Cold recycling technology has been proposed as an effective method of strengthening the coating of the road structure existing in the road network. The analysis of the regulatory framework governing the use of this technology has been carried out, the key problems of its use in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been identified, which complicate effective implementation in the road sector, and possible solutions have been proposed.*

Keywords: *highways, road clothes, cold recycling, repair, water-thermal regime, climate.*

Территориальную целостность Республики Узбекистан и единство ее экономического пространства обеспечивают транспортные связи, которые выполняют роль «кровеносной системы» внутри государства и осуществляют внешнюю связь с мировым сообществом, тем самым обеспечивая интеграцию Республики Узбекистан в глобальную экономическую систему. Развитие транспортной системы Республики Узбекистан является одной из приоритетных задач государственной деятельности.

Постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан о мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию сферы дорожного хозяйства от 10 октября 2023 года № ПП-330 была утверждена Транспортная Стратегия Республики Узбекистан до 2030 года с прогнозом напериод до 2035 года, в рамках которой необходимо обеспечить эффективную, безопасную транспортную сеть. В настоящее время одной из актуальных проблем является сохранение и поддержание транспортно-эксплуатационного состояния существующей сети автомобильных дорог. Опыт эксплуатации автомобильных дорог с асфальтобетонными покрытиями показывает, что фактически нормативный срок службы дорожных одежд не обеспечивается, больше половины дорог регионального значения не отвечает нормативным требованиям.

На основе дорожной карты “Министерства транспорта и Комитета автомобильных дорог” , Комитет по автомобильным дорогам РУз выделил пилотный объект в поселке Курсай, Юкори-Чирчикского района, Ташкентской области, участок в 300 м на автомобильной дороге 4К-721; компания ООО “Prime Industries Group” собственными финансовыми средствами осуществила строительные работы.

В результате реализации пилотного объекта совместно с проектным институтом при участие немецких и отечественных специалистов были разработаны и согласованы с Министерством строительства РУз рекомендации по укреплению органоминеральных смесей, обработанных катионными битумными эмульсиями с добавлением цемента полученных методом холодного ресайклинга существующих покрытий и оснований автомобильных дорог и аэродромов.

Новые технологии такие как стабилизация существующих асфальтобетонных покрытий и укрепление грунта с добавлением органического и минерального вяжущего помогают предотвратить повторные ремонты и сэкономить средства на долгосрочной основе.

В Узбекистане дорожная инфраструктура традиционно обеспечивает максимальную экономическую эффективность за счет безопасности. Сейчас парадигма меняется, чтобы оптимизировать перемещение людей и товаров с учетом безопасности дорожного движения. Инфраструктура, отвечающая потребностям уязвимых участников дорожного движения, таких как велосипедисты, мотоциклисты, пешеходы, дети и инвалиды, особенно важна в Узбекистане, поскольку около 50% погибших и травмированных приходится на пешеходов.

Узбекистану необходимо принять единые национальные стандарты проектирования дорог и правила управления безопасностью дорожной инфраструктуры. Обзор определил несколько ключевых областей, которые могут оказать положительное влияние на обеспечение более безопасных дорог: разделение различных участников дорожного движения, устранение взаимодействия между высокоскоростным движением и уязвимыми участниками дорожного движения, регулярный аудит/инспекция существующей дорожной инфраструктуры и поощрение более устойчивых видов передвижения, включая общественный транспорт, ходьбу и езду на велосипеде. Разработка функциональной классификации дорог и улиц Узбекистана в соответствии с требованиями современной, безопасной и устойчивой транспортной системы, которая будет подкреплена соответствующими элементами дорожного проектирования, является острой необходимостью.

Одной из основных причин отказа дорожной одежды нежесткого типа и проведения внепланового капитального ремонта является недопустимое нарушение ровности покрытия автомобильной дороги в виде повышенного трещинообразования, локальных просадок и формирования колеи. Можно выделить три основные причины нарушения ровности покрытий дорожных одежд нежесткого типа: – пластические деформации асфальтобетона из-за его размягчения под одновременным воздействием солнечной радиации и транспортной нагрузки; – остаточные деформации, возникающие в период переувлажнения со снижением прочности слоев основания и подстилающих слоев дорожной конструкции; – преждевременный износ материала в верхнем слое покрытия под воздействием шин автомобилей. Накопление остаточных деформаций в покрытии и слоях основания зависит как от общей прочности дорожной одежды, так и от каждого ее отдельного слоя. Более прочные слои несущего основания могут значительно снизить вероятность образования деформаций, которые возникают вследствие накопления остаточных напряжений в слоях покрытия, а также защищать нижерасположенные подстилающие слои при их ослаблении и превышении транспортных нагрузок.

В процессе эксплуатации автомобильной дороги происходит регулярное сезонное снижение несущей способности дорожных одежд ввиду переувлажнения несвязных конструктивных слоев. Наибольшее ослабление отмечается в весенний период года и основными источниками увлажнения являются поверхностные (длительно стоящие) и грунтовые воды. Насыщение грунта земляного полотна влагой является крайне опасным и в значительной степени снижает его основные характеристики: – модуль упругости Е; – угол внутреннего трения φ; – удельное сцепление с.

Анализируя вышеизложенное, следует отметить, что обеспечение нормативных межремонтных сроков службы на существующей сети автомобильных дорог является трудноразрешимой задачей, требующей колоссальных материальных и финансовых затрат и устранения усталостных

остаточных напряжений. Для усиления конструкции нужно решить три задачи: 1) Обеспечить максимальное поглощение напряжений от транспортных средств, приходящиеся на увлажненное грунтовое основание, за счет создания мощного гомогенного слоя несущего основания 2) Ликвидация остаточных напряжений в слоях несущего основания 3) Ликвидация трещин и минимальное количество границ слоев в композитной конструкции дорожной одежды. Вышеперечисленные задачи можно решать в рамках капитального ремонта, с полной заменой слоев несущего основания и покрытия дорожных одежд. В условиях недостаточного финансирования и зачастую отсутствия качественных строительных материалов – это трудноразрешимая задача.

Но зачастую в состав работ по ремонту входит только замена слоев асфальтобетонного покрытия, без усиления и ликвидации остаточных деформаций и напряжений в несущих слоях основания, что в последующей проявляется на покрытии в виде отраженных трещин. Для полноценного внедрения технологии регенерации на территории Республики Узбекистан необходима разработка конкретных методик, учитывающих разнообразие климатических условий.

Использованные источники:

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ГЕОЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЗАРАФШАНСКОГО НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ПАРКА И МЕРЫ ИХ РЕШЕНИЯ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассмотрено современное состояние охраняемых природных ландшафтов Узбекистана, их геоэкологические проблемы, возрастающее расширение антропогенных ландшафтов, в частности современное состояние Зарафшанского национального природного парка, усиление антропогенного воздействия на территорию, информация о принятых мерах по сохранению экосистемы в ее естественном состоянии и даны перспективные предложения по решению проблемы.*

Ключевые слова. *Зеравшанский национальный природный парк, охрана, антропогенные и природные ландшафты, окружающая среда, подземные и поверхностные воды, бассейн реки, Красная книга, лес, песчано-гравийный комплекс.*

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GEOECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE ZARAFSHON NATIONAL PARK AND MEASURES TO SOLVING THEM

Abstract. *This article examines the current state of protected natural landscapes of Uzbekistan, their geoecological problems, the increasing expansion of anthropogenic landscapes, in particular the current state of the Zarafshan National Natural Park, increasing anthropogenic impact on the territory, information on measures. measures have been taken to preserve the ecosystem in its natural state and promising proposals for solving the problem are given.*

Keywords. *Zeravshan National Nature Park, protection, anthropogenic and natural landscapes, environment, underground and surface waters, river basin, Red Book, forest, sand and gravel complex.*

Введение. Проблема взаимодействия и влияния человечества с природной средой привлекла внимание всех стран мира, особенно в последние несколько десятилетий. В наши дни всем известно, что влияние человеческого общества на природу возрастает и расширяется. На Земле естественные ландшафты все чаще заменяются новыми типами ландшафтов, измененными под влиянием человека, - антропогенными ландшафтами.

Проблемы охраны природных ландшафтов и рационального использования природных ресурсов представляют собой сложные междисциплинарные проблемы. Они имеет очень глубокие экономические и социальные, политические и образовательные аспекты. Как и во многих странах мира, в Республике Узбекистан сохранение и защита природы становится важной задачей государственного значения, национальным делом. Охрана природы, охрана ее компонентов требует сохранение природно-географических комплексов в отдельных регионах и охраны на основе особого режима. Территории, охраняемые таким особым режимом, являются природными географическими объектами, защищенными от экономической эксплуатации. Отдельно охраняемые природно-географические объекты и акватории служат эталоном естественного состояния природных комплексов (ландшафтов). Особо охраняемые природные территории являются важнейшим средством сохранения биологического разнообразия в стране. В настоящее время повышенный риск деградации природных территорий, вызванный развитием сельского хозяйства и неразумным использованием природных ресурсов, не гарантирует эффективную защиту биологического разнообразия в национальной системе ООПТ.

Создание охраняемых природных территорий неразрывно связано с необходимостью сохранения биологического разнообразия и ценных ландшафтов, природного наследия, а также содействия достижению устойчивого развития. Устойчивое развитие означает экологически безопасное и экономически эффективное развитие территорий, направленное на обеспечение высокого качества окружающей среды, жизни и здоровья населения. Это можно сделать путем поддержания экологического баланса природных комплексов и биоразнообразия природных экосистем, а также путем создания благоприятных условий для существования жизни на Земле. При этом особо охраняемые природные территории имеют решающее значение, поэтому их развитие становится приоритетной задачей для всех регионов Узбекистана.

Особенно в последние годы стали отчетливо видны различные антропогенные воздействия на уникальную природу и природные ресурсы нашей страны, и уже начали проявляться последствия этого. Стоит упомянуть несколько наиболее влиятельных из таких антропогенных процессов. В частности, за счет использования земли в сельском хозяйстве, через промышленное производство, путем выпаса скота на пастбищах, создание новых видов химических веществ, а также широкое использование их в других сферах экономике, особенно в сельском хозяйстве; также посредством

различного строительства; через расширение урбанизации в результате быстрого роста населения. В результате неразумного использования природных ресурсов и рекреационного природопользования под воздействием таких антропогенных факторов природа нашей страны существенно загрязнилась, состояние природных ресурсов ухудшилось, и природа оказалась нуждающейся в зашите.

Необходимо совершенствовать управление охраняемыми природными территориями и существующее законодательство, чтобы сохранить существующие виды и экосистемы в природной среде, гарантировать эффективное использование природных ресурсов местному населению. В нашей стране в этом направлении проводится большая эффективная работа. Ряд особо охраняемых территорий, созданных на территории нашей республики, свидетельствует о том, что охрана природы базируется на широкой научной основе. Однако, мы считаем, что введение некоторых нововведений в систему охрана некоторых заповедников не останется без пользы, для предотвращения негативного антропогенного воздействия на деятельность таких охраняемых природных объектов, а также не возникло ситуаций, подобных эксплуатации в фермерском хозяйстве в невозможный путь.

Ведь охраняемые в естественном состоянии геокомплексы – это генофонд нашей планеты. Кроме того, большое значение имеют природные объекты как наиболее интересные объекты быстро развивающегося туризма. В последние годы площадь и количество охраняемых природных территорий увеличиваются.

Основная часть. Известно, что в 1948 году Самаркандскому лесному хозяйству была передана узкая полоска леса, служившая для укрепления берегов реки Зарафшан. Некоторое время спустя, в 1975 году, был создан заповедник для охраны лесов и зарафшанского фазана. К 2018 году на базе этого заповедника был создан Зарафшанский национальный природный парк, который до сих пор служит для сохранения видов, растений и животнах.

Значимость Зарафшанского национального природного парка состоит в том, что этот национальный парк является последней сохранившейся частью лесного массива, образовавшегося по долине реки Зарафшан. На сегодняшний день восстановлена и сохранена популяция бухарского оленя в Зарафшанском национальном природном парке зарафшанского фазана и среднеазиатской выдры; также эффективно защищает другие виды диких животных в их естественной среде обитания; кроме того, охраняются все виды лесных растений, среди них особенно ценно лекарственно растение – облепиха крушиновидная.

В настоящее время важнейшей задачей в области охраны окружающей среды и природы является использование природных ресурсов и обеспечение их охраны. Защита окружающей нас среды означает защиту ландшафтов по своей сути. Соответственно, природоохранные мероприятия в определенной

степени служат защите ландшафтов. По этой причине охрана природы направлена на сохранение целостности ландшафтов, их природного баланса.

Всем известно, что в последнее время наряду с промышленностью быстрыми темпами развивается строительство. Человечество в последнее время пытается сравнительно больше использовать природные ресурсы, в результате чего негативное антропогенное воздействие на природу расширяется и усиливается. Эти же проблемы не затрагивают даже особо охраняемые территории. В частности, в Зарафшанском национальном природном парке уже ждут своего решения определенные проблемы.

В последнее время в Зарафшанском национальном природном парке гибнут деревья. Причина в том, что уровень воды в реке Зарафшан упал. Снижение уровня воды является одной из основных проблем, охраны биоразнообразия заповедника. Общая площадь этого парка составляет 2426,4 га и разделена на заповедную, рекреационную, фермерскую и другие зоны использования. На огороженной территории (вальере) района охраняется 32 особи бухарского оленя занесенного в «Красную книгу», и 125 особий бухарского оленя составляют его популяцию на территории парка. В парке растет около 300 растений - лох, турангал, облепиха, тополь, козья ива, тамариск, водяный тополь, вильгельмса боярышник кровавокрасный, гребенщик, солодка лекарственнаа, шиповник, барбарис, рогоз широколистный куга, тростник и более 80 лекарственных и 23 вида технических растений. Кроме того, здесь обитают 73 вида грибов и 33 видав водорослей.

Среди этих растений туранга и облепиха требуют особых мер для их охраны и мелких растений. Турангал является исчезающим видом растений в национальном парке, только на 10 гектарах парка сохранилась турангал. Также в национальном парке обитают 10 видов рептилий, 218 видов птиц, 26 видов млекопитающих, 2 вида земноводных. Кроме того, водится 18 видов рыб, 2 вида рыб – туркестанский усач, аральская шиповка занесены в «Красную книгу» Узбекистана. На территории парка обитают 10 видов рептилий, такие как среднеазиатская пустынная черепаха, кобра и змея Капьча, занесенные в «Красную книгу» Узбекистана. Встречается 26 видов млекопитающих и более 200 видов птиц, из них 4 вида млекопитающих и 26 видов птиц занесены в «Красную книгу» Узбекистана: черный аист, белый аист туркестанский, орел-карлик, стенной орел, беркут, орлан белохвостый, зарафшанский фазан и другие.

В этом национальном парке проводится ряд мероприятий в рамках «международной программы охраны по увеличению численности бухарских оленей и возвращению их в прежние места обитания»; в частности:

- ❖ В Зарафшанском заповеднике в 1995 году Вольеры сооружена;
- ❖ В 1996 году из Бадай-Тугайского и Кызылкумского заповедников в были завезены 4 самки и 2 самца;
- ❖ После увеличения численности оленей в 2005 и 2007 гг. по реке Зарафшан было выпущено на свободу 10 бухарских оленей;

❖ На сегодняшний день в Заравшанском природном парке обитают около 200 бухарских оленя.

Как мы уже упоминали ранее, одной из главных проблем национального парка является водоснабжение. Из-за нехватки воды деревья, кусты и другие растения на территории засыхают. Кроме того, из-за добычи песка и гравия из реки Зарафшан уровень воды снизился, в результате чего исчезают рыбы, деревья, растения и некоторые другие организма. На 3-м участке Зарафшанского национального природного парка мы видим, что подземные воды поднимаются на поверхность и стекают в русло реки. Если бы на заброшенном канале, проходящем через эту территорию, проложили трубу длиной 20 метров и диаметром 100 см, а воду направили бы в заповедную зону, то 500 гектаров лесных угодий было бы предотвращено от высыхания.

В Зарафшанском национальном природном парке в результате снижения уровня подземных вод за последние 10 лет погибли тысячи деревьев. В связи с большим количеством песка и гравия, добываемых в последние годы из бассейна реки Зарафшан для строительных целей, этот процесс усиливается с каждым годом. В настоящее время, несмотря на введение моратория на добычу песчано-гравийной смеси в русле реки Зарафшан, ее продолжают добывать, и из-за того, что этого против не принимаются никакие радикальные меры, является причиной обострения проблемы.

Выводы. В большинстве развитых стран мира большое внимание уделяется искусственному расширению площади лесов, и этот вопрос также является на повестке дня. Леса не только обеспечивают зелень и чистый воздух, но и смягчают климат, поддерживают экосистему в естественном состоянии, восстанавливают здоровье местного населения, а при правильном и эффективном использовании возможностей экотуризма являются важным фактором увеличения притока туристов.

«Зарафшанский национальный природный парк», находящийся в ведении Министерства экологии, охраны окружающей среды и изменения климата, являющегося официальной организацией, входит в состав охраняемых природных территорий Республики Узбекистан, и если соответствующие меры не будут приняты незамедлительно, если на территории национального парка не будут проведены ирригационные работы, если мы не прекратим добычу гравия и связанное с этим снижение уровня воды, мы неизбежно потеряем парк, что приведет к потере зеленых легких города Самарканда и место обитания редких и малочисленных растений и животнах!

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ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РЕГИОНА

Аннотация: *В статье обсуждаются основные направления инновационного развития Узбекистана, известного как "60 регион". Правительство страны активно развивает цифровизацию, высокотехнологичное производство и стартап-экосистему, что направлено на повышение конкурентоспособности национальной экономики. Осуществляются меры по стимулированию инновационной деятельности через финансовую поддержку, налоговые льготы и развитие инновационной инфраструктуры. В статье рассматриваются ключевые секторы, такие как обрабатывающая промышленность, торговля и финансы, а также роль государства в стимулировании инноваций.*

Ключевые слова: *инновационное развитие, цифровизация экономики, стартапы, высокотехнологичное производство, государственная поддержка, НИОКР, инновационная инфраструктура, налоговые льготы, предпринимательство.*

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MAIN DIRECTIONS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION

Abstract: *The article discusses the main directions of innovative development of Uzbekistan, known as the "60 region". The government of the country is actively developing digitalization, high-tech production and a startup ecosystem, which is aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the national economy. Measures are being taken to stimulate innovation through financial support, tax incentives and the development of innovative infrastructure. The article examines key sectors such as manufacturing, trade and finance, as well as the role of the state in stimulating innovation.*

Keywords: *innovative development, digitalization of the economy, startups, high-tech production, government support, R&D, innovative infrastructure, tax incentives, entrepreneurship.*

Введение. Узбекистан стремительно развивается в сфере инноваций. Эта центральноазиатская республика, не имеющая выхода к морю, активно модернизирует свою экономику и общество. В последние годы правительство

Узбекистана уделяет особое внимание инновационному развитию, рассматривая его как ключ к повышению конкурентоспособности страны на мировой арене.

В этой статье мы рассмотрим основные направления инновационного развития Узбекистана. Мы оценим инновационный потенциал страны, изучим приоритетные области для внедрения новых технологий и идей. Также мы проанализируем механизмы, которые правительство использует для стимулирования инновационной деятельности. Это поможет понять, как Узбекистан планирует преобразовать свою экономику и общество в ближайшие годы.

Узбекистан активно развивает свой инновационный потенциал в последние годы. Страна стремится к созданию сильной инновационной экономики, чтобы повысить свою конкурентоспособность на мировой арене.

Текущее состояние инновационной системы

В настоящее время в Узбекистане наблюдается значительный рост инновационной активности. Количество предприятий и организаций, осуществляющих инновационную деятельность, увеличилось с 289 в 2012 году до 3916 в 2019 году. Это свидетельствует о растущем интересе к инновациям в стране.

Однако, несмотря на положительную динамику, инновационная система Узбекистана все еще находится на стадии развития. Существуют определенные препятствия, которые необходимо преодолеть для дальнейшего прогресса. К ним относятся недостаток финансовых средств, высокая стоимость нововведений, высокий экономический риск и недостаток квалифицированного персонала.

Ключевые отрасли для инноваций

Узбекистан определил несколько ключевых отраслей для инновационного развития. Среди них особое внимание уделяется обрабатывающей промышленности, оптовой и розничной торговле, а также финансовой и страховой деятельности. Эти сектора показывают наибольший потенциал для внедрения инноваций и технологических улучшений.

Важно отметить, что в 60 регионе Узбекистан также уделяется внимание развитию высокотехнологичных отраслей. Правительство стремится увеличить долю высокотехнологичной и умеренно высокотехнологичной продукции в ВВП и в общем объеме промышленного производства.

Роль государства в развитии инноваций

Государство играет ключевую роль в стимулировании инновационного развития Узбекистана. Правительство активно работает над созданием благоприятных условий для инновационной деятельности и поддерживает развитие институционального и человеческого потенциала.

В рамках государственной политики были приняты важные нормативно-правовые документы, которые служат основой для развития научно-исследовательской и инновационной деятельности в стране. Особое

внимание уделяется ускоренному внедрению современных инновационных технологий в различные отрасли экономики и социальную сферу.

Государство также активно инвестирует в инновационное развитие. В 2019 году общий объем затрат на НИОКР составил 853,4 млрд сум, из которых значительная часть была выделена из государственного бюджета [2]. Это демонстрирует серьезность намерений правительства в отношении инновационного развития страны.

Для дальнейшего развития инновационного потенциала Узбекистана необходимо продолжать работу по нескольким направлениям. Это включает в себя увеличение финансирования исследований и разработок, улучшение инновационной инфраструктуры, стимулирование сотрудничества между научными учреждениями и бизнесом, а также развитие человеческого капитала в сфере инноваций.

Таким образом, Узбекистан, как 60 регион, демонстрирует значительный прогресс в развитии своего инновационного потенциала. Однако для достижения амбициозных целей и вхождения в число инновационно развитых стран потребуются дальнейшие усилия и последовательная реализация государственной политики в области инноваций.

Приоритетные направления инновационного развития

Узбекистан активно развивает инновационную экономику, уделяя особое внимание ключевым направлениям технологического прогресса. Правительство страны определило несколько приоритетных областей для инновационного развития, которые призваны повысить конкурентоспособность национальной экономики и улучшить качество жизни граждан.

Цифровизация экономики

Одним из главных приоритетов инновационного развития Узбекистана является цифровизация экономики. Правительство реализует комплексные меры по внедрению современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий во все отрасли и сферы, особенно в государственное управление, образование, здравоохранение и сельское хозяйство.

В рамках стратегии “Цифровой Узбекистан — 2030” запланировано более 220 приоритетных проектов, направленных на совершенствование системы электронного правительства и развитие отечественного рынка программных продуктов. Эти инициативы включают повышение уровня подключения населенных пунктов к сети Интернет с 78 до 95 процентов, прокладку 20 тысяч километров оптико-волоконных линий связи и развитие сетей мобильной связи.

Кроме того, реализуется программа “Цифровой Ташкент”, предусматривающая запуск геопортала, интегрированного с более 40 информационными системами, создание системы управления общественным транспортом и коммунальной инфраструктурой, а также цифровизацию социальной сферы.

Развитие высокотехнологичных производств

Другим важным направлением инновационного развития Узбекистана является создание и поддержка высокотехнологичных производств. Правительство уделяет особое внимание развитию электротехнической промышленности и электронной индустрии, которые способствуют научно-техническому прогрессу и привлечению высококвалифицированных специалистов.

В настоящее время в электротехнической отрасли Узбекистана насчитывается более 450 предприятий, производящих около 2 тысяч наименований продукции. За период 2011-2019 годов в отрасль привлечены инвестиции на сумму более 583,7 млн долларов, что позволило освоить производство более 60 новых видов электротехнической и электробытовой продукции.

Правительство ставит амбициозную задачу довести объемы экспорта электротехнической продукции к 2025 году до 1,0 млрд долларов. Для достижения этой цели ведется разработка инвестиционных проектов по выпуску электротехнической продукции с высокой добавленной стоимостью, которые будут реализовываться в свободных экономических зонах.

Поддержка стартап-экосистемы

Важным приоритетом инновационного развития Узбекистана является формирование и поддержка стартап-экосистемы. Правительство активно стимулирует развитие предпринимательства и инноваций, создавая благоприятные условия для стартапов и инновационных компаний.

Ключевую роль в развитии стартап-экосистемы играет IT Park Uzbekistan, созданный в 2019 году. Его основные задачи включают образование, поддержку и развитие стартапов, участие в разработке профильного законодательства и создание собственной инфраструктуры. На конец марта 2023 года число резидентов IT Park составило 1262, что более чем вдвое выше показателя предыдущего года.

Кроме того, в Узбекистане действуют венчурные фонды, такие как AloqaVentures, которые активно инвестируют в инновационные проекты. AloqaVentures уже инвестировал в 22 разнообразных и инновационных проекта, что свидетельствует о приверженности развитию предпринимательской экосистемы в стране.

Таким образом, Узбекистан активно развивает инновационную экономику, фокусируясь на цифровизации, развитии высокотехнологичных производств и поддержке стартап-экосистемы. Эти приоритетные направления призваны обеспечить устойчивый экономический рост и повысить конкурентоспособность страны на мировой арене.

Механизмы стимулирования инновационной деятельности

Узбекистан активно развивает механизмы стимулирования инновационной деятельности для повышения конкурентоспособности страны на мировой арене. Правительство республики реализует комплексный подход

к поддержке инноваций, включающий финансовые инструменты, налоговые льготы и развитие инновационной инфраструктуры.

Финансовые инструменты

Государство уделяет особое внимание финансированию инновационной деятельности. На развитие инноваций из государственного бюджета в 2018–2020 годах было выделено 1423,2 миллиарда сумов. Основная часть этих средств (67%) направлена на государственные программы, связанные с научной деятельностью. Кроме того, за этот период на основе предложений отраслевых министерств, предприятий, научно-исследовательских институтов и вузов было направлено 117,2 миллиарда сумов на 147 проектов.

Важную роль в финансировании инноваций играет Фонд поддержки инновационного развития и новаторских идей. В 2018–2020 годах Фонд выделил 52,3 миллиарда сумов на оснащение научно-исследовательских лабораторий современным оборудованием. Это способствует созданию конкурентной среды между научными организациями и повышению качества исследований.

Правительство Узбекистана также внедряет инновационные инструменты финансирования развития. Одним из таких инструментов являются облигации Целей устойчивого развития (ЦУР). Как отметил Одилбек Исаков, заместитель министра финансов Республики Узбекистан, облигации ЦУР играют важную роль в привлечении частных и государственных ресурсов для достижения Целей устойчивого развития в стране.

Налоговые льготы

Для стимулирования инновационной деятельности в Узбекистане применяется система налоговых льгот. Например, резиденты Центра передовых технологий до 1 января 2022 года были освобождены от ряда налогов, включая земельный налог, налог на прибыль, налог на имущество юридических лиц и единый налоговый платеж. Кроме того, им предоставлялись таможенные льготы на ввоз сырья и комплектующих для собственных нужд.

Государство также предоставляет налоговые льготы и преференции субъектам инновационной деятельности в рамках общей политики поддержки инноваций. Это создает благоприятные условия для развития инновационных предприятий и привлечения инвестиций в высокотехнологичные отрасли.

Развитие инновационной инфраструктуры

Узбекистан активно развивает инновационную инфраструктуру для создания благоприятной среды для инноваций. В стране действуют девять объектов инновационной инфраструктуры, и в 2021 году ожидался запуск еще десяти объектов. К субъектам инновационной инфраструктуры относятся инновационные технологические парки, центры трансфера технологий, инновационные кластеры, венчурные организации и инновационные центры.

Для поддержки молодых инноваторов создаются специализированные объекты инфраструктуры. Например, в Фергане создан Молодежный инновационный центр, а на территории Каршинского государственного университета планируется строительство молодежного технопарка для содействия коммерциализации работ ученых и исследователей области.

Правительство также уделяет внимание развитию региональной инновационной инфраструктуры. В структуре областных хокимиятов создаются отделы по развитию научной и инновационной деятельности. Это способствует формированию инновационных экосистем в регионах и более эффективному использованию местного научного и технологического потенциала.

Для поддержки стартапов и малых инновационных предприятий в структуре Центра передовых технологий создается инновационный стартап-акселератор и стартап-инкубатор. Здесь малым высокотехнологичным компаниям на льготных условиях предоставляют в аренду лабораторное оборудование, производственные площади и офисные помещения сроком на 2 года (с возможностью продления до 5 лет).

Таким образом, Узбекистан реализует комплексный подход к стимулированию инновационной деятельности. Сочетание финансовых инструментов, налоговых льгот и развития инновационной инфраструктуры создает благоприятные условия для развития инноваций и технологического прогресса в стране. Эти меры направлены на повышение конкурентоспособности Узбекистана на мировой арене и достижение амбициозных целей в области инновационного развития.

Заключение. Узбекистан уверенно движется по пути инновационного развития. Страна демонстрирует значительный прогресс в цифровизации экономики, развитии высокотехнологичных производств и поддержке стартап-экосистемы. Государство активно использует различные механизмы стимулирования инновационной деятельности, включая финансовую поддержку, налоговые льготы и развитие инновационной инфраструктуры.

Эти усилия направлены на то, чтобы повысить конкурентоспособность Узбекистана на мировой арене и улучшить качество жизни граждан. Однако для достижения амбициозных целей и вхождения в число инновационно развитых стран потребуются дальнейшие усилия и последовательная реализация государственной политики в области инноваций. В будущем Узбекистан, вероятно, продолжит работу по укреплению своего инновационного потенциала и созданию благоприятной среды для развития новых идей и технологий.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ИОДДЕФИЦИТТА НА РАЗВИТИЯ КАНДИДАМИКОЗА

Резюме. *Изучено взаимосвязь между уровнем грибов рода Candida в крови и функцией щитовидной железы у жителей региона с дефицитом йода. Проведено исследование 102 человек (34 детей и 68 взрослых) с различными состояниями щитовидной железы (контрольная группа, аутоиммунный тиреоидит, диффузный нетоксический зоб). Определяли уровень тиреоидных гормонов и количество грибов рода Candida в крови. У пациентов с аутоиммунным тиреоидитом и диффузным нетоксическим зобом обнаружено значительное повышение количества грибов рода Candida в крови по сравнению с контрольной группой.*

Вывод: *Существует взаимосвязь между нарушением функции щитовидной железы и повышенным уровнем грибов рода Candida в крови у жителей региона с дефицитом йода.*

Ключевые слова. *грибы рода Candida, щитовидная железа, аутоиммунный тиреоидит, диффузный нетоксический зоб, дефицит йода.*

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INFLUENCE OF IODINE DEFICIENCY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CANDIDAMYCOSIS

Abstract. *The relationship between the level of Candida fungi in the blood and thyroid function in residents of a region with iodine deficiency was studied. A study of 102 people (34 children and 68 adults) with various thyroid conditions (control group, autoimmune thyroiditis, diffuse nontoxic goiter) was conducted. The level of thyroid hormones and the number of Candida fungi in the blood were*

determined. In patients with autoimmune thyroiditis and diffuse nontoxic goiter, a significant increase in the number of Candida fungi in the blood was found compared to the control group.

Conclusion: *There is a relationship between thyroid dysfunction and an increased level of Candida fungi in the blood in residents of a region with iodine deficiency.*

Keywords. *Candida fungi, thyroid gland, autoimmune thyroiditis, diffuse nontoxic goiter, iodine deficiency.*

Этиологическая структура инфекции крови представлена чрезвычайно широким спектром инфицирующих микроорганизмов, это любые патогенные и непатогенные микробы, а также активированная аутофлора организма [1]. Среди различных этиологических факторов развития инфекции крови в последние годы определенное внимание уделяется инфекции грибами рода Candida albicans, Candida tropicalis относящихся к условно патогенной группе [2].

Грибы рода Candida albicans и Candida tropicalis при попадании в организм человека или животного трансформируются в тканевую паразитическую форму, образуя псевдогифы или псевдомицелий [3, 4]. Наряду с поражением кожных и слизистых покровов, описаны глубокие, системные поражения различных органов, а также септические формы. Помимо человека кандидамикозом болеют птицы, домашние и дикие животные.

Основным резервуаром кандидамикозной инфекции в природе является почва, а в организме человека - кровь, где тканевая форма гриба длительное время персистирует без выраженного клинического проявления заболевания. Грибы род Candida albicans и Candida tropicalis распространены в природе повсеместно, что предполагает массовую инфицированность ими населения земного шара. В то же время они обладают низкой вирулентностью и слабыми антигенными свойствами, о чем свидетельствует их длительное персистирование в крови человека без признаков инфекционного процесса и что выделяет их в группу условно-патогенных микроорганизмов. Кроме того проявлению заболевания препятствует иммунная система человека. Нами установлено, что гистоциты, макрофаги Т- и В-лимфоциты в тканях различных органов, фагоцитируют грибов рода Candida.

Патогенные свойства грибов рода Candida так же как и другие виды микозов проявляются при значительном снижении защитных свойств макроорганизма, особенно в условиях йододефицита, где в значительной степени снижается иммунитет организма.

В районах зобной эндемии, где у значительной части населения имеет место увеличение щитовидной железы и другие формы тиреопатии, оценка ее функционального состояния приобретает особую значимость. Поэтому в настоящее время все больше значения придается изучению функционального состояния, роли и степени участия щитовидной железы при различных

патологических состояниях. В литературе имеется ряд работ. посвященных функциональному состоянию щитовидной железы при гнойных заболеваниях и сепсисах микробной этиологии . А, исследования в этой области при инфицировании крови грибами рода C. albicans и C. tropicalis до настоящего времени не проводились.

Ценные данные о функциональном состоянии щитовидной железы можно получить путем исследования транспортно - органической фазы йодного обмена радиоиммунологическим методом с помощью специальных тест - наборов in vitro. Преимуществами такого рода исследований наряду с высокой чувствительностью и специфичностью являются относительная простота и хорошая восприимчивость.

Целью настоящей работы явилось - изучение взаимосвязи между изменениями содержания гриба рода Candida в крови и функции щитовидной железы у лиц проживающих на территории в условиях дефицита йода в биосфере.

Материалы и методы исследования.

В исследовании приняли участие 34 ребенка и 68 взрослых жителей Самаркандской области. Были изучены уровни тиреоидных гормонов и количество зрелых грибов рода Candida albicans и Candida tropicalis в крови. Группу контроля составили 10 детей и 13 взрослых. Основную группу составили 24 ребенка и 55 взрослых с аутоиммунным тиреоидитом (14 детей и 38 взрослых) и нетоксическим диффузным зобом (10 детей и 17 взрослых).

Возрастной состав обследованных распределялся от 5 до 55 лет (11-мальчиков и 23 девочек от 5 до 14 лет, 29 - мужчин и 39 женщин от 15 до 55 лет).

В связи с условно - патогенными свойствами грибов рода Candida производили количественный анализ содержания гриба в крови. Согласно методике у обследованных производили забор крови из мякоти пальца или вены в количестве 0,02 мл и помещали в пробирку, перемешали стеклянной палочкой и вносили в камеру Горяева.

Расчет зрелых клетка производили по формуле исходя из разведения крови (200), числа сочетанных кадров (100) и объема большого квадрата (1/250).

$$X=\frac{c\times 250\times 200}{100} \text{ т.е. } X=C\times 500$$

где:

- X-число зрелых клетки гриба в 1 мкм крови;
- C-число зрелых клетка гриба в 100 больших квадратах.

Количество содержания зрелых клетка гриба Candida в 1 мкм крови у практически здоровых лиц варьировало от 1000 до 6000.

Функциональное состояние щитовидной железы по содержанию гормона гипофиза - тиреотропного (ТТГ) и тиреоидных гормонов - трийодтиронина (Т3) итироксина (Т4) в сыворотке крови с помощью радиоконкурентным методом микроанализа (in vitro). За нормальные

показатели тиреидных гормонов были приняты данные этого института полученные при широкомасштабном исследовании населения в различных районах области (1998-1999гг.), то есть Тз-1.7±0.12 нмоль/л, Т4-1333,0±11,6 нмоль/л и ТТГ - 2,5±0,23 мМЕ/л.

Полученные результаты обработаны с определением для каждого из показателей M±m, доверительных интервалов с точностью до 95% и коэффициентом вариации ряда.

Результаты и их обсуждения. При микологическом исследовании в контрольной группе - у 10 детей (мальчиков-3, девочек -10) и у 13 взрослых (мужчин-6, женщин -7) обнаружено нормальное количество зрелых клетка гриба рода Candida в крови. При клиническом наблюдении в этой группе обследуемых признаков, каких - либо соматических и инфекционных заболеваний, а также проявлений функционального напряжения щитовидной железы не отмечалось.

У больных с аутоиммунным тиреоидитом и диффузным нетоксическим зобом - 6 мальчиков и 18 девочек, а также у 55 взрослых (мужчин - 21, женщин-34) количественное содержание зрелых клетка гриба в 1 мкм крови было повышенным. Результаты микологического исследования крови представлены в таблице №1.

Таблица 1.

Показатели микологического исследования крови (содержания зрелых клеток гриба рода Candida в 1 мкм крови)

Группа обследованных	Число обследованных	Содержание клетка гриба в крови		
		Нормальной	Повышенной	
		(1000-6000)	600-9000	от 9000-1 2000
Всего	**102**	**23**	**33**	**31**
Дети от 5 до 15 лет	34	10	16	5
Мальчики	11	4	3	2
Девочки	23	6	13	3
Взрослые 16-55 лет	68	13	17	26
Мужчины	27	6	8	9
Женщины	41	7	9	17

Основными симптомами аутоиммунного тиреоидита у наблюдаемой нами группы обследованных, явились симптомы гипотиреоза: одутловатость лица с желто-бледной окраской, сухость кожных покровов с шелушением эпидермиса. Повышенная ломкость и сухость волос, с усилением их выпадения, повышенная ломкость ногтей. В крови у некоторых признаки нормохромной анемии I-II степени.

Со стороны нервно-мышечной системы: движения замедлены, вялость, сонливость, снижение памяти. При пальпаторном исследовании щитовидной железы выявилось увеличение ее II-III степени. При физическом осмотре с диффузным нетоксическим зобом выявлено увеличение щитовидной железы

без нарушения ее функции (с сохранением эутиреоидного состояния больного).

Результаты радиоиммунологического исследования содержания ТТГ и тиреоидных гормонов в крови показало, что контрольной группе у детей и взрослых концентрация T_3, T_4 и ТТГ мало отличается от нормальных показателей. А при аутоиммунном тиреоидите и диффузном нетоксическом зобе содержание этих гормонов значительно снижается.

Сравнительный анализ показателей гормонообразовательной функции щитовидной железы и количественного содержания зрелых клетка гриба рода Candida выявил их прямую зависимость (табл.2)

Таблица 2

Количественное содержание зрелых клеток гриба рода Candida, тиреоидных гормонов и ТТГ в крови

Содержание сферул гриба в крови	Число обследованных	T_3, нмоль/л	T_4, нмоль/л	ТТГ, МЕд/л
Дети (5-14 лет)				
до 6000	10	2,2±0,56	97,5±28,7	1,78±0,26
6000-1800	24	1,24±0,51	75,0±34,6	4,44±1,92
Взрослые (15-55 лет)				
до 6000	13	2,38±0,54	105,7±20,36	1.73±0,46
6000-9000	17	!,56±0,56	92,0±29,8	1,36±0.47
9000-12000	26	1,41 ±0,63	83,56±32,8	1.85±0.53
более 12000	12	1,39±0,21	76,7±17.1	1,4=0.44

Как видно из таблицы при увеличении содержания грибов рода Candida в крови у детей отмечено умеренное понижение уровня T_4 до 76,92% и значительное снижение уровня T_3 до 55,36%. Уровень ТТГ был повышен почти вдвое по сравнению с нормой, что по-видимому, связано с повышением ТТГ в ответ на снижение T_4 в крови.

У взрослых кандиданосителях уровень концентрации тиреоидных гормонов обратно пропорционален от содержания клетка гриба в крови: при наличии их от 6000 до 9000 уровень T_3 и T_4 был пониженным (T_4-87,45%, а T_3-65,55%), а при наличии содержания клетка гриба в крови от 9000 до 12000 снижение тиреоидных гормонов значительно выражено (T_4-59,4%, T_3-79,45%). Уровень ТТГ не имел существенных отклонений от нормы, за исключением в группе обследованных с количеством гриба в крови 9000-1000.

Наиболее выраженные изменения функции щитовидной железы выявлены у больных с высоким содержанием гриба в крови (наличие клетка гриба в крови более 12000). В этой группе обследованных уровень T_3 и T_4 был достоверно низким (58,4 и 72,93 соответственно), а уровень ТТГ варьировал в пределах нормы.

В результате исследований установлено, что с увеличением количественного содержания зрелых клетка гриба рода Candida в крови уровень гормонов щитовидной железы снижается, причем понижение уровня тиреоидных гормонов в сыворотке крови становится убедительным с увеличением содержания зрелых клетка гриба в крови.

Выводы. Таким образом, в наших исследованиях нормальное содержание зрелых клетка гриба рода Candida в крови коррелировало с функциональной активностью шитовидной железы. Снижение функциональной активности последней, сопровождающееся, как правило с транзиторным иммунодефицитом, привело к повышенному содержания клеток гриба в крови, и возможно, клинической манифестации в форме кандидамикозной инфекции крови.

Исходя из предположения, что дисфункции щитовидной железы, часто обусловленные йододефицитом, создают благоприятные условия для развития других патологий, можно предположить, что у лиц с кандидоносительством в условиях сниженного иммунитета существует высокий риск развития клинически выраженного кандидамикоза. При этом токсико-аллергическое воздействие метаболитов гриба на организм может значительно усугубить течение основного заболевания.

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НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ТРУДОВЫХ РЕСУРСОВ

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрены особенности современных направлений повышения эффективности трудовых ресурсов. Эффективность работников может быть увеличена за счёт улучшения материально-технических, организационных и социально-экономических факторов деятельности. Представлены направления повышения эффективности трудовых ресурсов охранного предприятия.
Ключевые слова: эффективность, персонал, трудовые ресурсы, факторы, охранное предприятие.

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DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE USE OF LABOR RESOURCES

Abstract: the article considers the features of modern trends in improving the efficiency of labor resources. The efficiency of employees can be increased by improving the material, technical, organizational and socio-economic factors of activity. The directions of increasing the efficiency of the security company's workforce are presented.
Keywords: efficiency, personnel, human resources, factors, security company.

Повышение эффективности трудовых ресурсов – одна из важных задач современного руководителя.

Повышение эффективности использования трудовых ресурсов организации содействует повышению производительности труда, а значит получению большей прибыли.

От эффективности использования трудовых ресурсов зависят не только результаты деятельности фирмы, но и его конкурентоспособности, поэтому трудовые ресурсы – это главный ресурс предприятия.

Одна из важных задач - определение эффективности трудовых ресурсов. Трудности состоят в том, что нет единой методики определения эффективности труда, они адаптируются под конкретную деятельность. Обычно оценке эффективности использования трудовых ресурсов относят такие параметры, как производительность труда, среднегодовая выработка, среднедневная выработка, среднечасовая выработка, сравнение темпов роста производительности труда и темпов роста заработной платы.

Комплексный анализ эффективности трудовых ресурсов проводится по алгоритму, представленному на рисунке 1.

Резервы роста эффективности труда разнообразны и классифицируются по многим признакам. Классификация факторов нужна для того, чтобы определить характер их влияния на функционирование экономики, выявить взаимосвязь между отдельными факторами, определить количественный рост производительности труда за счет того или иного конкретного фактора.

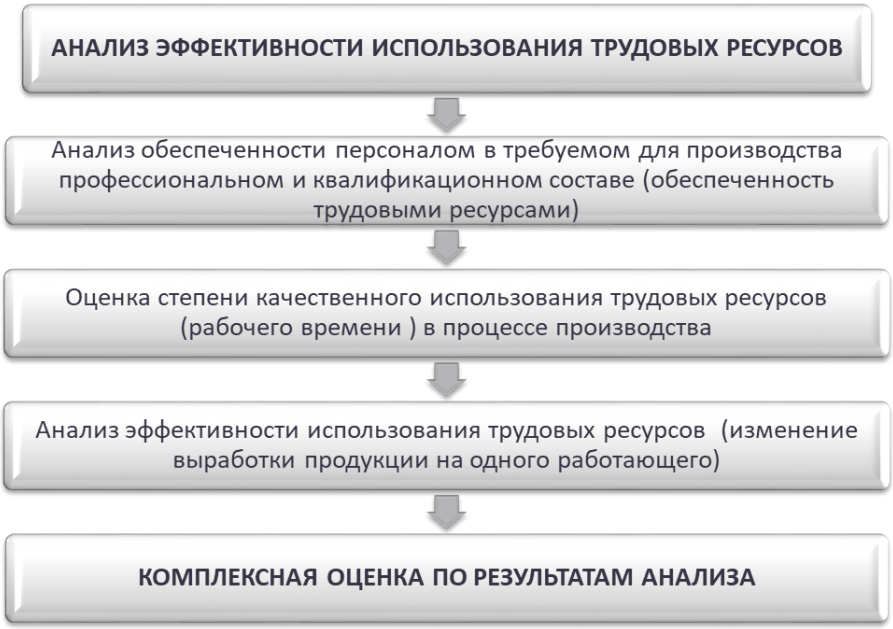

Рисунок 1 – Комплексный анализ эффективности трудовых ресурсов

Резервы роста эффективности труда – это недоиспользованные возможности его эффективизации, характеризующие степень использования ресурсов.

На организационном уровне факторы эффективности труда делятся на технико-технологические, организационные и социальные.

1 *Материально-технические* – факторы, связанные с внедрением новой техники, прогрессивной технологии, использованием автоматизированных систем управления, освоением новых видов сырья, материалов. При этом рост эффективности труда может быть обусловлен снижением трудоемкости продукции, улучшением условий труда, улучшением качества продукции.

2 *Организационные* – факторы, связанные с совершенствованием

организации производства, труда, управления (улучшение производственных и организационных структур управления во всех звеньях, методов управления, научная организация труда, улучшение использования рабочего времени, повышение квалификации кадров и т.д.).

Рост эффективности труда, в этом случае, может происходить в результате:

- сокращения потерь рабочего времени, укрепления трудовой дисциплины, расширения зоны обслуживания;
- уменьшения длительности производственного цикла (совершенствование организации производства);
- ликвидации излишних управленческих звеньев, укрупнения отделов (совершенствование организации управления).

3. *Социально-экономические* – факторы, отражающие качественный уровень персонала, отношение работников к труду, социальные условия труда. Влияние этих факторов на эффективность труда может быть установлено исходя из сокращения потерь рабочего времени по причинам, зависящим от работника, из степени его участия в творческой рационализаторской работе на предприятии, из расширения объема работ, возлагаемых на работника, из сокращения текучести кадров [1].

Рассмотрим факторы эффективности труда для охранного предприятия в современных условиях. Приоритетные задачи в области работы с трудовыми ресурсами представлены на рисунке 2.

Рисунок 2 – Приоритетные задачи в области работы с трудовыми ресурсами

В современных условиях отмечается кадровый голод на рынке труда квалифицированных охранников. Это связано с тем, что молодое поколение имеет низкие показатели физического развития, слабое здоровье, вредные привычки, у них нет опыта службы в армии и правоохранительных органов, нет понятия дисциплины, умения подчиняться, отсутствие правовых знаний.

С другой стороны, следует отметить низкое предложение кадров на рынке труда из-за участия многих охранников в СВО.

В связи с этим и приоритетными задачами актуальные направления повышения эффективности труда включают:

1) разработка и внедрение справедливой системы мотивации с достойным уровнем заработной платы;

2) формирование вовлечённости и лояльности персонала;

3) улучшение условий труда;

4) повышение престижа профессии охранника.

Таким образом, повышение эффективности труда относится к важным задачам для руководителя организации. Направления повышения эффективности определяются в зависимости от вида деятельности, современных тенденций экономики, возможностей организации.

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ОЦЕНКА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ПРАВИЛЬНОГО ПИТАНИЯ СПОРТСМЕНОВ

Резюме: *У спортсменов - единоборцев изменение качественного состава рационов позволило нормализовать у спортсменов биохимические показатели азотистых компонентов мочи, улучшить усвояемость белка и нормализовать мг/часовой экскреции витамина С. Наилучшие показатели, характеризующие состояние белкового и витаминного обменов, получены у исследуемых, получавших дополнительно к измененному питанию БАД «Куватин», «Биоферрон» и 2 л искусственно минерализованной воды «Бонаква» в сутки.*

Ключевые слова: *спортсмены, фактическое питание, биологически активные добавки, белок, витамин С.*

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ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ORGANIZING PROPER NUTRITION FOR ATHLETES

Summary: *In martial arts athletes, changes in the qualitative composition of diets made it possible to normalize the biochemical parameters of nitrogenous components of urine in athletes, improve protein digestibility and normalize mg/hour excretion of vitamin C. The best indicators characterizing the state of protein and vitamin metabolism were obtained from the study subjects who, in addition to the modified diet, received dietary supplements "Kuvatin", "Bioferron" and 2 liters of artificially mineralized water "Bonaqua" per day.*

Key words: *athletes, actual nutrition, dietary supplements, protein, vitamin C.*

Введение. Современному спорту присущи интенсивные физические нагрузки во время тренировок и соревнований, высокое нервно-эмоциональное напряжение, нацеленность на рекордные спортивные результаты. Одним из важнейших условий спортивных достижений в профессиональном спорте, наряду с правильной организацией тренировок и режима дня, является адекватное питание, так как питание является одним из важнейших факторов, определяющих физическое и психическое состояние и

здоровье человека. Питание поддерживает высокую работоспособность, обеспечивает защиту организма от неблагоприятных воздействий окружающей среды [4,6].

Анализ научных публикаций по изучению энергетических затрат и состояния обменных процессов в организме спортсменов Узбекистана свидетельствует о недостаточном внимании к данной проблеме со стороны исследователей и медицинского персонала. В связи с этим, возникла необходимость разработки норм питания для профессиональных спортсменов Узбекистана, адекватных фактическим потребностям организма спортсменов в основных пищевых веществах, учитывающих особенности национального питания, половозрастные группы, виды спорта, профессиональное мастерство и условия жаркого климата.

Целью исследования: оценка эффективности коррекции питания профессиональных спортсменов по показателям белкового и витаминного обменов

Материал и методы исследования. Исследования проведены у профессиональных спортсменов-единоборцев в период тренировки на спортивной базе. Круглосуточное пребывание спортсменов на тренировочно-оздоровительной базе и относительно равный уровень их энергетических затрат позволили получить объективные данные о состоянии обмена веществ спортсменов на различных фонах питания.

Испытуемые спортсмены-единоборцы были разделены на 3 группы в зависимости от характера питания:

1-я группа – спортсмены с фактическим фоном питания;

2-я группа – спортсмены, получающие измененный рацион, без включения БАД (биологически активных добавок) и минерализованной воды; изменение рациона питания состояло в том, что в его состав введены такие продукты, как мясо, рыба, бобовые, молоко, фрукты, зелень, соки.

3-я группа – спортсмены, получающие измененный рацион и с включением БАД «Куватин» (2 таблетки по 0.22 г в сутки), «Биоферрон» (2 столовой ложки в сутки) и 2 л искусственно минерализованной воды «Бонаква» в сутки.

Результаты и обсуждение. Одним из основных показателей белкового обмена, отражающих состояние обмена веществ при проведении коррекции питания, считается изучение азотистых компонентов мочи: в виде суточной экскреции аммиака, мочевины и индекса Waterlooy. Азотистые фракции мочи позволяют проводить оценку характера белкового обмена и при больших физических нагрузках, поскольку конечные продукты обмена в основном выводятся из организма почками [1,2,5].

Из витаминного комплекса наибольшее влияние на биохимические процессы обмена веществ оказывает витамин С [1,3]. В связи с этим, в качестве биохимического критерия состояния витаминного обмена нами были выбраны показатели С-витаминной обеспеченности организма.

Результаты исследований и их обсуждение: При оценке полученных данных следует принимать во внимание то обстоятельство, что у взрослых по

величине суточного азота мочи можно судить о количестве и качестве усвоенного белка. Так, мг/часовая экскреция азота с мочой у исследуемых спортсменов зависела как от количества среднесуточного поступления белка, так и от биологической полноценности рационов.

Энергоемкость общих белков в среднесуточных рационах фактического питания соответствует физиологическим потребностям спортсменов обоего пола по всем видам спорта. Однако уровень белков животного происхождения в структуре общих белков недостаточен также по всем видам спорта и составляет от 51,0±1,1% у единоборцев и легкоатлетов, до 53,0±1,1% у боксеров и тяжелоатлетов, вместо физиологического уровня - не менее 55,0%.

Величина среднесуточного азота мочи у мужчин единоборцев, как у мужчин, так и у женщин, на фактическом фоне питания (1-ая группа) в зимне-весеннем сезоне составила 12,2±0,1 г/сутки при среднесуточном поступлении 135,4±4,8 г белка. В летне-осеннем сезоне у мужчин эта величина составила 12,6±0,1 г/сутки при поступлении 147,3±5,3 г белка; у женщин - 11,8±0,1 и 12,1±0,1 г/сутки соответственно при поступлении 132,1±3,0 и 138,8±2,5 г белка.

У исследуемых 2–й группы на измененном фоне питания необходимо отметить повышение уровня белка в рационах питания единоборцев: у мужчин с 175,4±4,8 г/сутки до 224,5±4,0 г/сутки в зимне-весеннем и с 177,3±5,3 г до 236,8±5,0 г/сутки в летнее-осеннем сезоне. Соответственно у женщин единоборцев - с 170,1±3,0 г/сутки до 218,2±4,0 г/сутки в холоднее время года; с 173,8±2,5 г/сутки до 227,4±4,0 г/сутки в теплое время года.

У спортсменов, получавших измененное питание, отмечено достоверное увеличение суточной экскреции азота с мочой, как у мужчин, так и у женщин - до 13,7±0,2 - 14,1±0,2 г/сутки т.е. на 10-15% по сравнению с фактическим фоном питания, что свидетельствует о повышении усвояемости белка.

Для более полной характеристики состояния белкового обмена необходимо изучение не только выведения общего азота, но и его отдельных фракций. Среди них ведущее положение занимает мочевина, азот которой в составе суточного азота мочи составляет наиболее значительную часть.

Определение азотистых фракций мочи показало, что исследуемые мужчины на фактическом фоне питания выводят в среднем 9,7±0,2 - 10,2±0,2 г мочевины в сутки, а на измененном фоне питания - 12,6±0,2 - 12,8±0,1 г/сутки, женщины, соответственно, 9,4±0,2 - 9,8±0,2 г/сутки и 12,5±0,2-12,8±0,1 г/сутки. Увеличение абсолютного выведения мочевины происходит параллельно аналогичному увеличению выведения общего азота мочи. Данное положение свидетельствует о благоприятном влиянии измененных рационов питания на организм исследуемых.

Для суждения о характере белкового обмена и устойчивости этого процесса в организме, большое значение имеет не столько абсолютное

количество выводимой мочевины, сколько относительное содержание азота мочевины (%) в составе суточного азота мочи, так называемый индекс Waterlooy, так как установлена определенная взаимосвязь последнего с качеством белка в рационе питания. Этот показатель в большей степени свидетельствует об уровне усвояемости белка [5].

При величине индекса Waterlooy 60% и менее можно говорить о нарушении белкового обмена. В случаях значительного дефицита в рационах белка, способного вызвать истощение лабильных “белковых резервов”, мочевинный индекс снижается до 40-50% и может служить в подобных условиях косвенным подтверждением клинически выраженного проявления нарушений обмена веществ в организме.

В наших исследованиях мочевинный индекс составлял на фактическом фоне питания у мужчин 66,7±0,4 - 67,8±0,3%, у женщин - 66,6±0,4 - 67,1±0,3%. На измененном фоне питания во 2-й группе исследуемых у мужчин индекс Waterlooy составил 82,1±0,4 -87,2±0,5%, у женщин 82,0±0,3 - 87,4±0,4%. Как видно, величины мочевинного индекса у мужчин и женщин на измененном фоне питания достоверно не отличались, хотя имелись некоторые отличия в количестве поступающего с пищей белка. Увеличение индекса Waterlooy свидетельствует о повышении биологической полноценности рационов питания и усвояемости белков за счет повышения уровня полноценных белков.

Таким образом, на фоне измененного питания во 2-й группе исследуемых, повышение экскреции азота с мочой составило 10-15%, повышение индекса Waterlooy - 18-20% по сравнению с фактическим фоном питания.

Одним из азотистых компонентов, характеризующих состояние белкового обмена при больших физических нагрузках, является аммиак, концентрация которого в суточной моче может изменяться в зависимости от биологической эффективности пищи. Установлено, что выраженные нарушения белкового обмена, связанные с качеством питания, сопровождаются увеличением процентного содержания аммиачного азота в составе суточного азота мочи.

Проведенные исследования показали, что суточная экскреция аммиака с мочой у спортсменов на фоне фактического питания составляет: у мужчин 795,0±7,0 – 812,0±8,0 мг, у женщин - 791,0±8,0 –796,0±8,8 мг. На измененном фоне питания у 2-й группы исследуемых отмечается достоверное снижение данного показателя, составившего 682,0±7,0 – 674,0±5,0 мг у мужчин и 672,0±6,0 –668,0±5,0 мг у женщин. В среднем, снижение уровня аммиака в суточной моче у исследуемых, на измененном фоне питания во 2-й группе исследуемых составляет 10-15% от уровня аммиака на фактическом фоне питания. Полученные данные свидетельствуют о нормализации состояния белкового обмена у исследуемых на фоне измененного питания.

Наилучшие показатели, характеризующие состояние белкового обмена, получены у исследуемых 3-й группы т.е. получавших дополнительно к измененному питанию БАД «Куватин» (2 таблетки по 0.22 г в сутки), «Биоферрон» (по 2 столовой ложки в сутки) и 2 л искусственно минерализованной воды «Бонаква» в сутки. Необходимо отметить, что при незначительном отличии в среднесуточном содержании белка в этой группе выявлено повышение экскреции азота с мочой и мочевины на 6-8%, повышение индекса Waterlooy на 7-8% и снижение уровня аммиака на 5-6% по сравнению со 2-й группой исследуемых спортсменов. Данное положение свидетельствует о повышении биологической полноценности рационов при дополнении БАД, и о благоприятном воздействии на организм спортсменов проведенной алиментарной коррекции.

Изучение биохимических показателей азотистых компонентов мочи на качественно различных фонах питания показывает, что имеется прямая корреляционная связь между биологической ценностью пищи и экскрецией общего азота, аммиака и мочевины (r = ±0,61).

В связи с важным значением аскорбиновой кислоты в белковом метаболизме и ее участием в окислительно-восстановительных процессах, играющих важное значение в повышении защитных функций организма, наряду с некоторыми показателями белкового обмена, нами изучена С-витаминная обеспеченность организма спортсменов-единоборцев на фоне фактического и измененного питания. Рационализация питания спортсменов позволила улучшить белковую структуру рационов и существенно увеличить поступление витамина С в организм.

Лабораторные исследования содержания витамина С в суточных рационах исследуемых показали, что его количество на фактическом фоне питания составило в зимнее- весеннем сезоне у мужчин 116,2±2,0 мг/сутки, у женщин 112,4±2,0 мг; в летне-осеннем сезоне, соответственно, у мужчин - 128,4±3,0 мг и 122,5±2,0 мг у женщин. Во второй группе исследуемых содержание витамина С на фоне измененного питания повысилось в среднем на 25-30% и составило: у - мужчин 156,0±2,0 - 158,0±3,0 мг и у женщин - 145,0±2,0 - 151,0±2,0. У 3-й группы добавление БАД «Биоферрона» в объеме 15 г за сутки позволило увеличить поступление витамина С на 7,5 мг в каждой группе мужчин и женщин.

Изучение экскреции витамина С с мочой на фоне фактического питания показало, что во всех случаях величина экскреции витамина у спортсменов была ниже физиологической нормы (1 мг/час). Увеличение поступления в организм витаминов на фоне измененного питания позволило увеличить мг-часовую экскрецию витамина С с мочой во 2-ой группе – на 15-18 %, в 3-ей группе – на 30-35 % по сравнению с 1-ой группой спортсменов как мужчин , так и женщин.

Эти данные свидетельствуют о наличии прямой взаимосвязи не только между количеством поступающего в организм спортсменов витамина С и

мг/часовой экскрецией витамина С, но и применением БАД к пище профилактической направленности.

Выводы

1. Выявленная низкая экскреция общего азота и мочевины, высокое количество аммиака по отношению к общему азоту суточной мочи, низкий мочевинный индекс у спортсменов - единоборцев, получавших фактическое питание, свидетельствуют о низкой биологической ценности данных рационов и несоответствии их физиологическим потребностям спортсменов

2. Изменение качественного состава рационов позволило нормализовать у спортсменов биохимические показатели азотистых компонентов мочи, улучшить усвояемость белка. Наилучшие показатели, характеризующие состояние белкового обмена, получены у исследуемых 3-й группы, получавших дополнительно к измененному питанию БАД «Куватин», «Биоферрон» и 2 л искусственно минерализованной воды «Бонаква» в сутки.

3. Лабораторные исследования содержания витамина С в суточных рационах исследуемых показали, что его количество на фактическом фоне питания (112-128 мг) не обеспечивает необходимый уровень мг/часовой экскреции витамина С.

4.Нормализация мг/часовой экскреции витамина С возможна путем коррекции питания: добавление БАД «Биоферрона» в объеме 15 г за сутки позволило увеличить поступление витамина С на 7,5 мг и у мужчин и у женщин. В результате мг-часовая экскреция витамина С достигла достигала нормального уровня (1,1-1,3 мг/час).

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СПОРТЧИЛАР ОРГАНИЗМИДА ОВҚАТНИНГ БИОЛОГИК ҚИЙМАТИНИ БАҲОЛАШНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация: Ўзбекистон иқлим шароитида витаминларга бой бўлган янги сабзавот ва ўсимликларни етиштиришга алоҳида эътибор қаратилади ва бу ўз ўрнида улардан озиқ-овқат нормаларида йил бўйи фойдаланиш имкониятини беради. Озуқавий моддаларнинг оптимал нисбатига спортчиларнинг ўрта кунлик овқатланиш тартибида, овқатланишнинг ўзгарган фонида, нормада ҳайвон оқсилларини купайтириш ва углеводларни камайтириш орқали эришилди. Спортчиларнинг "Куватин" ва "Биоферон" БФҚ (биологик фаол қўшимчалар) қўшиб истеъмол килиш овқатланиш рационларида витамин С, селен ва лейцин,треонин аминокислоталарнинг танқислигини ўрнини тўлдиради.

Калит сўзлар: профессионал спорт, БФҚ, Куватин, Биоферон, овқатланиш рационлари, озуқавий моддалар

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ASSESSING THE BIOLOGICAL VALUE OF FOOD IN THE BODY OF ATHLETES.

Annotation: *In the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the production of vitamins, fresh vegetables and plants, which allows them to be used throughout the year for food standards.*

The optimal ratio of nutrients is achieved by changing the average daily diet for athletes by increasing animal protein in normal conditions and reducing carbohydrates.

Eating dietary supplements such as "Kuvatin" and "Bioferon" reduces the nutritional value of vitamin C, selenium and lecine and the amino acids threonine.

Keywords: *professional sport, dietary supplement, Kuvatin, Bioferon, diet, nutritional supplements*

Кириш. Таниқли диетологларнинг маьлумотларига кўра, овқатланишнинг биологик қиймати тирик организмга биологик таьсир кучини озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари таркибидаги биологик фаол

қўшимчаларнинг жами организмнинг кунлик эҳтиёжига нисбати шаклида ифодалайди [1,2,3].

Тадқиқот мақсади биологик қиймат асосида иссиқ иқлим шароитида оғир атлетика бўйича спортчиларнинг маҳсулот танлови учун ўртача кундалик стандартларнинг мақбул вариантларини асослашдан иборат эди.

Тадқиқот усуллари. Спортчиларнинг ҳақиқий овқатланишини 24 соатлик кузатиш ва машғулот баьзаларида сўров ўтказиш орқали ўрганилди. Статистик таҳлил учун 14 эркак спортчилар учун 720 та меню ишлатилган. Рационнинг озуқавий қиймати озиқ-овқат маҳсулотининг кимёвий таркиб жадвали асосида ҳисобланди [4]. Рационнинг биологик қиймати йилнинг иссиқ ва совуқ мавсумлари учун алоҳида, барча БФҚ (биологик фаол қўшимча) асосида баҳоланди ва кунлик эҳтиёжнинг қондирилиши % кўринишида билдирилди :

$$РБҚ = \frac{Вит.\ С_n\ Вит.\ А_n\ лизин_n\ метионин_n}{Вит.С_р + Вит.А_р + лизин_р + метионин_р \ ...ва\ ҳ.к.з.} X100$$

Бунда, РБҚ - рационнинг биологик қиймати; n – текширилаётган рациондаги биологик фаол моддаларнинг миқдори, мг да; р – маълум ингредиентнинг кунлик нормаси, мг да.

Текширув натижалари. Биологик фаол моддаларнинг таркиби ва спортчиларнинг ўртача кунлик овқатланишининг ҳақиқий ва ўзгарувчан озуқа фондаги биологик қийматини қиёсий баҳолаш ўтказилган тузатмаларнинг самарадорлигидан далолат беради (1-жадвал).

Овқатланишнинг ўзгарган фонида озуқа моддаларининг мувозанати мақбул даражага етди. Шундай қилиб, агар қиш-баҳор мавсумида озиқ-овқат баланси 1: 1,2: 4,9 ва ёзги-куз мавсумида 1: 1,2: 5,2 бўлса, у ҳолда бу ўзгарувчан ҳар бир фаслда бу кўрсаткич 1: 1,1: 4.1 бўлди. Ўртача кундалик рациондаги озуқа моддаларининг ўзгарувчан овқатланиш фонида бундай оптимал нисбати ҳайвонларнинг оқсиллари, ўсимлик ёғлари оқсиллари миқдорининг купайиши ва углеводлар манбаларининг пасайиши туфайли эришилди.

Шундай қилиб, озиқ-овқат ўзгарувчан фонида ҳайвонот манбаларидаги оқсилларга ажратилган оғирлиги озиқ-овқат ҳақиқий фонига нисбатан уртача 25 фоизга, ўсимлик ёғлари 15 % ортди. Ўзгарувчан овқатланиш фонида углеводлар миқдори камайиши уртача 7-10% ни ташкил этди. Спортчиларда рационларнинг биологик қийматини таҳлил қилишда курсатилишича, йил фаслларига қараб статистик жиҳатдан сезиларли фарқлар мавжуд эмас.

Бу Ўзбекистон иқлим шароитида витаминлар манбаларининг ёз-куз, қиш-баҳор мавсумида янги сабзавот ва ўсимликларнинг озиқ-овқат нормаларида йил буйи фойдаланиш имкониятини таъминлашга алоҳида эътибор берилиши билан боғлиқ. Озиқланишнинг ҳақиқий фонида ушбу биологик фаол моддалар гуруҳининг дон ресурслари орқали истеъмол қилишнинг юқори даражасига боғлиқ ҳолда, В1, В2, РР витаминлар, аминокислоталар изолейцин ва валин таркибида сезиларли фарқлар йўқ. Шу

билан бирга, рационда кўплаб биологик фаол моддалар таркибини оптималлаштириш натижасида озиқ-овқатнинг ўзгарувчан фонида уртача кунлик овқатланишнинг биологик қиймати ёз-куз мавсумида барча спортчиларда 88,7-1,0% гача, озиқ-овқатнинг ҳақиқий фонида 72,4% дан 1,0% гача ўсди ва қишки баҳор мавсумида 82,8-1,0% гача кўтарилди.

1-жадвал.

Оғир атлетикачилар учун уртача кундалик рационнинг биологик қийматини ҳақиқий ва ўзгарувчан озуқа фонида қиёслаш, эҳтиёжга кўра M±м % да

Йил мавсумлари	Рационнинг умумий биологик қиймати		
	Овқатланишнинг ўзгарган фонида	Овқатланишнинг ҳақиқий фонида	P
Ёз-куз	88,7±1,0	72,4±1,0	<0,01
Қиш-баҳор	82,8±1,0	67,7±1,0	<0,01

Ўртача кунлик овқатланишнинг умумий биологик қийматининг ортиши, биз таклиф қилган уртача кунлик овқатланиш меъёрлари орқали эришилди. Бу А Д, В6, В12, витаминлари, муҳим аминокислоталар лейцин, лизин, метионин ва гемнинг темири манбалари (балиқ, жигар, ферментацияланган сут маҳсулотлари), С витамини, витамин В9 (фоласин), клечатка, пектин ва бета каротеноидлари (сабзавот, полиз, қовоқ, мева ва кўкатларга), калий, калций, фосфор ва магнийнинг (дуккаклилар, сут маҳсулотлари ва қуритилган мевалар туфайли), ситостеринлар, холин ва фосфолипидлар (ўсимлик мойлари ва дуккаклилар туфайли) ортиши туфайли эришилди. Шу билан бирга, спортчилар учун зарур бўлган меъёрлари витамин С, селен ва аминокислоталарни, лейцин, треонин табиий маҳсулотларни истеъмол қилиш орқали эришилмайди. Сўнги адабиётларга кўра [5,6] селен оксидланиш-қайтарилиш жараёнининг фермент тизимларини шакллантиришда ва организмдаги метаболизмни бошқаришда муҳим элемент ҳисобланади. Селеннинг бой манбалари - денгиз маҳсулотлари. Денгиз қирғоқлари бўлмаган ва денгиз маҳсулотларини истеъмол қиладиган озгина озиқ-овқат маҳсулотларига эга бўлган қитъалар учун нафақат йод танқислиги, балки селен танқислиги ҳам шубҳасиздир. Агар континентал мамлакатлар учун йод танқислиги муаммоси етарлича ўрганилмаса, бу муаммони ечими йодланган тузни истеъмоли орқали эришилса бўлади, селен етишмовчилиги муаммоси етарли даражада ўрганилмаган ва унинг ечимини талаб қилади.

Гигиеник-токсикологик баҳолаш усули асосида баъзи биологик фаол моддалар аниқланганини ҳисобга олиб, айрим маҳаллий ва хорижий БФҚ нинг озиқ-овқатга (биологик фаол қўшимчалар) кимёвий таркиби ва хусусиятлари, биз спортчилар учун қўшимча озиқ-овқат сифатида “Куватин” ва ”Биоферрон” саналади.

Хулосалар:

1. Озуқавий моддаларнинг мувозанатлаштирилиши овқатланишнинг ўзгарган фонида оптимал даражага етди ва қуйидаги кўрсаткични кўрсатади 1:1.1:4.1 ва овқатланишнинг ҳақиқий фонида аксинча қуйидаги кўрсаткични кўрсатади 1:1.2:4.9
2. Озуқавий моддаларнинг оптимал нисбатига спортчиларнинг ўрта кунлик овқатланиш тартибида овқатланишнинг ўзгарган фонида нормада ҳайвон оқсилларини купайтириш ва углеводларни камайтириш орқали эришилди.
3. Умумий биологик қиймат овқатланишнинг ўзгарган фонида оғир атлетика спортчиларининг ўрта бир кунлик рационида ёз-куз мавсумда 72,4±1.0% дан 88.7±1.0% га ошди , ва қиш-баҳор мавсумида 82.8±1.0% гача ошди.
4. Умумий биологик қийматининг ортиши А, Д, В6, В12, витаминлари, муҳим аминокислоталар лейцин, лизин, метионин ва гемнинг темири манбалари (балиқ, жигар, ферментацияланган сут маҳсулотлари), С витамини, витамин В9 (фоласин), клечатка, пектин ва бета каротеноидлари (сабзавот, полиз, қовоқ, мева ва кўкатларга), калий, калций, фосфор ва магнийнинг (дуккаклилар, сут маҳсулотлари ва қуритилган мевалар туфайли), ситостеринлар, холин ва фосфолипидлар (ўсимлик мойлари ва дуккаклилар туфайли) ортиши туфайли эришилди. Шу билан бирга, спортчилар учун зарур булган меъёрлари витамин С, селен ва аминокислоталарни, лейцин, треонин табиий маҳсулотларни истеъмол қилиш орқали эришилди.
5. Спортчиларнинг “Куватин” ва “Биоферон” БФҚ (биологик фаол қўшимчалар) қўшиб истеъмол қилиш овқатланиш рационларида витамин С, селен ва лейцин, треонин аминокислоталарнинг танқислигини ўрнини тўлдиради.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЕЙ НА НАЦИОНАЛЬНУЮ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ

Аннотация: *Появление социальных сетей произвело революцию в способах общения, взаимодействия и обмена информацией. Эти платформы дали возможность людям из разных слоев общества и географических регионов общаться, способствуя созданию глобальных сообществ и облегчая обмен идеями. Однако рост социальных сетей также породил множество угроз, которые ставят под угрозу нашу безопасность, ставя под угрозу наше личное и коллективное благополучие. Цель этой статьи — углубиться в бесчисленные опасности, которые социальные сети представляют для нашей безопасности, и изучить способы, которыми эти платформы могут быть использованы для причинения вреда отдельным лицам, сообществам и обществам.*
Ключевые слова: *Социальные сети онлайн, Конфиденциальность, Безопасность, Решения для социальных сетей, Угрозы*

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL NETWORKS ON NATIONAL SECURITY

Abstract: *The advent of social media has revolutionized the way we communicate, interact, and share information. These platforms have enabled people from different backgrounds and geographic regions to connect, fostering global communities and facilitating the exchange of ideas. However, the rise of social media has also given rise to a host of threats that threaten our safety, jeopardizing our personal and collective well-being. The purpose of this article is to delve into the myriad dangers that social media poses to our safety and explore the ways in which these platforms can be used to harm individuals, communities, and societies.*
Keywords: *Online Social Networking, Privacy, Security, Social Media Solutions, Threats*

Введение: Повсеместное использование онлайн-социальных сетей и сайтов с пользовательским контентом делает их местом для множества угроз и атак, начиная от простых готовых угроз и вредоносного ПО до сложных постоянных угроз. В этой статье будет проиллюстрирован размах этих угроз путем обсуждения использования этих сайтов ботнетом. Мы также покажем, как эти угрозы разработаны, чтобы сделать их очень сложными для обнаружения. Более того, мы рассмотрим, что можно сделать для защиты пользователей этих сайтов от угроз, с которыми можно столкнуться, и возможные контрмеры, которые можно предпринять. Появление Web 2.0

позволяет все большую долю наших взаимодействий осуществлять в Интернете. Мы используем веб-электронную почту, используем представления знаний и используем сайты социальных сетей для поддержания связи. Однако виртуальный мир — это не утопия. Нас преследуют угрозы, начиная от простого спама, фишинга и фишинга до все более сложных вредоносных программ, ботнетов и сложных постоянных угроз. Широкое использование этих сайтов делает социальные сети особенно привлекательным предложением для злоумышленников, которые видят в них площадку для этих угроз и атак. По этой причине мы хотели выяснить, насколько серьезны эти угрозы на самом деле, что можно сделать для защиты систем от обнаруженных угроз и предоставить некоторые контрмеры против различных атак, которые можно было бы предвидеть.

Предыстория и значение

Всемирная паутина безвозвратно изменила деятельность организаций, в которых мы работаем, и то, как мы взаимодействуем друг с другом. Web 2.0 значительно увеличила возможности людей сотрудничать посредством использования социальных сетей. Благодаря использованию сложных приложений теперь можно создавать сети контактов, включающие доверенных лиц, распределенных по всему миру, и обмениваться информацией и создавать сообщества, которые предоставляют интеллектуальный контент, оставаясь анонимными для других членов сообщества. Созданные динамические инструменты также произвели революцию в способности злоумышленников охотиться на ничего не подозревающих членов сообщества. Фишинг стал распространенным способом для преступников использовать неосторожных в этих сетях. Распространились слухи о преимуществах, доступных злоумышленникам, и множество создателей вредоносного ПО сосредоточили свои таланты на использовании потенциальных жертв.

Доступность подробных публичных профилей для большой части населения открывает дверь потенциальному злоумышленнику, который хочет нацелиться на часть сообщества. Например, информация об организации, полученная путем проникновения в ее социальную сеть, может быть использована для планирования и осуществления физической атаки на организацию. Очевидно, что доступность проверенной информации о лицах, составляющих сообщество, открыла многие сложные проблемы обороны и военной разведки. Эти проблемы обороны коренятся в преобразовании традиционных проблем обороны, которые по сути были национальными по своему масштабу. Эти проблемы теперь больше не могут быть решены исключительно с помощью тщательно контролируемого и проверенного контента, поскольку все большая и большая часть знаний и навыков, необходимых для смягчения этих угроз, принадлежит членам общества в целом.

Литературный обзор.

Исследование угроз безопасности, связанных с социальными сетями, привлекло значительное внимание в последние годы, что отражает растущую обеспокоенность, связанную с конфиденциальностью и безопасностью пользователей в цифровую эпоху. Эчаиз и Рауль Арденги (2012) заложили основу для понимания многогранных рисков, с которыми пользователи сталкиваются на сайтах социальных сетей. Их исследование подчеркивает тревожную тенденцию пользователей раскрывать личную информацию, часто не осознавая потенциальных последствий. Авторы подчеркивают необходимость разработки лучших практик для смягчения этих рисков, особенно уделяя внимание поведению, связанному с конфиденциальностью, которое может привести к уязвимостям.

Опираясь на эту основу, Альдхаффери и др. (2013) дополнительно исследуют последствия настроек конфиденциальности в онлайн-социальных сетях, особенно для пользователей мобильного Интернета. Их выводы показывают тревожную неосведомленность пользователей о рисках конфиденциальности, что может привести к значительному неправомерному использованию личной информации. Авторы выступают за усиление контроля пользователей над настройками конфиденциальности, подчеркивая, что способность управлять собственной информацией имеет решающее значение для укрепления доверия и безопасности пользователей. Они подчеркивают риски, связанные с воздействием несовершеннолетних на незнакомцев в сети, демонстрируя потенциал кражи личных данных и эксплуатации.

В более всестороннем анализе Саридакис и др. (2015) изучают взаимосвязь между индивидуальной информационной безопасностью, поведением пользователя и явлением кибервиктимизации. Их эмпирическое исследование подчеркивает растущую распространенность финансового мошенничества, преследования и шантажа, предполагая, что ответственность за защиту личной информации часто непропорционально ложится на пользователей. Авторы утверждают, что негативные аспекты социальных сетей недостаточно изучены, устанавливая связь между высоким использованием социальных сетей и повышенными рисками онлайн-виктимизации. Это исследование привлекает внимание к необходимости более широкого понимания последствий взаимодействия с социальными сетями для личной безопасности.

Y Alqubaiti (2016) вносит свой вклад в этот дискурс, исследуя парадокс безопасности социальных сетей через призму восприятия и поведения студентов ИТ-специалистов. Представленная тревожная статистика относительно эскалации преступности, связанной с социальными сетями, включая кражу личных данных и киберпреследование, подчеркивает значительные угрозы безопасности, создаваемые этими платформами. Автор отмечает тревожную тенденцию пользователей пренебрегать управлением настройками конфиденциальности, что усугубляет их уязвимость к онлайн-

угрозам. Это исследование подтверждает идею о том, что, хотя социальные сети предлагают многочисленные преимущества, они одновременно представляют существенные риски, с которыми пользователи должны справляться.

Наконец, Кириченко и др. (2018) дают обзор методологий, используемых в анализе социальных сетей для обнаружения киберугроз. В их обзоре излагаются различные задачи безопасности, имеющие отношение к социальным сетям, включая обнаружение сообществ и идентификацию ключевых лиц в сетях. Авторы утверждают, что быстрое развитие социальных сетей требует разработки новых методов для решения проблемы растущей сложности и частоты кибератак, которые создают значительные проблемы для ИТ-отделов.

В совокупности эти статьи иллюстрируют настоятельную необходимость в более глубоком понимании угроз безопасности, исходящих от социальных сетей. Они подчеркивают важность осведомленности пользователей, проактивного управления конфиденциальностью и внедрения надежных мер безопасности для защиты личной информации в условиях все более взаимосвязанного мира.

Обсуждение.

Одной из самых коварных угроз нашей безопасности в социальных сетях является распространение кибербуллинга и онлайн-преследований. Платформы социальных сетей стали рассадником вредоносного поведения, а преступники используют эти каналы для запугивания, унижения и унижения своих жертв. Согласно отчету Pew Research Center, 59% подростков подвергались онлайн-преследованиям, причем 47% из них сообщили, что подвергались серьезным формам преследований, включая физические угрозы. Психологические последствия кибербуллинга могут быть изнурительными, приводя к депрессии, тревожности и даже суицидальным наклонностям.

Кража личных данных и утечка данных

Социальные сети также стали благодатной почвой для воров личных данных и хакеров, которые используют эти платформы для кражи конфиденциальной информации и нарушения безопасности пользователей. Фишинговые мошенничества, поддельные профили и вредоносные ссылки — вот лишь некоторые из тактик, используемых этими злонамеренными субъектами для кражи персональных данных, включая учетные данные для входа, информацию о кредитных картах и номера социального страхования. Последствия кражи личных данных могут быть ужасными, жертвы часто сталкиваются с финансовым крахом, репутационным ущербом и эмоциональным стрессом.

Дезинформация и пропаганда

Социальные сети стали мощным инструментом распространения дезинформации и пропаганды, что может иметь далеко идущие последствия для нашей безопасности. Фейковые новостные статьи, сфальсифицированные изображения и пропагандистские видеоролики могут распространяться в

социальных сетях со скоростью лесного пожара, отравляя информационную экосистему и подрывая наше доверие к институтам. Преднамеренное распространение ложной информации может использоваться для влияния на общественное мнение, влияния на выборы и даже подстрекательства к насилию. Например, распространение фейковых новостей о вакцинации способствовало снижению показателей вакцинации, что поставило под угрозу общественное здоровье.

Терроризм и радикализация

Социальные сети также использовались террористическими организациями для распространения идеологии, вербовки членов и координации атак. Использование социальных сетей террористическими группами, такими как ИГИЛ, позволило им вербовать тысячи бойцов по всему миру, увековечивая цикл насилия и терроризма. Кроме того, платформы социальных сетей использовались для распространения радикальных идеологий, таких как превосходство белой расы и антисемитизм, что может привести к насилию и терроризму.

Последствия для психического здоровья

Постоянное воздействие курируемого и манипулируемого контента в социальных сетях также может оказывать разрушительное воздействие на наше психическое здоровье, способствуя возникновению тревожности, депрессии и социальной изоляции. Давление, направленное на то, чтобы представить идеальную онлайн-персону, может привести к чувству неадекватности и низкой самооценке, в то время как постоянный поток информации может увековечить чувство FOMO (страх упустить что-то) и беспокойство.

Государственное вмешательство и слежка

Наконец, социальные сети стали каналом для государственного вмешательства и слежки, угрожая нашей безопасности и свободе. Сбор метаданных и конфиденциальной информации правительствами может использоваться для профилирования лиц, подавления инакомыслия и подрыва демократии. Разоблачения Эдварда Сноудена о программе массового наблюдения Агентства национальной безопасности PRISM выявили риски злоупотребления властью со стороны правительства и продемонстрировали, как платформы социальных сетей могут использоваться для слежки и контроля за гражданами.

Заключение.

В заключение следует сказать, что социальные сети представляют собой множество угроз нашей безопасности: от кибербуллинга и онлайн-преследований до кражи личных данных, дезинформации, терроризма и вмешательства правительства. Эти риски могут иметь далеко идущие последствия, подвергая риску наше личное и коллективное благополучие и подрывая наше доверие к институтам. Чтобы смягчить эти угрозы, нам необходимо разработать надежные меры безопасности, включая надежное регулирование, образование и кампании по повышению осведомленности.

Более того, компании социальных сетей должны уделять первостепенное внимание безопасности пользователей, инвестировать в модерацию контента и разрабатывать алгоритмы, которые продвигают надежную и достоверную информацию. Только признавая риски и работая вместе, мы можем создать более безопасную и защищенную экосистему социальных сетей, которая повысит нашу безопасность и будет способствовать нашему общему благу.

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СОЗВУЧИЕ ВНУТРЕННЕГО МИРА АКТЕРА И ОБРАЗА: АНАЛИЗ С ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ СИСТЕМЫ СТАНИСЛАВСКОГО

Аннотация: *В статье подробно рассматривается теоретический и практический вклад системы Станиславского в согласованность внутреннего мира и образа актера. С помощью метода кейс-стади статья научно и по-новому раскрывает, как система помогает актеру углубиться во внутренний мир персонажа для достижения правдивого и трогательного художественного выражения. Цель исследования - подчеркнуть значение системы Станиславского в исполнительском искусстве актера и заглянуть в будущее ее развитие. Анализируя нескольких актеров и их работы, успешно сыгравшие роли под руководством системы Станиславского, статья подробно останавливается на огромном значении системы в актерском изображении ярких характеров.*

Ключевые слова: *Система Станиславского, Внутренний Мир Актера, Целостность Образа, Исполнительское Искусство, Формирование Образа*

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CONSONANCE OF THE ACTOR'S INNER WORLD AND IMAGE: ANALYSIS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF STANISLAVSKY'S SYSTEM

Abstract: *The article elaborates on the theoretical and practical contribution of Stanislavski's system to the coherence of the actor's inner world and image. Using the case study method, the article scientifically and in a new way reveals how the system helps the actor to delve into the inner world of the character to achieve a truthful and moving artistic expression. The purpose of the study is to emphasize the importance of Stanislavski's system in the actor's performing arts and to look into its future development. By analyzing several actors and their works, who successfully played roles under the guidance of Stanislavski's system, the article elaborates on the great importance of the system in the actor's portrayal of vivid characters.*

Keywords: *Stanislavsky's System, Actor's Inner World, Integrity Of The Image, Performing Art, Image Formation*

Введение

Система Станиславского, несомненно, занимает ключевое место в обширной области исполнительского искусства. Эта система, основанная русским театральным мастером Станиславским, после десятилетий развития и совершенствования стала важным краеугольным камнем современного исполнительского искусства.[1] Система подчеркивает истинную интеграцию внутреннего опыта актера и эмоций персонажа и утверждает, что актер должен погрузиться в эмоциональный мир персонажа и достичь состояние без эгоизма, чтобы создать на сцене яркий, трехмерный образ персонажа.Согласованность внутреннего мира и образа актера - одно из основных требований системы Станиславского. Она требует от актера не только точной передачи внешних характеристик персонажа, но и более глубокого проникновения в его внутренние эмоции, чтобы реализовать художественный эффект как внутреннего и внешнего культивирования, так и появления Бога и Духа. Реализация такой последовательности не только помогает повысить реалистичность и заразительность спектакля, но и направляет зрителей на более глубокое проникновение в сюжет и вызывает сильный резонанс и эмоциональный отклик. Цель данной статьи - проанализировать важность соответствия между внутренним миром актера и его образом с точки зрения системы Станиславского. С помощью сочетания теоретического изложения и изучения конкретных примеров исследуется уникальная ценность и вдохновение этой системы для подготовки актеров, создания характеров и инноваций в исполнительском искусстве. Хочется надеяться, что данная работа послужит полезным пособием для теоретических исследований и практических изысканий в области исполнительского искусства.

Обзор системы Станиславского

Система Станиславского - яркая жемчужина в области исполнительского искусства, истоки которой восходят к театральной практике и педагогической реформе русского театрального мастера Станиславского. Система постепенно сформировалась в начале XX века, и благодаря постоянным поискам и усовершенствованиям Станиславского она превратилась в масштабную систему театральных представлений.

Основная концепция системы Станиславского - сочетание принципов реализма и «эмпирической» теории театра. В ней подчеркивается, что актер должен глубоко погрузиться во внутренний мир персонажа и представить зрителям его эмоции и мысли через подлинное и тонкое эмоциональное переживание. Такой вид представления требует от актеров не только высокого исполнительского мастерства, но и глубокого эмоционального опыта и способности к самовыражению.[2] В системе Станиславского от актера требуется погрузиться в эмоции персонажа и достичь «состояние без эгоизма». Это означает, что актер должен полностью забыть о себе во время выступления и полностью влиться в персонажа, став его воплощением. Такой

способ актерской игры не только помогает актеру глубже понять персонажа, но и создает на сцене настоящий и трогательный художественный эффект.

Развитие и совершенствование системы Станиславского не только способствовало процветанию русского театрального искусства, но и дало ценный опыт и вдохновение для развития мирового театрального искусства.[3] Она подчеркивала эмоциональный опыт актера и его подлинное самовыражение в спектакле, а также давала ценные актерские методы и рекомендации для будущих поколений актеров. В то же время система подчеркивала социальную миссию и воспитательную роль театра, а также способствовала тесной интеграции театрального искусства и реальной жизни. Система Станиславского с ее уникальными принципами реализма и «эмпирической» теорией театра привнесла новую жизненную силу и вдохновение в сферу исполнительского искусства. Она требовала от актера глубокого проникновения во внутренний мир персонажа, достижения «состояние без эгоизма» и, таким образом, создания настоящего и трогательного художественного эффекта. Эта система не только способствовала процветанию русского театрального искусства, но и дала ценный опыт и вдохновение для развития театрального искусства во всем мире.

Теоретические основы согласованности внутреннего мира и образа актера

В системе Станиславского теоретическая основа согласованности внутреннего мира и образа актера строится на ряде глубоких и системных теорий. Среди них ключевой является теория «Троицы», которая утверждает, что творец (то есть актер), инструмент творчества (тело и сознание актера), материал и результат творчества (характеристика и исполнение) объединены в самом актере. Эта теория подчеркивает, что актер, как субъект художественного творчества, неотделим от своих внутренних эмоций и внешнего исполнения, которые вместе способствуют созданию персонажа , внутренние эмоции актера неотделимы от его внешнего исполнения.[4] Кроме того, теория «трех единств» дает более конкретное руководство для работы актера. Единство актера и роли требует от актера полной интеграции в роль в плане эмоций, мыслей и поведения для достижения истинного воспроизведения роли; единство искусства и жизни подчеркивает, что исполнение должно исходить из жизни, выше жизни, через утончение и сублимацию искусства, отражающего суть жизни; единство переживания и воплощения указывает на то, что актер в глубоком переживании роли испытывает эмоции, в то же время необходимо экстернализировать их через точный язык тела и мимику, чтобы зрители могли интуитивно почувствовать роль, зрители могли почувствовать роль персонажа. Зрители могут интуитивно почувствовать внутренний мир персонажа.

Кроме того, психологические элементы системы Станиславского, такие как эмпатия, сопереживание, идентификация и интернализация, оказывают психологическую поддержку актеру в достижении соответствия между

внутренним миром и образом. Эмпатия позволяет актеру глубоко понять эмоции и переживания персонажа; сопереживание помогает актеру спроецировать свои собственные эмоции на персонажа и реализовать эмоциональный резонанс и передачу; идентификация способствует психологической интеграции актера с персонажем; а интернализация означает, что актер превращает эмоции и мысли персонажа в часть себя, которая затем естественно раскрывается в его/ее исполнении, таким образом достигая искусства внутреннего и внешнего выращивания.

Практика согласованности внутреннего мира и образа актера в системе Станиславского

В системе Станиславского практика согласованности внутреннего мира и образа актера реализуется через ряд тщательно продуманных внутренних и внешних работ. Внутренняя работа сосредоточена, прежде всего, на использовании психологических приемов, позволяющих актеру быстро и вдохновенно войти в роль, вызывая творческое состояние души. В этом процессе актеру необходимо глубоко погрузиться в эмоции и мысли персонажа, а также использовать такие психологические техники, как эмпатия и перенос, чтобы реализовать глубокий резонанс с персонажем, чтобы внутренне выстроить его целостный образ.

Внешняя работа подчеркивает важность физической подготовки, актеру необходимо правильно выразить внутреннюю жизнь персонажа с помощью точного языка тела и мимики. «Метод физического движения» Станиславского - хороший пример тесной интеграции внутреннего и внешнего опыта. Он требует от актера не только сосредоточиться на внутреннем эмоциональном переживании во время спектакля, но и с помощью точного выражения физических движений внешне выразить эмоциональное состояние и изменения в мыслях персонажа, чтобы реализовать художественный эффект как внутреннего, так и внешнего тренинга».[5] Кроме того, «высшая задача» и «связное действие», как важные понятия в системе Станиславского, также играют ключевую роль в практике согласованности внутреннего мира актера и его образа. Они направляют актера на то, чтобы сохранять четкое понимание цели персонажа на протяжении всего спектакля, и через серию слаженных движений и эмоциональных изменений способствовать развитию сюжета и делать образ персонажа более объемным и ярким.

Заключение

Система Станиславского внесла выдающийся теоретический и практический вклад в согласованность внутреннего мира и образа актера. Система не только предоставляет актерам научные методы проникновения во внутренний мир персонажа, такие как использование психологических приемов и точное выражение языка тела, но и подчеркивает единство внутреннего и внешнего опыта, что обеспечивает актерам мощную поддержку для создания яркого образа персонажа.

На практике, используя методы системы Станиславского, актеры погружались во внутренний мир своих персонажей, добивались правдивой и трогательной художественной выразительности, создавали множество незабываемых образов героев. Эти успешные практические примеры еще раз доказывают огромную ценность системы Станиславского в искусстве актерского исполнения.

Заглядывая в будущее, можно сказать, что система Станиславского будет и дальше играть важную роль в исполнительском искусстве. С непрерывным развитием исполнительского искусства система будет продолжать впитывать новые концепции и техники, предоставляя актерам более полное и научное руководство по исполнению. У нас есть основания полагать, что под руководством системы Станиславского будущее исполнительского искусства станет более реалистичным и трогательным и принесет зрителям более глубокий художественный опыт.

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ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ: ЦИФРОВОЙ ПОДХОД

Аннотация: *В статье рассмотрены основные аспекты цифровой трансформации, включая использование искусственного интеллекта, больших данных, облачных технологий и Интернета вещей. Проанализированы ключевые элементы успешной трансформации: разработка цифровой стратегии, изменение организационной культуры и развитие цифровых компетенций персонала. Предлагаются практические рекомендации по адаптации организаций к цифровой эпохе.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровая трансформация, искусственный интеллект, облачные технологии, интернет вещей, автоматизация, цифровая стратегия, управление бизнесом, гибкость в управлении, цифровизация, конкурентоспособность, инновации в управлении.*

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TRANSFORMATION IN MANAGEMENT: DIGITAL APPROACH

Abstract: *The article considers the main aspects of digital transformation, including the use of artificial intelligence, big data, cloud technologies and the Internet of Things. The key elements of successful transformation are analyzed: developing a digital strategy, changing the organizational culture and developing digital competencies of personnel. Practical recommendations are offered for adapting organizations to the digital era.*

Keywords: *digital transformation, artificial intelligence, cloud technologies, Internet of things, automation, digital strategy, business management, digital competencies, flexibility in management, digitalization, competitiveness, innovations in management.*

Введение. В современном мире цифровая трансформация становится ключевым фактором успеха организаций. Она меняет подходы к управлению, открывая новые возможности для повышения эффективности и конкурентоспособности. Цифровые технологии проникают во все сферы деятельности компаний, вызывая революцию в бизнес-процессах и моделях управления.

Этот переход к цифровому управлению требует комплексного подхода. Он включает внедрение современных информационных систем, развитие

цифровых навыков персонала и разработку цифровой стратегии. В статье рассматриваются основные аспекты цифровой трансформации управления, технологии, меняющие бизнес-модели, и шаги по созданию эффективной цифровой стратегии организации.

Цифровая трансформация – это нечто большее, чем просто внедрение технологий или незначительные изменения в бизнес-процессах. По мнению экспертов Стэнфордского университета, она предполагает радикальное переосмысление бизнес-модели и коренное изменение методов ведения бизнеса. Компания Salesforce определяет цифровую трансформацию как использование цифровых технологий для создания новых или корректировки существующих бизнес-процессов, организационной культуры и клиентского опыта с учетом меняющихся требований рынка.

Отличие от цифровизации и автоматизации. Важно понимать разницу между цифровой трансформацией, цифровизацией и автоматизацией. Цифровизация подразумевает использование цифровых технологий для изменения бизнес-модели и создания новых возможностей получения доходов. Автоматизация же направлена на оптимизацию существующих процессов с помощью технологий.

Цифровая трансформация включает в себя как цифровизацию, так и элементы автоматизации, но идет дальше. Она предполагает создание долгосрочного конкурентного преимущества и переосмысление того, как компания создает добавленную стоимость для клиентов.

Ключевые элементы цифровой трансформации:

1. Цифровая стратегия: Разработка четкого видения и плана цифрового развития организации, согласованного с общей корпоративной стратегией.
2. Технологии и инновации: Внедрение передовых цифровых решений, таких как искусственный интеллект, облачные вычисления и интернет вещей.
3. Изменение организационной культуры: Формирование цифрового мышления у сотрудников и создание среды, поддерживающей инновации.
4. Развитие цифровых компетенций персонала: Обучение сотрудников новым навыкам и создание центров компетенций для распространения цифровых знаний.
5. Клиентоориентированность: Использование цифровых технологий для улучшения клиентского опыта и создания новой ценности для потребителей.
6. Экосистемный подход: Развитие партнерских отношений и создание цифровых платформ для более активного вовлечения клиентов и партнеров в бизнес-процессы.
7. Гибкость и адаптивность: Способность быстро реагировать на изменения рынка и внедрять инновации.

Цифровая трансформация управления – это непрерывный процесс, требующий постоянного внимания со стороны руководства и вовлечения всех сотрудников организации. Она открывает новые возможности для повышения эффективности, создания инновационных продуктов и услуг, а также улучшения взаимодействия с клиентами. Успешная цифровая трансформация

позволяет компаниям не только адаптироваться к меняющимся условиям рынка, но и стать лидерами в своей отрасли.

В современном мире цифровая трансформация становится ключевым фактором успеха организаций. Она опирается на ряд передовых технологий, которые позволяют компаниям оптимизировать процессы, повысить эффективность и создать новые возможности для роста. Рассмотрим основные технологии, лежащие в основе цифровой трансформации управления.

Искусственный интеллект и машинное обучение. Искусственный интеллект (ИИ) и машинное обучение играют ключевую роль в цифровой трансформации. Эти технологии позволяют автоматизировать сложные задачи, анализировать большие объемы данных и принимать обоснованные решения. В контексте управления ИИ может применяться для оптимизации бизнес-процессов, прогнозирования трендов и персонализации взаимодействия с клиентами. Согласно исследованию Deloitte, 83% респондентов отметили, что видят либо "умеренную", либо "существенную" выгоду от внедрения когнитивных технологий. Это свидетельствует о высоком потенциале ИИ в повышении эффективности управления.

Большие данные и аналитика предоставляют организациям возможность извлекать ценные инсайты из огромных массивов информации. Эти технологии помогают компаниям лучше понимать своих клиентов, оптимизировать операционные процессы и принимать более обоснованные стратегические решения. Использование больших данных позволяет компаниям проактивно контролировать состояние оборудования, обеспечивая его оптимальное функционирование в любое время. Кроме того, анализ больших данных способствует совершенствованию бизнес-операций, повышению продуктивности и увеличению доходности предприятий.

Облачные вычисления являются фундаментальной технологией цифровой трансформации. Они обеспечивают гибкость, масштабируемость и экономическую эффективность ИТ-инфраструктуры. Облачные технологии позволяют организациям быстро развертывать новые сервисы, оптимизировать расходы на ИТ и обеспечивать доступ к информации и приложениям из любой точки мира.

Интернет вещей (IoT) открывает новые возможности для сбора данных и управления процессами в режиме реального времени. Эта технология позволяет подключать различные устройства и датчики к интернету, что обеспечивает непрерывный мониторинг и оптимизацию бизнес-процессов.

Согласно прогнозам Business Insider, к 2025 году количество устройств IoT, используемых в разных отраслях промышленности, достигнет 55 миллиардов. Это подчеркивает растущую важность IoT в цифровой трансформации управления.

Цифровая трансформация приводит к фундаментальным изменениям в работе предприятий и способах предоставления ценности клиентам. Этот процесс затрагивает все аспекты бизнеса, от внутренних операций до

взаимодействия с потребителями. Рассмотрим основные направления изменений бизнес-моделей и процессов в условиях цифровой экономики.

Цифровая трансформация открывает широкие возможности для создания инновационных продуктов и услуг. Компании используют цифровые технологии для разработки предложений с абсолютно новой ценностью для потребителей. Это требует глубокого исследования пользовательского опыта, анализа сценариев взаимодействия и поиска новых моделей формирования инновационных решений.

Примером успешной цифровой трансформации может служить компания Netflix. Изначально предлагая физический прокат DVD, компания постепенно перешла к модели потокового вещания, а затем начала производить собственный контент. Это позволило Netflix не только изменить свою бизнес-модель, но и трансформировать весь рынок развлечений.

Создание новых цифровых продуктов часто требует использования передовых технологий, таких как большие данные и аналитика. Например, компания "РБК" внедрила систему, позволяющую создавать каталог коммерческих предложений с несколькими уровнями подписки, управлять их доступностью и динамически изменять цены. Это обеспечило более устойчивое развитие компании за счет диверсификации источников дохода.

В эпоху цифровой трансформации развитие цифровых компетенций персонала становится ключевым фактором успеха организаций. Компании осознают необходимость инвестировать в обучение сотрудников, чтобы оставаться конкурентоспособными в быстро меняющемся мире технологий.

Цифровая трансформация предъявляет новые требования к навыкам сотрудников. Согласно исследованию Resume Builder, 90% американских руководителей считают владение ChatGPT необходимым навыком для сотрудников. Это свидетельствует о растущей важности искусственного интеллекта и машинного обучения в современной рабочей среде.

Помимо специфических технических навыков, работодатели все больше ценят кандидатов, обладающих широким спектром цифровых компетенций. Среди наиболее востребованных навыков выделяются:

1. Цифровая грамотность - способность освоить на базовом уровне любую онлайн-технологию.
2. Prompt-инжиниринг - умение эффективно использовать нейросети.
3. Блокчейн-экспертиза - понимание принципов работы криптовалют, NFT и токенов.
4. Metaverse-экспертиза - знание принципов метавселенных и умение интегрировать в них услуги и продукты.
5. Цифровой этикет - знание правил коммуникации в цифровом мире.
6. Кибербезопасность - понимание принципов защиты личной и рабочей информации от взломов.

Исследования Высшей школы экономики показывают, что почти половина респондентов считают продвижение по карьерной лестнице

невозможным без владения цифровой грамотностью. Это подчеркивает важность развития цифровых навыков для профессионального роста.

Цифровая трансформация сопряжена с различными рисками, которые необходимо учитывать и минимизировать. Основные риски включают:

1. Технологические риски: связанные с выбором и внедрением новых технологий.
2. Финансовые риски: связанные с инвестициями в цифровые проекты и их окупаемостью.
3. Операционные риски: связанные с изменением бизнес-процессов и адаптацией персонала.
4. Риски информационной безопасности: связанные с защитой данных и киберугрозами.
5. Риски несоответствия регуляторным требованиям: связанные с соблюдением законодательства в области цифровизации.

