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

РАЗДЕЛЫ НОМЕРА:

- Основной раздел: социально-экономические аспекты развития современного государства;
- Современные технологии управления организацией;
- Актуальные вопросы политики и права;
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SAMARQAND VILOYATI AHOLISI JOYLASHUVINING HUDUDIY JIHATLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Samarqand viloyati aholisi joylashuvining hududiy jihatlari hamda aholining hududiy joylashuviga ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi omillar atroflicha yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: aholi, aholi soni, aholi zichligi, shahar aholisi, qishloq aholisi, aholining ish bilan ta’minlanganlik darajasi, aholining notekis taqsimlanishi.

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TERRITORIAL ASPECTS OF THE LOCATION OF THE POPULATION OF SAMARKAND REGION

Annotation: This article describes in detail the territorial aspects of the settlement of the Samarkand region and the factors influencing the territorial settlement of the population.

Keywords: population, population size, population density, urban population, rural population, population employment level, uneven population distribution.