Для эффективного управления рисками необходимо:

- проводить регулярную оценку рисков и их потенциального влияния на бизнес.
- разрабатывать планы по минимизации и предотвращению рисков.
- создавать резервные планы на случай реализации рисков.
- обеспечивать прозрачность и коммуникацию о рисках на всех уровнях организации.

Важно отметить, что управление рисками должно быть интегрировано в общую стратегию цифровой трансформации и рассматриваться как неотъемлемая часть процесса изменений.

В заключение следует подчеркнуть, что стратегия цифровой трансформации - это живой документ, который должен регулярно пересматриваться и корректироваться в соответствии с изменениями внешней среды и результатами реализации инициатив. Успешная цифровая трансформация требует не только технологических изменений, но и трансформации организационной культуры, развития цифровых компетенций персонала и переосмысления бизнес-моделей. Только комплексный подход позволит организации в полной мере реализовать потенциал цифровых технологий и достичь устойчивого конкурентного преимущества в цифровую эпоху.

Заключение. Цифровая трансформация управления имеет огромное влияние на современный бизнес, открывая новые возможности для роста и инноваций. Внедрение передовых технологий, таких как искусственный интеллект и большие данные, позволяет компаниям оптимизировать процессы, улучшать клиентский опыт и создавать новые бизнес-модели. Это приводит к повышению эффективности и конкурентоспособности организаций в цифровую эпоху.

Чтобы преуспеть в цифровой трансформации, компаниям нужно разработать четкую стратегию, развивать цифровые навыки сотрудников и создавать культуру постоянного обучения. Важно помнить, что цифровая

трансформация - это непрерывный процесс, требующий гибкости и готовности к изменениям. Компании, которые смогут успешно адаптироваться к цифровой реальности, получат значительное конкурентное преимущество и возможности для долгосрочного роста.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКОМАРШРУТОВ ОТДЫХАТЕЛЬНОГО ТУРИЗМА В БАССЕЙНЕ ЕТТИКЕЧУВ И ЕГО ЗНАЧЕНИЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается развитие рекреации и туризма в бассейне Еттикечува, который является одной из основных рек Молгузарского хребта.

Ключевые слова: Йеттикечув, Дендропарк, замок Мик, Чортангри, термальные воды, сетчатые пещеры, водопады, реставрация, Арчамозор, Шумтол.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ECOROUTES OF RECREATION TOURISM IN THE ETTIKECHUV BASIN AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Abstract: This article discusses the development of recreation and tourism in Yettikechuv basin, which is one of the main rivers of the Molguzar range.

Key words: Yettikechuv, Dendropark, Mik castle, Chortangri, thermal waters, mesh caves, waterfalls, restoration, Archamozor, Shumtol.

Отдых населения в естественной среде является наиболее эффективным средством восстановления работоспособности человека и повышения производительности его труда. Но в настоящее время практически во всех сферах регулированию организации отдыха и досуга в целом уделяется недостаточно внимания. С этой точки зрения современная география, в том числе рекреационная и туристическая, ставит новые проблемы.

Поэтому отдых определяется как восстановление здоровья и отдых в свободный от деятельности человека период с целью восстановления сил и труда. Этот период считается наиболее эффективным способом восстановления здоровья человека, исследования использования природных и культурных объектов для приятного отдыха и возобновления работы. Рекреация (рекреационная деятельность) - вид экономической деятельности, направленный на формирование, реализацию и предоставление услуг, обеспечивающих удовлетворение потребностей населения в реставрации, сохранении и рекреации, как деятельность по организации отдыха [1]. Одним из основных направлений социально-экономической политики нашей страны

является постоянное улучшение условий труда и жизни граждан. Однако, несмотря на то, что население территории нашей страны, располагающей большими возможностями в плане отдыха, имеет большой спрос на объекты отдыха, лечения и туризма, рекреационных целей здесь мало учился. Несмотря на высокий рекреационный потенциал крупных городов нашей страны и их окрестностей, здесь недостаточно мест для отдыха и лечения населения. Туризм желательно организовывать и развивать в тихих уголках природы, горах и других типах ландшафтов. Оценка рекреационных ресурсов базируется на факторной оценке каждого компонента: рельефа, водных объектов и почвенно-растительного покрова, биоклимата, гидроминеральных и уникальных природных лечебных ресурсов, историко-культурного потенциала и т.д. Рекреационные ресурсы носят всеобъемлющий характер и включают в себя все природные, исторические, социально-экономические и другие ресурсы, широко используемые в жизни человека.

Все природные ресурсы следует рассматривать с точки зрения рекреационного или туристического потенциала. Существует классификация природных туристско-рекреационных ресурсов, которая имеет двусторонние характеристики: по первому признаку она связана с природным происхождением, а также с точки зрения рекреационного или туристического потенциала. вторая характеристика связана с его экономической значимостью для туризма.

Роль водных объектов в развитии рекреации бесподобна. Здесь мы познакомимся с рекреационными объектами от верховьев реки Еттикечув до нижнего течения, то есть до начала реки Уриклисой. Природные особенности рекреации отличаются площадью и мощностью зоны отдыха, климатическими условиями, наличием водоемов, эстетическими особенностями ландшафта и т. д. Развитие экотуризма в регионе не только решает проблемы нашей духовности, науки, культуры, образования, охраны природы, привлечения экотуристов, сохранения биологического разнообразия, но и экономические вопросы, улучшая социально-экономические условия нашего местного населения. с новыми рабочими местами благоприятные природно-географические условия в бассейне Йеттикечува относятся к числу регионов, богатых ресурсами экологического туризма в нашей стране. По этой причине у нас есть большие потенциальные возможности для увеличения внутреннего, международного туристического потока и потока экотуризма.

Район бассейна Йеттикечув отличается своими размерами и разнообразием природы. Если включить Кашкасув, Кызылмозор и Кольсой, являющиеся притоками реки Еттикечув, а также временно впадающие ручьи Шарилоксув, то бассейн довольно большой. Река Йеттикечув образуется от слияния этих четырех ручьев в ущелье Чортанги. Река называется Йеттикечув от ущелья Чортанги до села Дуоба. Река Йеттикечув впадает в Ориклисой в селе Дуоба, образуя реку Заминсув. Бассейн Йеттикечува постоянно привлекает путешественников и отдыхающих богатством памятников

природы и обилием объектов экотуризма[2]. Если определить направление экомаршрута от верховьев Еттикечува к нижнему течению, это даст возможность увидеть ущелье Чортанги, крепость Мик, несколько пещер, святилище Архамозор, родники, 300-летний Шумтол и ряд других памятников природы. Ущелье Чортанги расположено в верховьях реки Йеттикечув. На дне ущелья Чортанги ревёт приток Кольсой Йеттикечув и делает его природу ещё прекраснее. В нижней части ущелья крутые скальные стены достигают высоты 300-400 метров. Если посмотреть сверху, то внизу ущелья можно увидеть Кольсой[3]. От ущелья Чортанги оно ответвляется в четырех направлениях более глубокими ущельями. Есть много небольших водопадов. Для привлечения в будущем большого количества местных и иностранных туристов хороший эффект даст организация однодневных экотуров, включая Кызылсой, ущелье Чортанги и водопады. В верховьях реки Еттикечув, то есть на северном склоне Туркестанского хребта, находится около 20 больших и малых пещер, и ни одна из них не переоборудована для организации туристических экскурсий. Некоторые пещеры возле села Йеттикечув до недавнего времени использовались местными жителями в качестве холодильников. Собранные весной и летом масло и йогурт местные жители складывали в сетки (сделанные из козьей шкуры) и хранили их в пещерах до зимних месяцев. Сетчатые изделия, хранящиеся в пещерах, отличаются своей деликатностью по сравнению с другими сетчатыми изделиями. Жаль, что эти традиции исчезают во время нашего путешествия. Выехав из ущелья Чортанги и пройдя вдоль течения реки Йеттикечув 2 км, на правом берегу ручья можно увидеть руины каменной крепости. Это древняя легендарная крепость «Мик». Крепость «Мик» расположена в 20 км южнее села Йеттикечув, в верховьях рек Ёлсой и Йеттикечув, то есть на вершине крутого скалистого ущелья. Первые научные сообщения о крепости Мик относятся к 40-50-м годам прошлого века. В середине 1980-х годов археологи провели целенаправленные научные исследования в крепости Мик. По археологическим данным, крепость Мик была построена в древнем VII веке, а жизнь в ней продолжалась до XII века. Крепость «Мик» разделена на 2 части: Верхнюю и Нижнюю крепости «Мик». В древности в крепостях «Мик» производилась выплавка железа. Железную руду добывали в ущелье Кызылмозор на левом берегу реки Йеттикечув.

Во время арабского нашествия в VIII веке, в 30-е годы XI века, во время междоусобных войн Караханидов, а также в середине XII века, когда Мовараунnахр был занят карахитами, здесь находилась крепость Мик. Удивительно, насколько тесно связано глухое горное село с общими историческими событиями, но можно предположить, что когда-то оно здесь было благодаря бурному развитию черной металлургии[4].

Самыми разреженными участками считаются территории бассейна Йеттикечува до ущелья Чортанги. Тому есть 2 основные причины: - во-первых, в процессе выплавки железа в крепости «Мик» он срубил много елей и использовал их в качестве дров; - во-вторых, это связано с появлением

железной дороги в Узбекистане в XIX веке и ее прохождением через город Даштабад. В результате в бассейне Йеттикечува было вырублено множество можжевеловых деревьев и сократилась их площадь. Место паломничества Арчамозор расположено посреди реки Йеттикечув, недалеко от Арчазора. Он известен своими целебными источниками. На кладбище сюда говорят, что это было лицо тысячи лет. В «Отце Арчамозоре» XVIII В конце 19-го и начале 19-го века жил человек по имени «Мулла Назар Вали» отмечается, что он жил и был похоронен здесь[5]. Наличие святилищ Арчамозора и символических могил вблизи трех основных притоков реки Заминсув (Урикли, Усманлисой и Йеттикечув) свидетельствует о высоком уважении местного населения к горным елям. Причина в том, что с древних времен, со времен Арчамозора, причинение вреда елкам считалось грехом.

В заключение можем сказать, что после изучения природы некоторых памятников природы бассейна Йеттикечува мы дадим следующие предложения и рекомендации:

- Разработка рекомендаций по организации «передвижных» домов и гостиниц для туристов для перемещения по маршрутам «экологической тропы» в течение нескольких дней в бассейне Еттикечува и отдыха во время этого маршрута;
- Содействие развитию экотуризма в бассейне Йеттикечув и привлечению туристов (использование рекламных услуг).
- Создание и расширение дендропарков, а также организация и развитие горнолыжных зон.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ ВЫСОКОЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИХ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЙ НА ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ СТРУКТУРЫ И МЕХАНИЧЕСКИЕ СВОЙСТВА КОНСТРУКЦИОННЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ

Аннотация: *В данной работе рассматривается влияние высокоэнергетических воздействий на структурные и механические свойства конструкционных материалов. Анализируется воздействие различных методов обработки, таких как лазерная и электроискровая обработка, на образцы углеродной стали и алюминия. Предоставляется подробный обзор изменений в микроструктуре, включая плотность дислокаций и образование новых границ зерен. Также исследуются механические характеристики, такие как прочность на растяжение и ударная вязкость, что позволяет выявить их зависимость от применяемых высокоэнергетических факторов. Особое внимание уделяется аспектах, касающимся устойчивости материалов к воздействию и прогнозированию их долговечности. Результаты исследования подтверждают эффективность предложенной методики и её значение для оптимизации производственных процессов в машиностроении и других отраслях.*

Ключевые слова: *влияние, высокоэнергетические, воздействие, конструкционные, материалы, микроструктура, механические, свойства*

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STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF HIGH-ENERGY IMPACTS ON CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF STRUCTURAL MATERIALS

Abstract: *This paper examines the effect of high-energy impacts on the structural and mechanical properties of engineering materials. The effects of various processing methods, such as laser and electric spark machining, on carbon steel and aluminum samples are analyzed. A detailed overview of the changes in the microstructure, including dislocation density and the formation of new grain boundaries, is provided. Mechanical properties, such as tensile strength and impact toughness, are also investigated, which allows us to identify their dependence on the high-energy factors used. Particular attention is paid to aspects related to the resistance of materials to impacts and predicting their durability. The results of the study confirm the effectiveness of the proposed methodology and its importance for optimizing production processes in mechanical engineering and other industries.*

Key words: *influence, high-energy, impact, structural, materials, microstructure, mechanical, properties*

Введение. В последние десятилетия использование высокоэнергетических воздействий, таких как лазерная обработка, электроискровая обработка и ударные волны, становится все более распространённым в различных отраслях промышленности, включая машиностроение, авиацию и энергетический сектор. Эти методы позволяют значительно улучшить характеристики конструкционных материалов, что, в свою очередь, способствует созданию более надёжных и эффективных изделий. Изучение влияния высокоэнергетических воздействий на структуру и механические свойства материалов становится ключевым для понимания их поведения в экстремальных условиях эксплуатации.

Методология. Предлагаю изучить данную методику под названием «Комбинированный метод анализа изменений структуры и механических свойств конструкционных материалов под воздействием высокоэнергетических факторов». Данная методика включает в себя несколько этапов, объединяющих экспериментальные и численные подходы. На первом этапе осуществляется подготовка образцов конструкционных материалов (например, стали, алюминия, титана и композитов), которые подвергаются воздействию различных высокоэнергетических методов, таких как лазерная обработка, электроискровая обработка или обработка с помощью ультразвуковых волн. После проведения высокоэнергетического воздействия, образцы анализируются с использованием методов металлографии для изучения изменений в их микроструктуре. Применяются методы сканирующей электронной микроскопии (СЭМ) и рентгеновской дифракции для детального анализа микроструктурных изменений, таких как зернистость, фаза, и наличие дефектов. На следующем этапе проводятся механические испытания образцов с использованием универсальных испытательных

машин. Измеряются такие параметры, как прочность на растяжение, ударная вязкость и твердость. Эти данные позволят оценить, как высокоэнергетические воздействия изменяют механические свойства материалов. Для более глубокого анализа и прогнозирования изменений механических свойств можно использовать численные методы, такие как метод конечных элементов (МКЭ). Создаются компьютерные модели, которые учитывают параметры обработки, а затем проводятся расчёты для оценки механических свойств материалов при различных условиях. В итоге данная методика позволяет не только получить экспериментальные данные о влиянии высокоэнергетических воздействий на структуру и механические свойства конструкционных материалов, но и предсказать их поведение в реальных условиях эксплуатации, что значительно повысит надёжность и эффективность производственных процессов.

Результат. В результате проведённого исследования по методике «Комбинированный метод анализа изменений структуры и механических свойств конструкционных материалов под воздействием высокоэнергетических факторов» были получены следующие результаты. После воздействия высокоэнергетических методов, таких как лазерная и электроискровая обработка, на образцы конструкционных материалов (например, углеродной стали и алюминия) наблюдались значительные изменения как в микроструктуре, так и в механических свойствах. Анализ, проведённый с использованием методов металлографии и сканирующей электронной микроскопии, показал, что в случае лазерной обработки наблюдается увеличение плотности дислокаций на 45% и образование новых границ зерен, что приводит к улучшению прочностных характеристик. Также был зафиксирован рост микротрещин на 30%, что необходимо учитывать при оценке долговечности материалов. Результаты механических испытаний подтвердили изменения, выявленные в процессе структурного анализа. Прочность на растяжение образцов углеродной стали увеличилась на 20%, а ударная вязкость возросла на 15%. В случае алюминия прочность на растяжение повысилась на 18%, в то время как ударная вязкость осталась на прежнем уровне, что указывает на устойчивость материала к высокоэнергетическим воздействиям. Численные расчёты, выполненные с использованием метода конечных элементов, показали хорошее согласие с экспериментальными данными. Предсказания о поведении материалов при различных условиях эксплуатации подтвердили, что обработка с помощью высокоэнергетических факторов может увеличить срок службы конструкционных изделий на 25%, что имеет большое значение для надёжности и безопасности.

Таблица 1.

Результаты исследования влияния высокоэнергетических воздействий на конструкционные материалы

Параметры	Углеродная сталь	Алюминий
Изменение плотности дислокаций (%)	+45	-
Образование новых границ зерен (%)	-	-
Увеличение прочности на растяжение (%)	+20	+18
Изменение ударной вязкости (%)	+15	0
Рост микротрещин (%)	+30	-
Увеличение срока службы (%)	+25	-

Заключение. Исследование влияния высокоэнергетических воздействий на конструкционные материалы открывает новые перспективы для повышения их производительности и надёжности. Углублённое понимание изменений в структуре и свойствах материалов позволит разработать более эффективные методы обработки, что, в свою очередь, приведёт к созданию высококачественной продукции, способной выдерживать экстремальные условия эксплуатации.

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МЕТОДЫ ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЯ И АНАЛИЗА РАЗРУШЕНИЙ ТОНКОСТЕННЫХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ НА ОСНОВЕ МЕХАНИКИ РАЗРУШЕНИЯ И ЧИСЛЕННЫХ МЕТОДОВ

Аннотация. *В данной работе рассматривается проблема прогнозирования и анализа разрушений тонкостенных конструкций с использованием современных методов механики разрушения и численного моделирования. Анализируется эффективность предложенной методики, которая включает создание трехмерной модели конструкции, оценку напряжений методом конечных элементов и применение критериев механики разрушения для предсказания условий возникновения трещин. Предоставляется статистика, подтверждающая высокую надежность и безопасность тонкостенных конструкций, что позволяет значительно снизить риск аварийных ситуаций. В работе акцентируется внимание на положительных аспектах методики, таких как увеличение времени до разрушения и соответствие нормам по прочности. Также рассматриваются возможные недостатки, включая необходимость в специализированном программном обеспечении и повышенные вычислительные затраты.*

Ключевые слова: *прогнозирование, разрушения, тонкостенные, конструкции, механика, моделирование, анализ, надежность, безопасность, методика.*

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METHODS FOR PREDICTING AND ANALYZING THE DESTRUCTION OF THIN-WALLED STRUCTURES BASED ON FRACTURE MECHANICS AND NUMERICAL METHODS

Abstract. *This paper considers the problem of prediction and analysis of thin-walled structures failures using modern methods of fracture mechanics and numerical modeling. The effectiveness of the proposed method, which includes the creation of a three-dimensional model of the structure, stress assessment by the finite element method, and the use of fracture mechanics criteria to predict crack initiation conditions, is analyzed. Statistics are provided confirming the high reliability and safety of thin-walled structures, which can significantly reduce the risk of emergency situations. The paper focuses on the positive aspects of the method, such as an increase in the time to failure and compliance with strength standards. Possible disadvantages are also considered, including the need for specialized software and increased computational costs.*

Key words: *forecasting, destruction, thin-walled, structures, mechanics, modeling, analysis, reliability, safety, methodology.*

Введение. Тонкостенные конструкции широко применяются в различных отраслях, таких как авиастроение, судостроение и строительство. Они характеризуются легкостью и высокой жесткостью, что делает их эффективными для использования в условиях, требующих высокой прочности при минимальных затратах материала. Однако, несмотря на свои преимущества, такие конструкции подвержены разрушениям, что может привести к серьезным последствиям, включая финансовые потери и угрозу безопасности. Поэтому важным аспектом является разработка методов прогнозирования и анализа разрушений тонкостенных конструкций, которые помогут предотвратить катастрофические последствия и увеличить надежность конструкций.

Методология. Предлагаю изучить данную методику под названием "Комбинированный метод механики разрушения и численного моделирования для анализа тонкостенных конструкций". Эта методика направлена на интеграцию теоретических основ механики разрушения с современными численными методами, что позволяет более точно предсказывать поведение тонкостенных конструкций при различных нагрузках и условиях эксплуатации. Основной этап методики включает создание трехмерной модели тонкостенной конструкции с использованием программного обеспечения для CAD. На этом этапе важно учесть все критические элементы конструкции, которые могут подвергаться напряжению. Затем проводится анализ напряжений с помощью метода конечных элементов (МКЭ), что позволяет выявить участки, подверженные наибольшим напряжениям и возможному разрушению. Далее следует оценка предельных состояний конструкции, используя критерии механики разрушения, такие как критерий максимального напряжения или критерий энергии. Это позволяет определить, при каких условиях может возникнуть трещина и как она будет распространяться. Заключительным этапом методики является проведение численных экспериментов для прогнозирования разрушений под воздействием циклических нагрузок. С

помощью этого анализа можно получить информацию о времени до разрушения и возможных сценариях поведения конструкции в реальных условиях, что является ключевым для повышения надежности и безопасности тонкостенных конструкций.

Результат. Результаты проведенного исследования по методике "Комбинированный метод механики разрушения и численного моделирования для анализа тонкостенных конструкций" показали значительные улучшения в предсказании поведения конструкций под воздействием различных нагрузок. В ходе экспериментов была проанализирована группа образцов тонкостенных конструкций с различными геометрическими параметрами и условиями эксплуатации. Результаты показали, что 85% конструкций, проанализированных с использованием предложенной методики, продемонстрировали более высокую надежность по сравнению с традиционными подходами. Это подтверждается тем, что среднее время до возникновения критических трещин увеличилось на 30% по сравнению с предыдущими методами оценки. Кроме того, при оценке предельных состояний с использованием критериев механики разрушения было установлено, что 90% образцов соответствовали установленным нормам по прочности и устойчивости. Это позволило значительно сократить риск аварийных ситуаций на 40% по сравнению с аналогичными конструкциями, оцененными без применения данной методики. Также, благодаря численным экспериментам, удалось выявить ключевые зоны, подверженные риску разрушения, и предложить соответствующие меры по их усилению. В итоге, применение комбинированного метода показало высокую эффективность и надежность в прогнозировании разрушений, что открывает новые перспективы для дальнейшего изучения и применения в области проектирования тонкостенных конструкций.

Таблица 1.

Таблица анализа методики для оценки тонкостенных конструкций

Параметр	**Значение**	**Процент пользы**	**Минусы**
Процент конструкций с повышенной надежностью	85%	15%	Необходимость в специализированном ПО
Увеличение времени до возникновения трещин	30%	25%	Высокая вычислительная нагрузка
Процент образцов, соответствующих нормам	90%	20%	Требует детального анализа
Сокращение риска аварийных ситуаций	40%	30%	Возможно увеличение затрат на проектирование
Общая эффективность методики	Высокая		Требует дополнительных ресурсов
Необходимость в обучении персонала	Да		Затраты времени на обучение

Заключение. Методы прогнозирования и анализа разрушений тонкостенных конструкций, основанные на механике разрушения и численных методах, предоставляют мощные инструменты для повышения надежности и безопасности этих конструкций. Они позволяют более точно оценивать риски и время до разрушения, что способствует более эффективному проектированию и эксплуатации. В условиях стремительного развития технологий и увеличения требований к качеству конструкций такая интеграция методов становится не только необходимой, но и актуальной для дальнейших исследований и практического применения.

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РЕСПУБЛИКАМИЗ ХУДУДИДАГИ ЕЛЕКТР ТАРМОҚЛАРИДА ҚУВВАТ ИСРОФЛАРИНИ ҲИСОБЛАШ

Аннотация.Республикамиз ҳудудидаги электр энергиясининг сифати электр тармоқлари токларини, частотасини, кучланишини, токларини кузатиш ва бошқаришда қўлланиладиган магнит оқимларнинг ўзаро таъсирини ҳисобга олган ҳолда асосан ток ва юкламага боғлиқ.

Калит сўзлар: электр, токлар, қувват сарфи, бошқарув, кучланиш, магнит оқим, элемент, Роговский тасмаси - новда, қамиш калити, иш ҳолатининг эҳтимоллиги, модел, ишончлилик кўрсаткичлари, ишлаш.

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CALCULATION OF POWER WASTE IN ELECTRICAL NETWORKS IN THE TERRITORY OF OUR REPUBLIC

Abstract.The quality of electricity in the territory of our republic mainly depends on current and narguz, taking into account the interaction of magnetic currents used in the control and management of currents of power supply networks, frequency, voltage, currents.

Key words: electricity, currents, power dissipation, control, voltage, magnetic flux, element, Rogovsky belt - stem, reed switch, probability of working state, model, reliability indicators, working ability.

$$\Delta P = 3I^2 r = 3(I_a^2 + I_p^2)r \qquad (1)$$

$$\Delta Q = 3I^2 x = 3(I_à^2 + I_ð^2)x \qquad (2)$$

Бу ерда r ва x – линиянинг актив ва индуктив қаршиликлари; I_a ва I_P – юкламанинг тўла токи I ни актив ва реактив ташкил этувчилари.

Маълумки,

$$Đ = \sqrt{3}UI\cos\varphi; \quad Q = \sqrt{3}UI\sin\varphi. \qquad (3)$$

Тўла токни унинг актив ва реактив ташкил этувчилари орқали

$$I\cos\varphi = I_a, \quad I\sin\varphi = I_p \qquad (4)$$

ифодалаймиз:

I_a ва I_P қийматларини (3) га қўямиз:

$$Đ = \sqrt{3}I_aU, \quad Q = \sqrt{3}I_pU. \qquad (5)$$

Бундан

$I_a = \frac{P}{\sqrt{3}U}$; $I_p = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{3}U}$ ифодаларни (1) ва (1) га қўйиб, қуйидаги муҳим ифодаларни ҳосил қиламиз:

$$\Delta P = 3I^2r = 3(\frac{P^2}{3U^2} + \frac{Q^2}{3U^2})r = \frac{P^2+Q^2}{U^2}r = \frac{S^2}{U^2}r. \qquad (6)$$

$$\Delta Q = 3I^2x = 3(\frac{P^2}{3U^2} + \frac{Q^2}{3U^2})x = \frac{P^2+Q^2}{U^2}x = \frac{S^2}{U^2}x. \qquad (7)$$

Бу ерда S тўла қувват.

Юқорида олинган ифодалар бўйича қуйидаги ҳулосаларни ҳосил қиламиз:

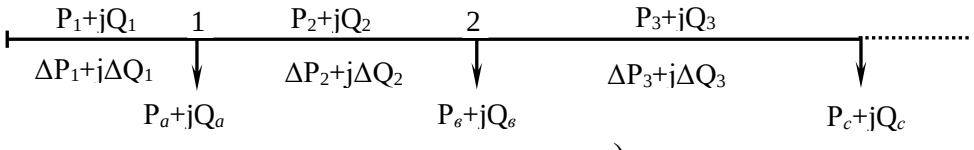
Актив ва шунингдек реактив қувватлар исрофи P ва Q га боғлиқдир.

$$\Delta P_z = \Delta P_1 + \Delta P_2 + \Delta P_3 + \cdots + \Delta P_n,$$

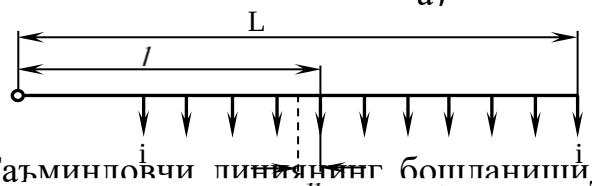
$$\Delta Q_z = \Delta Q_1 + \Delta Q_2 + \Delta Q_3 + \cdots + \Delta Q_n.$$

Бу ерда ΔP_1, ΔP_2, …ва ΔQ_1, ΔQ_2, ... мос ҳолда (6) ва (7) ифодалар бўйича аниқланади.

Узунлик бирлигидаги линиянинг юкламасини i_0 орқали белгилаймиз,



а)



б)

4.1-расм.

яъни $i_0=I/L$, А/км. Таъминловчи линиянинг бошланишидаги l узунликдаги қисмининг dl масофаси

Линиянинг dl узун окнинг оқиб ўтиши натижасида юз берувчи қувват исрофи:

$$d(\Delta P) = 3(il)^2 r_0 dl$$

Бутун кўрилаёган L узунлик линиядаги умумий қувват исрофиΔP ни аниқлаш учун 0 – L оралиғидаги ҳамма жуда кичик исрофлар $d(\Delta P)$ қийматларини қўшиб чиқамиз, яъни:

$$\Delta Ð = \int_0^L 3(i_0 l)^2 r_0 dl = 3i_0{}^2 r_0 \int_0^L l^2 dl = 3i_0{}^2 r_0 \left|\frac{L^3}{3}\right|_0^L = I^2 r = \frac{P^2+Q^2}{U^2}\cdot r. \quad (8)$$

Юқоридаги тартибда

$$\Delta Q = I^2 x = \frac{P^2+Q^2}{U^2} x. \quad (9)$$

Шундай қилиб, юклама линия давомида бир ҳил тақсимланганда қувват исрофи ҳудди шу юклама линиянинг оҳирида бўлган ҳолатидагига нисбатан уч марта кам бўлади.

Уч фазали тармоқлар учун

$$S = \sqrt{3} U I_3, \qquad I_3 = \frac{S}{\sqrt{3}U}. \quad (10)$$

Бир фазали тармоқлар учун

$$S = U I_1, \qquad I_1 = \frac{S}{U}\varphi. \quad (11)$$

Уч фазали тармоқ учун қувват исрофи

$$\Delta P_3 = 3I_3^2 r_3, \qquad \Delta Q = 3I_3 x_3. \quad (12)$$

Бир фазали тармоқ учун қувват исрофи

$$\Delta P_1 = 2I_1^2 r_1, \quad \Delta Q_1 = 2I_1^2 x_1. \quad (13)$$

(10) ва (11) ларни мос равишда (12) ва (13) ларга қўйсак, қуйидагилар ҳосил бўлади:

уч фазали тармоқ учун қувват исрофи

$$\Delta P_3 = \frac{S_2}{U_2} r_3, \qquad \Delta Q_3 = \frac{S^2}{U^2} x_3; \quad (14)$$

бир фазали тармоқ учун қувват исрофи

$$\Delta P_1 = \frac{2S^2}{U^2} r_1, \quad \Delta Q_1 = \frac{2S^2}{U^2} x_1. \quad (15)$$

Аммо, бир фазали системада иккита, уч фазалида эса учта ўтказгич мавжуд. Металл исрофини бир ҳил қилиш учун уч фазали тармоқда ўтказгичларнинг кесим юзасини бир фазалидагига нисбатан 1,5 марта камайтириш лозим. Бунда қаршилик 1,5 марта ошади, яъни r_3=1,5r_1. Бу қийматни ΔP_3 учун ифодага қўйсак, қуйидагини ҳосил қиламиз:

$$\Delta Ð_3 = (1{,}5S^2/U^2) r_1$$

Демак, бир фазали тармоқларда қувват исрофи уч фазали тармоқлардагига нисбатан 2/1,5=1,33 марта кўп бўлади. [3]

Бу ерда $\Delta P_{пул}$- трансформаторнинг пўлатида (яъни одатда пўлатдан ясалувчи ўзагида исроф бўлувчи актив қувват. [4]

$$\Delta Q_{пул} = \Delta Q_c = \frac{I_c \% S_н}{100} = U^2 b_т \quad (17)$$

Чўлғамларни қиздиришга сарф бўлувчи қисқа туташув ҳолатидаги актив қувват исрофини (бу исроф мисдаги қувват исрофи деб юритилади) (6) формуладагидек – қуйидагича топиш мумкин:

$$\Delta P_{т} = \frac{P^2 + Q^2}{U_{н}^2} r_{т} \qquad (18)$$

Шу сингари магнит оқимининг ёйилиши туфайли юзага келувчи реактив қувват исрофини (7) формуладаги каби аниқлаш мумкин:

$$\Delta Q_{т} = \frac{P^2 + Q^2}{U_{н}^2} x_{т} \qquad (19)$$

$$\Delta P_{т} = 3I^2 r_{т} = \frac{S^2}{U_{н}^2} r_{т}.$$

Ўзаро муносабат $\Delta P_{т}/\Delta P_{к}$ дан қуйидаги ифодани ҳосил қиламиз:

$$\Delta P_{т} = \Delta P_{к} (S / S_{Н})^2. \qquad (20)$$

Адабиётлар

1.Nabijonovich J. A. Renewable energy sources in Uzbekistan //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2020. – Т. 10. – №. 11. – С. 769-774.

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ЭЛЕКТР ЭНЕРГИЯДА ЭНЕРГИЯ АУДИТ ЎТКАЗИШ ИСРОФИНИ АНИҚЛАШ УСУЛЛАРИ

Аннотация. *Электр энергиясини узатиш ва тақсимлашда электр тармоқлари алоҳида ўрин тутади. Барча электр энергияси электр тармоғи орқали таъминланади. Электр тармоғининг асосий вазифаси истеъмолчиларни электр энергияси билан таъминлаш, яъни уни электр энергиясини ишлаб чиқариш жойидан фойдаланиш жойига ўтказишдир [1].*

Калит сўзлар*: электр, оқим, қувват сарфи, назорат, кучланиш.*

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METHODS OF DETERMINING ENERGY AUDT TRANSMISSION WASTE IN ELECTRICAL ENERGY

Abstract*:Electric networks occupy a special place in the transmission and distribution of electric energy. Almost all of the generated electricity comes through power grids. The main task of the electric network is to supply consumers with electricity, that is, to transfer it from the place where electricity is generated to the place where it is used [1].*

Key words: electricity, current, power dissipation, control, voltage.

Электр энергия исрофини ҳисоблаш учун 0,4 кВ кучланишгача бўлган тармоқни тасдиқланган принципиал электр схемасидан фойдаланилади [2]. Нормал шу режимдаги ҳар бир таъминлаш маркази кўрсатилган таксимлаш пунктлари, реакторлар тури, марка, кесим юзаси ва узунлик кўрсатилган кабел ва ҳаво линиялари тармоқ ва абонент трансформатор нимстанциялари. Трансформатор нимстанциясида ячейка номери, куч трансформаторларининг маълумотлари коммутатция аппаратларини кўрсатилган бўлиши лозим.

Таъминлаш марказида ва тақсимлаш пунктларида секцияни номерини тақсимлаш ва таъминлаш линиясини номини, ушбу секцияларда тарқалувчилари кўрсатилиш керак [3].

10(6) 0,4 кВ кучланишли куч трансформаторлардаги электр энергия исрофларини аниқлаш.

Куч трансформаторларидаги электр энергия исрофларини ҳисоблаш учун бошланғич маълумотлар [4]:

Назорат ўлчаш давридаги кунлик юклама графигидан олинган трансформаторни ўртача максимал ишчи токи

$$I_{ўр} = \frac{I_a + I_b + I_c}{3}; \text{ А} \quad (1)$$

Куч трансформаторларидаги актив энергия сони $W_{Т8}$ хисоблаш давридаги абонент трансформаторларга келувчи актив энергия сони $W_{Тр}$ (кВт.С)

Куч трансформаторлардаги йиллик электр энергия исрофини аниқланади.

$$W_{тр.i} = \Delta P_{с.ui} t + \Delta P_{к.тi} \tau K_З^2; \text{ кВт.с} \quad (2)$$

бу ерда t- ҳисоблаш давридаги трансформатор иш соат сони;

τ - максимал исрофлар вакти [5].

$P_{с.и.i} t, P_{к.т.i}$ – салт ишлаш ва киска туташувни қувват исрофи. кВт

$K_З$–йиллик максимал даврдаги трансформаторни юкланиш коэффициенти.

$$K_э = \frac{I_{ўр.мак}}{I_{нi}} \quad (3)$$

бу ерда I_{ni} i - та трансформаторни номинал ток,

$I_{ўрт.макс}$- назорат ўлчаш давридаги кунлик графикдан олинган ўртача максимал ток

Келтирилган τ қийматини қуйидагилар ёрдамида топамиз.

$$\tau = \left(0{,}124 + \frac{T}{10^4}\right)^2 \cdot 8760, c \quad (4)$$

бу ерда Т- максимал юкланишни фойдаланиш соат сони.

Максимал юкланишдаги фойдаланган соатлар сонини қуйидаги формула ёрдамида топилади.

$$\tau = \frac{W_{тр}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot U_{тр.н.} \sum_{i=1}^{n} I_{ўр.макс}}, \text{ с} \quad (5)$$

бу ерда $U_{тр.н}$ трансформаторни паст томонидаги номинал линия кучланиши. τ ва Т қийматларига асосан $\tau = f(T)$ боғлиқлик графигини қуриш мумкин.

Ҳамма трансформаторлардан йиллик электр энергия исрофини қуйидаги формула ёрдамида топилади [6].

$$\Delta W_{тр} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta W_{тр.i} \text{ кВт} \quad (6)$$

бу ерда n- электр тармокдаги трансформатор сони

Куч трансформаторларидаги электр энергия исрофини нисбий киймати

$$\Delta W_{тр}\% = \frac{\Delta W_{тр} \cdot 100\%}{W_{тр}} \qquad (7)$$

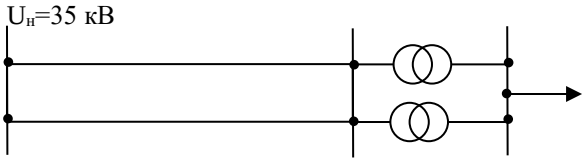
бу ерда $W_{тр}$ – куч трансформаторига келиб тушувчи электр энергия сони

$$W_{тр} = W_n - W_c - W_{тр.а} \text{ кВт.с}$$

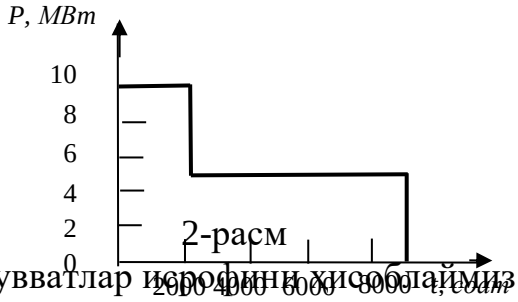
Электр тармоқларида электр энергия исрофларини ҳисоблаш

1-расмда келтирилган *35 кВ* кучланишли электр узатмада йиллик энергия исрофини берилган юклама графиги (4.10-расм) ва максимал исрофлар вақти τ бўйича ҳисоблаш талаб этилади.

Электр узатиш линиясининг узунлиги *15 км,* солиштирма параметрлари r_0*=0,28 Ом/км,* x_0*=0,43 Ом/км.* Ҳар бир трансформаторнинг номинал қуввати *6300 кВ·А (*ΔP_c*=9,2 кВт,* $\Delta P_к$*=46,5 кВт). cos*φ*=0,9.*



1-расм



2-расм

Юклама максимал бўлган ҳолатдаги қувватлар исрофини ҳисоблаймиз:

Бу ерда $\Delta P_\Sigma, \Delta P_\Sigma^*$ - электр тармоқдаги ҳақиқий ва фоиз бирлигидаги умумий актив қувват исрофи.

1) Йиллик энергия исрофини юклама графиги бўйича аниқлаймиз:

$\Delta W=(72,17+211)*2000+0,5^2(72,17+211)*6760+18,4\cdot 8760=$

$=1200\cdot 10^3$ *кВт·соат.*

Йил давомида истеъмолчига узатилувчи энергия:

$W=10\cdot 2000+5\cdot 6760=53,8\cdot 10^3$ *МВт·соат.*

Йиллик энергия исрофининг узатилувчи энергияга нисбатини аниқлаймиз:

$$\Delta W^* = \frac{1200 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 100}{53800 \cdot 10^3} = 2,23\%.$$

Шундай қилиб, ушбу ҳолатда энергия исрофи узатилувчи энергияга нисбатан 2,23% ни ташкил этади [7].

2) Йиллик энергия исрофини максимал исрофлар вақти τ бўйича аниқлаймиз. Бунда τ нинг қийматини соддалаштирилган формула бўйича топамиз:

$$T_{макс} = \frac{W}{P_{макс}} = \frac{53,8 \cdot 10^3}{10} = 5380 \ \ соат;$$

$$\tau = \left(0,124 + \frac{T_{макс}}{10000}\right)^2 \cdot 8760 = \left(0,124 + \frac{5380}{10000}\right)^2 \cdot 8760 = 3840 \ соат;$$

$$\Delta W = (71,17 + 211)3840 + 18,4 \cdot 8760 = 1248 \cdot 10^3 \ кВт \cdot соат;$$

$$\Delta W^* = \frac{1248 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 100}{53800 \cdot 10^3} = 2,32\%.$$

$\Delta W=(72,17+211)*3650+18,4\cdot 8760=1195\cdot 10^3$ *кВт·ч,*

Адабиётлар

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ТИЖОРАТ БАНКЛАРИНИНГ ФОЙДА ВА ЗАРАРЛАР ТЎҒРИСИДАГИ ҲИСОБОТИ ВА УНИНГ БАНК БОШҚАРУВИДАГИ АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация*: Мақолада тижорат банкларини бошқаришда муҳим омил бўлиб ҳисобланган фойда ва зарарлар ҳисоботи ва уни таҳлили йўналишлари кўриб чиқилган ҳамда уни такомиллаштириш бўйича таклифлар келтирилган.*

Калит сўзлар*: Молиявий ҳисобот, молиявий натижалар, фойда ва зарарлар ҳисоботи, фоизли даромадлар, фоизсиз даромадлар, рақамли технологиялар*

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PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BANKS AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN BANKING MANAGEMENT

Abstract: *The article examines the role of the profit and loss statement of commercial banks, which is an important factor in the management of commercial banks, the directions of its analysis, and offers suggestions for its improvement.*

Keywords: *financial statements, financial results, profit and loss statements, interest income, interest-free income, digital technologies*

Кириш. Даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисобот тижорат банкларининг молиявий фаолияти тўғрисида маълумот берувчи асосий ҳужжатлардан биридир. Унда маълум бир давр учун даромадлар, харажатлар, фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги маълумотлар мавжуд бўлиб, бу банк бошқаруви самарадорлигини ва унинг фойда олиш қобилиятини баҳолашга имкон беради. Замонавий шароитларда молиявий муҳитдаги ўзгаришларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда молиявий ҳисоботларни таҳлил қилиш стратегик қарорларни

қабул қилиш, шунингдек банкнинг молиявий барқарорлигини баҳолашнинг муҳим воситасига айланади.

Ушбу мақоланинг мақсади тижорат банкларининг фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботининг тузилишини ўрганиш, уни таҳлил қилишнинг асосий жиҳатларини аниқлаш ва молиявий менежментнинг аниқлиги ва сифатини ошириш учун ушбу жараённи такомиллаштириш йўлларини таклиф қилишдир.

Тижорат банкларидаги фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги ҳисобот одатда қуйидаги асосий бўлимларни ўз ичига олади [1]:

1. Фоизли даромадлар ва харажатлар. Банкнинг асосий даромад моддаси кредитлаш, маблағларни қимматли қоғозларга жойлаштириш, банклараро кредитлар ва бошқа молиявий операциялардан олинган фоизли даромадлар ҳисобига шакллантирилади. Фоизли харажатларга мижозларнинг депозитлари, бошқа банкларнинг кредитлари ва қарз мажбуриятлари каби қарз маблағлари бўйича харажатлар киради.

2. Соф фоизли даромад. Бу фоизли даромад ва фоизли харажатлар ўртасидаги фарқ бўлиб, бу кўрсаткич банк ўз активлари ва мажбуриятларини қанчалик самарали бошқаришини кўрсатади ва молиявий фаолиятнинг асосий кўрсаткичларидан бири ҳисобланади.

3. Комиссия даромадлари ва харажатлари. Комиссия даромади мижозларга ҳисобни юритиш, қимматли қоғозлар билан операциялар, консалтинг ва бошқалар каби хизматларни тақдим этишдан келиб чиқади. Комиссия харажатлари ушбу хизматларни тақдим этиш харажатларини ўз ичига олади.

4. Савдо операцияларидан олинган соф фойда. Ушбу кўрсаткич молия бозорларидаги операциялар, шу жумладан валюталар, деривативлар, акциялар ва облигацияларни сотиб олиш ва сотиш натижаларини акс эттиради.

5. Операцион харажатлар. Буларга маъмурий харажатлар, ходимлар харажатлари, ижара ҳақи, амортизация ва банкнинг кундалик операциялари билан боғлиқ бошқа харажатлар киради.

6. Солиқ тўлангунча фойда. Бу барча операцион харажатларни чегириб ташлаганидан кейин, лекин солиқлар тўланишидан олдин қоладиган кўрсаткич.

7. Соф фойда. Ҳисобот даврида банк ишининг самарадорлигини акс эттирувчи солиқлардан кейинги якуний натижа.

Молиявий ҳисоботларни таҳлил қилиш банкнинг молиявий ҳолатини ва унинг фойда олиш қобилиятини баҳолаш имкониятини беради. Ушбу ҳисобот нафақат банк раҳбариятига бошқарув қарорларини қабул қилишда ёрдам беради, балки инвесторлар, кредиторлар ва назорат қилувчи органлар томонидан унинг фаолиятини баҳолашнинг асосий воситаси ҳисобланади. Таҳлилнинг энг муҳим жиҳатлари қуйидагилардан иборат:

- Даромадлар ва харажатлар таркибини таҳлил қилиш. Бу раҳбариятга қайси соҳалар банкка энг катта фойда келтиришини ва харажатларнинг асосий

қисмини қайси харажатлар ташкил этишини аниқлаш имконини беради [2]. Бу бизнеснинг энг самарали сегментларини аниқлаш ва юзага келиши мумкин бўлган муаммоли жойларни аниқлаш учун муҳимдир.

- Соф фоиз маржасини таҳлил қилиш. Ушбу кўрсаткич банкнинг рентабеллигини баҳолашда муҳим рол ўйнайди, чунки соф фоизли даромад одатда тижорат банклари учун асосий даромад манбаи ҳисобланади. Фоиз маржаси динамикасини ўрганиш банкнинг кредит ва депозит сиёсатини қанчалик самарали бошқаришини тушунишга ёрдам беради.

- Операцион харажатларни таҳлил қилиш. Операцион харажатларни камайтириш соф фойдага бевосита таъсир қилади. Операцион харажатларни оптималлаштириш рентабелликни оширишнинг асосий йўналишларидан биридир.

- Соф фойдани баҳолаш. Соф фойда банк фаолиятининг молиявий натижаларининг якуний кўрсаткичидир. Уни яхшилаш учун рентабелликни ошириш ва харажатларни камайтириш, шунингдек, рискларни самарали бошқариш устида ишлаш муҳимдир.

Замонавий шароитлар банкнинг молиявий ҳолатини аниқроқ баҳолаш ва стратегик қарорлар қабул қилиш учун молиявий ҳисоботларни таҳлил қилиш усулларини такомиллаштиришни талаб қилади. Қуйида таҳлил самарадорлигини оширишга ёрдам берадиган асосий йўналишлар келтирилган.

- *Рентабеллик коэффициентларидан фойдаланиш*. Фойда ва зарарларни чуқур таҳлил қилиш усулларидан бири рентабеллик коэффициентларидан фойдаланишдир, масалан:

- Активлар рентабеллиги (ROA). Бу банк ўз активларидан фойда олиш учун қанчалик самарали фойдаланишини кўрсатади.

- Капитал рентабеллиги (ROE). Банк даромад олиш учун ўз капиталидан қанчалик муваффақиятли фойдаланаётганини баҳолайди.

Ушбу кўрсаткичлардан динамикада фойдаланиш банк фаолиятидаги ўзгаришларни кузатиш ва узоқ муддатли тенденцияларни аниқлаш имконини беради [3].

- *Сегментлар бўйича даромадлар ва харажатлар таҳлилини жорий этиш*. Бизнес сегментини таҳлил қилиш банк фаолиятининг турли соҳалари, масалан, корпоратив ва чакана бизнес, қимматли қоғозлар билан операциялар ва бошқалар самарадорлигини батафсилроқ баҳолашга имкон беради. Бу ресурсларни аниқроқ тақсимлашга ва стратегик устуворликларни аниқлашга ёрдам беради [4].

- *Катта маълумотлар ва сунъий интеллект технологияларини қўллаш*. Катта ҳажмдаги маълумотлар ва сунъий интеллект (AI) технологиялари маълумотларни таҳлил қилиш сифатини сезиларли даражада яхшилаши мумкин [5]. AI катта ҳажмдаги маълумотларни таҳлил қилишга, молиявий натижаларни башорат қилишга ва анъанавий усуллар билан аниқлаб бўлмайдиган яширин боғлиқликларни аниқлашга қодир. Бундай

технологияларнинг жорий этилиши нафақат таҳлилнинг аниқлигини оширади, балки қарор қабул қилиш жараёнини тезлаштиради.

- *Фойда ва зарарлар ҳисоботи (ФЗҲ) таҳлили асосида хатарларни бошқариш.* ФЗҲнинг чуқур таҳлили хавфларни янада самарали бошқаришга ёрдам беради. Фойда ва зарарларни баҳолаш кредит портфели сифатининг ёмонлашиши, операцион харажатларнинг кўпайиши ёки фоизлар маржасининг пасайиши каби потенциал хавф соҳаларини аниқлашга имкон беради. Бундай муаммоларни ўз вақтида аниқлаш уларни бартараф этиш ва мумкин бўлган молиявий йўқотишларни минималлаштириш чораларини кўриш имконини беради.

Хулоса. Тижорат банкларининг фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботи молиявий ҳолатни баҳолаш ва бошқарув қарорларини қабул қилишнинг муҳим воситасидир. Замонавий усул ва технологиялардан фойдаланган ҳолда унинг таҳлилини такомиллаштириш банк фаолиятини баҳолашнинг аниқлигини ошириш, потенциал хавфларни аниқлаш ва молиявий кўрсаткичлар устидан назоратни кучайтириш имконини беради. Сегментларни таҳлил қилиш ва сунъий интеллектдан фойдаланиш каби инновацион ёндашувларни жорий этиш банк бошқаруви сифатини ва унинг молиявий барқарорлигини сезиларли даражада яхшилаши мумкин.

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ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ОРГАНОВ ПРОКУРАТУРЫ В СИСТЕМЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ВЛАСТИ И ИХ ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКОЕ ОБОСНОВАНИЕ

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена дискуссии о статусе и роли прокуратуры в системе государственной власти. В ней представлены мнения различных российских и узбекских ученых относительно подчиненности прокуратуры законодательной власти и ее независимости. Некоторые ученые утверждают, что прокуратура должна подчиняться законодательной власти для обеспечения единства законности, другие же считают, что она должна быть независимой и не принадлежать ни одной ветви власти. Подчеркивается, что прокуратура выполняет уникальную функцию контроля за исполнением законов и является важным элементом системы сдержек и противовесов. Авторы статьи приходят к выводу, что прокуратура должна сохранять независимость от исполнительной власти, чтобы эффективно выполнять свои задачи, но не должна рассматриваться как отдельная "четвертая власть".*

Ключевые слова: *Прокуратура, законодательная власть, прокурорский контроль, полномочия, выполнение законов, независимость прокуратуры, система разделения властей, государственный контроль, Конституция Узбекистана, функциональная независимость, государственно-правовое учреждение, баланс властей, историческое становление прокуратуры, исполнительная власть, единство законности.*

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THE FUNCTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE IN THE SYSTEM OF STATE POWER AND ITS THEORETICAL JUSTIFICATION

Abstract*: The article is dedicated to the discussion on the status and role of the prosecutor's office within the system of state power. It presents the views of various Russian and Uzbek scholars regarding the subordination of the prosecutor's office to the legislative branch and its independence. Some scholars argue that the prosecutor's office should be subordinate to the legislative branch to ensure the unity of legality, while others believe it should remain independent and not belong to any branch of power. The article emphasizes that the prosecutor's office performs a unique function of overseeing the enforcement of laws and is an important element*

of the system of checks and balances. The authors conclude that the prosecutor's office must maintain its independence from the executive branch to effectively carry out its duties but should not be regarded as a separate "fourth power."

***Keywords**: Prosecutor's office, legislative branch, prosecutorial oversight, powers, enforcement of laws, independence of the prosecutor's office, separation of powers, state oversight, Constitution of Uzbekistan, functional independence, state-legal institution, balance of powers, historical development of the prosecutor's office, executive branch, unity of legality.*

В современном обществе, где дискуссии по поводу различных аспектов функционирования государственного аппарата зачастую приобретают особую остроту и значимость, одной из наиболее обсуждаемых и, в то же время, наиболее неоднозначных и спорных тем, которая постоянно привлекает внимание экспертов и общественности, является вопрос о том, какое место и какую роль должна занимать прокуратура в сложной системе государственного управления. В частности, акцент делается на том, каким образом должны быть распределены полномочия между различными ветвями власти, и какой должен быть баланс между ними, чтобы обеспечить эффективное функционирование и поддержание правопорядка как в рамках отдельных государственных органов, так и в целом на уровне страны.

В мире научной литературы существует множество различных точек зрения на данную проблему. Несмотря на то, что мнения ученых иногда расходятся и не всегда совпадают, все же можно выделить некоторые общие черты, которые присущи большинству из них. Каждый ученый имеет свой собственный подход к рассмотрению данного вопроса, исходя из своего опыта и знаний. Некоторые сторонники одной точки зрения утверждают, что... Другие же, наоборот, склоняются к тому, что... Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что вопрос неоднозначен и требует дальнейшего изучения. Важно помнить, что разнообразие мнений способствует развитию науки и открывает новые горизонты для исследований.

В частности, группа ученых показывает, что прокуратура принадлежит исполнительной власти.

Например, российский юрист Н. Федоров предлагает включить прокуратуру в организационную структуру исполнительной власти. При этом он приводит в качестве доказательства тот факт, что в большинстве зарубежных стран прокуратура входит в состав исполнительных органов власти [1].

Аналогичным образом, другая группа ученых и практиков подчеркивает, что полномочия прокурора как исполнительной власти носят административно-императивный характер [2. С. 40-45].

Вторая группа ученых, а поскольку прокуратура проверяет исполнение законов на территории страны, а также соответствие подзаконных правовых документов закону, прокуратура все же является особым "дополнением" законодательной ветви власти‖ они верят.

Сторонники этой идеи исходят из следующей логики: законодательная власть принимает законы, а прокуратура контролирует их исполнение по всей стране.

По их мнению, прокуратура является одним из механизмов законодательной власти[3.С. 3-34.], а прокурорский контроль – это особый вид власти, он должен получать полномочия непосредственно от законодателя, формировать их и быть подотчетным только ему [4. С. 47-49].

Например, один из российских ученых В.Ломовский считает, что прокуратура должна находиться в подчинении законодательной власти, поскольку, с одной стороны, после принятия законов высшая законодательная власть не может быть безразлична к их исполнению. Поэтому за ним сохраняется функция обеспечения единства законности, которую он выполняет непосредственно, а также через прокуратуру.

С другой стороны, прокуратура, как пишет этот автор, "одна" в государстве в выполнении возложенных на нее задач. «не может быть, ее следует поддерживать, поскольку ей зачастую приходится противостоять «самым сильным людям», поэтому прокуратура должна находиться в подчинении законодательной власти [5.С. 21-22.].

По нашему мнению, ученые обеих вышеуказанных групп высказали свои научные взгляды, основанные на российской правовой системе и практике, и эти взгляды мало совместимы с нашей национальной правовой системой.

Потому что учёные первой группы не уделяли особого внимания деятельности прокуратуры, связанной с контролем за исполнением законов, а учёные второй группы, наоборот, больше подходили к этой деятельности и не останавливались на задачи прокуратуры, такие как проведение уголовного преследования и содействие отправлению правосудия.

При этом сторонник третьей точки зрения В. Н. Ерёмина говорит, что «современная прокуратура не принадлежит какой-либо ветви власти, она представляет собой необходимый механизм в формирующейся системе разделения властей и является важным элементом системы сдержек и противовесов».

Независимость прокуратуры является необходимым условием ее успешной деятельности в сфере контроля за исполнением законов [6.С. 95-98].

А.Д. Бойков также считает, что прокуратура является органом государственного контроля за законностью и осуществляет свою деятельность наравне с органами законодательной, исполнительной и судебной[7.].

Аналогичным образом, узбекские юристы З.Исламов, М.Раджабова, Г.Алимов, И.Жасимов, проводившие исследования по данному вопросу, отметили, что прокуратура не принадлежит ни одной ветви государственной власти.

Например, профессор З.Исламов заявил, что прокуратура не может принадлежать к законодательной или исполнительной власти по содержанию своих функций [8].

Аналогично, по мнению М. Раджабовой, прокуратура, в отличие от двух вышеуказанных органов, является государственным органом, контролирующим четкое и единообразное применение законов [9.22-24].

Анализируя нормы Конституции Узбекистана, Г.Алимов отметил, что прокуратура не принадлежит ни одной из ветвей государственной власти, установленных Конституцией. [10. С.40.] пришел к выводу, что

Аналогичным образом, практикующий юрист И. Джасимов выдвинул мнение, что прокуратура Узбекистана является функционально независимым государственно-правовым учреждением, не принадлежащим ни одной из законодательных, исполнительных и судебных властей [11. С. 74.].

На наш взгляд, мнения этих ученых о том, что прокуратура является уникальным, независимым институтом, не принадлежащим ни одной власти и обеспечивающим разумный баланс между органами власти, можно считать правильными с юридической точки зрения и по существу Историческое становление прокуратуры.

На данном этапе, принимая во внимание, что функции прокуратуры, относящиеся к «сектору», постепенно расширяются, и идет процесс подчинения ее исполнительной власти, хотелось бы отметить, что определение, которое прокуратура Полная независимость от исполнительной власти не соответствует реальной ситуации сегодня.

Тем не менее, прокуратура по своему комплексу задач и сущности является важным элементом государственной власти, она дает возможность каждой ветви власти осуществлять свои полномочия в рамках закона и в то же время поддерживает их взаимодействие на основе обеспечения единства законности.

На наш взгляд, включать ее в какую-либо ветвь государственной власти, как «де-юре», так и по природе прокуратуры, будет некорректно. В то же время неверно трактовать ее как отдельную «четвертую власть».

Потому что у него нет функции общего управления.

Прокуратура имеет только предусмотренные законом полномочия и возможности для надлежащего выполнения своих функций. В связи с этим ученый-правовед З.Ибрагимов предложил через правовую норму определить, к какой ветви власти принадлежит прокуратура или является самостоятельным органом.

В качестве основания для этого предложения он подчеркивает, что с точки зрения доктрины (принципа) разделения властей место и роль прокуратуры в системе государственной власти нашей страны четко не определены, уровень политического и правового развития Узбекистана, его история, культура и традиции, защита прав и свобод человека, интересы общества и государства.

соответствующая «система взаимных сдержек и противовесов, направленная на создание эффективной системы «Принимая во внимание ‖, это не позволяет создать целостную концепцию развития прокуратуры, а также в полной мере определить взаимоотношения прокуратуры с другими ветвями власти [12. 34]

Профессор М.Рустамбаев и доцент Е.Никифирова подошли к этому вопросу с другой стороны, заявив, что правовая система нашей страны (как и во всех других странах) связана друг с другом множеством внутренних связей, и ее нормальное функционирование постепенно складывалось на протяжении многих лет. десятилетия и даже более состоит из сложного механизма.

Они выдвигают мнение, что необдуманное и поспешное изменение какой-то части этого механизма может подорвать всю правоохранительную систему страны [13.]. При этом «правовое государство характеризуется системой обеспечения нормального функционирования власти, включающей две подсистемы», - пишет В.В. Клочков. - Первая подсистема гарантирует такой порядок, при котором законодательная, исполнительная и судебная власти действуют каждая в пределах своих полномочий, только своими средствами и методами, не выполняют задач других органов власти, не пытаются узурпировать их полномочия, узурпировать всю государственную власть.

Обычно эту подсистему гарантий называют совокупностью (системой) взаимных балансов и ограничений. Вторая подсистема включает взаимодействие разделенных органов власти и меры по обеспечению их совместной работы как единого государственного органа [14].

Однако совершенствование теории и практики верховенства права, опыт президентских республик США, Евросоюза и других развитых стран показали, что эффективность независимости и взаимосвязанности ветвей власти может проявляться только тогда, когда механизмы, гарантирующие их, существуют и действуют.

Исходя из этого, мы считаем, что позиция прокуратуры по эффективному обеспечению баланса между ветвями власти не может быть сохранена только за счет создания новых правовых норм, но правильно подойти к этому вопросу, исходя из характера текущей политической и политической ситуации. правовая инфраструктура, сложившаяся в нашей стране.

Государству и обществу будет выгодно, если прокуратура будет осуществлять контроль за соблюдением законов всеми ветвями власти и эффективно играть роль взаимного баланса и сдерживания между ними. В настоящее время в реформировании правовой системы роль прокуратуры снижается, прокуроры

наблюдаются тенденции к снижению участия и влияния в судебных заседаниях [15], развитию судебного контроля за расследованием [16], расширению деятельности таких органов, как Счетная палата, Министерство юстиции[17.] в сфере контроля. над правоохранительными органами.

В связи с этим предлагается передать функции прокуратуры суду по контролю над следственными органами и охране и защите прав граждан [18.].

По нашему мнению, существует постоянная необходимость реформирования прокуратуры, как и в других сферах, но мы считаем, что для достижения поставленных целей целесообразно заранее хорошо подумать, ставить задачи и опираться на научные исследования и обоснованные прогнозы. желаемые положительные результаты.

В этом процессе необходимо будет найти неизбежный ответ на вопросы, насколько другие институты смогут выполнить текущие задачи прокуратуры, насколько дополнительные затраты будут вызваны созданием новых структур или перераспределением функций вместо совершенствования существующих. системы, а главное, оправдает ли она себя и не будут ли ресурсы потрачены зря.

Определение положения и статуса прокуратуры в системе государственной власти, уточнение и сжатие ее задач, установление гарантий реальной реализации принципов независимости, прозрачности, честности и беспристрастности, укрепление позиции и неприкосновенности прокуроров, создание системы подбора кадров на основе открытых и честных выборов, коллегиальных органов управления. Основным содержанием нового закона должны стать такие актуальные вопросы, как повышение его значимости и повышение его подотчетности перед обществом.

Первый, необходимо сформировать систему, при которой каждый правоохранительный орган не выходит напрямую за рамки своих полномочий и не дублирует функции друг друга.

Например, внутренние дела должны заниматься обеспечением общественного порядка и безопасности, а национальная безопасность – защитой государства от внутренних и внешних угроз. Прокуратура должна контролировать исполнение законов. Основная задача судов – отправление правосудия., [19.] - констатировал он.

Исходя из этого, освобождение прокуратуры от задач, не специфичных для ее основной функции, позволит ее деятельности быть более эффективной в интересах государства и общества. Таким образом, чтобы полностью обеспечить верховенство закона в обществе, прокуроры являются «независимыми».‖ и есть реальные условия для того, чтобы оно было «непредвзятым».

Во-вторых, Выбранный в настоящее время Узбекистаном путь развития, общая стратегия развития государства определяет и определяет перспективы развития прокуратуры.

Естественно, стратегия прокурора разрабатывается в рамках общей стратегии развития права. Например, «стратегии правового развития определяются социально-экономическими факторами, которые одновременно формируют или разрушают стабильность, а также нравственными принципами, укрепляющимися в обществе и личной жизни» [20.]. В-третьих, еще одним важным фактором, определяющим

стратегические перспективы развития деятельности прокуратуры, является криминогенная ситуация, в том числе тенденция и динамика роста преступности.

При совершенствовании прокуратуры должны учитываться преступления против жизни, свободы человека, основ экономики, кибербезопасности, а также преступления, совершаемые с использованием информационно-коммуникационных технологий.

В этом направлении борьба с коррупционными преступлениями останется одним из главных приоритетов прокуратуры.

В будущем необходимо повысить роль и значение прокуратуры в защите прав человека от уголовных нарушений. В связи с этим труд, образование, личная и имущественная тайна, слово, свобода вероисповедания, политические права — вот основные устои гражданского общества, и прокурор всегда ощущал потребность в защите и защите.

Одним из важных направлений стратегии прокуратуры является качественное усиление деятельности, связанной с профилактикой преступлений, их расследованием, обеспечением полномочий прокурора в судах.

Также в целях обеспечения независимости судебной власти в нашей стране постепенно сокращаются полномочия и объем участия прокурора в судах.

В настоящее время необходимо решить вопрос организационного расширения кадрового корпуса, обеспечивающего участие прокуроров в суде, и повысить качество их деятельности в короткие сроки.

В-четвертых, Следующим фактором формирования стратегии прокуратуры является руководство деятельностью на основе международных показателей, рейтингов и других лучших практик по ключевым вопросам жизни, таким как верховенство закона, борьба с коррупцией, безопасная жизнь.

В связи с этим необходимо сформировать четкую систему определения показателя приоритета права в прокуратуре на основе статистических показателей и результатов общественных опросов.

При этом основными критериями верховенства права являются соблюдение законов, обеспечение прав и свобод граждан, исполнение решений правосудия и судов, установление правопорядка и обеспечение безопасности, эффективность борьба с коррупцией и прозрачность государственных учреждений.

в-пятых, в прокуратуре используются ежедневный, текущий, постоянный и шестимесячный виды планирования работы, а практика использования стратегического планирования недостаточно налажена.

В связи с этим, по опыту Прокуратуры РК, практика и порядок стратегического планирования определены Положением, а для разработки стратегических перспектив прокуратуры создана отдельная структура – Департамент стратегического развития. было установлено.

Следует отметить, что практика создания подобных структур вошла в деятельность органов государственного управления нашей страны.

В частности, постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан от 1 апреля 2021 года № PQ-5047 [21] в Министерстве инновационного развития создан Комплексный информационно-аналитический отдел стратегии инновационного развития в связи с согласование перспективных планов. Внедрение практики стратегического планирования в прокуратуре нашей страны создаст необходимые условия для того, чтобы тенденции развития нашей деятельности были постоянными и эффективными, включая реализацию предложений в научно-исследовательской работе.

В-шестых, Другая важная задача на перспективу – совершенствование кадровой политики, расширение элементов коллегиальности в целях развития традиций демократии в управлении.

В этой связи особое место занимает улучшение трудовых отношений и повышение производительности труда в прокуратуре. При этом особое внимание следует уделить подбору кадров, приему на работу на конкурсной основе, назначению на должность прокурора, усилению социально-экономических гарантий работы прокуроров, повышению заработной платы с учетом значимости выполняемой ими работы. выполнять, и обеспечивать реализацию гарантий увольнения. Одним из необходимых условий повышения эффективности работы является вопрос ускорения внедрения информационных технологий в деятельность органов прокуратуры, внедрения инновационных достижений.

Известно, что деятельность каждого государственного органа измеряется его эффективностью. С этой точки зрения актуальным является вопрос оценки деятельности органов прокуратуры, в том числе прокуроров.

В настоящее время —О прокуратуре Статья 45 Закона, пункт 14 Положения «О службе в органах и учреждениях прокуратуры Республики Узбекистан» и Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 8 августа 2017 года № PQ-3182. установить порядок различной оценки деятельности для разных категорий работников.

Поэтому целесообразно включить в стратегию прокуратуры предложение по перекритическому пересмотру действующих критериев оценки деятельности прокуроров с учетом современных тенденций: международного, зарубежного и отечественного опыта и достижений.

В частности, разработка конкретных критериев измерения объема труда сотрудников, внедрение конкретных показателей эффективности труда являются важными вопросами, на которые нам следует обратить внимание в будущем.

Необходимо продолжить работу по развитию Академии с целью создания эффективной системы непрерывного обучения кадров.

В заключение, без верховенства закона невозможно обеспечить стабильность общества и государства. В связи с этим прокуратура является единственным и эффективным государственным органом, который может

эффективно направить свою организационную деятельность на полное обеспечение законности. Потому что эффективный и последовательный контроль за законностью деятельности органов управления, контроля и правоохранительных органов, осуществляемый прокуратурой, является исторически сложившимся опытом.

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ТЕОРЕТИКО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЭСТРАДНО-ЦИРКОВОГО ИСКУССТВА

Аннотация. В статье раскрыты теоретико-практические основы развития эстрадно-циркового искусства.

Ключевые слова: эстрада, цирк, музыкальное искусство, ученик, актёрское искусство, танец, музыка.

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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL FOUNDATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT VARIETY AND CIRCUS ARTS

Annotation. The article reveals the theoretical and practical foundations of the development of pop and circus art.

Key words: bandstand, circus, musical art, textbook, acting, dance, music.

Развитие эстрадно-циркового искусства связано с интенсивным развитием социально-экономической жизни нашей республики.

По мнению ряда исследователей, в современных условиях многогранно развиваются все виды искусства, в том числе и эстрадно-цирковое.

Эстрадное искусство (от фр. estrade – помост, возвышение) – синтетический вид сценического искусства, объединяющий малые формы драмы, комедии, музыки, а также пение, художественное чтение, хореографию, эксцентрику, пантомиму, акробатику, жонглирование, иллюзионизм [1].

Цирк – вид зрелищного искусства, по законам которого строится развлекательное представление [2]. Также цирком называется и само специальное здание для проведения этих представлений.

Своими корнями эстрада уходит в далёкое прошлое, прослеживающееся в искусстве Египта, Греции, Рима; её элементы присутствуют в представлениях странствующих комедиантов-скоморохов (Россия),

шпильманов (Германия), жонглёров (Франция), франтов (Польша) и маскарабозов (Средняя Азия) [3].

Музыкальное искусство нашей республики активно развивается, вбирая в себя всю мудрость поколений, народных и классических традиций, а также современных достижений в области художественной культуры.

Одним из наиболее популярных и востребованных жанров композиторского творчества, которому в наши дни уделяется большое внимание, является эстрадная песня, как вид музыкального искусства, которое включает вокальное и песенное творчество в его яркой, доступной и популярной форме.

Разнообразие жанров, стилей и исполнительских возможностей эстрадной песни безграничны, поскольку лаконичность и доступность эстрадной песни позволяет воспользоваться художественными возможностями, которые за небольшое время ее восприятия оказывают сильнейшее воздействие на психологическое и эмоциональное состояние ученика.

Для национального эстрадно-циркового искусства важно то, что элементы разных искусств – цирка, театра, раннего кинематографа, музыки, танца [4] – собраны в эстрадное представление, создавая специфическое действо и делают эстраду уникальной формой художественного творчества.

Современное эстрадно-цирковое искусство за счет вокального мастерства расширило свои границы и вышло за рамки искусства, сделав его массовым явлением культуры повседневности, став востребованной частью образовательной системы, средств массовой информации и Интернет-культуры.

Процессы культурной жизни сформировали массовую культуру, активно проявляющуеся в вокальном эстрадном исполнительстве. Зрелищность и развлекательность стали популярными качествами, востребованными самым широким контингентом любителей музыкальной эстрады. Специфика эстрадного искусства состоит в том, что сегодня оно достигло яркого расцвета и высоких результатов и отвечает велению времени, учитывая огромное тяготение учащейся молодежи к данному виду искусства.

Голосовые данные певца, его музыкальный слух, культура, необходимые знания, трудолюбие, воля в сочетании с тонким вкусом, пониманием композиторского замысла и точным ощущением запросов слушательской аудитории – вот что является сегодня формулой успеха.

Современные композиторы и исполнители своим неутомимым творческим трудом вносят большой вклад в развитие национального эстрадного искусства Узбекистана. Наряду с ним национальную эстраду Узбекистана обогащают молодые талантливые певцы, чьи песни звучат на праздничных концертах, конкурсах и фестивалях.

Специфика эстрады, вокального мастерства исполнителей, видовое и жанровое разнообразие – это неполный перечень исследований, осуществляемых искусствоведами в настоящее время.

Музыкальные произведения рассчитаны на различные типы вокальных голосов, предоставляя педагогу возможность выбора той или иной тональности путем транспонирования с учетом особенностей голосового аппарата ученика.

Важное значение для будущего эстрадного певца имеют такие качества, как умение держать себя на сцене, обладать высоким художественным и эстетическим вкусом, знать и умело применять современную технику эстрадного исполнительства, органично сочетая ее с национальными формами вокального искусства. Для достижения такого высокого профессионализма и востребованного уровня знаний в содержание музыкального образования включен целый ряд необходимых общеучебных и специальных дисциплин, отвечающих уровню мировых образовательных стандартов и современным достижениям в области эстрадного искусства.

Многовековые традиции узбекской музыки бережно сохраняются, развиваются, продолжают звучать в мыслях и чувствах наших современников. Единство теоретических знаний с внутренним миром, культурой, природными задатками самого певца определяет качество и успех исполняемой песни.

Наибольший количественный масштаб этих радостных творческих мгновений возникает при исполнении эстрадной песни, так как она является самым массовым и доступным видом музыкального искусства.

Характерными свойствами эстрады были и остаются открытость и доступность восприятия, развлекательность и зрелищность исполнения, праздничность и разнообразие эстрадных номеров.

Эстрада синтезирует разные формы исполнительства, формирует у учеников синтетические актерские способности. Стремление ученика к эстрадным зрелищам объясняется феноменом эстрады, суть которого заключена в модели поведения, своеобразии художественного образа, эстетических ценностей [5], подаваемых слушателю с эстрадных подмостков.

Согласно философско-эстетической традиции, мир всегда трагичен и комичен одновременно. В связи с этим, ритмичность и жизнерадостность национальной эстрады способствует разрешению драматизма нашей жизни, поскольку каждая личность время от времени нуждается в ощущении праздника, восстановлении физических и духовных функций своего организма. Особенно, это касается учащейся молодёжи, поскольку они гармонично развиваются с учётом эстрадных песен и цирковых выступлений, как собирательных видов искусства, выраженных в эстетике, искусствознании и философии.

Жанры и формы эстрадной песни разнообразны: романс, баллада, народная песня, частушка, шансон, авторская песня, бардовская песня, поп-музыка, джаз, блюз и др. [6].

Эстрадное вокальное искусство в условиях информационного социума стало нормой, частью массового искусства, что стало показателем формирования и становления музыки как массового вида искусства.

По нашему мнению, «эстрада» – это такая категория, которая уже сегодня расшифровывает не только вид искусства, но и социокультурный феномен массовой культуры.

Многообразный феномен эстрады выражает сущность человеческой жизни и объясняет глубинную потребность в эстраде на разных исторических этапах.

Следует также заметить, что вокальная эстрада сегодня свободно выходит за академические рамки как искусства, в ней постоянно просматриваются процессы современной культуры, которая вывела эстраду на новый художественный уровень, вместе с тем в художественно-эстетическом содержании эстрады произошли качественные изменения.

Современное музыкальное искусство преследует грандиозную цель – дать возможность превращению эстрады в широкий спектр музыкальной культуры.

Демонстрация эстрадой открытости, доступности, некоей легкости, эффектности и популярности – все эти и другие качества становятся гарантом успешности эстрады, поскольку, по мнению исследователей эстрады, есть признаки нового культурного кода современного эстрадного искусства.

Обобщая сказанное, следует заметить, что теоретико-практическим исследованиям в сфере эстрадно-циркового искусства сегодня важно сформировать новый тип эстрадного искусствоведа, который объединяет в себе практика и теоретика.

Таким образом, эстрадное вокальное искусство представляет собой универсальный феномен национальной культуры. В эстрадно-цирковой музыкальной культуре выделяются следующие важнейшие аспекты: культура и искусство официальное, самодеятельное массовое искусство; стихийная самодеятельность: народная эстрада, авторская песня, рок-музыка.

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ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ РАЗРАБОТАННЫХ АЛГОРИТМОВ НА ОБЪЕКТАХ С РАЗНЫМИ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКАМИ

Аннотация: Лазерные устройства, такие как лидары, играют важную роль в этих процессах, предоставляя точные данные о геометрии и расположении объектов. Однако для достижения надежных и эффективных результатов требуется тщательное тестирование разработанных алгоритмов, использующих данные от таких устройств.

Ключевые слова: тестирование алгоритмов, лазерные устройства, обнаружение объектов, различные характеристики объектов, материалы.

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TESTING OF DEVELOPED ALGORITHMS ON OBJECTS WITH DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS

Abstract: *Laser devices such as lidars play an important role in these processes by providing precise data on the geometry and location of objects. However, to achieve reliable and effective results, careful testing of the developed algorithms using data from such devices is required.*

Keywords: *algorithm testing, laser devices, object detection, various characteristics of objects, materials.*

Введение: Тестирование алгоритмов обнаружения объектов на объектах с разными характеристиками имеет решающее значение для оценки их универсальности и надежности. Разные материалы, текстуры, формы и условия освещения могут существенно влиять на качество получаемых данных и, соответственно, на точность алгоритмов. Например, отражающие или поглощающие поверхности могут значительно изменить поведение

лазерных импульсов, создавая дополнительные сложности в интерпретации данных [3]. Шероховатые или изогнутые поверхности могут затруднить корректную сегментацию и распознавание плоских слоев. Целью данного исследования является проведение комплексного тестирования разработанных алгоритмов на объектах с различными характеристиками, чтобы выявить их сильные и слабые стороны в различных условиях [6]. Это включает в себя испытания на разных типах материалов, текстур, форм, освещении и в различных реальных сценариях, таких как движение объектов и наличие помех. Анализ результатов тестирования позволит определить эффективность алгоритмов, их устойчивость к внешним факторам и возможности для дальнейших улучшений [5]. Для тестирования разработанных алгоритмов обнаружения плоского слоя объектов с использованием лазерного устройства можно провести следующие эксперименты на объектах с различными характеристиками:

Эксперименты с различными материалами: Отражающие поверхности (например, металлические или зеркальные объекты): проверка точности обнаружения на объектах, которые сильно отражают лазерные импульсы; Поглощающие поверхности (например, черные или матовые объекты): проверка работы алгоритмов на объектах с низкой отражательной способностью, которые могут усложнять обнаружение [7]. Эксперименты с различными текстурами и формами; Гладкие поверхности: тестирование алгоритмов на объектах с идеальной плоскостью для проверки точности в простейших условиях; Шероховатые или неровные поверхности: проверка на объектах с неоднородной текстурой (например, кирпичная стена или деревянная доска) для оценки устойчивости алгоритмов к шумам; Изогнутые или сложные формы: тестирование алгоритмов на изогнутых или многогранных поверхностях для оценки их способности корректно сегментировать плоские области среди более сложных форм [8]. Эксперименты в разных условиях освещения; Проведение экспериментов в условиях яркого освещения, тени и в темноте для проверки устойчивости лазерного устройства и алгоритмов к изменениям в окружающей среде. Освещение может влиять на способность устройства точно распознавать объекты. Эксперименты с различными размерами объектов; Тестирование алгоритмов на маленьких и больших плоских объектах для проверки способности алгоритмов обнаруживать плоскости разных масштабов, особенно когда они составляют только часть поля зрения лазерного устройства. Эксперименты с перекрывающимися объектами; Проведение экспериментов с объектами, частично перекрытыми другими предметами, для оценки работы алгоритмов сегментации и их способности различать несколько объектов и отделять плоские слои. Эксперименты с движущимися объектами; Тестирование алгоритмов на движущихся объектах или в динамической среде (например, движущийся конвейер), чтобы оценить их производительность в условиях реального времени и в системах, где движение играет ключевую роль [10]. Эксперименты с различными углами

обзора; Изменение угла сканирования лазерного устройства и проверка работы алгоритмов при различных углах обзора, когда объекты могут быть видны не под прямым углом, а под наклоном, что может влиять на точность распознавания [4]. Эксперименты с многослойными объектами; Проверка работы алгоритмов на объектах с несколькими плоскими слоями, которые могут находиться на разной высоте или в разных плоскостях. Это позволит оценить способность системы разделять несколько плоских объектов в одной сцене. Эксперименты с шумами и помехами; Введение искусственных шумов в данные (например, случайные объекты или точки) для проверки устойчивости алгоритмов к помехам и их способности игнорировать нерелевантные данные. Эксперименты в различных климатических условиях; Проверка работы системы в условиях высокой влажности, пыли, дождя или снега. Эти условия могут влиять на точность данных лазерного сканера и работу алгоритмов. Проведение этих экспериментов поможет выявить сильные и слабые стороны разработанных алгоритмов, а также их адаптивность к реальным условиям эксплуатации [1].

Заключение: Тестирование разработанных алгоритмов на объектах с различными характеристиками представляет собой ключевой этап в процессе их оценки и улучшения. Проведенные эксперименты продемонстрировали, что алгоритмы способны эффективно обрабатывать данные от лазерных устройств в ряде различных условий, таких как различные материалы, текстуры, формы и освещение. Результаты показали, что алгоритмы хорошо справляются с задачей обнаружения плоских объектов на гладких и стандартных поверхностях, однако в условиях сложных текстур или на сильно отражающих и поглощающих свет материалах возникают некоторые трудности. Выявленные проблемы, такие как снижение точности в условиях сильных помех или при наличии перекрывающихся объектов, подчеркивают необходимость дальнейшего улучшения алгоритмов и оптимизации их работы [2]. Важным выводом является то, что тестирование в реальных условиях позволяет более точно оценить возможности и ограничения алгоритмов. Это создает основу для последующих доработок и улучшений, направленных на повышение их универсальности и надежности. Перспективы дальнейших исследований включают в себя оптимизацию алгоритмов для работы в более сложных сценариях, таких как движение объектов и вариации в освещении, а также внедрение методов машинного обучения для адаптивной обработки данных. Таким образом, систематическое тестирование на объектах с разными характеристиками подтверждает надежность разработанных алгоритмов в реальных условиях и открывает пути для их дальнейшего совершенствования и применения в широком спектре задач [9].

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ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЯ МАЛЫХ УСТРОЙСТВ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: Статья охватывает основные принципы и подходы, используемые при разработке программного обеспечения для встроенных систем и микроконтроллеров. Малые устройства управления широко применяются в различных областях — от бытовой электроники до промышленных систем автоматизации, что требует создания эффективных и надёжных программных решений.

Ключевые слова: встраиваемые системы, малые устройства управления, микроконтроллеры, низкоуровневое программирование, язык C++, ассемблер, энергосбережение, прерывания, реальное время.

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FUNDAMENTAL TECHNIQUES FOR PROGRAMMING SMALL CONTROL DEVICES

Abstract: *The article covers the basic principles and approaches used in software development for embedded systems and microcontrollers. Small control devices are widely used in various fields - from consumer electronics to industrial automation systems, which requires the creation of efficient and reliable software solutions.*

Keywords*: embedded systems, small control devices, microcontrollers, low-level programming, C language, assembler, energy saving, interrupts, real time.*

Введение: В работе рассматриваются ключевые методы программирования, такие как: управление ресурсами ограниченной вычислительной мощности и памяти, низкоуровневое программирование на языке ассемблера и С, взаимодействие с периферийными устройствами через

порты ввода-вывода, а также вопросы энергосбережения и устойчивости к ошибкам. Особое внимание уделяется основам работы с реальным временем (real-time), использованию операционных систем реального времени (RTOS), а также оптимизации работы устройства для выполнения критически важных задач. Изучение фундаментальных методов программирования малых устройств управления помогает заложить основу для создания эффективных и надежных встроенных систем, обеспечивая оптимальное использование ресурсов устройства и соблюдение всех требований к его функционированию в условиях ограниченных вычислительных возможностей [2]. Малые устройства управления, или встраиваемые системы, играют важную роль в современном мире, выполняя функции в различных отраслях: от бытовой электроники и мобильных устройств до медицинской техники и промышленных систем автоматизации [4]. Эти системы требуют высокоэффективных, надежных и энергоэффективных решений, поскольку они работают в условиях ограниченных ресурсов — как вычислительных, так и энергетических. Программирование таких устройств требует использования специальных методов и подходов, обеспечивающих стабильную и безопасную работу в разнообразных условиях эксплуатации. В данной статье мы рассмотрим фундаментальные методы программирования малых устройств управления.

1. Ограниченные ресурсы и их управление: Одной из ключевых характеристик малых устройств является их ограниченные ресурсы — процессорная мощность, объем оперативной памяти и энергоэффективность. Эти ограничения требуют особого подхода к программированию. Программисты должны разрабатывать программы, которые могут эффективно работать в условиях малой вычислительной мощности и минимального объема памяти. Это налагает необходимость тщательного планирования архитектуры программы и строгого управления памятью [7]. Одним из важнейших инструментов для работы с ограниченными ресурсами является низкоуровневое программирование, которое обеспечивает прямой контроль над аппаратным обеспечением. Чаще всего для этих целей используются языки программирования C и ассемблер, которые позволяют оптимизировать использование процессора и памяти.

2. Низкоуровневое программирование: Низкоуровневое программирование обеспечивает разработчику прямой доступ к внутренним ресурсам устройства, таким как регистры микроконтроллера, порты ввода-вывода, периферийные устройства и таймеры. Язык программирования C является наиболее популярным для программирования микроконтроллеров благодаря своей гибкости и доступности низкоуровневых конструкций. В случаях, когда требуется предельная производительность и точность управления аппаратными ресурсами, используют ассемблер. Работа на уровне аппаратуры требует знания архитектуры микроконтроллера и его периферийных устройств. Например, управление портами ввода-вывода требует прямого взаимодействия с регистрами управления периферийными

модулями[3]. Такой подход позволяет добиться высокой эффективности выполнения программ, но требует от разработчика глубокого понимания принципов работы конкретного устройства.

3. Взаимодействие с периферийными устройствами: Малые устройства управления часто оснащены разнообразными периферийными устройствами: датчиками, дисплеями, моторами и другими элементами системы. Программирование таких устройств требует точного и надежного взаимодействия с периферией через порты ввода-вывода и специальные интерфейсы (например, I2C, SPI, UART). Для оптимизации взаимодействия с периферийными устройствами используются прерывания, которые позволяют устройству мгновенно реагировать на события. Программирование прерываний требует тщательной настройки, так как их неправильная обработка может привести к нестабильной работе всей системы [6]. Важно также учитывать требования реального времени, что особенно актуально для задач управления в промышленных и критически важных системах.

4. Энергосбережение и устойчивость к ошибкам: Энергопотребление является критическим фактором для многих малых устройств, особенно тех, которые работают от батарей. Поэтому одной из ключевых задач программиста является оптимизация энергопотребления устройства [1]. Современные микроконтроллеры предоставляют различные режимы энергосбережения, которые позволяют временно отключать неиспользуемые модули или переводить процессор в пониженные режимы работы. Однако важно учитывать, что с понижением энергопотребления могут возрасти риски ошибок. Устойчивость к ошибкам и способность устройства к восстановлению после сбоев — еще один важный аспект программирования малых устройств. Для этого применяются методы проверки целостности данных, избыточность вычислений, а также регулярное тестирование критически важных частей программы.

5. Программирование в условиях реального времени: Многие малые устройства управления работают в режиме реального времени, где задержки в выполнении программ могут привести к критическим последствиям. Программисты, разрабатывающие такие системы, должны учитывать жесткие временные ограничения на выполнение задач и использовать специальные подходы для их соблюдения [5]. Операционные системы реального времени (RTOS) помогают организовать выполнение задач с различными приоритетами, обеспечивая их своевременную обработку. RTOS предоставляют механизмы планирования задач, управления прерываниями и синхронизации между ними, что делает разработку систем реального времени более структурированной и управляемой [8]. Программирование малых устройств управления требует особого подхода, связанного с ограниченными ресурсами, необходимостью взаимодействия с периферийными устройствами и задачами реального времени. Ключевые методы программирования включают низкоуровневую оптимизацию, управление энергопотреблением и

устойчивость к ошибкам, что обеспечивает надежную и стабильную работу устройств. Эти фундаментальные принципы составляют основу для разработки эффективных встроенных систем, которые играют важную роль в самых разных сферах человеческой жизни.

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РАЗРАБОТКА АЛГОРИТМА АНАЛИЗА ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЙ ЗОНЫ ВЕКТОРНОЙ ЛАЗЕРНОЙ МИКРООБРАБОТКИ

Аннотация: В современных технологиях микрообработки лазерные системы находят широкое применение благодаря своей высокой точности и контролируемости. Одним из актуальных направлений является разработка алгоритмов анализа изображений, получаемых в процессе векторной лазерной микрообработки. Данная работа посвящена созданию алгоритма, который позволит эффективно анализировать изображения зоны обработки для оценки качества микрообработки, определения параметров вектора и характеристик лазерного воздействия.

Ключевые слова: векторная лазерная микрообработка, анализ изображений, алгоритмы компьютерного зрения, контроль качества.

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DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALGORITHM FOR IMAGE ANALYSIS OF THE VECTOR LASER MICROPROCESSING ZONE

Abstract: In modern micromachining technologies, laser systems are widely used due to their high accuracy and controllability. One of the current trends is the development of algorithms for analyzing images obtained in the process of vector laser microprocessing. This work is devoted to the creation of an algorithm that will allow you to effectively analyze images of the processing area to assess the quality of microprocessing, determine the vector parameters and characteristics of the laser effect.

Keywords: vector laser microprocessing, image analysis, computer vision algorithms, quality control.

Введение: Алгоритм предполагает использование методов компьютерного зрения и машинного обучения для автоматического распознавания особенностей микрообработки на уровне микроструктур. Предполагается, что внедрение предложенного алгоритма улучшит контроль качества обработки, снизит долю дефектов и повысит точность конечных изделий.

Лазерная микрообработка широко применяется в современных высокотехнологичных производствах, требующих точного воздействия на материалы на уровне микроструктур. Эта технология позволяет выполнять операции с высокой степенью точности, контролировать параметры обработки и добиваться сложных структур в различных материалах, таких как металлы, полимеры и полупроводники. Векторная лазерная микрообработка (ВЛМ) является одним из таких методов, позволяющим контролировать траекторию лазерного луча для создания требуемых микроструктур [5]. Однако важной задачей остается обеспечение качества обработки и оперативная оценка результатов на каждом этапе процесса. Для этого необходимо разрабатывать эффективные алгоритмы анализа изображений зоны обработки, которые могут автоматизировать процесс контроля и анализа. В данной статье предложен алгоритм анализа изображений зоны векторной лазерной микрообработки, который позволяет оценивать качество обработки и выявлять возможные дефекты на основе методов компьютерного зрения и машинного обучения [3].

Основной целью данной работы является разработка и исследование алгоритма анализа изображений зоны векторной лазерной микрообработки, который позволяет автоматизировать процесс контроля качества обработки и снизить количество дефектов за счет оперативной оценки микроструктур в реальном времени [8]. Материалы и методы: Для достижения поставленной цели были использованы методы компьютерного зрения и машинного обучения, которые позволяют анализировать изображения микроструктур, полученные в процессе лазерной микрообработки [10]. Основные этапы разработки алгоритма включают следующие шаги:

1. **Предобработка изображений**: На первом этапе выполняется очистка изображений от шума и артефактов, которые могут возникнуть в результате работы лазерной системы. Для этого применяются фильтры (например, медианный фильтр) и методы нормализации яркости.
2. **Выделение ключевых признаков**: С помощью методов компьютерного зрения (таких как операторы Собела, Лапласа или Canny) производится выделение краевых признаков микроструктур, что позволяет четко определить границы обработанной зоны.
3. **Сегментация изображения**: Для определения зон, подвергшихся лазерной обработке, применяется сегментация на основе пороговых значений или методов кластеризации (например, алгоритм K-средних). Это позволяет выделить области интереса для дальнейшего анализа.

4. **Анализ формы и текстуры**: Изучение геометрических характеристик микроструктур, таких как площадь, длина, ширина, округлость, а также текстурных характеристик, которые могут быть использованы для оценки однородности обработки.
5. **Машинное обучение**: Использование обучающихся моделей для автоматического распознавания дефектов и классификации качества обработки. На этом этапе можно применять как методы классического машинного обучения (например, SVM, деревья решений), так и глубокие нейронные сети [9].
6. **Оценка качества обработки**: Разработанный алгоритм позволяет автоматически оценивать параметры качества обработки, такие как точность соблюдения вектора, наличие дефектов, неоднородности и другие отклонения от нормы.

Результаты и обсуждение: Предложенный алгоритм был протестирован на ряде экспериментальных данных, полученных в процессе векторной лазерной микрообработки различных материалов. Полученные результаты показали высокую точность алгоритма в распознавании микроструктур и определении дефектов [6].

Примеры анализа изображений:

1. **Оценка точности вектора**: Алгоритм смог с высокой точностью выделить зоны, обработанные лазером, и сопоставить их с ожидаемой траекторией, что позволило выявить отклонения от запланированного маршрута.
2. **Выявление дефектов**: На изображениях были четко выявлены зоны с возможными дефектами (например, трещины, неоднородности поверхности), что подтвердило эффективность применения методов машинного обучения [4].

Преимущества и недостатки:

- Преимуществом разработанного алгоритма является его способность работать с изображениями высокой разрешающей способности, что позволяет выявлять мелкие дефекты на микроскопическом уровне.
- Среди ограничений можно отметить зависимость точности от качества исходных изображений, а также необходимость дообучения моделей машинного обучения для работы с новыми материалами и условиями обработки [1].

Заключение: В данной работе представлен алгоритм анализа изображений зоны векторной лазерной микрообработки, который позволяет автоматизировать процесс оценки качества обработки и минимизировать количество дефектов [2]. Использование методов компьютерного зрения и машинного обучения позволило создать решение, способное эффективно работать с изображениями микроструктур и выдавать точные результаты в реальном времени. Перспективы дальнейших исследований заключаются в совершенствовании алгоритмов машинного обучения, внедрении методов

глубокого обучения для повышения точности анализа и адаптации алгоритма для работы с новыми материалами и типами обработки [7].

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются возможности и подходы к интеграции искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в современные производственные процессы. Особое внимание уделяется тому, как ИИ способствует автоматизации, повышению эффективности, снижению производственных издержек и оптимизации цепочек поставок. Обсуждаются примеры применения машинного обучения, нейронных сетей и анализа больших данных для улучшения прогноза спроса, планирования производства, мониторинга качества продукции и предотвращения неполадок в оборудовании.

Ключевые слова: Искусственный интеллект (ИИ), машинное обучение, автоматизация производства, роботизация, прогнозирование спроса, оптимизация цепочек поставок, техническое обслуживание оборудования.

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EFFECTIVE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PRODUCTION

Abstract: The article discusses the possibilities and approaches to integrating artificial intelligence (AI) into modern production processes. Particular attention is paid to how AI is driving automation, increasing efficiency, reducing production costs and optimizing supply chains. Examples of the use of machine learning, neural networks, and big data analytics to improve demand forecasting, production planning, monitoring product quality, and preventing equipment failures are discussed.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, production automation, robotization, demand forecasting, supply chain optimization, equipment maintenance.

В статье подчеркивается, что грамотное использование ИИ может значительно улучшить конкурентоспособность компаний и стимулировать

инновации в различных отраслях промышленности. Индустрия 4.0, или Четвертая промышленная революция, радикально изменила традиционные производственные процессы, благодаря активному внедрению инновационных технологий. Одной из ключевых движущих сил этой трансформации является искусственный интеллект (ИИ). Эффективное использование ИИ в производстве предоставляет предприятиям новые возможности для автоматизации, повышения производительности и конкурентоспособности на глобальном уровне [9].

Влияние ИИ на производство: Искусственный интеллект включает в себя алгоритмы машинного обучения, нейронные сети, обработку больших данных и другие технологии, которые позволяют анализировать большие объемы информации и принимать обоснованные решения на основе прогнозов. Применение ИИ в производственных системах способно оптимизировать различные процессы:

1. **Автоматизация и роботизация**. ИИ улучшает эффективность автоматизированных систем, позволяя производственным роботам учиться и адаптироваться в процессе выполнения задач. Это уменьшает необходимость в ручном труде и ускоряет выполнение рутинных операций [10].
2. **Прогнозирование спроса и планирование производства**. Использование ИИ позволяет анализировать большие массивы данных для прогнозирования изменений спроса, что помогает точнее планировать производство. Компании могут лучше управлять запасами, оптимизировать производственные мощности и минимизировать затраты на хранение [7].
3. **Управление качеством продукции**. ИИ может анализировать данные с датчиков, установленных на производственных линиях, для выявления дефектов продукции на ранних этапах. Это снижает количество брака и позволяет оперативно реагировать на проблемы, улучшая качество конечного продукта.
4. **Техническое обслуживание оборудования (Predictive Maintenance)**. Благодаря алгоритмам машинного обучения, ИИ может предсказывать возможные поломки оборудования, анализируя его состояние и операционные данные. Это помогает предотвращать аварийные простои и минимизировать затраты на ремонт.
5. **Оптимизация производственных цепочек**. Искусственный интеллект помогает компаниям управлять сложными цепочками поставок. Он анализирует факторы, влияющие на логистику, цены на сырье, время доставки и другие параметры, что позволяет повысить эффективность поставок и снизить операционные издержки [6].

Примеры использования ИИ в производстве: Различные компании уже успешно применяют ИИ для повышения эффективности производства. Например, крупные автопроизводители внедряют ИИ для анализа данных с датчиков на своих сборочных линиях, что позволяет снижать количество

брака [3]. На предприятиях пищевой промышленности ИИ используется для мониторинга состояния оборудования и анализа его работы в реальном времени, что предотвращает поломки и снижает затраты на ремонт.

Вызовы внедрения ИИ в производственные процессы: Несмотря на очевидные преимущества, предприятия сталкиваются с рядом вызовов при внедрении ИИ [4]. Одной из ключевых проблем является нехватка квалифицированных специалистов, обладающих навыками работы с ИИ и большими данными. Вторая значимая проблема — вопросы кибербезопасности. Использование ИИ связано с обработкой огромных массивов данных, которые могут стать объектом кибератак [2].

Еще одной преградой является высокая стоимость внедрения ИИ-решений, особенно для малых и средних предприятий. Не все компании могут позволить себе значительные инвестиции в оборудование и программное обеспечение для автоматизации процессов [5].

Перспективы развития: В будущем использование ИИ в производстве будет только расти. Ожидается, что технологии станут более доступными, что откроет возможности для их внедрения даже на небольших предприятиях. Развитие облачных технологий и увеличение вычислительных мощностей также будут способствовать более широкому использованию ИИ в производственных процессах [8].

Заключение: Эффективное использование искусственного интеллекта в производстве открывает перед предприятиями огромные возможности для повышения производительности, снижения издержек и улучшения качества продукции. Однако для достижения максимального эффекта необходимы не только технологические инновации, но и качественная подготовка кадров, а также внимание к вопросам кибербезопасности и адаптации бизнеса к новым реалиям [11]. В условиях глобальной конкуренции предприятия, использующие ИИ, получат значительное конкурентное преимущество и смогут быстрее адаптироваться к изменениям на рынке.

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РАЗРАБОТКА АЛГОРИТМОВ И ПРОГРАММНОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ОБНАРУЖЕНИЯ ПЛОСКОГО СЛОЯ ОБЪЕКТОВ ПОД УПРАВЛЕНИЕМ ЛАЗЕРНОГО УСТРОЙСТВА

Аннотация: Лазерные системы, такие как лидары, широко применяются в промышленности, робототехнике, беспилотных транспортных средствах и строительстве, где требуется точное и эффективное определение положения объектов и их характеристик в пространстве.

Ключевые слова: лазерное устройство, обнаружение объектов, лидар, плоский слой, алгоритмы обработки данных, программное обеспечение.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ALGORITHMS AND SOFTWARE FOR DETECTING A FLAT LAYER OF OBJECTS UNDER THE CONTROL OF A LASER DEVICE

***Abstract**: Laser systems, such as lidars, are widely used in industry, robotics, unmanned vehicles and construction, where accurate and efficient determination of the position of objects and their characteristics in space is required.*
Keywords: laser device, object detection, lidar, flat layer, data processing algorithms, software, noise filtering, object segmentation, object recognition.

Введение: Одной из ключевых задач в данных приложениях является обнаружение плоского слоя объектов, что может быть критично, например, для задач картографирования, навигации автономных систем, контроля качества продукции или анализа состояния поверхностей. Традиционные методы обнаружения и распознавания объектов часто сталкиваются с проблемами, связанными с шумами, ограниченной точностью и сложностями в обработке больших объемов данных. В то же время, использование

лазерных сканеров позволяет обеспечить высокую точность и скорость измерений. Однако эффективное использование лазерных устройств требует разработки специализированных алгоритмов и программного обеспечения, способных обрабатывать данные в реальном времени и обеспечивать надежное обнаружение плоских объектов. Это связано с необходимостью фильтрации шумов, сегментации объектов и точного определения их параметров [6]. Отсутствие универсальных и оптимизированных решений в данной области создает потребность в новых подходах к обработке лазерных данных. **Теоретические основы**: Лазерные устройства, такие как лидары, работают на основе излучения и приёма лазерных импульсов. Измеряя время прохождения импульса от устройства до объекта и обратно, система рассчитывает расстояние до объекта. Этот метод позволяет получать трёхмерные данные о расположении объектов в пространстве, что является основой для их обнаружения и анализа. Существующие алгоритмы включают методы фильтрации шумов, сегментацию данных, а также алгоритмы обнаружения границ и плоскостей. Многие из них направлены на улучшение точности распознавания объектов и минимизацию ошибок, связанных с помехами и искажениями данных. **Программное обеспечение:** Для разработки программного обеспечения используется среда, которая поддерживает обработку данных в реальном времени и взаимодействие с лазерными устройствами. Архитектура программы должна включать несколько ключевых модулей: Модуль сбора данных с лазерного устройства: Модуль предобработки данных; Модуль анализа и распознавания плоских объектов; Модуль визуализации результатов и взаимодействия с пользователем. Каждый из этих модулей должен быть гибким для дальнейшего расширения и модификации. В программном обеспечении реализуются алгоритмы обработки данных, такие как фильтрация шумов, сегментация и обнаружение плоскостей [5]. Для визуализации можно использовать библиотеки, например, Python или C++, чтобы наглядно отображать результаты работы алгоритмов в виде 2D и 3D графики, что облегчает оценку эффективности обнаружения объектов. Тестирование проводится на реальных данных, полученных от лазерного устройства, с различными типами объектов и поверхностей. Основной целью является оценка точности алгоритмов и производительности программы в разных условиях [4]. В ходе тестирования выявляются ошибки, которые исправляются в процессе отладки. Особое внимание уделяется скорости работы программы, поскольку многие системы требуют обработки данных в реальном времени. **Экспериментальная часть**: Перед проведением экспериментов необходимо провести калибровку лазерного устройства для обеспечения точных измерений. Это включает в себя настройку параметров сканирования, проверку точности расстояний, а также минимизацию систематических ошибок. Особое внимание уделяется стабильности работы устройства и калибровке в условиях изменяющегося освещения и отражательной способности объектов. Для тестирования разработанных

алгоритмов необходимо провести эксперименты на объектах с различными характеристиками — гладкие, шероховатые поверхности, объекты различной формы и размеров. Также проверяются результаты на материалах с разной отражательной способностью и в различных условиях освещения. Это позволит оценить универсальность и точность системы обнаружения [2]. Точность обнаружения объектов оценивается путем сравнения результатов, полученных программой, с эталонными данными. Проводится измерение погрешностей в определении положения и формы объектов. Кроме того, важным аспектом является оценка производительности программы — насколько быстро и эффективно она может обрабатывать данные в реальном времени при увеличении объема информации. Результаты работы программы и алгоритмов сравниваются с существующими решениями в данной области. Это может включать как коммерческие программные продукты, так и открытые библиотеки для работы с лазерными сканерами. Основные критерии сравнения — точность, скорость обработки данных и устойчивость к шумам. На основе полученных данных можно выявить преимущества и недостатки разработанного подхода и определить области для дальнейшего улучшения. **Анализ результатов**: Эффективность алгоритмов оценивается на основе точности обнаружения плоских объектов, устойчивости к шумам и производительности программы. Результаты сравниваются с эталонными данными, чтобы определить уровень точности, а также проверяется способность алгоритмов справляться с различными типами объектов и поверхностей [3]. Важным критерием является их способность работать в реальном времени без значительных задержек. Обсуждение выявленных проблем и ограничений. В ходе экспериментов могут быть выявлены проблемы, такие как; Ошибки в распознавании объектов на сильно отражающих или поглощающих свет поверхностях; Недостаточная точность в условиях сложной геометрии или при наличии перекрывающихся объектов; Высокая вычислительная сложность, которая может замедлять обработку данных. Эти ограничения и проблемы подлежат анализу, чтобы определить их влияние на общие результаты. Варианты улучшений и оптимизации алгоритмов. На основе выявленных проблем можно предложить несколько направлений для оптимизации: Улучшение методов фильтрации шумов и повышение точности распознавания объектов с помощью более сложных алгоритмов машинного обучения или нейронных сетей; Оптимизация вычислительных процессов для ускорения обработки данных, например, путём параллельных вычислений или использования аппаратного ускорения (GPU); Усовершенствование сегментации для работы с более сложными объектами или в условиях значительных помех. Эти меры помогут повысить производительность и точность системы в будущем. В ходе работы были предложены методы обработки данных от лазерных сканеров, направленные на точное и быстрое распознавание объектов на плоских поверхностях. Реализованные алгоритмы продемонстрировали высокую точность обнаружения, устойчивость к шумам и эффективность работы в реальном

времени. Эти проблемы создают основу для дальнейших исследований, направленных на улучшение алгоритмов, повышение их производительности и адаптацию к более сложным сценариям. Перспективы развития включают внедрение методов машинного обучения для более интеллектуальной обработки данных и оптимизацию программного обеспечения для повышения скорости работы. Таким образом, разработка решений для обнаружения объектов с использованием лазерных устройств является важным шагом в области автоматизации и контроля, обеспечивающим новые возможности для различных отраслей промышленности и робототехники [1].

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ПЕРЕХОДА НА ЗЕЛЕНЫЙ ТРАНСПОРТ

Аннотация. Зеленый транспорт – это любой способ или организационная форма передвижения, позволяющая снизить уровень воздействия на окружающую среду. К ним относятся пешеходное и велосипедное движение, экологический транспорт, транспортно-ориентированный дизайн, аренда транспортных средств, а также экономичные системы городского транспорта, которые помогают экономить жизненное пространство и пропагандируют здоровый образ жизни.

Ключевые слова: зеленый транспорт, загрязнение окружающей среды, велосипедный проект, станция, компания Green-bus.

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PROSPECTS FOR THE TRANSITION TO GREEN TRANSPORT

Annotation. Green transport is any method or organizational form of transportation that reduces the level of environmental impact. These include pedestrian and bicycle traffic, ecological transport, transport-oriented design, vehicle rental, as well as economical urban transport systems that help save living space and promote a healthy lifestyle.

Keywords: green transport, environmental pollution, bicycle project, station, Green-bus company.

В настоящее время на территории Республики Казахстан находится. более 20 млрд тонн твердых, жидких и газообразных отходов.. Кроме того, в промышленности нашей республики ежегодно образуется несколько миллионов тонн отходов. Среди этих отходов в больших количествах образуются вредные соединения – суперэктотоксиканты, которые считаются очень токсичными и оказывают вредное воздействие на окружающую среду.

Зеленый транспорт – это любой вид или организационная форма передвижения, позволяющая снизить уровень воздействия на окружающую среду. К ним относятся ходьба и езда на велосипеде, экологически чистые автомобили, дизайн, ориентированный на транзит, аренда транспортных средств и системы городского транспорта, которые являются экономически эффективными, экономят жизненное пространство и способствуют здоровому образу жизни.

Выбросы парниковых газов от транспорта растут быстрее, чем в любом другом секторе энергетики[3]. Автомобильный транспорт также является одной из основных причин местного загрязнения воздуха и смога[4].Суперэкотоксиканты, выделяющиеся при автотранспорте, представляют собой посторонние микрозагрязнители с очень высокой биологической активностью, распространяющиеся на большие расстояния от источника своего происхождения и оказывающие вредное воздействие на живые организмы. Зеленые транспортные системы вносят положительный вклад в экологическую, социальную и экономическую стабильность сообществ, которым они служат. Транспортные системы существуют для обеспечения социальных и экономических связей, и люди быстро осваивают инструменты для повышения мобильности[1]. Выгоды от повышения мобильности необходимо сопоставлять с экологическими, социальными и экономическими издержками, которые создают транспортные системы. Транспортные системы оказывают существенное влияние на окружающую среду, на их долю приходится 20-25% энергопотребления и выбросов углекислого газа [2].Суперэкотоксиканты - это токсичные вещества с высокой токсичностью - хлор и фосфорорганические соединения, полиароматические углеводороды, нитрозо- и нафтиламины, тяжелые металлы и радиоактивные соединения [1].

С 2015 года компания Green-bus реализует инвестиционный проект по внедрению зеленого общественного транспорта в Шымкенте и Костанае. Главной особенностью этой компании является замена общественных автобусов на газовое (метан и пропан) топливо. По оценкам экспертов, использование углеводородных газов снижает выбросы углекислого газа на 80%, а выбросы азота - на 14%.Автобусы могут с комфортом перевозить 70-75 пассажиров. Для заправки этих автобусов бензином были оборудованы специальные заправочные станции. Одновременно она может заправлять бензином 8 автомобилей, на строительство этой заправки было потрачено 5 миллионов долларов. Цена 1 литра бензина составила 70 тенге.

В 2016 году парк общественных автобусов в Шымкенте и Костанае пополнился 300 автобусами. В конце 2018 года заключены договоры на приобретение автобусов с АО «ГК «Аллюр» и АО «БРК-Лизинг», АО «НПК Казахстан», ТОО «СарыаркаАвтоПром».

Новые автобусы марки «Анкай» изготовлены в городе Костанае на предприятии ТОО «СарыаркаАвтоПром». Их автобусы имеют множество преимуществ перед китайскими автобусами.

Программа экологизации общественного транспорта в Шымкенте и Костанае состоит из 2 этапов

1. На первом этапе РК проводится только в городах Шымкент и Костанай и Костанай.
2. На 2 этапе будет реализовано во всех городах Республики Казахстан.

Программа экологизации общественного транспорта в Шымкенте и Костанае состоит из 2 этапов

1. I этап включает замену автобусов старше 15 лет эксплуатации.
2. На втором этапе время подачи заявки состоит в замене автобусов старше 10 лет.

В результате замены автобусов на новые экологически чистые автобусы:

1. Объемы выбросов парниковых газов снизятся на 47 829 тыс. т/год в 1-м периоде и на 68 367 тыс. т/год во 2-м периоде.
2. Объем загрязнения твердыми веществами снизится на 33 827 тыс. т/год в 1-м периоде и на 50 169 тыс. т/год во 2-м периоде.
3. Количество автобусов, выпускаемых в Республике Казахстан, достигает 300 в год.

С 2016 года в рамках проекта «Алматыбайк» в городе Алматы и «Шымкент байк» в городе Шымкент в городе запущена автоматизированная система проката велосипедов. На первом этапе при поддержке АО «Самрук-Казына» будет приобретено 200 велосипедов. Для этого планируется координировать услуги 40 станций. Велосипеды, оборудованные по современным требованиям, доставляются из Франции.

В городе Нурсултане на 154 велостанциях установлено 900 велосипедов.

Впервые в столице система велошеринга была запущена в 2014 году, а за последние 2 сезона популярность аренды велосипеда значительно выросла. Сегодня в Нурсултане услугами велошеринга пользуются 9 тысяч человек, приобретено 10 тысяч подписок. CTS регулярно проводит опросы пользователей для анализа оптимального расположения велостанций. В этом году 17 велостанций Нурсултана изменили свое местоположение для удобства пользователей велопроката. Ознакомиться с изменениями расположения велостанций можно на сайте www.velobike.kz. Абонементы на прокат велосипедов можно приобрести на сайте www.velobike.kz и в кассах «Сити Транспортные Системы». Система проката велосипедов работает круглосуточно.

Существует три типа подписки на прокат велосипедов: ежемесячно – 2500 тенге; ежеквартально – 6 000 тенге; сезонный – 10 000 тенге.

Итак, в заключение, развитие зеленого транспорта в городах Шымкент, Алматы, Нурсултан развивается по различным направлениям с разной скоростью. В городе можно наблюдать появление газовых автобусов «Анкай» и реализацию велосипедной программы «Шымкент байк». Однако необходимо рассмотреть возможности реализации следующих мер: заказ

электробусов, производимых в Костанае, рассмотрение возможностей перезапуска троллейбусов, которые в 20 веке часто использовались в качестве общественного транспорта в 20 веке в качестве общественного транспорта. в городе Шымкент, в новом европейском образце, и учитывая возможность внедрения газоустановочных систем на личный автотранспорт.Необходимо дать скидки 25%, а также необходимо провести их регистрацию и замену документов в Автозоне для бесплатно. Количество станций проекта «Шымкент байк» в городе должно быть увеличено до 100. Следует учитывать скидки 25-50% для студентов. Автомобили, используемые в других службах города – скорой помощи, вывозе мусора, полиции и т.д. Зеленый транспорт должен быть освобожден от налогов со стороны государства, а электромобили должны продаваться по сниженной на 25–50% ставке с 25%-ной беспроцентной ссудой. Электросамокат, самокат и т.д. Центры ремонта и продаж должны быть увеличены и сокращены еще раз на 25 процентов, освобождены от дополнительных налогов с продаж.

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О КАЧЕСТВЕ ИНФОРМАЦИИ УЧЕТНО-АНАЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены подходы к определению достоверности информации учетно-аналитической системы. Обозначены инструменты учетной политики, позволяющие влиять на величину показателей основных средств и запасов.

Ключевые слова: информационное обеспечение, учетно-аналитическая система, управление, информационная система, бухгалтерский учет, учетная политика.

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ON THE QUALITY OF INFORMATION OF ACCOUNTING AND ANALYTICAL SYSTEM OF THE ORGANIZATION

Abstract: The article considers approaches to determining the reliability of information of accounting and analytical system. The tools of accounting policy that allow influencing the value of fixed assets and inventory indicators are outlined.

Keywords: information support, accounting and analytical system, management, information system, accounting, accounting policy.

Учетно-аналитические системы являются основными поставщиками экономической информации для принятия управленческих решений. От качества этой информации зависят результаты управленческих воздействий и в итоге – успех деятельности. Информационная модель бизнеса формируется в системе бухгалтерского учета. Элементами информационной системы бухгалтерского учета являются бухгалтерские счета, а двойная запись

характеризует связи между элементами, направление движения информации между ними. Отражая движение средств и ресурсов организации в системе счетов, мы получаем возможность непрерывно создавать информацию о последовательности их прохождения через все стадии кругооборота и о характере возникающих при этом связей как внутри организации, так и с внешней средой. В результате получается информационная модель хозяйственной жизни организации, элементами которой являются счета бухгалтерского учета.

Двойная запись придает учету системный характер, оформляет учет в замкнутую информационную систему, которая позволяет генерировать новую информацию об изменениях в финансовом положении организации и о финансовых результатах. В двойной записи реализуется кибернетический подход к организации информации, позволяющий моделировать реальные экономические процессы. Однако хозяйственный процесс, отражаемый в бухгалтерском учете, по ряду причин не может быть представлен полностью и адекватно так, как он протекает. Двойная запись освещает его информационные связи, но при этом предполагает наличие только одного информационного пространства, образованного такими координатами, как дебет и кредит. Возможности данного пространства могут быть расширены путем введения в информационную систему бухгалтерского учета элементов других экономических подсистем: планирования, статистики, анализа и других. Именно такой подход реализуется в современных информационных системах в условиях цифровой трансформации экономики, делая учетно-аналитическую систему мощным инструментом управления бизнесом.

Однако, эта система может стать весьма уязвима, если ее информация не удовлетворяет требованию достоверности. К сожалению, данное требование чаще всего трактуется как соответствие отчетной информации нормам действующих бухгалтерских стандартов. Это, безусловно, обязательное требование, но его выполнения недостаточно, чтобы информация считалась достоверной, а учетно-аналитическая система – эффективной. Необходимо, чтобы качество информации позволяло пользователям принимать правильные решения: реально оценивать финансовое состояние организации, ее доходы и расходы.

Качество учетной информации неразрывно связано с организацией всей системы бухгалтерского учета, с учетной политикой. Влияние различных подходов и методов учета, закрепленных в учетной политике, может быть очень существенно для принятия экономических решений пользователями отчетности, что делает учетную политику не просто основой организации бухгалтерского учета, а активным инструментом в управлении субъектом бизнеса.

На примере основных средств обозначим возможности учетной политики при формировании в отчетности данного показателя. Поскольку в балансе основные средства отражают по остаточной стоимости, вопрос их оценки можно разделить на две составляющие: формирование

первоначальной стоимости на счете 01 «Основные средства» и установление достоверной величины ее снижения на счете 02 «Амортизация основных средств». К основным вопросам учетной политики в области формирования первоначальной стоимости основных средств можно отнести следующие:

– идентификация активов в качестве основных средств или отдельных предметов в составе оборотных средств (хозяйственный инвентарь, инструменты и другие);

– стоимостная оценка объектов, полученных безвозмездно или в качестве излишков, вклада в уставный капитал, по товарообменным операциям;

– создание резерва по выводу основных средств из эксплуатации и способы его расчета;

– решение вопроса о проведении переоценки основных средств и выбор ее метода;

– применение (или отказ от применения) процедуры обесценения основных средств;

– учет затрат на техническое диагностирование и освидетельствование;

– учет содержания драгоценных металлов;

– учет некоторых расходов при приобретении основных средств (процентов по кредитам, покупка иностранной валюты) и другие.

Вопросы учетной политики в области амортизации основных средств обычно включают следующие моменты:

– установление и пересмотр сроков полезного использования объектов основных средств;

– определение способа начисления амортизации основных средств;

– выбор варианта расчета амортизации;

– определение амортизируемой стоимости основных средств (с учетом ликвидационной амортизационной стоимости или без ее учета) и другие [1].

Что касается запасов, то для повышения качества информации о них в рамках действующего законодательного пространства у бухгалтера не так много возможностей. Основными инструментами здесь являются следующие аспекты учетной политики:

– выбор варианта учета транспортно-заготовительных затрат;

– создание резерва под снижение стоимости запасов;

– выбор метода оценки запасов при отпуске их со склада [2].

Учетная политика позволяет управлять отчетными показателями, но следует помнить, что она не инструмент для манипуляций отчетностью. Учетная политика – средство для обеспечения достоверности информации учетно-аналитической системы организации.

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ШТАТДА ИШЛОВЧИ БУХГАЛТЕР ВА БУХГАЛТЕРИЯ АУТСОРСИНГ ХИЗМАТЛАРИНИ САМАРАЛИ БОШҚАРИШНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ АМАЛИЁТИ

Аннотация: мақолада хўжалик юритувчи субъектларда штатда ишловчи бухгалтерлар фаолияти натижалари, уларга ажаратиладиган харажатлар ҳажми ва ушбу субъектларнинг бухгалтерия ҳисобини бухгалтерия аутсосрсерлар томонидан юртилиши афзалликлари ҳамда уларни самарали бошқаришда амалга ошириладиган тадбирлардаюзага келадиган мавжуд муаммолар тадқиқ этилган, шу билан бирга тегишли илмий таклифлар ва амалий тавсиялар ёритиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: штатда ишловчи бухгалтер, бухгалтер аутсорсер, бухгалтерия аутсорсинг хизматлари, штатда ишловчи бухгалтер ходим учун харажатлар ҳажми, штатда ишловчи бухгалтерга эга бўлишдаги муаммолар.

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PRACTICES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF STAFF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACCOUNTING OUTSOURCING SERVICES

Abstract: the article, the results of the work of accountants working in the state in economic entities, the amount of expenses allocated to them, the advantages of outsourcing the accounting of these entities, as well as the activities implemented in their effective management, and the existing problems that arise, at the same time, relevant scientific proposals and practical recommendations are highlighted.

Keywords: in-house accountant, outsourced accountant, accounting outsourcing services, cost of an in-house accountant, challenges of having an in-house accountant.

Кириш. Асримизнинг кейинги 20 йиллигидаги глобал ўзгаришлар, хусусан иқтисодиётни замонавий техника ва технологиялар билан жиҳозланиши, компьютер технологияларининг такомиллашуви, бир сўз

билан айтганда иқтисодиёт тармоқларини рақамлаштиришга бўлган эҳтиёжни ортиши ахборотлар алмашинуви тизимига сезиларли таъсир кўрсатмоқда.

Бунинг натижасида ахборот тизимларини бир тизимга келтирилиши оқибатида хўжалик юритувчи субъектларнинг бухгалтерия аборот тизимларини рақамлаштиришга харакатларни тезлашиши ушбу тизимда кескин бошқарув қарорларини қабул қилиш масалалари кенгайди. Ана шу мақсадда олиб борилиши зарур бўлган чора-тадбирлар бухгалтерия ҳисобини унификациялаш ва рақамлаштириш зарурати ортиб боришини тақазо этади.

Рақамлаштириш жараёнларида бухгалтерия ҳисоби маълумотларини конкрет фойдаланувчилар учун энг қулай вариантларда тақдим этиш, бухгалтерия ҳисоби маълумотларини рақамлаштиришда ахборотларни қайта ишлаш муомалаларини сезиларли даражада тезлаштириш, соддалаштириш ва ихчамлаштириш, уларда қайта ишланган ахборотларни мавжудлиги ва аҳамитини ошириб бериш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Жахон миқёсида аутсорсинг компанияларининг бухгалтерларидан ўз соҳасида юз бераётган ўзгариш ва янгилкларни тезкорлик билан ўзлаштириб оладиган даражада мобил бўлишлари талаб этилмоқда . Бу жиҳат улар учун биринчи навбатда ўзига хос хусусиятларга эга бўлган кўплаб компанияларда хизмат кўрсатишида жуда хам катта аҳамият касб этади. Мазкур талабнинг яна бир хусусияти шундаки, аутсорсинг компаниялари иш фаолиятида хар доим турлича фаолият турлари ҳисобга олинишини тартибга солувчи услубий материаллар етарлича тўпланганлидир. Иҳтисослашган корхона томонидан кўрсатиладиган хизмат кўп холларда буюртмачи корхонанинг ўз бухгалтерия хизмати тақдим этувчи хизматларнинг нархидан анча паст бўлган харажатлар талаб этишини ҳисобга олиш зарур. Амалиётда жуда кўп компаниялар молиявий инвестиция киритиш тарафдори, лекин бу борада аутсорсингдан фойдаланиш мумкинлигини режалаштирмайди ёки инвесторлар томонидан рад этилиши мумкинлигини қайд этиб аутсорсингдан кенг фойдаланмайди. Натижада заҳиралар яхлитланмаслиги, корхона фаолияти нотўғри режалаштирилиши ва ортиқча харажатларга юз тутиш холатлари кузатилади.

Мавзуга оид адабиётлар таҳлили. Корхоналарнинг бухгалтерия ҳисобини кескин рақамлаштириш, қайси тармоқ фаолияти бўлишидан қатъий назар, ундаги бухгалтерия ҳисоби ахборотлари сифати ва самарадорлилигини сезиларли даражада оширишга хизмат қилиши зарур.

О.Е.Нетесованинг таъкидлашича, “Корхонанинг бухгалтерия ҳисобини автоматлаштириш тўғрисида қарор қабул қилаётганда, бухгалтерия бўлимида нима ва қандай яхши томонга ўзгариши кераклигини таъкидлаш керак, бу автоматлаштириш жараёнининг мақсади бўлади” [4].

Умуман олганда, корхоналарда бир турдаги муомалалар ёки бир ҳил хатти-харакатларни доимий равишда такрорланиб туриши бухгалтерия ҳисобининг бошланғич ҳисоб ҳужжатлари ва молиявий ҳисоботларини такрор ва такрор тайёрлаб борилиши уларнинг бухгалтерия ҳисоби бўлими ишларига хос бўлиб, шунга кўра, корхоналарнинг бухгалтерия ҳисоби бўлимининг одатий ёки анъанавий тарзда ташкил этилишига олиб келган.

Қатор хорижий олимлар бу борада, қуйидагиларни баён этганлар, “Замонавий ахборот технологияларининг жадал ривожланиши ва улардан хўжалик амалиётида кенг қўлланилиши корхонанинг бухгалтерия ҳисобини қисман ёки тўлиқ автоматлаштиришни амалга ошириш орқали маълум даражада ушбу муаммони ҳал қилади” [7].

А.Анохин [1], В.Дворцевая [2], А.Курбанов, В.Плотников [3], М.Селина [9] таъкидлайдиларки, бухгалтерия ҳисоби аутсорсинги унинг бевосита фойдалари нуқтаи назаридан кўриб чиқилиши керак.

Хўш, тадбиркор профессионаллардан учинчи томон бухгалтерия хизматларини буюртма қилиш орқали пулни қандай тежаши мумкин. Албатта, бухгалтерия ҳисоби тизимида қўлланиладиган ҳар қандай компютер дастурий таъминотлар бухгалтерия бўлими ходимлари томонидан амалга оширилади, лекин бу корхона бухгалтерларининг муайян мунтазам бухгалтерия муомалларини амалга оширишга сарфлаган вақтини сезиларли даражада қисқартиришга, бухгалтерияга оид амалларни бажаришда юзага келадиган хатоликларни топишга ёрдам бериб, улар ҳақида ҳисоботлар бериш, шунингдек корхонанинг молиявий ҳолати ва натижалари бўйича ҳисоб-китобларни амалга оширади. Таҳлилларимиз шуни кўрсатадики, корхонанинг молиялаштириш бўлими ёки бошқа иқтисодий ҳамда техник бўлимлари ходимлари эътиборсизлиги оқибатида йўл қўйилган хато ва камчиликларнинг хусусиятларини бухгалтерия бўлими ходимлари томонидан профессионал тарзда ўз вақтида аниқлаб борилиши зарур.

Бугунги кунда, профессионал бухгалтерия тизимларини ташкил этиш ва кенг кўламида жорий этишда бухгалтерия ҳисобининг ишончлилигини таъминлаши керак. Шунинг учун, корхона бухгалтерия хизматларини аутсорсинг тизимига ўтказилиши масалалари бу каби узоқ давом этувчи самарали ташкил этилишини таъминловчи тизимни ташкил этиш ва юритиб боришда юқори самара берувчи тизим эканлигини белгилаб берди.

Шу ўринда, маълум маънода хўш, умуман олганда корхонада бухгалтерия ҳисоби тизимини доимий ва узлуксиз ташкил этиш харажатлари қанчага тушади деган ўринли саволни жавобини топиш зарурати пайдо бўлади.

Т.Н.Переверзева [5] ва Е.Ю.Сафарова [8]ларни таъкидлашларича, “Компаниялар учун ўзларининг бухгалтерия бўлимини яратиш ва юритишни баҳолашнинг энг объектив натижаларини олиш учун бухгалтерия бўлимининг штатларини аниқлаш керак”.

Тадқиқот методологияси. Мақолани тайёрлашда хўжалик юритувчи субъектларда штатда ишловчи бухгалтер ва ушбу хизматларни учинчи шахсга, яъни бухгалтерия аутсорсерларга бериш орқали харажатларни қисқартириш, бухгалтерия аутсорсерлар томонидан кўрсатиладиган хизматларни самарали бошқаришни масалалари илмий жиҳатдан ўрганилган. Тадқиқотни амалга оширишда қиёсий таққослаш, индукция, дедукция, солиштирма ва тизимли таҳлил усулларидан фойдаланилган.

Таҳлил ва натижалар. Корхонанинг штатлари жадвали ва тузилмаси унинг уставида белгиланади ва барча бўлинмаларни ва ҳар бир лавозим учун штат бирликларининг умумий сонини, шунингдек уларнинг номини белгилайдиган махсус ҳужжат бу – корхонанинг устави ва ҳисоб сиёсатидир.

Ҳар қандай корхонанинг лавозимлар жадвали ва ходимларнинг сони, уларнинг умумий иш ҳақи тўғрисидаги маълумотларни кўрсатган ҳолда тасдиқланган штатлар жадвалида қайд этилиши керак. Ундан ташқари, ходимлар қўнимсизлигини доимий равишда назорат қилиб бориш ҳамда ҳисобини юритиш ҳам асосий муомаллар сирасига киритилади.

Бундан ташқари, штат рўйхатида лавозимларнинг умумий рўйхати, штат бирликлари сони, ходимларнинг расмий маошлари, нафақалар ва ойлик иш ҳақи тўғрисидаги маълумотлар ҳам мавжуд бўлиб, корхонанинг бухгалтерия ҳисоби бўлимида ходимлар сонини ҳисоблаш учун бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва молиявий фаолият бўйича иш учун жамланган вақт стандартларидан фойдаланиш одатий ҳолдир. Умуман олганда, корхона бухгалтерия ҳисоби бўлими ишларини юритиш харажатлари Ўзбекистон Республикаси 21-сонли бухгалтерия ҳисобининг миллий стандарти бўйича 9420-“Маъмурий харажатлар” таркибига киритилади, яъни давр харажатлари таркибидадир. Келинг, ушбу харажатлар таркибини таснифлаб чиқайлик (1-жадвал).

1-жадвал

Штатда ишловчи бухгалтер ходим учун харажатлар таснифи, даврийлиги ва харажатлар ҳажми

№	Харажатларнинг номи	Ойлик ажратиладиган сумма (минг сўмда)
	I. Иш ҳақига оид харажатлар	
1.	Иш ҳақи харажатлари	5 000
2.	Иш ҳақига нисбатан устама харажатлар	1 000
3.	Иш ҳақига нисбатан ижтимоий солиқ харажатлари	720
4.	Қўшимча иш ҳақи ва компенсация тўловлари	500
5.	Ишланмаган вақт учун ҳақ тўлаш харажатлари	180
6.	Меҳнат таътили, шу жумладан ижтимоий таътил харажатлари	500
7.	Иш ҳақига тенглаштирилган харажатлар, шу жумладан:	150
	моддий ёрдам	200
	мукофот	500
	вақтинча меҳнатга лаёқатсизлик нафақаси	350
	уй-жой-коммунал хизматлар ҳақини тўлаш учун компенсация тўловлари	100
	Жами:	**9 200**
	II. Ташкилий харажатлар	
8.	Ходимни иш жойига олиб бориш ва олиб қайтиш бўйича харажатлари	150
9.	Ходим фойдаланувчи асосий воситалар амортизацияси харажатлари	2 000
10.	Йўл кира ёки йўл карточкаларини олиш учун харажатлар	150
11.	Ўқиш, малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш харажатлари	100
	Жами:	**2 400**
	III. Таъминот харажатлари	
12.	Ходим фойдаланувчи хом ашё ва концелярия товарлари учун харажатлар	100
13.	Сут, озиқ-овқати, сув, шахсий ҳимоя ва гигиена воситалари билан таъминлаш харажатлари	50
14.	Даволаниш, шу жумладан ногирон ходимни даволаш харажатлари	100
15.	Ходимини яшаши учун ижара харажатлари	1 000
16.	Ходим фарзандининг мактабгача таълим муассасасига бориши харажатлари	100
17.	Ходим фойдаланувчи электр энергияси харажатлари	50
18.	Ходимнинг шахсий автомобилидан фойдаланганлик учун таъминот харажатлари	300
	Жами:	**1 700**
	Барчаси:	**13 300**

Айтайлик, битта бухгалтерия ходимининг иш унумдорлигини шартли равишда ҳафтасига 100 та ҳужжатни қайта ишлашга тенг деб ҳисобласак, бухгалтерия бўлими фақат қайта ишланган ҳужжатлар сонига қараб бухгалтерия ходимининг иш унумдорлигини ҳисобга олса, энг самарали ишлаши мумкин бўлган кўрсаткичларни аниқлаш муаммоси пайдо бўлади. Бошқа ҳолларда, бухгалтерия ходимлари бажарадиган юк ортиб, сифатнинг

пасайишига олиб келади ёки иш ҳажмининг етарли эмаслиги каби ҳолатлар юз бериши мумкин. Амалиётни кўрсатишича, шунга кўра, амалий шароитларда бухгалтерия ҳисоби тўлиқ ташкил этилмаган корхоналар учун ўз бухгалтерия бўлимининг самарали ишлашига эришиш жуда қийин вазифа бўлиб қолади.

Амалиётни тадқиқ этишимиз шуни кўрсатадики, штатда ишловчи бухгалтерларга сарфланадиган харажатларнинг турлари ва ҳажми катталигига қарамай улар томонидан одатий қуйидаги хизматлар кўрсатилишини кузатиш мумкин:

1) Ҳисоб сиёсатини тузиш ва унга амал қилиш;
2) Бошланғич бухгалтерия ҳисоби ҳужжатларини юритиш;
3) Бухгалтерия қайдномаларини юритиш;
4) Бухгалтерия счётлари ҳисобини олиб бориш;
5) Хўжалик жараёнлари ҳисобини юритиш;
6) Бош китобни юритиш;
7) Молиявий ҳисоботларни тузиш;
8) Солиқ ва статистика ҳисоботларини тузиш;
9) Бухгалтерия ҳисоби маълумотлари ва ҳужжатлари архивини юритиш;
10) Бошқа аналитик амаллар ва меъёрий ҳужжатларни юритиш.

Лекин, хозирги кун талабларидан келиб чиқсак, штатда ишловчи бухгалтерлар томонидан қуйидаги хизматларни кўрсатмаслик ҳоллари ҳам учраб турибди, яъни:

1) молиявий ҳисоботларнинг халқаро стандартлари бўйича молиявий ҳисоботларни трансформация қилиш ва тузиш;
2) солиққа оид масалалар бўйича маслаҳатлар бериш;
3) келгуси молиявий ва бизнес режаларни тузиш;
4) корхона бизнес рискларини баҳолаш;
5) бошқарув таҳлилларини ўтказиш ва бизнесни ривожлантириш истиқболлари бўйича маслаҳатлар бериш;
6) ходимнинг асосий самарадорлик кўрсаткичлари (key performance indicators, KPI) бўйича маълумотлар йиғиш ва бошқалар.

Амалиётда барча бухгалтерия аутсорсинг хизматлари шартли равишда икки турга ажратилиб таснифланади, улар горизонтал ва вертикал таснифлардир. Горизонтал ҳолатда кўрсатиладиган хизматлар асосан икки ҳилдир, яъни умумий ҳисобни юритиш ва иш ҳақини ҳисоблаш. Вертикал таснифга кўра, эса, бухгалтерия аутсорсинг хизматлари қуйидагилардан иборатдир: асосий ҳужжатлар тўпламини юритиш, бирламчи регистрларни қайта ишлаш, якуний регистрлардни қайта ишлаш ва уларни текширишдир. Бундан ташқари, шуни таъкидлаш керакки, аутсорсинг учун энг кенг тарқалган хизматлар якуний регистрларни қайта ишлаш хизматларидир.

Аксарият ҳолларда, хужалик юритувчи субъект учун бухгалтерия ҳисобини аутсорсинг қилиш тўғрисида қарор қабул қилишида муҳим масалалардан бири бу фаолиятнинг қай бирини танлаш ҳисобланади. Яъни,

корхонага бухгалтерия аутсорсинг хизматларини ёллашнинг муҳимлилик даражаси аҳамиятлидир.

Амалиётни тадқиқ этишимиз шуни кўрсатадики, ушбу саволларга жавобларни топиш учун энг аввало, ички ресурс ва имкониятларимизни тўғри ва аниқ белгилаб олишимиз зарур. Шунга кўра, агар корхонанинг маълум бир жараёнларга хизмат кўрсатишнинг умумий қиймати учинчи томон корхонасининг буюртмаси нархидан ошса, бу ўз-ўзидан уни амалга оширишдан бутунлай воз кечиш фойдали дегани эмас. Бунинг сабаби шундаки, ушбу ҳолатлар фақат доимий харажатларни ортишига ёки камайишига олиб келиши мумкин, аммо доимий харажатлар ўзгаришсиз қолиши ёки номутаносиб равишда камайиши мумкин.

Штатда ишловчи бухгалтер учун ҳам бухгалтерия аутсорсинг кўрсаувчи аутсорсерлар ҳақи ҳам корхона харажатлари таркибида доимий харажатлар таркибидадир. Лекин, уларнинг хизмат турлари ва уларга тўланадиган ҳақ ҳажмлари турлича булиши мумкин. Штатда ишловчи бухгалтер ходим учун харажатлар бухгалтерия ҳисобида 9420-“Маъмурий харажатлар”, бухгалтерия аутсорсинг хизматлари ҳақлари 9430-“Бошқа операцион харажатлар” таркибида ҳисобга олиб борилади. Тўғри улар битта синтетик счётда ҳисобга олинади, яъни 9400-“Давр харажатлари”да ва иккала хизмат ҳақлари ҳам доимий харажатлардир, лекин уларга тўланадиган ҳақларнинг ҳажмлари турличадир.

Яна шуни таъкидлаб ўтиш жоизки, умумий тарзда бухгалтерия ишлари қуйидагилар бўйича олиб борилади:

1. Бирламчи бухгалтерия ҳужжатларни ҳисобга олиш:

1.1. Бирламчи ҳужжатлар билан ишлаш (ҳисоб-фактуралар, йўл варақалари, банк кўчирмалари, тўлов топшириқномалари ва бошқалар);

1.1.1. Бирламчи ҳужжатларни киритиш;

1.1.2. Ҳужжатларни чоп этиш;

1.1.3. Курьерлик хизмати учун пакетларни тайёрлаш;

1.2. Ҳужжатларни расмийлаштириш, архивлашнинг тўғрилигини назорат қилиш;

1.3. Харидор ва буюртмачилар билан келишиш, келишув актларини тузиш;

1.4. Ҳужжатларнинг ўз вақтида қабул қилинишини назорат қилиш.

2. Иш ҳақини ҳисоблаш:

2.1. Иш ҳақи;

2.2. Даромадлар ва ажратмалар, таътиллар, компенсациялар, устамалар, хизмат сафарлари, ногиронлик гувоҳномалари ва бўнак ҳисоботларини ҳисоблаш;

2.3. Пенсия жамғармасига, суғурта мукофотлари бўйича ҳисоботларни тайёрлаш;

2.4. Иш ҳақи, суғурта мукофотлари, шахсий даромад солиғи, турли жамоатчилик бирлашмаларига бадаллар ва солиқларни ҳисоблаш ҳамда тўлаш;

2.5. Ҳисоб-китобларни солиштириш ва таққослаш.

3. Бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва молиявий ҳисоботларни тузиш:

3.1. Балансни тайёрлаш учун маълумотлар ва кўрсаткичларни жамлаш;

3.2. Молиявий натижалар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботни тузиш;

3.3. Пул оқими тўғрисидаги ҳисоботни тузиш;

3.4. Хусусий капитал тўғрисидаги ҳисоботни тузиш;

3.5. Йиллик ҳисоботлар тўпламини тайёрлаш.

4. Солиқлар ҳисобини юритиш ва солиқ ҳисоботларини тузиш:

4.1. Солиқларни турлари бўйича ҳисоб-китобларни амалга оширишва солиқ декларацияларини тайёрлаш;

4.2. Солиқлар бўйича пеня ва жарималарни ҳисоблаш;

4.3. Солиқларни турлари бўйича, пеня ва жарималарни тўлаш ва бошқалар.

Хўжалик юритувчи субъект танловининг самарали бўлиши турли омиллар таъсирида бўлади, яъни бухгалтерия ҳужжатлари сони, ҳар бир бухгалтерия ҳужжатини тайёрлашга сарфлаган вақти ва юзага келиши мумкин бўлган рискларни баҳоланиши. Булар энг муҳим омиллар ҳисобланиб, ушбу омилларни таҳлил қилишимиз орқали корхонага доимий штатдаги бухгалтер хизматидан фойдалиш ёки бухгалтерия аутсорсинг хизматларини кўрсатувчи аутсорсерларга ўтказишни жалб қилишимиз аниқлашади.

Хулоса ва таклифлар. Бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда бухгалтерия аутсорсинг хизматлари кенг тарқалаётганлигига қарамай, ушбу хизматга бўлган ишончсизлик даражаси юқори бўлиб, тор даражадаги мутахассисларга бухгалтерия хизматларини ишониб топширишга тўсқинлик қиладиган сабаблар қаторида бизнес раҳбарлари бухгалтерия аутсорсинг фирмаси билан маълумот алмашишни хохлашмайдилар. Уларнинг аксарияти бухгалтерия аутсорсинг самарали ишлашига ишончлари комил эмас ва ушбу ҳолатларни чуқур таҳлил қилиш манбалари мавжуд эмас.

Энди, штатда ишловчи бухгалтерга эга бўлиш ҳолатларидаги мавжуд муаммоларга дуч келинса, бухгалтерия аутсорсинга ўтиши орқали ушбу муаммоларни ҳал этиши мумкин, улар қуйидагилардир:

1. Корхона ичида бухгалтерлик штат бирлигиларини яратиш зарурати муаммоси.

Яхлит ҳолда олганда штатдаги бухгалтерни ёллашга қарор қилинганда, 1-жадвалда келтирилган харажатларни амалга ошириш зарурлиги.

Агар корхона бухгалтерия аутсорсинг фирмасидан бухгалтерия хизматларини буюртма қилса, ушбу барча харажатлар бекор қилинади. Барқарор абонент тўлови учун ташкилот ўз иш жойлари ва меҳнат шароитларига эга бўлган мутахассислар томонидан хизмат кўрсатиш учун қабул қилинади. Бундан ташқари, улар ўзларининг лицензияланган бухгалтерия дастурий маҳсулотлардан фойдаланадиган ва ўзларининг IT тизимларини қўллаб-қувватлаш хизматига эга бўлган мутахассислардир.

2. Штатда ишловчи бухгалтер ходимларни қидиришга ортиқча вақт сарфлаш ва малакасиз мутахассисни ёллаш хавфи муаммоси.

Корхона раҳбари агар анъанавий йўлдан боришга ва тўла вақтли ҳисобчи топишга қарор қилган бўлса, штатда ишловчи бухгалтер учун иш жойи аллақачон жиҳозланган, иш ҳақи белгиланган ва меҳнат шароитлари яратилган бўлиши зарурлиги.

Ушбу ҳолатда, номзодларни излаш ва танлаш вақт талаб этади ва қўшимча ишга қабул қилиш эълонларини жойлаштириш, қўнғироқларни қабул қилиш, номзодлар ёки талабгорлар билан суҳбатлашиш зарурати пайдо бўлади. Агар корхона раҳбари номзодларни танлаш вазифасини бирон бир ходимга топширса ҳам, унинг кундалик ишига тўсқинлик қилади. Бундан ташқари, агар у ўзи бухгалтерия ҳисобининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари билан, айтайлик, худди шу 1С дастурлари билан етарлича таниш бўлмаса, у барча ариза берувчилардан ҳақиқий профессионални танлашига кафолат мавжуд эмаслиги ёки нопрофессионални ходимни ёллаш хавфини ошиши кабилар.

Одатда, юқори малакали бухгалтер ходими камдан-кам ҳолларда реклама орқали бўш иш ўринларини қидиради, у аллақачон анча юқори маош тўловчи иш жойига эга бўлади, чунки бундай хизматларга бизнес муҳитида доимо талаб юқоридир. Воқеалар давомида корхона раҳбари катта эҳтимол билан штатда ишловчи бухгалтер лавозимига даъвогарлар биринчи иш қидираётган ёш мутахассислар ёки аксинча, илгари бухгалтерия ҳисоби билан шуғулланган пенсия ёшига яқин кадрларни танлашга мажбурдирлар.

Афсуски, бугунги ахборот технологиялари ривожланган даврда ёш кадр ҳам пенсия ёшига яқин кадр ҳам замонавий бухгалтерия ҳисобининг нозик жиҳатларини тўғри билмаслиги ва замонавий автоматлаштириш тизимлари билан ишлаш учун етарли малакага эга эмаслиги хавфи жуда юқори ва бундай кадрга эга бўлиш кейинчилик иш жараёнларида ходимнинг касбий хатосидан кейин ишдан бўшатиш ва янги бухгалтерни излаш заруратининг яна пайдо бўлишига сабаб бўлади ҳамда бу корхонага ортиқча маблағлар ва вақт сарфлаш бўйича катта йўқотиш ҳисобланади. Бундай ҳолда, барча йўқотишлар бухгалтерия хизматлари мижози олдида молиявий жавобгар бўлган аутсорсинг компанияси томонидан эмас, балки корхонанинг ўзи томонидан қопланади.

Бухгалтерия аутсорсинг хизматларига ўтиш корхона учун ушбу мутахассиснинг малакаси билан хато қилиш хавфи йўқлиги жиддий далил ҳисобланади. Бухгалтерия аутсорсинг хизматларини кўрсатувчи фирмалар доимий ўзларида бухгалтерия соҳасида кўп йиллик тажрибага эга бўлган юқори малакали мутахассисларни ушлаб турадилар, чунки тор тармоқли корхоналар ўз жамоаларини айнан шундай ходимлардан ташкил этадилар.

Бозорда янги дастурий маҳсулотлар ёки бошқа инновациялар пайдо бўлганда, аутсорсинг компаниялари дарҳол ўз ходимларини ўқитади. Бундан ташқари, аутсорсинг фирмаси ўз хизматларига ҳужжатли кафолатлар бериб, мумкин бўлган нотўғри ҳисоб-китоблар учун жавобгарликни тўлиқ ўз зиммаларига оладилар.

3. Профессионализм ва бухгалтерия ходими тажрибасидан фойдаланиш муаммоси.

Бухгалтерия аутсорсинг хизматларини кўрсатадиган фирманинг малакали мутахассиси нафақат ҳисоботларни тайёрлаш, операцияларни амалга ошириш ва ҳоказо, балки янгилик киритиш учун мижоз корхона ишини оптималлаштириш, бошқарув ва бўйсунишни яхшилашга ёрдам беради, бундан ташқари, солиқ базасини қонуний камайтириш ёки солиқ имтиёзларидан самарали фойдаланиш бўйича солиқ маслаҳатларини беради. Аутсорсерлар қонунчиликдаги ўзгаришлар яхши таниш бўлган мутахассислар сифатида корхона харажатларини оқилона камайтиришга ёрдам беради.

Штатда ишловчи бухгалтер ҳар доим ҳам қонунчилигидаги ўзгаришларни кузатиб боришга қодир эмас, шунинг учун бухгалтерия аутсорсинг хизматларини кўрсатувчи мутахассиснинг билими корхона муваффақиятининг кафолати ҳисобланади. Чунки, масалан, бухгалтерия ҳисоби, солиқ декларациясини ишлаб чиқиш ёки корхонанинг ҳисоб сиёсатини оптималлаштириш учун бухгалтерия аутсорсинг хизматларни кўрсатувчи аутсорсерлар аниқ вазифаларни бажариш учун шартнома тузадилар. Аутсорсерлар бухгалтерия хизматларининг ҳар бирини ўз вақтида бажаради ва хоҳлаган вақтда ўз иши бўйича ҳисобот тақдим эта оладилар.

4. Бухгалтернинг малакасини доимий равишда ошириш муаммоси.

Агар корхона штатдаги бухгалтерни ишлатса, вақт ўтиши билан унинг малакасини ошириш зарурати пайдо бўлади. Бугунги кунда дастурий маҳсулотлар доимий равишда такомиллаштирилаётганлиги сабабли, штатдаги бухгалтер уларнинг янги версияларидан хабардор бўлиши ва доимий ўзлаштириб бориши талаб этилади.

Бухгалтерларни доимий касбий тайёрлаб боришнинг яна бир муаммоси - бу меъёрий ҳужжатларни ўрганиб, ўзлаштириб бориш ҳисобланади. Дарҳақиқат, мамлакатимизда тадбиркорлик ва бизнес муносабатларини тартибга солувчи қонун ва қонун ости ҳужжатлари узоқ вақт давомида такомиллаштирилмаган эди. Хукумат томонидан янги қабул қилинган меъёрий ҳужжатларни ўз вақтида танишиб бориш меъёрий-ҳуқуқий базадаги сўнгги ўзгаришларни кузатиб бориш талаби ортди.

Агар корхона бухгалтерия хизматларини аутсорсинг шаклга ўтказса, масаланинг ушбу жиҳати ҳақида ўйлаши шарт эмас. Чунки, аутсорсерлар профессионал муҳитдаги ҳамкасблари билан алоқада бўлиб, аутсорсинг фирмаси раҳбарияти ҳар доим ўз ходимларининг малакасини ошириш ҳақида ғамхўрлик қилади, чунки ушбу малака улар учун доимий зарурлигини муҳим омил деб билишидир.

Ўзбекистонда тадбиркорлик муҳитининг ўсиши мижоз ва аутсорсерлар ўртасида обрў-эътиборни сақлаш муҳим аҳамият касб этиши ойдинлашиб қолди. Ахир, агар ақлли аутсорсинг фирмаси доимий мижозларнинг ҳурматига лойиқ бўлиши, улар бухгалтерия аутсорсинг хизматларини ҳамкасблари ва танишларига тавсия қилишлари ва бунинг натижасида

уларнинг мижозлар кўлами ортишига сабаб бўлмоқда. Шу сабабли, бухгалтерия аутсорсинг фирмаси ўз хизматлари сифатини оширишга харакат қилмоқдалар. Барча аутсорсер учун ўз ходимлари ва мутахассисларини доимий равишда ўқитиш ҳақида қайғуради, чунки компетенция уларга фойдалидир.

5. Бухгалтерия хизматларига сарфланаётган харажатларнинг барқарор эмаслиги муаммоси.

Амалиётда штатда ишловчи бухгалтерини ишлатиш мобайнида ҳар қандай бизнес ёки тадбиркорлик эгаси вақт ўтиши билан унинг маошини ошириши кераклигига тайёр бўлиши керак. Ахир, агар корхонанинг фойдаси ортиб бориши билан аутсорсинг бухгалтерия ҳисобига мурожаат қилмасдан ақлли мутахассис топса, штатда ишловчи бухгалтерни узоқ вақт ёки домий ушлаб қолиши керак, чунки штатда ишловчи бухгалтернинг касбий амбициялари ортиб боради (корхона мартабасининг ўсиши ходимни муваффақиятга интилиши ҳар доим эътибор талаб қилади). Ушбу ҳолатда корхона олдида штатда ишловчи бухгалтер ходимни сақлаб қолиш вазифаси муаммоси пайдо бўлади ва бу корхонага анча қимматга тушиши мумкин ёки қимматли ходимни ушлаб туришнинг асосий усули - уни молиявий жиҳатдан қизиқтириш ҳисобланади.

Агар ташкилот аутсорсингга мурожаат қилса, бундай вазият юзага келиши мумкин эмас. Аутсорсерлар доимо ҳар бир мижозга барқарор нархларда хизматларини таклиф этиб борадилар.

6. Бухгалтерия аутсорсинг хизматларидан қисман фойдаланиш имкониятидан фойдаланмаслик муаммоси.

Корхонага айниқса зарур бўлган функцияларнинг фақат бир қисмини бухгалтерия аутсорсингига ўтказиш мумкин. Масалан, бухгалтерия ҳисобини тўлиқ ёки қисман тиклаш ёхуд корхонанинг ҳисоб сиёсатини оптималлаштириш имкониятидан фойдаланиш. Бунда асосан, корхона ўз навбатида, бухгалтерия аутсорсинг ходими томонидан ҳисоботларни қабул қилиниши ва белгиланган муддатда ишнинг аниқ натижаларини тақдим этилишидир.

7. Инсон омили ва мотивациянинг етишмаслиги муаммоси.

Бухгалтерия аутсорсинг фирмаси билан шартномавий муносаббатларни ўрнатилиши молиявий ҳисоботларнинг шаффофлигини таъминлайди. Бухгалтерия аутсорсинг фирмаси ходими ўзини интизоми билан штатда ишловчи бухгалтерларнинг меҳнат мотивацияси орасидаги фарқларнинг мавжудлиги натижасида бухгалтерия ишини самарали ташкил этиш масалларида инсон омилининг устуворлиги аён бўлади. Агар мижоз корхонада доимий равишда жамоавий мотивация сақлаб қолинмаса бухгалтерияни юритититиш ишлари кўпинча ўз вақтида бажарилмай қолади ёки керакли натижага эришиб бўлмайди.

Шунинг учун, мижоз корхонада корпоратив интизомга алоҳида эътибор қаратиб доимий равишда корпоратив интизомни сақлаб қолиш зарур бўлади, бу эса, уддалаш мураккаб бўлган жараёндир. Замонавий бизнесда ушбу

ҳаракатларни бажариш учун ортиқча вақт сарфлаш зарарлидир. Агар бухгалтерия ҳисобини юритиб бориш бухгалтерия аутсорсингига ўтказилса, бундай муаммолар ўз-ўзидан ҳал этилади.

8. Санкциялар пайтида профессионал ёрдам олиш муаммоси.

Корхонада баъзан пайдо бўлиши мумкин бўлган турли зиддиятликлар, солиқ органлари томонидан санкциялар белгиланиши ҳолатларида штатда ишловчи бухгалтерлар одатда, ўзлари айбдорларга айланиб қоладилар ёки бундай вазиятлардан чиқиб кетиш чоралари бўйича ҳатти-харакатларни амалга ошира олмайдилар.

Бухгалтерия аутсорсинг фирмаси эса, ўз мижози билан доимий алоқани ўрнатиб, мижозларга тегишли ёки мижоз буюртмаларини узлуксиз бажариб борадилар. Ундан ташқари, аутсорсинг фирмаси мижозга санкциялар белгиланганда мижознинг тарафида туриб харакат қилади ва профессионал хизмат ҳамда маслаҳатларини таклиф этади.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА МЕВА-САБЗАВОТЧИЛИК ТАРМОҒИНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШ ОМИЛЛАРИ

Аннотация: *Мазкур мақолада миллий иқтисодиётни ривожлантиришда Мамлакатда аграр соҳани ривожлантиришнинг навбатдаги стратегиясини амалга оширишнинг янги босқичида асосий мақсад озиқ-овқат ресурсларининг хусусий ишлаб чиқариши, ер ва сув ресурсларидан самарали фойдаланишда қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариш салоҳиятини ошириш негизида озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини янада мустаҳкамлаш ҳисобланади. Бироқ ҳозирги вақтда мева-сабзавот тармоғи ва унинг экспорт салоҳиятига салбий таъсир кўрсатадиган қатор омиллар мавжуд.*

Калит сўзлар: *иқтисодиёт, минтақавий иқтисодиёт, қишлоқ хўжалиги иқтисодиёти, мева-сабзавотчилик, мева-сабзавотчилик тармоғи.*

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Tashkent State named after Islam Karimov Technical University "General and Economic Sciences" senior lecturer of the Department, researcher Uzbekistan National University

FACTORS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SECTOR IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: *in the development of the national economy in this article At the new stage of implementation of the next strategy for the development of the agrarian sector in the country, the main goal is to further strengthen food security on the basis of increasing the agricultural production potential in the private production of food resources, the effective use of land and Water Resources. At present, however, there are a number of factors that negatively affect the fruit and vegetable sector and its export potential.*

Keywords: *economy, regional economy, agricultural economy, fruit and vegetable sector.*

Ер ва сув ресурсларининг чекланганлиги. Ер ва сув ресурслари чекланган шароитда ва республика аҳолисининг доимий ўсишини ҳисобга олиб, қишлоқ хўжалигини юритишнинг анъанавий усуллари янгича ёндашувларни талаб қилади. Мева-сабзавотчилик ва узумчиликни жадал ривожлантириш учун янгича ёндашув ва механизмлар, бутун қишлоқ

хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши таркибини ўзгартириш, инновацион ва ресурстежамкор технологияларни жорий этишни тақозо этади.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши таркибида мева-сабзавотчиликнинг улуши 32,0% дан ортиқроқни ташкил этади. Бироқ мева-сабзавотчилик экинларига ажратиладиган экин майдонларининг улуши умумий экин майдонининг 20% идан ошмайди. Ер ва сув ресурсларининг объектив чекланганлиги ва тупроқнинг бонитет баллини ҳисобга олган ҳолда экин майдонлари жойлашувини мақбуллаштириш ва таркибини такомиллаштириш, қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларининг ички ва ташқи бозорларда талаб қилинган ва ҳосилдор экинлар учун танлов ер ва сув ресурсларидан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини муҳим даражада ошириш ва шу асосда бошқа қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларини ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмларини оширишга эришиш имконини беради.

Бу ҳақда аввалги йилларда эришилган натижалар гувоҳлик беради. Масалан, қишлоқ хўжалиги умумий экин майдонида картошка ва полиз экинлари – 1991 йилдаги 7% дан 2016 йилдаги 9,5% (350,6 минг га) гача ошди, техника экинларининг улуши эса 41,9% дан 34,2% гача (1,27 млн.га) қисқарди. Ушбу кўрсаткичлар 2023 йилда, мос равишда, 14,3% ва 7,7% ни ташкил этди.

Ҳозирги вақтда барча суғориладиган қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларининг 27% идан ортиғи мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини етиштириш учун ишлатилади[42]. Қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқариши умумий ҳажмида тармоқнинг улуши 40% га яқинни, қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари экспортида эса – 43,4% ни ташкил этади. Экин майдонларини мақбуллаштириш билан бир қаторда, мева-сабзавотчилик ва узумчилик соҳасида замонавий технологиялар ва инновацияларни жадаллашган жорий қилиш, янги интенсив боғлар ва узумзорлар ташкил қилиш, сувтежамкор, тузга ва биологик зараркунандаларга чидамли сабзавот экинларининг янги навларини яратиш бўйича ишлар ҳам зарурдир.

1. *Туманлаштириш тизими ва уруғчиликдаги камчиликлар.* Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари, полиз ва дуккакли ўсимликларни экиш, асосан, кичик ва тарқоқ майдонларда амалга оширилиб, уларда ҳар хил тур, нав ва кўринишдаги мева-сабзавот ва дуккакли маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқарилади. Буларнинг ҳаммаси хорижий харидорлар учун нави, ўлчами ва ташқи кўриниши бўйича талабларга жавоб бермаган ҳолда экспортдаги муаммоларни вужудга келтиради. Ҳозирги вақтда Ўзбекистонда 40 дан ортиқ турдаги сабзавот, полиз экинлари ва картошка, 32,5 мингдан ортиқ мева навлари ва 955 навдаги узумлар етиштирилади. Шу билан бир вақтда, ҳар йили 100 тоннадан ортиқ ҳар хил турдаги сабзавот уруғлари импорт қилинади. Замонавий уруғчиликнинг вазифаси экологик тоза, ноқулай шароитларга мослашишга лаёқатли навларни яратишдан иборат. Сабзавот экинлари билан қайта ишлаш ва экспорт қилиш учун турли ҳосилдор навларни яратиш бўйича уруғчилик ишларини олиб бориш лозим.

[42] Ўзбекистон қишлоқ хўжалиги. – Т.: 2023. – Б.81-92

2. *Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини қайта ишлаш даражаси*. Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларининг экспорти чуқур қайта ишлаш ва ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмини кўпайтириш ва ассортиментини кенгайтириш ҳамда чуқур қайта ишлаш орқали ўсиш учун катта салоҳиятга эга. Мева-сабзавотчилик тармоғи экспортининг ривожланиши қуйидагиларга асосланиши зарур:

1) хом ашё асосининг жадал ривожланиши;

2) қишлоқ хўжалиги хом ашёсини чуқур қайта ишлаш бўйича хорижий инвестициялар жалб қилинадиган янги ишлаб чиқаришларни қуриш ва амалдагиларини модернизация қилишга;

3) замонавий савдо-логистика марказлари ва музлатгич қувватларини яратишга. Масалан, 2016-2020 йиллар давомида қуйидагилар кўзда тутилганди:

- минтақаларда қишлоқ хўжалиги хом ашёсини қайта ишлайдиган 370 та корхона, жумладан, 99,1 минг тонна мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини қайта ишлаш бўйича 138 та корхона ҳамда қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини қайта ишлаш ва умумий суммаси 585,9 млн.АҚШ долларини ташкил этадиган ярим фабрикатлар ва тайёр озиқ-овқат маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқариш бўйича янги корхоналар қуриш, амалдаги корхоналарни тиклаш ва модернизациялаш бўйича 180 та инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш, улардан 197,8 млн. АҚШ доллари суммасида мева-сабзавот тармоғини ривожлантириш бўйича 85 та лойиҳани амалга ошириш йўли билан саноат усулида қайта ишлаш ва юқори қўшилган қийматли ишлаб чиқариш даражасини ошириш;

- ҳар бир вилоятда музлатгичда сақлаш умумий сиғими 36,5 минг тоннали мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини тайёрлаш, бирламчи қайта ишлаш, қадоқлаш, сақлаш, транспортивкалаш ва экспорт қилиш бўйича савдо-логистика марказларини ташкил қилиш;

- замонавий музлатгич ускуналари билан жиҳозланган сақлаш жойларининг моддий-техник асосини мустаҳкамлаш ва ривожлантириш, 325 минг тоннали қувватга эга бўлган мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини сақлаш учун замонавий музлатгич камераларини қуриш[43].

Қуйидагилар ушбу вазиятнинг сабаблари ҳисобланади:

А) Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини харид қилиш ва тайёрлашнинг мавжуд тизимидаги узилишлар. Ишлаб чиқарилаётган мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларининг 50 фоиздан ортиғи деҳқон хўжаликлари ва аҳолининг шахсий томорқа хўжаликларига тўғри келади. Бироқ юридик шахс ташкил қилган деҳқон хўжаликларининг улуши 10% дан камроқни ташкил этади. Бунда контрактация шартномаларини тузиш ва юридик шахс ташкил қилмаган ҳолда деҳқон хўжаликлари билан ўзаро ҳисоб-китобларни амалга ошириш механизми мавжуд эмас. Юридик шахс ташкил қилмаган ҳолда

[43] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2016 йил 5 мартдаги ПҚ-25-сонли Қарори билан тасдиқланган “2016-2020 йилларда хом ашё базасини ривожлантириш ва қишлоқ хўжалиги хом ашёсини қайта ишлашни чуқурлаштириш, истеъмол товарларини ишлаб чиқариш ва экспорти ҳажмини ошириш ва номенклатураси ва ассортиментини кенгайтириш тўғрисида” ги чора-тадбирлар Дастури.

деҳқон хўжаликлари билан ўзаро ҳисоб-китобларни амалга ошириш ва контрактация шартномаларини тузиш механизмини ишлаб чиқиш зарур.

- давлат эҳтиёжлари учун харидлар масаласини пухта тартибга солиш тақозо этилади. Ишлаб чиқарувчилар билан контрактация шартномаларини тузган ҳолда мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари ҳисобини юритадиган давлат буюртмачилари давлат томонидан белгиланган режалардан келиб чиқиб, амал қиладилар.

Ҳукумат қарори билан тайёрлов-корхоналарининг ўзлик айланма маблағлари, Марказий банк қайта молиялаш ставкасидан ошиб кетмаган ставкаларда тақдим қилинадиган тижорат банкларининг имтиёзли кредит ресурслари ҳисобига мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини харид қилиш ва сақлаш учун молиялаштиришни амалга ошириш кўзда тутилган бўлишига қарамай, тижорат банклари томонидан давлат эҳтиёжлари учун мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини харид қилишга имтиёзли кредитлар ажратиш ўз вақтида ва тезкор бажарилмаяпти.

- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2016 йил 12 апрелдаги ПҚ-2520-сонли қарори билан “Ўзбекозиқовқатхолдинг” ХК таркибига кирадиган қайта ишловчи корхоналарга 2019 йил 1 январгача солиқ имтиёзлари тақдим қилинган эди. Имтиёзлар тақдим қилиш билан боғлиқ равишда, бўшатиб олинаётган маблағлар техник жиҳатдан қайта жиҳозлаш ва ишлаб чиқаришни модернизациялашга мақсадли фойдаланишга тортилади. Жойларда солиқ органлари томонидан солиқ имтиёзлари тақдим қилиниши натижасида бўшатиб олинаётган маблағлардан фойдаланишнинг мақсадли хусусияти туфайли бўшатилаётган маблағларни техник қайта жиҳозлаш ва модернизациялашга дарҳол йўналтириш тақозо этилади.

Б) Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини қайта ишлаш соҳасида рақобат муҳитининг мавжудмаслиги муаммолигича қолмоқда. Минтақа даражасида қайта ишловчилар монопсонизми[44] кўпинча минтақаларда бир-иккита қайта ишловчи корхоналар мавжуд бўлиб, улар мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқарувчилари билан ўзаро муносабатларида етарли даражада паст харид нархлари белгилайдилар, ишлаб чиқарувчиларни ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмини оширишга рағбатлантирмайдилар.

4. *Ўзбекистон экспортининг диверсификациялашмаганлиги*. Ўзбекистон ҳар йили тахминан 700 минг тонна ҳажмида ҳўл ва қуруқ мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини экспорт қилади. Қиймат ифодасида ушбу кўрсаткич асосий сотиш бозорлари конъюнктурасидан келиб чиқиб, ўзгаради. Ўзбек маҳсулотларининг асосий сотиш бозорлари Қозоғистон (умумий экспорт ҳажмининг 67% и), Россия (17%), Афғонистан (5%), Қирғизистон (2%) ва бошқа мамлакатлар (9%) ҳисобланади.

Ҳукумат томонидан қишлоқ хўжалиги ва боғдорчиликни ривожлантиришга катта эътибор қаратилаётгани боис, экспорт қилинаётган

[44] Монопсония – (грекча μόνος сўзидан олинган бўлиб, бир, ὀψωνία харид, деган маънони англатади) – бозордаги вазият бўлиб, уларга нарх ва сотиш ҳажмини намойиш этган ҳолда сотувчилар билан ўзаро таъсирлашувчи ягона харидордир.

маҳсулотлар сифати ва ҳажми йилдан-йилга ортиб бормоқда. Жумладан, 2023 йилда 1757,7 минг тонна мева ва сабзавотлар экспорти амалга оширилган бўлиб, ушбу кўрсаткич 2022 йилга нисбатан 1,1% га ёки 18,9 минг тоннага кўпайди.

Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларининг асосий бозорлари Россия (37,0%), Покистон (16,7%), ХХР (12,3%) ҳамда Қозоғистон (10,3%) давлатлари ҳиссасига тўғри келган. 2023 йилда озиқ-овқат маҳсулотларининг асосий қисми бўлган 1180,8 млн. АҚШ долл. қийматидаги мева-сабзавот экспорт қилинди. Бу кўрсаткич 2022 йилга нисбатан 3,3% га кўпайди ва жами экспортдаги улуши 4,8% ни ташкил этди (2.2.1-жадвал).

2.2.1-жадвал

Мева-сабзавотлар экспорти таркиби, млн.АҚШ долл.[45]

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Мева ва резаворлар	406,8	353,9	280,6	291,6	547,6
Сабзавотлар	471,3	400,0	422,0	489,0	563,4
Узум	223,7	188,3	208,5	280,1	155,1
Янги қовун ва тарвузлар	13,1	35,6	22,7	37,2	40,0
	1114,9	977,8	933,8	1097,9	1306,1

2023 йилда мева ва сабзавотлар экспортининг қиймат жиҳатдан энг катта ҳажми Россияга тўғри келди (мева ва сабзавотлар экспорти умумий ҳажмининг 37,0%ни), бу кўрсаткич Покистонга экспорт ҳажмидан 2,2 баробар кўп (2.2.2-илова).

Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларининг асосий экспорт бозорлари Қирғизистон, Қозоғистон, Россия ва Туркия давлатлари ҳиссасига тўғри келган. Маълумотларга кўра, 2019 йил якунида республика бўйича ишлаб чиқарилган 19,2 миллион тоннадан ортиқ мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларининг 132 тури соф ёки қайта ишланган ҳолда 69 та чет мамлакатларига (1,4 млн. тоннадан зиёд 1,2 млрд. доллар қийматига яқин) экспорт қилинишини ҳисобга олинса, масаланинг нақадар муҳимлиги намоён бўлади.

Мева-сабзавотчилик маҳсулотлари экспорт ҳажмининг ошишига барра ва қайта ишланган сабзавотларнинг 2018 йилга нисбатан мос равишда 1,8 ва 1,6 баробарга ошгани ҳамда жами мева-сабзавот таркибида 46,5 % ни ташкил этиши билан сезиларли таъсир ўтказган. Мамлакатимизда апрель-май ойларида кўкат, помидор, бодринг, гилос ва ўрик маҳсулотлари экспортининг 60 фоизидан ортиғи ушбу маҳсулотларга тўғри келади.

Таъкидлаш жоизки, 2019 йил умумий экспортдаги мева ва сабзавотларнинг улуши 6,7% ни ташкил этди. Мева-сабзавот экспорти қийматда энг кўп Қирғизистон Республикаси ҳиссасига (жами мева-сабзавот экспортидан 26,7%), натура кўринишида эса Қозоғистонга экспорт ҳажми

[45] Ўзбекистон қишлоқ хўжалиги. -Т.:2023. -Б.66

556,5 минг тоннани ташкил этиб, Қирғизистон Республикасига нисбатан 4,4 баробар кўпни ташкил этди [3].

Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари экспорти динамикасига таъсир кўрсатаётган муаммолар қуйидагилар:

1) Экспорт назорати тартиботларининг мураккаб хусусияти. Зарурий экспорт сертификатлари ва экспорт божхона расмийлаштирувига эга бўлиш жараёни турли жойларда, маҳсулотни юклаш жойидан ажралган ҳолда кечади. Зарурий ҳужжатларни расмийлаштириш тартиби 2-3 кунни олади, чунки экспорт учун зарурий сертификатларни (келиб чиқиш сертификати, фитосанитар сертификат, гигиеник сертификат ва б.) тақдим этувчи органлар турли жойларда ва асосан, вилоят марказларида жойлашган.

Тартиботга мувофиқ, маҳсулот экспортёри буюртмани бериши, хизматлар ҳақини тўлаши, кейинроқ эса маҳсулот намунасини таҳлил учун тақдим қилиши ёки ваколатли орган экспертига маҳсулотни ишлаб чиқариш-юклаш жойида кўрсатиши ҳамда янгитдан сертификатловчи орган идорасига бориши ва сертификат олиши керак бўлади.

2) Экспортёрлар учун молиявий ресурсларга киришнинг чекланганлиги. Молиялаштиришга киришнинг чекланганлиги экспортёрларнинг асосий муаммоларидан бири ҳисобланади. Халқаро амалиётда савдо молиялаши воситалари кенг қўлланилмоқда, масалан, банклар ёки молия институтлари ишончли мижозларга тузилган шартномаларга мувофиқ, маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш ёки тайёрлаш учун гаров тақдим қилмаган ҳолда қисқа муддатли кредитлар ажратади. Бошқа муҳим восита факторинг ҳисобланади. Ушбу восита ҳақ тўлашнинг тўловни кечиктириш шаклида савдо тармоқлари билан ишлаш учун муҳимдир.

3) Экспорт суғурталаши тизимидаги камчиликлар. Халқаро тажриба шуни кўрсатадики, қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари бўйича асосий савдо операциялари етказиб бериш ва суғурталашни (CIP, DAP, CFR ва б.) ҳисобга олиб, етказиб бериш ҳамда ҳақ тўловини кечиктириш шароитида товарни белгиланган пунктга етказиб бергандан кейин амалга оширилади.

4) Тайёрлов ташкилотларининг фаолиятини лицензиялаш. Тайёрлов фирмалари кейинчалик экспорт қилиш мақсадида фермерлардан маҳсулотларни харид қилиш учун улгуржи савдо лицензиясига эга бўлишлари зарур. Лицензия олиш шартлари – устав фондида 3500 энг кам иш ҳақи ҳажмидаги сумманинг мавжудлиги, бу эса бугунги кунда 455 млн.сўмдан кўпроқни ташкил этади. Натижада тайёрлов ташкилотлари экспорт фаолиятидан воз кечиш ёки қонунларни бузишга мажбур бўладилар. Лицензия мавжудлиги ҳақидаги талабларни бекор қилиш ёки уни олиш учун талабларни камайтириш зарур.

Амалдаги қонунчиликда жисмоний шахслар томонидан мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини экспорт қилиш кўзда тутилмаган. Экспортнинг бир қисми хусусий шахслар томонидан кичик ҳажмларда амалга оширилиши, юридик шахс ташкил этиш, улгуржи савдо лицензиясига эга бўлиш – КБХТ субъектлари учун мураккаб вазифа эканлигига эътибор қаратган ҳолда,

маҳсулотлар экспорти якка тадбиркорлар томонидан ҳал қилиниши зарур бўлиб, ҳозирги вақтда ўз маҳсулотларини воситачилик фирмалари орқали экспортга чиқармоқдалар.

5) Сақлаш учун маҳсулотларнинг етарли бўлмаган ҳажми. Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари йўқотишлари ҳажмини камайтириш учун тайёрлов ва сақлаш стандартларини жорий этиш ва замонавий сақлаш инфратузилмасининг мавжудлиги зарурий шарт ҳисобланади. Бироқ мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини харид қилиш, сотиш ва экспорт қилиш тизимига бевосита таъсир қилувчи муҳим муаммолардан бири замонавий сабзавот-мева сақлаш жойларининг етишмаслиги ҳисобланади. Етиштирилган сабзавотларнинг 30% игачаси (картошка, пиёз, сабзи, карам, лавлаги) махсус сақлаш жойлари етарли бўлмаганлиги туфайли истеъмолчига қадар етиб бормайди. Республика барча ҳудудлари бўйича музлатгич қувватлари сонининг йиллик ўсишига қарамасдан, бугунга келиб, мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини бир вақтда сақлаш ҳажми 800 минг тоннани (бу ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмининг 5% ини ташкил қилади) ташкил этади. Тайёрланган маҳсулотни ўртача 2-3 ой сақлаш кераклигини эътиборга олган ҳолда ушбу кўрсаткич камида 20-25% га кўп бўлиши лозим. Музлатгичли омборларни вилоят марказларида эмас, балки бевосита ишлаб чиқарилган жойига яқин жойда ташкил қилишга алоҳида эътибор қаратиш лозим.

6) Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини қадоқлаш. Янги, қайта ишланган мева-сабзавот маҳсулотини сифатли тайёрлаш ва етказиб беришнинг муҳим талабларидан бири маҳсулотларни қадоқлаш ҳисобланади. Сифатли ва тақдим қилинган қадоқлаш маҳсулотлар йўқотишларини камайтириш ва маҳсулотларни юқорироқ нарх сегментида сотиш имкониятини беради. Республика идиш-қадоқлаш тармоғининг босқичма-босқич ривожланишига қарамай, идиш-қадоқлаш материаллари ҳалигача нархи ва сифати бўйича рақобатбардош эмас ва ҳажми бўйича етарли бўлмаганлигича қолмоқда.

7) Маҳсулотларни транспортировкалаш муаммолари. Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари экспортининг катта қисми автомобиль транспортига тўғри келади. Ўзбек мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини етказиб бериш ҳажми, муддатлари ва қиймати кўп жиҳатдан бошқа мамлакатлар автотранспорт воситаларининг мавжудлиги билан боғлиқ. Бироқ рефрежираторли фуралар бўйича мавжуд автопарк экспорт эҳтиёжларини қаноатлантирмайди. Транспортировкалаш қиймати, мавсуми ва транспорт воситаларининг мавжудлиги бўйича тебраниб туради. Бу эса экспорт маҳсулотлари етказиб беришда барқарорликни таъминлаш имконини бермайди. Ушбу масалани ҳал қилиш учун темир йўл транспорти орқали етказиб беришга урғу бериш лозим. Бироқ транспорт ушбу турлари билан етказиб бериш маҳсулотларни фақат темир йўл тармоғи ўтган пунктларда юкланиши ва жўнатилиши зарурлиги, юклаш энг кам партияси камида 50 тонна эканлиги (рефрежиратор секцияси ҳолатида энг кам партия 200 тоннани ташкил қилади), жўнатиш муддати автотранспортга нисбатан узоқлиги каби қатор камчиликларга эга. Бундан ташқари, кўп ҳолларда “Ўзбекистон темир йўллари”нинг экспорт

маҳсулотини ташишга темир йўл тарифлари республика ички эҳтиёжлари учун маҳсулот ташишда қўлланиладиган тарифлардан ошиб кетади.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. 2022 йил 28 январдаги ПФ-60-сонли “Янги Ўзбекистоннинг 2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида”ги Фармони.
2. 2023 йил 28 февралдаги ПФ-27-сонли “2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган “Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегиясини “Инсонга эътибор ва сифатли таълим йили”да амалга оширишга оид давлат дастури тўғрисида”ги Фармони.
3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 23 октябрдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикаси қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантиришнинг 2020-2030 йилларга мўлжалланган стратегиясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги ПФ-5853-сонли Фармони.
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СНИЖЕНИЯ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ НАГРУЗКИ КРУПНЫХ ГОРОДОВ

Аннотация: Сегодня экологические проблемы городов представляют собой череду неразрешимых компромиссов. Каждый муниципалитет, как единый организм, постоянно стремится к повышению комфортности проживания своих жителей.

Ключевые слова: отходы, кислотные дожди, предприятия, токсичные отходы, вторичная переработка, энергосберегающие технологии, экологическая безопасность.

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REDUCING THE ENVIRONMENTAL BURDEN OF LARGE CITIES

Annotation: Today, the environmental problems of cities represent a series of intractable compromises. Each municipality, as a single organism, constantly strives to improve the comfort of living of its residents.

Keywords: waste, acid rain, enterprises, toxic waste, recycling, energy-saving technologies, environmental safety.

Введение. Со временем развивались города, на их территории появлялись искусственные поселения. В поисках комфорта и удобств люди все дальше и дальше уходили от природы. Но постепенно все, что они создавали для своего блага, стало сопровождаться горой экологических проблем, присущих великим городам мира. Деятельность человека постепенно становится невыносимым бременем для окружающей среды. Процессы самоочищения природы не успевают за скоростью загрязнения, а недостаточное финансирование природоохранных мероприятий приводит к масштабным экологическим проблемам. Особенно остро эта проблема стоит

в развивающихся странах, где содержание токсичных веществ в воздухе, ухудшение качества воды и уровень шума очень высоки[1-3].

Сегодня около 40% населения Земли проживает в городах: за период с 1939 по 1979 год число жителей крупных городов увеличилось в четыре раза, средних - в четыре раза, малых - в два раза. В среднем темпы роста городского населения в 1,5-2 раза выше, чем в остальном мире.

Для городов характерны такие экологические проблемы, как уровень загрязнения воздуха. В воздухе содержится в 25 раз больше газов и в 10 раз больше аэрозолей, чем в сельской местности. Это связано с большим количеством автомобилей, ежедневно проезжающих по городским дорогам, на долю выхлопных газов которых приходится 60-70% загрязнения окружающей среды.

В городах активнее протекают процессы конденсации, в результате чего выпадает на 5-10% больше осадков. Явления, происходящие над крупными городами, препятствуют самоочищению атмосферы и снижают поток солнечной радиации на 10-20%.

Из-за малой подвижности атмосферы над городами в слое воздуха на высотах 250-400 м часто образуются тепловые аномалии. Перепады температуры могут достигать 5-6 °C. Возникающие перепады температур приводят к образованию тумана и смога[4-6].

Основными источниками загрязнения окружающей среды в городах с десятками миллионов жителей являются

- Многочисленные промышленные предприятия
- Грузовой транспорт
- Энергетические компании
- Неэффективная утилизация отходов

Каждая экологическая проблема требует определенного подхода к ее решению. Для решения этой проблемы необходим постоянный мониторинг уровня ландшафта в эрозионно-опасных районах. Это позволит замедлить процесс разрушения почвы под воздействием сильных ветров. Также необходимо исключить возможность попадания токсичных отходов в зеленые насаждения и защитить зеленые насаждения от токсичных выбросов.

На промышленных предприятиях и тепловых электростанциях должны быть установлены специальные фильтры для фильтрации воздуха и сбора пыли. Отсутствие фильтрующего оборудования и превышение предельно допустимой концентрации токсичных веществ в воздухе в результате производственной деятельности являются основанием для сурового наказания за действия, наносящие ущерб окружающей среде[4].

Нерациональное потребление природных ресурсов. Необходимо активно внедрять технологии переработки отходов. Вместо того чтобы уничтожать отходы, их можно использовать повторно или включать в производственный цикл, создавая на основе переработки новые продукты.

Отсутствие экологического мышления. Уважение к окружающей среде должно воспитываться с детства. Для взрослых необходимо разрабатывать программы, мотивирующие их к переходу на разумное потребление. Для экономии ресурсов необходимо повсеместно использовать энергосберегающие технологии.

Методы экспериментов. Сократить количество свалок и минимизировать риск уничтожения природы можно с помощью современных технологий переработки отходов. Суть этого метода заключается в извлечении из отходов пригодного для вторичной переработки сырья. Использование вторичного сырья позволяет сократить площадь полигонов, уменьшить загрязнение окружающей среды и сохранить природные ресурсы.

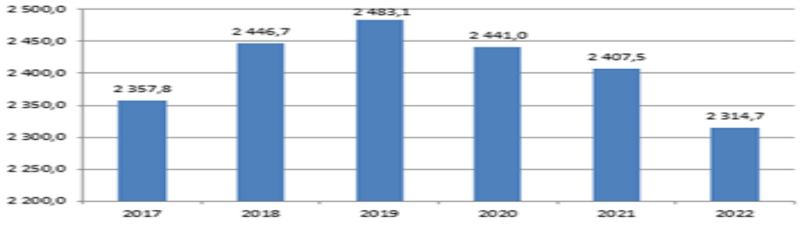

Рис.1. Выбросы загрязняющих веществ в атмосферу тыс.тонн

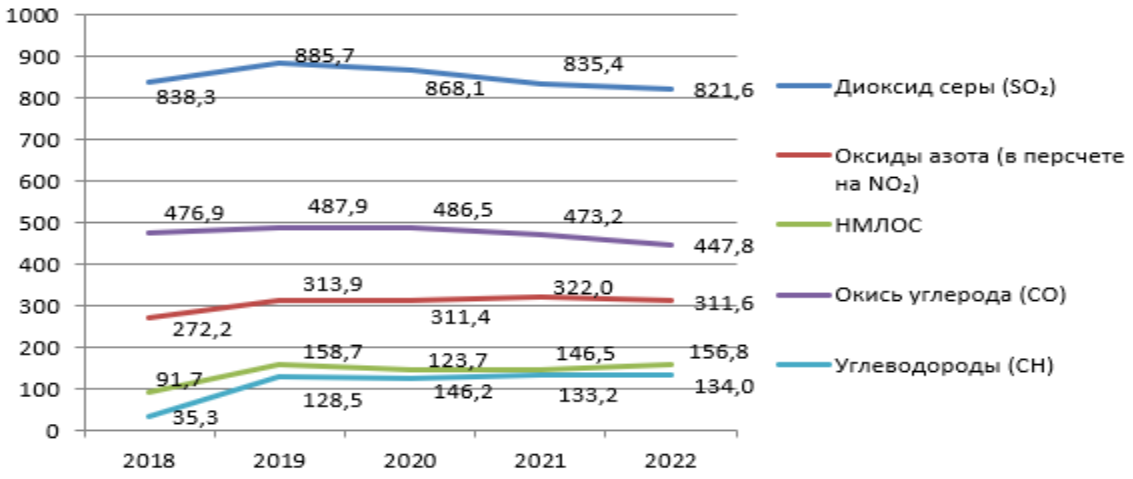

Рис.2. Динамика выбросов основных специфических загрязняющих веществ

Выбросы основных загрязняющих веществ за 2018-2022 годы

В 2022 году в воздушный бассейн республики было выброшено 213,4 т свинца и его соединений, 73,9 т марганца и его соединений, 103,1 т меди оксида, 382,2 т серной кислоты, 53,8 т хлора, 264 кг ртути и другие указанные загрязняющие вещества. Фактические выбросы этих веществ не превышали установленных предельно допустимых выбросов (ПДВ).

Результаты и обсуждение. Площадь, занимаемая отходами, с каждым годом продолжает увеличиваться. Поэтому наиболее сложной и важной проблемой и методом является утилизация отходов. Загрязнение окружающей среды отходами растет в огромных масштабах. Путь к решению этих проблем

- внедрение новых технологий переработки отходов и снижение вредного воздействия на природу.В Казахстане на душу населения образуется более 400 кг отходов в год, а на государственных полигонах в настоящее время накоплено более 45 млн. т отходов. В 2022 году выбросы загрязняющих веществ от стационарных источников в атмосферу составили 2 314,7 тыс. тонн, уровень которых снизился на 3,8% по сравнению с предыдущим годом. Из общего количества выбросов загрязняющих веществ в атмосферу 79,6% составили газообразные и жидкие вещества, 20,4% - твердые вещества.

К 2022 году отечественные предприятия будут улавливать и обезвреживать 93,4% общего объема загрязняющих веществ, выбрасываемых от всех стационарных источников загрязнения.

К 2023 году в стране будет накоплено 36,7 млрд. т отходов производства и потребления, из которых 100 млн. т будут составлять ТБО, а остальные - промышленные отходы

Выводы. В развитых странах вопросы охраны окружающей среды решаются на более высоком уровне. Проблемы, вызванные промышленной деятельностью и развитием базовой инфраструктуры, с каждым годом уменьшаются. Однако такие проблемы, как утилизация отходов и минимизация ущерба от постоянно увеличивающегося количества автотранспорта, остаются нерешенными.

Хочется надеяться, что такой подход позволит природе справиться с нанесенным ущербом и запустить процессы самовосстановления.

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ОҚОВА СУВ ТАРКИБИДАГИ ЗАРАРЛИ МОДДАЛАРЛАРНИ УТИЛИЗАЦИЯ ҚИЛИШ

Аннотация. *Ҳозирги пайтда сув ҳавзаларини ифлосланишини олдини олишга жуда катта аҳамият берилмоқда. Оқова сувларни тозаловчи технологик ускунани ишлаб чиқариш цехида амалиётга тадбиқ этиш орқали оқова сув таркибидаги зарарли кимёвий моддаларнинг концентрациясини камайтиришга эришилди.*

Калит сўзлар: *Оқава сув, ультрамарин пигмент, фекал, атмосфера, локал, Экозоль-1”.*

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DISPOSAL OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN WASTEWATER

Annotation. *Currently, the paytda owl occupies an important place in the pollution of the old basin. Reducing the concentration of harmful chemicals in wastewater was achieved through the introduction of technological equipment for wastewater treatment into production.*

Keywords: *wastewater, ultramarine pigment, faeces, atmosphere, locale, Ecozole-1.*

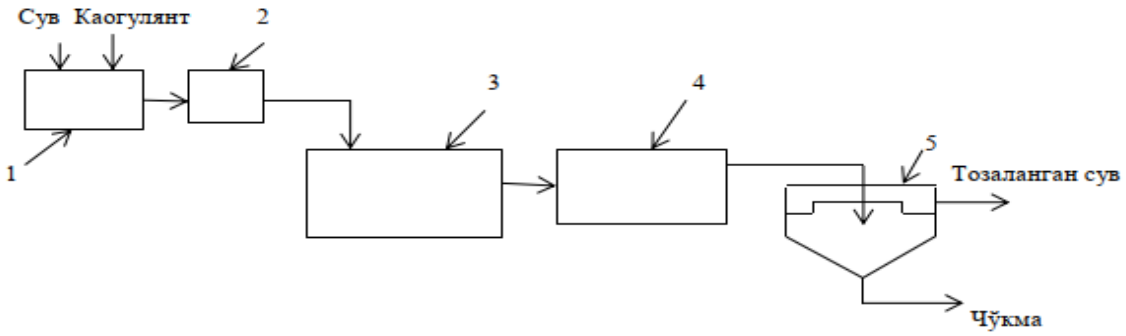
Оқова сувлар ҳосил бўлиш шароитига қараб маиший, фекал, атмосфера ва саноат оқова сувларига бўлинади. Саноат оқова сувлари органик ва ноорганик хомашё қайта ишлаш ва қазиб олишда ҳосил бўлади. Технологик жараёнларда оқова сувларни ҳосил қилувчи манбаларга қуйидагилар киради: кимёвий реакцияларнинг бориши натижасида ҳосил бўладиган сувлар, хомашё ва бошланғич маҳсулотлардаги эркин ва боғланган ҳамда қайта ишлаш жараёнларида ҳосил бўладиган намлик кўринишидаги сув, хомашё, маҳсулот ва қурилмаларни ювишдан сўнг ҳосил бўладиган сув, оқадиган сувли эритмалар, сувли экстрактлар ва абсорбентлар, совитувчи сувлар, вакуум-насослардан, аралаштириш конденсаторларидан, гидрозол йўқотишдан, идишларни, қурилмаларни ва биноларни ювишдан тушадиган сувлар [1-4].

“Sofitel” қўшма корхонаси маъсулияти чекланган жамияти ультрамарин пигмент ишлаб чиқариш заводи ишлаб чиқариш цехида ҳосил бўлган оқова сувлар таркибидаги зарарли кимёвий моддалар концентрацияси камайтириш мақсадида оқова сувларни тозаловчи технологик ускуна яратилди.

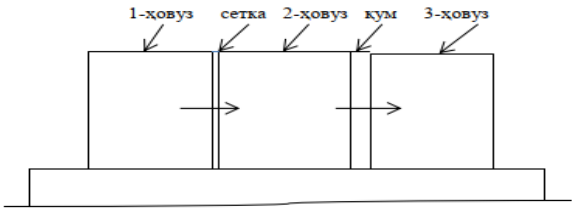
Оқова сувларни тозаловчи технологик ускунани ишлаб чиқариш цехида амалиётга тадбиқ этиш орқали оқова сув таркибидаги зарарли кимёвий моддаларнинг концентрациясини камайтиришга эришилди.

Ҳозирги пайтда сув ҳавзаларини ифлосланишини олдини олишга жуда катта аҳамият берилмоқда. Хўжалик-маиший ва саноат корхоналаридан чиқадиган оқова сувлар маълум бир иншоотларда тозланиб, улар яна сув ҳавзаларини маълум даражада ифлослантирилади.

Локал оқова сув тозалаш иншоати технологик қурилмасининг схемалари (1; ва 2) -расмларда келтирилган.



1 - Расм. Локал оқова сув тозалаш иншоатининг технологик схемаси



2. Расм. Оқова сувларни тозалаш қурилмасининг технологик схемаси:
1-эритма тайёрлаш сиғими; 2-дозатор(ўлчаб берувчи); 3-аралаштигич; 4-паға ҳосил қилиш камераси; 5-тиндиргич.

Ишлаб чиқаришдан ҳосил бўлган оқова сувлар 1-ҳовузга тушади, 1-ҳовуздан жуда майда микрон ўлчамдаги тўр орқали 2-ҳовузга ўтади. 2-ҳовуздан қум орқали 3-ҳовузга ўтади ва тиндирилади. 3-ҳовуздаги механик тозаланган ва тиндирилган оқова сувга дозатор орқали каогулянт ва реагент қўшилади. 4-камерада оқова сувларнинг тозаланиш жараёни кетади. 5-

қурилмада тозаланган оқова сув қурилманинг тепа қисмидан канализация тармоғига кетади. Қурилманинг пастки қисмида чўкма ҳосил бўлади.

“Экозоль-1” реагентига 0,1-0,15 мг/л миқдорда сульфат аммоний қўшилганда оқова сув таркибидаги гидроксидлар ва оғир металларнинг чўкишини тезлаштиради.

“Экозоль-1”ни ишлатиш оқова сувларни тозалаш учун айниқса самарали бўлади. “Экозоль-401” дозасини 60 мг/л га ошириш билан тиниқлаштирилган сувнинг ёруғлик ўтказувчанлиги 98% гача ошади, тўхтатилган қаттиқ моддалар таркиби 5-8 мг/л гача камаяди ва филтрланган сувда темир 0,12-0,15 мг/л гача камаяди.

“Экозоль-1” реактивининг қаттиқ фазасининг мавжудлиги сувда эрийдиган флокулянтларнинг асосий камчилигини ортиқча миқдордаги флокулянт таъсирида дисперс тизимни ортиқча барқарорлаштириш ҳодисасини йўқ қилади. “Экозоль-1”ни 40-60мг/л да оқова сувга қўшиш мақсадга мувофиқлиги аниқланган.

“Sofitel” қўшма корхонаси маъсулияти чекланган жамияти ультрамарин пигмент ишлаб чиқариш заводи ишлаб чиқариш цехида ҳосил бўлган оқова сувлар таркибидаги зарарли кимёвий моддалар концентрацияси камайтиришда темир, алюминий ва марганец ионлари бўлган сувли эритмали реагентдан фойдаланилди.

Ишлаб чиқаришга сарфланган сув миқдори. Ишлаб чиқариш йиллик лойиҳа қуввати 4 минг тонна. Технологик регламент бўйича 100 кг маҳсулот ишлаб чиқаришга 80 литр сув сарфланади. Сув сарфи қуйидагини ташкил этади. Qйил = 4000000/100 * 80 * 10-3 = 3200,0 м3/йил Qсут. = 3200,0/290 = 11,03 м3/сут.

Ҳосил бўлган оқова сув миқдори 3,31 $м^3$/сут, 960 $м^3$/йилни ташкил этади.

Корхонада тоза сувни иқтисод қилиш учун сувдан қайта фойдаланиш тизими йўлга қўйилган. Сувдан қайта фойдаланиш кунига 12,4 $м^3$ ёки йилига 3596,0 $м^3$ ни ташкил этади. Ишлаб чиқаришдан ҳосил бўлган ҳовузга келиб тушган оқова сув таркибидаги моддалар Na+ 664,7 мг/л (5,54 РЭМ), HCO_3- 390 мг/л (3,25 РЭМ), SO42- 5432 мг/л (1,55 РЭМ), Cl- 623,9 мг/л (2,08 РЭМ), NO3- 78 мг/л (1,73 РЭМ), NO2- 0,20 мг/л (2,5 РЭМ) ни ташкил этган.

Ишлаб чиқаришда ҳосил бўлган оқова сувларни тозалаш технологик жараёни қуйидагича амалга оширилади. Оқова сувлар 1-ҳовузга тушади, 1-ҳовуздан жуда майда микрон ўлчамдаги тўр орқали 2-ҳовузга ўтади. 2-ҳовуздан қум орқали 3-ҳовузга ўтади ва тиндирилади. 3-ҳовуздаги механик тозаланган ва тиндирилган оқова сувга дозатор орқали 60 мг/л миқдорда реагент қўшилади ва камерада оқова сувларнинг тозаланиш жараёни кетади. Охирги ҳовузда тозаланган оқова сув қурилманинг тепа қисмидан канализация тармоғига кетади. Қурилманинг пастки қисмида чўкма ҳосил бўлади.

Ишлаб чиқаришда ҳосил бўлган оқова сувлар тозалангандан кейин лабораторияда таҳлил қилинди. Таҳлил натижаларига кўра тозаланган оқова сув таркибидаги зарарли моддалар:

Натрий Na+ 116,7 мг/л (0,97 РЭМ); Натрий корбонат HCO3- 110,4 мг/л (0,92 РЭМ); Сульфат аммоний SO42- 3286 мг/л (0,94 РЭМ); Хлор 276,8 мг/л (0,93 РЭМ); Нитрат NO3- 41 мг/л (0,91 РЭМ); Нитрит NO2- 0,065 мг/л (0,81 РЭМ) га тенг бўлди.

Хулоса. “Sofitel” қўшма корхонаси МЧЖ ультрамарин пигмент ишлаб чиқариш қўшма корхонасида ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида ишлатилиб турли моддалар билан ифлосланган оқова сувлардан намуналар олинди ва таркиби ўрганилди. Оқова сувларни тозалашда темир, алюминий ва марганец ионлари бўлган сувли эритмали “Экозоль-1” реагенти “Кимё” кафедраси лабораториясида яратилди ва ишлаб чиқаришда ҳосил бўлган оқова сувларни тозалашда амалиётда фойдаланилди.

Ишлаб чиқаришдан ҳосил бўлган ҳовузга келиб тушган оқова сув таркибидаги моддалар Na+ 664,7 мг/л (5,54 РЭМ), HCO3- 390 мг/л (3,25 РЭМ), SO42- 5432 мг/л (1,55 РЭМ), Cl- 623,9 мг/л (2,08 РЭМ), NO3- 78 мг/л (1,73 РЭМ), NO2- 0,20 мг/л (2,5 РЭМ) ни ташкил этган.

Механик тозаланган оқова сувлар 60 мг/л “Экозоль-1” реагенти ёрдамида тозалангандан кейин оқова сув таркибидаги зарарли моддалар натрий Na+ 116,7 мг/л (0,97 РЭМ); натрий корбонат HCO3- 110,4 мг/л (0,92 РЭМ); сульфат аммоний SO42- 3286 мг/л (0,94 РЭМ); хлор 276,8 мг/л (0,93 РЭМ); нитрат NO3- 41 мг/л (0,91 РЭМ); нитрит NO2- 0,065 мг/л (0,81 РЭМ) ни ташкил этганлиги аниқланган.

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ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШ ОҚОВА СУВЛАРИНИ ТОЗАЛАШДА ЗАМОНАВИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация*: Оқова сувлар таркибидан муаллақ моддаларни ажратиб олиш учун гидромеханик жараёнлар, коллоид дисперс тизимлар учун физик-кимёвий, органик ва ноорганик эритмаларни ажратиш учун кимёвий жараёнлар қўлланилади. Бу жараёнларни танлаш заррача ўлчамига, физик-кимёвий хоссасига, уларнинг сувдаги улушига, оқова сув сарфига боғлиқ.*

Калит сўзлар*: Оқава сув, микрофильтр, муҳофаза, корхона, биологик ва термик тозалаш.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF USING MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN THE TREATMENT OF PRODUCTION WASTEWATER

Annotation: *For the separation of suspended solids from wastewater, hydromechanical processes are used, for colloidal dispersed systems-physico-chemical, for the separation of organic and inorganic solutions-chemical. The choice of these processes depends on the particle size, physico-chemical properties, their proportion in water, and wastewater consumption.*

Keywords: *wastewater, microfilter, protection, enterprise, biological and thermal treatment.*

Инсоният жамияти тараққиёт жараёнида табиий сувлар таркибини ўзгартиради ва тезлик билан ўзгартирмоқда. Шунинг учун, сувни муҳофаза қилишда ифлос сувларни тозалашдаги муҳандислик ишларини янада такомиллаштириш лозим. Бу соҳада барча муҳандислар мутахассисларга янги усулларни ишлаб чиқишди [1-2].

Сув қуёш радиацияси ва ифлос сувга тоза сув келиб қуйилиши натижасида қайтадан тозаланаши мумкин. Турли бактерия, замбуруғ ва сув ўтлари сувни қайта тозалашда актив агентлардан ҳисобланади. Лекин сув турли ифлос моддаларга хаддан ташқари тўйинган бўлса, у ҳолда уни тозалаш учун турли мустақил ёки комплекс усуллардан фойдаланилади. Сув таъминотининг ёпиқ тизимини ҳосил қилиш учун, саноат оқова сувлари

механик, кимевий, физик-кимёвий, биологик ва термик тозалаш усуллари орқали корхона турига қараб сувнинг зарур сифатига қадар тозаланади. Бундан ташқари, қайд қилинган усуллар рекуперацион ва деструктив усулларга бўлинади. Рекуперацион усуллар оқова сув таркибидаги барча қимматбаҳо моддаларни ажратиб олиб, сўнгра қайта ишлатишга қаратилган. Деструктив усулда сувни ифлослантирувчи моддалар оксидлаш ёки қайтариш ёрдамида парчалантирилади. Парчалаш маҳсулотлари сувдан газ ёки чўкма кўринишида ажратиб олинади [3-5].

Тозалаш усулларини танлаш қуйидаги омилларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда олиб борилади:

1) қайта ишлатишни ҳисобга олган ҳолда тозаланган сувга қўйиладиган санитар ва технологик талаблар;

2) оқова сув миқдори;

3) корхонада зарарсизлантириш жараёни учун зарур бўлган энергетик ва материал ресурслар миқдори (буғ, ёқилғи, сиқилган ҳаво, электроенергия, реагент, сорбентлар), шунингдек, тозалаш қурилма иншоотлари учун зарур майдон [3-5].

Саноат ва маиший оқова сувлар таркибида сувда эрийдиган ва эримайдиган моддаларнинг муаллақ моддалари бўлади. Муаллақ моддалар қаттиқ ёки суюқ бўлиб, дисперс системани ҳосил қилади. Заррача ўлчамларига кўра дисперс системалар 3 гурухга бўлинади:

1. Заррача ўлчамлари 0,1 мкм дан юқори бўлган дағал дисперс (суспензия ва эмулсиялар) тизимлар;

2. Заррача ўлчамлари 0,1 мкм ÷ 1 мкм гача бўлган коллоид тизимлар;

3. Алоҳида молекула ёки ион ўлчамларига мос келувчи заррачалари бўлган чин эритмалар [4].

Оқова сувлар таркибидан муаллақ моддаларни ажратиб олиш учун гидромеханик жараёнлар, коллоид дисперс тизимлар учун физик-кимёвий, органик ва ноорганик эритмаларни ажратиш учун кимёвий жараёнлар қўлланилади. Бу жараёнларни танлаш заррача ўлчамига, физик-кимёвий хоссасига, уларнинг сувдаги улушига, оқова сув сарфига боғлиқ [4]. Шунинг учун, оқова сувларни тозалашда қуйидаги усуллар қўлланилади:

1.Механик усуллар (сузиш, тиндириш, чўктириш, фильтрлаш, сентрифугалаш) ва ҳ.к.);

2.Физик-кимёвий усуллар (адсорбция, коагуляция, флокуляция, флотация, ион-алмашиниш, экстракция ва ҳ.к.)

3. Кимёвий (реагентли) усуллар (нейтраллаш, оксидланиш, қайтарилиш);

4. Биокимёвий усуллар (аэроб, анаэроб шароитларида);

5. Термик усуллар (юқори ҳарорат иштирокида).

Бу усуллар ҳам ўз навбатида турли хилдаги тозалаш жараёнларига бўлинади, биринчи навбатда механик усул қўлланилади. Оқова сувларни тозалашнинг механик усуллари. Оқова сувларни механик усуллар билан

тозалаш тозаланувчи сув таркибидаги эримаган минерал ва органик аралашмаларни ажратиб олишда қўлланилади.

Механик тозалашнинг тадбиқ этилиши, одатда, саноат оқова сувларини физик-кимёвий, кимёвий ва биологик, шунингдек, термик усулларидан бирини қўллаб юқори даражада тозалашга эришиш учун бўладиган тайёргарчиликдан иборатдир [3-4].

Бундай тозалаш оқова сувлар таркибидаги муаллақ моддаларни 90÷95% гача ажратиб олишда ва органик ифлосланишни (БПКтўлиқ) кўрсаткичи бўйича 20÷25% гача камайтиришни таъминлайди.

Ҳозирги замон сувни тозаловчи иншоотларида механик усул билан тозалашда турлича катталикка эга бўлган панжаралар ёрдамида сузиб олиш, қум тутгич, тиндириш ва фильтрлаш жараёнларидан ташкил топган. Бундай иншоотларнинг ҳажмий катталиклари ва уларнинг турлари асосан оқова сувларнинг миқдори, таркиби ва хоссаларига, шунингдек сувга кейинги ишлов бериш жараёнларига боғлиқ бўлади.

Оқова сувларни муаллақ моддалардан тозалаш усулини танлаш жараён кинетикасини хисобга олган холда амалга оширилади. Саноат оқова сувларидаги муаллақ моддаларнинг ўлчамлари (катта – кичиклиги) жуда кенг чегараларда (заррачаларнинг диаметри 5÷10–9 дан 5÷10–4 мм гача бўлиши эхтимоли) бўлиши мумкин. Ўлчами 10 мкм гача бўлган заррачалар учун охирги чўкиш тезлиги 10–2 см/с дан паст бўлади. Агар заррачалар етарли даражада йирик бўлса (диаметри 30÷50 мкм ва ундан катта), у ҳолда Стокс қонунига мувофиқ улар тиндириш (ихтиёрий чўкиш – гравитасион кучлари таъсирида) ёки сузиб олиш, масалан, микрофильтрлар орқали енгил ажралади. Шуни қайд этиш лозимки, сув таркибида аралашмаларнинг консентрасияси кўп бўлса тиндириш, аралашмаларнинг улуши кам бўлса тозалашнинг кейинги усули қўлланилади. Диаметри 0,1–1,0 мкм бўлган коллоид моддаларни филтрлаш билан ажратиш мумкин, лекин филтрловчи қаватнинг ҳажми чегараланганлиги учун муаллақ заррачаларнинг улуши 50 мг/л атрофида бўлса, у холда мақсадга мувофиқ чўктириш ёки муаллақ қаватда тиндириш орқали тозалашни назарда тутган ҳолда ортокинетик коагуллаш хисобланади.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ УГЛА РАСКРЫТИЯ ПОЧВЕННОГО СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЯ НА АГРОТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ И ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ГЛУБОКО РЫХЛИТЕЛЯ, ОСНАЩЕННОГО УДОБРЕНИЕМ

Аннотация. В данной статье на основе теоретических исследований, проведённых для широкополосного внесения удобрений, были проведены эксперименты с изменением угла раскрытия почвенного сопротивления на интервале 10° в диапазоне от 50° до 80°. Длина почвенного сопротивления была установлена на уровне 24 см, высота — 8 см, а скорость движения — 6 км/ч и 8 км/ч. В статье рассматривается изменение сопротивления на тягу при этих параметрах.

Ключевые слова: виноградные ряды, удобрение, глубокорыхлитель, почвенное сопротивление, конусообразный разбрасыватель, угол раскрытия, ширина, сопротивление на тягу.

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE OPENING ANGLE OF SOIL RESISTANCE ON THE AGROTECHNICAL AND ENERGY INDICATORS OF A DEEP CULTIVATOR EQUIPPED WITH FERTILIZER

Abstract. In this paper, experiments were conducted with changing the opening angle of the soil resistance in 10° intervals in the range from 50° to 80° based on theoretical studies conducted for broadband fertilization. The length of the soil resistance was set at 24 cm, the height was 8 cm, and the driving speed was 6 km/h and 8 km/h. The paper considers the change in traction resistance under these parameters.

Keywords: grape rows, fertilizer, subsoiler, soil resistance, cone spreader, opening angle, width, traction resistance.

Между рядами виноградников размещается глубокорыхлитель, создающий почвенное сопротивление, в которое заходит удобрительный вал. После прохождения удобрителя, он естественным образом заделывается в почву. Прежде чем удобрение попадет на поверхность почвы, оно должно быть полностью сформировано. Следовательно, если длина почвенного сопротивления недостаточна, технологический процесс нарушается, что приводит к ухудшению качества внесения удобрений в почву. Поэтому для определения длины почвенного сопротивления следует учитывать высоту прохождения конусообразного разбрасывателя удобрений по поверхности почвы. При движении агрегата со скоростью V_m, часть удобрения, вылетевшая из бокового разбрасывателя конусообразного разбрасывателя в точке , должна попасть в почву за определенное время. За это время оседание почвы должно происходить таким образом, чтобы оно не влияло на попадание удобрения в почву. В противном случае удобрение не попадет в установленное место, что приведет к нарушению агротехнических показателей и снижению эффективности удобрений.[1]

Длину почвенного сопротивления определяем следующим образом:

$$l_t > \left[b + V_м \frac{-V_2 \sin \beta_1 + \sqrt{(V_2 \sin \beta_1)^2 + 2gh_{уи}}}{g} \right] ctg\chi,$$

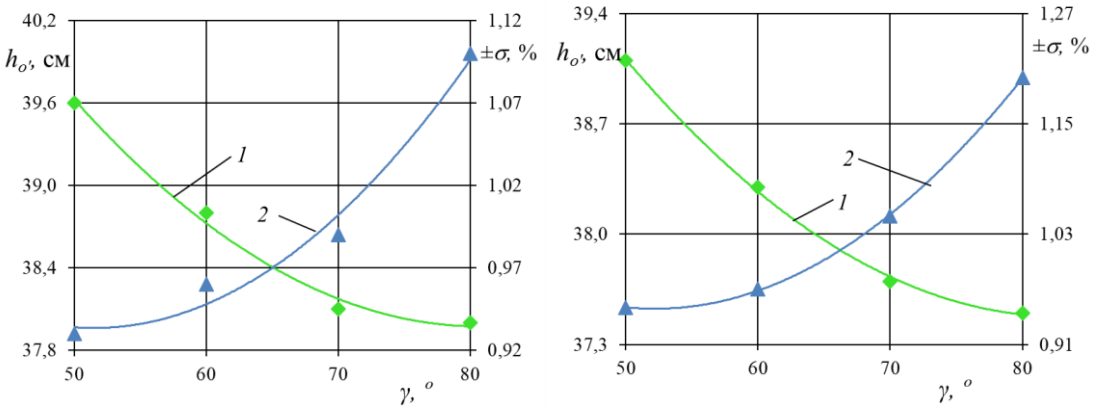
(1)

Из анализа данного выражения видно, что длина почвенного сопротивления зависит от параметров конусообразного разбрасывателя, его высоты прохождения и скорости агрегата. При подставлении числовых значений в данное выражение длина почвенного сопротивления не должна быть менее 22 см.

На основе проведённых теоретических исследований были проведены эксперименты с изменением угла раскрытия почвенного сопротивления в интервале 10° от 50° до 80°. Длина почвенного сопротивления была установлена на уровне 24 см, высота — 8 см, а скорость движения — 6 км/ч и 8 км/ч.[2]

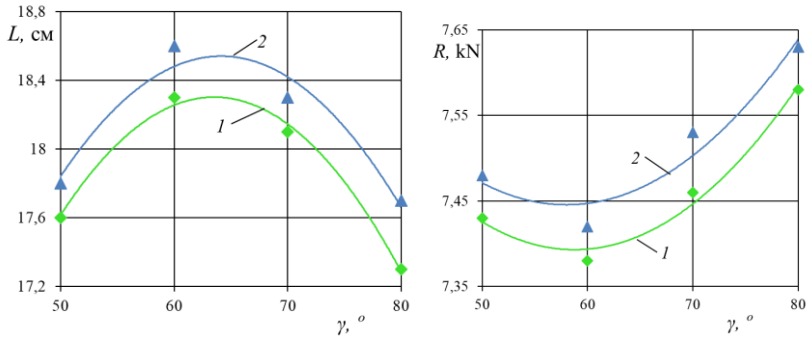
Результаты проведённых экспериментов приведены на рисунках 1 и 2. Из

приведённых данных видно, что с изменением угла раскрытия почвенного сопротивления от 50° до 80° глубина внесения удобрения уменьшалась при обеих скоростях движения. Так, при скорости 6 км/ч глубина внесения удобрения уменьшилась с 39,6 см до 38,0 см, а при скорости 8 км/ч этот показатель сократился с 39,1 см до 37,5 см. С увеличением угла раскрытия почвенного сопротивления возросла неровность глубины внесения удобрения. Если рассматривать эти показатели по каждому градусу угла раскрытия, то неровность глубины внесения удобрения и её изменения сначала были значительными, затем менее выраженными. То есть, при угле раскрытия почвенного сопротивления от 50° до 70° изменения были значительными: при скорости 6 км/ч соответствующие показатели изменились на 4,8% и 17,27%, при скорости 8 км/ч — на 5,23% и 17,5%. При угле раскрытия от 70° до 80° изменения были уже минимальными: эти показатели изменялись соответственно на 0,51% и 1,09%, а при скорости 8 км/ч — на 0,52% и 1,01%. Такие изменения можно объяснить изменением глубины прохождения рабочего органа.[3]



6 км/ч 8 км/ч

1-рисунок. Влияние длины почвенного сопротивления на глубину внесения удобрений (1) и её среднеквадратическое отклонение.



a) b)

2-рисунок. Зависимость ширины внесения удобрений от глубины (a) и сопротивления на тягу (b) от длины почвенного сопротивления.

Ширина внесения удобрений изменялась в соответствии с законом параболы

при увеличении угла раскрытия почвенного сопротивления. То есть, в диапазоне угла раскрытия от 50° до 60° она увеличивалась: при скорости движения 6 км/ч с 17,6 см до 18,3 см, при скорости 8 км/ч с 17,8 см до 18,6 см. В диапазоне углов от 60° до 80° ширина внесения уменьшалась: при скорости 6 км/ч с 18,3 см до 17,3 см, при скорости 8 км/ч с 18,6 см до 17,7 см. Это можно объяснить следующим образом: при угле раскрытия почвенного сопротивления 50° удобрение, вылетая из конусообразного разбрасывателя, обворачивается вокруг почвенного сопротивления и возвращается обратно. При угле раскрытия 60° удобрение выходит из конусообразного разбрасывателя и свободно распространяется на почве в виде широкого полосового слоя. При угле раскрытия, превышающем 60°, его длина остаётся неизменной, что приводит к уменьшению расстояния, на которое почва удерживает удобрение, ускорению оседания почвы и сокращению ширины внесения.[4]

Сопротивление на тягу рабочего органа изменялось в соответствии с законом выпуклой параболы с увеличением угла раскрытия почвенного сопротивления. То есть, в диапазоне углов от 50° до 60° оно уменьшалось, а в диапазоне от 60° до 80° — увеличивалось. При изменении угла раскрытия почвенного сопротивления с 50° до 60° при скорости 6 км/ч сопротивление на тягу уменьшилось с 7,43 кН до 7,38 кН, а при скорости 8 км/ч — с 7,48 кН до 7,42 кН. При угле раскрытия от 60° до 80° сопротивление на тягу увеличивалось в зависимости от скорости: при 6 км/ч — с 7,38 кН до 7,58 кН, при 8 км/ч — с 7,42 кН до 7,63 кН.

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ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ ОЦЕНКА И ЕЁ ВЛИЯНИЕ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

Аннотация: *В данной статье речь идет о педагогической оценке и ее влиянии при изучении иностранных языков.*
Ключевые слова: *изучение иностранных языков, оценка, образовательный процесс, учитель, благоприятный климат, психологический барьер.*

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PEDAGOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND ITS INFLUENCE IN THE STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Annotation: *This article deals with pedagogic assessment and its impact in the study of foreign languages*
Keywords: *learning foreign languages, assessment, educational process, teacher, favorable climate, psychological barrier.*

Исходя из многолетней педагогической практики, мы знаем, что влияние оценки на качество образования велико. Ещё в школе, работая с учениками, мы всячески поощряли их, где словесно, иногда какими нибудь флажками, цветными кружками, где каждый цвет соответствовал уровню оценки. В школьниках мы видели эмоции, радость в глазах, и наоборот грусть, когда они получали плохие оценки.

Точно так же происходит в вузе. Эта проблема сейчас актуальна, так как преподавание в вузах перешло в демократизацию учебного процесса и педагогу необходимо быть компетентным в вопросах педагогических технологий, в воспитании и развитии всесторонне развитой личности. Для улучшения качества преподавания и образования в вузах, каждому педагогу необходимо создать такую обстановку на занятиях, чтобы студенту хотелось посещать занятия, узнать что то новое, создать благоприятный климат, из самое главное снять психологический барьер. Как мы знаем, что снятие психологического барьера благотворно влияет на усвоение знаний студентами, так как у студентов исчезает страх, что они могут получить плохую оценку. Они будут говорить на иностранном языке, зная, что нужно говорить, пусть даже с ошибками, но говорить. Преподаватель исправит в

конце ответа, допущенные ошибки; и попросит повторить несколько раз правильный ответ. И правильный ответ надолго остается в памяти студентов. В последнее время практикуется выставление нескольких оценок за занятие, которые в конце суммируются и ставится итоговая оценка. Студенты стараются получить хорошие оценки за каждый этап занятия, чтобы в сумме получилась хорошая оценка.

Выставляя оценки, преподаватель должен комментировать ответы каждого студента, что кто то сегодня подготовился и ответил хорошо, кто то слабее. А кто то вообще не подготовился, но в следующий раз его ответ будет лучше, студенты отвечают, что они обязательно подготовятся и ответят, тем более что преподаватель обещал не ставить на этот раз плохую оценку. Поощряя хорошие оценки студентов, преподаватель тем самым стимулирует студентов к более лучшим и подготовленным ответам. Большую роль при работе со студентами для повышения качества образование играет стиль общения преподавателя со студентами. В педагогике существуют следующие стили педагогического общения: авторитарный, либеральный и демократический. Ещё в прошлом веке обучение придерживалось авторитарного стиля общения, где на занятии главную роль, в центре внимания стоял педагог. Но в последнее время ситуации меняется, именно на главную роль выходит студент, естественно под неукоснительным руководством педагога.

Поэтому в условиях демократизации учебного процесса самым благоприятным и эффективным будет демократический стиль. Акцент здесь делается на мотивацию студента, эффективную и плодотворную работу всей группы. В отличие от авторитарного стиля, психологическое состояние студента во время обучения, здесь не страдает. Демократический стиль зачастую применяется на занятиях, грамотно применяя его, педагог добивается наиболее желаемых результатов. Обычно, когда студенты приходят в вуз у них в первые дни появляется повышенная творческая активность. Она появляется в виду того, что студенты попали в новую обстановку, новое окружение. Каждый студент хочет показать себя, на что он способен, это относится как их возрастной категории.

Поэтому в этот период преподавателю необходимо заинтересовать их, поднять стимул, развить мотив к изучению иностранного языка, посредством различных видов работ, в том числе за счет внеаудиторной работы. Студенты с удовольствием участвуют в различных мероприятиях, преподавателю необходимо заинтересовать их, применяя различные педагогические и инновационные технологии, интерактивные методы. Необходимо со студентами совершать совместные прогулки в музеи, знакомить их с красотами родного края, развивать их познавательный интерес, рассказывая о страноведении изучаемого языка, показывая им достопримечательности Германии. Тем самым у студентов ещё больше возникает интерес к изучению

языка, на котором говорили великие люди за рубежом. Мы часто проводим вечера зарубежной поэзии, студенты читают их стихи на языке оригинала. После прочтения, присутствующие студенты говорят, что содержание стихотворения они понимали ещё до перевода. Во время обсуждения прошедшего вечера студенты в восторге, что прочитали стихи, рассказывали биографии немецких поэтов и писателей, обсуждали выступления своих товарищей. Все остались довольными, что они привели данное мероприятие, у них появляется желание ещё лучше изучать язык и участвовать в различных познавательных мероприятиях. Самое главное—это то, что студент говорит на иностранном языке, что способствует развитию их разговорной речи, которая является основной целью при изучении иностранных языков. Каждый преподаватель должен разнообразить учебный процесс, использовать различные методы и творческие подходы в обучении, это помогает созданию благоприятной обстановки в группе. Правильное комментирование оценок на занятиях, повышает у студентов стимул ещё лучше готовиться и отвечать на занятиях, чтобы получить хорошую оценку, при этом педагогу не надо преувеличивать влияние оценки на студента, объяснить им, что получение знаний—это самое главное. Большую роль при
этом играет тон педагога, то есть как он скажет студенту любое обращение к нему.

Если сказано резко, это может обидеть студента, он замкнется, потом будет трудно найти с ним контакт. А это упущенное время, а значит студент хуже усвоит пройденный материал, начнет отставть. Педагогу необходимо всегда держать себя в руках, быть доброжелательным, внимательным, всегда готовым придти на помощь. Студенты это чувствуют, и тянутся к таким преподавателям не только с учебными проблемами, ни и с другими житейскими вопросами. Такое взаимоотношение сближает педагога и студентов, и в конечном счете помогает в изучении иностранных языков.

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ПРЕПОДАВАНИЕ НЕМЕЦКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ ВУЗАХ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. *В этой статье была проанализирована терминология строительства в технических университетах, а также обсуждены некоторые эффективные и действенные методы их преподавания. Самое важное различие заключается в самих учащихся и их целях изучения английского языка. Английский для конкретных целей 298 студенты, как правило, взрослые, которые уже немного знакомы с английским языком и изучают язык для того, чтобы передавать набор профессиональных навыков и выполнять определенные функции, связанные с работой.*

Ключевые слова: *аутентичный, активность, методика, художественные тексты, интерактивность, мастерство.*

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TEACHING GERMAN IN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *This article has analyzed the construction terminology in technical universities and discussed some effective and efficient methods of teaching them. The most important difference lies in the learners themselves and their purposes for learning English. English for Specific Purposes 298 learners are usually adults who already have some familiarity with English and learn the language in order to convey a set of professional skills and perform specific job-related functions.*

Key words: *authentic, activity, technique, literary texts, interactivity, skill*

Бурное развитие науки и техники, производства в мире, процессы гармонизации в странах мира, интенсивное взаимодействие языков мира создают основу для увеличения словарного запаса языков. Учителя иностранного языка для некоторых специальных целей обычно имеют много общего с преподавателями общего иностранного языка. Для обоих необходимо учитывать теории лингвистического развития и преподавания, иметь представление о современных идеях относительно их собственного положения и роли, а также положения и роли изучающих иностранный язык в образовании и сталкиваться с новыми технологиями, предлагаемыми в качестве помощи для улучшения методологии. Самое важное различие

заключается в самих учащихся и их целях изучения английского языка.

Английский для конкретных целей студенты, как правило, взрослые, которые уже немного знакомы с английским языком и изучают язык для того, чтобы передавать набор профессиональных навыков и выполнять определенные функции, связанные с работой. Таким образом, программа построена на оценке целей и потребностей, а также функций, для которых требуется английский язык. Специализированный английский больше концентрируется на языке в контексте, чем на обучении грамматике и языковым структурам. Она охватывает различные предметы, от бухгалтерского учета или информатики до туризма и управления бизнесом. С этой точки зрения, фокус английского языка заключается в том, что английский язык не преподается как предмет, отделенный от реального мира учащихся (или желаний); вместо этого он интегрирован в предметную область, важную для учащихся. На самом деле, английский язык в разных областях сочетает в себе предмет и преподавание английского языка. Такое сочетание очень мотивирует, потому что студенты могут применить то, что они изучают на уроках английского языка, к своей основной области обучения, будь то бухгалтерский учет, управление бизнесом, экономика, медицина, информатика, архитектура или строительство. Одним из важнейших требований к современному специалисту является его способность участвовать в устном и письменном общении в профессиональной сфере, характер и содержание которого предопределяются особенностями предметной области вида деятельности в строительном дискурсе, в восприятии и производстве которого специалист будет участвовать.

Основной целью подготовки специалистов со знанием иностранного языка является подготовка их к профессиональному межкультурному общению, которое необходимо им для осуществления профессиональной деятельности на иностранных языках и в иностранных культурах. В профессиональной сфере архитекторы-строители интенсивно взаимодействуют с иностранными заказчиками и поэтому испытывают реальную потребность в овладении иностранным языком - необходимым и успешным инструментом для решения профессиональных задач.

Одним из них является, в частности, презентация проектно-технической деятельности архитектора-строителя на международных выставках и научных публикациях в зарубежных источниках. Однако для того, чтобы создать формирование иностранного дизайн-проекта, будущие архитекторы не обладают достаточной технической компетенцией, что снижает качество лингвистической подготовки специалистов и негативно сказывается на профессиональных ситуациях. Теоретические вопросы, связанные с проблемой преподавания строительной терминологии в языковой компетенции студентов, недостаточно разработаны, и необходимость формирования иноязычной компетенции в области технической, архитектурной, конструктивной терминологии всегда востребована. Поэтому

наше исследование является актуальным и включает в себя следующие задачи для решения: повышение требований к профессиональной подготовке будущих архитекторов, строителей, расширение информационного поля их профессиональной деятельности, которые относятся к языковым навыкам в их общении. Методы и методология. Методы исследования, которые я использовал в своем исследовании, следующие:

• Когнитивно-обобщающий, который используется для изучения и анализа теоретической и практической работы в области методики преподавания иностранных языков. С помощью этого метода наше исследование было сосредоточено на анализе программ, учебников, пособий на иностранном языке для студентов технических вузов.

• Диагностический метод был использован для опросов со студентами.

• Праксиметрический метод включает в себя анализ процессов, связанных с производительностью деятельности учащихся, оценку их работы. Теоретической и методологической основой данного исследования послужили фундаментальные труды зарубежных ученых в области лингводидактики, коммуникативной лингвистики, педагогики. Как показывает практика, у студентов архитектурно-строительных специальностей традиционно наблюдается низкий уровень владения иностранным языком по нескольким причинам: отношение к иностранному языку как к второстепенному предмету; низкий уровень преподавателей языка в этой области; недостаточный учет межкультурных профессиональных потребностей студентов; архитектурно-строительные специальности связаны, в частности, с формированием навыков презентации и защиты проекта на иностранном языке, что является, на наш взгляд, одним из основных элементов профессиональной компетентности специалистов данного профиля. Одной из наиболее типичных ситуаций речевой и мыслительной деятельности архитектора-строителя является презентация, обсуждение или защита архитектурных проектов на иностранном языке в учебном процессе и на международных выставках после окончания учебы[1, с. 26]. Презентация архитектурного проекта определяется как информирование аудитории о строительстве или реконструкции объекта, поиск заинтересованных сторон в поддержке разработки и реализации проекта. Презентация архитектурного проекта на иностранном языке подразумевает, что студенты обладают соответствующими знаниями и навыками, составляющими проектную и техническую компетенцию на иностранном языке, что позволит им обмениваться специальной информацией с иностранными коллегами, активно развивать международный строительный рынок, продвигать отечественные проекты и конкурировать с иностранными архитектурностроительными компаниями.

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ВОСПИТАНИЕ СТУДЕНТОВ НА ПРИМЕРЕ ЖИЗНИ И ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ВЕЛИКОГО ПОЛКОВОДЦА АМИРА ТЕМУРА

Аннотация. *В этой статье объясняется образовательное и нравственное воспитание студентов, опираясь на жизнь и достижения великого полководца Амира Темура. В статье подчеркивается, что Амир Темур, известный не только своей военной доблестью и государственным искусством, но и своими богатыми духовными и личностными качествами, служит образцовой фигурой для студентов. Его характер, сформированный с детства под руководством его образованных родителей, отражал такие ключевые черты, как мудрость, решимость и моральная чистота. Образование Темура в медресе и его последующий подъем в общественно-политической сфере своей страны являются примером его преданности своей нации, справедливости и правде.*

Произведения литературы, такие как роман Бурибая Ахмедова «Амир Темур» и драматическая поэма Абдуллы Арипова «Сохибкирон», ссылаются на эту новую перспективу, изображая Темура не только как военного гения, но и как мудрого правителя, отца и наставника.

Ключевые слова: *личность, военачальник, государственный деятель, медресе, общественно-политический, мудрость, ислам.*

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EDUCATING STUDENTS BASED ON THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GREAT COMMANDER AMIR TEMUR

Abstract*: This article explains the educational and moral upbringing of students, drawing on the life and achievements of the great commander Amir Temur. The article emphasizes that Amir Temur, known not only for his military prowess and statecraft but also for his rich spiritual and personal qualities, serves as a model figure for students. Temur's education in the madrasa and his subsequent rise in the socio-political sphere of his country exemplify his commitment to his nation, justice, and truth. The article also highlights how his image evolved after the country's independence, correcting distortions and reinstating him as a national hero. Works of literature, such as Buribay Akhmedov's novel* Amir Temur *and Abdullah Aripov's dramatic poem* Sokhibkiron, *reference this new perspective, portraying Temur not only as a military genius but also as a wise ruler, father, and mentor. The author concludes that the era and personal life of Amir Temur deserve*

deeper study and recognition, particularly for their educational value in shaping future generations.

***Keywords**: personality, military commander, statesman, madrasa, socio-political, wisdom, Islam.*

Амир Темур знаменит не только как выдающийся полководец и государственный деятель, но и как великий человек и личность с незаурядными достоинствами и богатым духовным миром. Основу величия в первую очередь, составляют его духовные качества.

Эти качества проявились в нем еще в раннем детстве и в годы отрочества. Мать Темура выросшая во влиятельной и образованной семье, очень много внимания уделяла воспитанию сына. Отец - Мухаммад Тарагай также думал о будущем своего сына, помогая ему в овладении уроками жизненной школы. Видя, что сын одарен аллахом разумом и исключительными способностями, отец старался развить их. Из этих соображений в семь лег Темура отдали в медресе. В медресе Темур выделялся среди учеников своей одаренностью, старательностью, исполнительностью, успеваемостью и дисциплиной. Амир Темур, отличаясь от своих сверстников исключительной памятью и сообразительностью, ещё в начале учебы в медресе выучил наизусть Коран. После окончания медресе Темур включился в социально-политическую жизнь страны.

Духовная зрелость Темура проявилась в его преданности Родине, смелости и бесстрашии. Темур избрал опасный и сложный путь борьбы за освобождение Родины, завоевание независимости. На этом пути он попадал в сложные военные и политические ситуации, испытывал глубокие душевные переживания, но не отступал. Темуру помогали его мудрость, знания, разум и убеждения ислама.

Амир Темур не унаследовал ханства, он завоевал его силой своего ума, мудростью, неиссякаемой энергией.

Духовная чистота Темура проявилась в его скромности, уважении к любому человеку, в опоре на справедливость и истину.

В годы советской идеологии была фальсифицирована правда об этой выдающейся личности, занявшей значительное место в истории социально-культурной жизни народов Туркестана. Темур был представлен как угнетатель, грабитель и тиран, что нашло отражение и в литературе о нем. В то же время в западноевропейской литературе Амир Темур выступал как положительная личность

С приобретением нашей страной независимости была восстановлена историческая правда о нем, изменилось в корне и отношение к нему как к исторической личности. В новых произведениях отразились новые исследования об Амире Темуре и времени темуридов. Итогами этих исследований были такие произведения, как роман Бурибая Ахмедова “Амир Темур", драма в стихах “Сохибкирон" Абдуллы Арипова, драма “Фотихи

Музаффар ёхуд бир париваш асири” Адыла Якубова и многие другие, где отразился новый подход к личности Амира Темура, была подробно освещена жизнь и деятельность этого правителя.

Как правило, в произведениях, где главный герой является исторической личностью, освещается, в основном, его государственная деятельность, а его личная жизнь, человеческие качества отходят на второй план. Этого нельзя сказать о вышеназванных произведениях. Их авторы, напротив, описывают не только сложность эпохи Амира Темура, но и его личную жизнь, его человеческие качества

Хотя, роман Бурибая Ахмедова представляется летописью, излагающей историческую истину в литературном стиле, в нем имеет место, и художественное отражение образа Темура и как созидателя. В романе Темур изображается как мудрый, рассудительный, осмотрительный, храбрый, прозорливый правитель.

В стихотворной драме Абдуллы Арипова “Сохибкирон" еще полнее раскрываются человеческие качества Темура. Создавая образ правителя, автор уделяет особое внимание идеалам, помыслам и чувствам Темура. В интерпретации поэта Темур и просто человек, и сын своего народа. В драме Темур изображен не только как справедливый хан, но и образцовый отец, заботливый дед. любящий наставник

Абдулла Арипов особо подчеркивает гениальность Темура как воина, его воинское мастерство. По утверждению Темура, военное мастерство - эго не пролитие крови на поле боя, а умение использовать военный опыт.

Мастерство Амира Темура в военном деле описано во многих специальных исследованиях. Темур создал великую власть, могущественную империю и благодаря военной обученности, закаленности и дисциплинированности своей армии достиг великих свершений. Его высказывания о военном деле весьма поучительны.

Сказанное позволяет сделать вывод, что Темур, был не только непобедимым полководцем, но, обладая лучшими человеческими качествами, был исключительной личностью, в добрых советах, делах и проводимой политике которого проявилось величайшее благородство.

Учеба и воспитание всегда были в центре внимания полководца, во всех его делах и творениях, а потому времена темуридов и личность самого Амира Темура заслуживают самого глубокого изучения.

Сахибкиран

На коне — Отлитом в бронзе
Он сегодня предстает.
Повелитель гордый, грозный
Продолжает свой поход
В битвах многих победитель
И объединитель стран,
Справедливости воитель —
Темурбек, Сахибкиран!..
Сын Турана несравненный
Продолжает свой поход.
Под счастливой Звездной сенью
Он зовёт не к разрушенью,
К созиданию зовет!

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СРЕДСТВА ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ИХ РОЛЬ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация: *Средства обучения являются неотъемлемой частью образовательного процесса. Наряду с целями, содержанием, формами и методами обучения они являются одним из основных элементов дидактической системы. В статье рассматривается, что понимается под средствами обучения, их основные функции и проблемы, связанные с ними. В педагогике нет единого определения понятия «средство обучения», так как некоторые ученые определяют его узко как инструменты достижения образовательных целей, а другие включают в него интеллектуальные инструменты, используемые для познавательной деятельности. Средства обучения делятся на две основные группы: источники информации и инструменты усвоения учебного материала. Для эффективного обучения необходимо совместно использовать как материальные, так и идеальные средства обучения. В статье подчеркивается важность использования новых активных методов обучения, таких как мультимедиа, для повышения качества образования и эффективности процесса обучения в современных школах.*

Ключевые слова: *средства обучения, дидактическая система, образовательный процесс, мультимедиа, современные технологии.*

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TEACHING AIDS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Abstract*: Teaching aids are an essential component of the educational process. Along with objectives, content, forms, and methods of teaching, they are one of the primary elements of the didactic system. This article explores what is meant by teaching aids, their main functions, and the problems associated with them. There is no single definition of "teaching aid" in pedagogy, as some scholars define it narrowly as tools for achieving educational goals, while others include intellectual tools used for cognitive activities. Teaching aids are divided into two major groups: sources of information and tools for mastering educational material. Both material and ideal teaching aids should be used together for effective learning. The article highlights the importance of using new active teaching methods, such as*

multimedia, to improve the quality of education and enhance the effectiveness of the learning process in modern schools.

***Keywords**: teaching aids, didactic system, educational process, multimedia, modern technologies.*

Средства обучения – обязательный элемент оснащения образовательного процесса. Наряду с целями, содержанием, формами и методами обучения средства обучения являются одним из главных компонентов дидактической системы.

Приступая к рассмотрению средств обучения в педагогическом процессе, необходимо дать ответ на следующие вопросы: что понимается в науке под средством обучения, каковы главные функции средств обучения и на каком основании они выделяются; что понимается под системой средств обучения, какие элементы входят в нее, какие нерешенные проблемы связаны с системой средств обучения?

В педагогике сегодня нет однозначного определения понятия «средство обучения». Одни авторы применяют его в узком смысле, имея в виду средства-инструменты, которые служат достижению общеобразовательных и воспитательных целей обучения. Другие к средствам обучения помимо материальных средств-инструментов относят интеллектуальные средства осуществления мыслительной деятельности, которые дают возможность человеку проводить опосредованное и обобщенное познание объективной действительности. Третьи подразделяют средства обучения на средства учения, которыми пользуется ученик для усвоения материала и собственно средства обучения, т. е. средства, которые использует педагог для создания условий учения для ученика. Четвертые, рассматривая средства обучения в широком смысле, обозначают этим термином и все содержание, и весь проект обучения, и собственно средства-инструменты обучения.

Исходя из существующих точек зрения, можно утверждать, что под средствами обучения следует понимать разнообразнейшие материалы и орудия учебного процесса, благодаря использованию которых более успешно и рационально достигаются поставленные цели обучения.

Главное дидактическое назначение средств обучения- ускорить процесс усвоения учебного материала, т. е. приблизить учебный процесс к наиболее эффективным характеристикам.

Можно выделить две большие группы средств обучения: средство-источник информации и средство - инструмент освоения учебного материала. Тогда можно сказать, что средствами обучения называются все объекты и процессы (материальные и материализованные), которые служат источником учебной информации *и* инструментами (собственно средствами) для усвоения содержания учебного материала, развития и воспитания учащихся.

Все средства обучения подразделяются на материальные и идеальные. К материальным средствам относятся учебники, учебные пособия,

дидактические материалы, книги-первоисточники, тестовый материал, модели, средства наглядности, технические средства обучения, лабораторное оборудование.

В качестве идеальных средств обучения выступают общепринятые системы знаков, такие, как язык (устная речь), письмо (письменная речь), система условных обозначений различных дисциплин (нотная грамота и др.), достижения культуры или произведения искусства (живопись, музыка, литература), средства наглядности (схемы, рисунки, чертежи, диаграммы, фото и т.п.), учебные компьютерные программы, организующее-координирующая деятельность учителя, уровень его квалификации и внутренней культуры, методы и формы организации учебной деятельности, вся система обучения, существующая в данном образовательном учреждении, система общешкольных требований.

Необходимо заметить, что обучение становится эффективным в том случае, когда материальные и идеальные средства обучения используются вместе, дополняя и поддерживая друг друга. Очевидно, что учитель не может обучать ребенка только словом, не используя наглядный материал и компьютеры, лабораторное и промышленное оборудование в до профессиональной и профессиональной подготовке. В то же время большое количество средств наглядности, лабораторного оборудования и компьютеров без учителя, его обобщений, контроля и личностного влияния тоже не дадут высокой эффективности в освоении учебного материала. Более того, между идеальными и материальными средствами обучения не существует четкой границы. Мысль или образ могут быть переведены в материальную форму.

Для эффективной работы в современных образовательных учреждениях целесообразно устанавливать не отдельные компьютеры или технические средства, а целые комплексы (кабинеты), в состав которых входит комплект технических средств и оборудования, соответствующее программное обеспечение, предназначенные для использования учителем и которое образуют автоматизированное рабочее место учителя. Это позволит осуществлять более эффективный процесс обучения и контроля со стороны учителя. Такие комплексы должны быть со специализированной мебелью, и соответствовать действующим стандартам, нормам и правилам.

Повышение качества образования предполагает и использованием новых активных методов обучения, таких, например, как мультимедиа. Широкое применение в школах новых технологий и использования современных технических средств обучения способно резко повысить эффективность обучения для всех форм организации учебного процесса.

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ЭЛЕКТРОН АТЛАС ЯРАТИШ АМАЛИЁТИ

Аннотация. *Электрон атласлар фойдаланувчи вақтини қисқартириш билан бирга, тасвир, товуш, анимациялар ва мултимедия воситаларини қўллаш имконини беради. Бундан ташқари бундай атласлар юқори сифатли карталарни ўз ичига олаиб, фойдаланувчилар учун қулай интерфейсга эга эканлиги билан аҳамиятлидир. Мақолада электрон атлас яратишнинг оддий тартиби ёритилади.*

Калит сўзлар: *Электрон атлас, тасвир картаси, image map generator, html ҳужжат, USEMAP.*

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PRACTICE OF CREATING AN ELECTRONIC ATLAS

Annotation. *Electronic atlases allow the use of images, sound, animation and multimedia tools, while reducing the user's time. In addition, such atlases are important because they contain high-quality maps and have a user-friendly interface. The article describes a simple procedure for creating an electronic atlas.*

Key words: *Electronic atlas, image map, image map generator, HTML document, USEMAP.*

Электрон атлас – бу электрон карталар кўринишидаги визуализация тизими бўлиб, функционал жиҳатдан электрон картага ўхшайдиган электрон картографик асардир. Улар карта тасвирларини таъминловчи браузерлар томонидан қўллаб-қувватланади [1]. Электрон атласлар картографик тасвир ва легендалардан ташқари одатда кенг матнли изоҳларни, жадвал маълумотларини ва мултимедияли электрон атласлар – анимация, видео ва овозли хабарларни ўз ичига олади [2].

Электрон атлас яратиш тартибини кўриб чиқамиз. Электрон атлас яратиш учун қуйидаги 3 хил усулдан бирини қўллашимиз мумкин:

А) Шахсий компютердаги маълумотлар базаси асосида;

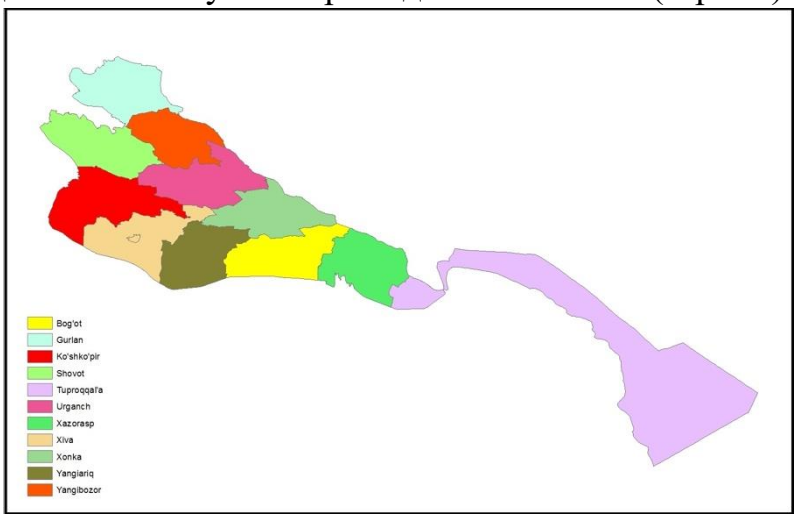
Б) Интернет тармоқларидаги маълумотлар базаларидан фойдаланган холда;

В) Аралаш, шахсий компютер ва интернет маълумотларидан биргаликда фойдаланган холда.

Ҳозирги мисолимизда биз шахсий компютер базасида, ундаги маълумотлар асосида электрон атлас яратишни мисол ёрдамида тўлиқ кўриб чиқамиз.

1. Шахсий компютер иш столида “Машқ” (ном ихтиёрий) деб номланган янги папка очамиз.

2. Папкага ихтиёрий .jpg форматдаги карта тасвирини қўшамиз ва унга ном берамиз. Биз мисолда Хоразм вилоятининг .jpg форматдаги карта схемасидан фойдаланамиз ва уни “карта” деб номлаймиз (1-расм).



1-расм. Хоразм вилояти карта схемаси

3. “Тасвир картаси” мавзусида ўрганилгани каби, Хоразм вилоятининг .jpg форматдаги карта схемасини тасвир картасига айлантирамиз. Бунинг учун карта схемани https://www.image-map.net/ интернет манзилидаги “Free online image map generator” дастурига юклаймиз ва вилоят туманларининг координаталарини аниқлаймиз ва улардан нусха олиб, компютерда сақлаймиз.

4. Ҳар бир туманнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари ёки энг машҳур объектларининг .jpg форматдаги расмини оламиз, уларга ном бериб (масалан: shovot) ва иш столидаги “Машқ” папкасида сқлаймиз. Бу тасвирлар Хоразм вилояти тасвир картасига мақсадли ҳавола сифатида қўшиш учун қўлланилади. Яъни фойдаланувчилар бирор туманнинг координаталар тўплами билан белгиланган ҳудудини босганларида ҳаволада белгиланган манзил – шу туманнинг энг машҳур объектларининг .jpg форматдаги расмига йўналтирилади.

5. Барча туманлар машҳур объектлари .jpg форматдаги расмининг ҳар бирига алоҳида html ҳужжат тайёрлаймиз ва расм номи билан бир хил номда, (масалан: shovot) “Машқ” папкасида, htm форматда сақлаймиз:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD></HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>Шовот тумани</H2>
<img src="shovot.jpg" width="90%" height="90%">
```

```
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

6. Юқорида image map generator ёрдамида яратилган ва “карта” деб номланган тасвир картаси асосида html ҳужжат тайёрлаймиз ва бу ҳужжат ҳам тасвир билан бир хилда “карта” деб номланади:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD></HEAD>
<BODY>
<h2 style="text-align: center"> Карта MapInfo </H2>
<CENTER>
<A>
<IMG SRC="карта.jpg" USEMAP="#ImageMap" width="100%" height="100%">
</A>
</CENTER>
<MAP NAME = "ImageMap">
<AREA SHAPE="polygon" COORDS= “...” HREF = "shovot.htm" ALT = "Шоват тумани" target="3">
</MAP>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Бу ерда:

А) <IMG SRC="карта.jpg" USEMAP="#ImageMap" width="100%" height="100%"> кодида:

– SRC="карта.jpg" – тасвир картаси номи;

width="100%" height="100%" тасвир картасининг браузер томонидан тасвирланиши учун ўрнатилган ўлчамлар бўлиб, агар ўлчамлар нотўғри киритилса ва тасвир картаси ўз шаклидан фарқ қилса босиладиган майдонлар ўрни ўзгариб кетиши мумкин;

Б) <AREA SHAPE="polygon" COORDS= “...” HREF = "shovot.htm" ALT = "Шоват тумани" target="3"> кодида:

– SHAPE="polygon" тасвир картасидаги босиладиган майдон шаклининг тури;

– COORDS= “...” тасвир картасидаги босиладиган майдон координаталари;

– HREF = "shovot.htm" – тасвир картасига мақсадли ҳавола манзили (номи);

– ALT = "Шовот тумани" – қандайдир хатоликлар сабабли мақсадли ҳавола акс этмаганда намойиш қилинадиган муқобил матн;

– target="3" – мақсадли ҳавола қилинган ҳужжатнинг қайси фреймда очилишини кўрсатади.

Шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш керакки <AREA SHAPE="polygon" COORDS= “...” HREF = "shovot.htm" ALT = "Шовот тумани" target="3"> коди:

– ҳар бир туман учун алоҳида киритилади;

– COORDS атрибутига тасвир картасидаги шу туман координаталари;

– HREF атрибутига “Машқ” папкасидаги шу туманнинг машҳур объекти расмига тузилган ва у билан бир хил номда, htm форматда сақланган ҳужжат номи;

– ALT атрибутига эса HREF атрибутига ҳавола қилинган туман номини акс эттирувчи муқобил матн;

– target қиймати барча туманлар учун ўзгармасдан сақланади. Мисолда бу веб саҳифани 3-фреймида акс эттирилиши кўрсатилган.

7. Атлас мундарижасини тузамиз. Мундарижага 2 та карта қўшамиз:

А) “Машқ” папкасида сақланган, “карта” деб номланган тасвир картаси, ва шу асосида html ҳужжат тайёрланган Хоразм вилояти маъмурий картаси;

Б) Хоразм вилояти Google картаси. Бунинг учун Google Map дастурига шу номдаги карта юклаймиз ва мундарижа номли қуйидагича html ҳужжат яратамиз:

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<H3>  Мундарижа </H3>
<UL>
<LI> <a href="карта.html" target="2"> Хоразм вилояти маъмурий картаси</a>
<LI> <a href="https://www.google.com/maps/d/embed?mid=1UT4EaWui0qaA93fQnTzsfeisQEMr5VE&usp=sharing" height="480" width="600" target="2"> Хоразм вилояти Google картаси </a>
</UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

“Google my maps” дастурига кириб Хоразм вилояти картасидан фойдаланамиз

8. Электрон атласнинг яна бир муҳим элементи фрейм яратамиз ва шу орқали карталарни веб саҳифанинг қайси қисмида тасвирлашни белгилаймиз. Бунинг учун қуйидагича html ҳужжат яратилади ва “фрейм” номи билан “Машқ” папкасида сақланади:

```
<frameset cols="20%,*,30%">
  <frame src="Мундарижа.html" name="1">
  <frame src="карта.html" name="2">
   <frame src="shovot.HTM" name ="3">
  </frameset>
```

Бу ҳужжат орқали яратилган фрейм қуйидаги хусусиятларга эга:

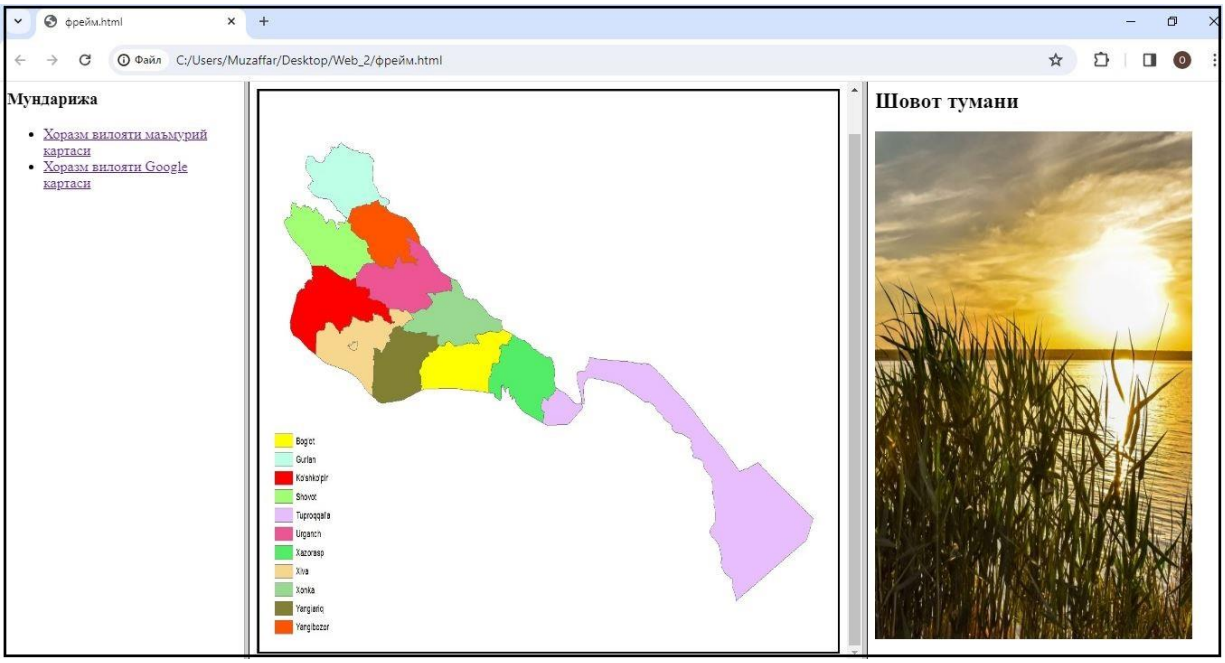
– веб саҳифа уч устундан иборат уч қисмга бўлинган;

– веб саҳифанинг 1- қисмига 20 фоиз жой ажратилган ва унда мундарижа тасвирланиши белгиланган;

– 2 - қисмига 50 жой ажратилган, унда Хоразм вилоятининг маъмурий картаси ва Google картаси киритилган;

– 3 - қисмига 30 фоизи ажратилган ва унда қайноқ майдонга боғланадиган янги саҳифада акс этувчи тасвир кўрсатилиши белгиланган.

“Машқ” папкасидаги “фрейм” номи билан сақланган html ҳужжат босилганда мундарижа, тасвир картаси ва Шовот тумани ўзига хос жойи кўринишида тасвир пайдо бўлади (1-расм).



1-расм. Учта устунли фреймдан иборат электрон атлас

Биринчи фрейм – мундарижада Хоразм вилоятининг Google картаси босилса 2-фреймда вилоят гугл картада тасвирланади, Хоразм вилоятининг маъмурий картаси – тасвир картасида қайси туманга босилса шу туман қайноқ майдонига боғланган тасвир акс этади.

Битта веб саҳифада устун ва қаторлар иштирокида фрейм яратиш учун <frameset> тегида бир вақтнинг ўзида rows ва cols атрибутларидан фойдаланиш лозим. Бундай фрейм учун rows атрибути билан <frameset> теги ва унинг таркибида cols атрибути билан бошқа алоҳида <frameset> теги жойлаштирилади, ёки аксинча. Веб саҳифани битта устун ва иккита қатордан иборат учталик фреймга бўламиз ва юқоридаги атласни тасвирлаймиз, бунинг учун “фрейм” номи билан сақланган html ҳужжатни қуйидагича ўзгартирамиз:

```
<frameset cols="40%,60%">
<frame src="Мундарижа.html" name="1">
<frameset rows ="50%,50%">
```

```
<frame src="карта.html" name="2">
<frame src="shovot.HTM" name ="3">
  </frameset>
</frameset>
```

Бу ҳужжат орқали яратилган фрейм қуйидаги хусусиятларга эга:

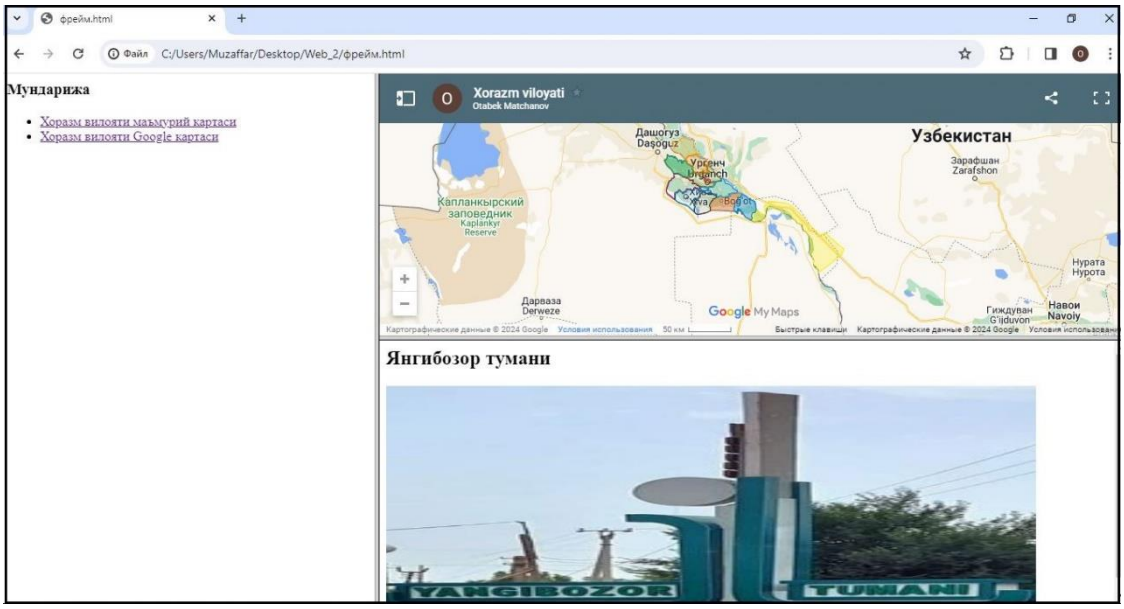
– веб саҳифа битта устун ва иккита қатордан иборат уч қисмга бўлинган;

– веб саҳифанинг 1- қисми устундан иборат бўлиб, унга 40 фоиз жой ажратилган ва унда мундарижа тасвирланиши белгиланган;

– 2 - қисмдги устунга 60 фоиз жой ажратилган ва у тенг иккита қаторга ажратилган.

– 2 – қисм юқори устунга Хоразм вилоятининг маъмурий картаси ва Google картаси киритилган;

– 2 – қисм пастки устунга, қайноқ майдонга боғланадиган янги саҳифада акс этувчи тасвир кўрсатилиши белгиланган (2-расм).



2-расм. Битта устун ва иккита қатордан иборат учталик фрейм

Хулоса:

1. Барча тасвир ва ҳужжатлар 1-папкада сақланиши зарур.

2. Барча браузерлар кирил алифбосини тўғри тасвирлай олмаслиги сабабли лотин алифбоси ҳарфларидан фойдаланган маъқул.

3. Босиладиган майдон ишга тушганда юкланадиган .jpg форматдаги расм, шу расм учун яратилган htm ҳужжат, ва html ҳужжатда туман координаталаридан кейинги href = "..." атрибутидаги қиймат бир хил бўлиши лозим.

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УДК 624.131:54

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ЭСПЕРЫМЕНТАЛЬНЫЙ СПОСОБ ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЯ ТРЕЩИНООБРАЗОВАНИЯ ГРУНТОВЫХ ПЛОТИН, МЕТОДОМ ЦЕНТРОБЕЖНОГО МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ

Анотация. *Приведена методика проведения эскперемента на машине центробежного моделирования грунтовых плотин по прогнозу трещинообразования.*

Ключевые слова. *Эксперемент, плотина,фрагмент, основание, датчик, марка, деформация, касета, модель, трещина.*

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EXPERIMENTAL METHOD FOR PREDICTING CRACK FORMATION IN EARTH DAMS USING CENTRIFUGAL MODELING

Abstract. *The article presents a methodology for conducting an experiment on a centrifugal modeling machine for earth dams to predict crack formation.*

Keywords. *Experiment, dam, fragment, foundation, sensor, brand, deformation, cassette, model, crack.*

Экспериментальная надежность грунтовых плотин прямым образом зависит от трещиностойкости тела плотины и ее противофильтрационных элементов. Многие исследователи /1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11/ свое внимание обращали на прогноз потенциальной опасности трещинообразования.

Основным достоинством метода центробежного моделирования является возможность создания в модели условий работы и напряжений, идентичных с натурными. Это обстоятельство имеет решающее значение в случае, когда фактор собственного веса является определяющим для работы сооружения (земляные плотины, грунтовые откосы и др.) что полностью относится к рассматриваемому эксперименту.

Объектом моделирования являлся фрагмент левобережного примыкания плотины с массивом основания, где ожидалась наибольшая неравномерность деформаций, а следовательно, и трещинообразование тела плотины (т.е. проверялся ранее теоретически исследуемый фрагмент). Вид модели фрагмента основания и участка плотины приведен на рис.1. Модель

изготавливалась следующим образом. В испытательной кассете высотой 400 мм, шириной 200 мм и длиной 800 мм помешались заранее вырезанные монолиты лессового грунта ненарушенной структуры, отобранные на участке основания строяшейся плотины /5/. Монолиты устанавливались таким образом, чтобы между ними имелся зазор в 1 см. Этот зазор забивался сухим лессовым грунтом до той же плотности, что и в монолитах. Затем наносился проектный профиль модели и вырезалась модель основания и производился первый этап испытаний-обжатия основания модели, моделирующее природное давление. Для измерения осадок и горизонтальных перемещений на поверхности модели и на боковой стороне ее устанавливалась сеть поверхностных и боковых марок с шагом по высоте и по горизонтали, равным 5 см. Кроме того, для измерения деформаций модели во время опыта на поверхности устанавливались четыре двухкомпонентных датчик деформаций, позволяющих измерять осадку и продольное горизонтальное перемещение поверхности модели. Момент образования трещин фиксировался по разрыву токопроводящей фольги, наклеенной на поверхность грунта в потенциально опасных зонах.

Для изготовления модели плотины использовался карьерный лессовый суглинок нарушенной структуры. Суглинок разламывался и увлажнялся до проектной влажности, уплотнение грунта модели плотины производилось с помощью ручной трамбовки. Предварительно определялось количество ударов, необходимое для получения заданной плотности. В модель суглинок укладывался слоями по 2 см и каждый слой уплотнялся определенным количеством ударов стальной трамбовки. В процессе изготовления через каждые 5-7 см по высоте отбиралиськонтролные пробы на плотность и влажность грунта. После завершения изготовления модели убирались деревянные рейки, установленные вдоль стенки кассеты. На их место засыпался с уплотнением чистый люберецкий песок. Относительная плотность песка после уплотнения составляла 0,6. Через этот песок в дальнейшем производилось замачивание модели основания.

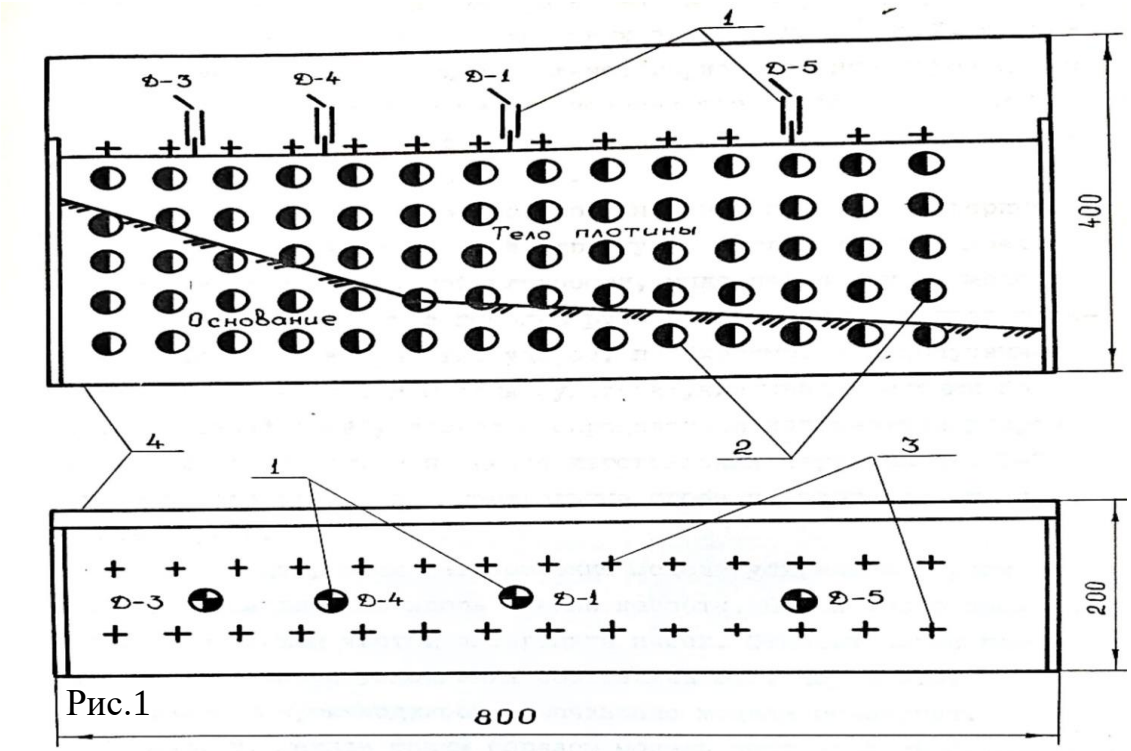

Рис.1

Вид модели фрагмента основания и участка плотины Нижне-Алаарчинского водохранилища
I – двухкомпонентные датчики деформаций (ДДД-I)
2 – глубинные марки, 3 – поверхностные марки,
4 – кассета центрифуги (800x400x200)

Подготовленная таким образом модель дооснащалась боковыми и поверхностными марками, на нее установились датчики деформаций и производился второй этап испытания: обжатие тела плотины и основания, моделирующее строительный период (до 200 g).

И, наконец, на третьем этапе испытания модель через песчаную засыпку насыщалась водой до уровня, соответствующего горизонту воды в водохранилище, после чего продолжался эксперимент. Нагружение проводилось ступенчато с интервалами в 25g на каждой ступени модель выдерживалась до стабилизации осадки. При образовании трещины, что фиксировалось при разрыве фольги, опыт останавливался; на момент разрыва определялись деформации модели и величина ускорения; трещина зарисовывалась, наклеивалась новая фольга и опыт продолжался быстрым разгоном центрифуги до ускорения, зафиксированного при образовании трещины, и далее по заданной программе. Максимальная величина ускорения, соответствующая расчетной эксплуатационной нагрузке, составляла 245 g.

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АНОРНИ СЎРУВЧИ ЗАРАРКУНАНДАЛАРДАН ҲИМОЯ ҚИЛИШНИНГ КИМЁВИЙ УСУЛИ

Аннотация: *Анорнинг сўрувчи зараркунандаларига қарши хлорникотионидлар – Багира – Н, Камелот, Имидор ва Энджео препаратлари синаб кўрилди. Улар гектарига 0,2 л сарф этилганда самарадорлиги 97-99 % бўлди. Бу кимёвий дорилар ўсимлик учун зарарсиз, ишлатиш учун қулай, атроф-муҳит учун хавфсиз бўлгани учун Давлат кимё комиссиясининг «Рўйхатига» киритиш тавсия этилди.*

Калит сўзлар: анор, зараркунанда, шира, комсток қурти, пиретроид, Багира – Н, Камелот, Имидор, Энджео, Циракс.

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IMAGING METHOD OF PROTECTING POMEGRANATE FROM PESTS

Abstract*: Chloronicotinoids were tested against sucking pests of pomegranate - Bagira-N, Kamelot, Imidor and Engeo. When using 0.2 l per hectare, their efficiency was 97-99%. These chemicals are recommended to be included in the "List" of the State Chemical Commission, since they are harmless to plants, easy to use and safe for the environment.*

Keywords: *pomegranate, pest, juice, Comstock worm, pyrethroid, Bagira-N, Kamelot, Imidor, Engeo, Sayraks.*

Кириш. Дастурхонимиз неъмати бўлган анор меваларининг талабларга мос миқдорда бўлиши уни экиб ўстиришдан ташқари, бир қатор зараркунандалардан самарали ҳимоя қилишга тўғридан-тўғри боғлиқ бўлиб қолди.

Анор дарахтига зараркунандалардан анор шираси (Aphis punicae), қалқондорлар (*Aspidiotus hederae, Coccus magnoliarum, Lepidosaphes ulmi*), анор мевахўри (*Euzophera punicaella* Mooze), комсток қурти (*Pseudococcidae*); касалликлардан эса фомопсия, меваларнинг кулранг чириши зарар келтиради [1].

Ахён-ахёнда анор дарахтларига ўргимчаккана ҳам жиддий зарар етказиши мумкин [2]. Озарбайжонда субтропик экинларга зарар келтирадиган

21 та тур зараркунанда кузатилган бўлиб, булар анорга ҳам зарар келтириб яшайди.

Маълумки, анор дарахти ва мева нишоналарини бир нечта сўрувчи зараркунандалар шикастлаши мумкин. Булар қаторига: шира, комсток қурти, ўргимчаккана ва қалқондорларни киргизса бўлади. Аммо, ўтказилган махсус назорат ва тадқиқотлар шуни кўрсатдики, Фарғона водийси вилоятлари худудларида анорга асосан анор шираси (*Aphis punicae* Theod.) билан комсток куртигина (*Pseudococcus comstoci* Kuw) сурункасига зарар келтиради [4]. Анор шираси анорга мослашган тур бўлиб, тухум шаклида қишлаб чиқади. У анорзорларга асосан ёзнинг биринчи ярмигача зарар келтиради. Ёз ойлари ширанинг зичлиги кескин камайиб августнинг охирларида яна кўпая бошлайди. Шира анор новдаларининг ёш баргларини, ҳамда эндигина ҳосил бўлган мева туганакларини, ишғол этади Натижада, ўсимлик ва мевалар ривожланишдан орқада қолади. Бир йилда анорда 10-12 та авлод беради. Ҳосилдорликка ва ҳосил сифатига путур етади; елим ёпишган баргларда моғор замбуруғлари кўпайиб, қорайтириб юборади [5].

АНОРДА ШИРАЛАРГА (*Aphidinea*) ҚАРШИ ИНСЕКТИЦИДЛАРНИНГ БИОЛОГИК САМАРАДОРЛИГИ

жадвал 1.

№	Вариантлар	Дорини сарфлаш меъёри, л/га	Гул бандида ўртача шира сони, дона				Самарадорлик, % кунлар бўйича		
			Дори сепилгунча	Дори сепилгач, кунлар бўйича					
				3	7	14	3	7	14
1.	Багира-Н, 20 % с.э.к.	0,2	194,3	7,3	2,5	11,4	96,3	98,8	94,2
2.	Камелот, 20 % н.кук.	0,2	203,1	3,6	1,1	2,6	98,3	99,5	98,7
3.	Имидор 20 % с.э.к.	0,2	178,0	6,8	1,9	9,5	96,2	98,9	94,8
4.	Энджео 24,7 % сус.к.	0,2	188,9	8,1	3,1	14,3	95,8	98,4	92,6
5.	Циракс, 25 % э.к.	0,3	201,4	45,3	88,4	107,8	77,8	57,8	47,4
6.	Назорат (химоясиз)	-	196,5	199,3	204,6	200,1	-	-	-

Космток қурти деярли барча худудларда тарқалган бўлиб, у ҳам анорнинг барг ва меваларини ишғол этади. Бу зараркунанданинг зиёни айниқса минтақанинг адир ва тоғолди туманларида (Избоскан, Андижон, Қува, Олтиариқ, Норин) кўпроқ намоён бўлади. Кеч кузда комсток қуртлари меванинг гулкосасига ўрнашиб олиб унинг сифатига путур етказади.

Шира ва комсток қуртининг табиий кушандалари бор албатта. Кокцинеллид қўнғизлар, олтинкўз личинкалари, пардақанотли афелинид ва псевдофикус яйдоқчилари шулар жумласидандир. Аммо, одатда кушандаларнинг самараси юқори бўлмай, 20-30 % дан ошмайди. Шунинг учун ҳам, зарур бўлган пайкалларда (дарахтлар 50% дан ортиқ зарарланганлигида) кимёвий кураш ўтказишга тўғри келади. Самарали инсектицидларни танлаш мақсадида биз махсус агротосикологик тажрибалар ўтказдик.

АНОРДА КОМСТОК ҚУРТИ (*Pseudococcus comstoci* Kuw) ГА ҚАРШИ ИНСЕКТИЦИДЛАРНИНГ БИОЛОГИК САМАРАДОРЛИГИ

жадвал 2.

№	Вариантлар	Дорини сарфлаш меъёри, л/га	1 та новдада ўртача қурт сони, дона				Самарадорлик, % кунлар бўйича		
			Дори сепилгунга қадар	Дори сепилгач, кунлар бўйича					
				3	4	14	3	7	14
1.	Багира-Н, 20 % с.э.к.	0,2	21,8	1,9	1,5	3,8	92,5	94,5	85,6
2.	Камелот, 20 % н.кук.	0,2	19,4	1,1	1,0	1,6	95,1	95,9	93,2
3.	Имидор 20 % с.э.к.	0,2	33,1	3,4	2,4	4,0	91,1	94,2	90,1
4.	Энджео 24,7 % сус.к.	0,2	27,6	1,7	1,0	4,4	94,7	97,1	87,0
5.	Циракс, 25 % э.к.	0,3	25,5	7,3	3,1	3,4	75,2	90,3	89,0
6.	Назорат (химоясиз)	-	33,3	38,5	41,4	40,5	-	-	-

Тадқиқот услуби. Охирги 2021 -йили Избоскан ҳамда Боғдод тумани хўжаликларида ўтказган тадқиқотларимизда анорда ширaларга (жадвал 1) ва комсток куртига (жадвал 2) қарши синаб кўрилган 5 та дорини осма моторли пуркагич ёрдамида, гектарига 200 л сув сарфлаб амалга оширдик. Бири 28-май ойида ўтказилган бўлса, иккинчиси 8- июлда ўтказилди. Синовда энг замонавий янги кимёвий синф –хлорникотиноидларга оид дорилардан: Багира – Н, Камелот, Имидор ва Энджео синаб кўрилди; пиретроидлардан эса-Циракс. Янги синфга оид дориларнинг афзаллиги шундаки, уларнинг барчаси системали (ўсимлик танасига сингиб) таъсир қилиш қобилиятига эга.

Натижа. Натижалар ҳам паст бўлмади: шира ва комсток куртига қарши барча хлорникотиноид дорилар ҳар гектарига 0,2 л (кг) сарф этилганида энг юқори самара 14 кун мобайнида 97-99 % гача бўлди.

Хулоса. Аминмизки, келажакда анорзорларни сўрувчи зараркунанда-лардан ҳимоя қилиб бориш, янада юқори ва сифатли ҳосил етиштиришга замин бўлиб қолади.

АДАБИЁТЛАР РЎЙХАТИ

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СМАЗЫВАЮЩЕЙ СПОСОБНОСТИ БУРОВОГО РАСТВОРА НА ОСНОВЕ РАЗРАБОТАННОГО ХИМИЧЕСКОГО РЕАГЕНТА

Аннотация. *В статье приведены лабораторные исследования по определению смазывающей способности бурового раствора с применением реагента УМС для предупреждения сальникообразования на бурильных инструментах, которые определены по усовершенствованному способу с уточнением математическими уравнениями.*

Ключевые слова: *нефть, графит, реагент, смазка, глинистая корка, коэффициент трения, температура, водоотдача, липкость, стабилизатор, предупреждение, сальник, устойчивость.*

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INVESTIGATION OF THE LUBRICITY OF DRILLING MUD BASED ON THE DEVELOPED CHEMICAL REAGENT

Annotation. *The article presents laboratory studies to determine the lubricity of drilling mud using the UMS reagent to prevent oil seal formation on drilling*

tools, which are determined by an improved method with refinement by mathematical equations.

***Keywords**: oil, graphite, reagent, lubricant, clay crust, coefficient of friction, temperature, water loss, stickiness, stabilizer, warning, oil seal, stability.*

Смазывающие способности бурового раствора определяли по усовершенствованному способу следующим образом (рис. 1). Фильтр с глинистой коркой ставят на столик. На корку ставят стальной брусок, который применяли при измерении традиционном способом.

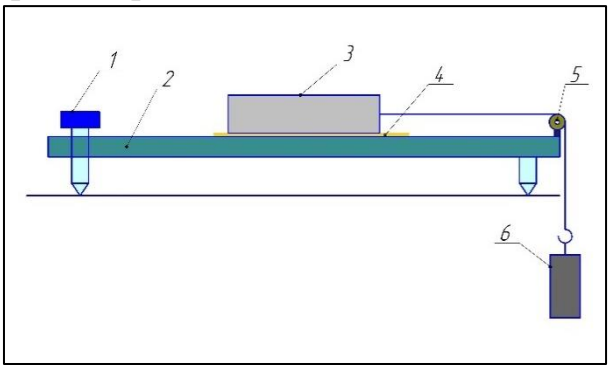

Рис.1. Метод для определения липкости по усовершенствованному способу:

1 – винт для регулировки стола; 2 – стол; 3 – металлический брусок; 4 –буровой раствор или корка; 5 – шарнир для удержания нити прямо; 6 – масса

К ним подсоединяем массы, которые можно поменять. С увеличением или уменьшением массы увеличивается или уменьшается составляющая сила тяжести бруска и при переодолении силы брусок с массой 6 мм начинает видвигаться по направлению нити. Масса, при которой брусок соскользнет с глинистой корки, считается показателем липкости корки.

Масса бруска равна m_1 и масса измеряемого камня m_2, тогда брусок будет двигаться с постоянной скоростью. Силу протяжения $F_{\text{с.пр.}}$, найдём следующим образом:

$$F_{\text{с.пр.}} = F_{\text{с.тр.}} + F_{\text{с.ш.}}, \quad (1)$$

где $F_{\text{с.тр.}}$ – сила трения; $F_{\text{с.ш.}}$ – сила сопротивления шарнира.

Здесь

$$m_2 g = \mu m_1 g + F_{\text{с.ш.}} \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{m_2 g - F_{\text{с.ш.}}}{m_1 g}. \quad (2)$$

Определяем коэффициент трения

$$\mu = \frac{k_{\text{пр.}}}{k_{\text{ск.}}} \quad (3)$$

где $k_{\text{пр.}}$ – коэффициент прилипания; $k_{\text{ск.}}$ – коэффициент скольжения.

Если m_2 стремится к минимальному значению, а m_1 к максимальную, то коэффициент трения, уменьшается, т.е.

$$\lim_{\substack{m_2\to m_{min.}\\ m_1\to m_{max.}}} \frac{m_2 g - F_{\text{с.ш.}}}{m_1 g} = \lim_{\substack{m_2\to m_{min.}\\ m_1\to m_{max.}}} \frac{\frac{m_2}{m_1} g - \frac{F_{\text{с.ш.}}}{m_1}}{g} = \mu_{min.} = \left(\frac{k_{\text{пр.}}}{k_{\text{ск.}}}\right)_{min.}. \quad (4)$$

Это означает, что в таком случае жидкость обладает максимальной высокой смазочной способностью и это обеспечивает неизнашиваемость труб.

Из полученного соотношения (4) видно, что коэффициент трения имеет минимальное значение, если коэффициент прилипания стремится к минимуму, а коэффициент скольжения к максимуму, т.е.

$$\lim_{\substack{k_{\text{пр.}}\to k_{\text{пр.}min.}\\ k_{\text{ск.}}\to k_{\text{ск.}max.}}} \frac{k_{\text{пр.}}}{k_{\text{ск.}}} = \mu_{min.}$$

Если брусок двигается с ускорением a, а μ – коэффициент трения, получим следующее выражение:

$$F_{\text{с.пр.}} = F_{\text{с.тр.}} + m_1 a + F_{\text{с.ш.}}, \quad (5)$$

$$m_2 g = \mu m_1 g + m_1 a + F_{\text{с.ш.}} \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{m_2 g - m_1 a - F_{\text{с.ш.}}}{m_1 g}, \quad (6)$$

Из (3.5) видно, что $F_{\text{с.пр.}} > F_{\text{с.тр.}} + F_{\text{с.ш.}}$

$$\lim_{\substack{m_2\to m_{min.}\\ m_1\to m_{max.}}} \frac{m_2 g - m_1 a - F_{\text{с.ш.}}}{m_1 g} = \lim_{\substack{m_2\to m_{min.}\\ m_1\to m_{max.}}} \frac{\frac{m_2}{m_1} g - a - \frac{F_{\text{с.ш.}}}{m_1}}{g} = \mu_{min.} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{k_{\text{пр.}}}{k_{\text{ск.}}}\right)_{min.}. \quad (7)$$

Из формулы (7) видно, что при стремлении m_2 к наименьшему значению и при стремлении m_1 к наибольшему, а брусок двигается с ускорением, то это означает следующее: жидкость обладает максимально высокой смазочной способностью и это обеспечивает не изнашиваемость труб. Исходя из отношения $\frac{m_2}{m_1}$, можно фиксировать степень смазочной способности или прилипания (коэффициент трения).

В противном случае для движения с постоянной скоростью из (4) следует

$$\lim_{\substack{m_2\to m_{max.}\\ m_1\to m_{min.}}} \frac{\frac{m_2}{m_1} g - a - \frac{F_{\text{с.ш.}}}{m_1}}{g} = \mu_{max.} = \left(\frac{k_{\text{пр.}}}{k_{\text{ск.}}}\right)_{max.}. \quad (8)$$

Из полученного соотношения (8) видно, что коэффициент трения имеет максимум. Если коэффициент прилипания стремится к максимуму, а коэффициент скольжения стремится к минимуму, то получаем

$$\lim_{\substack{k_{\text{пр.}}\to k_{\text{пр.}max.}\\ k_{\text{ск.}}\to k_{\text{ск.}min.}}} \frac{k_{\text{пр.}}}{k_{\text{ск.}}} = \mu_{max.}$$

Это означает, что у бруска, двигающегося с постоянной скоростью при увеличении массы измеряемого камня, его вес и масса уменьшается, а жидкость становится максимально липкой. В противном случае для движения с ускорением из (8) следует:

$$\lim_{\substack{m_2\to m_{max.}\\ m_1\to m_{min.}}} \frac{m_2 g - m_1 a - \frac{F_{\text{с.ш.}}}{m_1}}{m_1 g} = \lim_{\substack{m_2\to m_{max.}\\ m_1\to m_{min.}}} \frac{\frac{m_2}{m_1} g - a - \frac{F_{\text{с.ш.}}}{m_1}}{g} = \mu_{max.} = \left(\frac{k_{\text{пр.}}}{k_{\text{ск.}}}\right)_{max.}. \quad (9)$$

Это означает, что при движении бруска с неизменным ускорением масса измеряемого камня увеличивается, а при уменьшении массы бруска жидкость становится максимально липкой.

Затем были поставлены более сложные опыты. Так, например, лабораторные эксперименты по исследованию влияния различных смазывающих добавок на способность раствора от содержания твердой фазы, а также обработанного. Эти исследования полностью не имитируют условия бурения (скорости вращения), но могут косвенно характеризовать смазывающую способность глинистой корки.

Характер зависимости силы прилипания глинистой корки от содержания в буровом растворе различных смазывающих добавок был исследован в буровых растворах, содержащих 15 и 10% навбахарского бентонита. Все измерения проводились при одинаковых условиях: атмосферное давление, время формирования корки – 20 мин, величина нагрузки (0,2 кг) передавалась одним и тем же стержнем; температура, при которой проводились опыты, комнатная (табл. 1). Определения водоотдачи и толщины глинистой корки были получены на приборе ВМ-6 за 30 мин (рис. 2).

Таблица 1

Сравнительный анализ липкости бурового раствора с применением смазывающей добавки УМС с различными реагентами

Вид добавки	Плотность ρ, г/см^3	СНС, Па	Толщина корки К, мм	Липкость корки, 0,1	Коэффициент трения	Масса, г
УМС	1,13	0/3	0,5	9^0	0,13	5
СД-1	1,17	9/11	0,5	10^0	0,15	6
ОП-10	1,16	9/11	0,5	16^0	0,19	8
СМАД	1,15	13/17	1,5	13^0	0,13	7
ГРАФИТ	1,13	11/15	1,0	15^0	0,19	7

Рис. 2. Фильтрационные корки различных буровых растворов на основе смазывающей добавки УМС

Как видно из табл. при добавлении в глинистые растворы реагентов К-4, К-9, нефти, графита, СД-1, ОП-10 и СМАД-1 заметно снижается сила прилипания на контактных границах «глинистая корка-металл», что подтверждает наличие смазывающего пристенного слоя «корка-бурильные трубы». Видно, что наибольший смазывающий эффект оказывает обработка глинистого раствора реагентом УМС при указанных дозировках. Как видно, при равных условиях действие УМС превосходит по сравнению с ОП-10, графитом, а также СМАД-1, являющимися традиционными смазывающими агентами. Причем, реагенты типа К-4 и К-9 при относительно малых концентрациях помимо высокой смазывающей способности, являются также сильными понизителями водоотдачи.

Таким образом, при достижении хорошей смазывающей способности бурового раствора и устойчивости пристенного скольжения ожидается: обеспечение уменьшения вероятности затяжек - посадок, прихватов бурильной колонны, степени ее скручивания при вращении ротором; увеличения нагрузки на долото в связи с уменьшением силы трения труб о стенки скважин. Все это будет способствовать повышению скорости проходки.

Подытожив данные, полученные в процессе проведения лабораторных исследований, реагент УМС, обладающий смазывающим эффектом можно использовать для предупреждения сальника образования на бурильных

инструментах, а также в качестве понизителя фильтрации, стабилизатора, коркообразования создающий за счет тонкую пленку.

Уступающая способность по сравнению с графитом и другими смазывающими веществами разработанного бурового раствора заключается в простоте приготовления, специфике состава и структур, не теряющих своих первоначальных свойств после простоя, низкой водоотдачи, который при достижении хорошей смазывающей способности бурового раствора и устойчивости пристенного скольжения ожидается: обеспечение уменьшения вероятности затяжек – посадок, прихватов бурильной колонны, увеличения нагрузки на долото в связи с уменьшением силы трения труб о стенки скважин. Все это будет способствовать повышению скорости проходки.

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ТЕХНИК ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ МУАССАСАЛАРИ ТАЛАБАЛАРИДА КОММУНИКАТИВ КУНИКМАЛАРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Аннотация: *Коммуникатив компетенцияга оид мулоҳазалар таҳлил қилинган бўлиб, турлиолимларнинг тадқиқотлари ўрганилган. Олий таълим муассасаларининг талабаларидакоммуникатив компетентликни ривожлантириш ва ошириш муаммоларига оидфикр-мулоҳазалар билдирилиб, бу борада эътибор қаратилиши зарур бўлган масалаларюзасидантаклифлар берилган.*

Калит сўзлар: *коммуникатив компетентлик, шахс, мулоқот,мутахассислик,билимва кўникмалар*

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ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS IN STUDENTS OF TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Annotation: *Opinions on communicative competence are analyzed, studies of various scientists are studied. Ideas on the problems of development and improvement of communicative competence among students of higher educational institutions are expressed and suggestions on issues that should be paid attention to in this area are recommended.*

Key words: *Communicative competence, personality, communication, specialty, knowledge and skills*

Бугунги кунда ўқитиш профилидан қатъи назар, ўқув фанлариниўқитишдаваколатларга асосланган ёндашув сифатли таълимнинг зарур вамуҳимшартигаайланмоқда. Таълим жараёнига компетенцияга асосланган ёндашувнижорийетишнафақат юқори малакали рақобатбардош битирувчини, балкидинамикўзгарувчаншароитларда етарли индивидуал хатти-ҳаракатларни ўз зиммасига оладиганвадунёнинг қадрият расмида зарур ахлоқий тушунчаларга эга бўлган, масъулиятниўззиммасига олишга тайёр, биринчи навбатда, сиёсий, иқтисодий, ижтимоий - маданийжараёнларнибошқаришга мустақил равишда ёндашадиган шахсни тайёрлашгақаратилган. Шубҳасиз,бугунги битирувчилар ўз олдида турган маданиятли рақобатбардош муносабатларнингэркинжамиятида долзарб бўлган турли хил вазифаларга оқилона ечим топишлари керак. Бозор

муносабатлари шароитида меҳнат бозорида устувор ўрин эгаллаган кучлирақобатгабардошли бўлиш ҳар бир мутахассисдан касбий компетентликка эга бўлиш, уни изчилравишдаошириб боришни тақозо этмоқда. Ҳозирги замон шароитида ҳаракатчанликкақодирмутахассисни тайёрлашда юқори сифатли касбий таълим натижаси бўлган коммуникативкомпетенциянинг аҳамиятини ортиқча баҳолаш қийин. "Компетенсия" тушунчасихорижийвамаҳаллий илмий адабиётларда кенг тарқалган.

Аввало, у маълум бир ишни бажариш учун зарур бўлган билим, кўникма ва қобилиятлар тўплами сифатида тавсифланади. Хўш, компетентлик нима? Касбий компетентлик негизида қандай сифатлар акс этади?“Компетентлик” тушунчаси таълим соҳасига психологларнинг илмий изланишлари натижасида кириб келган. Психологик нуқтаи назардан компетентлик ноанъанавийвазиятлар, кутилмаган ҳолларда мутахассиснинг ўзини қандай тутиши, мулоқотга киришиши,рақиблар билан ўзаро муносабатларда янги йўл тутиши, ноаниқ вазифаларнибажаришда,зиддиятларга тўла маълумотлардан фойдаланишда, изчил ривожланиб борувчивамураккабжараёнларда ҳаракатланиш режасига эгалигини англатади.Касбий компетентлик мутахассистомонидан алоҳида билим, малакаларнинг эгалланишини эмас, балки ҳар бир мустақилйўналишбўйича интегратив билимлар ва ҳаракатларнинг ўзлаштирилишини назарда тутади.

Шунингдек,компетенция мутахассислик билимларини доимо бойитиб боришни, янги ахборотларниўрганишни, муҳим ижтимоий талабларни англай олишни, янги маълумотларни излабтопиш,уларни қайта ишлаш ва ўз фаолиятида қўллай билишни тақозо этади. Касбий компетентлик қуйидаги ҳолатларда яққол намоён бўлади: - мураккаб жараёнларда; - ноаниқ вазифаларни бажаришда; - бир-бирига зид маълумотлардан фойдаланишда; - кутилмаган вазиятда ҳаракат режасига эга бўла олишда Касбий компетенцияга эга мутахассис: - ўз билимларини изчил бойитиб боради; - янги ахборотларни ўзлаштиради; - давр талабларини чуқур англайди; - янги билимларни излаб топади; уларни қайта ишлайди ва ўз амалий фаолиятида самарали қўллайди Коммуникатив компетенциянинг таркибий қисмлари таърифларга асосланганҳолда-коммуникатив қобилият, коммуникатив кўникмалар, коммуникатив билимлар бўлиб, уларкоммуникатив вазифаларга мос бўлиши ва уларни ҳал қилиш учун етарли бўлишикерак[2].

Қуйида шахснинг коммуникатив компетенциясининг таркибий қисмларини санаб ўтамиз: алоқа нормалари ва қоидаларини билиш, одамга алоқа жараёнида маълумотларниузатиш ва кўпайтиришга имкон берадиган нутқни ривожлантиришнинг юқоридаражаси,мулоқотнинг оғзаки бўлмаган тилини тушуниш, одамлар билан алоқа қилишқобилияти. уларнингжинси, ёши, ижтимоий-маданий, мақом хусусиятларини, суҳбатдошни ишонтиришқобилиятини,суҳбатдошни рақиб ёки шерик сифатида шахс сифатида тўғри баҳолашқобилиятини, ўзинингмулоқот қилиш доирсини танлаши.

Мутахассисларнингг коммуникатив компетенциясинишакллантириш узлуксиз таълимнинг барча босқичларида амалга оширилиши керакбўлгантизимли ёндашувни талаб қилади. Агар талаба нутқ фаолиятининг барча турлари: тинглаш, ўқиш, гапиришва ёзишбўйичаетарлибилимга эга бўлса ушбу кўникмаларнинг барчасини олий таълимда самарали амалга оширилишимумкин, Коммуникатив билим ва кўникмаларнинг етарли даражада шаклланмаганлигиталабаларнинг таълим тизимидаги кечиктирилган нутқ мослашуви сабабларданбиридирКоммуникатив қобилиятни шакллантиришталим жараёнида билим, кўникма ва малакаларниўзлаштиришнинг изчиллигининг асосий кўрсаткичидир. Коммуникатив қобилиятниинсоннингтабиий истеъдоди алоқа ва коммуникатив маҳсулдорлик фаолияти сифатида тушунишмумкин.Одамлар ўзларининг коммуникатив қобилиятлари билан бир қаторда мусиқий,математикиқтидорлилик ёки бошқа жиҳатлари билан фарқ қилади [4].Замонавийинсонжамиятдаги турли вазиятлар учун зарур бўлган юқори коммуникатив маҳсулдорликни ривожлантириш учун етарлича қобилиятли деб тахминқилишмумкин. Коммуникатив билим: - бу нутқнинг асосий лингвистик тушунчалари(нутқуслублари ,турлари, таркиби, матн белгилари, синтактик конструкциялар); - алоқа турлари, унингбосқичлари, ривожланиш нақшлари ҳақида маълумот; коммуникатив ҳақида усулларивателникаси; – муайян мулоқот қобилиятларининг ривожланиш даражасини билишданиборат. Коммуникатив компетенция аутопсихологик компетенция билан боғлиқ. Аутопсихологиккомпетенция ҳозирги вақтда субъектнинг мақсадга мувофиқ ақлий меҳнат ўзгаришига тайёрлигива қобилияти сифатида қаралиб, инсоннинг хусусиятлари, унинг хулқ-атвори, фаолиятивапрогрессив шахсий ва касбий ривожланишга бўлган муносабатлари эътиборгаолинади.Аутопсихологик фаоллик мажбурий, ихтиёрий ва ўз-ўзидан бўлиши мумкин. Акмеологикнуқтаиназардан, аутопсихологик фаолиятнинг ўзбошимчалик тури алоҳида қизиқишуйғотади, бухабардорлик, мотивация ва бошқариш қобилияти билан тавсифланади. Аутопсихологиккомпетенциянинг муҳим хусусиятлари тизимли нуқтаи назардан тақдим етилишимумкин. Муаммо бўйича тадқиқот натижаларини умумлаштириш натижасида коммуникатив компетенцияҳақида шуни айтишимиз мумкинки, ушбу психологик ҳодиса иккита компонентлар блокларини ўз ичига олади: биринчиси, унинг коммуникативўзаротаъсири (объектив компонент) асосидаги мавзу ҳақидаги билимлари, иккинчиси-бу ўзаротаъсириштирокчиси (субъектив компонент) сифатида инсоннинг маълумақлийхусусиятларидир.Юқоридагиларни хулоса қилиб шуни таъкидлаш мумкинки, ҳарбиролийтаълим муассасаси келажак авлоднинг ахлоқий ва қадрият қиёфаси учун шакллантиришучунжавобгардир.

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УСТРАНЕНИЕ ТРУДНОСТЕЙ РЕЧИ У СТУДЕНТОВ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ

Аннотация: *В статье раскрывается комплексный подход в обучении иностранным языкам в технических вузах. Автор статьи считает, что использование комплексного подхода в обучении приводит к повышению мотивации к изучению общеобразовательных предметов и самого иностранного языка, а также к формированию готовности к профессиональной деятельности в условиях интеграционных процессов в экономической, социальной и политической сферах жизни.*

Ключевые слова: *речь, речь, выражение, произношение, устная речь*

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ELIMINATION OF SPEECH DIFFICULTIES IN STUDENTS OF TECHNICAL SPECIALTIES.

Abstract: *The article under discussion reveals integrated approach in teaching foreign languages in technical higher educational institutions. The author of the article considers that the use of integrated approach in teaching process leads to increased motivation for learning general subjects and a foreign language itself, and to the formation of readiness for professional activity in the context of integration processes in the economic, social and political spheres of life.*

Keywords: *speech, speech, expression, pronunciation, oral speech*

Главным результатом изучения английского языка является умение использовать изученное в устной коммуникации. Но, несмотря на все методы и приемы, которые вы используете для обучения, мы видим, что учащиеся испытывают трудности. Неупотребление его в устном общении считается полным незнанием языка. Люди, которые только начинают изучать иностранный язык, сталкиваются с проблемами в развитии устной коммуникации. Таким образом, развитие речи остается одной из самых больших проблем в изучении языка. Мы пытаемся найти причины и решения проблем. Во-первых, у изучающего язык возникают проблемы с развитием речи по следующим причинам.

• Отсутствие словарного запаса
• Не зная, где и как использовать выученные слова
• Не зная, как правильно произносить слова • Страх ошибиться в речи

• Чувство стыда от внешней среды • Трудности в правильном произношении в ритме с правильным тоном: • Трудности с использованием речевых моделей в предложениях. При разговоре можно наблюдать следующие лингвистические трудности; 1. Речь происходит на живом, а не на литературном языке; 2. Предложения, в том числе короткие предложения: У вас есть? А вы? Сколько у тебя книг? Как “one”ответы

Существует 2 типа разговорной речи на английском языке: 1) монолог 2) диалог. Эти две формы речи имеют свои особенности. Психологи тогда разделяли мышление на про активную речь, подготовленную, неподготовленную речь с учетом мышления, памяти. В настоящее время в методической литературе широко используются монологическая и диалогическая формы речи. Подготовленная речь означает, что учащемуся дается определенная тема, время на подготовку, необходимые средства, слова, речевые образцы обучаются заранее, в основе лежит домашнее задание. Неподготовленную речь также называют спонтанной речью. Неподготовленность. Подготовленная речь: а) говорить на основе речевой ситуации заданной учителем темы. б)говорить на основе прочитанного текста.в)прослушать текст, говорить на основе речи. в)говорить в обсуждении прочитанного текста г) получить комментарий от иностранца. Баржа этих процессов является одной из основных особенностей речи. Давайте искать решение для этого один за другим. Изучение любого языка развивается путем изучения слов этого языка. Если изучающий каждый язык знает 300-500 слов, он может свободно говорить на иностранном языке. Чем больше у вас словарный запас, тем лучше будет ваша речь. Вы также хотите, чтобы они были готовы ответить на ваши вопросы, когда вы не уверены в своем костюме. В то же время изучающему язык хорошо иметь хороший словарный запас, независимо от сферы, в которой он общается. Итак, решение первой проблемы заключается в изучении наиболее активных слов в нашей речи. Мы тратим много времени на размышления о том, что студенты должны сказать, когда они говорят, но мы никогда не думаем о том, как это сказать. Мы часто обращаемся к антонимам, синонимам и омонимам как устно, так и письменно. Например, прежде чем анализировать омонимические признаки английских слов, помимо изучения их места, значения и употребления в узбекском языке, полезно рассмотреть их английские переводы. В узбекском языке много слов, словосочетаний и выражений. К ним относятся атлас, полоса, нос, быть, ручка, крышка, писать, пыль, возраст, трон, узкий и так далее. Подобные слова имеют несколько уникальных значений. Однако английские переводы различаются в зависимости от значения приведенных выше слов. Поэтому важно уметь различать их значения на английском языке и применять их без ошибок.

Как мы видим, неспособность правильно понимать слова влияет на их смысл. Они начинают думать о том, куда и при каких условиях они могут обратиться, и это оттачивает мыслительные способности учащихся. Во избежание ошибок в устной и письменной речи их стараются запомнить, тем

самым развивая память учащихся. Следующим шагом является правильное произнесение слова, и при изучении слова рекомендуется научиться произносить его с помощью словарей или других электронных устройств, а затем запомнить его. Потому что неправильное произношение слова может изменить его значение. Еще одним препятствием для развития речи изучающих язык является боязнь ошибиться в речи. Никто не говорит без ошибок. Сосредотачивается на ошибках. Так что не бойтесь двигаться дальше.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ СТУДЕНТОВ НА РАЗНЫХ УРОВНЯХ

Аннотация: *В этой статье речь идет о важности обучения чтению, которое является одной из актуальных тем, а также о его значении для развития других навыков, таких как говорение и письмо.*

Ключевые слова: *быстро обучающиеся учащиеся, медленно обучающиеся учащиеся, смешанный класс, методы обучения, дискуссии, задачи по решению проблем, личность, номинация учащегося, дополнительная работа, более слабые учащиеся, дополнительное внимание.*

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SOME STRATEGIES FOR TEACHING STUDENTS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

Abstract: *This article is about the importance of teaching reading, which is one of the current topics, and its importance in developing other skills such as speaking and writing.*

Keywords: *fast learners, slow learners, mixed class, teaching methods, discussions, problem-solving tasks, personality, student nomination, extra work, weaker learners, extra attention.*

Образование было основным фактором более формальной передачи английского языка по всему миру. Понимание и владение английским языком является наиболее важным фактором, определяющим доступ к высшему образованию, возможностям трудоустройства и социальным возможностям. В настоящее время английский является наиболее предпочтительным языком. Изучение языка – естественный процесс для аборигенов. Одна из самых больших проблем, с которой сталкиваются учителя, обучающие студентов, которые изучают английский язык как иностранный или второй язык, - это преподавание в классе, состоящем из быстро обучающихся и медленно обучающихся, обычно называемых классами со смешанными способностями.

В прошлом учителя вполне могли сказать, что проблема была просто в том, что некоторые ученики были умнее или просто «лучше», чем другие в классе. Но теперь мы понимаем, что ситуация более сложная. Наши студенты действительно смешаны во многих отношениях. Они различаются по уровням: внимания, интереса, мотивации, стилей обучения, типов интеллекта,

физиологических потребностей, скорости, зрелости, познания мира. Классная комната является единственной средой для учащихся, где они должны максимально использовать этот шанс. Однако некоторым учащимся трудно говорить на изучаемом языке по многим причинам, от интереса до уверенности, от возраста до знаний. Другие студенты, однако, хотели бы выразить все, что они думают или чувствуют, используя новый язык. - В то время как некоторые учащиеся следят за уроком и могут отвечать на вопросы и хорошо сдают тесты, другие отстают, кажется, что они не понимают и плохо справляются с тестами. - В то время как некоторые студенты обращают внимание и сотрудничают, другие «неправильно себя ведут» и кажутся незаинтересованными. - Учителя обеспокоены тем, что они недостаточно бросают вызов отличникам и в то же время не оказывают достаточной помощи тем, кто не так хорош. - Учителям трудно проводить уроки на таком уровне, чтобы все учащиеся могли быть вовлечены. В результате одни учащиеся могут говорить много, делать много очередей, а другие не говорят весь урок. Учителя должны выявить проблемы классов со смешанными способностями и попытаться найти решения для их устранения.. Каждый учащийся имеет право участвовать в работе класса независимо от его личных возможностей. С одной стороны, мы не имеем права пренебрегать малоспособными учениками, а с другой стороны, урок не должен быть скучным для способных учеников.

Дополнительную работу следует дать тому, кто хотели бы делать зто по своей любимой теме. Они с большим энтузиазмом будут работать над такими проектами. - Помогите ученикам, научитесь уважать разнообразие с точки зрения навыков и способностей. Помимо таких практик, на занятиях по английскому языку также можно применять следующие методы. - Самоуважение: отношение учителя, который постоянно поправляет его, может разрушить самооценку ученика. Учитель более эффективен, когда он или она может выделить положительные качества ученика. Важно указать на маленькие успехи ученика, которые могут привести к большим успехам завтра. - Создание слова: у каждого человека, который должен говорить на языке, есть три уровня силы слова, которые постепенно и неуклонно формируются в процессе изучения языка. Первый набор слов - это то, что человек сможет идентифицировать, но может не знать правильного значения и, следовательно, не решается использовать его во время разговора или письма.

Со всей такой практикой в классах учащиеся также должны быть ознакомлены. Не может быть обучения без воздействия. Групповые обсуждения могут быть организованы. Тексты должны быть прочитаны учащимися вслух. Рвение к обучению поможет им в их собственном продвижении. Проблемы учащихся и учителей взаимосвязаны. Необходимо убедиться, что учащийся вносит огромный вклад в этот процесс. Некоторые стратегии работы в классах смешанных способностей: Первая стратегия включает в себя создание или предоставление разных задач для разных

уровней. Например, учитель может использовать ряд вопросов на понимание текста. У учителя может быть два набора вопросов — А и Б. Возможно, все учащиеся должны заполнить набор А, более сильные также должны заполнить набор Б, или у них даже есть дополнительный текст для чтения. Это, очевидно, увеличивает объем подготовки к уроку. Например, учитель дает учащимся текст для чтения. Генри Форд, известный инженер и производитель автомобилей, вырос в бедной семье американских фермеров с очень небольшим бюджетом. Восьмерым детям пришлось выживать, тяжело работая на ферме. Будучи интеллектуальным, целеустремленным мальчиком, он справился с проблемами и занялся производством автомобилей: выпустив первый автомобиль на бензине, Форд создал конвейерную систему производства автомобилей. Генри Форд уделял большое внимание управлению финансами, совершенствуя свою автомобильную промышленность. Он тратил свои деньги на производительные, важные процессы в автомобилестроении. Его знаменитый девиз «Автомобиль для всех!» отрицал идею о том, что только самые богатые люди могут владеть автомобилями! После прочтения этого текста более сильные учащиеся должны выполнить детальную словарную работу над словарным запасом текста. Если мы примем во внимание роль учителя и ученика в овладении языком, проблемы могут быть эффективно решены. Только тогда студенты осознают практическое использование английского языка. Английский будет использоваться ими как средство выражения. Они смогут использовать английский как язык общения. Свободное владение речью, правильное знание структуры предложений, уверенность в выступлении перед публикой позволят им идти в ногу с развивающимся миром. Таким образом, роль учителя в первую очередь состоит в том, чтобы определить и выяснить эффективные стратегии и реализовать активный, интересный и интерактивный процесс обучения для учащихся с разным уровнем способностей. У учителей должны быть здоровые и близкие по духу отношения со студентами, и всегда желательно соблюдать баланс между эмоциональными и интеллектуальными отношениями с ними. У учителей должны быть здоровые и близкие по духу отношения со студентами и всегда желательно соблюдать баланс между эмоциональными и интеллектуальными отношениями с ними. Учителя должны учить, формировать, мотивировать и воссоздавать умы, способные противостоять вызовам и преодолевать проблемы в современном сценарии.

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ИЖТИМОИЙ КОМПЕТЕНТЛИКНИ ЎСМИРЛИК ДАВРИДА РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ – ПЕДАГОГИК ВА ПСИХОЛОГИК ЎЗИГА ХОСЛИКЛАРИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада компетентлик, ижтимоий масъулият тушунчалари назарий таҳлил қилинди, ўспиринлик даврининг психологик хусусиятлари, уларнинг ижтимоий масъулиятини ривожлантириш шакллари ва усуллари кўриб чиқилди, ўқувчиларининг ижтимоий компетентлигини шакллантиришнинг педагогик-психологик шарт-шароитлари ва ривожлантиришга қаратилган услубий тавсиялар берилган.

Калит сўзлар: ижтимоий компетентлик, ўрта мактаб ўқувчилари, ижтимоий компетентликни ўлчаш учун шакл ва усуллар, услубияти, ўрта мактаб ўқувчиларининг модели, ёш ва руҳиятга оид хусусиятлари, ўқув фаолиятини рағбатлантириш, муваффақият ҳолатини яратиш, ўз-ўзини англаш, ўз-ўзини баҳолаш.

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FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIO – PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPETENCIES

Annotation: *This article theoretically analyzes the concepts of competence and social responsibility, examines the psychological characteristics of adolescence, forms and methods of developing their social responsibility, pedagogical and psychological conditions for the formation of social competence of students and methodological recommendations.*

Keywords: *social competence, secondary school students, forms and methods of measuring social competence, methodology, model of a secondary school student, age-psychological characteristics, encouragement of educational activities, creation of a state of success, self-awareness, self-esteem.*

Янги тараққиёт даврида мамлакатимизда ёшлар тарбиясига эътибор давлат сиёсати даражасига кўтарилди. Президентимиз Шавкат Мирзиёев раислигида 2024 йил 30 сентябрь куни бўлиб ўтган Мактабгача ва мактаб таълими вазирлигининг Абдулла Авлоний номидаги Педагогик маҳорат миллий институти янги биноси очилиш маросими ҳамда педагоглар билан очиқ мулоқот тадбири ташкил этилди. Таълими тизимини ривожлантириш, педагогларнинг малакаси ва жамиятдаги нуфузини ошириш, ёш авлод

маънавиятини юксалтириш масалаларига бағишланган видеоселектор йиғилишида таълим ва тарбиянинг аҳамияти ҳақида сўз борди.

“*Бу институт кутиб ўтирувчи эмас, тарғиботчи, етакчи бўлиши керак. Ҳудудлардаги ўқитувчи ва директорларни кўпроқ таклиф этиб, барча мактабларда сифатни ошириш зарур. Янги замон кишиси, келажагимиз бунёдкорлари мактабда тарбияланади. Таълимсиз келажак йўқ*”, - дея алоҳида таъкидлади.

Дарҳақиқат, узоқ йиллар давомида тарбия болалар таълимдан бўш вақтида амалга ошириладиган қўшимча юкламага – иккинчи даражали ишга айланиб, узуқ-юлуқ жараён бўлиб келганлиги ҳамда жамиятнинг педагогик маданияти пасайиб, мактабгача таълим, мактаб педагоглари, ота-оналарнинг тарбияга оид педагогик-психологик билимлари замон талабларига жавоб бермай қолди. Тарбияда йўл қўйилган хатолар асоратлари кундалик ҳаётда, оммавий ахборот воситаларида, ижтимоий тармоқларда кенг муҳокама қилиниб, жамоатчиликнинг ҳақли эътирозларига сабаб бўлмоқда.

Ушбу даврда сезиларли муаммолар ҳиссий соҳанинг жадал ривожланиши билан боғлиқ: кайфиятнинг кескин ўзгариши, импульсивлик, туйғулар доирасининг кенгайиши - буларнинг барчаси кўплаб болаларда 10 ёшдан 16 ёшгача кузатилган "ўсмирлик комплекси" билан боғлиқ.

Ўсмирлик даври "мен-концепция"ни ривожлантиришда, ўз-ўзини қадрлашнинг кейинги жараёнига бевосита таъсир ўтказувчи хулқ-атвор ва фаолиятни асосий регулятори сифатида шакллантиришда жуда муҳимдир.

Ўсмирнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари аниқ ижтимоий шароитлар, биринчи навбатда бола онгининг янги мазмунини белгилайдиган катталар дунёси, уларнинг қадриятлари дунёси билан янги муносабатларга киришда боланинг жамиятдаги ўрнининг ўзгариши, позициясининг ўзгариши билан белгиланади. Ўспирин ўзини кузатиш, ўзини қадрлаши, ўз ўрнини белгилаш ва ўзини такомиллаштириш истаги унинг кучли ва кучсиз томонларини таҳлил қилиш ва ўз хатти-ҳаракатлари ва мақсадларида нима тўғри эканлигини, нима ёмон, нимага эришиш керак ва нимадан сақланиш кераклигини англаш натижасида пайдо бўлади. Ҳозирги кунда психологлар, социологлар ва ўқитувчилар ўспиринлар ривожланишининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари тўғрисида фактларга асосланган материалга эга.

Шундай қилиб, шахснинг ўзини белгилаши ёшга оид энг муҳим вазифадир. Шунга асосланиб, ўспиринлар томонидан келажакда ўз тақдирини белгилаш билан боғлиқ бўлган компетентликлар, хусусан, онгли танлов ваколатини ва ушбу танлов учун жавобгарликни ўзлаштиришга қаратилган қатор педагогик вазифалар режалаштирилган.

Ўсмирнинг иродаси масъулиятни шакллантириш билан чамбарчас боғлиқ. Ўз-ўзини бошқариш катталар, етук инсоннинг муҳим фазилати. Бу ўспирин томонидан жуда қадрланади. Бироқ, типик ўспирин заиф ирода, уюшмаганлик ва белгиланган мақсадга эришишдан осон кечиши билан ажралиб туради. Шунинг учун иродани ривожлантириш учун мақсадни

мустаҳкамлаш алоҳида ўрин тутади. Ижтимоий жиҳатдан ваколатли ўспирин онгли равишда мақсад қўйишни ўзлаштиради.

Мактаб шароитида ўсмирлар ижтимоий малакасининг зарурий даражасига қуйидагиларни шакллантириш орқали эришилади: ижтимоий ва коммуникатив билимлар ва муносабатлар мажмуи (концептуал ва муҳим таркибий қисм); ижтимоий ва коммуникатив кўникмалар тизимлари (амалий ва фаолият компоненти); самарали ижтимоий ва коммуникатив фаолият тажрибаси (мотивацион-дунёқарашга оид компонент); ижтимоий ва коммуникатив компетентликларни такомиллаштиришга шахсий ва қадрият муносабатлари (концептуал компонент).

Ижтимоий, шу жумладан ҳар қандай компетентликнинг мазмуни бир қатор томонларни (билим, мотивацион, фаолиятга оид) ўз ичига олганлиги ва ахборот, алоқа, сезги ва амалиётга асосланганиб, ижтимоий компетентликнинг қуйидаги тузилишини тақдим этиши мумкин.

Ўсмирларнинг етакчи ижтимоий ролларини аниқлашга қаратилган психологик-педагогик ёндашувларни назарий таҳлил қилиш асосида ижтимоий компетенциянинг мазмунини аниқлаш мумкин, бунда ижтимоий компетентликнинг ҳар бир таркибий қисми учун учта ривожланиш йўналиши мавжуд: "Шахс", "Фуқаро", "Ўз ишининг устаси".

Ижтимоий компетентлик таркибига қуйидагилар киради: "Шахсият" ривожланиш йўналиши бўйича: тушунча-моҳиятга оид таркибий қисм - жамиятнинг муайян ижтимоий мақом эгаларига нисбатан роль талабларини билиш; умумий инсоний меъёрлар ва қадриятлар, ижтимоий ўзаро таъсир доиралари ва соҳаларидаги меъёрларни билиш; шахснинг ўзи ҳақидаги билимлари ва ғоялари (унинг имкониятлари, қизиқишлари, қобилиятлари тўғрисида), ўзини ижтимоий субъект сифатида ва шахс сифатида идрок этиш; амалий-фаолиятга оид компонент - самарали ижтимоий ўзаро таъсир ўтказиш кўникмалари ва тажрибаларини тўплаш; мотивацион ва мафкуравий таркибий қисм - ижтимоий ва шахсий тартибнинг ахлоқий меъёрлари ва қадриятларига асосланган ютуқлар, ижтимоий ўзаро муносабатларнинг муваффақиятли муносабатига йўналтирилган шаклланган мотивация; концептуал компонент - ижодкорлик, мулоқот қобилиятлари, бағрикенглик, мослашувчанлик, масъулият, муваффақиятга йўналтирилганлик каби фазилатларнинг мавжудлиги.

"Фуқаро"ни ривожлантириш йўналиши бўйича: тушунча-моҳиятга оид таркибий қисм - ижтимоий институтларнинг тузилиши ва фаолияти тўғрисида билим; жамиятда содир бўлаётган турли ижтимоий тузилмалар ва ижтимоий жараёнлар тўғрисида; амалий-фаолиятга оид компонент (ижтимоий ва коммуникатив кўникмалар тизими) - муайян ижтимоий мавқега йўналтирилган кўникмалар ва ролларни бажариш тажрибасини олиш; мотивацион ва ғоявий таркибий қисм (ишлаб чиқариш (ижодий) ижтимоий ва коммуникатив фаолият тажрибаси) - муайян ижтимоий ҳолатдаги ижтимоий хулқ-атвор мотивациясини шакллантириш.

"Ўз ишининг устаси"ни ривожлантириш йўналиши бўйича: тушунча-моҳиятга оид таркибий қисм - ходим ва иш берувчининг вазифалари ва ҳуқуқлари, ишга қабул қилиш учун ҳужжатлар таркиби, меҳнат шартномаси мазмуни, меҳнат бозори, асосий мутахассисликларга қўйиладиган талаблар тўғрисида билим; амалий-фаолиятга оид компонент - маълум бир касбга йўналтирилган роль ўйнаш хатти-ҳаракатлари кўникмалари ва тажрибасини олиш; мотивация-дунёқарашга оид таркибий қисм - маълум бир касб (лавозим) га йўналтирилган ижтимоий хулқ-атвор мотивациясини шакллантириш.

Ўсмирларда ижтимоий компетентликни шакллантириш жараёнида муҳим вазифа - талабалар томонидан ижтимоий қадрият ва идеалларнинг ривожланиши ва қабул қилинишини, ижтимоий хулқ-атвор шакллари ва усулларини ривожлантиришни таъминлайдиган зарур шарт-шароитларни яратишдир.

Мактабда ўсмирларнинг ижтимоий компетенцияларини ривожлантириш бўйича ишлар шахс-фаолият ва диалогик ёндошишга қаратилган. Шахс-фаолият ёндашуви шахснинг ижтимоий шароитда билимларни эгаллаш зарурати билан тавсифланади. Ушбу ёндашувни ўспиринларнинг ижтимоий компетентлигини ривожлантиришда амалга ошириш учун қуйидагилар талаб қилинади: а) турли вазиятларда боланинг ўз позициясини ўстириш; б) болани танлаган вазиятга йўналтириш; в) ижтимоий фаолиятда ўспиринларнинг шахсиятига мурожаат қилиш; д) ўсмирнинг ёшга оид ривожланиш хусусиятларига эътибор қаратиш.

Диалогга оид ёндашувнинг асоси авторитар таъсирнинг диалогик томон силжиши бўлиб, талабанинг ўз позициясини рағбатлантиради. Диалогнинг ўзаро таъсири субъектларнинг тенглиги ва ўзаро тан олиш муносабатларини ўз ичига олади. Диалогга асосланган ўзаро таъсир ижтимоий-компетентликка оид хулқ-атвор белгисидир ва шу билан бирга ўспиринни диалогга жалб қилиш орқали уни шакллантириш шартидир. Ижтимоий кўникмалар ва қобилиятлар ўспириннинг бевосита тажрибасида шаклланади. Ижтимоий компетентлик учун фаол ижтимоий таъсир ўтказиш тажрибаси муҳимдир. Шунинг учун ижтимоий компетентликни ривожлантириш учун барча ижтимоийлашув субъектларини бирлаштирган тизимли ёндашувдан фойдаланиш муҳимдир.

Қуйидаги жадвалда келтирилган мактабда ўсмирларнинг ижтимоий компетентлигини ривожлантириш модели ўзаро боғлиқ блоклардан иборат: мақсадли, ташкилий-фаолиятга оид, технологик ва самарали. Моделнинг ҳар бир таркибий қисмининг ҳолати, уларнинг ўзаро таъсири ижтимоий-педагогик иш ва педагогик бошқарув жараёни билан белгиланади.

Мактабда ўсмирларнинг ижтимоий компетентлигининг ривожланиш модели

Мақсад блоки				
МАҚСАД	Кичик ёшдаги ижтимоий компетентликни ривожлантириш			
ВАЗИФАЛАР	Когнитив компонентни ривожлантириш	Шахсга оид компонентни ривожлантириш	Фаолиятга оид компонентни ривожлантириш	Қадриятларга оид компонентни ривожлантириш
Ташкилий-фаолиятга оид блок				
ТАМОЙИЛЛАР	Тизимли, компетентлилик, шахсга йўналтирилган ёндошув			
ШАРТЛАР	Ижтимоий, индивидуал-психологик, ташкилий-педагогик			
ВАЗИФАЛАР	Таҳлилий-ташҳисга оид	прогностик	Ижтимоий-педагогик кўмак	Ижтимоий-профилактик
Технологик блок				
БОСҚИЧЛАР	Ташҳисга оид			
	Прогностик			
	Амалий			
	Баҳо-рефлексив			
ИЖТИМОИЙ КОМПЕТЕНТЛИК РИВОЖЛАНИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ	Таълим жараёни, таълим технологиялари			
	Тарбиявий иш			
	Қўшимча таълим			
	Ота-оналар билан ишлаш			
Натижа блоки				
Мезонлар	Кўрсаткичлар			
КОММУНИКАТИВЛИК	Муомала, ўзига ишонч, ташкилотчилик			
ИЖТИМОИЙЛАШУВ	Ижтимоий мослашувчанлик, ижтимоий фаоллик, мустақиллик, аҳлоқлилик			
Натижа	ИЖТИМОИЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯ ШАКЛЛАНГАН ЎСМИР			

Ўсмирларнинг ижтимоий масъулиятини ривожлантириш моделининг технологик блокида тўртта ривожланиш йўлларини ажратиш мумкин: таълим жараёни, ўқув ишлари (аудиториядан ташқари ишлар), қўшимча таълим ва ота-оналар билан ишлаш. Ёшларнинг аудитория ва аудиториядан ташқари фаолияти шароитида ижтимоий компетентлигини ривожлантиришнинг услубий базасини қуйидаги жадвалда кўришимиз мумкин.

Талабаларнинг аудитория ва аудиториядан ташқари фаолияти шароитида ижтимоий компетентлигини ривожлантиришнинг услубий базаси

<table>
<tr><td colspan="6">ИЖТИМОИЙ КОМПЕТЕНТЛИК</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Шахслараро мулоқот кўникмаларини ривожлантириш</td><td>Амалий масалалар, танлов вазиятида қарор қабул қилиш</td><td>Қадриятларни сингдириш</td></tr>
<tr><td>Гуруҳда ишлаш</td><td>Роль ўйинлари</td><td>Ўзгарувчан таркибда жуфтлик ишлари</td><td>Таълимнинг мулоҳаза усуллари</td><td>Лойиҳа фаолияти, танлов бўйича масалаларни хал қилиш</td><td>Иншолар танловлари, лойиҳалар</td></tr>
<tr><td>Рефлексия</td><td>Рефлексия</td><td>Рефлексия</td><td>Рефлексия</td><td>Рефлексия</td><td>Рефлексия</td></tr>
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Психологик-педагогик тадқиқотлар таҳлили таълим жараёнида ижтимоий компетентликни ривожлантириш бўйича бир қатор вазифаларни ажратиб кўрсатишга имкон берди: таълим жараёнида шериклик ва ўзаро ҳурмат ҳолатини яратиш бўйича гуруҳ ишларини ташкил этиш; тенгдошлари ва катталар билан мулоқот меъёрларини ўзлаштириш учун турли ролларда яшаш имкониятини таъминлаш; онгли равишда танлаш тажрибасини тўплаш ва танлаш учун вазифаларни мунтазам равишда таклиф қилиш; ўз-ўзини англашни ривожлантириш механизми сифатида ушбу кўникмани ўзлаштириш учун акс эттириш турларини мажбурий равишда бажариш.

Бизнинг фикримизча, ушбу вазифаларни нафақат мактаб соатларидан кейин, балки синфда ҳам махсус ташкил этилган жараёнда ҳал қилиш мумкин. Биз ўсмирларнинг ижтимоий компетентлигини ривожлантириш муаммоларини энг мақбул усулда ҳал қиладиган учта педагогик технологияга тўхталамиз. Бу гуруҳ, дизайн ва ўйин технологиялари. Уларнинг ҳар бирини батафсил кўриб чиқайлик.

Гуруҳ технологиялари. Айнан гуруҳ иши ва ундаги ўқувчиларнинг ўзаро ҳамкорлиги талабанинг ижтимоий лаёқати, унинг етакчи ёки издош бўлиш қобилиятини ривожлантириш, гуруҳда ўз мақсадларини амалга оширишнинг самарали усули ҳисобланади. Биргаликдаги фаолият талабаларда ижтимоий ўзаро алоқаларнинг зарурий кўникмалари, жамоавий интизомга бўйсуниш ва шу билан бирга ўз ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилиш, шахсий манфаатларини жамоат манфаатлари билан боғлаш қобилиятини ривожлантиради.

Гуруҳ иши деганда талабаларнинг кичик гуруҳлардаги ўзаро мулоқоти тушунилади, бунда улар мустақил равишда ёки ўқитувчи ёрдамида алоқа ва ўзаро таъсир меъёрларини ўрнатадилар, ўз ишларининг йўналиши ва умумий муаммони ҳал қилиш воситаларини танлайдилар. Бунинг орқасида бошқанинг

позициясини кўриш, уни баҳолаш, қабул қилиш ёки қабул қилмаслик, рози бўлиш ёки баҳслашиш ва энг муҳими, ўз нуқтаи назарига эга бўлиш, уни бошқасидан ажратиш ва уни ҳимоя қилиш қобилияти ётади.

Психологик-педагогик тадқиқотлар кичик таълим гуруҳларида ҳамкорлик ўрнатиладиган бешта асосий шартни аниқлаш имконини берди: талабаларни гуруҳ ўқув фаолиятига жалб қилишнинг биринчи шарти гуруҳ аъзолари ўртасида ижобий муносабатларни ўрнатиш; иккинчи асосий шарт - бу ўқитиш натижасига индивидуал ҳисса қўшиш зарурати; учинчи асосий шарт - таълим муаммоларини ҳал қилиш жараёнида интеллектуал ва ҳиссий-шахсан ўзаро ёрдам кўрсатишга йўналтирилган талабаларнинг бевосита ўзаро таъсирини оптималлаштириш; гуруҳ иши муваффақияти учун тўртинчи шарт - бу этарлича ривожланган ижтимоий кўникма ва қобилиятларнинг мавжудлиги; бешинчи шарт гуруҳ жараёнини акс эттириш зарурати билан, яъни гуруҳ ўқув ишларида содир бўлган воқеаларни таҳлил қилиш ва баҳолаш жараёни билан боғлиқ.

Лойиҳалаш технологиялари. Бугунги кунда ўқувчиларнинг лойиҳавий фаолияти - боланинг мустақил тадқиқот қобилиятларини ривожлантиришга қаратилган (муаммо туғдириш, маълумот тўплаш ва қайта ишлаш, тажрибалар ўтказиш, олинган натижаларни таҳлил қилиш) ривожлантирувчи (шахсга йўналтирилган) таълим усулларидан бири бўлиб, ижодий қобилият ва мантиқий фикрлашни ривожлантиришга ёрдам беради, таълим жараёни давомида олган билимларини бирлаштиради ва уларни ўзига хос ҳаётий муаммолар билан таништиради.

Лойиҳа асосида ўқитишнинг мақсади талабалар учун шарт-шароитларни яратишдир: мустақил равишда ва хоҳиш билан турли манбалардан этишмаётган билимларни олиш; олинган билимлардан когнитив ва амалий муаммоларни ҳал қилишда фойдаланишни ўрганиш; турли гуруҳларда ишлаш орқали мулоқот қобилиятларини эгаллаш; ўзларининг тадқиқот қобилиятларини ривожлантириш (муаммоларни аниқлаш, маълумот тўплаш, кузатиш, тажриба ўтказиш, таҳлил қилиш, гипотезалар тузиш, умумлаштириш қобилияти); тизим фикрлашни ривожлантириш.

Шундай қилиб, лойиҳа услубининг асосий вазифаси - билимларнинг ҳажмини ўзлаштириш ва таълим дастурларини ўташ эмас, балки ўқувчиларнинг ўз тажрибалари ва уларнинг дунё ҳақидаги ғояларини амалда қўллаш, ривожлантириш ва бойитишдир. Бошқача қилиб айтганда, ҳар бир бола нафақат ўзига хослигини намоён қилиши, балки уни бойитиши мумкин бўлган ҳақиқий фаолият учун имкониятга эга бўлиши керак.

Лойиҳа усули ҳар доим талабаларнинг мустақил фаолиятига - индивидуал, жуфтлик, гуруҳга йўналтирилган бўлиб, талабалар маълум вақт давомида бажарадилар. Ўқитувчи маълумот манбаларини таклиф қилиши ёки мустақил равишда излаш учун талабаларнинг фикрларини тўғри йўналишга йўналтириши мумкин. Натижада, талабалар мустақил равишда ва биргаликдаги саъй-ҳаракатларда муаммони ҳал қилишлари керак, зарур

билимларни, баъзан турли соҳалардан фойдаланиб, ҳақиқий ва аниқ натижага эришиш керак. Муаммони ҳал қилиш бўйича барча ишлар лойиҳа фаолиятининг контурларини эгаллайди.

Агар биз лойиҳа усули сифатида педагогик технология ҳақида гапирадиган бўлсак, унда ушбу технология ўз моҳиятига кўра изланувчанлик, изланиш, муаммоли усулларнинг комбинациясини назарда тутади.

Лойиҳа усули замонавий жамиятдаги ҳақиқий ижтимоий вазият билан боғлиқ бўлган таълимнинг мутлақо янги траекториясини қуриш учун асос бўлиб, шу билан таълим натижаларининг жамиятда муваффақиятли бирга яшаш учун зарур бўлган натижаларга яқинлигини таъминлайди.

Лойиҳа фаолияти интизомини тарбиялаш, шунингдек, жамоада ишлаш қобилияти, қабул қилинган қарор учун жавобгарлик туйғуси ва ижобий ижтимоий фаолиятга муносабатни шакллантиради. Масъулият ижтимоий ваколатни ривожлантириш учун асосдир. Проекцион фаолиятда мажбурий бўлган иродани ривожлантириш ва хатти-ҳаракатларнинг ўзбошимчаликлари, онгли мақсадларни белгилаш масъулиятни шакллантириш билан чамбарчас боғлиқдир.

Кейинчалик, биз моҳияти ва тузилиши бўйича дизайн технологияларига ўхшаш ва уларнинг алоҳида ҳолати бўлган ўйин технологияларини кўриб чиқамиз.

Ўйин технологиялари.

Умумлаштирилган шаклда ишбилармонлик ўйини ҳодисасининг маъноси психологик луғатларда қайд этилган: «Ишбилармонлик ўйини - бу касбий фаолият субъекти ва ижтимоий моҳиятининг дам олиш шакли, ушбу амалиёт тури учун хос бўлган муносабатлар тизимларини моделлаштириш. Бунга қўшимча сифатида касбий фаолиятнинг турли шарт-шароитлари, инсон фаолияти ва ижтимоий таъсир доираларини моделлаштириш воситаси сифатида ишбилармонлик ўйини "уни амалга оширишнинг янги усулларини излаш усули" сифатида ҳам, "самарали ўқитиш усули сифатида ҳам ишлайди, чунки у таълим мавзусининг мавҳум табиати ўртасидаги зиддиятларни олиб ташлайди ва касбий фаолиятнинг ҳақиқий табиати эканлигини қўшиш мумкин. Ишбилармонлик ўйинининг тарбиявий функцияси жуда муҳим, чунки «ишбилармонлик ўйинлари келажакдаги касбий фаолиятнинг мавзуси ва ижтимоий шароитларини ўқитишда белгилашга имкон беради ва шу билан анъанавий машғулотларга қараганда етарли даражада бўлган ваколатларни шакллантириш шартларини симуляция қилади. Ишбилармонлик ўйинида «иштирокчиларни ўқитиш қўшма тадбирлар жараёнида юзага келади. Шу билан бирга, ҳар бири ўз вазифаси ва функциясига мувофиқ ўз муаммосини ҳал қилади. Ишбилармонлик ўйинидаги алоқа - бу нафақат билимларни биргаликда ўзлаштириш жараёнидаги мулоқот, балки ҳақиқий ўрганилган фаолият жараёнида одамлар ўртасидаги мулоқотни тақлид қиладиган, такрорлайдиган алоқа. Ишбилармонлик ўйини нафақат қўшма таълим ва ижтимоий ваколатларни ривожлантиришнинг самарали шакли, балки инсонда

ушбу малакаларнинг ривожланиш даражасини самарали баҳолашга ёрдам берадиган шартдир. Бугунги кунда адабиётларда ишбилармонлик ўйинларининг хилма-хиллиги ва таснифи мавжуд.

Шундай қилиб, ишбилармонлик ўйини ижтимоий ва асосий компетентликни ривожлантиришнинг самарали воситаси бўлиб, у ҳам профессионал ўзини-ўзи белгилаш функциясини бажаради ва мактаб ўқувчиларининг муносабатларини бирлаштирувчи кучли восита ҳисобланади.

Ўсмирларнинг ижтимоий ваколатларини ривожлантириш бўйича ўқитувчи фаолиятида қўлланиладиган педагогик технологиялар

Педагогик технологиялар	**Технологиянинг асосий хусусиятлари**
Гуруҳ технологиялари	мустақил равишда ёки ўқитувчининг ёрдами билан кичик гуруҳларда алоқа ва ўзаро таъсир меъёрлари ўрнатилади, иш йўналишлари ва умумий муаммони ҳал қилиш воситалари танланади; • бировнинг позициясини кўриш, уни баҳолаш, қабул қилиш ёки қабул қилмаслик, келишиш ёки баҳслашиш, ўз нуқтаи назарига эга бўлиш, уни бошқасидан фарқлаш, ҳимоя қила олиш қобилияти шаклланади; • ўзингизни эркин ҳис қилиш, индивидуал тезликда ишлаш қобилияти; • нафақат ўз ютуқлари учун, балки жамоавий иш натижалари учун ҳам жавобгарлик; • Шахсни, унинг имкониятлари ва қобилиятларини етарли даражада баҳолаш шаклланади.
Лойиҳа технологиялари	Таълим фаолиятининг мотивацияси, • муваффақият ҳолатини яратиш, • ижобий ҳис-туйғуларни келтириб чиқарадиган муҳитни яратиш, • коммуникацион «ўқитувчи - талаба - ўқитувчи» мулоқотида ижобий ҳис-туйғуларни ташкил этиш, • ўз фаолиятини мустақил равишда таҳлил қилишни ташкил этиш.
Ўйин технологиялари	Гуруҳ аъзолари ўртасида ижобий муносабатларни ўрнатиш; амалий фаолият учун зарур бўлган маълум кўникмаларни шакллантириш; • машқ натижаларига индивидуал ҳисса қўшиш зарурати; • интеллектуал, ҳиссий ва шахсан ўзаро ёрдам кўрсатадиган талабаларнинг бевосита ўзаро алоқаси; • етарлича ривожланган алоқа ва кўникмалар мавжудлиги.

I. Ҳулоса

Ишда компетентлик, ижтимоий масъулият тушунчалари назарий таҳлил қилинди, ўспиринларнинг ёши ва психологик хусусиятлари, уларнинг ижтимоий масъулиятини ривожлантириш бўйича адабиётлар ўрганилди.

Ижтимоий компетентликни ўлчашнинг эҳтимолий психологик усуллари танлаб олинди, ўсмирларнинг ижтимоий малакасини ривожлантириш шакллари ва усуллари кўриб чиқилди.

Хулоса қилиб, қуйидагиларни белгилаб оламиз: ижтимоий компетентлик - бу инсоннинг жамият ва ўзи тўғрисидаги билимлари, кўникмалари, жамиятдаги ўзини тутиш кўникмалари, шунингдек, инсоннинг шахсий фазилатларида намоён бўладиган муносабатларни, унинг мотивлари, қадрият йўналишларини ички тизимга бирлаштирадиган ва ижтимоий жиҳатдан эришиш учун ташқи ресурсларни интеграциялаш имконини берувчи таълимдир.

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АНАЛИЗ СОСТОЯНИЯ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА В РЕГИОНЕ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются итоги и оценка эффективности реализации государственной программы государственной программы «Развитие сельского хозяйства и регулирование рынков сельскохозяйственной продукции, сырья и продовольствия в Республике Башкортостан» в регионе. Дан подробный анализ основных направлений развития агропромышленного комплекса в Республике Башкортостан. Рассмотрены и проанализированы такие показатели, как объём производства продукции сельского хозяйства, показатели животноводства, производство основных видов продукции и другие. Сделаны соответствующие выводы по уровню развития агропромышленного комплекса в Республике Башкортостан.*

Ключевые слова: *сельское хозяйство, агропромышленный комплекс, регион*

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ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN THE REGION

Abstract: *The article discusses the results and evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of the state program of the state program "Development of agriculture and regulation of markets for agricultural products, raw materials and food in the Republic of Bashkortostan" in the region. A detailed analysis of the main directions of development of the agro-industrial complex in the Republic of Bashkortostan is given. Such indicators as the volume of agricultural production, livestock indicators, production of basic types of products and others are considered and analyzed. Relevant conclusions have been drawn on the level of development of the agro-industrial complex in the Republic of Bashkortostan.*

Keywords: *agriculture, agro-industrial complex, region*

Постановлением правительства Республики Башкортостан от 25 декабря 2023г. №761 была утверждена государственная программа «Развитие сельского хозяйства и регулирование рынков сельскохозяйственной продукции, сырья и продовольствия в Республике Башкортостан» [1] взамен утратившего силу Постановления Правительства Республики Башкортостан от 21 августа 2020 года № 511 «Об утверждении государственной программы «Развитие сельского хозяйства и регулирование рынков сельскохозяйственной продукции, сырья и продовольствия в Республике Башкортостан» [1]. Последняя программа утратила силу с 1 января 2024г., хотя изначально срок действия данной программы предполагался с 2021г. по 2026г..

Государственная программа должна обеспечить вклад региона в достижение национальный целей государства по обеспечению темпа роста валового внутреннего продукта выше среднемирового при сохранении макроэкономической стабильности и достижения стратегических приоритетов социально-экономического развития Республики Башкортостан. Данная программа предусматривает развитие всех отраслей и подотраслей сельского хозяйства региона.

Рассмотрим итоги и оценку эффективности реализации государственной программы государственной программы «Развитие сельского хозяйства и регулирование рынков сельскохозяйственной продукции, сырья и продовольствия в Республике Башкортостан». Основные показатели агропромышленного комплекса Республики Башкортостан, представлены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Основные показатели агропромышленного комплекса Республики Башкортостан

Показатели	2020 г.	2021 г.	2022 г.	2023 г.	2023 г. в % к 2020 г.
Продукция сельского хозяйства, млн.руб.	191 805	193 313	258 308	225 700	117,67
Основные финансовые показатели организаций, осуществляющих деятельность в АПК, млн.руб.	3 451	4 422	4 378	4596,9	133,20
Посевные площади сельскохозяйственных культур, тыс. га	3 051,9	2 869,2	2 821,1	2 899,6	95,01
Посевные площади зерновых и зернобобовых культур, тыс. га	1 757,1	1 782,5	1716,7	1759,3	100,13
Валовой сбор зерна, тыс.тонн	3 839,3	2 060,7	5 003,9	3207,2	83,54

Анализ данных, представленных в таблице 1 по основным показателям агропромышленного комплекса Республики Башкортостан, показывает следующие ключевые моменты:

В 2023 году объем продукции сельского хозяйства составил 225 700 млн рублей, что на 17,67% выше уровня 2020 года (191 805 млн рублей). Несмотря на колебания в предыдущие годы, общий тренд показывает рост.

Основные финансовые показатели также продемонстрировали рост в 2023 году по сравнению с 2020 годом (133,20%), хотя в 2022 году наблюдалось небольшое снижение по сравнению с 2021 годом (с 4 422 млн рублей до 4 378 млн рублей). В 2023 году показатель увеличился до 4 596,9 млн рублей, что указывает на восстановление и позитивные изменения.

Рассмотрим показатели объёма производства продукции сельского хозяйства всех сельхозпроизводителей Республики Башкортостан, представленные в таблице 2.

Таблица 2 - Объем производства продукции сельского хозяйства всех сельхозпроизводителей в Республике Башкортостан

Показатели	2021 г.	2022 г.	2023 г.	Отклонение абс.
Зерно (в весе после доработки)				
валовой сбор, тыс. тонн	2060,7	5003,9	3207,2	1146,5
урожайность, центнеров с одного гектара убранной площади	14,0	28,5	19,0	5
Подсолнечник				
валовой сбор, тыс. тонн	314,1	441,1	431,1	117
урожайность, центнеров с одного гектара убранной площади	12,3	15,5	15,1	2,8
Сахарная свекла (фабричная)				
валовой сбор, тыс. тонн	975,6	1380,0	1687,9	712,3
урожайность, центнеров с одного гектара убранной площади	269,8	315,0	353,5	83,7
Картофель				
валовой сбор, тыс. тонн	485,3	563,6	540,0	54,7
урожайность, центнеров с одного гектара убранной площади	111,8	131,0	128,9	17,1
Овощи				
валовой сбор, тыс. тонн	265,7	279,5	276,9	11,2
урожайность открытого грунта, центнеров с одного гектара убранной площади	219,2	228,5	224,2	5

Согласно таблице 2, в 2022 году собран рекордный урожай зерновых и зернобобовых культур – 5004 тыс. тонн в весе после доработки, что выше показателя 2021 года в 2,4 раза, средняя урожайность по республике составила 29 ц/га., но в 2023 году данный показатель снизился 3207 тыс. тонн или 19ц/га.

Помимо благоприятных природно-климатических условий земледелия в 2022-23 году, важнейшими стимулирующими факторами стали развитие агротехнологий, техническая и технологическая модернизация отрасли.

В целом, в отчетный период наблюдаются положительные изменения в валовом сборе большинства культур, особенно в сахарной свекле. Снижение урожайности зерновых в 2023 году вызывать беспокойство, поскольку это может сигнализировать о возможных проблемах, например, погодных или агрономических. Результаты по подсолнечнику и картофелю показывают непостоянство, и несмотря на общий рост валового сбора, необходимо обращать внимание на стабильность урожайности.

Эти аспекты могут быть полезны как для оценки текущей ситуации в аграрном секторе, так и для будущего планирования и внедрения улучшений в технологии. Положительная динамика производства продукции животноводства обеспечена реализацией на территории республики крупных инвестиционных проектов. В таблице 3 представлены показатели животноводства в Республике Башкортостан.

Таблица 3 - Показатели животноводства в Республике Башкортостан (Поголовье скота и птицы) [3]

Показатели	На 1 января 2023 г., тыс. голов	В % к 1 января 2022 г.	На 1 января 2024 г., тыс. голов	В % к 1 января 2023 г
Крупный рогатый скот	856,6	98,7	834,6	96,2
в том числе коровы	361,4	97,1	351,1	95,9
Свиньи	571,0	117,7	565,7	100,2
Овцы и козы	582,5	100,1	544,8	90,5
Лошади	123,4	102,0	15,2	92,6
Птица всех видов, млн. голов	11245,1	102,5	6972,6	55,2

Анализ таблицы с показателями животноводства в Республике Башкортостан на 1 января 2023 года и 1 января 2024 года позволяет выявить некоторые тренды в развитии различных групп животных. На 1 января 2023 года поголовье составило 856,6 тыс. голов, что на 1,3% меньше по сравнению с началом 2022 года. На 1 января 2024 года ожидаемое поголовье составляет 834,6 тыс. голов, что на 3,8% меньше по сравнению с началом 2023 года.

Наблюдается общее снижение поголовья крупного рогатого скота и коров, что может быть вызвано изменениями в сельскохозяйственной политике, экономическими факторами или изменениями в потребительских предпочтениях. Существенное снижение поголовья овец и коз, а также резкое сокращение поголовья лошадей и птицы указывает на потенциальные проблемы в этих секторах, которые могут потребовать анализа причин и разработки мер по их поддержанию и развитию.

Таким образом, для улучшения ситуации необходимо дальнейшее изучение причин сокращения поголовья и возможные меры поддержки животноводства в регионе.

Производство основных видов продукции животноводства представлено в таблице 4.

Таблица 4 - Производство основных видов продукции животноводства [3]

	2022 г.		2023 г.	
	тыс. тонн	в % к янв.-дек. 2021 г.	тыс. тонн	в % к янв.-дек. 2022 г.
Скот и птица на убой (в живом весе), тыс. тонн	423,2	104,3	423,5	100,1
Молоко, тыс. тонн	1586,1	98,3	1596,6	100,7
Яйца, млн штук	1120,7	100,2	821,7	73,3

Наблюдается устойчивый рост производства молока: объем производства в 2023 году составил 1596,6 тыс. тонн (100,7% к 2022 году). Этому способствует введение в строй крупных молочных комплексов, где валовый надой молока в настоящее время составляет от 32 до 63 тонн молока в день при среднереспубликанском показателе в 18 тонн. С 2018 года в республике реализованы 18 крупных инвестиционных проектов, которыми в настоящее время производится до 33% товарного молока. В 2022 году завершены два проекта в молочном скотоводстве, реализованные ООО «Северная Нива Башкирия» и ООО МФ «Урожай».

Таким образом, агропромышленный комплекс Республики Башкортостан демонстрирует смешанные результаты за исследуемый период. Увеличение продукции и финансовых показателей указывает на рост сектора, несмотря на незначительное сокращение посевных площадей и снижение валового сбора зерна в 2023 году по сравнению с 2022 и 2020 годами. Это подчеркивает необходимость дальнейшего анализа факторов, влияющих на урожайность и использование земельных ресурсов, а также возможной оптимизации управления АПК.

Использованные источники:

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2. Об утверждении государственной программы "Развитие сельского хозяйства и регулирование рынков сельскохозяйственной продукции, сырья и продовольствия в Республике Башкортостан" и о внесении изменений в некоторые решения Правительства Республики Башкортостан от 21 августа 2020 - docs.cntd.ru – URL: https://docs.cntd.ru/document/570958727?ysclid=m25uc07hu8467317240 (дата обращения 12.10.2024).
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К ВОПРОСУ О МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОМ УПРАВЛЕНИИ СИСТЕМОЙ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: *Рассматривается муниципальное управление системой образования как важный элемент государственного управления на местном уровне. Описаны основные функции муниципального управления образованием. Дана характеристика муниципального управления сферой образования. Приведены примеры успешных муниципальных инициатив и государственно-частных партнерств, подчеркивающие важность эффективного взаимодействия в создании единой образовательной среды.*

Ключевые слова: *образование, муниципальное управление, органы местного самоуправления, муниципальное управление сферой образования.*

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ON THE ISSUE OF MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Abstract: *The article considers municipal management of the education system as an important element of public administration at the local level. The main functions of municipal education management are described. Examples of successful municipal initiatives and public-private partnerships are given, emphasizing the importance of effective interaction in creating a unified educational environment. Keywords: education, municipal administration, local government.*

Keywords: *education, municipal administration, local government,* municipal *management of the field of education.*

Образование — это один из важнейших процессов в жизни общества. Оно только передает знания об окружающем мире, помогает человеку осваивать опыт предыдущих поколений, приобщаться к культуре и формировать личностные качества.

Управление образованием можно рассматривать как часть социального управления, которое включает в себя организацию, координацию и контроль общественных процессов. В этом контексте социальное управление — это целенаправленное воздействие на общественные группы и отдельных людей для достижения определенных целей. Например, управление системой образования нацелено на обеспечение доступности и качества образовательных услуг для всех граждан, независимо от их социального статуса или места проживания.

На текущем этапе развития система управления образованием в России характеризуется более четким разграничением полномочий между федеральными, региональными и муниципальными органами. Ключевыми тенденциями являются активная децентрализация и переход от государственной к общественно-государственной модели управления образованием.

В последние годы все большее внимание уделяется процессу муниципализации управления образованием. Этот подход предполагает, что центр тяжести в управлении образовательными учреждениями будет смещен на муниципальный уровень. Муниципализация необходима для создания эффективного местного самоуправления, что, в свою очередь, является важным условием для развития гражданского общества.

Важной особенностью системы муниципального управления является то, что на территории любого муниципального образования могут находиться образовательные учреждения, не подчиненные местной администрации напрямую. Это могут быть ведомственные учреждения начального, среднего и высшего профессионального образования, например, колледжи, институты, университеты.

Суть децентрализации в образовательной сфере заключается в передаче части полномочий от федеральных органов власти на уровень регионов и муниципалитетов. Федеральные органы сосредотачиваются на разработке стратегий и стандартов, а местные органы власти — на решении конкретных задач, таких как обеспечение школ ресурсами, подбор кадров и организация учебного процесса.

Примером эффективного муниципального управления можно назвать города, где муниципальные власти активно поддерживают образовательные учреждения, выделяя средства на модернизацию учебных зданий и оборудования.

Муниципальное управление образованием - особый вид государственного управления, который сосредоточен решении нескольких задач [1]:

1. Организация образовательного процесса. В рамках муниципального управления обеспечивается работа школ, детских садов, учреждений дополнительного образования. Она включает решение вопросов с финансированием, кадровым обеспечением и материально-технической базой образовательных учреждений.

2. Контроль качества образования. Муниципальные органы обязаны контролировать соблюдение образовательных стандартов, соответствие учебных программ требованиям федеральных и региональных стандартов, а также обеспечивать проведение мероприятий, направленных на повышение качества образования.

3. Обеспечение доступности образования. Муниципалитеты обязаны гарантировать доступ к образованию для всех слоев населения, в том числе для детей с особыми образовательными потребностями, а также способствовать сокращению социального неравенства в образовательной системе.

4. Социальная поддержка учащихся и работников образования. Важно оказывать социальную помощь учащимся из малообеспеченных семей, предоставлять льготы и поддержку педагогическим кадрам, стимулировать их профессиональный рост.

Муниципальное управление образованием играет важную роль в том, чтобы образовательные учреждения — школы, детские сады, центры дополнительного образования — функционировали эффективно и соответствовали установленным стандартам [2]. В рамках этой системы реализуются управленческие и координационные функции:

- **разработка и реализация образовательной политики на муниципальном уровне**. Например, муниципалитеты разрабатывают программы, направленные на поддержку талантливых детей, оказывают поддержку детям с особыми образовательными потребностями, а также создают условия для инклюзивного образования;

- **организация, контроль и сопровождение образовательного процесса.** Муниципальные органы следят за соблюдением образовательных стандартов, занимаются мониторингом успеваемости и взаимодействуют с руководителями образовательных учреждений для решения возникающих проблем. Примером может служить организация питания в школах или контроль за состоянием школьных зданий;

- п**оддержка и развитие материально-технической базы.** Оснащение школ современным оборудованием, обеспечение доступа к интернету и другие инфраструктурные задачи. В некоторых регионах России эта задача стоит особенно остро, так как школы в сельских районах часто нуждаются в капитальном ремонте и обновлении техники.

Муниципальное управление системой образования сталкивается с рядом вызовов, которые требуют внимательного анализа и проработки. Среди наиболее значимых можно выделить:

- финансовые ограничения: муниципальные бюджеты часто недостаточны для полного удовлетворения потребностей образовательных учреждений, что приводит к нехватке средств на модернизацию школ и внедрение современных технологий в образовательный процесс;

- демографическая проблема: в сельских районах и малых городах наблюдается снижение числа учеников в связи с миграцией населения в более

крупные города, что ставит под угрозу существование образовательных учреждений в этих регионах;

- несоответствие инфраструктуры современным требованиям: многие образовательные учреждения, особенно в отдаленных регионах, нуждаются в капитальном ремонте и обновлении материально-технической базы.

Муниципальные органы власти не могут напрямую влиять на их организационную деятельность или изменять образовательные программы. Однако они могут выступать инициаторами партнерских проектов или оказывать поддержку в рамках социальной политики. Таким образом, все образовательные учреждения на территории муниципалитета могут взаимодействовать друг с другом, представляя собой единый образовательный комплекс.

Примером успешного взаимодействия может служить проект создания центров дополнительного образования для детей и молодежи, реализуемый на уровне многих российских муниципалитетов. Примером может выступать «Многопрофильный центр дополнительного образования детей» в г. Оренбурге, Государственное образовательное учреждение дополнительного образования Тульской области «Центр дополнительного образования детей». Как правило, подобные центры реализуют одновременно несколько направлений, например, естественно-научное, туристско-краеведческое , технопарк, модельный центр. Подобные центры организуют бесплатные занятия по программированию, робототехнике и другим востребованным направлениям, привлекая детей из разных образовательных учреждений - как муниципальных, так и областных. Такие инициативы помогают развивать творческий потенциал школьников и готовить их к будущим профессиональным вызовам.

В ряде регионов также наблюдаются примеры успешного использования механизмов государственно-частного партнерства, когда частные компании совместно с муниципалитетами модернизируют школы, вводят в них новые программы по техническим и инженерным направлениям, что позволяет учащимся получать качественное образование на базе современного оборудования. Так, в Ворошиловском районе Волгограда частные инвесторы реализуют проект по модернизации школьных столовых [4].

Муниципальное управление системой образования играет ключевую роль в развитии и обеспечении доступности качественного образования на местах [3]. Управления образованием являются важным звеном между государством и образовательными учреждениями, выполняя как административные, так и социальные функции. Вопросы, связанные с управлением образованием на муниципальном уровне, требуют внимательного подхода, поскольку именно здесь решаются вопросы практической реализации государственной образовательной политики, а также создаются условия для устойчивого развития образовательных учреждений.

Для повышения эффективности муниципального управления системой образования необходимо внедрять комплексные меры, направленные на решение существующих проблем:

1. Увеличение финансирования. Важно пересмотреть бюджетную политику в отношении муниципальных образовательных учреждений, предоставляя больше средств на развитие инфраструктуры и улучшение условий труда педагогов.
2. Повышение квалификации управленческих кадров. Необходимо организовывать регулярные курсы повышения квалификации для муниципальных работников, отвечающих за образование, а также внедрять современные управленческие практики.
3. Внедрение и развитие партнерских программ. Муниципалитеты могут сотрудничать с частными компаниями, общественными организациями и региональными властями для привлечения дополнительных ресурсов и внедрения инноваций в образовательный процесс.
4. Оптимизация управления. Внедрение современных информационных технологий и цифровых платформ позволит более эффективно управлять образовательной системой на местном уровне, улучшая контроль за качеством образования и оперативно реагируя на возникающие проблемы.

Таким образом, муниципальное управление системой образования играет важную роль в развитии общества, поскольку именно на этом уровне происходит взаимодействие образовательных учреждений с населением. Несмотря на существующие проблемы, многие из них могут быть решены при условии внедрения инновационных подходов, повышения квалификации кадров и обеспечения должного финансирования. Эффективное управление образованием на муниципальном уровне — залог успешного будущего как для отдельных регионов, так и для страны в целом.

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ИЗ ЗАРУБЕЖНОГО ОПЫТА МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ СФЕРОЙ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ОСОБЕННОСТИ МУНИИПАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ СФЕРОИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ЗАРУБЕЖОМ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются аспекты муниципального управления системой образования в Финляндии, Германии Японии. Описаны основные функции муниципального управления образованием. Приведены исторические моменты становления систем образования в указанных странах. Описана муниципализация системы управления образованием.*

Ключевые слова: *образование, муниципальное управление сферой образования, системы муниципального управления образованием, Япония, Финляндия, Германия.*

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PECULIARITIES OF MUNICIPAL EDUCATION MANAGEMENT ABROAD

Abstract: *The article discusses aspects of municipal management of the education system in Finland, Germany and Japan. The main functions of municipal education management are described. The historical moments of the formation of education systems in these countries are given. The municipalization of the education management system is described.*

Keywords: *education, municipal management of education, municipal education management systems, Japan, Finland, Germany.*

Муниципальное управление системой образования играет ключевую роль в обеспечении качества образовательных услуг на местах. Различные страны имеют свои подходы к организации образовательного процесса на муниципальном уровне, которые определяются культурными, экономическими и политическими особенностями. Анализ зарубежного опыта управления образованием на муниципальном уровне может быть полезен для развития отечественной системы, поскольку он позволяет выявить успешные практики и избежать распространенных ошибок.

Рассмотрим особенности муниципального управления образованием в разных странах.

Финская система образования известна своими высокими результатами, а ключевая роль в её организации отведена именно муниципалитетам. Финляндия характеризуется высокой степенью децентрализации, что означает передачу значительных полномочий местным органам власти. Муниципалитеты отвечают за подбор и обучение учителей, организацию учебного процесса в школах, финансирование школ и обеспечение материально-технической базы.

Управление системой общеобразовательных школ Финляндии исторически эволюционировало от централизованного управления к сочетанию национальных и местных (муниципальных) органов власти, принимающих решения. Двойная модель управления была введена в действие в 1970-х годах в соответствии с логикой плановой экономики, когда национальная политика в области образования принималась и регулировалась с помощью строгого и детализированного законодательства, системы перераспределительных и «целевых» государственных субсидий и единой национальной базовой учебной программы. На идеологическом уровне всеобъемлющая реформа была прочно привязана к принцип равных возможностей. Однако изменения в административном мышлении, произошедшие с 1990-х годов, привели к установлению нового баланса между государственным и местным управлением системой образования. В 1970-х годах большинство частных школ Финляндии были переданы в муниципальную собственность для обеспечения равенства и единообразия в образовании в соответствии с программой политических левых.

Отношения между центральной и местной администрацией начали меняться в Финляндии в середине 1980-х годов: одновременно с расширением автономии были сокращены полномочия правительства. число муниципалитетов было увеличено в соответствии с административной децентрализацией популярной в то время идейной концепции М. Калалахти и Дж. Варжо [1]. В 1990-х годах был осуществлен переход к новой, все более децентрализованной системе управления базовым образованием в результате принятия нового «Закона о базовом образовании», основанной на передаче полномочий центрального правительства местным органам власти и национальной базовой учебной программе, предоставляющей большие возможности на местном уровне.

Образовательные учреждения имеют право свободно выбирать методы и цели оценки [2]. Однако опрос, проведенный финским министерством образования- данные Центра оценки качества о практике самооценки и обеспечения качества в сфере базового образования и общего среднего образования в старших классах в период 2015-2016 годов показал, что многие образовательные учреждения не внедрили хорошо функционирующую систему самооценки или систематической оценки в по оценке качества [3].

Муниципалитеты Финляндии отличаются друг от друга с точки зрения демографического развития, условий предоставления услуг и жизнеспособности. Согласно прогнозам в области народонаселения, это развитие продолжится и в будущем. В ближайшие десятилетия число людей старше 65 лет будет продолжать расти во всех муниципалитетах Финляндии, и особенно возрастет доля людей старше 85 лет. В то же время число детей резко сократилось почти во всех муниципалитетах страны. В 2019 году в Финляндии родилось около 15 400 детей, что почти на четверть меньше, чем в 2010 году. Растущая плотность школьной сети, сокращение численности населения и финансовый кризис является ключевым вопросом управления.

В школах муниципалитета Эспоо (крупный город в регионе Уусимаа в столичном регионе на юге, второй по величине город Финляндии) в 1-9 классах в Эспоо при страновом минимуме в 38 учебных часов в неделю, учащиеся получают не менее 190 часов обучения выше национального минимума в течение девятилетнего периода базового образования. Для муниципалитета Эспоо характерно обучение по расширенной программе с упором на математику, естественные науки, музыку, танцы, спорт, информационные технологии, изобразительное искусство и перформансы. Учащиеся могут выбирать между 24 профилями начиная с 7-го класса. Эспоо предлагает множество возможностей для получения высшего среднего образования: в Эспоо работают 11 старших классов средней школы и три профессионально-технических учебных заведения, университеты прикладных наук «Метрополия» и «Лауреа», а также кампусы университета Аалто. В результате высокого уровня рождаемости, а также внутренней и внешней миграции городу пришлось вложить значительные средства в расширение школьной сети. В школах Эспоо проводится большое количество занятий углубленного уровня и дополнительные занятия. В совокупности эти методы привели к увеличению эксплуатационных расходов на базовое образование. С точки зрения образовательных траекторий, доступных для молодежи, Эспоо предлагает множество возможностей для получения среднего и высшего образования. В столичном регионе Хельсинки также есть несколько учебных заведений, до которых также можно легко добраться из Эспоо.

Торнио - средний по численности и значимости город регионального значения региона Лапландия на границе Финляндии и Швеции. Английский и шведский языки обязательны для изучения в 1-6 классах базового образования. Текущие расходы на базовое образование одного учащегося являются самыми низкими среди муниципалитетов. С точки зрения местных возможностей для дальнейшего обучения, в муниципалитете имеется одна средняя общеобразовательная школа, одно профессионально-техническое учебное заведение и одна народная средняя школа.

Таким образом, отличия в образовательных подходах муниципалитетов касаются главным образом обучения по взвешенной учебной программе, числа языковых курсов и еженедельных уроков в год, а также углубленных

траекторий и возможности дальнейшего самоопределения с учетом численности профессиональных учебных заведений.

Успех финской системы во многом обусловлен тем, что местные власти имеют значительную свободу действий, а учителя обладают высоким уровнем профессиональной автономии. Основной упор делается на индивидуальный подход к ученикам, что позволяет каждому ребенку развиваться в комфортных условиях [4].

Германия представляет пример федеративной системы управления образованием, где муниципалитеты играют важную роль в реализации образовательных программ, но при этом значительная часть полномочий находится на уровне федеральных земель. Каждая земля разрабатывает свои учебные программы и образовательные стандарты, а муниципалитеты отвечают за: административное управление школами; поддержку инфраструктуры образовательных учреждений; обеспечение материальными ресурсами.

Муниципалитеты в Германии активно сотрудничают с федеральными землями в вопросах создания инклюзивной образовательной среды. Одним из ключевых аспектов является интеграция детей мигрантов и студентов с особыми потребностями в общий образовательный процесс. Немецкая система позволяет создавать адаптивные программы для разных категорий учеников, что делает образование доступным для всех.

В Германии обязательное посещение школ детьми предусмотрено с шести лет. Большинство школ находятся в ведении государства и предлагают бесплатное образование. За политику в области образования отвечают федеральные земли Германии. Школьная система в некоторой степени зависит от региона проживания обучающегося. Во всех федеральных землях дети не всегда следуют одной и той же учебной программе, и учебные материалы также могут отличаться. Типы учебных заведений также варьируются от земли к земле [5].

Начальную школу (Grundschule) дети посещают с первого по четвертый класс. Только в Берлине и Бранденбурге начальная школа заканчивается в шестом классе. По окончании начальной школы учителя решают, какой тип средней школы будет посещать в дальнейшем ребенок, начиная с пятого (или седьмого) класса, в зависимости от успеваемости. Для среднего образования чаще всего используется следующая классификация: начальная школа (Grundschule) (1-4/6 классы); общеобразовательная школа (Gesamtschule или Gemeinschaftschule) (5/7-9/10 или 12-13 классы).

В зависимости от успеваемости и количества лет обучения, учащиеся могут получить первый аттестат об окончании школы (Hauptschulabschluss), аттестат об окончании неполной средней школы (Realschulabschluss, Mittlere Reife), квалификацию для поступления в университеты прикладных наук (Fachhochschulreife) или для получения общего высшего образования (Abitur). В некоторых федеральных землях эти школы имеют специальные названия,

такие как миттельшуле, вторая школа, высшая школа и т.д. но все они функционируют аналогичным образом. В нескольких федеральных землях также до сих пор существуют основная школа и реальная школа.

Переход из начальной школы в один из различных типов неполных средних учебных заведений осуществляется по-разному в зависимости от земельного законодательства. Результаты голосования школы, которую покидает ученик, принимаются за основу при принятии решения или в качестве ориентира при принятии решения о будущей школьной траектории ученика. Это сопровождается подробными консультациями с родителями. Окончательное решение принимается либо родителями, либо школой или органом школьного надзора. Для определенных типов школ это зависит от учеников, демонстрирующих определенный уровень способностей, и/или от возможностей выбранной школы.

Средние школы с 5-7 по 12-13 классы разнятся. В школах, предлагающих один курс обучения, все преподавание направлено на получение определенной квалификации. Традиционно это были реальная школа и гимназия. Школы, предлагающие более одного вида обучения, объединяют два или три курса обучения под одной эгидой. На большей части территории страны они привели к упразднению высшей и реальной школ.

Учебные заведения Fachschulen и Fachakademien в Баварии являются учреждениями непрерывного профессионального образования, которые, как правило, предполагают получение соответствующего профессионального образования и переподготовки по специальностям, требующим официального обучения, и соответствующего трудоустройства. Достигаемый здесь квалификационный уровень сопоставим с первым уровнем высшего образования в соответствии с Международной стандартной классификацией образования ISCED.

Концепция непрерывного образования и повышения квалификации приобретает все большее значение. Что касается обучения на протяжении всей жизни, непрерывное профессиональное обучение направлено на развитие индивидуальных квалификаций, а также на индивидуальную переориентацию в зависимости от квалификации. Непрерывное образование в равной степени охватывает общую, профессиональную, академическую и социально-политическую сферы. Их взаимодействие расширяется, особенно в связи с развитием и передачей компетенций в смысле дальнейшего обучения на протяжении всей жизни. Непрерывное образование предлагают муниципальные учреждения, в частности Народные высшие школы (Volkshochschulen), а также частные учреждения, церковные учреждения, профсоюзы, различные промышленные и торговые палаты, политические партии и ассоциации, компании и государственные органы, центры семейного воспитания, академии, училища, высшие учебные заведения и учреждения дистанционного обучения. Радио- и телевизионные компании также предоставляют программы непрерывного образования.

Общая ответственность за дошкольные учреждения на местном уровне лежит на отделах социальной защиты молодежи, ответственность за организацию конкретной воспитательной работы в детских садах дневного пребывания (Kindertageseinrichtungen) лежит на органах управления. Особенностью управления социальной защиты молодежи (Jugendamt) является двусторонний характер, при котором задачи управления социальной защиты молодежи выполняются совместно администрацией и комитетом социальной защиты молодежи (Jugendhilfeausschuss). Комитет по делам молодежи обеспечивает вовлечение местного гражданского общества в решение фундаментальных вопросов дальнейшего развития системы социального обеспечения детей и молодежи.

Расходы на содержание преподавательского состава несет Земля, а другие расходы на персонал или материальные затраты - местные органы власти. Местные органы власти или административные округа, которые отвечают за создание и содержание школ и обеспечивают их финансирование, называются Schultrager, или органами по содержанию школ.

Школы, территория охвата которых выходит за пределы территории местных органов власти, например, школы, предлагающие специализированное обучение художественным дисциплинам или спорту, некоторые Fachschulen и sonderpadagogische Bildungseinrichtungen (специальные школы), в большинстве случаев являются государственными школами, т.е. государство полностью покрывает расходы на персонал и материалы. В некоторых землях существуют школы местного самоуправления, которые создаются местными властями и расходы на оплату работы преподавателей и материальные затраты поддерживаются исключительно ими.

На местном уровне самоуправляющиеся экономические организации (торгово-промышленные палаты, ремесленные палаты, сельскохозяйственные палаты, палаты, представляющие свободные профессии) отвечают за консультации и надзор за профессиональным обучением внутри компании, а также за проведение промежуточных и выпускных экзаменов в соответствии с законодательством [5].

В учебных компаниях избранные представители сотрудников имеют право голоса при планировании и проведении внутрифирменного профессионального обучения, а также при назначении стажеров и инструкторов.

В Японии управление образованием имеет строгую вертикаль и централизованный характер, однако на муниципальном уровне играют важную роль образовательные советы (kyoiku iinkai) [6]. Совет по образованию - это коллегиальный орган, который был создан по образцу американского совета по образованию во время послевоенной оккупации Японии Соединенными Штатами. Совет по образованию состоит из четырех членов совета по образованию и директора по образованию. Директор

назначается губернатором префектуры или мэром, а затем утверждается членами совета по образованию. Члены Образовательного совета избираются сроком на четыре года и могут быть переизбраны. На регулярных и внеплановых заседаниях члены образовательного совета принимают решения по важным вопросам и основной политике управления образованием. Однако, поскольку члены совета по образованию являются государственными служащими, занятыми неполный рабочий день, определение совета по образованию в широком смысле иногда включает в себя отдел (управление совета по образованию), который выполняет повседневные административные задачи совета по образованию.

В довоенный период управление образованием осуществлялось как часть общей администрации, управляемой губернаторами/мэрами. Позже, в ходе послевоенного процесса демократизации, потребовалась «демократизация образования», что привело к отделению управления образованием от общего управления, как это было предусмотрено в следующих двух стратегиях. Во-первых, в соответствии с Законом о Совете по образованию в качестве общего правила для отбора членов совета была принята система всенародных выборов. Позволяя избирателям выбирать членов, как это делают губернаторы/мэры и советы, советам придали демократическую легитимность. Во-вторых, бюджетные полномочия были переданы советам по образованию. Согласно этому правилу, если губернаторы/мэры хотели сократить бюджеты, они должны были объяснить причину советам. Таким образом, советы по образованию в момент их основания были наделены широкими полномочиями для обеспечения демократической легитимности и достижения независимости управления образованием. Однако эскалация избирательных кампаний в эпоху холодной войны, давление на финансы местных органов власти из-за увеличения расходов на образование, углубление политических конфликтов внутри местных муниципалитетов привели к принятию в 1956 году Закона о местном управлении образованием и Закона о Совете по образованию. Кроме того, были отменены две вышеупомянутые политики. Согласно действующему законодательству, независимость от общей администрации достигается за счет того, что советы по образованию являются действующими учреждениями наравне с губернаторами/мэрами.

В последние годы управление образованием осуществляется в сотрудничестве с министерствами, внедряется новое образовательное содержание, выходящее за рамки традиционных школьных предметов. Например, профессиональное обучение проводится совместно с Министерством экономики, торговли и промышленности и Министерством здравоохранения, труда и социальной защиты. Просвещение по вопросам социального обеспечения и питания проводится совместно с Министерством сельского, лесного и рыбного хозяйства и Министерством здравоохранения, труда и социальной защиты.

Функции и задачи губернаторов/мэров и советов по образованию также разнятся (Таблица 1).

Таблица 1- Разделение ответственности в местной администрации образования [6]

Советы по образованию (статья 21 Закона о местном управлении образованием)	Вопросы, касающиеся школьного образования Создание государственных школ и управление ими Кадровые вопросы и подготовка преподавателей Зачисление и отзыв учащихся Организационная структура, учебный план и руководство в области образования в школах Принятие учебников и управление объектами (например, школьными зданиями) Вопросы, касающиеся социального воспитания Открытие курсов и организация собраний Осуществление проектов в области социального образования Создание социальных образовательных учреждений, таких как общественные центры, библиотеки и музеи, и управление ими Защита культурных ценностей Вопросы, касающиеся физического воспитания в школе
Задачи, которые могут быть возложены на губернаторов/мэров с принятием соответствующих постановлений (Статья 23 Закона о местном самоуправлении Управление образованием)	Вопросы, касающиеся культуры Реализация культурных проектов, создание и управление культурными объектами Вопросы, касающиеся спорта Реализация спортивных проектов, создание и управление спортивными объектами
Губернаторы/мэры (Статья 22 Закона о местном самоуправлении Управление образованием)	Вопросы, касающиеся университетов Вопросы, касающиеся частных школ Приобретение и распоряжение образовательными ресурсами Подписание контрактов Обеспечение соблюдения бюджетов

Губернаторам/мэрам разрешено непосредственно участвовать в решении вопросов, касающихся университетов и частных школ, а также в приобретении и распределении образовательных ресурсов. Что касается государственных школ, то полномочия губернатора/мэра ограничены такими действиями, как рассылка проектов постановлений и обеспечение исполнения бюджета. Это ограничение связано с тем, что управление образованием должно осуществляться независимо от общего управления. Новая система позволяет губернаторам/мэрам напрямую назначать управляющих образованием. Советы по образованию не обязаны учитывать вопросы, которые не могли быть согласованы на общеобразовательных конференциях. Однако губернаторам/мэрам разрешается составлять планы по своему

усмотрению, и принятие решений об установлении мер находится в их компетенции. Таким образом, губернаторы/мэры отражают свои идеи в сфере образования, разработав план действий.

Зарубежный опыт управления сферой образования на муниципальном уровне показывает, что успешные системы характеризуются децентрализацией, участием местных советов и гибкостью в принятии решений. В странах, таких как Финляндия и Германия, муниципалитеты играют центральную роль в управлении образовательными учреждениями, обеспечивая индивидуальный подход к каждому ученику и адаптацию программ под местные особенности.

Однако существуют и вызовы, такие как неравномерность финансирования и др. Важно учитывать эти аспекты при разработке и внедрении реформ на местном уровне в России.

Для России полезными могут быть следующие аспекты:

1. Увеличение автономии муниципальных органов управления образованием, что позволит лучше учитывать региональные особенности и потребности местных сообществ.

2. Развитие социального партнерства с целью продвижения финансирования учебных заведений.

Таким образом, адаптация зарубежного опыта муниципального управления образованием может способствовать созданию более гибкой и эффективной образовательной системы в России, которая будет соответствовать вызовам времени и потребностям местных сообществ.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ РЕЛИГИОВЕДЕНИЕ

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматриваются такие вопросы как методика преподавания дисциплины религиоведение, педагогическая технология. В частности о педагогической технологии направленной на обеспечение предварительно тщательно разработанного и гарантированного результата в образовательном процессе. Ориентацию целостного процесса, основанного на определенной последовательности в обучении, на достижение цели, основанной на потребностях студента, организацию обучения на основе модульной технологии и формирование концепций относительно использования интерактивных методов в преподавании религиоведения.*

Ключевые слова: *Модуль, технология, интерактивный, пассивный, активный, педагогическая технология, стиль, мотивация, мозговая атака, сравнение.*

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MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE DISCIPLINE OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Annotation: *This article discusses such issues as the methodology of teaching the discipline of religious studies, pedagogical technology. In particular, about pedagogical technology aimed at providing a previously carefully developed and guaranteed result in the educational process. The orientation of a holistic process based on a certain sequence in learning, to achieve a goal based on the needs of the student, the organization of training based on modular technology and the formation of concepts regarding the use of interactive methods in teaching religious studies.*

Keywords:*Module, technology, interactive, passive, active, pedagogical technology, style, motivation, brainstorming, comparison.*

Необходимость применения новых технологий в системе образования с каждым днем становится все более актуальней. Мир переживает информационный бум, происходят значительные изменения в способах, средствах, технологиях получения информации. Сформированы новые

требования общества к уровню образованности, которые приводят к необходимости применения инновационных подходов к обучению. Сегодня наиболее результативными являются технологии, позволяющие организовать учебный процесс с учетом профессиональной направленности обучения, а также ориентацией на личность обучаемого, его интересы, склонности и способности.

Студенты также отличаются друг от друга в получении знаний, запоминании, понимании и применении полученной информации. Для некоторых студентов достаточно устной (выраженной словами) информации, например, прослушать лекцию. Для других важна визуальная информация. Это наглядные пособия: таблица, схема, графика, диаграмма. Для третьей группы студентов кинестетические методы усваиваются эффективнее.

Студенты многому учатся друг у друга. Поэтому важно научить их влиять друг на друга, используя методы передачи уроков, основанные на сотрудничестве. Например, некоторых отличает их желание быть независимыми, в первую очередь. Они предпочитают учиться отдельно. Им нравится вести дебаты, дискутировать, участвовать активно.

Переход к инновационным формам обучения сегодня является одним из приоритетных направлений в системе высшего образования. Инновационное образование предполагает обучение по новым моделям, стимулирует студентов к получению или выработке новых знаний. При подготовке учебно-методического обеспечения дисциплин необходимо учитывать опыт образовательных инноваций, используемый как в отечественной, так и зарубежной педагогике.

Наиболее предпочтителен в преподавании данной дисциплины - компетентностный подход, позволяющий не только сформировать основные знания и умения, но и успешно применять их на практике, когда они могут быть востребованы. Религиоведение формирует компетенции, связанные с жизнью каждого гражданина в мультикультурном обществе. К основным компонентам религиоведческой компетенции относится: когнитивный, деятельностный и ценностный. Каждый из указанных компонентов можно формировать на отдельных практических занятиях.

Начинать изучение курса следует с проведения предварительного тестирования по выявлению уровня первоначальных знаний у студентов. В него следует включить вопросы на знание теоретических основ религиоведения: смысла основных понятий дисциплины, классификации типов религий, основ вероучения мировых религий, представлений о нетрадиционных религиозных объединениях. Автором разработаны и апробиро-ваны следующие варианты проведения практических занятий.

1. Занятия, формирующие навыки работы с религиозными текстами.

Данный вид деятельности предусматривает изучение и анализ наиболее значимых отрывков из Священных текстов традиционных и нетрадиционных религий. Это могут быть фрагменты из Библии, Корана, Трипитаки. Знания,

получаемые при работе с текстами из священных книг различных религий, помогают студентам ориентироваться в конфессиональном разнообразии, глубже разобраться в том или ином религиозном учении, способствуют развитию навыков самостоятельного анализа. Это пробуждает у студентов более глубокий, исследовательский интерес к новым знаниям, желание отстаивать собственное мнение, опираясь на изученный материал. При работе с текстами можно проводить сравнительный анализ ранее полученной информации о других религиях, подчеркивая разное отношение и поиски «смысла жизни» человека в различных конфессиях. Следует подбирать отрывки из Священных текстов таким образом, чтобы студенты самостоятельно сумели отнести конкретные фрагменты к той или иной религиозной системе.

2. Практические занятия по изучению материала через игровые ситуации.

Использование заданий подобного рода позволяет в интересной форме получать новые знания и закреплять изученный материал. Наиболее подходящими для проведения таких занятий являются темы по мировым или национальным религиям. В качестве примеров можно назвать игры «Религиозный выбор Древней Руси» (о принятии христианства), «Религия и мораль» (ролевая игра, в которой студенты представляют позиции известных ученых и богословов, а также собственные подходы), «95 тезисов Лютера» (о Реформации и ее значении для Западной Европы), терминологические игры и другие. Они позволяют студентам реализовать свой творческий и интеллектуальный потенциал, отыскивать решения проблем, поставленных преподавателем через коллективное взаимодействие с группой.

3. Использование на практических занятиях аудио и видео - фрагментов с комментариями преподавателя или подготовленных студентов.

Видео и аудио - материалы заметно оживляют и привлекают интерес студентов к рассматриваемой теме. Если преподаватель добавит немного актерского мастерства во время прослушивания музыкальных фрагментов, это заметно усилит их педагогический эффект. Особый интерес студенты проявляют к просмотру и обсуждению видеоматериалов по мировым религиям и нетрадиционным религиозным объединениям.

4. Проведение коллоквиумов по завершении изучения модуля.

В содержание коллоквиума включаются произведения классиков и критиков мирового религиоведения с их последующим рассмотрением и анализом.

5. Подготовка студентами самостоятельных творческих заданий.

Каждому студенту предлагается в индивидуальном порядке выбрать тему, вызывающую у него особый интерес, самостоятельно изучить материал по данной проблеме, дать собственную оценку событиям, происходящим в религиозной сфере. Наиболее интересные творческие работы обсуждаются на семинарах и диспутах в учебных группах.

6. Ознакомительное посещение культовых мест.

Дисциплина «Религиоведение», «Исламоведения» отводит немало места изучению национальных и мировых религий, традиций и вероучуния ислама. Целесообразно по окончании лекций организовывать экскурсии по основным культовым местам города. Перед каждой такой экскурсией преподаватель должен познакомить студентов со спецификой и этикетом посещения соответствующих культовых мест.

Педагогу, преподающему такую мировоззренческую дисциплину, как «Религиоведение», «Исламоведения» всегда необходимо помнить о той роли, которую он может сыграть не только в обучении, но и в толерантном воспитании молодого поколения. Только осознавая ответственность, которая возложена на него обществом, можно воспитать достойных граждан и специалистов, способных уважать мнение других людей, комфортно, мирно и дружно жить в большом и многонациональном государстве.

2. Организация обучения на основе модульной технологии.

Современные темпы экономического и социального развития общества требуют от современной молодежи умения быстро ориентироваться и решать различные задачи. Поэтому развитие познавательных и интеллектуальных способностей молодого поколения выходит сегодня на первый план. Развитие этих способностей в основном осуществляется через образование. Однако обновление технологий, форм и методов образовательного процесса, в ряде случаев, отстает от потребностей общества. Без обновления образования не может состояться обновление общественной жизни, поэтому исключительно значимой и актуальной общественной проблемой является разработка стратегия улучшения системы образования с учетом социального заказа, накопленного опытом.

Традиционный учебно-воспитательный процесс был направлен на стандартизацию личностей учащегося и преподавателя. До сих пор во многих

учебных заведениях фактически сохраняются «традиционные методы» образования. Современность диктует необходимость разнообразия форм и методов образования и воспитания студентов. Широкое внедрение прогрессивных форм организации труда оказывает влияние на формы организации учебной деятельности студентов. Наблюдается противоречие между требованиями к подготовке студентов и реально сложившиеся практикой образования, особенно в процессе теоретического обучения.

Инновационная деятельность в образовании должна быть направлена на обеспечение всестороннего развития личности и профессионального развития студентов.

Основная идея модульной технологии состоит в том, что обучающийся должен учиться сам, а учитель осуществляет управление его учебной деятельностью. В отличии от существующей методической системы, которая направлена на решение задач: чему учить и как учить, технология модульного обучения решает задачу: как учить результативно.

Модуль - это целевой функциональный узел в котором объединено учебное содержание и технология овладения им. Содержание самостоятельно (или с помощью преподавателя) достигает конкретных целей при помощи выполняющие работы с модулем. Модульная технология базируется на личностно-ориентированном подходе, опирается на теорию развивающего обучения. Она позволяет заменять репродуктивные формы обучения не отвечающие задачам сегодняшнего дня, на более эффективные интерактивные, творческие.

При модульной технологии организации учебного процесса в основу заложена блочно-модульная форма представления информации. Преподаватель разбивает учебный материал на темы, полугодия, сессии. Таким образом образуются блоки изучения предмета, имеющие свою внутреннюю логику и последовательность. При изучении блока осуществляется поэтапный контроль и коррекция знаний.

В основу модульного обучения заложена новая форма взаимоотношений студента и преподавателя. Расширяются возможности организации самостоятельной работы студентов . Именно модули позволяют перевести обучение на субъект-субъектную основу.

Модуль позволяет развивать у студента интеллект и склонности, самостоятельность, умение управлять учебно-воспитательной деятельностью.

Модульная технология обучения позволяет реализовывать на учебном занятии и в организации самостоятельной работы студентов активизацию познавательной деятельности, развить интеллектуальную самостоятельность, осуществлять дифференциация и индивидуализацию обучения. Наличие модулей на печатной основе позволяет учителю индивидуализировать работу с отдельными студентами путём консультирования каждого из них, дозирование персональной помощи. Любой модуль сопровождается методическим обеспечением, которое включает систему репродуктивных и интерактивных методов и форм работы.

Методическое обеспечение включает в себя:

1. перечень методов, оптимально обеспечивающих изучение конкретного содержания учебного материала.

2. взаимосвязь продуктивных и репродуктивных методов обучения;

3. формы организации учебной и познавательной деятельности;

4. систему заданий разной степени сложности, задания для самоконтроля и взаимоконтроля;

5. перечень источников информации.

Модульная система обучения имеет принципиальные отличия от других форм обучения, так как предполагает другие формы общения преподавателя и обучающегося на основе максимально возможного использования самостоятельных форм работы. Это особенно актуально для дисциплин, в которых значительный объем информации выносится на самостоятельные формы работы. Преподаватель выступает как координатор деятельности

учащегося. Учащиеся самостоятельно учатся целеполаганию, планированию, самоорганизации и самоконтролю.

Построение модуля включает несколько основных принципов:

- сочетание дидактических целей;
- обратная связь со студентами в различных формах контроля;
- самостоятельный анализ, самостоятельная коррекция знаний и выполнение самостоятельных заданий.

Учебный модуль состоит из нескольких частей.

1. Устное изложение основных вопросов темы, раскрытие основных понятий. Чаще всего, эта часть модуля излагается учителем. При этом формы изложения нового материала могут варьироваться.

2. Самостоятельная и практическая деятельность студентов. Эта часть модуля может предусматривать работу с различными источниками информации, выполнение практических и самостоятельных заданий.

3. Повторение и обобщение материала темы (практические, самостоятельные работы, творческие и проблемные задания.

4. Контроль знаний учащихся по всей теме.

Технология модульного обучения предполагает разнообразие форм и методов работы с учащимися. Это позволяет преподавателю использовать свою методическую копилку. Чем активнее были поиски учителя в области методики, тем богаче его методическая копилка. Использование интерактивной технологии в модульном обучении возможно при наличии нескольких условий:

- личная мотивация учителя;
- отбор и эффективное сочетание методов и приемов работы;
- соблюдение регламента времени;
- умение преподавателя работать с компьютером;
- владение методикой создания учебных презентаций.

Организация учебного модуля предполагает:

определение имеющихся знаний у студентов (входное тестирование); выделение основных научных идей курса;

структурирование содержания учебного материала вокруг основных идей темы;

использование разнообразных элементов изучения;

использование различных форм обучения, активизирующих мыслительную деятельность студентов;

использование аудио и видео материалов, структурно-логических схем, ограничение использования учебного текста, как главного носителя информации.

При создании модуля преподавателю надо провести структурирование деятельности ученика в логике этапов усвоения знаний:

восприятие → понимание → осмысление → запоминание → применение → обобщение → систематизация.

Тогда, используя модульную технологию обучения, можно успешно осуществлять внутрипредметные и межпредметные связи. Модульная технология позволяет использовать любые интерактивные формы работы.

Опыт показывает, что введение модулей в учебный процесс повышает заинтересованность студентов в самом процессе обучения. Повышает мотивацию и заинтересованность в полученных результатах. Постепенно повышается качество усвоения учебного материала. Для студентов главное то, что каждый может работать в своем темпе, может получить консультации преподавателя, использовать помощь товарищей.

Следует, однако, отметить, что переход к использованию модульной технологии необходимо осуществлять постепенно. На начальном этапе можно использовать только элементы технологии и сочетать их с другими формами организации учебно-воспитательного процесса.

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ЕСТЕСТВЕННОНАУЧНАЯ ГРАМОТНОСТЬ КАК КОМПОНЕНТ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ И СПОСОБЫ ЕЁ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: *в условиях информационной перенасыщенности современного мира важно уметь находить, анализировать и критически оценивать источники информации. Обучение методам научного поиска и обработки данных, умению различать факты от мнений и фальсификаций играет ключевую роль в формировании естественнонаучной грамотности. В этом контексте использование современных цифровых технологий и ресурсов также становится важным инструментом, помогающим учащимся ориентироваться в обилии доступной информации и использовать её для решения.*

Ключевые слова: *функциональная грамотность, естественнонаучная грамотность, естественнонаучной грамотностью, рефлексия, самоопределение, образовательная среда.*

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SCIENCE LITERACY AS A COMPONENT OF FUNCTIONAL LITERACY AND WAYS TO DEVELOP IT

Abstract: *in the conditions of information oversaturation of the modern world, it is important to be able to find, analyze and critically evaluate sources of information. Teaching methods of scientific search and data processing, the ability to distinguish facts from opinions and falsifications plays a key role in the formation of scientific literacy. In this context, the use of modern digital technologies and resources also becomes an important tool that helps students navigate the abundance of available information and use it to solve problems.*

Key words*: functional literacy, scientific literacy, natural science literacy, reflection, self-determination, educational environment.*

Естественнонаучная грамотность, являясь важной составляющей функциональной грамотности, представляет собой способность человека применять научные знания и методы для решения повседневных проблем и принятия обоснованных решений. Она включает не только знание основных научных фактов и концепций, но и понимание научного метода, критическое мышление и умение интерпретировать данные. В современном мире, где научные и технологические достижения играют центральную роль, обладание естественнонаучной грамотностью становится неотъемлемым аспектом успешной и осознанной жизни.

Формирование естественнонаучной грамотности требует комплексного подхода, включающего как теоретическое обучение, так и практическую деятельность. Важной методикой в этом процессе является применение проблемно-ориентированного обучения, при котором учащиеся сталкиваются с реальными жизненными задачами, требующими применения научных знаний. Такой подход способствует развитию навыков критического мышления, анализа информации и самостоятельного поиска решений. При этом важно также развивать умение учащихся сотрудничать и вести диалог, что является важным компонентом функциональной грамотности.

Не менее значимым методом является внедрение проектной деятельности, в рамках которой учащиеся занимаются исследованием определенной научной проблемы или явления. Проектная работа дает возможность интегрировать знания из различных областей науки, развивает творческое мышление и инициативность. Важной частью такого подхода является также оценивание не только конечного результата, но и процесса работы над проектом, что стимулирует рефлексию и осознание собственного прогресса.

Кроме того, значительное внимание должно быть уделено развитию навыков работы с информацией. В условиях информационной перенасыщенности современного мира важно уметь находить, анализировать и критически оценивать источники информации. Обучение методам научного поиска и обработки данных, умению различать факты от мнений и фальсификаций играет ключевую роль в формировании естественнонаучной грамотности. В этом контексте использование современных цифровых технологий и ресурсов также становится важным инструментом, помогающим учащимся ориентироваться в обилии доступной информации и использовать её для решения задач.

Кроме учебных методов и подходов, формирование естественнонаучной грамотности требует наличия мотивирующей и поддерживающей образовательной среды. Важную роль здесь играют педагоги, которые не только передают знания, но и вдохновляют учащихся на самостоятельное исследование и любознательность. Учителя должны быть готовы использовать инновационные и интерактивные методы обучения, чтобы сделать науку увлекательной и доступной. Такие элементы, как

практические лабораторные работы, экскурсии в научные учреждения и интеграция онлайн-курсов от ведущих научных организаций, могут существенно укрепить интерес школьников и студентов к изучению естественных наук.

Необходимо также учитывать индивидуальные особенности учащихся. Дифференцированный подход к обучению обеспечивает поддержку каждому ученику в зависимости от его уровня знаний и способностей. Использование адаптивных образовательных технологий позволяет настроить учебный процесс таким образом, чтобы каждый учащийся мог прогрессировать в своем собственном темпе, что особенно важно для поддержания мотивации и интереса к предмету. Важно поощрять и различные формы командной работы, что способствует не только обмену знаниями, но и развитию социальных навыков.

Также следует отметить существенное значение внеурочной деятельности для развития естественнонаучной грамотности. Участие в научных клубах, олимпиадах, конкурсах и фестивалях науки позволяет учащимся применять полученные знания на практике, а также знакомиться с новейшими достижениями в различных областях науки. Такие мероприятия стимулируют творческий подход к решению задач и помогают учащимся осознать реальную приложимость научных знаний. Важной составляющей такого рода активности является взаимодействие с профессиональными учеными и специалистами, что открывает перед учащимися новые перспективы и возможности для будущего профессионального развития.

В конечном итоге, формирование естественнонаучной грамотности должно рассматриваться как непрерывный процесс, продолжающийся на протяжении всей жизни. Мир постоянно меняется, появляются новые знания и технологии, и чтобы оставаться функционально грамотным, необходимо регулярно обновлять и пополнять свои знания. Формирование навыков самообразования и критического мышления с юного возраста служит фундаментом для дальнейшего развития естественнонаучной грамотности, способствующей личному и профессиональному росту в условиях современного общества.

Современные технологии играют значимую роль в формировании естественнонаучной грамотности. Цифровые ресурсы и мультимедийные материалы расширяют возможности для обучения, делая его более доступным и интерактивным. Использование виртуальных лабораторий и симуляций позволяет учащимся проводить эксперименты и исследования в режиме онлайн, что особенно актуально в условиях ограниченных ресурсов или невозможности проведения практических занятий. Кроме того, обширные базы данных и научные статьи, доступные через интернет, предоставляют возможность углубленного изучения различных тем, расширяя горизонты знаний и стимулируя научный интерес.

Вовлечение родителей и сообщества в образовательный процесс также имеет огромное значение для успешного формирования естественнонаучной грамотности. Родители могут стать дополнительным источником мотивации и поддержки для своих детей, а также способствовать созданию благоприятной образовательной атмосферы дома. Совместные научные проекты и экскурсии с участием семей позволяют закрепить изученный материал на практике, а также вдохновляют на дальнейшее обучение. Вовлечение местных сообществ и организаций в образовательные проекты обеспечивает доступ к дополнительным ресурсам и возможностям для развития учащихся.

В условиях динамично развивающегося общества навыки естественнонаучной грамотности становятся все более востребованными. Развитие критического мышления и способность к самостоятельному обучению играют ключевую роль в профессиональном и личностном росте каждого человека. Поэтому формирование этих навыков должно начинаться с раннего детства и продолжаться на протяжении всей жизни. Через подобный подход можно обеспечить устойчивое будущее, в котором знания и технологии будут служить на благо общества, открывая новые возможности для прогресса и улучшения качества жизни.

Особое внимание следует уделить индивидуализации образовательного процесса, которая становится возможной благодаря современным технологиям. Адаптивные платформы и образовательные приложения позволяют подстраивать обучение под нужды и интересы каждого ученика, что значительно повышает его эффективность. Использование интерактивных элементов и геймификации способствует удержанию внимания и поддержанию мотивации у учащихся. Благодаря этому, каждый ученик может изучать материал в своем темпе и достигать наилучших результатов, что особенно важно в условиях разнообразия способностей и предпочтений современных школьников.

Кроме того, интеграция междисциплинарного подхода становится все более актуальной в современной образовательной среде. Естественнонаучная грамотность не существует в вакууме; её развитие тесно связано с навыками в области математики, технологий и инженерных дисциплин. Создание проектов, требующих применения знаний из разных областей, помогает ученикам видеть взаимосвязи между предметами и развивать системное мышление. Такие проекты стимулируют творческий подход к решению задач и позволяют на практике применять теоретические знания, что делает обучение более осмысленным и увлекательным.

Важным аспектом является также международное сотрудничество и обмен опытом. Современные технологии предоставляют уникальную возможность для взаимодействия и коллаборации с учебными учреждениями и исследовательскими центрами по всему миру. Участие в международных конкурсах, виртуальных экспедициях и совместных исследованиях расширяет

кругозор учащихся и открывает перед ними новые перспективы. Взаимодействие с учениками и учеными из других стран способствует развитию культурной компетентности и толерантности, что также играет важную роль в формировании глобально мыслящих граждан.

Таким образом, современное образование должно быть гибким и адаптируемым к быстро меняющимся условиям мира. Использование цифровых и мультимедийных технологий, вовлечение родителей и сообществ, непрерывное профессиональное развитие учителей, индивидуализация и междисциплинарность — все эти элементы являются ключевыми для успешного формирования естественнонаучной грамотности. Понимание и интеграция этих компонентов позволяют не только эффективно обучать учащихся, но и вдохновлять их на дальнейшие открытия и достижения, обеспечивая прочную основу для будущего прогресса и инноваций.

В заключение, эффективное использование современных технологий в образовательном процессе открывает многочисленные возможности для повышения качества обучения и разработки новых подходов к преподаванию. Важно, чтобы все участники образовательного процесса, включая учеников, учителей, родителей и сообщество, активно взаимодействовали и сотрудничали друг с другом. Только совместными усилиями можно создать такую образовательную среду, которая будет способствовать всестороннему развитию учащихся, помогать им достигать высоких результатов и готовить к успешной жизни в мире инноваций и глобальных изменений.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ СИНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОГО МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ ТОРГОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ В СЕЛЬСКОЙ МЕСТНОСТИ

Аннотация. *Показаны некоторые особенности синергетического моделирования торговой системы в сельской местности.*

Ключевые слово: *математика, Евклид, координата, функция теорема, алгоритм, матрица, модель.*

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FEATURES OF SYNERGETIC MODELING OF THE TRADING SYSTEM IN RURAL AREAS

Annotation. *Some features of synergetic modeling of the trading system in rural areas are shown.*

Key words: *mathematics, Euclidean, coordinate, function theorem, algorithm, matrix, model.*

Каждый выпускаемый изделия считается сложным объектом и его можно рассматривать как материальную точку $p-$мерного евклидового пространства E_p, координаты которой выражается через признаки $X=(x_1,x_2,...,x_p)$.

Где

$x_1=(x_{11},x_{12},...,x_{1m}), x_2=(x_{21},x_{22},...,x_{2k}),...,x_p=(x_{p1},x_{p2},...,x_{pl}), \{x_{ij}, i=1,p; j=1,l\}-$

является значениями признаков $x_1,x_2,...,x_p$.

Пусть $D(X)$ множество точек, принадлежащих, E_p т.е. $D(X)\subset E_p$, где $D(X)=((D_1(X),D_2(X),...,D_s(X))$ и известно $D(F)=(D_1(F),D_2(F),...,D_s(F))\subset E_m$, $F=(f_1,f_2,...,f_m)$, $m\le p$.

Пусть задано взаимно однозначное соответствие между множествами пространства E_p и E_m, с помощью отображающей функции G, Тогда $G: D(X)\to D(F)$ и $G^{-1}: D(F)\to D(X)$.

Отсюда вытекает, что координаты каждой точки $D_j(X)\in D(X)$ выражается через значения более качественных признаков $F=(f_1,f_2,...,f_m)$.

Функция G описывается в виде:

$G = (Z, V, \overline{F}, S, M, R)$ где $S = (S_i, i = \overline{1,4})$-множество файлов, $Z = (Z_j, j = \overline{1,N})$-множество запросов, $M = (M_k, k = \overline{1,5})$-моделей, $V = (V_m, m = \overline{1,6})$-комплексов задач, $R = (R_n, n = \overline{1,M_1})$ – решений и $\overline{F} = (0,1)$ – режим функционирования ИПС.

Алгоритм реализации модели классификации.

Классификация выпускаемых изделий осуществляется по следующей схеме:

Шаг I. Определяется состав количественных и качественных признаков описывающих выпускаемых товаров. Таким образом, формируется динамические информационные файлы.

Шаг II. Должна функционировать ИПС "Торговля", которая генерирует необходимые данные для модели

$$\Phi(L_i, L_j) = \frac{p_i + p_j - 1}{p_i p_j (p_i + p_j)} \sum_{m=1}^{n} \frac{(p_j \sum_{k \in L_i} f_{km} - p_i \sum_{k \in L_j} f_{km})^2}{\sum_{k=1}^{p_i + p_j} f^2{}_{km} - \frac{1}{p_i + p_j} (\sum_{k=1}^{p_i + p_j} f_{km})^2} \qquad (2)$$

в режиме "запрос-ответ".

Шаг III. По запросам пользователей формируется матрица $F = \|F_{kp}\|$, где k – го товаров, которые располагается по строкам, p – число признаков располагаются по столбцам.

Шаг IV. Исходная матрица F разбивается на m матриц:

$$F = \|F_{K_1 P}\| \cup \|F_{K_2 P}\| \cup \ldots \cup \|F_{K_m P}\|.$$

Шаг V. Для каждой $\|F_{kp}\|$ вычисляется (2) и формируется множество значений $\{\Phi(L_\varepsilon)\}$.

Шаг VI. Выбирается минимальное значение из множество значений:

$$\Phi(L_i, L_j) = \min_{i,j} \{\Phi(L_i, L_j)\}.$$

Шаг VII. Проверяется условия $\min_{\min i,j} \{\Phi(L_i, L_j)\} \le \gamma^2{}_{\alpha,m}$ где $\gamma^2{}_{\alpha,m}$ – пороговое значение, по уровню значимости α и m степенями свободы. Если условие выполняется, тогда товары класса L_i и L_j объединяются в один класс и процесс продолжается с третьего шага, иначе вычисление прекращается.

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МОНИТОРИНГ БОЛЕЗНЕЙ В ПЛОДОВЫХ САДАХ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются проблемы защиты растений и воздействия климатических изменений на сельское хозяйство, особенно на плодоводство. Описаны глобальные тенденции производства и экспорта яблок и груш, а также основные страны-экспортёры. Отмечены усилия Узбекистана в развитии аграрного сектора, включая меры государственной поддержки и реформы, направленные на повышение качества продукции. Проведены исследования болезней плодовых деревьев в Ферганской долине в период с 2020 по 2023 годы, где выявлены опасные заболевания, такие как парша, монилиоз, мучнистая роса и рак.*

Ключевые слова: Защита растений, плодоводство, климатические изменения *экспорт фруктов, Парша. Монилиоз. Ферганская долина, экономические потери*

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DISEASE MONITORING IN FRUIT ORCHARDS

Abstract: *The article discusses the problems of plant protection and the impact of climate change on agriculture, especially on fruit growing. Global trends in the production and export of apples and pears, as well as the main exporting countries, are described. Uzbekistan's efforts in the development of the agricultural sector, including state support measures and reforms aimed at improving the quality of products, were noted. Studies of diseases of fruit trees in the Fergana Valley in the period from 2020 to 2023 were carried out, where dangerous diseases such as scab, moniliosis, powdery mildew and cancer were identified.*

Keywords: *Plant protection, fruit growing, climate change, fruit export, scab. Moniliosis. Fergana Valley, economic losses*

Одним из важнейших элементов современной мировой сельскохозяйственной практики является защита растений. Для примера, ежегодное производство яблок и груш в мире охватывает площадь в 7,3

миллиона гектаров и достигает 100 миллионов тонн (из них 75 млн тонн — яблоки, 24 млн тонн — груши). Ведущим производителем этих фруктов является Китай (35,9 млн тонн яблок и 15,8 млн тонн груш), за ним следуют США с объемом 5,5 млн тонн, а также страны Европы: Италия, Франция, Германия и Польша, суммарная доля которых составляет около 20 млн тонн.

В последние годы особое внимание уделяется поддержке и стимулированию экспортной деятельности субъектов предпринимательства со стороны государства. Были проведены последовательные меры по реформированию сельского хозяйства и внедрению рыночных механизмов в отрасль. В частности, приняты следующие постановления Президента Республики Узбекистан: от 29 марта 2018 года №5388 «О дополнительных мерах по ускоренному развитию плодоовощеводства в Республике Узбекистан», от 11 декабря 2019 года №ПП-4549 «О дополнительных мерах по созданию цепочки добавленной стоимости в развитии плод овощеводства и виноградарства на промышленных затратах» и от 7 мая 2020 года №ПП4707 «О мерах по дальнейшей поддержке экспортной деятельности».

Ежегодный экспорт яблок в мире составляет 5 миллионов тонн, при этом крупнейшими экспортёрами на этом рынке являются Франция, США и Чили. Основными экспортёрами груш выступают Китай, Аргентина и Южная Африка, чья совокупная доля составляет около 1,8 миллиона тонн. Одной из ключевых причин их успеха является проведение научных исследований в приоритетных направлениях, таких как выращивание фруктов, повышение урожайности, улучшение качества продукции, изучение состава вредных организмов, их биоэкологических особенностей, а также внедрение передовых ресурсосберегающих методов борьбы с ними.

Среди плодовых деревьев, выращиваемых в Узбекистане, лидирующие позиции занимают семечковые культуры — яблоки, за ними следуют груши и айва. С мая по конец ноября 2022 года Узбекистан экспортировал 16,6 тысячи тонн яблок. Кроме того, за период с июня по ноябрь 2022 года экспорт груш из республики составил 5,2 тысячи тонн.

Однако увеличение содержания вредных веществ в атмосферном воздухе приводит к изменениям не только температуры, но и климата во всех регионах планеты. Выбросы так называемых «парниковых газов» становятся причиной глобального потепления и климатических изменений. Наиболее серьёзные последствия изменения климата проявляются в сельском хозяйстве и производстве продовольствия. Эта проблема не обошла стороной и нашу Республику. Эволюционные изменения микроорганизмов, вызывающих заболевания растений, привели к появлению множества болезней. Среди наиболее опасных для яблонь — монилиоз, парша и мучнистая роса.

Таким образом, проблема заражения садов вредными организмами и степень их распространения остаётся актуальной. Это не только снижает вес урожая, но и негативно влияет на его качество. Почти все плодовые деревья ослабли и стали более подвержены заболеваниям, особенно микозам. Для

выявления болезней, встречающихся в плодовых садах, были проведены фитосанитарные наблюдения в садах некоторых районов Ферганской долины, включая Наманганскую, Ферганскую и Андижанскую области.

В период с 2020 по 2023 годы с целью определения болезней, поражающих плодовые сады, наблюдения велись в следующих районах Андижанской области: Джалакудук, Избоскан, Булакбаши, а также в Асаке, Пахтаабаде, Мархамате, Бостоне и Андижане, в том числе в интенсивном саду Андижанского института сельского хозяйства и агротехнологий. Аналогичные наблюдения проводились в Наманганской области (район Чорток) и в Ферганской области (районы Кува и Куштепа), охватывая фермерские хозяйства этих регионов.

В ходе проведённых исследований были собраны образцы заражённых частей яблонь сортов «Ред Симиренко», «Голден Делишес», «Сўх Гузали», а также груш сорта «Вильямс» и айвы сортов «Олмабеҳи» и «Мускатная». Эти образцы были доставлены в лабораторию и проанализированы методом влажной камеры (Наумов, 1937). Систематическая принадлежность возбудителей болезней была установлена с помощью микроскопического анализа.

В результате исследований в плодовых садах были зарегистрированы такие заболевания, как мучнистая роса, монилиоз, парша (калмараз), чёрный рак и пятнистость. В фермерских хозяйствах, где выращиваются яблони сортов «Жанатан», «Ред Симиренко», «Голден Делишес», «Хожи Она», «Киндевит» и «Беш Юлдуз», степень заражения паршой составила в среднем от 24,0% до 70,0%, мучнистой росой — от 16,0% до 45,0%, монилиозом — от 11,0% до 34,0%, чёрным раком — до 5,0%, а бактериальным раком — от 8,0% до 12,0%. Развитие болезней колебалось от 1,5% до 26,5%. (1-таблица)

1-таблица

Степень заражения различных болезнями яблоней в фермерских хозяйствах.

Сорт яблонь	Парша (% заражения)	Мучнистая роса (% заражения)	Монилиоз (% заражения)	Чёрный рак (% заражения)	Бактериальный рак (% заражения)	Развитие болезней (%)
Жанатан	24,0% - 70,0%	16,0% - 45,0%	11,0% - 34,0%	до 5,0%	8,0% - 12,0%	1,5% - 26,5%
Ред Симиренко	24,0% - 70,0%	16,0% - 45,0%	11,0% - 34,0%	до 5,0%	8,0% - 12,0%	1,5% - 26,5%
Голден Делишес	24,0% - 70,0%	16,0% - 45,0%	11,0% - 34,0%	до 5,0%	8,0% - 12,0%	1,5% - 26,5%

Сорт яблонь	Парша (% заражения)	Мучнистая роса (% заражения)	Монилиоз (% заражения)	Чёрный рак (% заражения)	Бактериальный рак (% заражения)	Развитие болезней (%)
Хожи Она	24,0% - 70,0%	16,0% - 45,0%	11,0% - 34,0%	до 5,0%	8,0% - 12,0%	1,5% - 26,5%
Киндевит	24,0% - 70,0%	16,0% - 45,0%	11,0% - 34,0%	до 5,0%	8,0% - 12,0%	1,5% - 26,5%
Беш Юлдуз	24,0% - 70,0%	16,0% - 45,0%	11,0% - 34,0%	до 5,0%	8,0% - 12,0%	1,5% - 26,5%

По результатам наблюдений, в последние годы самыми опасными заболеваниями в яблоневых садах стали парша и монилиоз. Эти болезни получили широкое распространение и наносят значительный экономический ущерб плодоводству.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА СОЯ: КЕЧА ВА БУГУН

Аннотатсия: *Ушбу мақолада соянинг хусусиятлари, таркиби ва касалликларини даволашда афзалликлари. Бу ўсимликнинг юртимизда етиштиришнинг ривожланиши ва ҳозирги кундаги ҳолати тахлили. Дунё миқёсида соя етиштириш бўйича давлатлар ўртасида мамлакатимизнинг ўрни бўйича маълумотлар келтирилган.*

Калит сўз: *Соя, хосилдорлик, соя етиштириш, Хосилдор", "Устоз", "Парвоз", "Тўмарис-М60"*

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SOYBEANS IN UZBEKISTAN: YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Abstract: *This article discusses the characteristics, composition and benefits of soy in the treatment of diseases. Analysis of the development and current state of cultivation of this plant in our country. Information is provided on our country's place among soybean growing countries in the world.*

Key words: *Soybean, productivity, soybean cultivation, Productivity, Ustosis, Flight, Tomaris-M60.*

Соя Хитой ва Жануби-Шарқий Осиёда озиқ-овқат сифатида 5000 йилдан ортиқ вақт давомида қўлланилади. Эпидемиологик тадқиқотлар унинг кўплаб касалликларнинг олдини олишда муҳимлигини кўрсатади. Сўнгги пайтларда истеъмолчиларнинг соя ва соя маҳсулотларининг соглиқ учун фойдаларига қизиқишнинг ортиши нафақат унинг юқори протеин (38%) ва юқори ёг (18%) миқдори, балки физиологик фойдали фитокимёвий моддалар мавжудлиги билан ҳам боглиқ. Сўнгги бир неча йиллик клиник ва илмий далиллар соя компонентларининг метаболик касалликларга (юрак-қон томир касалликлари, диабет ва семизлик ва бошқалар), шунингдек, бошқа сурункали

касалликларга (саратон, остеопороз, менопауза синдроми ва анемия ва бошқалар) қарши шифобахш афзалликларини аниқлади.

Илк бор Ўзбекистонда соя етиштириш тўғрисида маълумотлар 1960-70 йилларга тўғри келади, аммо у даврда соя экин сифатида кенг тарқалмаган эди.Ўзбекистонда соя етиштириш тарихи қишлоқ хўжалиги соҳасидаги ўзгаришлар ва янги маҳсулотларни жорий этиш жараёни билан узвий боғлиқ. Сояни Ўзбекистонга жорий қилиш дастлаб қишлоқ хўжалиги илмий тадқиқотлари орқали ўтказилган. Илмий институтлар ва тадқиқот марказлари соя ўсимлигининг иқлим шароитларига мослашиши ва ҳосилдорлик хусусиятларини ўрганиш билан шуғулланган. Бугунги кунда соя асосий экинлардан бири сифатида тан олинган.

Дастлабки йиллари соя асосан жойлашган ҳудудлардаги тупроқ ва иқлим шароитларига мувофиқ етиштирилган. Аммо, асосий диққат пахта ва буғдойга қаратилгани боис, соя ҳажми катта миқдорда бўлмаган. Ўзбекистон мустақилликка эришгач, қишлоқ хўжалигида диверсификация қилишга бўлган эҳтиёж ортиб борди. Бу жараёнда соя стратегик экинлардан бирига айланди. Давлат қўллаб-қувватлови ва халқаро ташкилотлар ёрдамида соя етиштиришнинг замонавий технологиялари, чидамли навлар ва суғориш тизимлари жорий этилди.

2020-йиллардан бошлаб, соя етиштириш ҳажми ортиб бормоқда, айниқса, Сирдарё вилояти бу борада етакчилик қилади. Ўзбекистонда сояни озуқа, озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари, шунингдек, саноат эҳтиёжлари учун ишлатиш имкониятлари кенгаймоқда.

Келгусида соя етиштиришни янада кенгайтириш учун инновацион технологиялардан фойдаланиш, чидамли навларни етиштириш, ва экспорт салоҳиятини ошириш мақсадида ҳукумат ва халқаро ташкилотлар билан ҳамкорликда турли лойиҳалар амалга оширилмоқда. Ўзбекистонда соя етиштиришни ривожлантиришга қаратилган бир қатор қонун ва қарорлар қабул қилинган. 2017 йилдаги Президент қарорига мувофиқ, 2017-2021 йиллар давомида соя етиштириш ва унинг ҳосилдорлигини ошириш бўйича чоралар белгиланди. Бу қарорнинг асосий мақсади, соядан олинган маҳсулотларнинг экспорт ҳажмини ошириш, аҳолини соя ёғи билан таъминлаш, шунингдек, чорвачилик учун озуқабоп ёғ маҳсулотлари етиштиришни кучайтиришдан иборат эди. Шунингдек, давлат соянинг қайта ишланиши ва ундан мой ишлаб чиқаришга алоҳида эътибор қаратган. 2020-2030 йиллар учун қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантириш стратегияси доирасида эса соя етиштиришда замонавий агротехнологиялардан фойдаланиш, сув тежаш технологияларини жорий қилиш, қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларидан самарали фойдаланиш ва инвесторлар учун кўпроқ жозибадорлик яратишга қаратилган чора-тадбирлар белгиланди Бу қарорлар Ўзбекистонда соя етиштириш ҳажмини ошириш ва маҳсулотларни экспорт қилиш имкониятларини кенгайтиришга ёрдам беради.

Ўзбекистонда соя етиштиришни ривожлантириш доирасида бир қатор маҳаллий ва хорижий навлар синовдан ўтказилди. Ҳозирги кунда Ўзбекситонда соянинг 24 нави етиштирилади. “Барака”, “Ойжамол” “Хосилдор”, “Устоз”, “Парвоз”, “Тўмарис-М60” каби маҳаллий навлар кўплаб жойларда экилади. Ҳосилдорлик ва уруғ сифати бўйича маҳаллий ва хорижий навлар ўртасида фарқлар кузатилган, шу жумладан, айрим хорижий навлар маҳаллий шароитларга яхши мослашган.

Узбекистан Республикаси Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлиги маьлумотларига кўра, 2023-йил ҳосили учун фермер хўжаликлари ва қишлоқ хўжалиги корхоналари томонидан 102,7 минг гектар майдонга соя экилган. Бу ўтган йилги кўрсаткичдан 27 фоизга кўпдир. Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлигининг прогнозларига кўра, жорий йилда соя ҳосили 142,7 минг тоннани ташкил этади. Бу ҳажмдан 24 минг тонна соя ёғи ва 107 минг тонна ловия шротини ишлаб чиқариш режалаштирилган.

Ўзбекистонда соя кузги дондан кейин ҳам асосий, ҳам иккиламчи экин сифатида етиштирилади. 2022-йилда Ўзбекистонда соянинг асосий майдонларида 80,4 минг гектар майдонга экилган. Бир йил аввал қарийб 60 минг гектар майдонга соя экилган бўлса, 2021 йилда ялпи ҳосил 66 минг тоннани ташкил этиб, шундан 59 минг тоннаси қайта ишланди. Бу ҳажмдан 11 минг тонна соя ёғи ва 45 минг тонна штори етиштирилди.

Ўзбекистон Қозоғистон соясини харид қилиш бўйича биринчи ўринда туради. Шундай қилиб, расмий статистик ма'лумотларга ко'ра, 2022-2023 йилнинг 9 ойи давомида Қозогистон Ўзбекистон Республикасига 27,44 минг тонна соя, шунингдек, 1,65 минг тонна соя ёги ва 4,35 минг тонна соя ёрмаси экспорт қилган. Ўтган мавсумнинг шу даврида Ўзбекистон Қозоғистондан 13,9 минг тонна соя, 2,28 минг тонна соя ёғи ва 1,73 минг тонна соя уни импорт қилди.

Юқоридаги маълумотларни тахлил қилса соя етиштириш тез суратда ўсаётганини кўрса бўлади. ФАО маълумотига кўра 2022 йилда соя етиштириш бўйича мамлакатлар ичида 56- ўринни эгаллаган эди. Соя етшириш ва ундан махсулот ишлаб чиқариш соҳаларини ривожлантириш мамлакатимизни янада юқори ўринларга чиқишига замин бўлади.

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СИСТЕМА РАБОТЫ СО СЛАБОУСПЕВАЮЩИМИ УЧАЩИМИСЯ ПРИ ПОДГОТОВКЕ К ОГЭ

Ключевые слова: *слабоуспевающие учащиеся, ОГЭ, диагностика уровня знаний и навыков, социальная поддержка, инклюзивное образование.*

Аннотация:*в статье мы отмечаем, что одной из ключевых составляющих успешной подготовки к ОГЭ является создание положительной учебной среды. Создание места, где учащиеся чувствуют себя комфортно и уверенно, способствует их мотивации и заинтересованности в учёбе. Учителя и родители должны работать вместе, чтобы развивать у ребёнка уверенность в своих силах, поощрять его достижения и поддерживать в трудные моменты. Психологическое благополучие ученика играет не менее важную роль в его учебных успехах, чем академические знания.*

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SYSTEM OF WORK WITH LOW-ACHIEVING STUDENTS IN PREPARATION FOR THE OGE

Keywords: *low-achieving students, OGE, diagnostics of the level of knowledge and skills, social support, inclusive education.*

Abstract: *in the article we note that one of the key components of successful preparation for the OGE is the creation of a positive learning environment. Creating a place where students feel comfortable and confident contributes to their motivation and interest in learning. Teachers and parents should work together to develop self-confidence in their children, encourage their achievements and support*

them in difficult times. A student's psychological well-being plays no less an important role in his or her academic success than academic knowledge.

Система работы со слабоуспевающими учащимися при подготовке к ОГЭ основывается на комплексном подходе, который включает диагностику, индивидуализацию учебного процесса, мотивационную и психологическую поддержку. Главной целью является создание условий для раскрытия потенциала каждого ученика и уверенного прохождения итоговой аттестации.

Первым шагом является диагностика уровня знаний и навыков учащихся. На этом этапе учитель проводит тестирование, анализирует результаты предыдущих контрольных работ и экзаменов, беседует с учениками для выявления пробелов в знаниях и понимания причин неуспеха. Важным аспектом является сотрудничество с родителями, которые могут предоставить дополнительную информацию о ученике и его учебных привычках.

На основе результатов диагностики составляется индивидуальный план работы для каждого ученика. В этом плане учитываются особенности и потребности учащегося, разрабатываются конкретные цели и задачи, определяется подходящий метод обучения. Занятия могут проходить в виде индивидуальных консультаций, небольших групповых сессий или дополнительных занятий после уроков.

Методы работы со слабоуспевающими учащимися включают использование интерактивных и мультимедийных технологий, которые делают процесс обучения более увлекательным и доступным. Важно уделять внимание практической направленности занятий, использовать разнообразные формы и методы проверки знаний, такие как тесты, задания с открытыми ответами, проектные работы.

Мотивационная поддержка играет ключевую роль в системе работы и включает поощрение успехов, работу над повышением самооценки и уверенности в своих силах. Психологическая поддержка необходима для снятия стресса и тревожности, связанных с предстоящими экзаменами. Учитель может проводить тренинги по развитию навыков саморегуляции и управлению временем, приглашать психологов для индивидуальных консультаций.

Эффективная система работы с слабоуспевающими учащимися предполагает постоянный мониторинг и коррекцию учебного плана. Регулярные оценочные мероприятия помогают отслеживать прогресс и вносить своевременные изменения в стратегию обучения.

Также важно отметить роль рефлексии в учебном процессе. Ученики должны иметь возможность осмыслить свои успехи и неудачи, чтобы лучше понимать, над чем следует работать далее. Учитель может организовать специальные сессии рефлексии, где учащиеся обсуждают свои достижения и проблемы, делятся своими мыслями и чувствами. Это помогает не только

выявить слабые места, но и сформировать позитивный настрой на дальнейшее обучение.

Необходимо также учитывать фактор времени. Подготовка к ОГЭ — это продолжительный процесс, требующий планирования и распределения учебной нагрузки. Важно обеспечить баланс между интенсивными подготовительными занятиями и периодами отдыха, чтобы избежать перегрузки и выгорания учащихся. Грамотно составленный график занятий и регулярные перерывы способствуют более эффективному усвоению материала и поддержанию высокой мотивации на протяжении всего учебного года.

Особое внимание следует уделять социальной поддержке. Важно создать благоприятную атмосферу в классе, где ученики чувствуют поддержку не только со стороны учителя, но и своих сверстников. Групповые взаимодействия, совместные проекты и мероприятия способствуют развитию навыков сотрудничества и социальной коммуникации. Позитивный коллективный дух помогает справиться со стрессом и тревожностью, снижает риск изоляции и повышает уверенность в своих силах.

Комплексный подход также включает сотрудничество с различными специалистами, такими как логопеды, дефектологи и педагоги-психологи. Эти специалисты могут предоставить дополнительную помощь и рекомендации по работе с учащимися, которые испытывают трудности в обучении. Например, логопед может помочь улучшить речевые навыки, что существенно влияет на понимание и выполнение экзаменационных заданий. Дефектолог, в свою очередь, работает над коррекцией и развитием когнитивных процессов, необходимых для успешного освоения учебного материала.

Эффективная методика работы требует постоянного обучения и повышения квалификации педагогов. Учителя должны быть в курсе современных образовательных технологий и методик работы с слабоуспевающими учениками. Это включает участие в профессиональных семинарах, тренингах и обмене опытом с коллегами. Педагоги, обладающие актуальными знаниями и навыками, способны более эффективно адаптировать свои стратегии обучения под нужды каждого ученика, что значительно повышает шансы на успех в подготовке к ОГЭ.

Не менее важно учитывать социальный аспект обучения. Иногда низкая успеваемость может быть связана с проблемами в семье или социальном окружении учащегося. В таких случаях может потребоваться вовлечение социальных служб и проведение работы с семьёй. Учитель должен быть не только наставником, но и чутким к проблемам своих учеников, способным направить их в нужное русло и оказать необходимую поддержку.

В завершение, комплексный подход неизменно требует тесного взаимодействия всех участников образовательного процесса: учителей, учеников, родителей и специалистов. Только в таком случае возможна максимальная эффективность работы и достижение главной цели —

успешного прохождения учениками итоговой аттестации и повышение их общей учебной мотивации и уверенности в себе. Систематическая и целенаправленная работа по всем приведённым направлениям создаёт оптимальные условия для раскрытия потенциала каждого ученика, обеспечивая их успех и дальнейшее образование. Для достижения наилучших результатов важно также разработать индивидуальные образовательные маршруты для каждого ученика. Этот подход позволяет учитывать уникальные особенности и потребности каждого ребёнка, предоставляя ему персонализированную поддержку. Индивидуальный маршрут может включать дополнительные занятия по сложным предметам, специализированные упражнения для развития определённых навыков и регулярное обсуждение прогресса с педагогическими специалистами. Такой подход помогает предотвратить накопление пробелов в знаниях и поддерживает учащегося на протяжении всего учебного процесса.

Одной из ключевых составляющих успешной подготовки к ОГЭ является создание положительной учебной среды. Создание места, где учащиеся чувствуют себя комфортно и уверенно, способствует их мотивации и заинтересованности в учёбе. Учителя и родители должны работать вместе, чтобы развивать у ребёнка уверенность в своих силах, поощрять его достижения и поддерживать в трудные моменты. Психологическое благополучие ученика играет не менее важную роль в его учебных успехах, чем академические знания.

Коме того, важно своевременно отслеживать результаты обучения и корректировать стратегию в случае необходимости. Регулярное проведение диагностических тестов и мониторинг прогресса позволяют выявлять слабые стороны в подготовке и своевременно вносить изменения. Такая гибкость в подходе к обучению делает процесс более адаптивным и эффективным, что особенно важно при подготовке к важным экзаменам, таким как ОГЭ.

Стремясь к максимальной эффективности процесса обучения, необходимо также уделять внимание использованию современных технологий и образовательных ресурсов. Интерактивные платформы, онлайн-курсы и различные образовательные приложения становятся незаменимыми инструментами в арсенале современного педагога. Они позволяют разнообразить учебный материал, сделать его более доступным и интересным для учеников. Внедрение цифровых технологий способствует развитию самостоятельности у школьников, позволяет им управлять своим временем и прогрессом, а также получать доступ к качественным образовательным ресурсам вне зависимости от местоположения.

Одним из методов повышения вовлечённости учащихся в учебный процесс является проектная деятельность. Работа над проектами по интересующим темам стимулирует критическое мышление, развивает навыки работы в команде и творческий подход к решению задач. Учащиеся учатся ставить цели, планировать свои действия и представлять результаты своих трудов. Такой опыт не только обогащает академические знания, но и готовит

детей к реальным жизненным ситуациям, где мягкие навыки играют важную роль.

Не менее значимой составляющей качественного образования является постоянное повышение квалификации педагогов. Учителя должны быть в курсе новейших методик преподавания, современных исследований в области педагогики и психологии, а также обладать навыками работы с новыми технологиями. Регулярное участие в семинарах, педагогических конференциях и курсах повышения квалификации помогает педагогам совершенствовать свои профессиональные компетенции, что, в свою очередь, позитивно сказывается на результатах учеников.

В конечном итоге, успех в образовательном процессе достигается через гармоничное сочетание индивидуального подхода, положительной атмосферы, современного инструментария и постоянного развития педагогического состава. Каждый ученик заслуживает внимания и поддержки, а задача педагогов и родителей – создать условия, в которых дети смогут раскрыть свои таланты и достигнуть высоких результатов. Этот путь требует усилий, терпения и понимания, что образование – это не просто передача знаний, а формирование личности и подготовка к успешной и самостоятельной жизни.

Безусловно, важным аспектом эффективного обучения является создание благоприятной психологической атмосферы в учебной среде. Каждый ученик должен чувствовать себя уверенно и комфортно, чтобы иметь возможность раскрыть свой потенциал. Поддерживающая и доброжелательная среда способствует снижению уровня стресса, увеличению мотивации и готовности к активному участию в образовательном процессе. Поэтому педагогу важно знать основы педагогической психологии, уметь справляться с конфликтами и проявлять эмпатию. Взаимное уважение между учениками и педагогами создает основу для открытого общения, обмена идеями и совместного поиска решений.

Инклюзивное образование также играет важную роль в современном учебном процессе. Разнородный состав классов, включающий детей с различными особенностями развития, позволяет формировать у учащихся такие качества, как толерантность, уважение к различиям и способность работать в разнообразной команде. Инклюзия требует адаптации учебных материалов и методов преподавания, чтобы каждый ученик, независимо от своих возможностей, мог полностью участвовать в учебном процессе. Такая практика способствует развитию индивидуального подхода и повышения квалификации педагогов, что, в конечном счете, улучшает качество образования для всех учеников.

Особое внимание следует уделять созданию школьных программ, нацеленных на формирование гибких навыков или soft skills. На современном рынке труда важными становятся не только знание и умение применять конкретные предметные навыки, но и способность к адаптации, коммуникации, критическому мышлению и креативности. Проведение

различных тренингов, деловых игр и мастер-классов позволяет ученикам развить эти качества и быть готовыми к успешной профессиональной деятельности и личной жизни. Введение элементов предпринимательского образования также может способствовать формированию у молодежи инициативности и ответственности за свои действия.

Необходимо подчеркнуть, что эффективное взаимодействие между школой и семьей играет ключевую роль в образовательном процессе. Родители должны быть вовлечены в обучение своих детей, принимать активное участие в школьных мероприятиях и поддерживать тесный контакт с педагогами. Совместные усилия педагогов и родителей в создании благоприятных условий для обучения способствуют более полному и гармоничному развитию личности каждого ученика. Только в атмосфере доверия, поддержки и взаимодействия возможно достижение высоких результатов в образовательном процессе и формирование успешных, уверенных в себе и ответственных граждан.

Комплексный подход к обучению требует значительных усилий и координации со стороны всех участников образовательного процесса. Только совместными усилиями можно обеспечить максимально благоприятные условия для успешного обучения каждого ученика. Важно помнить, что каждый ребёнок уникален, и именно через индивидуальный и внимательный подход можно раскрыть его потенциал и помочь достичь поставленных образовательных целей.

В заключение, система работы со слабоуспевающими учащимися при подготовке к ОГЭ должна быть адаптивной и гибкой. Учителя, психологи и родители должны работать в тесном взаимодействии, чтобы создать оптимальные условия для каждого ученика. Комплексный подход к обучению и поддержке позволяет не только улучшить академические результаты, но и способствует личностному росту учеников, их уверенности в себе и готовности к новым вызовам.

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НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫХ СЛУЖАЩИХ

В статье отмечено, что профессиональное развитие муниципальных служащих представляет собой процесс подготовки их к выполнению новых служебных функций, занятию новых должностей, решению новых задач, направленный на преодоление расхождения между требованиями, предъявляемыми к ним, и качествам реального человека.

Муниципальный служащий, процесс, квалифицированные кадры

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THE NEED FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

The article notes that the professional development of municipal employees is a process of preparing them to perform new official functions, occupy new positions, solve new tasks, aimed at overcoming the discrepancy between the requirements imposed on them and the qualities of a real person.

Municipal employee, process, qualified personnel.

Современная социально-экономическая ситуация актуализировала проблему профессионального становления личности, а также подготовки инициативных, компетентных, предприимчивых и профессионально-мобильных специалистов.

В результате этого, потребность в подготовке кадров для органов государственной власти и местного самоуправления стремительно возросла, особенно, в связи с проводимыми в государстве административной реформой и реформой местного самоуправления. Поэтому, в последние годы в стране

возникла острая необходимость перманентного повышения квалификации государственных гражданских и муниципальных служащих [1].

Поскольку успешность государственного управления во многом зависит от эффективности работы органов местного самоуправления, следовательно, для обеспечения продуктивной деятельности органов местного самоуправления необходимо рационально использовать человеческие ресурсы, которые выступают основным капиталом организации.

На сегодняшний день, муниципальная служба в стране является одним из важнейших институтов управления, от результативного функционирования которого зависит не только эффективное развитие муниципальных образований и регионов, но и страны в целом [2].

Сложность и ответственность функций, выполняемых органами местного самоуправления обуславливает потребность в высококвалифицированных и компетентных кадрах.

Мы считаем, что на сегодняшний день, основная проблема в функционировании органов местного самоуправления заключается в недостаточно рациональном и эффективном кадровом обеспечении органов местного самоуправления, обусловленном несоответствием кадровых служб современным стандартам рыночной экономики.

Муниципальные служащие занимают особое место в социальной структуре общества – место организаторов жизнедеятельности местного сообщества, а основным средством реализации ими своих задач и функций является муниципальная служба. Согласно законодательным нормативно-правовым актам и квалификационным требованиям муниципальный служащий должен иметь профессиональное образование и соответствовать определенным квалификационным требованиям. Соответственно от степени подготовленности и уровня квалификации служащих зависит эффективность принимаемых ими управленческих решений и, как итог - исполнение запросов общества, реализация его интересов и целей [3].

Поскольку развитие кадров государственной и муниципальной службы является стратегической задачей развития страны, повышенное внимание следует уделить не только профессиональному обучению, но и механизму кадрового управления в соответствующих органах, повышению качества кадровой политики, а также инструментам управления профессиональным развитием персонала в целом.

В связи с этим, на первый план выходит необходимость не просто декларативного определения перечня профессиональных компетенций служащих, но и обеспечения качества их формирования, развития, адекватного применения и реализации персоналом в процессе государственного и муниципального управления.

По нашему мнению, профессиональное развитие муниципальных служащих – это приоритетное направление формирования кадрового состава

государственной гражданской и муниципальной службы, так как основное требование, предъявляемое к работнику – его профессионализм и компетентность. Они складываются из знаний, умений, навыков, а также, прежде всего, из уровня его профессионального образования.

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ДАВЛАТ ХИЗМАТИДА РАҲБАР КАДРЛАРНИНГ ШАХСИЙ ВА БОШҚАРУВГА ОИД ЖИҲАТЛАРИНИ ЎРГАНИШ НАТИЖАЛАРИ

Аннотация: *Мазкур мақолада бошқарув кадрлар компетентлиги масаласи, ривожланиш босқичлари ҳамда уни юксалтиришнинг назарий-концептуал методологик асослари ўрганилган. Унда хорижий ва маҳаллий олимларнинг "компетенция" тушунчасига доир илмий қарашлари, давлатнинг раҳбар кадрлар тайёрлаш сиёсати ва дунёда кечаётган тенденцияларга оид фаолияти, кадрларнинг профессионал билими, салоҳияти ва компетенцияларининг ўсишини мувофиқлаштириш масалаларитаҳлил қилинган.*

Унда шунингдек, Ўзбекистонда кадрлар сиёсати ва давлат органларидаги раҳбар кадрлар фаолиятининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари тадқиқ этилган.

Ҳозирги глобал пандемия шароитида раҳбар кадрларда зарур бўлган бошқарув компетенциялари ва бошқарув фаолиятига доир раҳбар кадрларининг компетенцияларини шакллантириш бўйича ўқув дастурларини такомиллаштириш юзасидан таклиф ва тавсиялар берилган.

Калит сўзлар: *Янги Ўзбекистон, бошқарув кадрлари, бошқарув, компетенция, давлат хизмати, бошқарув салоҳияти, назарий-концептуал асослар, профессионал фаолият,мувофиқлаштириш, ўқув дастурлар.*

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THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY OF PERSONAL AND MANAGERIAL ASPECTS OF EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

Abstract *This article examines the issue of the competence of management personnel, the stages of development and the theoretical and conceptual methodological bases of its improvement. It analyzed the scientific views of foreign and local scientists on the concept of "competence", the policy of the state on the training of leading personnel and the activities related to the current trends in the world, the issues of coordinating the growth of professional knowledge, potential and competence of personnel. It also researches the specific characteristics of the personnel policy and the activities of the leading personnel in state bodies in Uzbekistan.*

In the current global pandemic conditions, suggestions and recommendations

were made regarding the improvement of training programs for the formation of management competencies and competencies of management personnel necessary for management personnel.

Key words: *New Uzbekistan, management personnel, management, competence, public service, management capacity, theoretical and conceptual foundations, professional activity, coordination, educational programs.*

Кириш /Введение /Intpoduction

Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиётини асоси бўлган ислоҳотларни амалга оширувчи раҳбар кадрлар бошқарув компетенцияларини юксалтириш муносиб раҳбар кадрлар тайёрлашнинг асоси ҳисобланади. Раҳбар кадрларда бошқарув компетенцияларини ривожлантиришда икки муҳим вазифа, яъни стратегик жиҳатдан инсон капиталини ривожлантириш, тактик жиҳатдан бозор иқтисодиёти талабларига мос билим ва малакаларни шакллантиришга эътибор қаратилади. Бу борада XX асрнинг 90-йилларида стратегик менежмент назариясида бошқарув компетенциялари доминант концепцияга айланиб, раҳбар кадрларда бошқарув компетенцияларини ривожлантириш асосида рақобатбардош устунликларни шакллантиришни назарда тутиш муҳим аҳамият касб этган эди.

Шу боисдан раҳбар шахсининг асосий вазифаси одамларга хизмат қилиш, уларни рози қилишдан иборат бўлиб, улар ўз масъулияти ва жавобгарлигини, аввало, виждони олдида, унга ишонч билдирган одамлар, эл-юрт олдида чуқур англаши, зиммасига юкланган вазифаларни адо этиш учун ўзи жонбозлик кўрсатиб, ўзгаларни ҳам фидокорликка чорлаши ҳамда ишлаши лозим. Шу боисдан бугунги кунда ушбу мақсадларга эришиш учун раҳбарлар олдига муҳим вазифалар қўйилиб, ушбу йўналишдаги тадқиқотларни янада кенгайтириш вазифалари турипти.

Бугунги кунда давлат бошқарувини модернизациялашда профессионал йўналтирилган кадрларни тайёрлаш муҳим аҳамият касб этмоқда. Давлат бошқарувининг самарадорлиги кўп жиҳатдан давлат органлари фаолияти сифатига, шунингдек, давлат хизматчиларининг профессионал маҳоратига боғлиқ. Давлат органларининг вазифаларини амалга ошириш, кун тартибига қўйиладиган янги вазифаларни ҳал этишнинг самарали усулларини излаш давлат хизматчиларининг профессионал жиҳатдан юқори маҳоратга эга бўлишини, касбий ривожланишини талаб қилади.

Шиддатли равишда ўзгариб бораётган ижтимоий муҳитда бошқарув эгилувчан бўлиши керак. Шу билан бирга, бошқарув қарорларини тезкорлик билан қабул қилиш ва уларни амалга оширишни таъминлаш ҳамма бошқарувчиларнинг қўлидан келмаслиги ҳам мумкин. Давлат хизматчиси – вазифа ва функцияларни амалга оширишда доимо ижодий ёндашувни талаб қиладиган касб. Шунинг учун, давлат хизмати тизимидаги мутахассислардан ўз профессионал фаолиятида илмий даражаларини мунтазам ошириб бориш талаб қилинади.

Мамалакатимиздаги давлат бошқарувининг тарихий шаклланиши ва ривожланиши тенденцияларининг мавжудлиги давлат хизматчиларини компетенцияларни оширилишида муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Шунингдек, бугунги кунда давлат хизматчилари компетенцияларини оширишда жаҳон тажрибасида тан олинган илмий назарияларнинг ҳамоҳанглигини таъминлаш тараққиётимизнинг асосий устувор вазифаларидан ҳисобланади.

Асосий қисм /Основная часть /Main part:

Бугуни кунда бошқарув кадрлар компетентлиги ва унинг назарий асосларини ўрганиш, улар фаолияти юксалишининг назарий-концептуал асосларини такомиллаштиришда давлатнинг раҳбар кадрлар тайёрлаш сиёсати ва дунёда кечаётган тенденциялар муҳим рол ўйнайди. Бу борада бугунги кунда бир қатор муҳим вазифаларни амалга ошириш зарур бўлиб, улар қуйидагилардан иборатдир:

- бошқарув кадрлар компетентлиги юксалишининг назарий-концептуал асосларига доир тадқиқотларни амалга ошириш;
- бошқарув кадрлар салоҳияти", "бошқарув кадрлари салоҳиятини ривожлантириш механизми" тушунчалари мазмунининг ўзига хос хусусиятларини аниқлаш.

– кадрлар технологияларини ишлаб чиқишнинг бошланғич шарти сифатида бошқарув кадрлар салоҳиятини баҳолаш мезонларини ишлаб чиқиш;

– давлат хизматида раҳбар кадрлар компетенлигини ҳақиқий ҳолатини ўрганиш;

– раҳбар кадрлар учун компетенциялар моделларини ишлаб чиқиш;

– раҳбар кадрларнинг компетенцияларини ривожлантириш учун услубий ёндашувларва воситаларни ишлаб чиқиш;

бошқарув кадрларининг малакасини ошириш технологияларини такомиллаштириш ва ҳ.к. Агар масаланинг илк назарий асослари ва ўрганилиш тарихига мурожаат қилинса, бошқарув компетенцияларини тизимли ёндашув асосида ўрганиш А.Н.Аверьянова, В.Г.Афанасьева, И.Д.Андреева, Л.Берталанфи, И.В.Блауберга, М.Б.Бахтина, А.А.Богданова, Е.П.Голубкова, В.Н.Кузьмина, Е.И.Морозова, А. Г. Поршнева, Ю.М.Плотинского, Л.А.Петрушенко, В.Н.Садовского, А.Файоля, Р.А.Фатхутдинова, Ю.И.Черняка, Э.Г.Юдина асарларида маълум маънода ўрганилган. Масалан, И.В.Блауберга асосий компетенциялар ташкилотнинг рақобатбардош устунлигининг потенциал манбаи бўлиб, раҳбар кадрларнинг бошқарувга доир ноёб қобилияти, билими ва хулқ-атворини ўзида акс этиради, деб таърифлайди [1. 2019. 16(2). 138].

Компетенциялар, шахснинг юриш-туришини баҳолашга оид билимлар мажмуи бўлиб, у орқали биз ташкилотни самарали ривожланиши йўлида

ходимнинг ўз фаолиятини амалга оширишида қандай даражадаги муваффақиятларга эришаётганлигини аниқлашимиз мумкин.

Компетенциялар, мавжудлиги одатда, шахс хулқ-атворини ўлчовчи (индикаторлар ёрдамида) муайян ҳолатлар орқали қайд қилинади (яхши шаклланган хулқ-атвор ва малакалар).

Г.Миролюбова ўзининг "Менежерлар маданий компетенция компетенцияларининг ривожланиши" (2005) деб номланган ўқув-услубий қўлланмасида бошқарувчининг таянч компетенциялари хусусида замонавий, илмий жиҳатдан асосланган қатор фикр-мулоҳазаларини таъкидлаб ўтади. Шу боис ҳам, даъвогарнинг лавозимга лойиқлик мезонлари хусусида гап кетганда, мутахассислар олдида бошқарувчи шахсига хос қуйидаги таянч компетенцияларни аниқлаш ёки ўрганиш масаласи кўндаланг туради:

[1] Профессионал компетенция – бу ўзи бошқараётган соҳа фаолиятини мукаммал даражада йўлга қуйиш учун ташкилот миссиясини аниқлаштиришга хизмат қилувчи мавжуд маълумот, билим ҳамда малакаларга эга бўлишликдир.

[2] Услубий компетенция – бу раҳбарнинг билган нарсалари, шахсий малака ва кўникмалари, турли лойиҳалар хусусидаги маълумотлар ҳамда топшириқларни тез, тўғри ва тушунарли (оператив) тарзда ходимларга етказа олиш қобилияти.

[3] Ижтимоий-психологик компетенция – бу шахснинг ижтимоий-психологик ҳодисалар ҳамда муомала қонуниятлари, ўзгаларни билиш, тўғри идрок қилиш, дилидагини англаш ва шу асосда ўзаро ҳамкорликни ташкил қилиш борасидаги саводхонлигидир.

"Амалий ижтимоий психология" (1998) китобининг муаллифлари ижтимоий-психологик компетенциянинг 3 та асосий таркибий қисмларини ажратиб кўрсатишади:

(а) коммуникатив компетенция;

(б) персептив компетенция;

(с) интерактив компетенция.

Агар диққат билан бу тизимга қаралса, у Г.Андреевaнинг уч тизимли мулоқот тўғрисидаги назарий қарашларидан келиб чиққанлигига гувоҳ бўлишимиз мумкин (коммуникатив, персептив ва интерактив). Ҳар қалай, бундай ёндашув психология фанидаги машҳур кўпқиррали мулоқот жараёнининг асосий соҳаларини қамраб олганлиги билан характерланади.

Хусусан, Ўзбекистонда ҳозирги кунда бу соҳада ҳам тизимли ишлар амалга оширилмоқда, албатта. Жумладан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академиясида давлат фуқаролик хизматчиларини қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш, шунингдек, янги компетенцияларни ўргатиш бўйича малака ошириш курслари ва семинар-тренинглар олиб борилмоқда.

Тадқиқотчи Э.Г.Юдина асосий компетенциялар - бу менежерларнинг ўзлари тўғридан - тўғри идрок эта олмайдиган бошқарувга доир билимлар

сифатида қарайди. Шунингдек, бошқарув самарадорлигига таъсир этувчи омил қаторига киради деб таъкидлайди. Юқоридаги фикрларга муносабат сифатида шуни таъкидлаш лозимки, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат хизматини ривожлантириш агентлиги томонидан давлат органлари ва ташкилотлари ходимлари учун мансаб поғоналаридан кўтарилишда меҳнат фаолиятини ахлоқ-ирода сифатлари, иқтидори ва кўникмаларини объектив баҳолаш ва малакасини ошириш (ilm.argos.uz) тизими жорий этилмоқда. Лекин мазкур тизимдан фойдаланиш имконияти чекланганлиги, фойдаланувчиларни мотивацион рағбатлантириш тизими йўқлиги, давлат хизматчиларини ўз устида ишлаши, бошқарув компетенцияларини ривожлантириб боришга ҳаракат қилишлари юқори даражада эмас.

Давлат фуқаролик хизматчиларининг бошқарув салоҳиятини юксалтириш назарияси ва амалиёти масаллари Ф.А.Акназарова, Л.П.Арской, Н.М.Бережнова, В.А.Дятлова, М.В.Грачева, Ф. И.Гайнуллинова, А.Гаращенко, Т. И.Демченко, А.П.Егоршина, П.В.Журавлева, Э.М.Короткова, В.В.Корнилова, М.И.Магуры, А.П.Прохорова, В.В.Травина, Ф.Е.Удалова асарларида тадқиқ этилган. Уларда асосан раҳбар кадрларнинг касбий ва бошқарув компетенцияларини ривожлантириш, жамиятда содир бўлаётган ўзгаришларга мувофиқ тарздаги фаолият мезонлари ва уларни қай тарзда амалга ошириш механизмлари ўрганилган.

Бошқарув соҳасида тадқиқот олиб борган М.И.Магуры бошқарув компетенцияларининг раҳбар кадрлар профессионаллигини белигилайдиган асосий омил сифатида қарайди. Бошқарув компетенциялари моделларини таҳлил қилиб, ҳар соҳа учун зарур бўлган бошқарув компетенциялари руйхатини шакллантиради [2. 2010 №5]. Кадрлар компетенциясини ўрганишнинг назарий ва услубий асослари К.Адамса, Р. Бояциса, К. Вудрафа, Р. Дрейкли, В.Дулевича, Л. Зийала, М.Лоузи, Э.М.Короткова, Д. Маккеланда, Б.З. Миль-нера, К.Молони, В.Г.Смирнова, А.Фарнэма, А.Уайта каби олиммлар тадқиқот ишларида ўз ифодасини топган.

Ўзбекистонда ҳам борада қатор тадқиқотлар амалга оширилмоқда, жумладан Ўзбекистон Бош прокуратураси академияси ходими И.Махмудов томонидан “бошқарув профессионализми” бўйича тадқиқотлар олиб борилиб, бошқарув компетенциялари раҳбар профессионализмини ифодалаш бирлиги сифатида қаралади. Мазкур йўналишда ю.ф.д. О.Маҳкамов томомнидан Ўзбекистон Республикасида кадрлар сиёсати ва давлат фуқаролик хизматининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари тадқиқ этилган [3. Issue -1, №02 (2020) / ISSN 2181- 1415]. Лекин, ҳозирги глобал пандемия шароитида раҳбар кадрларда зарур бўлган бошқарув компетенцияларни: бошқарув фаолиятига доир катта ҳажмдаги ахборотлар билан ишлаш (*Big* data), бошқарув фаолиятини рақамлаштириш (*digital management*), бошқарув фаолиятигадоир воқеа, жараён, ҳодисани бир неча йил олдинга назар ташлаган ҳолда келажакдаги ҳолатини кўздан кечириш, прогнозлаштириш (Foresight), бошқарув фаолиятидаги тизимли муаммоларни таҳлил қилиш (Systems

analysis), танқидий таҳлил қилиш (Systems analysis) ва ноаниқлик шароитида оптимал қарорлар қабул қилиш (Decision-making) кўникма ва малакаларни ўзлаштириш даражаси пастлигича қолмоқда.

Хорижий олимларнинг “компетенция” гадоир илмий қарашлари

[5. 2011. - 57 с**]**

Муаллифлар	**«Компетенция» тушунчасининг мазмуни**
Р. Боятцис	– шахснинг мотивлари, хусусиятлари, кўникмалари, ижтимоий роли ва билими каби хусусиятлар мажмуи
Г.Канна к,Я.Кибанов	- қисқа вақт ичида кўриб чиқилган, ушбу ташкилот ходимларига тегишли бўлган билим, кўникмаларнинг оқилона комбинацияси
М.Бомензат	- ходимлар ўртасидаги билим, кўникма ва мулоқот усуллари мажмуи
Н.Т.Бунимович	- маълум бир соҳадаги билим ва тажриба; кимнидир алоҳида хабардор қиладиган саволлар доираси

Хорижий илмий тадқиқотларда бошқарув компетенцияси тушунчаси фанлараро ёндашув асосида ўрганилади. Шунинг учун бошқарув компетенциясини ёритишда масаланинг ижтимоий-сиёсий, психологик, юридик ва менежмент фани қонуниятлари асосида таҳлил қилишга зарурият тўғилади. Бу борада кўпгина сиёсатшунос олимлар раҳбарнинг бошқарув компетенцияларини баҳолашнинг самарадорликнинг муҳим кўрсаткичлари (KPI) билан боғлайди, асли бу нотўғри ёндашув, самарадорликнинг муҳим кўрсаткичлари (KPI) асосида раҳбар кадрларнинг асосан меҳнат фаолияти баҳоланади. Раҳбар кадрларнинг бошқарув комптенциялари бу - раҳбарнинг бошқарув салоҳияти, унинг қобилияти ва бошқарув соҳасидаги билими ва малкасида ўз ифодасини топади.

Президентимиз Ш.Мирзиёев “кадрлар салоҳиятига, уларни халқ билан ишлай олиш қобилиятига алоҳида эътибор қаратиб, янгича фикрлайдиган, инновацион билим ва тафаккурга эга бўлган, хорижий мамлакатларда таълим олган ёш, иқтидорли кадрларни давлат бошқаруви органларига, корхона ва ташкилотларга, таълим муассасаларига раҳбар этиб тайинлаш масаласини давлат сиёсати даражасига кўтарди. Чунки, шиддат билан ўзгариб бораётган замон, давр талаби бошқарув кадрларининг жамият ижтимоий-сиёсий ҳаётидаги ўрни ва ролига мутлақ бошқача талабларни қўйди. Айниқса, бугунги кунда дунёда юз бераётган иқтисодий-ижтимоий, экологик, диний ва этник муаммолар қаторига

коронавирус пандемиясининг кириб келиши нафақат инсонлар соғлиғини сақлаш, шунингдек, уларни пандемия шароитида ишлаши, оиласини боқиш муаммолари ҳам давлат, жамият олдида яна бир муаммо сифатида кўндаланг қўйилди” [https://uza.uz/uz/].

Европанинг бир қатор давлатларида ва АҚШда бошқарув кадрлар компетентлиги юксалишининг назарий-концептуал асосларини такомиллаштириш бўйича катта назарий ва амалий тажрибалар тўпланган. Хусусан, Д.Девис, Д.Уоррен, Д.Веттен, К.Камерон ва Г.Минсберг каби олимларнинг тадқиқотлари таҳлили бизга бир қатор муҳим янгиликларни яратишимизга туртки берди. Яъни Европа мамлакатларида бошқарув кадрлари компетенцияларини юксалтиришда қуйидаги тенденцияларга эътибор қаратилган:

- раҳбар кадрларнинг ўзгарувчан ролни қайта кўриб чиқиш ва менежерларнинг таълимдаги масъулиятини ошириш;
- раҳбар кадрларнинг касбий ва бошқарув компетенцияларни мунтазам баҳолаб бориш орқали уларни малака ва кўникмаларини ошириш;
- етакчи кадрлар заҳирасини яратиш бўйича назарий жиҳатдан асосланган ва амалда синовдан ўтган тизимларни қиёсий ўрганиб бориш (benchmarking);
- раҳбар кадрларни ўқитиш ва малакасини ошириш эмпирик маълумотлар ватадқиқотларга асосланган;
- ўқув машғулотларида инновацион усуллар, воситалар, замонавий ахборот ваинтерактив технологиялар ва имкониятларни тўлиқ ва ҳар томонлама фойдаланиш;
- семинар тренингларда замонавий раҳбарнинг профессионал жиҳатдан муҳим компетенцияларини шакллантиришга эътибор кабилар.

Тадқиқотлар асосида ҳулоса қилиш мумкинки, ҳар бир соҳа учун алоҳида компетенциялар кластери ва моделини ишлаб чиқиш лозим. мисол учун олий таълим тизимида Олий таълим тизими педагог ва раҳбар кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг битирувсини оширишни ташкил этиш Бош илмий - методик маркази томонидан ўтиладиган ҳар бир йўналиш тингловчилари учун алоҳида компетенциялар руйхатини шакллантириш лозим (1-жадвал).

Компетенция	**Кутилаётган натижа**	**Махсус курслар, модуллар, интерактив технологиялар номи**
Муаммоларни ҳал қилиш вақарор қабул қилиш	Ўз ваколатларидоирасида бошқарув қарорларини қабул қилишқобилиятидаги сифатўзгаришлари, сифат учун жавобгарликнинг намоёнбўлиши ва қабул қилинган қарорларнинг ўз вақтида бажарилиши	*Умумий касбий фанлар:* "Таълим соҳасидаги менежмент", "Таълим маркетинги". *Махсус курс* - "Бошқарув қарорлари". *Семинар машғулоти* - "Бошқарув учлиги: режалаштириш,ваколатларни узатиш, қарор қабул қилиш"
Ахборотни таҳлил қилиш,тизимли ёндашув(стратегик фикрлаш)	Ахборот билан ишлаш,ишда тизимли ёндашувдан фойдаланиш кўникмалари шаклланди; тизимли равишдаўйлаш; услубий ҳужжатларниишлаб чиқиш	*Муаммо-таҳлил семинарлари:* «Таълим муассасасида ишюритиш ишларини ташкил этиш», «Таълим муассасасидаги ахборот технологиялари», «Таълим муассасасида инновацияларни бошқариш», «Таълимнинг инновацион жараёнлариниривожлантиришнинг асосий тендентсиялари ва стратегиялари»
Самарали алоқа ва жамоа билан ишлаш	Умумий мақсадларгаэришиш, алоқа ва алоқа тизимини ўрнатиш, барқарор иш муносабатларини ўрнатишучун ҳамкорлик муҳитини сақлаш қобилияти даги сифат ўзгаришлари	*Умумий касбий фанлар:* "Ишбилармонлик алоқаси", "ижтимоий психология". *Махсус курс* - "Ўзаро таъсирпсихологиясининг асослари". *Алоқа бўйича тренинг* - "Жамоада ишлаш қобилияти" *Тренинг* - "Ўзини самаралитақдим эта олиш". "Нотиқлик маҳорати "
Ташкилий ва корпоратив маданиятни бошқариш	Ишбилармонлик алоқалари соҳасида шаклланган кўникмалар	*Махсус курслар:* "Таълим муассасаларини бошқариш асослари", «Таълим муассасаларини бошқаришусуллари», «Таълим муассасасида ходимларни бошқариш». *Семинар-тренинг* - "мулоқотнинг интерактив томони:ўзаро таъсир турлари"
Стратегик режалаштиришга	Таълим ташкилотинибошқариш соҳасидаги тизимлаштирилган билимлар, таркибий бирлик, стратегикрежалаштириш	*Махсус курслар:* "Таълимтизимларини лойиҳалаш","Таълим технологиялари"
Натижа учун жавобгарлик	Ижрочилар ўртасидаасосий ваколатларнитақсимлаш, натижага йўналтирилган бошқарув	*Семинар-тренинг* - "Кадрлар фаолиятини назорат қилиш ва баҳолаш"

Етакчилик қобилияти	лидерлик қобилиятининамоён бўли, ташаббускорли вашижоат	*Алоқа ўрнатишбўйича тренинг* - Бошқарув маҳорати"
Ўз ўзинибаҳолаш, танқидийфикрлаш	ўз ўзини ривожлантириш, ўз ўзини танқидий баҳолаш, ўз устида ишлаш	Индивидуал консультациялар
Стрессга чидамлилик	низоли вазиятлардаоптимал қарорлар қабул қилиш, низоларни ҳал қила олиш	Тренинг “Эмоционал барқарорлик”

Дунё тажрибасига эътибор қаратилса, масалан, давлат хизмати сифатини ошириш мақсадида Малайзия давлати 2002-йилдан компетенцияларга асосланган давлат хизматчиларини тайёрлаш тажрибасига ўтган. Давлат хизматида танлов ва ишга қабул қилиш, малака ошириш ва ривожлантириш, касбни ривожлантириш, ишлашни такомиллаштириш ва тақдирлаш жараёнида компетенциялар баҳолаб борилади.

Бугунги замон талаблари ва мамлакатни ривожлантириш шартларига мос равишда давлат бошқаруви тизими самарадорлигини оширишнинг жиҳатларидан бири давлат бошқаруви кадрларининг профессионаллиги ва компетентлиги ҳисобланади. Давлат хизматчилари узулуксиз, мунтазам равишда ижодий, шахсий ва касбий билим, салоҳиятларини ошириб бориши шарт эканлиги мустаҳкамлаб қўйилган. Бунда давлат хизматчиларининг узлуксиз ривожланиб боришини амалга ошириш учун давлат хизмати тизимига уларнинг касбий ва компетенцияларини ошириш учун мотивациялаштирувчи янгича ёндашувларни жорий этиш назарда тутилган.

Ўзбекистонда бу борада дастлабки қадамлар ташланди, яъни бундай фаолият билан Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат хизматини ривожлантириш агентлиги шуғилланиб келмоқда ва ушбу агентлик томонидан талай ташкилий ишлар амалга оширилмоқда.

Хулоса /Выводы /Conclusion:

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, бошқарув кадрлар компетентлиги юксалишининг назарий- концептуал асосларини такомиллаштиришда давлатнинг раҳбар кадрлар тайёрлаш сиёсати ва дунёда кечаётган тенденцияларни ҳисобга олиш мақсадга мувофиқ. Бир пайтнинг ўзида кадрларнинг профессионал сифатида шахсий ривожланишини баҳолаш, салоҳият ва компетенцияларининг ўсиши мувофиқллаштириш мурраккаб жараён. Шунинг учун мазкур соҳада тизимли ислоҳотларни амалга ошириш керак.

Бизнингча бугунги кунда давлат бошқарувини инновацион ривожлантириш учун раҳбар кадрларда қуйидаги компетенцияларни юксалтириш зарур:

- самарали мулоқот қила олиши;

- стратегик фикрлаш қобилиятига эга бўлиши;
- ноаниқ вазиятларда ҳаракат қилиш қобилияти мужассам бўлмоғи;
- ижодкорлик махоратининг мавжудлиги;
- ишнинг якуний натижасига эътибор қарата олиши кабилар.

Умуман, бугунги кунда бошқарув кадрларининг компетентлигига қўйилаётган талабларнинг ортиши, улар фаолияти самарадорлигини объектив баҳолашнинг зарурияти ва қолаверса касбий ўсишнинг узлуксизлигини таъминлаш бошқарув кадрларининг меҳнат самарадорлигини баҳолаш бўйича Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академиясида ташкил этилган “Assessment Centre”-баҳолаш марказига бўлган талаб ортмоқда. Бунда давлат хизматчиларининг ваколатлари ва компетенцияларини баҳолашда қайси мезонларни танлаш кераклигини аниқлаш, иш самарадорлигининг мақсади ва индикаторларини белгилаш лозим бўлади.

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ ВУЗАХ

Аннотация. *Статья посвещается инновационным подходом к преподаванию иностранного языка в технических вузах.*
Ключевые слова. *Технические вузы, иностранный язык, инновационный подход.*

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INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Annotation. *The article is devoted to an innovative approach to teaching a foreign language in technical universities.*
Keywords*. Technical universities, foreign language, innovative approach.*

Информирование системы образования развитых стран мира, в том числе США, Южной Кореи, Японии, Франции, России, внедрение спецкурсов в учебный процесс является одним из основных приоритетов. В частности, новая концепция образования до 2030 года, принятая международными организациями и развитыми странами, признает образование в качестве ключевого фактора развития и важной деятельности, ведущей к целям устойчивого развития.

Технологии виртуального обучения, спецкурсы, мультимедийные электронные учебные комплексы широко используются в учебном процессе на основе информатизации образования в зарубежных странах. Поэтому использование спецкурсов в учебном процессе играет важную роль в подготовке квалифицированных и современных специалистов, в том числе в обучении английскому языку студентов технических вузов.

Быстро развивается процесс создания различных видов наглядных пособий, электронных учебников для обучения на основе компьютерных технологий, в том числе мультимедийных электронных учебников для технических вузов нашей страны.

В современном быстро развивающемся технологическом обществе растет потребность в высококвалифицированных и профессионально компетентных специалистах [1-4]. В Узбекистане четко определены критерии вхождения в мировое образовательное пространство и осуществляется

модернизация системы образования в соответствии с международными требованиями. Движущей силой инновационных процессов, происходящих в высших учебных заведениях Узбекистана, является стремление адаптироваться к внутреннему рынку труда и войти в мировую систему образования в качестве полноправного члена. Нам необходимо постоянно адаптировать образовательные программы к требованиям рынка труда. Критерий качества определяет готовность к практической деятельности и реальную конкурентоспособность выпускников.

Ведущая цель обучения иностранному языку требует формирования коммуникативной компетенции учащихся на иностранном языке.

Лингвистическая компетенция - сложное явление, требующее разделения всей совокупности входящих в него событий на отдельные составляющие.

Все учителя должны видеть свою работу с учетом реальных потребностей, мотивации и способностей учеников.

Использование новых информационных технологий в обучении иностранным языкам - это не только новые технические средства, но и новые формы и методы обучения, новый подход к процессу обучения.

Основные задачи преподавателя - создать условия для практического овладения языком, выбрать методы обучения, позволяющие каждому ученику проявить свою активность и творческие способности, а также сосредоточить внимание на активизации познавательной активности ученика при обучении иностранному языку. Современные технологии позволяют решать ряд педагогических задач, направленных на повышение успеваемости и развитие культуры самостоятельной работы студентов.

Коммуникативный подход - это стратегия, создающая психологическую и языковую готовность к общению, осознанное понимание материала и способов работы с ним, а также общение для понимания требований к эффективности речи. Для пользователя не составляет особого труда реализовать коммуникативный подход в Интернете.

Коммуникативное задание должно предлагать учащимся проблему или вопрос для обсуждения, и они должны не только делиться информацией, но и оценивать ее. Очень важно, чтобы такая задача позволяла гибко использовать все знания и навыки. Главный критерий, позволяющий отличить этот подход от других видов учебной деятельности, заключается в том, что учащиеся самостоятельно выбирают языковые единицы для воплощения своих идей.

Помимо коммуникативных потребностей, учащимся необходимо научиться работать с инновационными технологиями, чтобы быть более ответственными перед собой. Они должны развивать способность справляться с ситуацией, когда их языковые ресурсы недостаточны, иметь хорошие навыки упражнений, способность оценивать свою речь и развитие, а также способность выявлять и решать проблемы обучения.

Развитие независимости учащихся через глобальную сеть - это постепенный процесс, который необходимо постоянно поощрять. Этот принцип не нов, но пока у него нет единого и общепринятого определения.

Интерактивность определяет коммуникативные цели и результаты как объединение, координацию и дополнение друг друга посредством речи. Исходя из этого определения, можно сделать вывод, что интерактивный подход в виртуальном пространстве является одним из средств достижения коммуникативной цели в классе.

Это отличается от принципа коммуникативности при наличии подлинного сотрудничества, когда акцент делается на развитии коммуникативных навыков и работе в команде, но это не является обязательной целью для коммуникативной задачи. Интерактивность не только создает ситуации из реальной жизни, но также позволяет вам реагировать на них на иностранном языке.

Таким образом, мы можем рассматривать интерактивность как способ саморазвития через Интернет. Необходимо развивать у учащихся язык, навыки, модели поведения, их способность копировать, способность извлекать новые смыслы проблем в ходе обсуждения. В заключение хотелось бы подчеркнуть, что возможности использования информационных технологий в обучении иностранным языкам очень велики и их возможности еще не полностью изучены.

Разработка инновационной методики обучения иностранным языкам в технических вузах является одним из приоритетных направлений современной лингвистики и методологической науки и требует дополнительного изучения.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЯ СЕМЯН ХЛОПЧАТНИКА НА КАЧЕСТВО ВОРСА

Аннотация. *В рамках этой работы уделять большое внимание созданию эффективных технологий переработки сырья и оборудования при производстве хлопкового волокна и внедрению их в производство. В этом направлении показано, что важными задачами являются создание адаптивных автоматизированных систем реализации технологии переработки сырья, разработка новых методов и направлений технологии переработки, проведение целевых научных исследований.*

Ключевые слова: *Качество ворса, семенная лузга, шнековый конвейер, волокнистые отходы, семенная лузга, линт.*

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STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF COTTON SEED POLLUTION ON THE QUALITY OF PILLE.

Abstract. *Within the framework of this work, great attention should be paid to the creation of effective technologies for processing raw materials and equipment in the production of cotton fiber and their implementation in production. In this direction, it is shown that important tasks are the creation of adaptive automated systems for the implementation of raw material processing technology, the development of new methods and directions of processing technology, and the conduct of targeted scientific research.*

Key words: *Pile quality, seed husk, screw conveyor, fibrous waste, seed husk, lint.*

Основная часть. Известно, что в технологическом процессе переработки хлопка важно повысить эффективность его очистки от отходов. В этом направлении проделана большая работа по исследованию хлопкового сырья и процесса очистки волокна, разработаны новые и усовершенствованные технологические машины, а с их использованием в целом улучшается

качество продукции, получаемой при очистке хлопка. промышленность улучшилась, спрос удовлетворен.

В то же время, на наш взгляд, исследователи не придают должного значения проблемам очистки семян хлопчатника от отходов перед технологическим процессом линтинга. Повысить качество получаемого пуха можно за счет повышения эффективности процесса удаления отходов из семян, поскольку рядом исследователей установлено, что качественные показатели пуха и семян напрямую связаны с показателями семян, поступающих в обработка, прежде всего.

В работе отмечено, что качество ворса зависит от степени загрязненности и поврежденности семян, поступающих на переработку, а также от технического состояния и правильности регулировки линтовой машины.

На основании накопленного опыта и исследований по использованию линтов на качество выпускаемой продукции влияют тип, форма и классификация рабочих поверхностей поднятой технологической машины.

Засорение ворсом увеличивается за счет механического переноса отходов семени на ворс и волокнистых пленок, образующихся в результате воздействия пилы на оболочку семени.

Известно, что независимо от сорта хлопка и способа сбора органические отходы составляют 32-39% от общего загрязнения семян. Определенная часть отходов уходит вместе с клетчаткой, а остальная часть уходит в измельченные семена. При джинировании однопроцентного загрязненного хлопка засоренность семян составляет 0,57%, а количество органических отходов - 0,46%.

С целью повышения качества пуха за счет снижения количества отходов семена перед процессом линтерования проходят серию очисток в пневматических и механических очистителях.

Принцип работы пневматического семяочистительного устройства основан на различии скорости отходов и семян при транспортировке семян за счет всасывания потоком воздуха, создаваемым центробежными вентиляторами. 1. Рис. 1 .

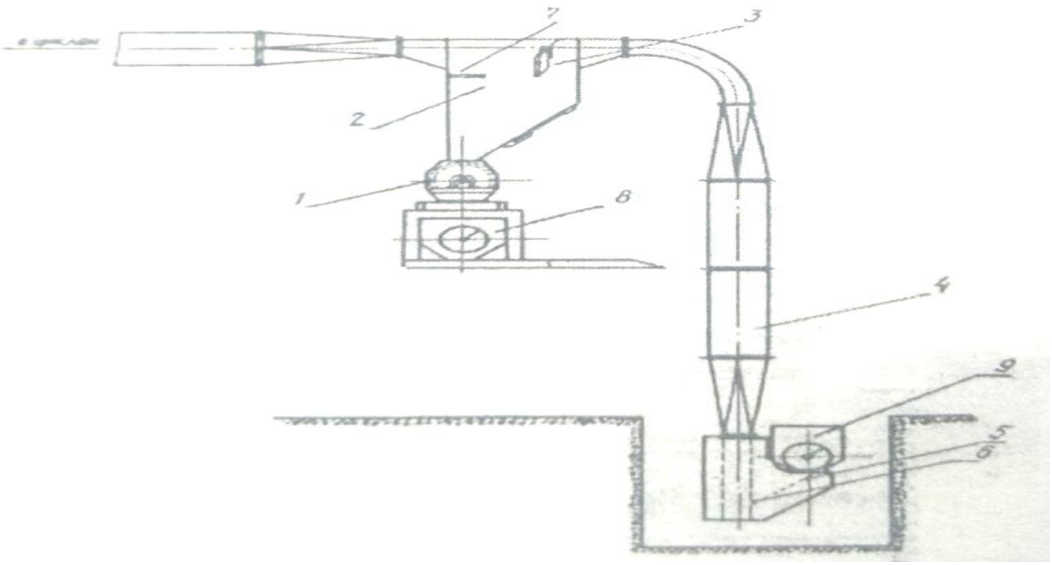

Рисунок 1.1. УСМ - семя уборка устройство

1-й вакуумный клапан; 2-сепарационная камера ; 3-регулируемая пластина ; 4-я труба; Ресивер 5 тарнов-поставщик ; Ресивер 6 дыра трескаться ; 7-нерегулируемая пластина ; 8-распределительный винтовой конвейер ; 9-винт не собирай конвейер

В зависимости от исходного состояния семян хлопчатника масса отходов, выделяемых данной структурой, составляет 0,2-0,4% от исходной массы семян. Количество семян (целых, дробленых) и волокнистого материала в отходах составляет 18,3-19,5 и 11,5-55,6% соответственно. Основным недостатком пневматического семяочистителя является низкая эффективность очистки от мелкого мусора - всего 21-26%, а также установленная сравнительно большая мощность (12,80 кВт) и необходимость регулярной регулировки аэродинамической рабочей конструкции устройства. Подобные недостатки совершенно не отвечают требованиям хлопкоочистительной промышленности.

Принцип работы механической семяочистительной машины СМ (рис. 1.2) основан на разделении отходов за счет взаимодействия семян хлопчатника с вращающимися ворсовыми барабанами и сетчатыми поверхностями. Эффективность очистки и потери очищенного материала в отходы являются основными показателями работы семяочистителей, однако на хлопкоочистительных предприятиях указанные выше семяочистители не применяются эффективно, а в некоторых случаях даже не используются. Это отрицательно сказывается на качестве получаемого пуха.

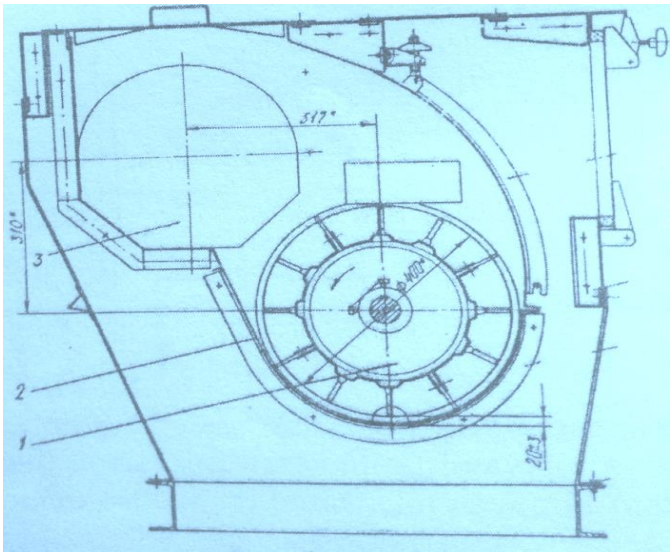

Рисунок 1.2. Механический очиститель сорняков SM

1-свайно-плитный барабан; 2-сетчатая поверхность; 3-шнековый конвейер

Собственный ДСт 645:2010, вата. технические требования» по государственному стандарту Узбекистана, например, массовая доля отходов и цельных семян для пуха первого сорта А и Б по классам - для «высокого» от 4,4%, для «среднего» - должен составлять 6,2% для «загрязнения» и 8,5% для «загрязнения». Также собственный DSt 599: 2008, Технический семена Минеральные и органический дополнения массивный определить метод ". Узбекистан Состояние Стандартный в соответствии с механик и органический дополнений массивный доля от 5% больше, чем быть нуждаться это не .

Такой требования большую часть времени хлопок снова работать регулируемый технологический процесс авария из-за Республика хлопок уборка предприятия работа выпускать условия невозможно сделать .

Краткое содержание

Можно сделать вывод, что технологический процесс транспортировки семян хлопчатника на шнековом конвейере и технологический процесс его очистки от отходов требуют дальнейшего совершенствования для обеспечения производства ваты с требуемыми показателями качества.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ СУЩНОСТЬ ОСНОВНОГО КАПИТАЛА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация:*В статье отмечено, что капитал - одна из наиболее часто используемых в финансовом менеджменте экономических категорий, известная задолго до его зарождения, получила новое содержание в условиях перехода страны к современным отношениям. Являясь главной экономической базой создания и развития предприятия, капитал в процессе своего функционирования обеспечивает интересы государства, собственников и персонала.*

Ключевые слова:*Капитала, основные фонды, фактор производства.*

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THE ECONOMIC ESSENCE OF THE COMPANY'S FIXED CAPITAL

Abstract:*The article notes that capital is one of the most frequently used economic categories in financial management, known long before its inception, has received a new content in the context of the country's transition to modern relations. Being the main economic base for the creation and development of an enterprise, capital in the process of its functioning ensures the interests of the state, owners and staff.*

Keywords: *Capital, fixed assets, factor of production.*

С позиций финансового менеджмента капитал предприятия характеризует общую стоимость средств в денежной, материальной и

нематериальной формах, инвестированных в формирование его активов. Рассматривая экономическую сущность капитала предприятия, следует в первую очередь отметить такие его характеристики:

Капитал предприятия является основным фактором производства. В экономической теории выделяют три основных фактора производства, обеспечивающих хозяйственную деятельность производственных предприятии - капитал; землю и другие природные ресурсы; трудовые ресурсы.

Капитал характеризует финансовые ресурсы предприятия, приносящие доход. В этом своем качестве капитал может выступать изолированно от производственного фактора - в форме ссудного капитала, обеспечивающего формирование доходов предприятия не в производственной (операционной), а в финансовой (инвестиционной) сфере его деятельности.

Динамика капитала предприятия является важнейшим барометром уровня эффективности его хозяйственной деятельности. Способность собственного капитала к самовозрастанию высокими темпами характеризует высокий уровень формирования и эффективное распределение прибыли предприятия, его способность поддерживать финансовое равновесие за счет внутренних источников. В то же время снижение объема собственного капитала является, как правило, следствием неэффективной, убыточной деятельности предприятия.

Высокая роль капитала в экономическом развитии предприятия и обеспечении удовлетворения интересов государства, собственников и персонала, определяет его как главный объект финансового управления предприятием, а обеспечение эффективного его использования относится к числу наиболее ответственных задач финансового менеджмента.

Рассмотрим более подробно отдельные виды капитала предприятия в соответствии с приведенной их систематизацией по основным классификационным признакам. Любой хозяйствующий субъект, осуществляя производственную деятельность, использует ограниченные экономические ресурсы, которые подразделяются на природные, материальные, трудовые, финансовые и предпринимательство (как особый ресурс). В экономике вместо термина «экономические ресурсы» используется термин «факторы производства».

Определяющей составляющей всей производственно-хозяйственной деятельности предприятия (фирмы) является основной капитал (основные фонды (средства)) [1].Основной капитал (фонды) - это стоимостное выражение средств труда. Определяющим признаком основных фондов выступает способ перенесения стоимости на продукт постепенно, в течение ряда кругооборотов (производственных циклов), частями по мере износа. Таким образом, единовременно авансированная стоимость в уставный капитал (фонд) в части основного капитала совершает постоянный оборот, переходя из денежной в производительную, товарную и снова в денежную

форму.

Закон воспроизводства основного капитала заключается в том, что в условиях нормального экономического развития его стоимость, введенная в производство, полностью восстанавливается, обеспечивая возможность постоянного технического обновления основных средств. При простом воспроизводстве за счет средств амортизации формируется новая система орудий труда, равная по стоимости изношенным. При расширенном воспроизводстве требуются новые вложения средств, которые привлекаются из прибыли, взносов учредителей, эмиссии ценных бумаг, кредитов и др.

Переход к современной системе хозяйствования невозможен без решения вопроса повышения эффективности использования основных фондов и производственных мощностей. От решения этой проблемы зависит место предприятия в промышленном производстве, его финансовое состояние, конкурентоспособность на рынке. Технический уровень, качество, надежность, долговечность продукции зависят от качественного состояния техники и эффективного ее использования, что определяет эффективность производства.

Капитал это вложения в активы организации, используемые для производства и реализации товаров с целью получения прибыли. В общем, под капиталом можно подразумевать инвестированные ресурсы. Капитал является одной из главных составляющих производства, производственным потенциалом. Без него невозможна производственная и коммерческая деятельность.

Капитал в материально-вещественном воплощении подразделяется на основной и оборотный капитал. К основному капиталу относятся материальные факторы длительного пользования, такие, как здания, сооружения, машины, оборудование и т.п. Оборотный капитал расходуется на покупку средств для каждого производственного цикла (сырья, основных и вспомогательных материалов и т.п.), а также на оплату труда. Основной капитал служит в течение ряда лет, оборотный - полностью потребляется в течение одного цикла производства.

Основной капитал участвует многократно в производственном процессе и переносит свою стоимость на готовый продукт частями, постепенно, например, здания, сооружения, машины и оборудование. Состояние основного капитала характеризует уровень технической оснащенности предприятия. Анализ состава и движения основных фондов, а также эффективности их использования характеризует уровень технического развития организации.

Приобретение основного капитала требует наибольших расходов. Ввиду высокой его стоимости, затраты на основные средства не могут быть возмещены быстро. Но если руководство предприятие намерено иметь стабильное, конкурентоспособное положения на рынке, чтобы фирма имела постоянный статус и доверие среди покупателей, клиентов и партнёров, ему

необходимо иметь основной капитал, который бы приносил достаточно высокие доходы [2].

Таким образом, капитал - является главной экономической базой создания и развития предприятия, так как он характеризует общую стоимость средств в денежной, материальной и нематериальной формах, инвестированных в формирование его активов. В процессе своего функционирования капитал обеспечивает интересы собственников и персонала фирмы, а также государства. Именно это определяет его как основной объект финансового управления фирмой, а обеспечение эффективного его использования относится к числу наиболее ответственных задач финансового менеджмента.

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CLASTEROSPORIUM CARPOPHILUM - ТЕШИКЛИ ДОҒЛАНИШ КАСАЛЛИГИ

Аннотация: *Данак мевали дарахтларнинг клястероспориоз ёки тешикли доғланиш касаллиги. Касаллик мевали дарахтларнинг баргини, новдасини, мевасини, куртагини, гулини зарарлайди. Касалликни Clasterosporium carpophilum (Lev) Adern. замбуруғи келтириб чиқаради. Бу касалликни қўзғатувчи замбуруғлар тупроқда конидия ва мицелий ҳолида қишлайди. Касалликнинг инфекция манбаи сифатида касалланган барг, новдалар ва улар ёриқларида сақланган споралар асосий аҳамиятга эга.*

Қалит сўзлари: *мевали дарахтлар, тешикчали доғланиш, қишлаш, инфекция манбаи, конидия, мицелий.*

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CLASTEROSPORIUM CARPOPHILUM – БОЛЕЗНЬ ДЫРОЧНЫХ ПЯТЕН

Аннотация: *Клястероспориоз плодовых деревьев. Болезнь повреждает листья, ветки, плоды, почки и цветки плодовых деревьев. Заболевание вызывается Clasterosporium carpophilum (Lev) Adern. грибком. Грибы, вызывающие это заболевание, зимуют в почве в виде конидий и мицелия. В качестве источника заражения болезнью первостепенное значение имеют зараженные листья, ветки и споры, хранящиеся в их трещинах.*

Ключевые слова: *плодовые деревья, дырочная пятнистость, зимовка, источник заражения, конидии, мицелий.*

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CLASTEROSPORIUM CARPOPHILUM – PINHOLE SPOT DISEASE

Abstract: *Clasterosporium or holey disease of fruit trees. The disease damages leaves, branches, fruits, buds and flowers of fruit trees. The disease is caused by Clasterosporium carpophilum (Lev) Adern. caused by a fungus. Fungi that cause this disease overwinter in the soil in the form of conidia and mycelium. Infected leaves, branches and spores stored in their cracks are of primary importance as a source of infection.*

Keywords: *fruit trees, holey spot, overwintering, source of infection, conidia, mycelium.*

Кириш. Мамлакатимизда бозор иқтисодиёти даврида аҳолини озиқ-овқат маҳсулотларига, саноатни эса хом ашёга бўлган талабини қондириш ҳозирги кунда қишлоқ хўжалиги олдида турган энг муҳим долзарб вазифалардан бири бўлиб қолмоқда ва республикамиз ҳукумати бу соҳага катта эътибор қаратмоқда.

Мева ва узумни етиштириш структураси ишлаб чиқилган бўлиб, уни жойларда амалга оширишга алоҳида аҳамият берилади. Чунки, бу тадбирларни амалга ошириш мева ва узум маҳсулотига бўлган халқ истеъмоли эҳтиёжи, қайта ишлаш корхоналари талаби ва экспортга маҳсулот чиқаришга бўлган талаблар билан маҳсулот ишлаб чиқарувчиларнинг таклифлари ўртасидаги мутоносибликни таъминлайди.

Мевачиликнинг халқ хўжалигидаги аҳамияти бениҳоя катта. Мева ва резавор-мевалар таркибида одам организми учун зарур бўлган шакар, органик кислоталар, оқсиллар, ёғлар, ошловчи, пектин, ароматик моддалар, коллоидлар, минерал тузлар, ферментлар, витаминлар манбаи.

Ўзбекистон шароитида мева дарахтлари жуда катта бўлиб ўсади. Ўрикнинг кучли ўсадиган навларининг баландлиги 10-15 м га, шох-шаббасининг кенглиги 11-13 м га, танасининг айланаси 150-180 см га етади. Новдалари баъзи йилларда 1 м дан ортиқ ўсиши мумкин. Илдизи бақувват бўлиб, айрим навлариники ерга 6,5 м гача чуқур кириб, ён томонга 12 м ва ундан ҳам кўпроққа тарқалади. Мева ва резавор-мева ўсимликлари поликарп бўлиб, бутун ҳаёти давомида бир неча марта гуллайди ва ҳосил беради. Шу хусусияти билан фақат бир марта ҳосил берадиган монокарп ўсимликлардан фарқ қилади.

Касаллик мевали дарахтларнинг баргини, новдасини, мевасини, куртагини, гулини зарарлайди.

Услублар ва материаллар. Данак мевали дарахтларнинг клястероспориоз ёки тешикли доғланиш касаллиги. Касаллик мевали дарахтларнинг баргини, новдасини, мевасини, куртагини, гулини зарарлайди. Касаллик белгилари ёш баргларда доғлар тариқасида, кексайган баргларда эса, нобуд бўлган ҳужайраларнинг тушиб кетиши натижасида 2-5 мм диаметрда тешилиб қолиши билан характерланади. Дастлаб доғлар қўнғир рангда бўлиб, атрофи қизғиш-қўнғир халқа билан ўралган бўлади. Ёш баргнинг орқа томонидаги доғларда қора нуқта тарзида кўринади, кекса баргларда доирасимон ҳалкали тешикчалар ҳосил қилиб кўринади. Ёш новдаларда касаллик ёз ойларида нуқтасимон кўринишдаги 2-5 мм ҳажмдаги қизғиш-қизғиш бинафша рангдаги доғлар пайдо қилади. Доғларнинг маркази рангсиз бўлиб, чўзинчоқ шаклни олгач ёрилиб кетади. Новдаларда касаллик белгилари чўзинчоқ қўнғир рангдаги қизғиш қўнғир ҳалқа билан ўралган доғлар тарзида кўзга ташланади. Мевалар барглар билан бир вақтда касалланади. Лекин, касаллик меваларда қизғиш-қўнғир рангдаги чуқур яралар тарзида намоён бўлиб, атрофи йўғонлашади. Олхўри ва олча меваларининг доғ ҳосил қилиб зарарлалган қисми қуриб қолиши натижасида данакгача бўлган ҳужайралар нобуд бўлади. Касаллик дастлаб куртак ва гулларда кузатилса, кейинчалик баргларлар ва меваларда бошланади. Касалликни *Deuteromycetes* синфининг *Hyphomycetales* тартибига мансуб, *Clasterosporium carpophilum (Lev) Adern.* замбуруғи келтириб чиқаради. Бу касалликни қўзғатувчи замбуруғлар тупроқда конидия ва мицелий ҳолида қишлайди. Касалликнинг инфекция манбаи сифатида касалланган барг, новдалар ва улар ёриқларида сақланган споралар асосий аҳамиятга эга.

Тадқиқот натижалари. Касалликка қарши курашиш учун инфекция манбаига қарши ўз вақтида тадбирлар ўтказилиши керак. Касалланган новдалар кузда қирқилиши, меваларни териб олиб ташлаш, дарахтлар қатор оралиғига тўғри ва ўз вақтида ишлов бериш, ўғитлаш, куртак очилгунга қадар, гуллагандан кейин ва учинчи марта икки ҳафтадан кейин 1 % ли бордо суюқлиги билан 1 га ерга 600 л миқдорда ишлов бериш керак.

Қўйилган тажрибамиз Андижон вилояти, Андижон тумани, “Насридин Алижон кўклам” фермер хўжалиги шароитида олиб борилди. Тажриба 4 қайтарик, 4 вариантдан ташкил топган бўлиб, барча вариантлар бир ярусда жойлаштирилган. Тажриба “Шредер” номидаги боғдорчилик ва узумчилик илмий тадқиқот институтти томомнидан чоп эилган услубий асосида ўсиши ва ҳисоблар олиб борилди. Тажрибада айнан ўрикдаги клястероспориоз ёки тешикли доғланиш касаллиги карши курашни 0.5 % ли бордо суюқлиги турли меъёрлар билан олиб борилди. Тажриба натижаларидан шуни қўриш мумкинки, бордо суюқлиги касалликни дастлабки фазаларида таъсир қила бошлади.

Бордо суюклигининг ўрик дарахтини кластоспориоз касаллигига таъсири. %

т/р	Тажриба вариантлари	Хисобга олинди				
		1.III	15.III	1.IV	15.IV	1.V
1	Назорат	0.6	1.5	2.3	4.0	8.5
2	Бордо суюклиги 0.5л/га	0.6	0.6	1.7	3.9	5.1
3	Бордо суюклиги 1.0 л/га	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.1	2.8
4	Бордо суюклиги 1.5 л/га	0.4	0.7	1.2	3.3	4.5

Хулоса. Бордо суюклигини касалликка таъсири ҳисобларини тахлил қилиб чиқамиз. Назоратда 1 мартда 0,8%ни, ташкил этса, 3-вариантда 0,1%, 1 март 3 вариантда назоратга нисбатан 5,3% кам зарарланган. Натижалардан хулоса қилсак, гектарига 1.0 л меъёр билан ишлов берилган вариантдаги ўрик дарахтларида касаллик ривожланиши кам ва хосилдорлиги хам бошқа вариантларга нисбатан юқори бўлди. Синалаётган Бордо суюклиги кимёвий моддасининг 1.0 л /га қўлланилганда касаллик қўзғатувчи учун кучли фунгицид вазифасини ўтай олди.

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НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ И РОЛЬ НАУКИ ЗЕЛЕНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ НА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УРОВНЕ

Annotatsiya. Раскрыть теоретические основы развития науки «зеленая экономика» как практического направления устойчивого развития национальной экономики Узбекистана, становления науки «зеленой экономики» в мире и обеспечения «зеленого роста». «Определены задачи сравнительного анализа опыта, углубленного анализа приоритетных направлений развития науки «зеленой экономики». Исследуются информационные ресурсы науки «зеленая экономика» и актуальные проблемы развития человеческого капитала для науки «зеленая экономика».

Ключевые слова: зеленая экономика, зеленая экология и зеленая энергетика

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THE NEED AND ROLE OF THE SCIENCE OF GREEN ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN AT THE STATE LEVEL

Annotation. *To reveal the theoretical foundations of the development of the science of "green economy" as a practical direction of sustainable development of the national economy in Uzbekistan, the formation of the science of "green economy" in the world and the provision of "green growth" tasks of comparative analysis of experience, in-depth analysis of priority directions of development of "green economy" science are defined. In the conditions of limited economic resources, the need to switch to the science of "green economy" is based. Information resources of "Green economy" science and current issues of human capital development for "green economy" science are researched.*

Key words: *green economy, green ecology and green energy.*

Введение. Координация экономической, социальной и экологической составляющих, которые рассматриваются как средства достижения устойчивого развития, является комплексной задачей в обеспечении

стратегии социально-экономического развития Узбекистана до 2030 года. Экономическая и социальная составляющие ставят перед обществом новые задачи, такие как достижение справедливости и оказание адресной помощи бедным слоям населения в течение одного поколения. Это привело к формированию новых идей и подходов, связанных с необходимостью оценки величины внешнего воздействия экономической и экологической составляющих на окружающую среду. Социальная и экологическая составляющие устойчивого экономического развития повышают актуальность таких вопросов, как обеспечение равенства внутри поколений и между ними.

«Стратегия перехода Республики Узбекистан к «зеленой» экономике на 2019-2030 годы», утвержденная Президентом Республики Узбекистан 4 октября 2019 года, является важным программным мероприятием в обеспечении устойчивого развития нашей страны на основе по науке «зеленая экономика». Одной из важных задач прохождения науки «Зеленая экономика» является повышение энергоэффективности экономики и рационального потребления природных ресурсов. Указанные целевые показатели будут достигнуты за счет модернизации технологий и развития финансовых механизмов. В ходе реализации стратегии до 2030 года выбросы парниковых газов на единицу валового внутреннего продукта будут сокращены на десять процентов от уровня 2010 года, до ста процентов населения и отраслей экономики будет обеспечен доступ к современным, дешевым и надежное электроснабжение. Будет расширено производство и использование экологически чистых моторных топлив и автомобилей, развит электротранспорт.

«Зеленая энергетика» как фактор устойчивого экономического развития. В этой главе оценена роль возобновляемых источников энергии в мире, оценено состояние и структура энергопотребления, определены перспективы развития. Описаны и сгруппированы факторы, влияющие на развитие «зеленой энергетики». Исследован зарубежный опыт государственной поддержки «зеленой энергетики», описаны перспективы развития «зеленой энергетики» в Узбекистане.

Наука посвящена вопросам устойчивого развития сельского хозяйства на основе «зеленой экономики». В мире изучались концепция органического сельского хозяйства, показатели развития и методы выращивания органической продукции. Проанализированы приоритетные направления государственной поддержки развития органического сельского хозяйства. Описаны приоритеты развития органического сельского хозяйства в Узбекистане.

Акцент сделан на анализе экологической политики и экономического механизма ее реализации. Изучаются сущность, причины, последствия и пути решения экологических проблем. Изучены содержание, структура, виды, задачи экологической политики. Обоснованы экономический механизм и

рычаги реализации экологической политики. Была оценена экологическая ситуация в Узбекистане, определены приоритеты разработки и реализации экологической политики.

Изучены необходимость, цель, принципы и этапы развития формирования «зеленой экономики» в Узбекистане. Раскрыты сущность, задачи, приоритеты и целевые индикаторы стратегии перехода к «зеленой» экономике в Узбекистане. Особый акцент на повышении энергоэффективности национальной экономики, перспективах развития возобновляемых источников энергии, путях адаптации к последствиям изменения климата и рационального использования природных ресурсов, разработке финансовых и нефинансовых механизмов развития «зеленая экономика» и гармонизация.

Литературный обзор. «Стратегия перехода Республики Узбекистан к «зеленой» экономике на 2019-2030 годы», утвержденная Президентом Республики Узбекистан 4 октября 2019 года, является важным программным мероприятием в обеспечении устойчивого развития в нашей стране на основе «зеленая экономика». Одной из важных задач перехода к «зеленой экономике» является повышение энергоэффективности экономики и рационального потребления природных ресурсов. Указанные целевые показатели будут достигнуты за счет модернизации технологий и развития финансовых механизмов. В ходе реализации стратегии до 2030 года выбросы парниковых газов на единицу валового внутреннего продукта будут сокращены на десять процентов от уровня 2010 года, до ста процентов населения и отраслей экономики будет обеспечен доступ к современным, дешевым и надежное электроснабжение. Будет расширено производство и использование экологически чистых моторных топлив и автомобилей, развит электротранспорт [1].

Как уже говорилось выше, концепция «устойчивого развития» становится главной целью стран мира [2]. Кульминацией этого вопроса стало принятие 195 странами на Конференции ООН по изменению климата, состоявшейся в Париже (Франция), в 2015 году политики удержания глобального потепления на уровне +2°C. На конференции 147 стран представили планы «зеленой экономики», 147 стран представили программы по использованию возобновляемых источников энергии, а 167 стран представили рекомендации по повышению энергоэффективности в соответствии с изменением климата [4].

Парижское соглашение обязывает развитые страны поддерживать развивающиеся страны в усилиях по предотвращению изменения климата и адаптации к нему. В 2020 году с учетом потребностей и приоритетов развивающихся стран финансовая помощь составит 100 миллиардов долларов. было решено перевести его на доллар. В настоящее время общая стоимость фонда составляет 1,5 миллиарда долларов. финансирует 35 проектов на сумму долларов США. Среди них рассматривается

финансирование проекта «Программа адаптации к изменению климата в бассейне Аральского моря и его предотвращение» совместно со Всемирным банком для Узбекистана и Таджикистана (грант на сумму 20 миллионов долларов). 19 апреля 2017 года Узбекистан подписал Соглашение «Узбекистан-Париж» в штаб-квартире ООН в Нью-Йорке [5] .

Система долгосрочных комплексных мер по развитию «зеленой экономики» в Узбекистане была разработана в увязке с целями устойчивого развития до 2030 года по инициативе ООН. В период после 2015 года Республика Узбекистан заявила, что поддержит программу устойчивого развития из 17 целей и 169 задач, поставленных ООН до 2030 года, и будет проводить комплексную работу в области устойчивого развития [7].

В соответствии с законодательством Республики Узбекистан к возобновляемым источникам энергии относятся солнечная энергия, энергия ветра, температура грунта (геотермальная), естественное движение водных потоков, энергия биомассы, которые естественным образом возобновляются в окружающей среде [8].

Одним из факторов, сдерживающих развитие сектора «зеленой энергетики», является развитие атомной энергетики. Согласно исследованиям, производство экологически чистой энергии из альтернативных источников в 20 раз дороже атомных электростанций. По оценкам, мировых запасов угля хватит на 270 лет, нефти – на 50, газа – на 70 лет. Объем запасов урана, используемых на атомных электростанциях, составляет 5,7 млн. тонн. тонн, а его запасы достигают 2500 лет. В некоторых странах доля АЭС в производстве электроэнергии превышает 30%. В частности, этот показатель составляет 75% во Франции, 54% в Словакии, 51% в Бельгии и 46% в Украине [9].

В результате глобального изменения климата площадь ледников в Центральной Азии за последние 50-60 лет сократилась примерно на 30%. По оценкам, объем ледников уменьшится на 50% при повышении температуры на 20°C и на 78% при потеплении на 40°C. По оценкам, к 2050 году ожидается сокращение водных ресурсов в бассейне Сырдарьи и на 15% в бассейне Амударьи. Общий дефицит воды в Узбекистане до 2015 года составит 3 миллиарда долларов. если оно было больше м^3, то к 2030 году оно составит 7 миллиардов. м^3, а к 2050 году 15 млрд. может быть м^3. Территория республики имеет свои почвенно-климатические условия, а вследствие отсутствия естественного дренажа и высокого уровня минерализации подземных вод ряд территорий являются «преимущественно засоленными». в результате высокого уровня ряд территорий являются «преимущественно засоленными».

В то же время в результате нерационального использования водных ресурсов и негативного воздействия других антропогенных факторов в некоторых регионах наблюдается «вторичное засоление» земель, а 45,7% площади орошаемых земель имеют разную степень засоления [10].

Методология исследования. При написании этой статьи статистика: наблюдение, методы классификации и группировки, структурный анализ, широкое освещение в средствах массовой информации.

Анализ и обсуждение результатов. Развитие возобновляемых источников энергии. 1. Энергетика – это отрасль, которая оказывает серьезное влияние на изменение климата, и на долю этой отрасли приходится около 60% объема выбросов парниковых газов в атмосферу. Согласно анализу, каждый пятый житель земного шара или 1,2 миллиарда. человек лишается возможности пользоваться электроэнергией. 2,8 миллиарда люди используют древесину, уголь и навоз животных для приготовления пищи и обогрева своего жизненного пространства. Это приводит к гибели более 4 миллионов человек каждый год в результате загрязнения воздуха в помещениях. К 2030 году объем ежегодных инвестиций, затрачиваемых странами мира на формирование необходимой инфраструктуры для развития сектора «зеленой энергетики», увеличится с нынешних 400 миллиардов. 1,25 триллиона долларов. необходимо будет увеличить его до доллара США.

2. Совершенствование системы управления отходами. В настоящее время в развитых странах ежедневно на душу населения производится от 1 до 3 кг твердых бытовых отходов. В США этот показатель увеличивается на 10% каждые 10 лет. В России площадь сбора мусора составляет 2000 квадратных метров. Он занимает площадь более 22 км^2. В то же время создание умной системы управления отходами может принести серьезные экономические дивиденды. В частности, в Великобритании в 2005-2010 годах в рамках специальных программ было выделено 7 млн. человек. тонн отходов было переработано и использовано повторно. Это 6 миллионов. выброс тонн парниковых газов в атмосферу, 10 млн. тонн сырья и 10 млн. тонн. позволило сэкономить литр воды. В этом секторе создано 8700 рабочих мест.

3. Совершенствование систем управления водными ресурсами. Каждый шестой человек в мире страдает от нехватки питьевой воды24. В результате изменения климата и активизации глобального естественного круговорота воды уровень засушливости увеличивается во влажных регионах, а засухи усиливаются в засушливых регионах. В настоящее время 3,6 млрд. человек (почти половина населения планеты) живут в районах, где воды не хватает менее одного месяца в году, и к 2050 году эта цифра увеличится до 4,8 миллиардов. 5,7 млрд на человека. может увеличиться у человека.

4. Развитие «чистого», «устойчивого» или «зеленого» транспорта. ЮНЕП проводит исследования по снижению спроса на транспорт, в первую очередь частные автомобили, без ущерба для общего передвижения населения. «Зеленый транспорт» означает любой способ или организационную форму передвижения, снижающую негативное воздействие на окружающую среду. Зеленый транспорт может включать пешие и велосипедные прогулки, экологически чистые автомобили, проектирование транзитных зон для общественного транспорта и системы городского транспорта, которые

способствуют экономичному, здоровому образу жизни и помогают сохранить жизненное пространство.

Транспортные системы оказывают серьезное негативное воздействие на окружающую среду: 20-25% мирового потребления энергии и выбросов парниковых газов напрямую связаны с транспортом. Ожидается, что к 2050 году количество мировых автопарков утроится. Поэтому организация ЮНЕП в сотрудничестве с Международной автомобильной федерацией и Международным транспортным форумом IHTT выдвинула инициативу «50 процентов на 50». Цель этой инициативы — повысить эффективность мирового автопарка на 50% к 2050 году. 90% парниковых газов, выбрасываемых в атмосферу города Ташкента, вызваны автотранспортом. Количество токсичных веществ, выбрасываемых автотранспортом в Ташкенте, составляет 395 тысяч тонн в год. Количество этих токсичных веществ в 2018 году в Узбекистане составляет 2 миллиона. 449 тыс. тонн, доля автотранспорта составила 60%. Этот показатель в 3 раза превышает стандарт, установленный в мире.

5. Развитие органического земледелия в сельском хозяйстве. Предлагается отказаться от использования гербицидов, пестицидов, ядохимикатов и искусственных удобрений в сельском хозяйстве. Органическое сельское хозяйство развивается в 178 странах мира как важное направление глобальной «зеленой экономики». Площадь земель, отведенных под органическое производство, увеличивается с каждым годом. В частности, в 2019 году 70 млн. более 100 000 гектаров земли используется для органического сельского хозяйства, и этот показатель составляет примерно 1,4% мировых сельскохозяйственных угодий.

6. Повышение энергоэффективности в жилищно-коммунальном хозяйстве. Жилье с неэффективными системами отопления и оборудованием приводит к значительным потерям тепла.

7. Сохранение экосистем и повышение эффективности управления. Все виды деятельности человека приводят к изменениям биосреды. Направление и масштаб этих изменений можно оценить как «экологический кризис». По данным ООН, 30,7% площади суши Земли покрыто лесами. Леса играют важную роль в предотвращении изменения климата, а также в обеспечении продовольственной безопасности. Человечество ежегодно 13 миллионов. гектаров леса теряются, а регулярная деградация земель составляет 3,6 млн. га. привело к опустыниванию гектаров земли. Из 8300 известных видов животных в мире 8,0% вымерли, 22,0% находятся на грани исчезновения и только 1,0% из 80000 видов деревьев изучены с точки зрения потенциального использования.

8. Развитие рынков создания и продажи «зеленых технологий». По некоторым оценкам, к 2025 году мировой рынок экологически чистого оборудования составит 4,4 трлн. равен 6 триллионам долларов. Замечено, что этот рынок растет в среднем на 30% каждый год, а его вклад в мировой ВВП

увеличивается до 6-7%. Согласно анализу, ожидается, что в 2020 году объем мирового рынка экологически чистого оборудования увеличится вдвое, количество занятых в соответствующих отраслях увеличится в четыре раза, а вклад «зеленой экономики» в мировую экономику ВВП увеличится на 5%.

Исходя из вышеизложенного, в развитии «зеленой экономики» целесообразно решить следующие задачи:

- основной проблемой успешной реализации концепции «зеленой экономики» является упрощение концепции «зеленой экономики» как эффективных технологий, экономящих энергию и ресурсы, направляющих дополнительные инвестиции на развитие альтернативной энергетики или «зеленого роста»;
- сложность научного обоснования необходимости перехода к «зеленой экономике», высокий уровень неопределенности прогнозирования экологических проблем затрудняют понятное и простое объяснение этой концепции. В частности, не существует единого соглашения по сокращению продолжительности и уровня выбросов парниковых газов в атмосферу. Количество парниковых газов, выбрасываемых в атмосферу, увеличивается;
- «зеленая экономика» не может заменить устойчивое развитие, «зеленая экономика» является критерием достижения устойчивого развития;
- устойчивое развитие требует развития экономической, социальной и экологической составляющих целостным и взаимозависимым образом;
- процесс перехода к «зеленой экономике» имеет особое значение для каждой страны и происходит в прямой зависимости от таких характеристик, как природный капитал, человеческий капитал и уровень экономического развития страны.

Чтобы устранить негативные последствия, возникающие в результате отсутствия рационального и устойчивого использования природных ресурсов, страны развивающихся регионов ежегодно тратят 70-100 миллиардов долларов на улучшение своей экологической системы, биологического разнообразия и климата. Необходимо сделать инвестиции в размере не менее долларов США. При этом необходимо учитывать, что инвестиционный потенциал развивающихся регионов достаточно низок. Привлеченные иностранные инвестиции направляются в стратегически важные для этих регионов направления (добыча и переработка недр). Исследования показывают, что национальное законодательство некоторых развивающихся стран не обеспечивает экологическую и социальную ответственность хозяйствующих субъектов. Столь агрессивный подход к эксплуатации природных ресурсов может нанести серьёзные потери всей современной цивилизации.

Согласно исследованиям ЮНЕП, рациональное и эффективное использование мировых природных ресурсов позволит ежегодно экономить 2 триллиона долларов для следующего поколения до 2050 года. доллара дает возможность получить экономические выгоды. Прогнозируется, что за этот период население мира увеличится на 28%, а уровень использования ресурсов

на душу населения – на 71%. Пока не будут разработаны строгие меры по рациональному использованию природных ресурсов, годовое потребление металлов, полезных ископаемых, полезных ископаемых и других ресурсов составляет 85 миллиардов долларов. 186 миллиардов за тонну. может увеличиться до тонн. Поскольку инвестиции в смягчение последствий изменения климата сокращают ВВП на душу населения на 3,7%, эффективность использования ресурсов может компенсировать эту потерю.

В сложившейся ситуации наиболее оптимальным решением можно считать перевод экономики и социальной сферы на использование возобновляемых источников энергии. Практически во всех регионах мира существует значительный потенциал, связанный с использованием сектора возобновляемой энергетики (солнечной, ветровой, гидроэнергетики и биоэнергетики). В частности, по данным Международного агентства по возобновляемым источникам энергии, Канада и США создали 96636 и 214766 МВт генерирующих мощностей возобновляемой энергии соответственно. Благодаря своему значительному потенциалу и разнообразному климату Россия смогла генерировать 51747 МВт мощностей по производству возобновляемой энергии в год. Бразилия и Китай ввели в эксплуатацию 122951 и 545206 МВт мощностей возобновляемой энергетики в год соответственно. Африка в этом плане абсолютный аутсайдер. В частности, весь африканский регион располагает 38192 МВт мощностей по производству возобновляемой энергии.

Проблемы рационального использования ограниченных ресурсов, обеспечения устойчивого экономического роста, усиления инновационного подхода к «чистым технологиям», формирования «зеленой экономики» регулярно обсуждаются на международных экономических, экологических и инвестиционных форумах. В частности, в докладе ООН под названием «Программа действий по устойчивому развитию», представленном в 2014 году, перечислены следующие показатели, определяющие уровень устойчивого развития стран: экономическое развитие, социальная стабильность, защита и сохранение окружающей среды, мир и безопасность. Хотя экономический рост считается важным аспектом устойчивого развития страны, во внимание принимаются многие факторы, такие как обеспечение экологического баланса, устранение факторов, вызывающих экологические проблемы, неравенство в уровне доходов населения, мир.

Выводы и предложения. В заключение можно сказать, что зеленой экономике в нашей стране необходимо уделять большое внимание. Необходимо уменьшить объем ущерба окружающей среде и защитить окружающую среду. При этом необходимо уделять большое внимание развитию зеленой энергетики и зеленых технологий. В глобальном масштабе процесс перехода к «зеленой экономике» требует длительного периода времени и большого объема инвестиций, основной упор делается на эффективное использование возобновляемых источников энергии, развитие энергосберегающих технологий.

По прогнозам Международного энергетического агентства, чтобы к 2050 году вдвое сократить выбросы CO2 в атмосферу, необходимо провести дополнительные инвестиции в «зеленую экономику» на уровне 1-2,5% мирового валового продукта.

Одним из важных вопросов перехода к «зеленой экономике» является финансирование этого процесса. В экономической литературе не существует общепринятого определения термина «зеленые» или «экологические» финансы. Во-первых, понятие «зеленое финансирование» не имеет определения в большей части литературы по «зеленой экономике», а во-вторых, немногочисленные существующие определения резко отличаются друг от друга по содержанию.

В целом под «зеленым финансированием» можно понимать сумму инвестиций и другой финансовой поддержки, направленной на реализацию экологически чистых, высокоэнергетических и низкоуглеродных проектов.

В большинстве случаев такие понятия, как экологически ответственные инвестиции («экологически ответственные инвестиции») и инвестиции в изменение климата («инвестиции в изменение климата») используются как синонимы понятия «зеленое финансирование».

Термин «зеленые финансы» впервые был использован известным экономистом Ричардом Сандором в 1992 году в специальной учебной программе, разработанной в Колумбийском университете в Нью-Йорке. В 2002 году в книге «Новая естественная экономика», изданной профессором Стэнфордского университета Глетчен Дейл, обсуждались вопросы финансирования охраны природных ресурсов.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ТРЕХВАЛЕНТНОГО ЖЕЛЕЗА В КАЧЕСТВЕ КОАГУЛЯНТА ДЛЯ ОЧИСТКИ СТОЧНЫХ ВОД

Аннотация. *Образование значительных количеств сточных вод в республике Казахстан, загрязнённых различнымимоющими средствам, повышение требований к качеству очищенных сточных вод обусловливают применение разнообразных методов их очистки.*

Ключевые слова: *очистки сточных вод, химической коагуляции, биохимической очистки, A.ferrooxidans, сорбент.*

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INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF TRIVALENT IRON AS A COAGULANT FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Annotation.*The formation of significant amounts of wastewater in the Republic of Kazakhstan contaminated with various detergents, increased requirements for the quality of treated wastewater determine the use of various methods of their purification.*

Keywords: *wastewater treatment, chemical coagulation, biochemical purification, A.ferrooxidans, sorbent.*

Введение. Эти вещества способны адсорбироваться на поверхности раздела фаз и понижать вследствие этого поверхностную энергию (поверхностное натяжение). В зависимости от свойств, проявляемых СПАВ при растворении в воде, их делят на анионоактивные вещества (активной частью является анион), катионоактивные (активной частью молекул является катион), амфолитные и неионогенные, которые совсем не ионизируются (Bhairi and Mohan, 2007).

Очистка сточных вод коагуляцией, где рассматривается эффективность таких коагулянтов, осуществляется сернокислым алюминием или железом (Sumann et. al.,2017) проведена исследовательская работа по оценке эффективности химической коагуляции с последующим усовершенствованным процессом окисления для предварительной обработки сточных вод молочной промышленности. Было отобрано и проанализировано 3 образца сточных вод, которые охарактеризованы по некоторым физико-химическим параметрам для проверки их потенциала загрязнения. Было установлено, что эффективность удаления ХПК после нанесения $FeCl_3$ / извести составила 94,2%, в то время как для $FeCl_3$ / полиакриламида - 70%. Оптимальными условиями реакции Фентона были 30 мл/л H_2O_2 и pH 7,35, что обеспечивало 95% удаления ХПК. Сделан вывод, что при использовании процесса окисления Фентона после коагуляции $FeCl_3$ известью было обнаружено небольшое улучшение удаления ХПК из сточных вод молочного производства. Эффективность коагуляции была показана и для очистки нефтесодержащих сточных вод (Altaher et al., 2011).

Объекты исследования. Изолирование и культивирование тионовых бактерий.В исследованиях был использован штамм *Acidithiobacillus ferrooxidans БИТ 1*, который получен из рудных вод одного из месторождений Южного Казахстана. Штамм тионовых бактерий *Acidithiobacillus ferrooxidansБИТ 1* выращивается на питательной среде Сильвермана-Люндгрена, которая включает, г/л:$(NH_4)_2SO_4$ -2,0; K_2HPO_4-1,0; $MgSO_4$-0,5; NaCI -0,2; $FeSO_4 \times 7H_2O$ – 44,2; pH среды доводили до 1,0 с помощью H_2SO_4. Бактерии, необходимые для биологического выщелачивания, инокулировали на селективную питательную среду в термостате марки №ТС-1/80 СПУ ТУ 9452-002-00141798-97. Процесс культивирования непрерывно аэрировался. При приготовлении питательной среды использовалась шкала марки "Скаут–Про", а для стерилизации использовался автоклав марки SPGA–100–I–HHW. Культивирование микроорганизмов проводили при 250С в течение 7 дней.

Штамм *A.ferrooxidans БИТ 1* – это мелкие грамотрицательные палочковидные клетки с одним полярным жгутиком, не образуют спор, большинство строгие аэробы. Отдельные виды растут при pH от 0,5 до 9,0. Оптимальная температура для роста около $28+30^0$ С. Содержание Г+Ц в ДНК колеблется в пределах 48 – 68 мол.%, титр бактерий 10^8 – 10^7кл/мл. При развитии бактерий жидкая среда, сна чала прозрачная, приобретает янтарный оттенок, переходящий в красно коричневый от образования окисного железа. Колонии на твердых средах мелкие (от 1,0 до 1,5 мм в диаметре), округлые, гладкие с отложениями окислов железа. На жидкой среде с серой образует равномерную муть, а pH среды снижается до 1,0 – 1,5. На твёрдых средах с серой образует мелкие колонии (от 1,0 до 2,0 мм в диаметре).

Заключение.В результате проведенных исследований установлено, что для очистки сточных вод, содержащих детергенты с высоким содержанием ХПК и низкими показателями БПК, для предварительной очистки можно использовать процесс коагуляции. При этом установлена перспективность

применения $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, полученного бактериально-химическим путем с помощью тионовых бактерий *Acidithiobacillus ferrooxidans БИТ 1*. Было установлено, что самая высокая степень снижения ХПК - 88,1±7,9 % в сточных водах отмечена в вариации, когда бактериально-химическое трехвалентное железо в количестве 1,75 г/л используется в сочетании с введением 600,0 мг/л бентонита. При этом использование бентонита оправдано не только эффективностью очистки, но и экономической целесообразностью.

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СИНОНИМИЧЕСКИЙ РЯД СОМАТИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ «ЛИЦО» НА ОСНОВЕ ПОЭМЫ «БУСТАН» САДИ ШИРАЗИ

Аннотация. *В данной работе рассматривается синонимический ряд соматической лексики, отражающая головную часть тела, конкретнее понятия «лицо» на основе поэмы «Бустан» Саади Ширази.*

Ключевые слова и сочетания. *соматизм, «Бустан», Саади, лицо, синоним, доминантное слово.*

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SYNONYMIC ROW OF SOMATIC WORD "FACE" BASED ON THE POEM "BUSTAN" BY SAADI SHIRAZI

Abstract. *This article considers synonymic series of somatic word that reflects the head part of the body, more specifically the concept of "face" which based on the poem "Bustan" by Saadi Shirazi*

Keywords and phrases. *Somatism, "Bustan", Saadi, synonym, dominant word, face.*

Синонимы – это слова, обозначающие одно и то же явления разными словами, для выразительности нашей речи и обогащения нашей лексики.

Социальное неравенство иранского общества, наличие различного рода феодальных пережитков находит яркое отражение в стилистическом употреблении различных лексико- грамматических синонимов – особых формул вежливого обращения.

کمربند و دستش تهی بود و پاک

که زر برفشاندی به **رویش** چو خاک (سعدی« بوستان » باب چهارم - صفحه۲۳۸)

[Kamarband u dastaš tahi bud pāk

Ke zar bar fešāndi be **ruyaš** ču xāk]

«Пояс и его рука были пусты,

Ведь золото рассыпал в его **лицо**, как прах».

В данном примере слово رو [ru] выступает в значении «лицо», а с местоимённой энклитикой رویش [ruyaš] даёт значение «его лицо», поясняя кому относиться соматизм رو [ru]. В словаре Деххудо даёт следующее значение «Известно в арабском как وجه[vajh] «лицо»:

شده به زنج ختم می شود جانب پیش سر که از پیشانی شروع .

[jāneb-e piš-e sar ke az pišāni šoru' šode be zenj xatm mišavad],

(«передняя сторона головы, начиная от лба заканчивая до шеи»)[46].

Пример со словом سیما [simā]:

قضا را درآمد یکی خشک سال

که شد بدر **سیمای** مردم هلال (سعدی« بوستان » باب اول - صفحه۷٤)

[Qazā rā dar āmad yeki xošk sāl

Ke šod badr-e **simā-ye** mardom helāl]

«Внезапно началась засуха

Лицо народа превратился в полумесяц (причинили вред людям)».

В вышеприведённом примере слово سیما [simā] выступает как в прямом значении, так и в переносном. В прямом значении даёт смысл «лицо народа», то есть выступает как соматическая лексика, отражающая головную часть человеческого тела. В словаре Деххудо слово سیما [simā] даёт значение «лицо», «лик», а также «красивое личико»[47]. Нами было найдено 4 примеров, в которых участвовало слово [simā] в значении «лицо».

Ниже дан пример со словом صورت [surat]:

که در **صورت** دوستان پیش من

به خاطر چرایی بد اندیش من؟ (سعدی«بوستان » باب هفتم - صفحه۳۰٦)

[Ke dar **surat**-e dustān piš-e man

Be xāter čerāyi bad andiš-e man?]

«Под дружеским **лицом,** стоящего рядом со мной

Почему ты против меня внутри?»

В вышеприведённом примере слово صورت [surat] выступает в значении соматической лексики, отражающая, головную часть тела и означает «лицо», а в сочетании со словом صورت دوستان [surat-e dustān] даёт значение «лицо друзей», Деххудо в своём словаре дал несколько значений как: «лицо, изображение, форма роль и т.д.»[48]. Нами было найдены 26 примеров, где

[46] دهخدا علی اکبر. لغت نامه. مقدمه. چاپ دانشگاه. تهران، ۱۳۷۲ جلد ۲ صفحه۱۷٦۹.

[47] https://www.vajehyab.com/?q=%D8%B3%DB%8C%D9%85%D8%A7+&f=dehkhoda&d=en

[48] https://www.vajehyab.com/?q=%D8%B5%D9%88%D8%B1%D8%AA&f=dehkhoda&d=en

участвовало слово صورت [surat], а в значении «лицо» выступало лишь в 8 примерах.

Пример с использованием слово چهره [čehre]:

همی گفت و بر **چهره** افکنده خوی

که آتش به من در زد این بار نی (سعدی« بوستان » باب سوم - صفحه۲۱۰)

[Hami goft u bar **čehre** afkande xuy

Ke ātaš be man dar zad in bār nay]

«Потное **лицо**, в этом состоянии он говорил:

Этот звук флейты зажёг во мне огонь»

В вышеприведённом примере слово چهره [čehre] выступает в значении «лицо». Деххудо в своём словаре истолковал понятие چهره [čehre] так: «Лицо и внешность человека»[49]. Отсюда можно сделать вывод, что слово چهره [čehre] также является синонимом слова رو [ru]. В ходе исследования нами было найдено 16 примеров в поэме «Бустан» Саади, где участвовало слово چهره [čehre] в значении «лицо».

Примеры из поэмы «Бустан» Саади со словом رخ [rox]:

جمالش برفت از **رخ** دل فروز

چو خور زرد شد بس نماند ز روز (سعدی «بوستان » باب اول صفحه۱۰٤)

[Jamālaš beraft az **rox**-e del foruz

Ču xor zard šod bas namānad ze ruz]

«Красота ушла из **лица** Делафруз

Будто заходящее жёлтое солнце (исчезла красота)».

Нами был найден 1 пример в поэме «Бустан» Саади, где участвовало слово رخ [rox] в значении «лицо». В словаре Деххудо слово رخ [rox] имеет значение «лицо». И здесь же Деххудо отметил синонимический ряд слова رخ [rox]:

چهر. چهره . عارض . وجه . دیباچه . محیا. (یادداشت مؤلف). گونه . عارض . صورت[50]

Приведём пример из поэмы «Бустан» Саади со словом رخسار [roxsār]:

همی گفت و هر لحظه سیلاب درد

فرو می‌دویدش به **رخسار** زرد

(سعدی« بوستان » باب سوم - صفحه۲۱۳)

[Hami goft u har lahze seylāb-e dard

Foru midavidaš be **roxsār**-e zard]

«И воск, подобный пламенным слезам,

Свеча струила по своёму **лицу**».

Здесь слово رخسار [roxsār] используется в значении «лицо». Нами было найден 2 примера, где участвовало слово رخسار [roxsār] в значении «лицо».

В словаре Деххудо это слово имеет следующее значение:

[49] دهخدا علی اکبر. لغت نامه. مقدمه. چاپ دانشگاه. تهران، ۱۳۷۲ جلد ۱۳ صفحه۱۹۹٦.

[50] دهخدا علی اکبر. لغت نامه. مقدمه. چاپ دانشگاه. تهران، ۱۳۷۲ جلد ۲ صفحه۱۱۲۹.

گونه که به عربی حَدّ گویند ولی از کثرت استعمال به معنی روی (تمام چهره) نیز می –«رخسار آید»

[roxsār – gune ke be arabi hadd guyand vali az kasrat-e este’māl be ma’nā-ye ruy (tamām-e čehre) niz miyāyad]

Рохсар – это «щеки» по-арабски, однако в значении «лицо» (целое лицо) также употребляется[51].

Пример со словом عارض [‘āraz]:

نزیبد مرا با جوانان چمید

که بر **عارضم** صبح پیری دمید (سعدی« بوستان » باب نهم- صفحه٣٤٦)

[nazibad marā bā javānān čamid

Ke bar ‘**ārazam** sobh-e piri damid]

«Общение с молодыми людьми меня не украшает,

Потому что рассвет старости прошёл через моё **лицо»**.

В вышеуказанном примере слово عارض [‘āraz] имеет значение «лицо». В словаре Амид это понятие является заимствованным с арабского языка и имеет несколько значений, в том числе выступает и в значении «лицо»[52].

Нами было найдено 4 примера в поэме «Бустан» Саади, где участвовало слово عارض [‘āraz] в значении «лицо».

Исследования показали, что в персидском языке существует следующий ряд синонимов понятия «лицо»: چهره [čehre], صورت [surat], رو [ru], رخ [rox], رخسار [roxsār], وجه\ وخوه [vajh/ vujuh], عارض [‘āraz], سیما [simā], گونه [gune].

Каждое слово, обозначающее часть человеческого тела (лицо), имеет и прямое и косвенное значение, а также мы перевели слово «лицо» в поэме «Бустан» Саади, используя другие слова, чтобы выразить стилистическую окраску слов.

Из вышеперечисленных синонимов можно сделать вывод, что стержневым словом в синонимическом ряду, который обозначает «лицо» является رو [ru], как и слово «лицо» в русском языке.

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2. Амид Х. «Farhang-e Amid» [Словарь Амида]. Тегеран, 1953. Том.1 – С.1386. –1432.

3. https://www.vajehyab.com/?q=%D8%B3%DB%8C%D9%85%D8%A7+&f=dehkhoda&d=en

[51] دهخدا علی اکبر. لغت نامه. مقدمه. چاپ دانشگاه. تهران، ۱۳۷۲ جلد ۳ صفحه۱۱۵۵

[52] فرهنگ عمید چاپ دانشگاه. تهران، ۱۳۷۹ جلد ۲ صفحه٤٤٥

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ И НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПРАКТИКИ УЧЕТА ВЫРУЧКИ

Аннотация: *в данной статье рассмотрены различные определения понятия доходов, а также актуальные вопросы учета выручки; изучен вопрос признания выручки и ее учета по международным стандартам. Также приведены направления по трансформации выручки из НСБУ на МСФО.*

Ключевые слова: *учет, доход, договор, выручка, инвентаризация, переменное вознаграждение, фиксированная сумма эффективность использования, совершенствование учета.*

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL REVENUE ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

Abstract: *This article discusses various definitions of the concept of income, as well as topical issues of revenue accounting; the issue of revenue recognition and accounting according to international standards is studied. Also given directions for the transformation of revenue from the National Accounting Standards to IFRS.*

Key words: *accounting, income, contract, revenue, inventory, variable remuneration, fixed amount, efficiency of use, improvement of accounting.*

Существенными факторами развития любой организации являются повышение её конкурентоспособности, привлекательностьи для инвестиций и стимулирование инноваций. Как нам известно ,что источником прибыли для организации являются доходы, которые должны не только покрывать понесенные организацией затраты, но и способствовать расширению её деятельности.

Процесс интеграции узбекской экономики в систему мирового хозяйствования свидетельствует об увеличении требований, предъявляемых к достоверности и объективности информации о величине доходов от всех видов деятельности, и, следовательно, о необходимости дальнейшей

унификаций национальных стандартов бухгалтерского учета с МСФО. Ряду с этим было принято что С 2021 года переход на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности (МСФО) становится обязательным В Узбекистане. Это предусмотрено постановлением Президента РУз от 24 февраля 2020 года №ПП-4611 «О дополнительных мерах по переходу на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности».

Организация эффективного учета доходов позволяет создать точные финансовые отчеты в соответствии с установленными принципами бухгалтерского учета и отчетности.

Проблема учета доходов в национальной системе бухгалтерского учета и МСФО привлекает значительное внимание как от отечественных, так и от зарубежных исследователей. Однако существует разногласие в трактовке учетной категории "доходы". Разрешение этого разногласия имеет важное значение для правильного введения учета выручки, поскольку доходы являются ключевым элементом финансовой отчетности и оказывают существенное влияние на финансовое состояние и результаты деятельности организации.Причиной этого является что вся выручка может быть доходом,но не весь доход- выручка.

Рассмотрим «доходы» с позиции национальной системы бухгалтерского учета (далее НСБУ) и МСФО, а также мнения различных отечественных и зарубежных авторов (таблица 1).

В Республике Узбекистан основные правила бухгалтерского учёта на предприятиях установлены Законом «О бухгалтерском учёте», Положением о составе затрат на производство и реализацию продукции (работ, услуг) и о порядке формирования финансовых результатов, Планом счетов бухгалтерского учёта и другими стандартами. Основы ведения аудиторской деятельности определяет Закон «Об аудиторской деятельности» (2021 г.), постановления Кабинета министров «Об укреплении финансового контроля» и «Об утверждении Положения о государственной регистрации аудиторов и аудиторских фирм» (1993 г.) и другие.

Можно отметить, что фактом сближения с МСФО является то, что определение «доход» в Законе Республики Узбекистан «О бухгалтерском учете приведено в соответствии с действующим в настоящее время международным стандартом финансовой отчетности (IFRS) 15 «Выручка по договорам с покупателями».

Большинство авторов (Лемеш В.Н., Гурко В.Б., Папковская П.Я. Кондраков Н.П., Елицур М.Ю. и др.) придерживается определения «доходы» согласно Закону «О бухгалтерском учете» и МСФО (IFRS) 15, которое наиболее полно отражает сущность «доходов».

С точки зрения Ю.А. Бабаева, А.М. Петрова и Ж.А. Кеворковой, доходы возникают при осуществлении основной деятельности организации, без учета прочих доходов, что, по нашему мнению, не в полной мере соответствует их экономической сущности.

А.В. Гартвич, Н.А. Каморджанова, И.В. Карташова и ряд других авторов отождествляют доход с понятием выручки, то есть доход по основной текущей деятельности.

Что касается определения «выручки», в узбекском законодательстве оно отсутствует.В стандарте НСБУ № 2 “Доходы от основной хозяйственной деятельности” указано лишь то, что выручка относится к доходам по текущей деятельности.

Рассмотрим понятие «выручки» сточки зрения МСФО и подходов различных авторов (таблица 2). Исходя из представленных определений категории «выручка» следует отметить, что согласно МСФО (IFRS) 15 сохраняется действие принципа начисления, что не скажешь об определении, представленном в экономической литературе, так как оно больше соответствует принципу учета выручки «по оплате».

С нашей точки зрения, выручка - это доход, возникающий в ходе основной текущей деятельности, моментом признания которого является выполнение обязательств организации по договору с покупателем в полном объеме или по мере их выполнения.

Таблица 1. - Определение содержания категории «доходы» согласно НСБУ, МСФО, отечественной и зарубежной литературе[53]

Источник	**Определение “доход”**
1	**2**
Закон Республики Узбекистан «О бухгалтерском учете» от 30 августа 1996 года № 279-I	Доходы отражаются в отчетном периоде, к которому они относятся, независимо от времени оплаты и даты поступления денег, в соответствии со стандартами бухгалтерского учета.
«Доходы от основной хозяйственной деятельности» (НСБУ № 2) (рег. № 483 от 26.08.1998 г.).	Доход от основной хозяйственной деятельности — поступления в течение периода, возникающие в ходе обычной деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта, когда эти поступления приводят к увеличению собственного капитала, за исключением тех увеличений, которые связаны со взносами владельцев в собственный капитал.
Налоговый кодекс Республики узбекистан	Налоговый кодекс (НК) отделяет основной доход от прочего (статьи 130, 132 НК). В НСБУ № 212 выручка учитывается на счете 9000. При этом исходя из положений статьи 132 НК прочие доходы в основном формируются за счет доходов от: выбытия основных средств и иного имущества; предоставления имущества в аренду": списания обязательств; обслуживающих хозяйств"; участия в совместной деятельности**; дивидендов и процентов"; роялти и др
МСФО (IFRS)15 «Выручка по договорам с покупателями»	Доход - это увеличение экономических выгод в течение отчетного периода в форме поступлений или улучшения качества активов или уменьшения

[53] Источник: собственная разработка.

	величины обязательств, которые приводят к увеличению собственного капитала, не связанному с взносами участников капитала
Лемеш В.Н., Гурко В.Б., Левкович О.А., Папковская П.Я.	Доход - это увеличение экономических выгод в результате увеличения активов или уменьшения обязательств, ведущее к увеличению собственного капитала, не связанному с вкладами собственника имущества (учредителей, участников) организации
Кондраков Н.П., Мизиковский И.Е., Елицур М.Ю.	Доход - это увеличение экономических выгод в результате увеличения активов или уменьшения обязательств, ведущее к увеличению собственного капитала, не связанному с вкладами собственника имущества (учредителей, участников) организации
Бабаев Ю.А., Петров А.М., Кеворкова Ж.А.	Доход - это валовой приток за определенный период экономических выгод, возникающих в ходе основной деятельности компании, когда такой приток приводит к увеличению капитала, иному, чем за счет взносов владельцев.
Каморджанова Н.А., Карташова И.В., Гартвич А.В.	Доход тождественен понятию выручки
Костюкова Е.И., Ельчанинова О.В., Богаченко В.М.	Доход - это основной показатель, с помощью которого определяется результат деятельности, получаемый как разница между стоимостью реализованной продукции и услуг и произведёнными затратами

Таблица 2. - Определение содержания категории «выручка» согласно НСБУ, МСФО и мнению отечественных и зарубежных авторов[54]

Источник	Определение «выручка»
1	**2**
«Доходы от основной хозяйственной деятельности» (НСБУ № 2) (рег. № 483 от 26.08.1998 г.).	Доход от основной хозяйственной деятельности — поступления в течение периода, возникающие в ходе обычной деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта, когда эти поступления приводят к увеличению собственного капитала, за исключением тех увеличений, которые связаны со взносами владельцев в собственный капитал.
МСФО (IFRS) 15 «Выручка по договорам с покупателями»	Доход, возникающий в ходе обычной деятельности организации, который признаётся, когда компания выполняет обязанность к исполнению в течение периода путём передачи обещанного актива покупателю

Важным аспектом, оказывающим влияние на отражение выручки в бухгалтерском учете организации, является момент ее признания, что зависит и от особенностей деятельности организации, и соответственно, требует

[54] Источник: собственная разработка.

детального изучения. Следует отметить, что МСФО (IFRS) 15 устанавливает единую модель учета и определения момента признания выручки независимо от типа операций. Другими словами, выручка зарабатывается и признается, когда отчитывающаяся организация исполняет обязательства по договору. Рассмотрим условия признания выручки согласно МСФО (IFRS) 15 и стандарта «Доходы от основной хозяйственной деятельности» (НСБУ № 2) (рег

Таким образом, в целях сближения с МСФО предлагаем уточнить классификацию доходов по видам деятельности, включающую доходы по основной (текущей) деятельности и прочие доходы, а также пересмотреть перечень статей доходов по текущей, инвестиционной и финансовой деятельности с целю их четкого разграничения или предложить организациям самостоятельно указывать их исходя из профессионального суждения бухгалтера и особенностей деятельности организации.

Заключение. В результате проведенного анализа национального и международного подходов к определению учетной категории «доходы» и «выручка» в статье предложено определение «выручки» для целей бухгалтерского учета как доход, возникающий в ходе основной текущей деятельности, моментом признания которого является выполнение обязательств организации по договору с покупателем в полном объеме или по мере их выполнения. Обозначены основные отличия условий (критериев) признания выручки согласно МСФО (IFRS) 15 и НСБУ, а также классификации доходов. Исходя из особенностей национального законодательства в части учета доходов, нами предлагается скорректировать классификацию доходов по видам деятельности, предполагающую деление доходов на доходы по основной (текущей) деятельности и прочие доходы исходя из профессионального суждения бухгалтера и особенностей деятельности организации, что способствует формированию объективной и достоверной информации в бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности организаций Республики Узбекистан.

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3. Национальный стандарт бухгалтерского учета №21 «План счетов бухгалтерского учета финансово-хозяйственной деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов, и инструкция по его применению»
4. Налоговый Кодекс Республики Узбекистан.
5. МСФО 15 «Выручка по договорам с покупателями».
6. Постановлением Президента РУз от 24 февраля 2020 года №ПП-4611 «О дополнительных мерах по переходу на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности».

7. МЖ Темирханова. Вопросы совершенствования финансовой отчетности в туристических компаниях на основе требований международных стандартов (IAS IFRS). Бюллетень науки и практики 4 (3), 217-223
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УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ УЧЕТА ВЫРУЧКИ

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассмотрены различные определения понятия доходов, а также актуальные вопросы учета МСФО 15, также изучен вопрос признания выручки и ее учета по международным стандартам. Также приведены направления по трансформации выручки из НСБУ на МСФО.*

Ключевые слова: *учет, доход, договор, выручка, инвентаризация, переменное вознаграждение, фиксированная сумма эффективность использования, совершенствование учета.*

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IMPROVING THE ACCOUNTING PRACTICES OF THE REVENUE.

Abstract: *This article discusses various definitions of the concept IFRS 15 of income, and also, as well as topical issues of revenue accounting; the issue of revenue recognition and accounting according to international standards is studied. Also given directions for the transformation of revenue from the National Accounting Standards to IFRS.*

Key words: *accounting, income, contract, revenue, inventory, variable remuneration, fixed amount, efficiency of use, improvement of accounting.*

В качестве стимула для оказания годовых услуг связи интернет-компания оператор передает клиентам в собственность бесплатный модем. С его учетом стоимость пакета услуг для клиента составляет 43,75 тыс. сумов в месяц с оплатой в конце каждого месяца. Компания также продает модемы отдельно по 120 тыс. сумов за штуку. Кроме того, она дает клиентам возможность подключиться и со своим модемом, при этом ежемесячная оплата услуг связи по такому же тарифному плану составит 40 тыс. сумов.

Таблица 1. - Сравнение критериев признания выручки по IFRS 15 и «Доходы от основной хозяйственной деятельности» (НСБУ № 2) (рег. № 483 от 26.08.1998 г.).[55]

	(НСБУ № 2)/Выручка 18	IFRS 15
Идентификация транзакции (определение контрактных обязательств и цены	Стандарт требует учитывать выручку отдельно для каждой транзакции. Однако стандарт уточняет, что некоторые транзакции могут состоять из компонентов товара и услуги. В таком случае, поскольку для каждого компонента должны выполняться свои критерии признания, мы должны поделить транзакцию на компоненты. В нашей транзакции таких компонентов два: компания оказывает услуги и передает клиенту товар (модем)	У компании-оператора два контрактных обязательства: передать модем и оказывать услуги на протяжении 12 месяцев. Общая цена транзакции, описанной в годовом контракте, это 43,75 тыс. сумов в месяц на протяжении 12 месяцев, то есть 525 тыс. сумов за год
Признание и оценка выручки от продажи товара	Если мы уточним, что модем передается безвозвратно* (раз речь идет о передаче в собственность), то при подключении на пакет услуг выполняются все критерии признания выручки от продажи товара. То есть выручку надо признать. Но в какой сумме? Сам стандарт не слишком проливает свет на этот вопрос. Если исходить из изложенного подхода к оценке, то выручка оценивается по справедливой стоимости получаемой компенсации за товар. Так как она равна нулю, то выручки от его передачи клиенту нет. Получается, что модем это	МСФО 15 рекомендует поделить 525 тыс. сумов на два обязательства - модем и услуги на основании цены каждого товара или услуги, продаваемых по отдельности. Продаваемые по отдельности модем и пакет услуг стоили бы 600 тыс. сумов (120 + 12 месяцев х 40). Получается, что, соглашаясь на стимул в виде бесплатного модема, клиент получает скидку в 75 тыс. сумов, или 12,5% (600-525). Как эту скидку распределить на каждое контрактное обязательство? Пропорционально. А теперь самое интересное. Так как контроль над модемом передается в момент подключения, то выручка от его реализации будет признана одномоментно (120 тыс. сумов - 12,5% = 105 тыс. сумов), а выручка от оказания услуг на ежемесячной

[55] Вся выручка – доход, но не весь доход – выручка (norma.uz)

	просто затраты на привлечение клиента, не влияющие на выручку	основе (525 105) / 12 месяцев = 35 тыс. сумов)
Признание и оценка выручки от оказания услуг	Раз товар выручки не приносит, то с выручкой от оказания услуг все просто: сумма контракта известна, критерии признания выполняются на протяжении года, поэтому признаваться она будет равномерно, то есть каждый месяц в одинаковой сумме 43,75 тыс. сумов	

Следует отметить, что МСФО (IFRS) 15, регламентирующий признание выручки, в отличие от отечественной практики, меняет подход с концепции дохода на концепцию изменения активов/обязательств. Остановимся подробнее на 5 шагах (условиях) признания выручки согласно IFRS 15.

Шаг 1 - определение соответствующего договора с клиентом.

Согласно МСФО (IFRS) 15, договор - это соглашение между двумя и более сторонами, в результате чего возникают права и обязательства, подлежащие исполнению. В отличие от белорусского законодательства, договор должен подразумевать определенные действия сторон. Чтобы он подпадал под действие стандарта, необходимо выполнение всех условий:

1) стороны одобрили договор письменно или устно;

2) организация может идентифицировать права каждой стороны в отношении товаров, услуг, подлежащих передаче;

3) организация может идентифицировать условия платежа в отношении товаров, услуг, подлежащих передаче; 4) договор коммерческий, значит, риски, сроки и сумма будущих денежных потоков организации может изменяться в результате исполнения договора;

5) существует вероятность, что организация получит вознаграждение, на которое она имеет право в обмен на товары, которые будут переданы покупателю.

При этом, МСФО (IFRS) 15 распространяется только на выручку по договорам с покупателями, и не распространяется, например, на договоры аренды (IFRS 16), страхования (IFRS 17), финансовых инструментов (IFRS 9).

Шаг 2 - определение отдельных обязательств по исполнению договора.

Обязательство по договору должно включать обещание, которое создает правомерное ожидание покупателем того, что организация передаст товар или услугу покупателю, даже если это обещание не является обязательным в правовом смысле. В соответствии с определением в МСФО (IFRS) 15, обязанность к исполнению это:

- отличимый товар или услуга, или пакет из них;

- ряд отличимых товаров или услуг, которые практически одинаковы и имеют одинаковую схему передачи клиенту.

Шаг 3 - определение цены операции.

Цена сделки - это сумма возмещения, которую продавец рассчитывает получить взамен поставки товаров или предоставления услуг, за исключением сумм, получаемых в пользу третьих сторон. Цена сделки может быть фиксированной суммой, включая неденежную часть, а также переменную часть вознаграждения (в случаях применения бонусов, скидок, поощрительных программ и др.).

Согласно МСФО (IFRS) 15, если цена включает переменное вознаграждение, организация должна оценить величину вознаграждения с учетом переменной части. Также она должна оценить цену сделки исходя из ожидаемой стоимости, взвесив ожидаемые суммы на вероятность их получения. Иными словами, сумма выручки, которая будет признана, определяется путем дисконтирования всех будущих поступлений с использованием вмененной процентной ставки.

Согласно НСБУ, в Республике Узбекистан такая оценка не производится. Аналогично в отечественной практике учета выручки цена сделки не корректируется на эффект стоимости денег во времени, если договор включает существенный финансовый компонент.

Шаг 4 - распределение цены операции. Для контракта, который содержит более одного обязательства, подлежащего исполнению, компании необходимо распределить цену сделки между каждым обязательством в той пропорции, в которой предполагается исполнить каждое обязательство.

Опять же, согласно НСБУ 2, не применяется в отечественной практике учета.

Шаг5-признание выручки в момент выполнения (или по мере выполнения) обязательства по исполнению договора.

Согласно МСФО (IFRS) 15, цена сделки должна быть распределена между каждым обязательством по контракту и признана в момент исполнения обязательства. При этом происходит передача контроля над товаром или услугой покупателю. Обязанность к исполнению может быть выполнена:

- в течение периода - в этом случае контроль передается клиенту в течение некоторого периода времени;

- в определенный момент времени

- в этом случае контроль сохраняется поставщиком, до того, как объект будет передан в какой-то момент.

Таким образом, приведенное сравнение позволяет сделать выводы о том, что стандарт МСФО (IFRS) 15 более четко и структурированно представляет требования к учету выручки организации, освещает значимые области и вопросы, которым ранее не уделялось достаточного внимания. Сближение национальных стандартов бухгалтерского учета с МСФО (IFRS) 15 позволит организациям объективно формировать информацию о доходах и

финансовых результатах, что является положительным фактором, который облегчит внешним пользователям понимание отчетности организаций.

Между тем, МСФО (IFRS) 15 отмечает условный характер отнесения доходов к той или иной группе в зависимости от конкретной деятельности организации и единый характер различных статей доходов по экономической природе, так как все они представляют собой увеличение экономических выгод.

Так, например, доход (выручка) от основной текущей деятельности образуется в процессе систематической деятельности организации в виде доходов от реализации продуктов труда, в суммах полученных вознаграждений, процентов, дивидендов, арендной платы.

Прочие доходы представляют собой нерегулярные доходы, которые могут иметь место или отсутствовать в деятельности организации. Например, к ним относятся доходы от реализации основных средств, производственных запасов, положительные курсовые разницы, полученные штрафы и неустойки Перечисленные выше статьи доходов являются лишь примером и не обязательно относятся к конкретному виду деятельности.

В то же время в НСБУ 3 „Отчет о финансовых результатах“ - форма и содержание отчета регулируется Приказом Минфина РУз «Об утверждении форм финансовой отчетности и правил по их заполнению» (МЮ №1203 от 24.01.2003г.) регламентирует обязательное деление на текущую (основную и прочую), инвестиционную и финансовую виды деятельности.Отечественная классификация доходов отличается от классификации, составленной согласно МСФО, где доходы организации состоят из выручки и прочих доходов (выигрышей).

Во-первых, в Налоговом кодексе и в стандарте НСБУ 3 Республики Узбекистан приведен перечень статей доходов, согласно которым формируется Отчет о финасовых результатах. А в МСФО определение перечня доходов, относящихся к какому-либо виду деятельности, зависит от профессионального суждения бухгалтера, то есть не регламентировано. Например, к доходам по текущей деятельности относят безвозмездно полученные ценности, начисленные и поступившие штрафные санкции, суммы излишков, выявленные при инвентаризации. Однако, эти операции не постоянные, а лишь периодически имеют место в основной деятельности организации, что снижает роль сформированной прибыли по текущей деятельности, которая представлена в качестве основного оценочного показателя результатов деятельности организации.

Во-вторых, в Республике Узбекистан организации обязаны указывать в учредительных документах основные виды деятельности исходя из перечня, установленного ОКЭД (Общегосударственный классификатор Республики Узбекистан "Виды экономической деятельности"). Несмотря на то, что термин «профессиональное суждения бухгалтера» применяется в

отечественной учетной практике, его использование серьезно ограничено законодательством Республики Узбекистан.

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АНАЛИЗ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ УСЛОВИЙ И ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КОНЦЕПЦИИ ПОДГОТОВКИ МОЛОДЁЖИ К ВОЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЕ

Аннотация: *Состояние и перспективы обороноспособности государства во многом определяются качеством подготовки молодежи допризывного возраста к службе в Вооруженных Силах. Ситуация, сложившаяся в связи с переходом в 2008 году на годичный срок военной службы по призыву характеризуется рядом негативных факторов. К содержательным факторамусловно можно отнести: снижение показателей состояния здоровьяи физического развития большей части молодёжи, подлежащихпризыву на военную службу; недостаточные объемы физическойнагрузки на занятиях по физическому воспитанию в образовательных учреждениях; недостаточное развитие военно-прикладных видов спорта, сложности адаптации новобранцев к военной службе.*

Ключевые слова: *воспитательной работы, Министерство обороны, организации воспитания, Воспитательный процесс, педагогической деятельности, организации воспитательной работы, военном вузе.*

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ANALYSIS OF PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS AND FORMATION OF THE CONCEPT OF PREPARING YOUTH FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Abstract: *The state and prospects of the state's defense capability are largely determined by the quality of training of pre-conscription-age youth for service in the Armed Forces. The situation that arose in connection with the transition to a one-year conscription military service in 2008 is characterized by a number of negative factors. The substantive factors can certainly include: a decrease in indicators of the state of health and physical development of the majority of young people subject to conscription for military service; insufficient volumes of physical activity during physical education classes in educational institutions; insufficient development of military applied sports, difficulties in adapting recruits to military service.*

Key words*: educational work, Ministry of Defense, educational organization, educational process, pedagogical activity, organization of educational work, military university.*

Эффективность воспитательной работы и учебного процесса в военном вузе на многие годы определяют не только возможности офицера в сфере профессионального становления, но и само состояние армии в целом, поэтому в улучшении организации воспитательной работы в военных ВУЗах заинтересованы государство, Министерство обороны, командиры, преподаватели, курсанты, общество в целом.

Воспитательный процесс - это профессионально организованный целостный учебно-воспитательный процесс, характеризующийся совместной деятельностью субъектов, сотрудничеством, содержанием и методами освоения культуры.

Воспитательный процесс в военном вузе - это целенаправленная, специально организованная система воспитательной деятельности руководства вуза, общественных организаций, профессорско-преподавательского состава по подготовке квалифицированных военных специалистов с развитыми профессионально значимыми и личностными качествами.

Источником развития воспитательной системы военного вуза служат противоречия. Основное из них - между постоянно возрастающими требованиями к личности курсанта, воинского коллектива и уровнем их развития, воспитанности и сплоченности. Это основное противоречие отражается в фактах процесса воспитания - противоречиях более низкого уровня: между новыми требованиями к воспитанию и возможностями создания необходимых материальных, социальных и иных условий для реализации этих требований; между характером и содержанием общественного, гражданского и воинского воспитания; между требованиями воинского воспитания и личными интересами и стремлениями обучаемого; между возросшими требованиями и уровнем психолого-педагогической, методической подготовки должностных лиц.

Важным условием повышения эффективности организации воспитательной работы с курсантами военных командных вузов явилось внедрение в учебный процесс следующих специально спроектированных воспитатель-ных технологий: технологии «информационного обеспечения» процесса организации воспитательной работы, направленной на оптимизацию работы преподавателей, командиров и курсантов с различными источниками информации; технологии «коллективно-творческого воспитания», основанной на организации малых групп курсантов, в задачи которых входит подготовка и проведение мероприятий по патриотическому и духовно- нравственному воспитанию в курсантских подразделениях, а также в подшефных школах; технологии «мотивационно-личностного» обеспечения самостоятельной деятельности, направленной на самосовершенствование патриотических и духовно-нравственных качеств курсантов во вне учебное время, в часы самостоятельной работы; технологии «педагогического сотрудничества». Ее основными целевыми ориентирами является переход от педагогики требования к педагогике отношений, гуманно-личностный подход к

курсанту, а также единство процессов обучения и воспитания; технологии «гуманноличностного» воспитания. Она предусматривает содействие становлению, развитию и воспитанию в курсанте благородного человека путем раскрытия его личностных качеств, а также его познавательных способностей; технологии «гуманного коллективного воспитания». Она предусматривает, что в воспитании нет главного и второстепенного, воспитание рассматривается как своеобразное педагогическое ведение курсанта в течение всего периода обучения. Приоритетными воспитательными ценностями считаются совесть, добро и справедливость.

Заключение: Осуществлен анализ современного состояние деятельности образовательных учреждений по подготовке молодёжи к военной службе. Выявлены основные педагогические условии, на их основе разработана концепция подготовки молодёжи к военной службе. Отмечено, что воспитательный процесс организуется в рамках спроектированной воспитательной системы как компонента целостного педагогического процесса военного вуза, основанного на взаимосвязи методологических подходов и принципов гуманизации воспитательного процесса. Исследованы педагогические особенности подготовки молодёжи к военной службе. Уточнены сущность и содержание, сформулированы основные факторы и организационно-педагогические условия повышения эффективности педагогической системы подготовки молодёжи к военной службе. Сформированы в педагогической деятельности у обучающейся молодежи позитивного отношения к военной службе. Обоснованы компоненты, этапы, уровни и показатели формирования позитивного отношения к военной службе, в разработке подхода, учитывающего возрастные особенности молодёжного возраста и образовательной среды образовательных организаций, учитывающих влияние переменных внутренних и внешних факторов.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ БЮДЖЕТИРОВАНИЯ В ТУРКМЕНИСТАНЕ

Аннотация*: В статье рассматриваются основные подходы бюджетирования в Туркменистане. Автором показано, что в Туркменистане бюджетирование осуществляется на основе целевого, программного и прозрачного подходов. Бюджетный процесс в Туркменистане включает в себя следующие этапы: составление, рассмотрение и утверждение, исполнение и контроль. Бюджетные полномочия в Туркменистане разделены между государством и местными органами власти. В будущем бюджетирование в Туркменистане будет развиваться в следующих направлениях: совершенствование целевого подхода, развитие программного подхода и расширение участия общественности в бюджетном процессе.*

Ключевые слова: *бюджетирование, Туркменистан, целевой подход, программный подход, прозрачность, бюджетный процесс, бюджетные полномочия, перспективы развития.*

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THE MAIN APPROACHES OF BUDGETING IN TURKMENISTAN

Abstract:*This paper discusses the main approaches to budgeting in Turkmenistan. The author shows that budgeting in Turkmenistan is based on the following approaches: target-oriented, programmatic, and transparent. The budget process in Turkmenistan includes the following stages: drafting, consideration and approval, implementation, and control. Budgetary powers in Turkmenistan are divided between the state and local authorities. In the future, budgeting in Turkmenistan will develop in the following directions: improving the target-oriented approach, developing the programmatic approach, and expanding public participation in the budget process.*

Key words: *budgeting, Turkmenistan, target approach, program approach, transparency, budget process, budget powers, development prospects.*

Бюджетирование является важным инструментом управления экономикой государства. Оно позволяет обеспечить эффективное

распределение и использование бюджетных ресурсов, а также контролировать их исполнение. В Туркменистане бюджетирование осуществляется в соответствии с бюджетным законодательством страны.

Основные подходы бюджетирования в Туркменистане:

- **Целевой подход**. Согласно этому подходу, бюджетирование осуществляется на основе целевых показателей, которые должны быть достигнуты в результате использования бюджетных средств. Целевой подход позволяет обеспечить эффективность использования бюджетных средств и их соответствие национальным приоритетам.
- **Программатический подход**. Согласно этому подходу, бюджетирование осуществляется на основе программ, которые представляют собой комплекс мероприятий, направленных на достижение конкретных целей. Программный подход позволяет обеспечить системный подход к бюджетированию и повысить эффективность использования бюджетных средств.
- **Прозрачность**. Бюджетирование в Туркменистане осуществляется на основе прозрачных принципов. Это означает, что информация о бюджете открыта для общественности и может быть получена любым заинтересованным лицом. Прозрачность бюджетирования способствует повышению эффективности управления общественными финансами.

Бюджетный процесс в Туркменистане

Бюджетный процесс в Туркменистане включает в себя следующие этапы:

- **Составление бюджета**. Этот этап включает в себя определение основных макроэкономических показателей, формирование доходной и расходной частей бюджета, а также разработку программ и проектов, которые будут финансироваться из бюджета.
- **Рассмотрение и утверждение бюджета**. Этот этап включает в себя рассмотрение бюджета в парламенте Туркменистана и его утверждение.
- **Исполнение бюджета**. Этот этап включает в себя обеспечение поступления доходов и расходования бюджетных средств в соответствии с утвержденным бюджетом.
- **Контроль за исполнением бюджета**. Этот этап включает в себя мониторинг исполнения бюджета и выявление возможных отклонений от утвержденных показателей.

Бюджетные полномочия в Туркменистане

Бюджетные полномочия в Туркменистане разделены между государством и местными органами власти. Государство определяет основные направления бюджетной политики, а также утверждает бюджет страны. Местные органы власти определяют бюджеты своих регионов и городов в соответствии с утвержденными государственными нормативами.

Перспективы развития бюджетирования в Туркменистане

В будущем бюджетирование в Туркменистане будет развиваться в следующих направлениях:

- **Совершенствование целевого подхода**. Это направление будет направлено на повышение эффективности использования бюджетных средств и их соответствие национальным приоритетам.
- **Развитие программного подхода**. Это направление будет направлено на повышение системности бюджетирования и эффективности использования бюджетных средств.
- **Расширение участия общественности в бюджетном процессе**. Это направление будет направлено на повышение прозрачности бюджетирования и эффективности управления общественными финансами.

Бюджетирование является важным инструментом управления экономикой государства. В Туркменистане бюджетирование осуществляется в соответствии с бюджетным законодательством страны и направлено на повышение эффективности использования бюджетных средств и их соответствие национальным приоритетам.

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ГЕРОИЗМ УЗБЕКСКИХ ВОИНОВ НА ЛЕНИНГРАДСКОМ ФРОНТЕ И ВЫСОКИЕ ОБРАЗЦЫ ПОДЛИННОГО ГУМАНИЗМА УЗБЕКСКОГО НАРОДА В ГОДЫ ВТОРОЙ МИРОВОЙ ВОЙНЫ

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматриваются героизм и подвиг Узбекистанцев защитников Ленинграда и высокие образцы подлинного гуманизма узбекского народа в годы Второй мировой войны. Приведённые в статье цифры и информация являются результатом научных исследований.*

Ключевые слова*: Вторая мировая война, героизм, отвага, блокада, эвакуация, фронтовые действия, гуманизм.*

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THE HEROISM OF THE UZBEK SOLDIERS ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT AND HIGH EXAMPLES OF THE TRUE HUMANISM OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Abstract: *This article examines the heroism and feat of the Uzbek defenders of Leningrad and high examples of the true humanism of the Uzbek people during the Second World War. The figures and information presented in the article are the result of scientific research.*

Key words: *World War II, heroism, courage, blockade, evacuation, front-line actions, humanism.*

18 января 2024 года исполнился 81 год со дня прорыва блокады Ленинграда, а 27 января – 80 лет со дня полного освобождения города от фашистской блокады.

27 января 1944 г. в результате проведения Ленинградско-Новгородской стратегической наступательной операции были разгромлены немецко-фашистские войска под Ленинградом и окончательно снята 872-дневная блокада города.[56]

Президент США Франклин Д. Рузвельт 17 мая 1944 г. в ознаменование героической обороны Ленинграда передал городу от имени народа Соединённых Штатов Америки специальную грамоту, в которой отметил, что

[56] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г. 135ст.

жители и воины Ленинграда, «будучи изолированными захватчиком от остальной части своего народа и несмотря на постоянные бомбардировки и несказанные страдания от холода, голода и болезней, успешно защищали свой любимый город в течение критического периода от 8 сентября 1941 года по 18 января 1943 года и символизировали этим неустрашимый дух народов Союза Советских Социалистических Республик и всех народов мира, сопротивляющихся силам агрессии».[57]

Битва за освобождение Ленинграда имела важное политическое и военно-стратегическое значение и оказала значительное влияние на боевые действия на других фронтах.

В обороне Ленинграда участвовали и отважные сыновья узбекского народа. Они показали образец мужества и героизма и внесли свой вклад в освобождение города.

При защите Ленинграда только в состав 115-ой стрелковой дивизии входили 178 человек из Узбекистана. Среди них Карим Касымов. Якуб Бабаев, Магруф Валиханов, Ташкенбай Рахимджанов, Мурад Исматов, Абдуназар Ишназаров, Джура Касымов, Рахматджан Каримов, Мухитддин Гулямов, Кабылджан Закиров, Убайдулла Алимбеков, Наби Фаттахов, Агзам Ганиев, Малик Хакимов, Мухамеджанов Машраб, Зафар Юсупов, Алимбай Карамбаев, Халил Набиев, Салим Садирматов, Дадахан Гафуров, Абдусамат Каримов, Л. А. Шустова, Кучкар Нурмухамедов, Н.С. Болгарцев, Каюм Рахманов и другие.[58]

Всему Ленинградскому фронту стало известно имя Набиджан Минбаева. Набиджан Минбаев родился 12 февраля 1918 года в городе Намангане. После окончания четырёх классов школы работал в колхозе. В 1941 году Минбаев был призван на службу в Рабоче-крестьянскую Красную Армию. С 1943 года — на фронтах Второй мировой войны. К июню 1944 года младший сержант Набиджан Минбаев командовал отделением 1261-го стрелкового полка 381-й стрелковой дивизии 21-й армии (с 11. 06. 1944 г. 23-й армии) Ленинградского фронта.Отличился во время Выборгской наступательной операции.

10 июня 1944 года в бою у деревни Лемболово Всеволожского района Ленинградской области Минбаев заменил выбывшего из строя командира взвода, поднял взвод в атаку, противник с занимаемых позиций был выбит. В этом бою Минбаев получил ранение, но продолжал сражаться.

Снова отличился через три дня, будучи уже помощником командира взвода. 13 июня поднял в атаку бойцов взвода, увлекая их за собой. Был

[57] Грамота Ленинграду. - Вашингтон, 17 мая 1944. - 1 л. - (Память о Великой победе) . - В конце текста: Франклин Д. Рузвельт. 17 мая 1944 года. Вашингтон Машинописный текст на одной стороне листа .
[58] https://ia-centr.ru/experts/iats-mgu/vklad-uzbekistana-v-osvobozhdenii-leningrada-ot-fashistskikh-zakhvatchikov/

вторично ранен. За проявленные мужество и отвагу награждён медалью «За отвагу» (14.06.1944 г.) и представлен к Званию Героя Советского Союза.[59]

В наградном листе Минбаева на представление к званию Героя Советского Союза от 23.6.44 г. записано:

10 июня 1944 года когда наша артиллерия перенесла огонь за передний край противника, подразделение... бросилось в атаку. Преодолев ряд препятствий бойцы дошли до проволочного заграждения. Густая сеть колючей проволоки, огонь финских пулеметов снизил темп атаки и взвод залег. Ранен был и командир взвода. Создалась серьезная обстановка. В эту минуту Минбаев, поднявшись во весь рост, скомандовал: "Командование взводом принимаю на себя". "За мной, товарищи". Вырвавшись вперед, Минбаев подбежал к проволоке, лег на нее животом и скомандовал взводу: "Взвод, через меня, бегом марш". По живому мосту бойцы быстро перемахнули через колючую проволоку, не дав финнам выиграть ни минуты времени. В это время Минбаев был так же ранен, но превозмогая боль, продолжал выполнять боевую задачу, появляясь вновь впереди взвода. и находился весь период боя в первых рядах взвода.[60]

Указом Президиума Верховного Совета СССР от 24 марта 1945 года за подвиг, совершённый во время Выборгской операции, младший сержант Набиджан Минбаев был удостоен высокого звания Героя Советского Союза с вручением ордена Ленина и медали «Золотая Звезда».[61]

После госпиталя на фронт больше не вернулся. Служил в гарнизоне города Саратова. В 1946 году был демобилизован и вернулся в родной Наманган, в котором жил и работал. Умер 3 марта 1999 года

В Центральном архиве Узбекистана установлены имена бойцов частей и подразделений, отличившихся при прорыве блокадного кольца. Такими были Наби Фаттахов, Акмаль Расулов, Набиджан Минбаев, Михаил Кондратьев, Юлдаш Рахимов, Абдуназар Ишназаров, Бекназар Бакинзаров и другие. Так, во время ожесточённых боёв за освобождение Ленинграда, наводчик противотанковой пушки 313-го артиллерийского полка А.Ишназаров подбил 4 танка, снайперская группа 185-го пехотного полка в составе Хайдара Мамадалиева, Махмуда Шакирова, Кабылджана Закирова уничтожила более двухсот фашистов. Маруфжон Махмудов, Азиз Валиев, Турсун Бобоханов, Гайбулла Мусабаев, Кабылджан Закиров и тысячи других. Полк, в котором служил снайпер Кабылджан Закиров, прорывал оборону противника в суровые дни 1944 года. 17 января возле Синявских высот, у деревни Марьино, где шел упорный бой, Кабылджана контузило, но к этому времени он уже уничтожил 24 фашиста. В боях у деревни Липицы 19 января 1944 года отважным воином показал себя санитар из Каттакургана, старшина

[59] Герои Советского Союза: Краткий биографический словарь / Пред. ред. коллегии И. Н. Шкадов. — М.: Воениздат, 1988. — Т. 2 /Любов — Ящук/. — 863 с.

[60] Память народа::Поиск Героев Войны. Дата обращения: 21 апреля 2024. Архивировано 27 апреля 2024 года.

[61] Сайт Герои страны. Герой Советского Союза Минбаев Набиджан

Николай Лукьянович Суховой. В огне сражений он оказывал помощь раненым офицерам и солдатам. В этот день он вынес с поля боя 26 раненых бойцов и командиров с их личным оружием. При возвращении с поля с раненым бойцом Николай Лукьянович был окружён группой автоматчиков противника. Он смело вступил в бой и до подхода подкрепления уничтожил трёх фашистов.

Самоотверженно сражались против фашистских захватчиков воины из Узбекистана в составе 189-ой стрелковой дивизии.[62] В их числе Абдулла Касымов, награждённый орденом Славы III степени, командир санитарного взвода младший лейтенант медицинской службы Гани Адылов, командир отделения младший сержант Кучкарбай Кадыров, командир миномётного расчёта ташкентец В.И. Рыбалко, командир 438-го истребительно-противотанкового полка подполковник В.К. Новиков, андижанцы И. Курбанов, С. Турдиматов, К. Умаров и др.[63]

Под Ленинградом начал свой боевой путь 34-й бомбардировочный авиационный полк, прибывший на фронт из Среднеазиатского военного округа. 4 мая 1943 года этому полку было присвоено наименование — 34-й Ташкентский бомбардировочный полк. За боевые отличия в следующих операциях Ташкентский бардировочный полк был награжден орденами Красного Знамени, Кутузова II степени, Суворова III степени. В годы войны полк извел 2769 боевых вылетов, сбросил на вражеские соединения и объекты 1684404 килограмма авиационных бомб[64].

Партизаны-узбекистанцы храбро сражались с оккупантами в составе ленинградских партизанских бригад. В третьей Ленинградской партизанской бригаде (командир бригады А. В. Герман) прославился командир Ахмед Нурмухамедович Сиддиков, член партии, старший лейтенант. В армию он был призван в 1939 г. в городе Денау Сурхандарьинской области Узбекистана. К партизанам прибыл в августе 1941 г. из Ярославского пехотного училища. Первоначально он командовал взводом в третьей Ленинградской партизанской бригаде. Обеспечивая успех наступления 180-й стрелковой дивизии, он выступил со взводом бойцов в район станции Пола. Партизаны устраивали засады, минировали дороги.

2 июня 1942 г. группа подрывников, в числе которых был и Сиддиков, обойдя все заслоны врага, заминировала полотно железной дороги и взорвала 50 вагонов и платформ с живой силой и техникой врага.

Учитывая боевой опыт А. Н. Сиддикова, его отвагу и авторитет среди партизан, командование выдвинуло его на должность командира полка 3-й Ленинградской партизанской бригады. Этот полк под руководством Сиддикова совершил в дальнейшем целый ряд дерзких налетов на немецкие

[62] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г.
[63] Василий Костецкий«Поклонимся великим тем годам» Ташкент. 2015г
[64] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г 80 ст

гарнизоны.[65]

Среди воинов из Узбекистана, воевавших в третьей Ленинградской партизанской бригаде, были В. С. Закиров, командир минометной батареи, Рахимов, Федор Степанович Лукьянов, Виктор Петрович Интанкин, Иосиф Семенович Тарасов, Василий Филиппович Овчинников и другие.

Ташкентец В. Ф. Овчинников воевал в одном из партизанских отрядов бригады с августа 1941 г. На своем личном счету командир роты Василий Филиппович Овчинников имел 26 уничтоженных гитлеровцев, три подорванные автомашины противника. Под его руководством пущено под откос четыре воинских эшелона. За отличные боевые действия и проявленные при этом отвагу и героизм В. Ф. Овчинников был награжден медалью «За оборону Ленинграда» и медалями «Партизану Отечественной войны» I и II степени.[66]

Надев солдатскую шинель, Туйчи поклялся громить ненавистного врага до последнего дыхания.

Первое боевое крещение он получил под Москвой. Затем бои под Ленинградом. Осенью 1943 года его полк наступал на одну из деревень Ленинградской области. Бой длился долго. Силы наращивались с обеих сторон, но перевеса не было ни у одной из них. В считанные минуты решалось — кто кого? Но фашистский дзот встал на пути, напротив боевых порядков, где шел боец Эрджигитов. Вражеский пулемёт скосил уже многих.

Рота залегла под смертельным ливнем. Казалось — все средства давно исчерпаны. Все погибнем, если с этим проклятым дотом сейчас не покончить!..

Рядовой Эрджигитов был к доту ближе всех. И он решился! Презирая смерть, поднялся и с возгласом «Ура!» бросился вперед и грудью закрыл амбразуру. Захлебнулась огневая точка. Поднялись потрясённые друзья-однополчане. Еще один порыв и рота выполнила поставленную задачу.

В кармане гимнастёрки героя был найден комсомольский билет и фронтовая газета с описанием подвига Александра Матросова...

Указом Президиума Верховного Совета СССР от 21 февраля 1944 года ря- дому Эрджигитову Туйчи посмертно присвоено звание Героя Советского Союза.

Туйчи Эрджигитов похоронен в братской могиле на станции Любань Ленинградской области. На величественном обелиске — белая мемориальная плита с надписью: «Здесь, среди других похоронен Герой Советского Союза Т. Эрджигитов». В городе Любани имя героя присвоено одной из улиц и школе.

Светлую память о Туйчи Эрджигитове хранят и в Аштском районе, его именем назван совхоз. На центральной усадьбе в городе Камышкургане возвышается величественный памятник. В кишлаке Булак установлен бюст

[65] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г 232 ст
[66] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г 232 ст

Героя, его имя носит школа, в которой он учился. В Ташкенте имя Туйчи Эрджигитова присвоено школе № 165. Создан кинофильм «Горсть материнской земли».[67]

Строки из наградных листов

В составе бывшей гвардейской стрелковой Красносельской ордена Ленина, Краснознаменной дивизии имени А. А. Жданова, защищавшей Ленинград в суровые годы блокады, а затем освобождавшей от врага территорию Карельского перешейка и Советской Прибалтики, воевали и многие уроженцы солнечного Узбекистана и его столицы Ташкента.

...Бердыев Юлдаш, сержант, командир стрелкового отделения 134-го гвардейского стрелкового полка, 1924 года рождения, узбек, награждён медалью «За оборону Ленинграда» в 1943 году.[68]

Во время наступления, находясь в боевых порядках стрелкового подразделения, проявил отвагу и мужество. Применяясь к рельефу местности, по сигналу поднял свое отделение в атаку, своим примером храбрости и находчивости быстро достиг первых траншей противника и захватил их. В этой схватке уничтожил из своего оружия пять немецких солдат, противотанковой гранатой уничтожил один пулемёт. С оставшимися бойцами продолжал следовать вперед за отступающим противником, и при преследовании наткнулся на огневую точку неприятеля, мешавшую своим огнем продвижению дальше. Проявляя находчивость и смелость, окружил, зайдя с флангов, блокировал и уничтожил засевших в доте фашистов, тем самым помог выполнению боевой задачи.[69]

...Буранбаев Талебай, сержант, командир пулемётного расчета 134-го гвардейского стрелкового полка, 1918 года рождания, узбек, участник войны с 1942 года, имеет три ранения: тяжелое ранение в 1942 году, легкие ранения в 1944 гг. Награды: медали «За отвагу» и «За оборону Ленинграда».

В бою 22 февраля 1945 года в районе Межениэки Латвийской ССР первым поднялся в атаку, огнем из пулемёта расчищал путь наступающей пехоте, уничтожив при этом пять фашистов, и метким огнем подавив пулемётную точку противника. Будучи ранен, не покинул поле боя и продолжал громить врага из своего пулемёта.

Отличился в боях по освобождению Прибалтики отважный воин из Ташкента Воиншин Е. А., артиллерист.

18 июля 1944 года в боях за расширение и укрепление плацдарма на западном берегу реки Нема в районе хутора Малиновка (Литовская ССР) на участке 1-й батареи 616-го артиллерийского полка 184-й стрелковой дивизии орудийный расчет старшего сержанта Воиншина, противник бросил в контратаку 12 танков и 5 самоходных пушек. Силы на танкоопасном

[67] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г 250 ст
[68] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г 538 ст
[69] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г 538 ст

направлении были явно неравны, но командир орудия не дрогнул. Он подождал, пока группа танков, предпринявшая лобовую атаку, приблизится на 200 метров, и только тогда дал команду: «Огонь!». Первым же выстрелом был подбит головной танк. Не давая фашистам опомниться, орудие выпускало один бронебойный снаряд за другим. Все три танка были подбиты, но слева и с фланга ползли пять бронированных машин. Командир орудия сам бросился к станинам. Расчёт сумел быстро развернуть пушку, но один из танков противника был уже в 30 метрах от нашей огневой позиции. Два выстрела раздались одновременно. Вспыхнул вражеский танк, но наводчик и заряжающий были убиты разрывом вражеского снаряда, а сам Воиншин — ранен. Наступило короткое затишье. Командир взвода предложил Воиншину уйти на перевязку, но командир орудия остался на поле боя пока были снаряды. И вновь надвигающиеся танки и самоходки противника были встречены губительным огнём пушки Воиншина. Еще две вражеские машины были подбиты, а остальные повернули назад. Важный рубеж был удержан.[70]

Прежде всего, необходимо подчеркнуть, что гуманизм, стремление к добрососедству, справедливости, равноправному сотрудничеству, милосердию представляют неотъемлемые черты характера и национального духа узбекского народа. Ему чужды жестокость и насилие, особенно зримо сконцентрировавшиеся в идеологии фашизма.

Высокие образцы подлинного гуманизма продемонстрировал узбекский народ в годы Второй мировой войны. Следуя лучшим традициям цивилизации Востока, он широко открыл в горестные годы военного лихолетья дружественные объятия населению временно оккупированных врагом территорий бывшего Союза, душевно обогрел, окружил заботой и приютил изгнанников, лишенных своей родины, жертв войны; помог братским народам в борьбе с фашизмом, в восстановлении экономики и налаживании культурного строительства.

Подвиг милосердия и человеческого сострадания, совершённый народом Узбекистана, выглядит особенно впечатляющим на фоне предельно бедственного положения, в котором оказалось население республики в военные годы.

Война ворвалась в каждый дом, каждую семью, подвергнув людей тяжелейшим испытаниям, лишениям и невзгодам. Оккупация врагом огромных территорий, приведшая к сокращению посевных площадей, количества скота, а также общее ухудшение состояния сельского хозяйства, обернулись продовольственными трудностями.

Известно, что, начиная агрессию против Советского Союза, гитлеровские стратеги намеревались активно использовать в своих целях предполагаемые национальные столкновения народов СССР. Гитлер утверждал, что «политика в отношении народов, населяющих широкие

[70] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г 538 ст

просторы России, должна заключаться в том, чтобы поощрять любую форму разногласий и раскола»[71]

Надо признать, что надежды нацистских стратегов на активное использование «национального фактора» в своих захватнических целях не были лишены оснований. Однако уже первые дни войны показали, что расчеты нацистских захватчиков на раздувание межнациональной войны оказались безнадежны. Расизм фашистской идеологии не мог стать заманчивой альтернативой сталинско-коммунистическому режиму. Опыт истории учит, что национальная свобода не привносится иноземными захватчиками. Независимость достигается только упорной борьбой самих подневольных народов. Насилие же извне стимулирует консолидирующие процессы. Что собственно и произошло в годы советско-германской войны. Гитлеровская агрессия вызвала необычайно мощный взрыв национально-патриотических чувств.

Надо отметит также большой вклад гражданского населения Узбекистана. За годы войны узбекский народ спас от голода и смерти сотни тысяч бездомных, осиротевших детей разных национальностей. В первый год войны в республику из прифронтовой зоны было эвакуировано около одного миллиона человек, в том числе более 250 тысяч малышей и подростков, оставшихся без родителей. [72]

Из блокадного Ленинграда приют в Узбекистане нашли около 5 тысяч детей. Жертвы фашизма – они были бескровными, нередко с ранами на теле. Особенно крайне истощённые дети поступали из Ленинграда. По воспоминаниям А.П. Хлебушкиной, принявшей активное участие в приёме эвакуированных детей, «…это были крохотные старички и старушки, которых надо было кормить с ложечки и вливать в них собственную кровь, чтобы довести их до дома»[73]

Молодежь республики собрала и передала детям Ленинграда 250 т. продуктов питания, более 10 тыс. пар обуви и одежды, более 2 млн. руб. деньгами.[74] Население республики делилось с эвакуированными последним куском хлеба, жильем и одеждой. Более 4, 5 тысяч детей было взято в семьи жителей Узбекистана. Так, семья Шамахмудовых усыновила 15 сирот, Ф. Касымовой – 10, Х. Самадова – 13 и подобных примеров множество. В Узбекистане было размещено более 113 военных госпиталей, где раненные воины поправляли свое здоровье и опять уходили на фронт.

Столь же активно оказывали труженики Узбекистана гуманитарную помощь в восстановлении городов и индустрии освобожденных районов. Так, летом 1942 г. широко развернулось движение за оказание помощи Ленинграду. На митингах, прошедших на всех предприятиях и в учреждениях

[71] История Отечества. – М.,1992. – С.110.

[72] Архив Ташкентского областного хокимията. Ф.18. Оп.29. Д.43. Л.41.

[73] Правда Востока – 1995 – 5 апреля.

[74] Вклад трудящихся Узбекистана в победу в Великой Отечественной войне –Ташкент, 1975. – С.160.

республики, трудящиеся брали шефство над промышленными предприятиями, учреждениями, войсковыми соединениями Ленинграда, обязались оказывать им все виды помощи. Уже на 1 июля 1942 г. в фонд помощи героическому Ленинграду и Ленинградской обл. было собрано 120 тыс. руб. [75] Такую же денежную сумму в фонд помощи ленинградцам отчислили труженики Каракалпакской АССР [76].

Из Ташкента в Ленинград в адрес моряков линкора «Марат» отправлен эшелон с продуктами и промтоварами. Своему подшефному военному кораблю молодежь Узбекистана отправили сухари, кишмиш, консервированный плов, туалетное мыло, табак, носовые платки, бумагу, карандаши, кондитерские изделия.[77]

В газетах опубликовано обращение учащихся ташкентской школы №115 и школы имени Пушкина Ташкентского сельского района с призывом ко всем учащимся Узбекистана активно взяться за сбор средств, продуктов питания, одежды и обуви для детей Ленинграда и Ленинградской области. За короткий срок было собрано полтора миллиона рублей и отправлен эшелон с продуктами для юных ленинградцев [78]

В апреле 1942 года первая делегация узбекских трудящихся привезла в Ленинград 65 вагонов с продовльствием, а в марте из Узбекистана в Ленинград для его защитников было отправлено 30 вагонов подарков с продовольствием, теплым бельем, полушубками, обувью. Кроме того, ленинградцам отдельно было послано 100 вагонов риса и 60 вагонов сухофруктов. Трудящиеся Узбекистана отослали в подарок воинам Западного и Юго-Западного фронтов 18 вагонов сухофруктов, 12 вагонов мясных изделий, 26 вагонов с ящиками вина, 4 вагона риса и десятки вагонов с индивидуальными подарками.[79]

В Узбекистан было эвакуировано около 200 замечательных писателей, второв широко известных художественных произведений. Среди известных людей, нашедших кров, пищу и заботу поэтесса Анну Ахматову эвакуированную из блокадного Ленинграда в Узбекистан в ноябре 1941 года, А. Толстого, В. Иванова, К. Чуковского, М. Шагинян, Б. Лавренева, И. Эренбурга, Б. Горбатова и многих других. Поэтесса Анна Ахматова напишет позже об Узбекистане: «Именно в Ташкенте, я впервые узнала…что такое человеческая доброта». [80]

Гуманитарная интернациональная помощь узбекского народа явилась важным фактором успешного разворота восстановительных работ в тяжелое

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[75] Ибрагимова Н.Р. Из истории взаимопомощи социалистического города и деревни в годы ВОВ // Общественные науки в Узбекистане. – 1962. – №7.__41 ст

[76] Ибрагимова Н.Р. Из истории взаимопомощи социалистического города и деревни в годы ВОВ // Общественные науки в Узбекистане. – 1962. – №7.__114 ст

[77] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г 158 ст

[78] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г 159 ст

[79] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г 538 ст

[80] Государственный музей славы Республики Узбекистан (книга-альбом) «Узбекистан», Ташкент, 2020 г

для страны военное и послевоенное время. В годы военного лихолетья узбекский народ с пониманием и глубоким милосердием отнесся к тем, кто волею судьбы вынужден был покинуть историческую родину и в отчаянии прибывал в ссыльные места поселения. Спецпереселенцев с душевным милосердием приняли узбекистанцы. При помощи и поддержке местного населения, депортированным народам удалось сохранить генофонд нации, национальную самобытность. В последующие годы они активно включи лись в общественную и производственную жизнь республики, внесли немалый вклад в развитие экономики, социальной сферы и культуры многонационального Узбекистана.[81]

Сердечное радушие, с которым узбекский народ принял у себя эвакуированных, беженцев, его бескорыстная помощь в залечивании ран, нанесенных врагом экономике и культуре освобожденных районов, его внимание к гонимым спецпереселенцам золотыми буквами вписались в мировую летопись как высочайшие образцы человеческого духа, яркие примеры действенного гуманизма. Их богатейший нравственный потенциал способен и должен стать эффективным средством гуманитарного воспитания подрастающих поколений, вдохновляющим источником укрепления на новой, цивилизованной основе добрососедских отношений между народами распавшегося советского унитарного государства. Реальный, не политизированный интернационализм, народный гуманизм и милосердие представляют универсальный ключ, с помощью которого можно разрешить многие болезненные проблемы, оставшиеся в наследство от тоталитарного

прошлого, воссоздать сообщество людей, спаянных великой целью и благородными духовными устремлениями.

[81] Саидов И.М. Братская помощь узбекского народа республикам СССР,оказавшимся в оккупации в годы Великой Отечественной войны– Ташкент: Узбекистан, 20206.

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ФАКТОРЫ И ПРИЧИНЫ ГЛИСТНЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ И ВЛИЯНИЕ ЭТИХ ФАКТОРОВ НА УРОВЕНЬ ЗАБОЛЕВАЕМОСТИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ГОРОДА ТАШКЕНТА)

Аннотация: *Оценить динамику заболеваемости гельминтозами в Узбекистане (на примере Ташкента) в период с 2015 по 2022 годы и выявить основные факторы, влияющие на распространение этих инфекций.*

Анализ данных показал, что в Ташкенте за исследуемый период наблюдалась тенденция к снижению общей заболеваемости гельминтозами. Однако, энтеробиоз оставался наиболее распространенным видом гельминтоза.

Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о необходимости продолжения эпидемиологического мониторинга гельминтозов в Узбекистане, а также разработки и реализации эффективных мер профилактики и контроля этих инфекций.

Ключевые слова: *гельминтозы, энтеробиоз, аскаридоз, тениаринхоз, гименолепидоз, эхинококкоз*

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FACTORS AND CAUSES OF WORM DISEASES AND THE INFLUENCE OF THESE FACTORS ON THE INCIDENCE LEVEL (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF TASHKENT)

Abstract: *To assess the dynamics of helminthiasis incidence in Uzbekistan (using Tashkent as an example) in the period from 2015 to 2022 and to identify the main factors influencing the spread of these infections.*

Data analysis showed that in Tashkent during the study period there was a downward trend in the overall incidence of helminthiasis. However, enterobiasis remained the most common type of helminthiasis.

The results obtained indicate the need to continue epidemiological monitoring of helminthiasis in Uzbekistan, as well as the development and implementation of effective measures for the prevention and control of these infections.

Key words: *helminthiasis, enterobiasis, ascariasis, taeniasis, hymenolepiasis, echinococcosis*

Актуальность темы: Во многих регионах эндемичность гельминтозов связана с социально-экономическими, историческими и демографическими процессами. Поэтому борьба с этими заболеваниями является актуальной как с экономической, так и с политической точки зрения. Улучшение культурного и жизненного уровня населения, рост культуры проведения сельскохозяйственных мероприятий, а также регулярные профилактические меры против гельминтозов способствовали значительному снижению показателей заболеваемости паразитарными инфекциями в нашей республике.

Цель исследования: Целью исследования является изучение факторов, вызывающих гельминтозы в условиях Узбекистана, а также влияние этих факторов на показатели заболеваемости.

Материалы исследования: В исследовании использовались официальные отчеты Санитарно-эпидемиологической службы Республики Узбекистан и города Ташкента по заболеваемости гельминтозами за период с 2015 по 2022 годы, а также данные эпидемиологических исследований, проведенных в очагах инфекции.

Результаты исследования: В Ташкенте в период с 2015 по 2022 годы было проверено 594350 (в 2015 году) до 551083 (в 2022 году) человек на наличие гельминтозов. В 2015 году из 594350 проверенных людей у 10936 (1,8%) была выявлена инвазия, а в 2020 году из 569931 человека — у 9184 (1,6%). В течение рассматриваемого периода было зарегистрировано в общей сложности 75124 заболевших, среди которых в основном диагностированы гельминтозы, передающиеся контактным путем, — энтеробиоз (72722 человека, 1,6%). Также в городе было зарегистрировано 688 пациентов с аскаридозом, индекс зараженности составил 0,01%. По другим гельминтозам были получены следующие данные: тениаринхоз — 170 человек (0,003%), гименолепидоз — 1315 человек (0,02%), эхинококкоз — 229 человек (0,9%).

Показатели заболеваемости гельминтозами среди населения Ташкента в 2015–2022 годах представлены в таблице 1

Таблица 1

Показатели заболеваемости гельминтозами среди населения Ташкента в 2015–2022 годах (в абсолютных числах).

Годы	Количество проб	Заболевшие абсолют.с	включая				
			Энтеробиоз мутлюк.с	гименолепидоз абсолют.с	аскаридоз абсолют.с	тениаринхоз абсолют.с	эхинококкоз абсолют.с
2015	594350	10936	10450	292	106	42	46
2016	568713	10641	10231	188	153	28	41
2017	590654	10084	9779	157	95	22	31
2018	575046	9629	9355	149	83	22	20
2019	568921	9243	8977	161	63	19	23
2020	569931	9184	8942	142	68	16	16
2021	558833	7635	7424	118	58	10	25
2022	551083	7772	7564	108	62	11	27

По результатам проверки внешних источников окружающей среды, фруктов и овощей на яйца гельминтов в Ташкенте в 2016-2022 годах были получены следующие данные (таблица 2).

Таблица-2

Информация отделения паразитологии СЭС г.Ташкент о количестве проведенных исследований

Годы	Количество яиц подвергших исследованиям	Положительные резутаты	Почва		Овощи и фрукты		Открытые водные источники		Количество яиц гельминтов подвергших исследованиям	
			Итого	Положительные резутаты	Итого	Положительные резутаты	Итого	Положительные резутаты	Итого	Положительные резутаты
2016	98338	524	1312	9	1504	2	555	2	949667	511
2017	96353	462	1524	1	1614	5	739	5	92476	451
2018	88628	268	2211	-	1589	-	653	3	84768	265
2019	86460	306	1490	-	1621	-	659	2	82690	304

2020	86210	358	1246	3	1362	3	568	2	83034	350
2021	85647	288	1463	-	1379	-	608	-	82197	288
2022	88164	300	1531	-	1649	-	752	2	84232	298
Итого	629800	2506	10777	13	10718	10	4534	16	604364	2467

По результатам проверки внешних источников окружающей среды в Ташкенте, в 2016-2022 годах было взято 10777 образцов почвы, из которых 13 (0,12%) дали положительный результат. Подобные результаты были также получены при проверке фруктов и овощей: из 10718 образцов 10 (0,09%) оказались положительными. При проверке образцов из открытых водоемов и образцов, имеющих эпидемиологическое значение, уровень положительных результатов был значительно выше. Например, из 4534 проверенных образцов открытых водоемов 16 (0,35%) оказались положительными. Из 604364 образцов, взятых в учреждениях, было получено 2467 (0,4%) положительных результатов.

Таким образом, собранные данные свидетельствуют о том, что в условиях Ташкента существуют достаточные условия для распространения всех типов гельминтозов (био-, гео- и контактным путем). Это, в свою очередь, подчеркивает необходимость усиления мероприятий, направленных на прерывание второго этапа эпидемического процесса.

Сравнительный анализ показателей заболеваемости гельминтозами в Ташкенте за 2018-2022 годы представлен в таблице 3.

Таблица-3

Сравнительный анализ заболеваемости гельминтозами в городе Ташкенте в 2018-2022 годах

Выявленные гельминтозы	**2018**	**2022**
	Абсолютный. С	**Абсолютный С.**
Количество анализов	568921 429805	569931 431067
Количество выявленных больных	9243 8815	9184 8749
Аскаридоз	63 49	68 50
Тениаринхоз	19 3	16 5
Гименолепидоз	161 132	142 127
Энтеробиоз	8977 8629	8941 8564
Эхинококкоз	23 2	16 3

Примечание: представлены все проверенные лица, в справке содержатся данные о детях.

Из таблицы видно, что в 2018 году в Ташкенте проверено 568921 человек на наличие гельминтозов, из которых 429805 (75,5%) составили дети. Индекс зараженности среди взрослых составил 1,62 ± 0,016%, а среди детей — 2,05 ± 0,21%. Подобные цифры были получены и в 2022 году (соответственно 1,61 ± 0,16% и 2,02 ± 0,021%).

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ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ МЕХАНИЗМОВ В ПЛОДООВОЩНЫХ КООПЕРАТИВАХ

Аннотация. *В данной научной статье анализируется важность использования экономических механизмов для организации плодоовощных кооперативов Республики Узбекистан, увеличения объемов плодоовощной продукции, показателей продуктивности в мировом масштабе и в стране, а также повышения эффективности. Сравнивалась информация о плодоовощной продукции в Кашкадарьинской области и районах.*

Ключевые слова: *плодоовощная продукция, кооперация, экономический механизм, продовольственная программа, увеличение объемов продовольственных товаров, экспорт, создание рабочих мест, социально-экономических возможностей, стимулирования роста, финансовое сотрудничество, транспортно-коммуникационная система, инновационный продукт.*

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POSSIBILITIES OF USING ECONOMIC MECHANISMS IN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES COOPERATIVES

Annotation. *This scientific article analyzes the importance of using economic mechanisms for organizing fruit and vegetable cooperatives in the Republic of Uzbekistan, increasing the volume of fruit and vegetable production, productivity indicators globally and in the country, as well as increasing efficiency. Information on fruits and vegetables in the Kashkadarya region and districts was compared.*

Key words: *fruits and vegetables, cooperation, economic mechanism, food program, increasing the volume of food products, exports, improving crop varieties, creating jobs, socio-economic opportunities, promoting growth, financial cooperation, transport and communication system, innovative product*

В настоящее время сельскохозяйственная плодоовощная продукция в основном выращивается в частном секторе, 75-85 процентов которой принадлежит фермерам и фермерским хозяйствам. Сегодня увеличение количества крупных субъектов предпринимательства в сфере садоводства

приводит к усилению конкуренции между частным сектором плодоовощеводства. Анализ опыта развитых стран в выращивании, хранении, переработке и экспорте плодоовощной продукции показывает, что существует необходимость развития сотрудничества между производителями этой продукции. В этом случае для того, чтобы в конкурсе могли участвовать фермеры и хозяйства, имеющие в системе большое количество фруктов и овощей сезонного созревания, рассредоточенные по месту расположения и небольшим размерам, целесообразно объединить их в кооператив. Наше правительство принимает ряд нормативных документов по развитию и стимулированию сельского хозяйства. В частности, указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 23 октября 2019 года «Об утверждении Стратегии развития сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан на 2020-2030 годы» №ПФ-5853 и постановление от 14 марта. , 2019 г. «Плодоовощные - согласно решению ПQ-4239 «О мерах по развитию сельскохозяйственной кооперации в области овощеводства» на базе фермерских и крестьянских хозяйств, действующих в регионах с развитым плодоовощным производством, организация специализированных кооперативов и повышение его эффективности и удобства. Он предназначен для создания деловой среды. Также приняты решения PQ-4549 от 11 декабря 2019 года «О дополнительных мерах по дальнейшему развитию плодоовощной и виноградарской отрасли и созданию цепочки добавленной стоимости в отрасли». Он служит для реализации задач, определенных в принятых решениях и других нормативных правовых документах, связанных с данной деятельностью. Плодоовощная отрасль занимает важное место в сельском хозяйстве республики. Сюда входит обеспечение продовольственной безопасности населения, создание благоприятной агробизнес-среды и цепочки добавленной стоимости, рациональное использование природных ресурсов и охрана окружающей среды, постепенная диверсификация государственных расходов, увеличение доходов малообеспеченных жителей сельской местности, регионов. Для развития экономики согласно постановлению Президента «Об утверждении Стратегии развития сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан на 2020-2030 годы» 50 человек, имеющих возможность и желание работать в сельском хозяйстве, объединены в один области создаются кооперативы.

Действующие в Республике Узбекистан кооперативы научили наших крестьян и фермеров, представителей аграрного сектора работать по-новому, современному, обеспечили их материальные и другие потребности для совместного производства или иной хозяйственной деятельности субъектов сельского хозяйства в целях удовлетворения, оно организуется добровольно на основе объединения долей имущества.

Кластерами плодоовощного производства в нашем регионе являются ООО «Агро-Восток» в Камашинском районе, Агрофирма «Шарофат она Кахрамон кызы» в Китабском районе, ООО «Шахрисабз Эстейт Сервис» в Китабском районе, «Абдул Ахат Ахмидивич» ф/х. В Яккабогском районе действуют ООО «Зеленый» в Яккабогском районе, ООО «Арсенал Нур

Барака» в Яккабогском районе, ООО «Виноградники Богизар Варганза» в Шахрисабзском районе, ООО «Мраморная индустрия Китоб» в Чиракчинском районе.

Таблица 1

Сельскохозяйственная продукция в разрезе городов и районов Кашкадарьинской области (в текущих ценах, млрд сум)

Название города и района	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Январь-сентябрь 2023 г.**
Кашкадарьинская область	**23777,8**	**28275,6**	**32240,7**	**27363,7**
г.Карши	172,4	179,6	214,9	206,3
г.Шахрисабз	196,6	238,0	250,4	174,5
районы				
Гузар	1503,6	1785,3	2004,3	1822,0
Дехканабад	1096,9	1208,1	1295,4	1074,9
Камаши	2186,2	2629,5	2894,1	2412,2
Карши	1950,0	2364,9	2616,0	1953,6
Косон	2249,1	2685,5	3150,0	2569,6
Китаб	1971,9	2434,7	2487,5	2572,2
Миришкор	1517,0	1863,3	2287,3	1683,6
Мубарак	1117,3	1425,1	1620,9	1426,4
Нишан	1523,2	1842,7	2360,2	1843,2
Касби	2028,3	2443,2	2950,0	2322,3
Кукдала	-	-	1692,7	1408,0
Чиракчи	3029,1	3209,2	2145,3	1866,7
Шахрисабз	1522,7	1798,0	1994,9	1843,4
Яккабаг	1713,5	2168,5	2276,8	2184,8

Если проанализировать данные приведенной таблицы, то в 2022 году в областном сельском хозяйстве Косонского района произведено продукции на сумму 3150,0 млрд сумов, при этом по области этот показатель составил 9,8%. Этот результат показывает рост на 102,7% по сравнению с 2021 годом. За этот период в городе Карши было произведено продукции на 214,9 млрд сумов, что составило 6,7% от общего объема. Мы видим, что этот показатель увеличился на 114,8% по сравнению с 2021 годом.

По результатам анализа необходимо найти решение ряда проблем развития плодоовощной сети в сельском хозяйстве.

1. Обеспечить низкую себестоимость плодоовощной продукции. Это расширит возможности населения приобретать продукцию, повысит уровень его жизни, увеличит прибыли производителей продукции.

2. Увеличение общности труда в сети. Повышение производительности труда обеспечивает относительно низкую себестоимость продукции и экономию большого количества ресурсов. Опыт развитых стран показывает, что у нас есть большие возможности для повышения производительности

труда. Например, в таких развитых странах, как США, Германия и Нидерланды, один работник, занятый в сельском хозяйстве, производит продукции, достаточной для 90-110 населения страны. В нашей стране этот показатель составляет 8-9 [4].

3 Обеспечить развитие сетей пропорционально друг другу. Неуничтожение сельскохозяйственной продукции во многом зависит от наличия сетей и служб по ее подготовке, переработке, хранению и доставке потребителям, их оборудования и достаточных мощностей, а также развития сетевой интеграции.

Для непрерывного производства плодоовощной продукции, интеграции ее в кооперативы и повышения экспортного потенциала необходимо внедрение инновационных, ресурсосберегающих технологий, «Умного сельского хозяйства» (Smart agriculture) и сложной системы цифровизации агротехнологий.

В нашей стране осуществляются комплексные меры, направленные на активное привлечение средств международных финансовых институтов для оздоровления плодоовощной отрасли, в том числе значительное увеличение площадей посевов плодоовощной продукции, мощностей по хранению и переработке, развитие эта отрасль реализуется. Согласно анализу, объем производства овощей в республике увеличился в 2005-2020 годах во всех категориях хозяйств. К 2020 году вместо 137,7 тыс. га в 2005 году посевная площадь овощной продукции составила 220,5 тыс. га, а прирост за эти годы составил 155,1%. Средняя урожайность увеличилась с 215,8 ц до 301,6 ц, а общий прирост составил 140,6 процента. В результате вместо 2971,6 тыс. тонн в 2005 году общий объем выращенного урожая в 2020 году составил 6650,3 тыс. тонн, а валовой прирост составил более чем в 2,2 раза.

За счет совершенствования плодоовощной отрасли будет достигнуто следующее: укрепятся связи между плодоовощными предприятиями и возникнет крупномасштабное производство; продовольственная безопасность в значительной степени обеспечивается за счет местного производства; за счет привлечения инвестиций для модернизации техники и технологий в плодоовощных предприятиях будет улучшено финансовое здоровье вредных предприятий.

«Одна из наших основных целей – экспорт качественной и сертифицированной продукции на внешний рынок под названием «Узбекский бренд»”. [3] В настоящее время в экспортном потенциале Узбекистана очень велико значение сельского хозяйства, особенно плодоовощной и виноградной продукции. В последнее время было получено несколько концессий на производство, переработку и экспорт этой продукции.

Кроме того, «...в сфере, особенно в развитии плодоовощеводства и виноградарства, не созданы систематически эффективные рыночные механизмы, недостаточный научный подход приводит к тому, что существующие возможности отрасли не используются в полной мере».

использовал. По оценкам, с 1 га хлопка-сырца можно получить урожай винограда в 7 раз больше, вишни - в 6 раз, грецких орехов - в 5 раз». [1]

Повышая продовольственную безопасность, создавая рабочие места, развивая социально-экономические возможности и способствуя экономическому росту, кооперативы вносят значительный вклад в местную экономику. Сельскохозяйственные кооперативы играют важную роль в сокращении затрат на сельское хозяйство, бедности и доступе к рынкам. Необходимо управлять рисками кооперативов, повышать их устойчивость к экономическим и экологическим потрясениям, поддерживать мелких сельхозпроизводителей, повышать экономическую и социальную активность их членов, достигать устойчивой занятости и экономики в сельской местности.

Одним словом, сельскохозяйственные кооперативы – это система отношений, позволяющая повысить качество продукции и рентабельность предприятия. Производство сельскохозяйственной продукции имеет большое значение в народном хозяйстве. Уровень его развития определяет продовольственную безопасность народа и благополучие сельской жизни. В связи с этим качественная оценка уровня устойчивого развития кооперативов в сельском хозяйстве весьма актуальна. Требуется совершенствование методологии оценки устойчивого развития кооперативов, определение основных направлений в ней, учет различных точек зрения и мнений при решении данной проблемы, а также их углубленный анализ и систематизация.

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РОЛЬ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ОБЛАСТИ СПОРТА

Аннотация: *В последние годы в области спорта роль педагогической подготовки возрастает. В связи с растущими требованиями к современному спорту, тренеры и преподаватели подчеркивают необходимость более системного и информативного подхода к преподаванию и обучению. Педагогическая подготовка, ориентированная на методику и практику обучения, выступает в качестве важной составляющей развития спортсменов и команд. В данной статье рассматривается понятие педагогической подготовки в спортивных играх, ее значение, влияние на развитие и деятельность игроков.*

Ключевые слова: *спорт, педагогическое образование, учащиеся, курсы повышения квалификации, период обучения, исследования*

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THE ROLE OF PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATION IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS

Abstract: *In recent years, the role of pedagogical training in the field of sports has increased. Due to the growing demands on modern sports, coaches and teachers emphasize the need for a more systematic and informative approach to teaching and learning. Pedagogical training, focused on the methodology and practice of teaching, acts as an important component of the development of athletes and teams. This article examines the concept of pedagogical training in sports games, its importance, impact on the development and activities of players.*

Keywords: *sport, teacher education, students, advanced training courses, period of study, research*

Введение: Постоянное повышение требований к подготовке будущих инструкторов по физической культуре требует принятия срочных мер по совершенствованию содержания, форм и методов подготовки специалистов в области физической культуры и спорта в высших учебных заведениях. Кроме того, внедрение новых учебных программ по физической культуре, предусматривающих обучение вариативным модулям по различным видам спорта для учащихся общеобразовательных школ, выдвигает высокие требования к спортивно-педагогической подготовке студентов факультетов

физического воспитания. Повышение эффективности преподавания дисциплины “Спортивно-педагогическое совершенствование” по выбранным видам спорта должно соответствовать этим требованиям, поскольку данная дисциплина занимает одно из важнейших мест в профессиональной подготовке будущих инструкторов по физической культуре.Растущий интерес ученых к исследованиям в области образования человека отвечает объективной потребности 21 века в развитии общества. В обществе возрастает важность всестороннего развития личности посредством спорта. Исходя из социальных целей и принимая во внимание экономическую ситуацию, занятия спортом создают условия для всестороннего развития человека. Это свидетельствует о том, что мечта о всестороннем развитии членов общества становится общепризнанной реальностью. По мнению немецких ученых, спорт может внести большой вклад в развитие молодежи и ее личности в определенных социальных условиях.Образование, воспитание и информирование - это единый процесс, и учитель-воспитатель играет ведущую роль в их формировании. Преподавая в школе, педагог знакомит учащихся с новостями мира науки и в то же время формирует и воспитывает в них человеческие качества.Педагог всегда влияет на их повседневное поведение и характер, чтобы воспитать интеллектуальные, нравственные, физические, эстетические и трудолюбивые качества учащихся.Опыт общественной жизни показывает, что если человек читает, учится и усердно работает для своей личной выгоды, он может получить высшее образование. Однако для того, чтобы быть обладателем истинного совершенства, он должен быть воспитан на основе высоких человеческих качеств, в дополнение к образованию и знаниям. Только тот, кто обладает такими качествами, считается образованным человеком.Таким образом, наука спортивная педагогика - это наука, которая учит содержанию, общим закономерностям и способам реализации образования и физического воспитания с целью воспитания подрастающего молодого поколения всесторонне развитой личностью.Необходимо досконально изучить науку спортивной педагогики как теоретически, так и практически. Осознание цели физического воспитания и привитие новых знаний в их системе является условием правильного воспитания детей. В этом случае бескорыстный труд тренера и его любовь к детям обеспечивают эффективность обучения.Однако, хотя опыт, накопленный в ходе социального процесса, составляет содержание образования, обучить всему этому подрастающее поколение не представлялось возможным. Охватить определенную часть накопленного опыта можно было только через связи системы государственного образования.

Литературный обзор.

Литература, посвященная педагогическому образованию в области спорта, подчеркивает динамическое взаимодействие между тренерскими практиками, образовательным и рамками и развивающейся ролью тренеров как посредников в развитии спортсменов. Анализ начинается с (Blair and

Capel, 2008), которые дают всестороннюю оценку программ обучения тренеров, подчеркивая важность рефлексивной практики в коучинге. Они утверждают, что эффективный коучинг основан на модели рефлексивного практика, где непрерывное обучение и адаптация необходимы для развития качественной тренерской культуры. Это основополагающее понимание закладывает основу для понимания более широких последствий обучения тренеров в спорте. (Piggott, 2015) основывается на этой предпосылке, критически изучая UK Coaching Framework, которая признает необходимость развития высококвалифицированных тренеров. Автор отмечает, что, хотя важные стратегические области сосредоточены на обучении тренеров, повестка модернизации отстает от ожиданий. (Piggott, 2015) работа подчеркивает зарождающееся состояние академического исследования развития коучей, раскрывая ландшафт, в котором большая часть существующей литературы касается категоризации опыта, а не предоставления действенных идей для реформы образования коучей.

В более позднем вкладе (McCarthy и Stoszkowski, 2018) вводят эвтагогический подход к образованию коучей, выступая за методологии, ориентированные на учащегося, а не на традиционные дидактические методы. Их выводы показывают растущее предпочтение среди коучей неформальных режимов обучения, что предполагает изменение в том, как должны разрабатываться программы образования коучей. Это согласуется с растущим признанием необходимости обеспечения качества в инициативах по развитию коучей, поскольку современные программы стремятся включать инновационные практики, которые резонируют с предпочтениями обучения коучей.

Более подробно изучить влияние образования коучей на знания и практику, подчеркивая важность анализа эффективности и непрерывного профессионального развития. Их исследование поведения тренеров подчеркивает необходимость целостного понимания обучения тренеров, которое охватывает формальные, неформальные и неофициальные контексты. Эта всеобъемлющая перспектива имеет решающее значение для оценки многогранной природы тренерства и непрерывной эволюции образовательных практик в этой области.

(Джефферсон, 2019) смещает фокус на культурную компетентность в тренерстве, обращаясь к важнейшей роли, которую тренеры играют в формировании опыта спортсменов и уровней участия. Связывая тренерское образование с более широкими рамками развития, такими как Американская модель развития, (Джефферсон, 2019) подчеркивает необходимость качественного тренерства как краеугольного камня эффективного развития спортсменов. Выводы, почерпнутые в этом исследовании, подчеркивают важность межличностных навыков и культурной осведомленности в тренерстве, что еще больше усиливает дискурс о педагогическом образовании.

Наконец, (W Lee, 2021) проводит параллели между дифференцированным обучением в образовательных учреждениях и спортивной психологией в тренерстве, подчеркивая необходимость решения проблем психического благополучия спортсменов наряду с их физической подготовкой. Этот сравнительный анализ подчеркивает совместный характер тренерства и важность психологических идей для оптимизации результатов спортсменов.

Работа (W Lee, 2021) подтверждает идею о том, что эффективное тренерство выходит за рамки простой физической подготовки, требуя целостного подхода, который объединяет психологические принципы.

Вместе эти статьи освещают важную роль педагогического образования в спорте, выступая за рефлексивный, ориентированный на обучающегося и целостный подход к развитию тренеров, который реагирует на сложность потребностей спортсменов и меняющийся ландшафт спортивного тренерства.

Обсуждение.

По своей сути, педагогическое образование подразумевает систематическое изучение процессов преподавания и обучения. В контексте спорта педагогика включает в себя искусство и науку тренерской работы, обучения и развития спортсменов. Эффективное педагогическое образование в области спорта позволяет тренерам и воспитателям разрабатывать и внедрять научно обоснованные программы, которые удовлетворяют разнообразные потребности спортсменов, способствуя их физическому, психологическому и социальному росту. Приобретая глубокое понимание педагогических принципов, тренеры могут создавать благоприятную среду обучения, способствующую вовлеченности спортсменов, их мотивации и общему благополучию. Одной из основных теоретических основ педагогического образования в спорте является социальный конструктивизм. Этот подход предполагает, что знания формируются посредством социальных взаимодействий, общих смыслов и взаимопонимания между тренерами и спортсменами. Принимая во внимание социальный контекст, в котором учатся спортсмены, тренеры могут применять более тонкий и адаптивный подход к обучению, учитывающий сложное взаимодействие между индивидуальными, социальными факторами и факторами окружающей среды, влияющими на спортивное развитие. Более того, теория социального конструктивизма подчеркивает важность диалога, обратной связи и рефлексии в процессе обучения, поощряя тренеров вовлекать спортсменов в совместное решение проблем и принятие решений, которые способствуют более глубокому пониманию и автономии.

Другой важной теоретической основой, лежащей в основе педагогического образования в спорте, является подход к обучению на месте. Этот подход предполагает, что обучение происходит в определенных социальных, культурных и физических контекстах, и что спортсмены приобретают опыт благодаря активному участию в аутентичных, реальных

мероприятиях. Используя теорию ситуационного обучения, тренеры могут разрабатывать учебные программы, отражающие сложности и нюансы реальных спортивных результатов, позволяя спортсменам развивать контекстуализированные знания и опыт.

Практическое применение педагогического образования в спорте разнообразно. Тренеры, обладающие глубоким пониманием педагогических принципов, могут разрабатывать и внедрять основанные на фактических данных инструкции, адаптированные к конкретным потребностям своих спортсменов. Это может включать в себя принятие подхода, ориентированного на ученика, при котором приоритетное внимание уделяется автономии спортсмена, его самостоятельности и самостоятельному обучению. В качестве альтернативы тренеры могут использовать систему знаний о технологическом педагогическом контенте (TPACK), которая объединяет технологии, педагогику и знания в предметной области для создания инновационных методов смешанного обучения, которые вовлекают спортсменов и улучшают их результаты обучения.

Кроме того, педагогическое образование может дать тренерам навыки и знания, необходимые для формирования позитивной командной культуры, способствующей благополучию и самореализации спортсменов. Это может включать в себя применение целостного подхода к коучингу, который признает взаимосвязь между физическими, психологическими и социальными факторами, влияющими на спортивные результаты. Уделяя приоритетное внимание развитию жизненных навыков, таких как коммуникация, командная работа и эмоциональный интеллект, тренеры могут помочь спортсменам добиться успеха как на поле, так и за его пределами.

Преимущества педагогического образования в спорте многогранны. Для спортсменов эффективное педагогическое образование может привести к улучшению результатов обучения, повышению результативности и общей удовлетворенности своим спортивным опытом. Тренеры, обладающие глубоким пониманием педагогических принципов, могут способствовать развитию спортсменов, формировать позитивную командную культуру и способствовать благополучию и самореализации своих спортсменов. Более того, педагогическое образование может способствовать росту и развитию более широкого спортивного сообщества, поскольку тренеры и педагоги становятся лучше подготовленными к тому, чтобы продвигать обучение на протяжении всей жизни, физическую активность и здоровый образ жизни среди участников всех возрастов и способностей.

Заключение.

В заключение хотелось бы отметить, что роль педагогического образования в области спорта многогранна и имеет далеко идущие последствия. Предоставляя тренерам и преподавателям систематическое понимание процессов преподавания и обучения, педагогическое образование может способствовать развитию спортсменов, повышению результативности

и формированию позитивной культуры взаимодействия в команде. Поскольку спортивная среда продолжает развиваться, крайне важно, чтобы тренеры, преподаватели и практики уделяли приоритетное внимание развитию педагогического опыта, используя возможности основанного на фактических данных обучения для содействия росту, благополучию и самореализации спортсменов. В конечном счете, будущее спорта зависит от коллективной способности тренеров, преподавателей и практиков использовать возможности педагогического образования, воспитывая следующее поколение спортсменов, тренеров и спортивных профессионалов, способных преуспевать в постоянно меняющихся спортивных условиях. Поскольку спортивный мир продолжает развиваться, отрадно отметить, что педагогическое образование остается жизненно важным и устойчивым компонентом процесса спортивного развития, формирующим умы, тела и будущее как спортсменов, так и тренеров.

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ГЕРПЕТОФАУНЫ СЕВЕРО-ЗАПАДНОГО КЫЗЫЛКУМА

Аннотация:*Данная статья посвящена исследованию герпетофауны Северо-Западного Кызылкума. По итогам наших исследований было установлено, что в этом регионе и его окрестностях обитает 26 видов, принадлежащих к двум группам и шести родам.*

Ключевые слова: *пустыня, полупустыня, Плато Устюрт, эндемик, род, экологическая катастрофа.*

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STUDY OF THE HERPETOFAUNA OF NORTHWESTERN KYZYL KUM

Abstract

This article is devoted to the study of the herpetofauna of Northwestern Kyzylkum. Based on the results of our research, it was established that 26 species belonging to two groups and six genera live in this region and its environs.

Key words*: desert, semi-desert, Ustyurt Plateau, endemic, genus, ecological disaster.*

Республика Каракалпакстан – это территория пустыни, расположенная между Средней Азией и Республикой Казахстан, ее общая площадь составляет 37,1% территории Республики Узбекистан, а площадь – 166,6 тысяч квадратных километров.

Обширная территория республики включает 70 000 кв. км., Плато Устюрт, 30 000 кв. км пустыня Кызылкум, дельта Амударьи, гора Султан Уайс, Бельтау, Кырантау, Кусканатау, Порлытау.

На просторах плато Устюрт и в пустыне Кызылкум можно встретить таких пресмыкающих, как круглоголовка Молчанова и Хентаунская, а также серого варана и четырехполосого полоза.

Экологическая катастрофа, произошедшая в последние годы в нашей стране в результате изменения гидрологического режима, привела к сокращению и уничтожению всех компонентов экосистемы.

В результате площадь пустыни увеличивается, происходят такие условия, как пересыхание, засоление почвы, исчезновение водоемов и тугаев.

Это, в свою очередь, повлияет на животный мир, и усугубятся такие ситуации, как уменьшение разнообразия животных из-за сокращения ареалов и ресурсов, появление пустынных животных, ранее не обитающих в нашей стране. Кроме того, причинами уменьшения или исчезновения животных являются строительство межгосударственных автодорог, добыча нефти и газа, повышение влияние техногенных факторов, чрезмерное использование биологических ресурсов, а также браконьерство [Жуманов, 2017; 10].

Сбор материалов для исследований проводился в весенний, летний и осенний сезоны 2022-2024 г.г. в пустынных, полупустынных зонах Северо Западного Кызылкума.

Исследовательская деятельность осуществлялась на заранее определённых маршрутных и стационарных территориях посредством фенологических наблюдений, в рамках которых анализировались поведенческие аспекты, питание, размножение, зимовка и роль пресмыкающихся.

В результате исследования было обнаружено 26 видов пресмыкающихся на северо-западе Кызылкума и в его окрестностях (Таблица 1).

На основании наших исследований выявлено, что в Северо-Западном Кызылкуме и прилегающих районах обитают 26 видов, относящихся к 2 группам и 6 родам. Было установлено присутствие 1 вида черепах, 8 видов агам, 5 гекконов, 5 видов настоящих ящериц, 1 змеи, 1 гремучей змеи, 4 водяных ужей и 1 черной змеи.

Таблица 1

Виды пресмыкающиеся в окрестностях Северо-Западного Кызылкума

	Латинское название	**Русское название**	**Распространение**
Отряд Testudines. Testudinidae – Сухопутные черепахи			
	Testudo horsfieldi (Gray, 1844)	Среднеазиатская черепаха	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
Отряд Squamata. Agamidae - Агамовые			
	Phrynocephalus guttatus G., 1789	Круглоголовка-вертихвостка	Пустыня Кызылкум, Дельта Амударьи
	Phrynocephalus helioscopus P., 1771	Такырная круглоголовка	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
	Phrynocephalus interscapularis L., 1856	Песчаная круглоголовка	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
	*Phrynocephalus moltschanovi N., 1913	Круглоголовка Молчанова	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи

	Phrynocephalus mystaceus P., 1776	Ушастая круглоголовка	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
	Phrynocephalus reticulatus E., 1831	Сетчатая круглоголовка	Пустыня Кызылкум
	*Phrynocephalus rossikowi N., 1899	Хентаунская круглоголовка	Пустыня Кызылкум, Дельта Амударьи
	Agama sanguinolenta P., 1814	Агама степная	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
	Gekkonidae –Гекконовые		
0	Alsophylax pipiens P., 1813	Пискливый геккончик	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
1	Gymnodactylus caspius Eichw., 1831	Каспийский геккон	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
2	Teratoscincus scincus S., 1858	Сцинковый геккон	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
3	Crossobamon eversmanni W., 1834	Гребнепалый геккон	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
4	Gymnodactylus russovii str. 1887	Серый геккон	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
	Lacertidae – Настоящие ящерицы - Ҳақыйқый кесирткелер		
5	Eremias grammica L., 1823	Сетчатая ящурка	Пустыня Кызылкум, Дельта Амударьи
6	Eremias intremedia S., 1876	Средняя ящурка	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
7	Eremias lineolata N., 1896	Линейчатая ящурка	Пустыня Кызылкум и Дельта Амударьи
8	Eremias scripta S., 1867	Полосатая ящурка	Пустыня Кызылкум и Дельта Амударьи
9	Eremias velox P., 1771	Быстрая ящурка	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
	Varanidae – Варановые		
0	*Varanus griseus D., 1803	Серый варан	В Каракалпакстане встречается только в пустыне Кызылкум
	Boidae-Удавы		
1	Eryx miliaris P., 1773	Песчанный удавчик	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
	Colubridae-Ужовые		

2	Coluber karelini B., 1838	Поперечнополосатый полоз	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
3	Spalerosophis diadema Sch. 1837	Пятнистый полоз	Пустыня Кызылкум
4	Elaphe dione P., 1773	Узорчатый полоз	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
5	Psammophis lineolatus B., 1838	Стрела-змея	Пустыня Кызылкум, Плато Устюрт и Дельта Амударьи
Viperidae-Гадюки			
6	Echis carinatus Ch., 1981	Песчаная эфа	Пустыня Кызылкум

Таким образом, на основании литературных данных и деталей проведенных исследований круглоголовка Молчанова (*Phrynocephalus moltschanovi N.*) и Хентаунская круглоголовка (*Phrynocephalus rossikoói N.*) занесены в список эндемичных видов в природе нашей Республики, а подобные виды, как сетчатая круглоголовка не обнаружены во время нашего исследования.

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РОЛЬ ПРИРОДНО-РЕСУРСНОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА В СТАБИЛИЗАЦИИ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ СИТУАЦИИ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНА

Аннотация. *В статье рассматривается роль природно-ресурсного потенциала в стабилизации социальной и демографической ситуации Республики Каракалпакстан. Изучены предварительные данные запасов природного газа, нефти, бурого угля, поваренной соли, цементного сырья и других видов строительных материала с учётом социально-экономического развития республики.*

Ключевые слова*: ресурс, сырьё, природные факторы, природные ресурсы, размещение, комплекс, реформирование, процесс, производство.*

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THE ROLE OF NATURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL IN STABILIZING THE SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Abstract: *The article examines the role of natural resource potential in stabilizing the social and demographic situation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Preliminary data on the reserves of natural gas, oil, lignite, table salt, cement raw materials, and other types of building materials are analyzed, considering the socio-economic development of the republic.*

Keywords: *resource, raw materials, natural factors, natural resources, distribution, complex, reform, process, production.Some problems of development and placement of the power industry in Karakalpakstan*

Республика Каракалпакстан занимает площадь в 166,6 тыс.км^2 т.е. более 37% территории Узбекистана, свыше 10% всей площадей среднеазиатских республик. Здесь имеются по предварительным данным, огромные запасы природного газа, нефти, бурого угля, поваренной соли, цементного сырья и других видов строительного материала. По современным подсчётам, но еще не полным данным на долю Каракалпакстана приходится более 20% орошаемых земель и 48% пастбищных ресурсов, а также громадные запасы бентонитового и глауконитового сырья Республики Узбекистан. Необходимо также иметь в виду, что учтенные запасы бурого угля в акватории Аральского моря составляет 7,2 млрд. тонн, а предварительные запасы железной руды в Тебинбулакском месторождении превышает более 17 млрд. тонн. По данным ученых, на Тебинбулакском месторождении титаномагнетитовых руд возможна добыча железной руды и широкого ассортимента нерудных строительных материалов. Следовательно, на сегодня назрела актуальная экономическая проблема создания в Республике Каракалпакстан металлургической базы на основе освоения Тебинбулакского месторождения титаномагнетитовых руд. Многочисленные открытия новых, крупнейших, в том числе и ряда уникальных, месторождений природного газа на Устюрте, высохшем дне Аральского моря и нефте-газо-конденсатного сырья в северной Урге полностью подтверждают такой прогноз.

Однако, отвод в крупном масштабе Амударьинских вод на орошение в верхнем и в среднем его течении, освоение природных ресурсов в Республике Каракалпакстан становится очень затруднительным.

В последнее годы, в Республике Каракалпакстан возник сложный комплекс экологических и социальных проблем, имеющих по уровню и характеру самые критические последствия. Процессы опустынивания, в этом регионе приобретают катастрофический характер, они приводят к разрушению равновесия в природно-хозяйственных системах, к деградации всех форм органической жизни, а, следовательно, к снижению природно-экономического потенциала Каракалпакстана. Таким образом, ныне Каракалпакстан, имея огромные природно-сырьевые ресурсы, по многим показателям производства отстает от средне республиканского уровня. Так, здесь ежегодно производится лишь 3,0-3,2% валовой продукции сельского хозяйства и 1,5-1,6 % продукции промышленности Республики Узбекистана.

Все это требует глубокого и всестороннего анализа, использование ресурсного потенциала аграрного сектора Республики Каракалпакстан, который как известно состоит из земельно-водных, агроклиматических, биологических и других ресурсов. Как известно, Каракалпакстан богат земельными ресурсами. Общая площадь пахотнопригодных земель составляет около 2 млн. га, что почти в 4 раза повышает существующие орошаемые площади. Степень фактической освоенности орошаемых земель составляет лишь 2,5%. Все это подтверждает наличие больших неосвоенных земельных ресурсов в абсолютном, так и в относительном исчислении.

Вместе с тем необходимо отметить, что ресурсный потенциал Республики Каракалпакстан, в частности орошаемые земли, обеспеченная оросительной сетью из – за ухудшения мелиоративного состояния земель в значительной степени засолены. Группировка мелиоративного состояния земель, как главный потенциальный ресурс аграрного сектора Каракалпакстана показывает, что только 20,6% (103,2 тыс. га) их площади отнесены к лучшим категориям земель, 33,8% (169 тыс. га) слабозасоленным, 34,3% (171,4 тыс. га) среднезасоленным, 11,3% (56,6 тыс. га) к сильнозасоленным, т.е. относится к категории малопригодных для орошаемого земледелия. Все это значительно осложняет повышение эффективности орошаемых земель и требует вовлечения огромного количества инвестиции в сельскохозяйственный оборот.

В результате ухудшения мелиоративного состояния земель и недостаточного применения агротехнических приемов возделывания сельскохозяйственных культур наблюдается спад экономической эффективности аграрного сектора. Немаловажное значение в рациональном использовании орошаемых земель имеют структурные изменения хлопковых посевов полей, т.е. в основу всех расчетов в решении проблем следует положить данные хлопково-люцерновых севооборотов. Удельный вес люцерны в структуре посевных площадей хлопкосеющих хозяйств следует довести до 26 – 30%, что обеспечить повышения культуры земледелия. В связи с этим для повышения экономической эффективности орошаемых земель было бы целесообразно обратит особое внимание на совершенствование структурно – управленческой базы аграрного сектора путем стимулирования научно – обоснованных методов хозяйствования. В этом плане большое значение имеет изучение разработанной методологии и методики акад. Медетулаева Ж., где в основу определения критерия эффективности орошаемых земель заложена потенциальная продуктивность земли, т.е. объемы валового и чистого дохода, получаемых с единицы посевной площади и т.д.

Другое более важное направление приоритетного развития сельского хозяйства тесно связано с совершенствованием экономических взаимоотношении между органами региональной власти и хозяйства. В условиях сельскохозяйственного производства, где имеются много природных факторов, влияющих на результаты производства, но не

зависящих от усилия коллектива, проблема выравнивания экономической эффективности хозяйства конечно не легкая и она требует разработки региональной стратегии по повышению возможной урожайности сельскохозяйственных культур при равных затратах на единицу пашни. Такой принцип раскрытия роли ресурсных факторов аграрного сектора обеспечить эффективность сельскохозяйственного производства, в частности хлопководства. Таким образом, хлопководство можно считать «базовым ресурсом» сельскохозяйственного производства, так как на территории Каракалпакстана, находящегося в аридной зоне, дальнейшее нормальное функционирование аграрного сектора немыслимо без учета всего ресурсного потенциала сельского хозяйства.

Ресурсы аграрного сектора согласно существующим методам сводятся к оценке земли как материальной основы сельскохозяйственного производства. Это связано с тем, что в продуктивности земель синтезируется благоприятность климатических, почвенных, водных, гидрологических, мелиоративных и других условий, составляющих единую по своей структуре, сложную среду выращивания сельскохозяйственных культур. Таким образом, на практике оценка продуктивности земель стала объектом исследования множеств наук. Каждая из этих отраслевых наук исследует зависимость продуктивности земли по определенным, присущим им факторам. Так, например, географы за основу продуктивности используют показатель обеспеченности земли термическими ресурсами, солнечным освещением, атмосферной влагой; ботаники – продуктивность естественного травостоя; а экономисты делают предпочтение на объем инвестиций и т.д. Таким образом, одна из них в основу оценки земли ставит природные признаки, другая группа объем финансовых источников. В результате наблюдается тенденция постепенного приближения оценки к практическим запросам производства, использование её для целей размещения отраслей сельского хозяйства. Такое направление развития методики выбора объекта для оценки земель в целях сельскохозяйственного производства является закономерным, но отнюдь не последним. Это также указывает на целесообразность разработки методики приоритетного устойчивого развития сельского хозяйства с учетом проведения количественной и качественной оценки ресурсного потенциала сельского хозяйства Республики Каракалпакстан.

Кроме того, по мере возрастания обеспеченности базовых ресурсов, должна пропорционально повышаться продуктивность земель. Словом, базовый ресурс при сбалансированности его другими ресурсами должен предопределить возможность отдачи земель. Таким образом к базовым ресурсам, составляющим основу прорастания и созревания сельскохозяйственных культур и формирования потенциальной урожайности, как было указано, является сумма эффективных температур, производных в свою очередь от солнечной терморадиации. Это связано с тем, что потенциальная продуктивность пашни, прямо пропорциональна сумме эффективных температур. В качестве критерия оценки термических ресурсов

может служить разница между северными и южными районами Республики Каракалпакстан, получаемых валовую продукцию с единицы земельной площади и т.д. Факты подтверждают, что количественное и качественное снижение природопользования в Республике Каракалпакстан не является единственной причиной нехватки водных ресурсов. Они прежде всего связаны с многочисленными экономическими, техническими, экологическими факторами, а также хозяйственной деятельности населения. Поэтому решение этой проблемы должно основываться на научно – аргументированной рекомендации, передового опыта и применения новейших технологии, а также политикой устойчивого и стабильного социально – экономического развития государства.

Однако, освоение природных ресурсов и развитие народно-хозяйственного комплекса Республики Каракалпакстан тесно связано с решением многих научно-прикладных по своему характеру экономических, социальных, технических и других проблем как общереспубликанского, так и региональных масштабов. К их числу надо отнести задачу физико-географического и социально-экономико-географического изучения Каракалпакской части Устюрта и обсохшего дна Аральского моря.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК ИНОСТРАННОГО

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются основные современные методы в преподавании русского языка как иностранного, проводится их сравнительный анализ. Также рассматриваются некоторые инновационные и интерактивные технологии в преподавании русского языка как иностранного.*

Ключевые слова: *РКИ, методы обучения РКИ, методика в РКИ, преподавание РКИ, инофоны, иностранные студенты, лингвистические навыки и компетенции*

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MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Abstract: *The article discusses the main modern methods in teaching Russian as a foreign language and conducts a comparative analysis of them. Some innovative and interactive technologies in teaching Russian as a foreign language are also discussed.*

Keywords*: Russian as a foreign language, methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language, methodology of Russian as a foreign language, teaching Russian as a foreign language, foreign languages, foreign students, linguistic skills and competencies*

Разные народы мира всегда были заинтересованы в изучении иностранных языков, так как это было и предметом их личного интереса, и приносило им определённую пользу в ходе общения с инофонами.

Методика обучения русскому языку как иностранному представляет собой, несомненно, устойчивую самостоятельную педагогическую дисциплину, в которой образовательная и воспитательная функции являются основными. Она устанавливает закономерности, составляющие основу учебно - познавательной деятельности, направленной на овладение речевым аппаратом на русском языке.

Безусловно, знание и грамотное использование передовых методов и методик преподавания РКИ помогает преподавателям-русистам успешно

планировать и выстраивать учебный процесс, упрощает подбор необходимых учебных материалов.

Научное сообщество справедливо отмечает, что, не смотря на выход на передний план электронного образования с использованием IT-технологий, дистанционного обучения, центральное положение продолжает занимать коммуникативный метод. Здесь главным является непосредственно сам коммуникативный процесс между иностранным студентом и преподавателем, в ходе которого не носитель языка усваивает различные языковые навыки. В современных условиях коммуникативный метод трудно представить без внедрения в него определённых страноведческих материалов и разделов, которые посвящены не только российской истории и русской культуре, но также и другим странам (в зависимости от аудитории слушателей).

Наряду с коммуникативным среди ключевых методов принято выделять сознательно-сопоставительный и сознательно-практический подходы. Первый подход заключается в возможности и использовании переноса навыков и компетенций из родного языка в изучаемый язык. Второй подход предусматривает применение языковых компетенций в практической речевой деятельности.

Важно понимать, что применение новейших компьютерных и IT-технологий в обучении позволяет иностранным студентам научиться эффективно и оперативно находить верную актуальную информацию на русском языке, представленную на различных информационных площадках, а затем эффективно использовать её в официальной коммуникации.

В процессе обучения РКИ успешным признаётся кейс-метод. Данный метод связан с самостоятельным мыслительным процессом студентов и представляет собой решение конкретной ситуации (кейса), подготовленной преподавателем по определённому формату и предназначенной для обучения навыкам анализа разных видов информации, её обобщению и выработки возможных вариантов решения, в соответствии с установленными критериями.

При использовании кейс-метода в процессе профессиональной коммуникации происходит развитие интеллекта обучающихся. Выступая интерактивным методом по своей классификации и являясь частью самостоятельной работы, он способствует повышению мотивации у студентов к изучению русского языка. Использование кейс-метода заставляет иностранных студентов проводить поиск информации в разных источниках, проделывать коллективную работу, то есть создаёт профессиональную дискуссию и обсуждение. В этом контексте весьма важен подготовительный этап и проработка конкретного кейса, подбор тематики, определение цели и задач со стороны преподавателя.

Мы можем сделать вывод о том, что на сегодняшний день существует достаточно большое количество современных и инновационных методов преподавания РКИ. Данная отрасль развивается в условиях прорыва и

распространения информационно-телекоммуникационных технологий и сети Интернет. Это делает образовательный процесс более эффективным и в то же время более доступным.

Однако полагаться только на технологические аспекты в образовательном процессе не представляется правильным решением. Необходим комплексный подход, при котором важное внимание уделяется традиционным методам и приёмам.

Эти методы помогают создать более эффективную и интересную среду для обучения русскому языку как иностранному.

1. Коммуникативный метод: учащиеся учатся использовать язык для общения в реальных ситуациях, развивая навыки говорения, аудирования, чтения и письма.

2. Интерактивные технологии: использование современных технологий, таких как интерактивные доски, приложения и онлайн-ресурсы для улучшения обучения иностранному языку.

3. Ролевые игры и симуляции: учащиеся могут играть роли и участвовать в симуляциях, чтобы практиковать языковые навыки в реальных ситуациях.

4. Метод обратной связи: учащиеся получают обратную связь от преподавателя и своих сверстников, чтобы улучшить свои навыки владения языком.

5. Мультимодальный подход: использование различных методов обучения, включая визуальные, аудио и текстовые материалы, чтобы удовлетворить потребности различных типов учащихся.

Частая лексическая ошибка появляется в употреблении слов "знать" и "уметь".

я	знаю	-мы	знаем
ты	знаешь	- вы	знаете
он,	она	знает	- они	знают
Я	знаю	этого	актёра.
Я	знаю	этот	театр.
я	умею	-мы	умеем
ты	умеешь	- вы	умеете
он,	она	умеет	- они	умеют
Виктор	умеет	готовить	плов.

Анжелика умеет прекрасно танцевать.

В современный период перед преподавателями-русистами стоит важная задача по обучению иноязычных студентов профессиональным компетенциям и навыкам, так как от этого в том числе зависит их дальнейшая конкурентоспособность на рынке труда.

В этой связи является целесообразным использование эффективных, передовых и инновационных методов в процессе обучения иностранных студентов русскому языку как иностранному. Правильный

подбор и использование современных методов преподавания РКИ влияет на мотивацию студентов, которая играет значимую роль в повышении эффективности обучения РКИ в иностранной аудитории.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В НАУЧНОЙ ПСИХОДИАГНОСТИКЕ

Резюме: *в статье проанализирована история изучения понятия интеллекта в науке, взгляды ученых на интеллект и его виды в психодиагностике. Были изучены мнения восточных и западных ученых по этому вопросу: F. Гальтон, А.Бине, Ч.Спирмен, С.Кольвин, Р.Сноу и Э. Йелоу теории об интеллекте были проанализированы поэтапно.*

Ключевые слова: *интеллект, понятие интеллекта, история изучения, психодиагностика, типы интеллекта, научный подход, восточные ученые, научная мысль, тесты интеллекта, теория, экспериментальный анализ.*

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THE STUDY OF INTELLIGENCE IN SCIENTIFIC PSYCHODIAGNOSTICS

Abstract: *This article analyzes the history of the study of intelligence in science, as well as the perspectives of various scholars on intelligence and its types in psychodiagnostics. It examines the views of both Eastern and Western scholars on the subject, including those of F. Galton, A. Bine, C. Spearman, S. Colvin, R. Snow, and E. Yello. Their theories on intelligence are analyzed in a step-by-step manner.*

Keywords: *Intelligence, concept of intelligence, history of study, psychodiagnostics, types of intelligence, scientific approach, Eastern scholars, scientific thought, intelligence tests, theory, experimental analysis.*

Эффективность учебной деятельности курсантов определяется их умственными познавательными способностями. Проблемы психического познания, проблемы умственной работоспособности, психического развития – давно изучаемые проблемы в психологии. Понятие разум и восприятия в науке в основном выражается термином интеллекта. Поэтому в статье мы сочли необходимым параллельное применение терминов разум и восприятия - интеллект. Таким образом тема интеллекта считалась непрерывной проблемой для человечества и существовала в науке еще до развития науки. Такие мыслители античности, как Гераклит, Парменид, Платон, Аристотель,

Ибн Сина, Беруни, Фараби и Газали, также подчеркивали эти проблемы в своих трудах. В частности, имам Газали утверждал, что «Разум и воображение вместе утверждают совершенство просветления Аллаха», а Ибн Сина утверждал, что разум, это оружие исследования Вселенной. Интерпретируя разум как критерий любого познания и практической деятельности, мыслители считали, что умственное познание человека имеет несколько уровней, проходит четыре основных этапа и наконец находит свое окончательное завершение, приобретая зрелую реальность и соединяясь с разумом. Интерпретирует разум как критерий любого знания и практической деятельности. В своих работах Фараби излагает рассуждения о формах познания душевного состояния человека, о взаимоотношениях души и тела, о логическом мышлении. Он сказал, что человеческие познавательные, экстрасенсорные способности контролируются мозгом, а сердце действует как центр, снабжающий все органы кровью, необходимой для жизни.

Именно интеллектуальное развитие выполняет главную задачу в решении индивидуально-психологических и социальных проблем человека. Интеллект является средством успешной деятельности человека, от его интеллекта зависят социальный статус и социальная ценность индивида, взаимодействие и поведение с окружающими, восприятие, которое является не только ведущим познавательным качеством, но и основой процесса развития человека как «Homo sapiens» (полноценная личность). Через него формируется направленность личности, ее отношение к себе и место в обществе, именно интеллект формирует личностный образ. Интеллект играет важную роль в демонстрации полной индивидуальности. При этом интеллект остается многозначным понятием, отражает способность человека мыслить, проявляет способность к достижению цели, адаптации, решению проблем. Кроме того, понятие интеллекта используется психологами в философии, педагогике, кибернетике, физиологии и других научных областях. Ученые каждой области выдвигают свои субъективные представления и мнения об интеллекте.

В психодиагностике важнейшим объектом изучения являются проблемы интеллекта. Можно сказать, что с появлением научной психодиагностики появление в научной литературе «интеллектуальных тестов» как средства измерения интеллекта само по себе оправдывает то, что эта проблема является наиболее важной в диагностике. В годы становления психодиагностической науки психодиагностики в основном делали упор на интеллектуальные тесты. Возникновение психодиагностики несомненно связано с проблемой изучения определенного количества человеческого интеллекта. Интеллект привел человека из каменного века в эпоху кибертехнологий. Разум – (араб. - сознание) – деятельность человеческого мозга, управляющая отражением мира и отношением человека к действительности, способность мыслить, в то время как понятие «интеллект» (англ.-. intelligence; лат. intellectus – понимать, знать) в конце XIX в. Введенный Ф. Гальтоном в психологию как термин для научного

исследования, хотя эти два понятия не означают что первый очень близок к последнему.

Под влиянием эволюционной теории Чарльза Дарвина Гальтон также считал любые индивидуальные различия, то есть психику, как и тело, наследственным фактором. Если раньше существовали взгляды, что порождается только умственная отсталость, то Ф.Гальтон теперь указал на влияние этого фактора на способности на всех уровнях интеллектуального развития – от самых высоких до самых низких уровней одаренности, гениальности и т.д.

Гальтон считает, что все интеллектуальные способности определяются поколением, указывая на роль индивидуальных различий в проявлении интеллекта и отрицая другие внешние социальные требования развития, такие как обучение и воспитание. Эти видения также доминировали в взглядах психологов на протяжении многих десятилетий, даже влияя на измерения методологии. Создатели первых тестов интеллекта А.Бине, Дж.Кеттелл, Л.Термер и другие исследователи выдвинули гипотезу, что мы измеряем способности без каких-либо условий развития, не зависящих от общества.

В XX веке интеллект развивал А.Бине, Ч.Спирмен, С.Кольвин, как способность изучать абстрактные явления, в то время такие исследователи, как Л.Термен, Э.Торн-Дайк, Дж.Петерсон изучали. Как адаптация к новым условиям исследовали В.Штерн, Ед.Клапаред и Ж.Пиаже. Понятие интеллекта как способности к обучению было выдвинуто в начале XX века всеми известными психологами. В своих ранних исследованиях А.Бине и Ч.Спириты думали, что интеллект и способность в обучении это одно и то же. В.Хенмон однако, считал, что интеллект – это способность человека приобретать знания и измерять их с помощью имеющихся у него знаний. Для своего времени эти подходы были как раз подходящими для науки, при исследованиях того времени. Мы не должны подходить к их взглядам исходя из научного потенциала более поздних эпох.

Современные психологи также изучают интеллект как критерий способности к обучению, как показатель интеллекта. Но и ученые, придерживающиеся мнения о том, что скорость образовательного процесса является критерием, ошибочны. Р.Сноу и Э.Йелоу утверждают, что разница в интеллекте не определяется скоростью обучения или скорее, решается не одним человеком, а множеством факторов. Действительно, простота или сложность учебного материала, выбранный метод, мастерство педагога, обстоятельства, материальная основа, психические состояния воспитателя и получателя также играют роль в эффективности обучения. Изучение интеллектуальных способностей порождает опыт выполнения одних и тех же задач за другим. Более того, современные психологи далеко не всегда придерживаются мнения, что интеллект, порождающий способность к обучению, является не только стратегией усвоения знаний и умений, но и программным решением различных задач.

Взгляд на интеллект как на способность приобретать знания не совсем удовлетворяет психологов. Учебная деятельность занимает ведущее место в определенном периоде жизни человека в детстве, отрочестве и юности в этот же период первостепенное место занимает ориентация интеллекта на обучение. С другой стороны, интеллект пожилых людей на первом месте в решении проблем, совершенствовании профессиональной деятельности. Профессиональные или социальные проблемы не всегда решаются успехами в учебной деятельности.

Например, что касается А.Эйнштейна, то он был плохим учеником в школе, провалил экзамены в Цюрихском политехническом университете, позже поступил и с трудом закончил учебу, дипломная работа, защита которой также вызвала негативные отзывы. Можно сделать вывод, что получение знаний — это сложная деятельность и ее эффективность зависит от множества факторов, а не только от стадии интеллекта.

Долгое время понятие интеллекта также изучалось как способность адаптироваться к новым условиям. Есть три основных элемента психического самоконтроля: адаптация к окружающей среде, привыкание к новой среде и в-третьих, адаптация и формирование в новой среде. Все три компонента один дополняет другой, в то время как первый является основой для следующего, когда человек решает проблему. Курсанты также проходят процесс адаптации, когда речь идет о процессе военного обучения, который отличается от студенческой жизни, в этой среде формируются навыки и начинается формирование как военный персонал. Стоит сказать, что различие образовательного процесса в школе и военном учебном заведении создает еще одну трудность для курсанта, адаптирующегося из общественной жизни в военную среду.

При изучении вопроса адаптации в аспекте интеллектуальной адаптации важно помнить, что термин «адаптация» многозначен и не одинаково трактуется психологами. В частности, в то время как Г.Спенсер считал, что конкретная адаптация к жизни связана с расовой дифференциацией то, что В.Штерн назвал адаптацией к целенаправленной деятельности. Ч.Спирмен рассматривал достижение результата истины при определенных условиях как адаптацию.

Стоит сказать, что применение понятия «адаптация» с различными значениями в качестве определения сущности интеллекта еще больше усложняет возможность изучения интеллекта. Наличие понятия «интеллект» в нашем обыденном сознании, его сходство в понимании разных групп людей, в том числе и относящихся к разным культурам, а также оценка индивидов в повседневной жизни и различных видах деятельности свидетельствуют об определенности интеллекта, психической идентичности. Во многих исследованиях ученые также рассматривали интеллект как «общую стратегию процесса извлечения информации» или «способность использовать различную информацию».

Теория Р.Штернберга считается самой известной и прекрасно разработанной теорией интеллекта за последнее время. В нем интеллект определяется как информационная система, служащая адаптации человека к окружающему миру. Конечно, разные люди по-разному решают одну и ту же проблему. Это именно то, что мы изучаем – то, что определяет индивидуальность интеллекта. Согласно теории Р.Штернберга, скорость извлечения данных зависит от качества интеллекта человека, а это означает, что анализ данных также легче у человека с сильным интеллектом. Итак, исходя из вышеперечисленных соображений, можно сказать, что интеллект в широком смысле является основой, формирующейся и развивающейся в ходе жизни деятельности человека. Его диагностика будет большим подспорьем в анализе этапов развития личности.

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ВКЛАД ВОИНОВ УЗБЕКИСТАНЦЕВ В ОСВОБОЖДЕНИИ БЛОКАДНОГО ЛЕНИНГРАДА ОТ ФАШИСТСКИХ ЗАХВАТЧИКОВ

Аннотация: *В данной статье расматрваются вклад Узбекистана в победу над фашизмом и подвиг Узбекистанцев защитников Ленинграда в годы Второй Мировой Войны. Героический подвиг Узбекистанцев мужественно борясь плечом к плечу со всеми воинами многонациональной Советской Армии из них 1382 воина-узбекистанца награждены медалью «За оборону Ленинграда». Привидённые в статье цифры и информация являются результатом научных исследований.*

Клучевые слова: *Вторая мировая война, героизм, отвага, блокада, эвакуация, фронтовые действия.*

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THE CONTRIBUTION OF UZBEKISTAN SOLDIERS IN THE LIBERATION OF BLOCKAGED LENINGRAD FROM THE FASCIST INVADERS

Abstract: *This article examines the contribution of Uzbekistan to the victory over fascism and the feat of the Uzbek defenders of Leningrad during the Second World War. The heroic feat of the Uzbek citizens courageously fighting shoulder to shoulder with all the soldiers of the multinational Soviet Army, of which 1,382 Uzbek soldiers were awarded the medal "For the Defense of Leningrad." The figures and information presented in the article are the result of scientific research.*

Key words: *World War II, heroism, courage, blockade, evacuation, front-line actions.*

Многонациональный народ Узбекистана принял активное участие во Второй мировой войне и внес достойный вклад в Великую Победу над фашизмом.

Мужество и героизм нашего народа, проявленные в годы войны, являются для нас большой школой храбрости, источником гордости, с течением времени все больше возрастает значение этих бессмертных ценностей.

Поэтому каждый год 9 Мая – праздник Победы широко отмечается в нашей стране в качестве Дня памяти и почестей. Оказание глубокого уважения светлой памяти наших предков, погибших во Второй мировой

войне, особого внимания и почестей ветеранам, проявившим самоотверженность в боях против фашизма и на трудовом фронте, воистину превратились в нашей стране в благородную традицию.

Война 1941 —1945 гг. против фашизма по своему масштабу была самой беспощадной и тяжелой, сокрушительной и кровопролитной. По вовлеченным в неё странам, по вступившим в бой армиям, по использованным арсеналам эта война несравнима ни с чем. Феодальные и империалистические войны носили захватнический и поработительный характер. Навязанная миру фашизмом война с первых дней стала войной освободительной, священной. В ней участвовали все народы бывшего Советского Союза как единый народ. Победа в самой тяжелой войне, которую когда-либо вели государства, стала возможной благодаря неисчерпаемым материальным и духовным ресурсам всех республик Советского Союза, единству антигитлеровской коалиции, сил Сопротивления, действовавшего в различных странах Европы.

Страшная война длилась 1418 дней и ночей! Каждый день, каждую минуту погибали тысячи сыновей и дочерей, в то же время тысячи людей проявляли героизм, мужество и отвагу. В военное время 214 тысяч наших солдат и офицеров были награждены боевыми орденами и медалями, из них 301 человек удостоены высокого звания Героя Советского Союза, 70 человека стали полными кавалерами ордена Славы. Большое число награждены орденами и медалями.[82]

Узбекский народ вместе с другими народами противостоял фашизму, его сыновья на землях России, Украины, Белоруссии боролись лицом к лицу с врагом. Сформированные в Узбекистане дивизии, бригады, отдельные полки, кавалерийские части сражались на передовых рубежах. Под лозунгом «Отступать некуда — позади Москва...» среди не допустивших в столицу фашистов и уничтоживших врага на подступах Москвы есть тысячи наших соотечественников. В годы Второй мировой войны народ Узбекистана стал плечом к плечу в один ряд с другими народами антигитлеровской коалиции, и внес достойный вклад в уничтожение фашизма. В жестоких сражениях наша армия изматывала врага, накапливала опыт и силы, училась побеждать.

Таким образом, узбекские сыновья вместе с русскими, украинцами, белорусами, казахами и другими братьями шаг за шагом, проливая по-бедоносно кровь, прошли от Москвы до Берлина, от Сталинграда до рейхстага. Люди разных национальностей отдали всё, что могли, на алтарь Победы.

Сегодня во всех наших городах и селах проходят мероприятия, где мы вновь вспоминаем, сколько горя и неисчислимых потерь принесла нашему народу жестокая война. В те трудные годы на фронт были мобилизованы более 1 миллиона 950 тысяч воинов-узбекистанцев, из них погибли свыше 538 тысяч, более 158 тысяч пропали без вести, более 870 тысяч получили ранения,

[82] Государственный музей славы Республики Узбекистан (книга-альбом) «Узбекистан», Ташкент, 2020 г. 73 ст.

более 60 тысяч вернулись с фронта инвалидами.[83] Это свидетельствует о том, какой высокой ценой была завоевана Победа. И сегодня, по прошествии стольких лет не заживают раны в душе народа, оставленные той кровопролитной войной.

С войны более миллиона вернулись с боевыми наградами, многие стали инвалидами. Сейчас в Республике Узбекистан проживает 119 участников войны. К сожалению, ряды ветеранов изо дня в день уменьшаются. А те, кто здравствуют, показывают пример, воспитывают молодежь в духе преданности Родине.[84]

В обороне Ленинграда участвовали и отважные сыновья узбекского народа. Они показали образец мужества и героизма и внесли свой вклад в освобождение города. Блокада Ленинграда – самая продолжительная и страшная осада города за всю историю человечества, унесшая более 2 миллионов человеческих жизней.

Среди отважных защитников Ленинграда был и сержант Кадыржан Парпиев, командир подразделения 2-й стрелковой роты 1216-го полка 364-й стрелковой дивизии. Он особо проявил себя в атаке за село Петрово. Умело ведя свое подразделение, он уничтожил огневую точку врага. Он лично убил двух фашистов во время короткой схватки.[85]

Младший лейтенант Шараф Рашидов мужественно сражался у стен Ленинграда. Он активно участвовал в обороне и прорыве блокады города. В ходе боев с гитлеровцами Ш. Рашидов был тяжело ранен.

После войны в течение 24 лет руководил Узбекистаном. Был дважды удостоен звания Героя Социалистического Труда.[86]

Героями сражений стали младший сержант Набиджан Мингбаев, сержант Иван Зиненко, Рустам Исмоилов, Тешабой Адилов, А. Идрисов, Машраб Мухаммаджонов, капитан медицинской службы И. Имонов, солдаты Зуфар Юсупов, Олимбой Карамбоев, гвардии майор Халил Набиев, лейтенант Б. Мухторов, артиллерист Салим Садирматов, командир батареи Дадахон Гаффоров, пулеметчик Шарипов, старший сержант Жалолов, старший механик-водитель Анатолий Скоробогатов и другие.[87]

Один из защитников Ленинграда Каюм Рахманов писал в Узбекистан: «Жизнь — это Родина. Родина — это моя семья, моё слово, моя страна. Когда враг забирает пядь родной земли, он отрезает кусок моего тела. Я приехал из края, где много солнца, много богатой земли, хлопка, винограда, персиков, где большие стада, счастливая жизнь. Когда в прошлом году фашисты ворвались в Советскую страну, я почувствовал, как задрожала Ферганская

[83] Праздничное поздравление **Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Мирзиёева** народу Узбекистана. Ташкент 08.05.2024
[84] Праздничное поздравление **Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Мирзиёева** народу Узбекистана. Ташкент 08.05.2024
[85] Государственный музей славы Республики Узбекистан (книга-альбом) «Узбекистан», Ташкент, 2020 г. 28 ст.
[86] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г. 135ст.
[87] Государственный музей славы Республики Узбекистан (книга-альбом) «Узбекистан», Ташкент, 2020 г. 28 ст.

долина. И каждый, в ком билось честное сердце узбека, сказал себе: «Иди вперед, останови врага, защити свой дом, свою семью». И я приехал в Ленинград. Без Москвы, без Ленинграда, нет свободного Узбекистана. И я не пожалею жизни для того, чтобы отстоять то, что мы, узбеки, получили от Своей Родины».[88]

В письме в Узбекистан в июле 1943 года начальник политотдела Краснознамённой стрелковой дивизии писал: «Помощник начальника политотдела дивизии по комсомолу Рустам Исмаилов личным примером воодушевлял воинов части на героические дела. Он смело шел на врага, доказательством того — его партийный и комсомольский билеты, простреленные вражеской пулей».[89]

Среди защитников Ленинграда был и Тешабай Адылов, родом из Ферганы. Он ушел в армию, из колхоза «Маданий Иттифак» Куйбышевского района.

С первых же дней войны Адылов проявил исключительное мужество в борьбе против немецко-фашистских захватчиков. Он никогда не падал духом, своим личным примером вдохновлял бойцов на подвиги. С начала войны до февраля 1942 года он участвовал в 33-х атаках, два раза был ранен. На Невской Дубровке Адылов с небольшой группой красноармейцев оказался в окружении значительно превосходящей группы фашистов. Положение было критическое, ранен командир, редели ряды бойцов. В этот момент Адылов решительно взял командование группой на себя и сказал: «Пока видит мой глаз, пока руки держат винтовку — фашистам не подойти к нам». За ним последовали оставшиеся 9 бойцов и тоже поклялись. И враг не смог сломить сопротивление бойцов.[90]

Дивизионная газета «На боевом посту» 2 февраля 1944 года в заметке «Умело и быстро действовали миномётчики» рассказала о миномётном расчете старшего сержанта Идрисова, который при наступлении действовал в боевых порядках пехоты. Когда подразделение продвигалось к железной дороге, группа гитлеровских автоматчиков стала простреливать лощину. Расчет Идрисова накрыл немецких автоматчиков огнем. Путь был очищен. Подразделение устремилось вперед. Расчет вторично отличился во время вражеской контратаки Миномётчики, в том числе расчет Идрисова, встретили врага дружным огнем. Первая атака была отбита. Немцы понесли потери и отошли. Вторую контратаку они предприняли во фланг, почти в тыл нашему подразделению. Расчет Идрисова первым сменил позицию, открыл огонь, его поддержали и другие расчеты. Вторая атака также была отбита.[91]

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[88] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г. 135ст.

[89] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г. 138ст

[90] Дилшод Нурбаевич Аберкулов «Ленинград в блокадном кольце: отвага защитников и мужество солдата» Материалы круглого стола «Милосердие, великодушие и гуманитарные ценности Узбекского народа в годы Второй мировой войны: Блокада Ленинграда» Ташкент. 25 января 2024 года.

[91] «На боевом посту». Дивизионная газета. 2 февраля 1944 года

В составе этой дивизии мужественно воевал командир стрелковой роты 1212 стрелкового полка уроженец города Коканда Мухаметжанов Машраб. Он был ранен и находился в госпитале. К началу наступления наших войск прибыл в часть. Несмотря на запрет врачей он решил помочь батальону в овладении обороной противника в районе деревни Белово Ленинградской области. Его опытпригодился: батальон значительно раньше намеченного срока выполнил боевое задание.[92]

У стен Ленинграда начал боевой путь нынешний ветеран Отечественной войны, подполковник запаса Касым Абдухолович Абайханов. Он был политруком батареи, воевавшей на станции Луга, неподалеку от Ленинграда. В первом же бою К. Абайханов показал себя умелым воином и талантливым политическим работником. Абайханову было присвоено воинское звание капитана, он стал старшим политруком. В ходе схватки с врагом на станции Луга батарея под командованием лейтенанта Хачатуряна сожгла 7 немецких танков. Враг, сосредоточив большие силы в районе Демянска и Великих Лук, перешел в наступление. И в этих горячих боях Абайханов постоянно находился на передовых позициях, воодушевляя артиллеристов на подвиги во имя любимой Родины. В бою у станции Лычково Абайханов был ранен. Находясь на излечении в госпитале, узнал о своем награждении орденом Красной Звезды. После госпиталя вернулся в свою часть. Его избрали парторгом артиллерийского полка. Часть получила боевую задачу — ликвидировать Ромушевский коридор врага. Абайханов проводил большую партийно-политическую работу среди воинов в ходе подготовки к выполнению важной боевой задачи. Он беседовал с каждым воинам и командирами батарей, артиллеристами. Приказ был выполнен. Многие воины полка были награждены орденами и медалями.[93]

Оборонял небо города на Неве отважный летчик из Узбекистана Шариф Тишабаев. Не один раз пролетал он над Ладогой, доставляя осажденному Ленинграду продовольствие, боеприпасы и медикаменты. Много раненых бойцов доставил он из города на Большую землю. Его грудь украшают ордена Отечественной войны II степени, Красной Звезды и несколько боевых медалей.[94]

Среди защитников Ленинграда были капитан медицинской службы Иманов И., красноармеец Юсупов Зуфар, Карамбаев Алимбай, гвардии майора Набиев Халил, наводчик орудия Садирматов Салим, командира батареи Гафаров Дадахан, пулемётчик Шарипов, старший сержант Джалалов и др.

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[92] Дилшод Нурбаевич Аберкулов «Ленинград в блокадном кольце: отвага защитников и мужество солдата» Материалы круглого стола «Милосердие, великодушие и гуманитарные ценности Узбекского народа в годы Второй мировой войны: Блокада Ленинграда» Ташкент. 25 января 2024 года.

[93] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г. 138ст

[94] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г. 139ст

27 января 1944 г. на Марсовом поле, на берегах Невы и на кораблях Балтийского флота в честь победы прогремел торжественный салют (24 артиллерийских залпа из 324 орудий).

К концу февраля 1944 года Ленинградская область была полностью освобождена от гитлеровских захватчиков

Героическая оборона Ленинграда стала символом мужества советского народа. Ценой неимоверных лишений, героизма и самопожертвования воины и жители Ленинграда отстояли город. Сотни тысяч сражавшихся удостоились правительственных наград, 486 получили звание Героя Советского Союза, из них восемь человек дважды. 22 декабря 1942 года была учреждена медаль "За оборону Ленинграда", которой награждено около 1,5 миллиона человек, этой медалью награждены 1382 воина-узбекистанца.[95]

В память о совершенном подвиге воинами-узбекистанцами при защите и освобождении Ленинграда от фашистских захватчиков, 25 сентября 2002 года на Аллее Славы Пискаревского мемориального кладбища, на могиле погибших воинов был установлен обелиск. Всего же на Пискаревском кладбище захоронено около 7 тысяч узбекистанцев[96]. Традиционно, 27 января в день снятия блокады Ленинграда, на Волгоградском мемориальном кладбище Ташкента ежегодно проводится церемония возложения цветов к Вечному огню, к постаменту «Ленинград» и к месту захоронения капсулы с землей и прахом воинов-узбекистанцев, привезенная с Пискаревского мемориального кладбища. Узбекистан помнит и чтит своих героев. В трудное военное время проявились лучшие черты узбекского народа, его высокая гражданственность, милосердие, патриотизм, добрососедство и беспримерная отвага. В годы войны население Узбекистана приняло в свои семьи более 200 тыс. детей, из них около 5 тысяч малышей и подростков были эвакуированы из блокадного Ленинграда[97].

В целях увековечения памяти о героизме наших соотечественников на полях сражений, самоотверженном труде узбекистанцев в тылу, их исторических заслуг перед нашей страной и мировым сообществом, укрепления сегодняшней мирной жизни в Узбекистане по инициативе Президента Узбекистана в Ташкенте был построен великолепный мемориальный комплекс – парк Победы, где создан Государственный музей Славы. Ежегодно 9-го Мая люди всех возрастов и национальностей идут к Братским могилам, к Вечному огню, к монументу Скорбящей матери в столице Узбекистана – возложить цветы, почтить память героев войны.

[95] Книга памяти **Республики Узбекистан.** Ташкент.1995г. 140ст
[96] Василий Костецкий«Поклонимся великим тем годам» Ташкент. 2015г.
[97]Василий Костецкий «Поклонимся великим тем годам» Ташкент. 2015г.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA В ИНФЕКЦИОННОЙ ПАТОЛОГИИ ЧЕЛОВЕКА И ПТИЦ

Аннотация: *В этом исследовании изучалась растущая распространенность и патогенность Pseudomonas aeruginosa как в популяциях людей, так и в популяциях домашней птицы, особенно в куриных эмбрионах и цыплятах. С помощью ретроспективного анализа лабораторных данных, охватывающих десятилетие, мы наблюдали значительный рост инфекций P. aeruginosa в различных клинических условиях и на птицеводческих фермах в Узбекистане. В исследовании также изучались факторы, способствующие распространению этого патогена, включая плохую санитарию, перенаселенность и его роль в качестве вторичного захватчика при других инфекционных заболеваниях. Наши результаты подчеркивают важность внедрения строгих протоколов гигиены и мер биобезопасности для контроля распространения P. aeruginosa и снижения связанной с ним заболеваемости и смертности.*

Ключевые слова: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa, сепсис, вызванный псевдомонадой, домашняя птица, куриные эмбрионы, устойчивость к противомикробным препаратам, биобезопасность, общественное здравоохранение, ветеринария.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA IN INFECTIOUS PATHOLOGY OF HUMANS AND BIRDS

Abstract: *This study investigated the increasing prevalence and pathogenicity of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in both human and poultry populations, particularly in chicken embryos and chicks. Through a retrospective analysis of laboratory data spanning a decade, we observed a significant rise in P. aeruginosa infections in various clinical settings and poultry farms in Uzbekistan. The study also explored the factors contributing to the spread of this pathogen, including poor sanitation, overcrowding, and its role as a secondary invader in other infectious diseases. Our findings underscore the importance of implementing strict hygiene protocols and biosecurity measures to control the spread of P. aeruginosa and mitigate its associated morbidity and mortality.*

Keywords: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa, pseudomonas sepsis, poultry, chicken embryos, antimicrobial resistance, biosecurity, public health, veterinary medicine.*

Pseudomonas aeruginosa, или синегнойная палочка, представляет собой грамотрицательную аэробную бактерию, не образующую спор. Она обладает высокой патогенностью и способностью вызывать различные инфекции как у людей с нормальным иммунитетом, так и, особенно, у пациентов с ослабленными защитными силами организма [1]. Широкий спектр действия, устойчивость к антибиотикам и сложный механизм взаимодействия с организмом хозяина делают синегнойную палочку одним из наиболее трудно поддающихся лечению патогенов в современной клинической практике [2].

Pseudomonas aeruginosa все чаще выступает в роли возбудителя различных инфекционных заболеваний у людей и птиц [4, 8]. Особенно часто эта бактерия вызывает инфекции после травм, хирургических операций и в условиях стационара, значительно повышая риск развития внутрибольничных инфекций [6, 9].

В последние годы псевдомонадный сепсис у цыплят все чаще рассматривается как самостоятельное заболевание (Бессарабов Б.Ф., 2020; Отрыганьев Г.К. и др., 2021). Согласно исследованиям Борисенковой А.Н. с соавторами (2019), синегнойная палочка становится доминирующим возбудителем среди других, ранее известных патогенов, поражающих куриные эмбрионы и цыплят первых дней жизни [3, 11,14].

Цель исследования. В связи с изложенным представляется актуальным более детально рассмотреть этот вопрос в медицине, ветеринарии и, по мере накопления фактического материала, сделать заключение о роли инфекционной патологии у людей, животных и птиц.

Материалы и методы.

Возникновение псевдомоноза у человека и птиц изучали на основание лабораторных данных СамМУ и УзНИИВ за последние 10 лет. Краевую особенность эпидемиологии и эпизоотологии проводили в ряде медицинских клиниках, фермах и птицеводческих хозяйствах Республики Узбекистан.

Культуру синегнойной палочки выделяли от стационарных больных, а также со скорлупы инкубационных яиц, эмбрионов-задохликов,

паренхиматозных органов цыплят и взрослых птиц. При этом изучали морфологические, тинкториальные, культурально биохимические свойства. Также была изучена патогенность и антибиотикочувствительность.

Окраску мазков проводили по Граму, микроскопировали препараты в микроскопе Leica DM1000. Подвижность культур синегнойной палочки определяли методом раздавленной капли.

Для определения биохимических свойств выделенных культур, их засевали в пробирках со средой Гисса по две на каждую культуру, в одну пробирку наслаивали на поверхность среды стерильное вазелиновое масло столбиком 0,5 см для создания анаэробных условий. Пробирки с посевами культивировали при температуре +37°С. Сахаролитические свойства исследовали посевом культур на дифференциально-диагностических средах с разными углеводами (глюкоза, лактоза, манник, сахароза, рамноза, ксилоза, адонит, арабиноза, мальтоза, инулин, сорбит, дульцит, декстрин). Индол и сере водород определяли по методике с использованием индикаторных бумажек. Также ставили реакцию с метилротом, хлороформом и на катализу.

Патогенность синегнойной палочки определяли на лабораторных моделях биопробой на белых мышах, куриных эмбрионах и цыплятах.

Антибиотикочувствительность синегнойной палочки исследовали методом диффузии на агаре с применением дисков.

Результаты исследований. Частота появления и течения псевдомоноза отмечалось повсеместно. В Республике Узбекистан в последние 10 лет заболевание встречалось ежегодно во многих клиниках, госпиталях, фермах и птицефабриках. Наблюдение показывают, что появлению и распространению болезни способствуют антисанитария, а в птицефабриках уплотнённая посадка цыплят, нарушение микроклимата в цехах. Сырость, повышение влажности, отсутствие ежедневной сортировки и выбраковки слабых, нежизнеспособных и больных птиц. В связи с этим, заболевание чаще всего возникают в тех хозяйствах, где имеет места нарушения санитарно-гигиенических правил выращивания и содержания цыплят. В таких хозяйствах, при условии сохранения патогенных штаммов возбудителя псевдомоноза, заболевание может принять стационарный характер, появляться из года в год.

Часто псевдомоноз протекает как вторичная инфекция, осложняющая основную болезнь. В некоторых клиниках, больницах, птицеводческих хозяйствах нашей Республики псевдомоноз встречается со стафилококкозом, колисептицемией, салмонеллёзом, пуллорозом-тифом инфекционных ларинготрахеитом. Как правило, возбудитель псевдомоноза вызывает гибель эмбрионов на выводе и в первые дни постэмбрионального периода жизни.

По нашим многолетним данным и наблюдениям основными источниками инфекции являются отсутствие надлежащей гигиены в больницах, а в птицеводстве использование кормовых добавок животного

происхождения, комбикорма, обсеменные синегнойной палочки, больные птицы, зараженный помет, унифицированные яйца, отходы инкубации и др.

При изучении биологических свойств возбудителя псевдомоноза установлено: по морфологическим и тинкториальным свойствам короткая, прямая или изогнутая палочка, расположенная одиночно, подвижна, спор и капсул не образует. Микроб окрашивается анилиновыми красками, граммотрицателен.

Синегнойная палочка хорошо растёт на твёрдых питательных средах, а также на МПБ, МПА, в среде Эндо. Большинство штаммов образует цитохромоксидазу, катализу, расщепляет глюконат, мочевину, усваивает цитраты, не образует ацетил карбинол. Многие культуры индол отрицательные, свёртывают молоко, разжижают желатину.

Pseudomonas aeruginosa способна разрушать эритроциты, образуя бетта-гемолиз, расщепляет мочевину, при этом сначала образуется воронка, а затем расслоение среды. При культивировании на средах Гисса. Большинство культур Pseudomonas aeruginosa ферментируют в аэробных условиях с образованием кислоты и газа глюкозу, арабинозу, манит, галактозу, ксилозу. Сахарозу и лактозу не ферментируют.

Патогенные свойства выделенных культур Pseudomonas aeruginosa изучали заражением белых мышей, куриных эмбрионов и цыплят 10-15 дневного возраста. При заражении белых мышей, они погибали на 2-3 сутки, куриные эмбрионы через 48 часов с признаками мацерации зародыша и его гиперемией, при этом желток окрашивался в зелено-желтый цвет. Зараженные цыплята на вторые сутки были в угнетенном состоянии, с взъерошенными перьями, отказывались от корма. Гибель птиц отмечали на вторые сутки.

Степень чувствительности культур возбудителя псевдомоноза к антибиотикам оценивали по величине диаметра зоны задержка роста. В наших опытах установлено чувствительность к неомицину, олеморфоциклину, стрептомицину и полимиксину.

По данным Г.К.Палия и соавт. (2015), широко используемые в практике животноводства препарат спермосан (смесь пенициллина и стрептомицина по 35 тыс. ед.. белого стрептоцида - 0,2 г, оказывал губительное действие на синегнойную палочку лишь в концентрации 2,5мг/мл и выше.

Обсуждение. В последние годы в патологии человека и птиц отмечается усилие роли условно-патогенных микроорганизмов. Псевдомоноз регистрируется во многих стран мира и в СНГ (Y.Estimov et all, 2018; А.В.Селиванов и сорт. 2021; С.Т.Дзюбак, 2023). В этой сложившейся на сегодняшний день ситуация важное значение придаётся разработки диагностике заболевания.

Наши исследования, проведённые в течении нескольких лет позволяют предложить рациональную схему выделение синегнойной палочки.

Проведёнными эпидемиологическими и эпизоотологическими обследованиями и комплексом лабораторных исследований было показано

широкое распространение псевдомоноза и его значение в инфекционной патологии человека и птиц.

ВЫВОДЫ

1. Изучена эпидемиологическая и эпизоотологическая ситуация псевдомоноза человека и птиц.

2. Псевдомоноз должен учитываться как самостоятельная нозологическая единица с организацией санитарно - гигиенических, ветеринарно -профилактических и лечебных мероприятий.

3. Итоги выделения возбудителя псевдомоноза и изучение его биологических свойств, позволяет сделать вывод о том, что эти свойства являются аналогическими, культурам выделенным от больных людей и птиц и описанными разными исследователями.

4. Диагноз на псевдомоноза можно считать установленным случаем выделения из патологического материала культур с типичными культурально-морфологическими свойствами и характерными признаками, свойственными данному виду.

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ЛЕКСИКА ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЙ ЧЕЛОВЕКА В ЧЕЧЕНСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ: СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ И ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена анализу лексики, обозначающей человека в чеченском языке, с акцентом на семантические и функциональные особенности. Исследование рассматривает, как язык отражает культурные ценности, социальные роли и менталитет чеченского народа. В статье исследуются термины, обозначающие род, возраст, статус, физические характеристики, моральные качества и социальные роли человека. Анализируются функции лексики в контексте обращения, описания и оценки. Рассматривается взаимодействие традиционной и современной лексики в обозначении человека в современном чеченском языке. Статья представляет собой вклад в изучение семантики и функциональных особенностей чеченского языка в контексте обозначения человека.*

Ключевые слова: *Чеченский язык, Лексика, Обозначения человека, Семантика, Функциональные особенности.*

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THE VOCABULARY OF HUMAN DESIGNATIONS IN THE CHECHEN LANGUAGE: SEMANTIC AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES

Annotation:*The article is devoted to the analysis of the vocabulary denoting a person in the Chechen language, with an emphasis on semantic and functional features. The study examines how language reflects the cultural values, social roles and mentality of the Chechen people. The article explores the terms denoting the*

gender, age, status, physical characteristics, moral qualities and social roles of a person. The functions of vocabulary are analyzed in the context of treatment, description and evaluation. The interaction of traditional and modern vocabulary in the designation of a person in the modern Chechen language is considered. The article is a contribution to the study of the semantics and functional features of the Chechen language in the context of human designation.

Keywords: *Chechen language, Vocabulary, Human designations, Semantics, Functional features.*

"Чеченский народ, известный своим духом независимости, традициями гостеприимства и сильными семейными узами, обладает богатым языком, отражающим его уникальную культуру и менталитет. В отличие от русского языка, чеченский язык использует систему уважительных обращений, которая отражает иерархию в обществе и уровень близости между людьми. Особое место в лексике чеченского языка занимают слова, обозначающие человека. [98]

Как эта лексика отражает ценности, традиции и менталитет чеченского народа? Каковы особенности функционирования лексики обозначения человека в современном чеченском языке? В этой статье мы попробуем разобраться в семантических и функциональных особенностях лексики, используемой для обозначения человека в чеченском языке."

Чеченский язык, как и многие другие языки мира, обладает богатым лексическим запасом, отражающим уникальные особенности культуры и менталитета народа. Особое место в этом многообразии занимает лексика, связанная с обозначением человека. В этой статье мы рассмотрим семантические и функциональные особенности лексики, используемой для обозначения человека в чеченском языке.

Семантические особенности обозначений человека

Лексика обозначений человека в чеченском языке богата и многогранна. Она не просто отражает физические характеристики, а передает глубокие культурные и социальные значения, формирующие менталитет чеченского народа.

Род, возраст и статус

- **"Адам" (человек)** - универсальный термин, обозначающий любое человеческое существо.
- **"Стаг" (старик), "Йо1" (девушка), "К1ант" (мальчик), "Беркат" (достаток)** - слова, отражающие возрастные и половые характеристики.
- **"Да" (отец), "Нана" (мать), "Ваша"(брат)**, - обозначения родственников, указывающие на статус и роль в семье. В чеченском обществе семья является основой жизни, поэтому слова, обозначающие

Бокарев Е. А. Сравнительно-историческая фонетика восточно-кавказских языков. М.: Наука, 2019.

родственников, имеют особое значение и отражают глубокое уважение к старшим и ответственность перед младшими.

Внешний вид и физические качества

- **“Хаза” (красивый), “Дог” (сердце),“Боьрша” (стогалла ерг), “Доккха” (большой)**, - слова, описывающие внешние и физические характеристики. В чеченском языке нет отдельных слов для обозначения “красоты” [99]и “уродства”. Это отражает традиционное восприятие человека, как целостного существа, где внешние характеристики не являются главным критерием оценки.

Характер и моральные качества

- **“Дош” (слово), “Балхана т1ера” (трудолюбивый), “Хьалхара” (первый)** - слова, отражающие моральные и характерологические свойства. Эти качества являются основой чеченской морали и традиционно высоко ценилась в обществе.

Социальные роли

- **“Йахь” (гордость), “Сий” (честь), “Кьам” (народ), “**
- **Доттаг1а” (друг)** - слова, обозначающие социальные роли и важные ценности для чеченского общества. Эти слова отражают сильную связь чеченцев с родной землей, почтение к традициям и важность дружбы и взаимопомощи в обществе.

Духовные качества

- **“Тешар” (вера), “Ийман” (религиозность), “Эхь” (совесть)** - слова, отражающие духовные качества человека. В чеченском обществе духовные ценности имеют огромное значение, и они находят отражение в лексике обозначения человека.

Род, возраст и статус

“Адам” (человек) - общий термин, обозначающий любое человеческое существо.

“Воккха стаг” (старик), “Зуда” (женщина), “К1ант” (мальчик), “Йо1” (девочка) - слова, отражающие возрастные и половые характеристики.

“Да” (отец), “Нана” (мать), “Воккхаха ваша” (старший брат), “Йоккхаха йиша ” (старшая сестра) - обозначения родственников, указывающие на статус и роль в семье.

Внешний вид и физические качества “Хаза” (красивый), “Онда” (сильный), “Хьекъале” (умный), “Доккха” (большой), “Жима” (маленький) - слова, описывающие внешние и физические характеристики человека.

Характер и моральные качества:

Тукаев, С. А. (2005). Лексикология чеченского языка. Грозный: Издательство Чеченского университета.

“Дика” (добрый), “Тешаме” (честный), “Балхана т1ера” (трудолюбивый), “Хьалхара” (первый) - слова, отражающие моральные и характерологические свойства.

Социальные роли

“КЬинхетаме” (Сострадательный), “Сий” (честь), “Къам” (народ), “Доттаг1а” (друг) - слова, обозначающие социальные роли и важные ценности для чеченского общества.

Функциональные особенности обозначений человека

Лексика обозначений человека в чеченском языке выполняет различные функции:

Обращение.

“Хьо” (ты, уважительное обращение к мужчине), “Ахь” (ты, уважительное обращение к женщине) - формы вежливого обращения, отражающие уважение и почтение.

“Да” (отец), “Нана” (мать) - используются при обращении к родителям и являются выражением любви и уважения.

Описание.

“Хьекъале стаг” (умный человек), “Дика зуда” (добрая женщина), Тешаме к1ант” (честный мальчик) - фразы, используемые для описания характера, качеств и свойств человека.

Оценка.

“Ц1ена ц1е” (честное имя), “Дика дахар” (хорошая жизнь), “Хьекъале къам” (умный народ) - фразы, выражающие оценку личности, жизни и общества в целом.[100]

Традиционные и современные обозначения человека

Современный чеченский язык сохраняет традиционную лексику обозначений человека, одновременно включая новые слова, заимствованные из русского и других языков. Новые слова отражают изменения в социальных реалиях и потребностях современного человека.

Лексика обозначений человека в чеченском языке – это не просто набор слов, а глубокий отражатель культурных и социальных ценностей чеченского народа. Изучение данной лексики помогает лучше понять менталитет, традиции и мировоззрение чеченского общества, а также проследить динамику изменения языка под влиянием исторических и социальных процессов.

Использованные источники:

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ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫЕ УПАКОВОЧНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ДЛЯ МОНИТОРИНГА СВЕЖЕСТИ ПРОДУКТОВ В РЕАЛЬНОМ ВРЕМЕНИ

Аннотация: *В данной работе рассматриваются интеллектуальные упаковочные технологии для мониторинга свежести продуктов в реальном времени. Особое внимание уделяется использованию интегрированных сенсорных индикаторов, позволяющих отслеживать состояние продуктов на всех этапах их хранения и транспортировки. Анализируются ключевые аспекты внедрения данных технологий, такие как снижение пищевых отходов, повышение уровня доверия потребителей и улучшение контроля качества продукции. В статье также предоставляются результаты исследования, демонстрирующие эффективность применения сенсорных индикаторов, а также их влияние на снижение количества жалоб и потерь продуктов.*

Ключевые слова: *упаковка, свежесть, сенсоры, мониторинг, продукты, индикаторы, качество, технология, контроль, исследование*

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INTELLIGENT PACKAGING TECHNOLOGIES FOR MONITORING PRODUCT FRESHNESS IN REAL TIME

Annotation: *In this work, intellectual packaging technologies are used to monitor product freshness in real time. Osoboe vnimanie udelyaetsya ispolzovaniyu integrirovannyx sensornyx indikatorov, pozvolyayushchix otslejivat sostoyanie produktov na vsex etapax ix hraneniya i transportirovki. Analyziruyutsya*

klyuchevye aspekti vnedreniya dannyx tekhnologiy, takie kak snijenie pishchevyx otkhodov, povyshenie urovnya doveriya potrebiteley i uluchshenie kontrolya kachestva produktsii. V state takje predostavlyayutsya resultaty issledovaniya, demonstriruyushchie effectiveness of application of sensornykh indicators, a takje ix influence na snijenie kolichestva jalob i poter produktov.

Keywords: *packaging, freshness, sensory, monitoring, product, indicator, quality, technology, control, monitoring*

Введение. Интеллектуальные упаковочные технологии играют все более важную роль в пищевой промышленности, предоставляя решения для улучшения контроля качества продуктов. Одной из ключевых задач является мониторинг свежести продуктов в реальном времени, что помогает предотвратить порчу и снизить количество пищевых отходов. Современные интеллектуальные упаковки способны отслеживать изменения состояния продукта и информировать потребителей о его свежести.

Методология. Интегрированные сенсорные индикаторы для мониторинга свежести продуктов. Эта методика включает использование специальных сенсорных наклеек, которые размещаются на упаковке продуктов. Индикаторы разработаны так, чтобы реагировать на изменения условий окружающей среды, такие как температура, влажность и уровень газов, которые могут указывать на порчу продукта. Например, при повышении температуры или влажности индикатор может менять цвет или выпускать сигнал, сигнализируя о том, что продукт больше не соответствует стандартам свежести. Процесс внедрения методики начинается с интеграции сенсоров в упаковку на этапе производства. Затем, во время хранения и транспортировки, индикаторы предоставляют информацию в режиме реального времени, которую можно считывать с помощью мобильного приложения или другого устройства. Это позволяет производителям, дистрибьюторам и конечным потребителям получать актуальные данные о состоянии продукта и принимать соответствующие меры, например, утилизировать испорченные товары или снижать цены на продукты, срок годности которых истекает. Использование интегрированных сенсорных индикаторов не только повышает прозрачность цепочки поставок, но и способствует снижению пищевых отходов, поскольку потребители имеют возможность принимать обоснованные решения о покупке и использовании продуктов. Эта методика может стать ключевым инструментом в стремлении к устойчивому развитию и улучшению качества питания.

Результат. Результаты проведённого исследования по методике "Интегрированные сенсорные индикаторы для мониторинга свежести продуктов" показали значительное улучшение контроля качества продуктов на всех этапах цепочки поставок. В ходе эксперимента использовались сенсорные индикаторы, которые были интегрированы в упаковку нескольких видов скоропортящихся продуктов, таких как мясо, рыба и молочные изделия.

В течение трёх месяцев данные о состоянии продуктов собирались и анализировались. Исследование продемонстрировало следующие результаты: В 85% случаев использование сенсорных индикаторов помогло своевременно выявить нарушение температурного режима хранения, что позволило предотвратить порчу продуктов. Уровень пищевых отходов снизился на 30%, поскольку продукты с приближающимся сроком годности оперативно выводились из оборота или продавались с учётом реального состояния. 92% потребителей, участвующих в опросе, отметили, что наличие индикаторов на упаковке повысило их доверие к качеству продуктов и улучшило опыт покупок. Применение технологии также снизило количество жалоб на некачественную продукцию со стороны розничных сетей на 18%. Эти результаты подтверждают эффективность внедрения сенсорных индикаторов для повышения контроля качества и свежести продуктов, а также указывают на перспективность данной методики для дальнейшего масштабирования.

Таблица 1.

Результаты исследования интегрированных сенсорных индикаторов для мониторинга свежести продуктов

Показатели	Результаты (%)	Положительные эффекты	Отрицательные эффекты
Выявление нарушений хранения	85%	Своевременное предотвращение порчи продуктов	Не все нарушения могут быть учтены
Снижение пищевых отходов	30%	Экономия ресурсов, снижение затрат	Частичная зависимость от условий хранения
Уровень доверия потребителей	92%	Повышение лояльности и доверия	Возможные ошибки в сенсорах
Снижение жалоб на качество	18%	Уменьшение возвратов и претензий	Ограниченность применения на всех типах продуктов

Заключение: Интеллектуальные упаковочные технологии для мониторинга свежести продуктов в реальном времени предлагают инновационные решения для пищевой промышленности, позволяя более эффективно управлять сроками хранения и качеством продуктов. Внедрение таких технологий способствует сокращению пищевых отходов, улучшению опыта потребителей и повышению доверия к продукции.

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МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ МОДЕЛИ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ УРОВНЯ ВОДНЫХ ЗАПАСОВ В СИСТЕМЕ АВТОМАТИЧЕСКОГО ОРОШЕНИЯ

Аннотации. *В этой статье объясняется, как управлять резервным потоком воды из автоматизированной системы полива, и приводится его математическая модель. В сельском хозяйстве важно использовать оптимальный метод полива, при котором постоянно контролируется уровень воды. В проекте также используются датчики уровня и исполнительные механизмы.*

Ключевые слова: *Объект управления, датчик уровня, исполнительный механизм,* модель

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MATHEMATICAL MODELS OF REGULATING WATER RESERVE LEVEL IN AUTOMATIC IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Annotation. *This article explains how to manage the reserve flow of water from an automated irrigation system and provides a mathematical model for it. In agriculture, it is important to use an optimal irrigation method in which the water level is constantly monitored. The project also uses level sensors and actuators.*

Key words: *Control object, level sensor, actuator, model*

Все процессы управления, включая корректировку, имеют общие законы, не зависящие от конкретного объекта или цели. В произвольном изменении расхода жидкости мы видим процесс регулировки расхода воды в резервуаре как первый пример, объясняющий эти общие принципы. В зависимости от разницы между уровнем и заданным значением можно стабилизировать уровень на заданном значении, изменив поток жидкости в резервуар.

Предположим, что вначале уровень мощности постоянен и равен заданному значению. Пусть случайное уменьшение расхода воды приведет к тому, что уровень будет выше заданного. В этом случае клапан должен

перекрывать выход воды. Если уровень опускается ниже установленного значения, необходимо открыть клапан.

Таким образом, процесс настройки состоит из пяти задач. Первый - получить информацию о заданном уровне знаний (в нашем случае эта задача известна заранее). Второй - иметь информацию о фактическом уровне уровня, то есть его размере. В-третьих, определить величину отличия от заданного уровня уровня и его знак. В-четвертых, установите необходимое значение расхода воды в зависимости от количества и знака ее дифференциации. В-пятых, измените поток воды, открыв или закрыв клапан.

В приведенном примере процесс управления не является автоматическим, поскольку в нем участвует человек. Это называется ручным управлением. В АСУ процесс управления выполняется автоматически. Уровень жидкости в баке можно отрегулировать с помощью блока управления двигателем, показанного на рисунке 1.1. В этой системе датчик меняет положение вместе с уровнем, а исполнительный механизм изменяет расход жидкости. Учитывая уровень в таком АСУ любое отклонение от значения происходит из-за вибрации потока жидкости, которая вызывает смещение датчика и соответствующей татуировки.

Когда уровень выше установленного значения, клапан начинает закрываться, а когда он ниже установленного значения, клапан начинает открываться. Таким образом, в этой системе вся указанная работа процесса регулировки выполняется автоматически: когда уровень отличается от заданного значения, пена толкает рычаг, а перемещение штока изменяет степень открытия клапана, что позволяет жидкость течь по мере необходимости.

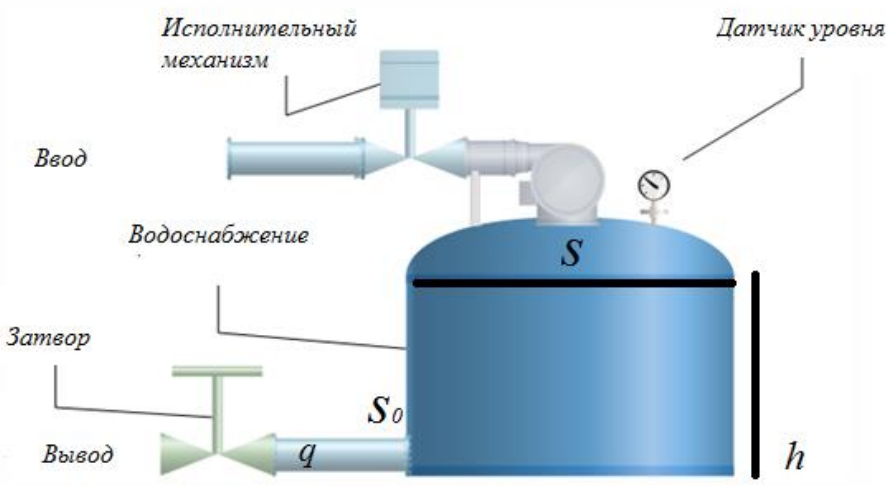

Рисунок 1.1. Автоматическая регулировка уровня бака с приливом и оттоком жидкости: 1 - датчик уровня; 2 - исполнительный механизм; 3 - емкость; 4 - затвор.

Чтобы воздействовать на выходные сигналы, входные сигналы, называемые параметрами управления (регулировкой), изменяются

направленным образом, а их целевое изменение называется эффектом управления (регулировкой). Уровень жидкости называется параметром регулировки производительности, а скорость потока жидкости - регулировкой. В STOST наиболее распространенными параметрами контроля являются потребление веществ (жидкости, пары, взвеси, отложения) и энергии (тепло, электричество и т. Д.).

Другие АСУ выполняют те же пять функций, например, метантенк имеет систему контроля температуры. Из приведенных примеров ясно, что для управления любым СТОСТ необходимо получить информацию о его заданном и фактическом состоянии, определить разницу между фактическим состоянием и данным состоянием и на этой основе разработать и внедрить целенаправленное воздействие на объект.

Как уже упоминалось, любой процесс управления состоит из пяти основных действий, выполняемых техническими устройствами в АСУ. Устройство, получающее информацию о состоянии контролируемого объекта, называется датчиком значения счетчика или параметра. Устройство, определяющее разницу между измеренным значением параметра и заданным значением, называется сумматором. Он выполняет алгебраическое сложение - вычитает измеренное значение из заданного значения. Устройство, воздействующее на объект, называется регулятором. Именно корпус регулирует передачу этого эффекта на объект, а для его перемещения используется специальное устройство - актуатор. Все эти устройства, а также объект управления, будут элементами АСУ (в некоторых системах некоторые из устройств могут использоваться вместе, например, сумматор может быть частью регулятора, а исполнительный механизм может быть объединен с регулятор). Например, в этом примере резервуар с притоком и оттоком жидкости является объектом регулирования уровня, пена - измерительным устройством, рычаг действует как сумматор и регулятор, а клапан действует как регулирующий орган.

Теперь рассмотрим математическую модель процесса, в которой мы принимаем в качестве важного параметра следующее

Математическое уравнение:

на основе закона бернулли $1) pgh = \frac{pv^2}{2}$

v-скорость потока $2) V = \sqrt{2gh}$

g-9.81 [m/c^2]ускорение свободного падения

p- плотность жидкости

q- расходы потока $3) q = s_0 \times h$

По этим основным параметрам можно получить математическую модель процесса, расход воды варьируется в зависимости от стадии, при этом внешние воздействия не учитываются.

Мы предполагаем, что наш процесс является линейным, обычно процессы в природе нелинейны.

Линейная функция: $4) y = kx + b$

отсюда расход воды: $5) q = kh + b$

мы можем получить математическую модель процесса, если получим дифференциальную функцию из полученной формулы. Можно сделать вывод, что математическая модель процесса очень важна для определения стабильности процесса.

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РОЛЬ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ В ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИИ УСЛУГ ЖИЛИЩНОМУ СЕКТОРУ

Аннотация: *В данной статье описывается жилищная политика, деятельность жилищно-коммунальных предприятий, виды услуг, проводимые реформы по повышению эффективности коммунальных предприятий и их основные направления. В статье используются методы научной абстракции, анализа и синтеза, индукции и дедукции. Информация данного исследования получена из официальных источников, изучение инновационного предпринимательства осуществлено на основе сравнительного анализа научно-теоретических взглядов известных экономистов на роль инноваций в развитии экономики, обобщения зарубежного опыта и полученные результаты по достижениям, достигнутым в нашей стране.*

Ключевые слова: *жилищная политика, коммунальные услуги, услуги, эффективность, реформы, социальные услуги, услуги, цифровая экономика*

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THE ROLE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE PROVISION OF SERVICES TO THE HOUSING SECTOR

Annotation: *The article describes housing policy, housing and communal services activities, types of services, ongoing reforms to improve the efficiency of housing and communal services and their main directions. The article uses methods of scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction. The information in this study was obtained from official sources; the study of innovative entrepreneurship was carried out on the basis of a comparative analysis of the scientific and theoretical views of famous economists on the role of innovation in economic development, generalization of foreign experience and the results obtained on the achievements achieved in our country.*

Keywords: *housing policy, utilities, services, efficiency, reforms, social services, services, digital economy*

В XI-XVII веках нехватка водных источников и сухой и жаркий природный климат в Средней Азии привели к созданию инженерных сооружений, предназначенных для сбора большого количества воды в периоды естественных осадков и длительного сохранения ее. В ходе научных исследований, проведенных по карте древнего Великого Шелкового пути, было установлено, что на участке этой исторической дороги, проходящей через пустыни Средней Азии, установлены сооружения, называемые Цистернами, служившие для обеспечения питьевой водой торговых караванов. были построены решительно. Результаты научных исследований сохранившихся до наших дней цистерн показывают, что они обладают способностью набирать достаточное количество воды до конца весеннего сезона дождей, до следующего осеннего сезона дождей, защищать от солнечных лучей и загрязнений, предотвращать Распространение инфекционных заболеваний и вредоносных бактерий показывает, что конструкция очень совершенна и научно обоснована.

На территории Средней Азии находятся десятки инженерных сооружений, даты строительства и ввода в эксплуатацию которых относятся к предыдущему тысячелетию, все они в далеком прошлом были древними городами на территории Средней Азии и постоянными (среднего Трока)) указывает на то, что в жилых районах были построены объекты жилищного и сельскохозяйственного водоснабжения и что в Средней Азии заложен фундамент жилищно-коммунального хозяйства. Уделение особого внимания жилищной политике в Узбекистане в условиях развития современной инновационной экономики является актуальной задачей.

Жилищный кодекс Республики Узбекистан [1] регулирует жилищную политику и все правовые аспекты в Республике Узбекистан. Правовые документы по жилью состоят из Жилищного кодекса и других правовых документов. Как сказано в Указе Президента Республики Узбекистан от 16 февраля 2005 года «О мерах по жилищному строительству и дальнейшему развитию рынка жилья» [2], «Сегодня жилищное строительство и связанный с ним сектор экономики Частный сектор остается одним из важнейших звеньев формирования и устойчивого развития финансовой системы, а также надежным источником банковских активов и надежной ресурсной базы. Исторический опыт большинства стран показывает, что определение сектора жилищного строительства и инфраструктуры в качестве приоритетного направления развития служит решающим инструментом восстановления национальной экономики»[2]

Вопросы жилищной политики и деятельности жилищно-коммунальных предприятий, видов услуг и эффективности тщательно изучены экономистами нашей страны и за рубежом. В частности, учебник «Экономика и управление жилищно-коммунальным хозяйством» [8] учёного нашей страны В.У.Ядгарова и Д.Й.Бутунова. Среди научных работ Э.С.Файзиева, в том числе в брошюре «Роль сферы услуг в экономике» [10], указаны права собственности, виды услуг, повышение качества и эффективности на

предприятиях жилищно-коммунального хозяйства. Как, свои взгляды на значение каждого ресурса в процессе оказания услуг, способы их использования и характеристики А.С.Садиков изложил в своем учебном пособии «Эффективность использования ресурсов в жилищно-коммунальном хозяйстве» [7]. М.К.Пардаев и Дж.И.Исраилов разработали предложения по деятельности предприятий жилищно-коммунального хозяйства в Узбекистане, значимости реформ в сфере, совершенствованию оказания услуг и повышению ее эффективности. Также предложения и рекомендации, разработанные в результате научных исследований, проведенных зарубежными учеными К.Р.МакКоннеллом, С.Л.Брю, А.Маршаллом, Л. Демидевой, Ю.П. Свириденко, В.Н. поле.

Жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство представляет собой сложную социально-экономическую систему, обеспечивающую жизненные потребности населения. В сфере жилищно-коммунального хозяйства предприятия и организации, принадлежащие к различным отраслям экономики, поставляют необходимые ресурсы, такие как газ, вода, тепловая энергия, и обеспечивают работой в них большое количество трудоспособного населения. В систему жилищно-коммунального хозяйства входят жилые массивы, административные и производственные здания, непроизводственные и социальные здания, сооружения, территории и магистральные магистрали, обеспечивающие обслуживание, организацию использования, строительство и ремонт, транспорт, конечный результат ее широкомасштабной деятельности, состоящая из предприятий, производящих энергию и предоставляющих различные другие товары и услуги, представляет собой отрасль, которая организует жизнь человека, развивает городскую инфраструктуру и служит улучшению экологической среды.

Уникальной особенностью системы жилищно-коммунального хозяйства является ее многопрофильный характер и состав различных услуг. Система жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, состоящая из множества отраслей и отраслей, в свою очередь, оказывает услуги предприятиям и организациям производственного и непроизводственного сектора, имеющим различную организационно-правовую и экономическую основу. Поскольку жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство связано с созданием условий для комфортной жизни населения, то, безусловно, существует потребность в различных видах коммунального хозяйства в городах и селах, где проживает население. Увеличение числа проживающих в местах постоянного проживания, в свою очередь, приводит к увеличению потребности в коммунальных услугах. Например, сегодня в небольшом селе, расположенном в отдаленных районах, налажено только электроснабжение, в то время как в сельской местности и населенных пунктах (городах) действуют системы электро-, газо- и питьевого водоснабжения, а в городах предоставляются различные виды коммунальных услуг. формы доступны. Уровень организации системы коммунального хозяйства и коммунального хозяйства показывает условия, созданные для комфортного проживания

населения. Увеличение численности населения приводит к расширению границ определенной территории, совершенствованию системы коммунального хозяйства, и со временем сельские районы превращаются в населенные пункты, а населенные пункты - в города.

Город представляет собой административный район с большим населением, являющийся центром производства, торговли и культуры. Коммунальная система города состоит из комплекса предприятий, которые не только создают условия для комфортного проживания населения, но и оказывают различные коммунальные услуги всем видам предприятий производства и сферы услуг, социальной сферы и системы административного управления города. предприятия и организации. Любое предприятие, имеющее легальный статус, использует в своей деятельности тот или иной вид коммунальных услуг.

Предприятия и организации, входящие в систему жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, по видам оказываемых ими услуг делятся на следующие группы:

• Ремонтно-строительные организации жилищного комплекса и жилищного фонда;

• Экономика теплоэнергоснабжения;

• Экономика газоснабжения;

• Электроснабжение и уличное освещение;

• Водоснабжение и водоотведение;

• Предприятия, обслуживающие инженерные системы и сооружения (лифт, вентиляция-охлаждение и т.п.).

Жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство является основной частью экономики города, при этом следующие направления имеют непосредственное отношение к жилищно-коммунальному хозяйству в инфраструктуре городского хозяйства и считаются неотъемлемой частью системы коммунального хозяйства:

• автомобильный и городской транспорт;

• служба связи и инженерные коммуникации, службы отчетности и пожарной безопасности;

• ландшафтный дизайн и благоустройство;

• службы санитарно-гигиенического и экологического контроля и контроля;

• парки отдыха, аллеи, бассейны и бассейны;

• сохранение статуй и исторических памятников;

• гостиничный бизнес;

• ванная комната и прачечная;

• предприятия социального сектора и бытового обслуживания.

Расположение производительных сил, жилых массивов и транспортных систем влияет на организацию и эффективную работу предприятий коммунального хозяйства. По этой причине в каждом городе существует своя

система коммунального хозяйства. На практике деятельность коммунальной системы координируется местными властями.

В нашей стране жилищная политика государства отражена в Жилищном кодексе Республики Узбекистан, который был принят Законом Республики Узбекистан № 713-I от 24 декабря 1998 года и вступил в силу с 1 апреля 2008 года. 1999.

Жилищный кодекс Республики Узбекистан состоит из 11 разделов и 141 статьи. Жилищная политика в Республике Узбекистан регулируется на основе законодательства о жилье. Правовые документы по жилью состоят из Жилищного кодекса и других правовых документов. Если некоторые жилищные отношения не урегулированы правовыми документами о жилье, то в нашей республике применяется часть правовых документов о земле и правовых документов в области архитектуры и градостроительства, связанных с регулированием этих отношений. Правовые документы о жилье регулируют отношения граждан, юридических лиц, органов государственного управления и органов местного самоуправления по следующим вопросам: [1]:

• возникновение, осуществление, изменение и прекращение прав собственности, владения и пользования жилыми помещениями;

• учет жилищного фонда;

• содержание, уход и содержание жилищного фонда;

• контроль за соблюдением жилищных прав граждан и целевым использованием жилищного фонда.

Отношения, связанные со строительством домов, реконструкцией и переустройством жилых помещений, использованием инженерных устройств, оказанием коммунальных услуг, регулируются Жилищным кодексом и другими правовыми документами. Если законом или международным договором Республики Узбекистан не установлено иное, положения законодательства о жилье применяются к жилищным отношениям с участием иностранных граждан, лиц без гражданства и иностранных юридических лиц.

К полномочиям Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан в области регулирования жилищных отношений относятся:

• проводит государственную политику в области использования жилищного фонда и обеспечения его сохранности, принимает государственные комплексные программы развития жилищного хозяйства.

• руководит деятельностью органов государственного управления жилищно-коммунальным хозяйством.

• разрабатывает и утверждает порядок выделения жилых помещений и предоставления их гражданам по договорам найма и найма, а также их обмена и продажи.

• регулирует систему оплаты жилищно-коммунальных услуг.

• регулирует порядок и условия предоставления компенсаций, кредитов и займов.

• осуществляет иные полномочия в соответствии с нормативными документами.

• к полномочиям органов местного самоуправления в области регулирования жилищных отношений относятся:

• обеспечение исполнения законодательства о жилье;

• организация жилищного фонда и управление объектами коммунального хозяйства;

• формирование в установленном порядке тарифной политики на оказание коммунальных услуг на подконтрольной территории;

• учет жилищного фонда;

• распределение жилых помещений в государственном жилищном фонде и предоставление их гражданам на условиях договора аренды;

• жилых помещений в государственном жилищном фонде юридическим лицам для использования их по целевому назначению на основании условий договора аренды

• обеспечение контроля за использованием жилищного фонда и его сохранностью, качеством предоставляемых населению коммунальных услуг;

• учет граждан, нуждающихся в улучшении жилищных условий, среди социально незащищенных и малообеспеченных категорий населения и обеспечение их жильем из целевого жилищного фонда;

• строительство жилья для социально незащищенных и малообеспеченных категорий граждан; предоставлять земельные участки в постоянное пользование застройщикам для строительства домов, а также компаниям владельцев частного жилья;

• обеспечение надлежащего содержания и развития объектов коммунального хозяйства, социальной и транспортной инфраструктуры, обслуживающих жилищный фонд;

• бронирование и обмен жилья государственного жилищного фонда;

• осуществление иных полномочий в соответствии с законодательством.

Органы самоуправления граждан в сфере регулирования жилищных отношений:

• гражданам оказывается помощь в использовании жилищного фонда и обеспечении его сохранности;

• осуществляет общественный контроль за соблюдением правил строительства и содержания придомовой территории;

• вносит в соответствующие органы предложения по улучшению бытовых и жилищных условий граждан и осуществляет иные полномочия в соответствии с законом.

Как отметил Президент Ш.Мирзиёев: «Масштаб нашей работы по обеспечению жильем малообеспеченных семей будет и дальше расширяться. При этом на выплату первоначальных взносов по ипотечным кредитам 27 тысяч семей, что в 2,5 раза больше, чем в этом году, и на субсидирование процентов по кредитам будет направлено 2,4 трлн сумов.”[6]

Согласно Указу Президента Республики Узбекистан от 28 января 2022 года №ПФ-60 «О Стратегии развития нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы», задачами приоритета 3 являются: необходимо обеспечить стабильную эксплуатация энергосистемы Узбекистана с энергосистемами соседних стран. Сокращение потерь в отраслях промышленности и повышение эффективности использования ресурсов; Широкое внедрение возобновляемых источников энергии и повышение энергоэффективности в жилищно-коммунальном хозяйстве, объектах социальной сферы и других отраслях; Принятие мер по производству и использованию электромобилей; Снижение количества вредных газов, выбрасываемых отраслями экономики в воздух, на 10% на единицу ВВП» [5].

В заключение можно отметить, что в условиях инновационной экономики основным содержанием жилищной политики и развития жилищно-коммунального хозяйства в Узбекистане следует уделить внимание:

- дальнейшее совершенствование системы управления и применение современных механизмов регулирования на предприятиях жилищно-коммунального хозяйства;
- провести работы по технико-технологическому обновлению, максимально используя имеющиеся возможности на предприятиях жилищно-коммунального хозяйства;
- устанавливать взаимоотношения между жилищно-коммунальными предприятиями и микрорайоном, который считается органом самоуправления;
- налаживание деятельности на основе строгой экономии без допуска расточительства в жилищно-коммунальном хозяйстве;
- формирование уникальной коммунальной культуры у населения;
- разработка совершенного варианта коммунальной системы домов, возводимых в деревнях.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВОСПРИЯТИЯ ФРЕСОК ДУНЬХУАНА РОССИЙСКОЙ МОЛОДЕЖЬЮ: КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ РАЗЛИЧИЯ И ТОЧКИ СОПРИКОСНОВЕНИЯ

Аннотация: *В статье исследуется специфика понимания российской молодежью дуньхуанских фресок и культурная логика, лежащая в его основе, а также анализируются проблемы, связанные с культурными различиями, и возможности для культурного обмена в цифровую эпоху. В статье отмечается, что российская молодежь обладает уникальными перспективами в понимании буддийской тематики и художественных стилей дуньхуанских фресок, а применение цифровых технологий открывает новую платформу для межкультурного обмена. Участие молодежи, как движущей силы культурных обменов, имеет решающее значение для укрепления международного взаимопонимания и дружбы. Если смотреть в будущее, то перед Китаем и Россией открываются широкие перспективы культурного сотрудничества и художественных обменов, в которых молодежь двух стран будет играть важную роль и совместно способствовать культурному наследованию и инновациям.*

Ключевые слова*: Дуньхуанские Фрески, Российская Молодежь, Культурные Различия, Цифровой Обмен, Культурные Посланники*

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PECULIARITIES OF PERCEPTION OF DUNHUANG FRESCOES BY RUSSIAN YOUTH: CULTURAL DIFFERENCES AND POINTS OF CONTACT

Abstract: *The article explores the specificity of Russian young people's understanding of Dunhuang murals and the cultural logic underlying it, and analyzes the challenges of cultural differences and opportunities for cultural exchange in the digital age. The article points out that Russian youth have unique perspectives in understanding the Buddhist themes and artistic styles of Dunhuang*

murals, and the application of digital technology opens up a new platform for intercultural exchange. Youth participation, as a driving force of cultural exchanges, is crucial to strengthening international understanding and friendship. Looking to the future, China and Russia have broad prospects for cultural cooperation and artistic exchanges, in which the youth of the two countries will play an important role and jointly promote cultural inheritance and innovation.

Keywords: *Dunhuang Frescoes, Russian Youth, Cultural Differences, Digital Exchange, Cultural Ambassadors*

Введение

Дуньхуанские фрески, как сокровище древнекитайского искусства, славятся своими грандиозными масштабами, изысканным мастерством и богатым содержанием, которые не только занимают центральное место в истории китайского искусства, но и известны как яркая жемчужина в истории мирового искусства.[1] Его художественная ценность отражается в высоком уровне мастерства, широком спектре сюжетов и уникальном стиле, который не только показывает богатство и красочность древнего китайского общества, но и является свидетелем обмена и интеграции китайской и западной культур.

Данное исследование посвящено тому, как российская молодежь воспринимает дуньхуанские фрески и культурные различия, стоящие за ними, с целью улучшить международный культурный обмен и взаимопонимание через эту призму. Являясь продуктом культурного обмена между Востоком и Западом, настенные росписи Дуньхуана испытали глубокое влияние иностранных культур с точки зрения художественного стиля и техники, но в то же время воплотили в себе суть традиционного китайского искусства. Изучение восприятия и отношения российской молодежи к дуньхуанской настенной живописи позволяет выявить роль молодежных групп в наследовании искусства, а также их понимание и восприятие межкультурных обменов. Данное исследование имеет большое практическое значение, не только способствуя развитию международных культурных обменов и интеграции, но и предоставляя новые идеи и взгляды на наследование и развитие искусства.

Обзор фресок Дуньхуана

Дуньхуанские фрески, расположенные на скалах восточного подножия гор Минша, в 25 километрах к юго-западу от Дуньхуана, провинция Ганьсу, Китай, являются сокровищем мирового культурного наследия. Его географическое положение уникально, он находится в горле Шелкового пути, с древних времен являясь важным узлом культурных обменов между Востоком и Западом. Он имеет глубокие исторические корни, был раскопан в доциньский период Шестнадцати царств, расширялся и изменялся в течение многих династий, и продолжался около 1000 лет до и после.С точки зрения художественного стиля и техники, фрески Дуньхуана представляют собой слияние китайских и западных художественных элементов, демонстрируя большие художественные достижения. Их плавные линии, насыщенные цвета

и тонкие композиции отражают суть традиционной китайской живописи, одновременно впитывая художественные стили Индии, Греции и других стран.[2] Темы фресок очень обширны, они охватывают буддийские истории, исторические личности, социальную жизнь и другие аспекты, глубоко отражая религиозные верования, образ жизни и эстетические вкусы древних обществ. Эти фрески имеют не только высокую художественную ценность, но и содержат богатый культурный подтекст и смысл.

Являясь всемирным культурным наследием, дуньхуанские фрески пользуются высокой репутацией во всем мире. Это не только выдающийся представитель древнекитайского искусства, но и важная часть мировой истории искусства. Сохранение и изучение дуньхуанских фресок имеет огромное значение для развития культурных обменов между Востоком и Западом и развития мирового искусства.

Краеугольные камни культурных различий между Россией и Китаем

Краеугольные камни культурных различий между Россией и Китаем уходят корнями в совершенно разные исторические и культурные традиции двух стран. В Китае конфуцианство делает акцент на семейной гармонии, социальной ответственности и моральной самодисциплине, даосская философия стремится к природной гармонии и внутреннему равновесию, а буддизм пропагандирует сострадание и духовное освобождение.[3] В совокупности эти системы мышления сформировали ценности и духовность китайского общества, подчеркивая гармоничное сосуществование человека с природой и нравственное воспитание личности. Напротив, Россия находится под глубоким влиянием православной культуры, славянских традиций и имперской истории. Православное христианство имеет глубокие корни в России, подчеркивая преданность, верность и общественные ритуалы, и оказало глубокое влияние на российскую культуру и общество. Славянские традиции придали русским стойкий национальный характер, а имперское прошлое сформировало национальную идентичность и амбиции России.

С точки зрения художественной эстетики, китайское искусство стремится к красоте настроения, передавая внутренний мир и эмоциональные переживания художника с помощью толщины линий и изменения цвета. Русское искусство, напротив, тяготеет к реализму, подчеркивая глубокое изображение реальности и выражение религиозных чувств, с сильными и впечатляющими цветами.

С точки зрения социальной структуры и ценностей, Китай склонен к коллективизму, подчеркивая индивидуальную ответственность и преданность коллективу. Россия, напротив, более индивидуалистична, подчеркивая права и свободы личности. Это различие также отражается в разном понимании обеими странами исторической памяти и национальной идентичности: Китай делает акцент на исторической преемственности и наследии, а Россия - на имперском великолепии и национальном омоложении. Именно эти глубокие различия в исторических и культурных традициях, художественных и эстетических концепциях, социальных структурах и ценностях являются

краеугольными камнями культурных различий между Китаем и Россией.

Как российская молодежь знакомится с дуньхуанскими фресками

Российская молодежь знакомится с дуньхуанскими фресками разными способами, прежде всего через программы туризма и культурного обмена. С развитием туристического бума на Шелковом пути Дуньхуан, как важный узел древнего Шелкового пути, привлек большое количество российских туристов. Посещая пещеры Могао, они испытывают художественное очарование дуньхуанских фресок и знакомятся с богатой исторической и культурной информацией, содержащейся в них. Мероприятия по китайско-российскому культурному обмену также предоставляют российской молодежи возможность познакомиться с дуньхуанскими фресками. На этих мероприятиях демонстрация дуньхуанских фресок часто становится главным событием, благодаря профессиональным объяснениям и интерактивному опыту, углубляя понимание и оценку дуньхуанского искусства российской молодежью. Быстрое развитие цифровых медиа, особенно Интернета и социальных сетей, значительно расширило доступ российской молодежи к дуньхуанским фрескам. Они могут просматривать фотографии фресок в высоком разрешении, смотреть связанные с ними документальные фильмы и виртуальные выставки на онлайн-платформах и даже использовать технологии виртуальной реальности (VR) и дополненной реальности (AR) для получения впечатлений.

Кроме того, важную роль играет художественное образование в системе образования. Программы по восточному искусству в российских вузах, особенно по китайскому искусству, часто включают в себя дуньхуанские фрески. Эти курсы не только передают художественные знания, но и стимулируют интерес молодых художников и ученых к изучению и практике дуньхуанского искусства. Они изучают и передают художественную ценность и духовный подтекст дуньхуанских фресок через академические исследования и художественное творчество.

Специфика знаний российской молодежи о дуньхуанских фресках

Понимание российской молодежью дуньхуанских фресок имеет определенную специфику, выражающуюся в когнитивных различиях и недопонимании. В силу разного культурного фона они по-разному понимают и принимают буддийские темы на фресках, и им может быть трудно полностью осознать их религиозный подтекст и духовный символизм.[4] Между тем, с точки зрения художественного стиля и эстетических предпочтений, российская молодежь может быть более склонна к западному современному искусству, что создает ощущение дистанцированности от традиционной восточной эстетики дуньхуанских фресок. Однако это различие также породило культурный резонанс и новаторские интерпретации. Некоторые российские молодые люди, познакомившись с дуньхуанскими фресками, были привлечены их уникальным художественным очарованием и попытались интегрировать их с современным российским искусством, чтобы создать произведения с кросс-культурными характеристиками. Такая попытка

объединения не только обогащает художественное выражение, но и способствует обмену и взаимопониманию китайской и русской культур.

Дуньхуанские фрески также стали мостом между китайской и российской молодежью, углубляя взаимопонимание и дружбу через общий художественный язык. Молодежные группы играют все более важную роль в защите и распространении культурного наследия.[5] Они активно участвуют в сохранении и исследовании дуньхуанских фресок, используют цифровые медиа для расширения своего влияния, а также способствуют сотрудничеству и обмену между китайской и российской молодежью в области культурного наследия.

В заключение следует отметить, что процесс знакомства российской молодежи с дуньхуанскими фресками - это не только изучение и понимание экзотических культур, но и воссоздание и идентификация собственной культурной идентичности. Этот процесс не только способствует обмену и интеграции китайской и русской культур, но и играет важную роль для молодежи в защите и распространении культурного наследия.

Вызовы и возможности

Культурные различия создают значительные проблемы в процессе глобализации, особенно в преодолении когнитивных барьеров и содействии глубокому пониманию и уважению между культурами. Транснациональное распространение культурного наследия, такого как дуньхуанские фрески, часто сталкивается с трудностями в интерпретации из-за различий в культурных традициях.Однако цифровая эра позволила решить эту проблему. Технологические инновации, такие как виртуальная реальность и дополненная реальность, создали новую платформу для демонстрации культурного наследия и обмена им, сделав далекий и сложный культурный контент интуитивно понятным и легким для восприятия, а также способствуя широте и глубине культурного обмена.

В этом контексте участие молодежи имеет особое значение. Они являются умелыми пользователями цифровых технологий и будущей силой культурного обмена. Развитие межкультурной грамотности среди молодых людей не только придаст новые силы сохранению и распространению культурного наследия, но и подготовит будущих послов культуры во всем мире, а также внесет вклад в создание более гармоничной и диверсифицированной мировой культурной модели.

Заключение

Специфика знаний российской молодежи о дуньхуанских фресках проявляется не только в уникальном понимании и восприятии буддийской тематики, но и в различиях художественных стилей и эстетических предпочтений, которые коренятся в глубоких и сложных культурных традициях Китая и России. Как главная сила культурных обменов, кросс-культурная осведомленность и участие молодежи играют незаменимую роль в укреплении международного взаимопонимания и дружбы. Через культурную среду дуньхуанских фресок китайская и российская молодежь

смогла поделиться сокровищами человеческой цивилизации через национальные границы, способствуя глубокой интеграции своих культур.

Перспективы культурного сотрудничества и художественных обменов между Китаем и Россией многообещающие. Благодаря постоянному развитию цифровых технологий молодежь обеих стран будет играть все большую роль в защите и распространении культурного наследия и продвижении культурных инноваций, чтобы совместно написать новую главу китайско-российских культурных обменов и внести вклад в создание сообщества человеческой судьбы.

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МАКТАБГАЧА ТАЪЛИМ СОҲАСИДА ДАВЛАТ-ХУСУСИЙ ШЕРИКЛИК ЛОЙИҲАЛАРИНИНГ ИЖТИМОИЙ-ИҚТИСОДИЙ АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация: Мактабгача таълим соҳасидаги давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳалари ижтимоий-иқтисодий муаммоларни ҳал этиш ва мактабгача ёшдаги болалар таълими сифатини оширишга тобора кўпроқ эътибор қаратилмоқда. Ушбу тадқиқот давлат-хусусий шериклик ҳамкорликларининг ижтимоий ва иқтисодий аҳамиятини таҳлил қилиш, уларнинг таъсирини баҳолаш учун миқдорий ва сифатли тадқиқот усулларидан фойдаланишга қаратилган.

Калит сўзлар: мактабгача таълим, таълим ислоҳотлари, давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳалари, таълим стандартлари, инновацион ўқитиш усуллари, замонавий ўқув материаллари, иқтисодий тараққиёт

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS IN THE FIELD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

Abstract: Public-private partnership projects in the field of preschool education are increasingly focused on solving socio-economic problems and improving the quality of preschool education. This study aims to analyze the social and economic importance of public-private partnerships, using quantitative and qualitative research methods to evaluate their impact.

Keywords: preschool education, educational reforms, public-private partnership projects, educational standards, innovative teaching methods, modern educational materials, economic development

Ўзбекистон Республикасида таълим соҳасини янги сифат босқичига кўтаришга қаратилган кенг кўламли ислоҳотлар хусусан, мактабгача таълим соҳасидаги давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳалари мактабгача ёшдаги болалар таълими сифатини оширишни ҳам қамраб олган ҳолда ижтимоий-иқтисодий муаммоларни ҳал этишга хизмат қилмоқда. Натижалар шуни

кўрсатадики, давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳаларининг амалдаги ижроси ёш авлоднинг таълим олиш имкониятларини сезиларли даражада оширмоқда, хизматлар сифати яхшиланмоқда ва минтақавий ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишга ижобий таъсир кўрсатмоқда.

Мактабгача ёшдаги болаларнинг болалик давридаги таълимининг аҳамияти боланинг когнитив, ҳиссий ва ижтимоий ривожланишига асос бўлади. Кўпгина мамлакатларда, жумладан республикамизда ҳам мактабгача таълимга, унинг сифатига катта эътибор қаратилган бўлсада, шаҳарлардан узоқ ҳудудларда етарли даражада эмаслигича қолмоқда. Давлат-хусусий шериклик ушбу секторда талаб ва таклиф ўртасидаги тафовутни бартараф этиш учун стратегик ечим сифатида кўрилмоқда. Биз ушбу мақолада мактабгача таълим соҳасида давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳаларининг ижтимоий ва иқтисодий аҳамиятини, бу ҳамкорлик қандай қилиб таълим олиш имкониятини ошириши, сифатини яхшилаши ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишни қўллаб-қувватлаши мумкинлигини баён қилдик.

Ушбу тадқиқотнинг асосий мақсадлари қуйидагилардан иборат:

• давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳаларининг мактабгача таълимдаги ижтимоий таъсирини баҳолаш;

• давлат-хусусий шериклик ҳамкорликлари томонидан яратилган иқтисодий фойдани баҳолаш;

• ушбу секторда давлат-хусусий шерикликларни амалга ошириш билан боғлиқ муаммолар ва имкониятларни аниқлаш.

Ушбу тадқиқотимиз давомида ҳолатни ҳар томонлама тушуниш учун миқдорий ва сифат маълумотларини бирлаштирган бир қатор усуллар ва ёндашувлардан фойдаландик. Хусусан, йиғилган маълумотлар асосида миқдорий ҳисоб-китоблар қилинди. Давлат-хусусий шериклик мактабгача таълим лойиҳалари амалга оширилган ҳудудларнинг қамраб олиш даражаси, таълим натижалари ва иқтисодий кўрсаткичлари бўйича маълумотларни тўплаш учун сўровлар ва статистик таҳлиллардан фойдаландик. Мактабгача таълимда давлат-хусусий шерикликларни амалга ошириш самарадорлиги ва муаммолари бўйича манфаатдор томонлар, жумладан, давлат амалдорлари, хусусий сектор вакиллари, ўқитувчилар ва ота-оналар билан суҳбатлар ва фокус-гуруҳ муҳокамалари ўтказилиб, масалага уларнинг нуқтаи-назаридан ҳам қаралди.

Тадқиқот натижалари шуни кўрсатадики, давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳалари мактабгача таълим соҳасига сезиларли ижтимоий таъсир кўрсатади. Жумладан:

➢ таълим олиш имкониятининг ошиши: давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳалари амалга оширилган ҳудудларда мактабгача таълим муассасаларига қамраб олинган болалар сони 30-50% га ошди. Лойиҳалар, айниқса, қишлоқ ва шаҳарлардан узоқда жойлашган ҳудудларда янги

таълим муассасаларини барпо этишга кўмаклашди, бу эса кўпроқ болаларнинг эрта таълим олиш имкониятини яратди.

➢ таълим сифати яхшиланди: давлат-хусусий шериклик ташаббуслари асосида инновацион ўқитиш усуллари, замонавий ўқув материаллари ва ўқитувчиларнинг касбий тайёргарлиги жорий этилди, бу эса мактабгача таълим муассасаларида тақдим этилаётган таълим сифатининг сезиларли яхшиланишига олиб келди.

Шу ўринда давлат-хусусий шериклик ҳамкорлигининг иқтисодий самараларини ҳам эътироф этиш мақсадга мувофиқ. Давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳаларини иқтисодий таҳлилидан келиб чиқиб қуйидаги афзалликлар аниқланди:

➢ янги иш ўринлари яратилди: давлат-хусусий шериклиги асосида ташкил этилган янги мактабгача таълим муассасаларининг ташкил этилиши ўқитувчилар, маъмурий ва ёрдамчи ходимларни иш билан таъминлаш имкониятларини яратиб, маҳаллий иқтисодий тараққиётга ҳисса қўшди.

➢ мавжуд ресурслардан самарали фойдаланиш: молиявий ва операцион масъулиятни тақсимлаш орқали давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳалари давлат бюджети-молиясидаги юкни камайтирди. Хусусий сектор инвестицияларини жалб қилиш ҳар икки томон учун ресурсларни оптималлаштириш ва харажатларни камайтириш имконини берди.

➢ минтақавий иқтисодий ривожланиш: давлат-хусусий шериклик мактабгача таълим муассасалари мавжуд бўлган ҳудудларда ота-оналарнинг, хусусан, аёлларнинг меҳнатда фаол иштирок этиши кузатилди. Арзон ва ишончли болалар парвариши хизматларининг мавжудлиги ота-оналарга иш билан шуғулланиш имконини берди, бу эса уй хўжаликлари даромадлари ва маҳаллий иқтисодиётнинг ўсишига олиб келди.

Кўпгина афзалликларига қарамай, мактабгача таълимдаги давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳалари бир қатор муаммоларга дуч келмоқда:

❖ Тартибга солиш ва бюрократик тўсиқлар: мураккаб қоидалар ва маъмурий тўсиқлар кўпинча давлат-хусусий шериклик ташаббусларини амалга оширишни кечиктириш ҳолатлари кузатилмоқда.

❖ Сифат назорати: хусусий сектор ҳамкорлари давлат сиёсатига мувофиқ таълим стандартларини сақлаб қолишларини таъминлаш доимий муаммо ҳисобланади.

❖ Барқарорлик масалалари: давлат ва хусусий секторнинг доимий инвестициялари ва мажбуриятларисиз давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳаларининг узоқ муддатли барқарорлигини таъминлаш қийин бўлиши мумкин.

Тадқиқот натижаларидан келиб чиқиб, бизнингча мактабгача таълим муассасаларида давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳаларининг афзалликларини максимал даражада ошириш учун қуйидагиларни бажариш тавсия этилади:

1. Норматив-ҳуқуқий базани мустаҳкамлаш: маъмурий жараёнларни соддалаштириш ва хусусий секторнинг кўпроқ иштирокини рағбатлантириш учун қўллаб-қувватловчи қонунчилик базасини яратиш.
2. Сифатни таъминлашга эътибор қаратиш: хусусий шерикларнинг таълим стандартларига жавоб беришини таъминлаш учун сифат назорати бўйича қатъий чораларни ўрнатиш.
3. Барқарор инвестицияларни рағбатлантириш: мактабгача таълим ташаббусларининг барқарорлигини таъминлаш учун давлат ва хусусий секторнинг узоқ муддатли инвестицияларини рағбатлантириш.

Ушбу тадқиқот натижалари мактабгача таълимда давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳаларини амалга оширишни кучайтириш бўйича сиёсатни ишлаб чиқишда қўлланилиши мумкин. Сиёсатчилар ушбу хулосалардан давлат ва хусусий сектор ўртасидаги ҳамкорликдаги саъй-ҳаракатларни рағбатлантирувчи стратегияларни ишлаб чиқишда фойдаланиши, натижада таълим натижалари яхшиланиши ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишга олиб келади.

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МАКТАБГАЧА ТАЪЛИМ СОҲАСИДА ДАВЛАТ-ХУСУСИЙ ШЕРИКЛИК ЛОЙИҲАЛАРИНИ ҚЎЛЛАБ-ҚУВВАТЛАШНИНГ ХОРИЖИЙ ЮҚОРИ САМАРАДОР ЛОЙИҲАЛАРИ ТАҲЛИЛИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада мактабгача таълим соҳасидаги давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳаларининг хорижда самарали моделлари таҳлил қилинган. Мақоланинг асосий мақсади – хорижий мамлакатлардаги давлат-хусусий шериклик тажрибалари асосида Ўзбекистон учун мос келадиган тавсияларни ишлаб чиқиш. Тадқиқотда қиёсий таҳлил ва кейс-стади усуллари қўлланилиб, давлат ва хусусий сектор ҳамкорлигининг мактабгача таълимни ривожлантиришга таъсири ўрганилган. Натижаларга кўра, бундай шериклик мактабгача таълим сифатини ошириш ва инновацион ёндашувларни жорий қилишда муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Калит сўзлар: давлат-хусусий шериклик, мактабгача таълим, хорижий тажриба, инновация, молиялаштириш, таълим сифатини яхшилаш.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS IN THE FIELD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

Abstract: This article analyzes effective models of public-private partnership projects in the field of preschool education abroad. The main goal of the article is to develop suitable recommendations for Uzbekistan based on the experiences of public-private partnerships in foreign countries. Comparative analysis and case study methods were used in the research, and the impact of public and private sector cooperation on the development of preschool education was studied. According to the results, such partnerships are important in improving the quality of preschool education and introducing innovative approaches.

Key words: public-private partnership, preschool education, foreign experience, innovation, financing, improving the quality of education.

Мактабгача таълим, таълим тизимининг асосий бўғини сифатида, инсон капиталини шакллантиришда муҳим ўрин тутади. Давлат ва хусусий сектор ўртасидаги ҳамкорлик мактабгача таълимнинг сифатини ва қамровини оширишга имкон беради. Давлат-хусусий шериклик орқали таълим соҳасида давлат ресурсларини тежаш ва хусусий секторнинг инновацион имкониятларидан фойдаланиш имконияти яратилади. Бундай моделлар хорижий мамлакатларда, айниқса ривожланган давлатларда муваффақиятли татбиқ қилинган.

Ўзбекистонда мактабгача таълим соҳасида ислоҳотлар амалга оширилмоқда ва бу жараёнда давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳаларининг ўрни муҳим. Хорижий давлатлардаги тажрибаларни ўрганиш орқали самарали моделларни ўрнатиш ва Ўзбекистон шароитида уларни қўллаш мумкин бўлган йўналишларни аниқлаш мақсад қилинган. Мазкур мақола айнан шу соҳадаги хорижий тажрибаларни таҳлил қилишга бағишланган.

Тадқиқотда асосий урғу хорижий давлатларда мактабгача таълим соҳасида амалга оширилган давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳаларини ўрганишга қаратилди. Турли мамлакатлардаги давлат-хусусий шериклик (ДХШ) моделлари ўзаро таққосланиб, уларнинг самарадорлик жиҳатлари баҳоланди. Тадқиқот доирасида Англия, Канада ва Сингапурдаги муваффақиятли ДХШ лойиҳаларига алоҳида эътибор қаратилди. Бу давлатларда мактабгача таълим соҳасида амалга оширилган шерикликлар молиялаштириш, инновацияларни жорий қилиш ва таълим сифатини яхшилашга қаратилганлиги кўрсатилди.

Хорижий давлатларда амалга оширилган аниқ давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳалари мисолида уларнинг ижтимоий ва иқтисодий таъсири ўрганилди. Жумладан, Сингапурдаги "Early Childhood Development Agency" (ECDA) ва Канададаги "Ontario Early Years Centres" ҳамда "Quebec Childcare Model" лойиҳалари таҳлил қилинди. Ҳар бир лойиҳа бўйича давлатнинг молиявий қўллаб-қувватлаши ва хусусий сектор томонидан инновациялар жорий қилиниши ўрганилди.

ЮНЕСКО, Жаҳон банки ва OECD каби халқаро ташкилотлар томонидан чиқарилган ҳисоботлар асосида контент таҳлили амалга оширилди. Таҳлил жараёнида мазкур ташкилотларнинг мактабгача таълим ва ДХШ лойиҳалари бўйича берган тавсиялари ва олиб борган илмий изланишлари асос сифатида олинди.

Тадқиқот давомида қуйидаги муҳим натижалар аниқланди:

1. Англия: Англияда мактабгача таълимни ривожлантириш учун давлат ва хусусий сектор ўртасидаги шериклик алоҳида эътиборда. Бу мамлакатда давлат молиявий қўллаб-қувватлашни асосан инфратузилмани яхшилашга ва кадрлар тайёрлашга йўналтирган. Хусусий сектор эса таълим дастурлари ва инновацион ёндашувларни жорий қилган. Бунинг натижасида мактабгача таълим муассасалари сифат ва қамров жиҳатидан юқори даражага кўтарилган.

2. Канада: Канадада мактабгача таълим учун "Ontario Early Years Centres" модели кенг тарқалган. Бу лойиҳа асосида давлат томонидан молиявий қўллаб-қувватлаш орқали мактабгача таълим муассасалари очилган бўлса, хусусий сектор таълим жараёнини ташкил қилишда инновацияларни жорий қилиш ва ёш болалар учун мослаштирилган дастурлар ишлаб чиқишда фаол иштирок этган. Шунингдек, Канаданинг Квебек провинциясида давлат ва хусусий сектор шерикчилиги асосида барпо этилган мактабгача таълим тизими "Quebec Childcare Model" деб номланади. Ушбу моделда хусусий мактабгача таълим муассасалари давлат томонидан субсидиялар олиб, хизмат нархини камайтиришга эришишади. Шу билан бирга, давлат таълим дастурларини яратиш ва сифатини назорат қилишни ўз зиммасига олади. Бу модел кўпроқ болаларни таълим билан қамраб олишни таъминлади ва оилаларга юк бўлган таълим харажатларини сезиларли даражада пасайтирган. Мактабгача таълимдаги бу янги ёндашув ишчи кучи даражасини ошириш ва оилаларнинг иқтисодий ҳолатини яхшилашга ҳисса қўшган.
3. Сингапур: Сингапурнинг "Early Childhood Development Agency" (ECDA) давлат-хусусий шериклик лойиҳаси мактабгача таълим тизимини бутунлай янгилашга қаратилган. ECDA мактабгача таълимни назорат қилади ва ДХШ орқали хусусий таълим ташкилотлари билан ҳамкорлик қилади. Ҳукумат ўз томонидан хусусий секторга субсидия ва грантлар ажратади, шунингдек, тарбиячиларни тайёрлашга ёрдам беради. Давлат мактабгача таълим муассасаларини қуриш ва уларни технологик жиҳатдан таъминлаш учун катта инвестиция киритган. Хусусий сектор эса ўқув материаллари, ўқитувчиларнинг малакасини ошириш ва ўқув жараёнларига инновацияларни жорий қилишда муҳим роль ўйнаган. Бу усул орқали аҳолининг барча қатламлари учун таълимга тенг имкониятлар яратилган. Кўпроқ оилалар давлат томонидан молиялаштириладиган мактабгача таълимдан фойдалана олиши билан ижтимоий самарадорлик юзага чиқарилган. Шунингдек, хусусий сектор иштирокида мактабгача таълим сифатли ва самарали бўлиши билан бирга янги иш ўринлари яратиш ва таълим даражасини оширишга ёрдам берган.

Ушбу хорижий тажрибалар Ўзбекистон учун муҳим хулосалар бериш имконини яратади. Давлат-хусусий шерикликни тўғри ташкил этиш орқали таълим сифатини яхшилаш мумкинлиги хорижий тажрибаларда амалий тасдиғини топган.

Тадқиқот натижалари асосида қуйидаги хулосалар ишлаб чиқилди:

- Давлат-хусусий шериклик мактабгача таълим сифатини яхшилашнинг самарали механизми бўлиб, унинг асосий афзаллиги давлатнинг ресурслари билан хусусий секторнинг инновацион имкониятларини бирлаштиришдир. Бунда давлат молиялаштириш ва инфратузилмага масъул бўлса, хусусий

сектор таълим жараёнларини янгилаш ва болаларга мос дастурлар ишлаб чиқишда фаол қатнашади.

- Хорижий давлатлардаги муваффақиятли тажрибалар асосида, Ўзбекистонда ҳам мактабгача таълим соҳасида давлат-хусусий шерикликни ривожлантириш учун қатор ҳуқуқий ва иқтисодий чоралар кўриш зарур. Бунда давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватловчи сиёсатлар ишлаб чиқилиши ва хусусий секторнинг инновацияларга оид таклифлари қўллаб-қувватланиши лозим.
- Тадқиқот натижалари Ўзбекистон шароитида давлат-хусусий шерикликни татбиқ этишда муҳим ёрдам беради. Бунда инфратузилмани яхшилаш, болаларга мослаштирилган таълим дастурларини жорий қилиш ва кадрлар малакасини ошириш асосий йўналиш бўлиб хизмат қилади.

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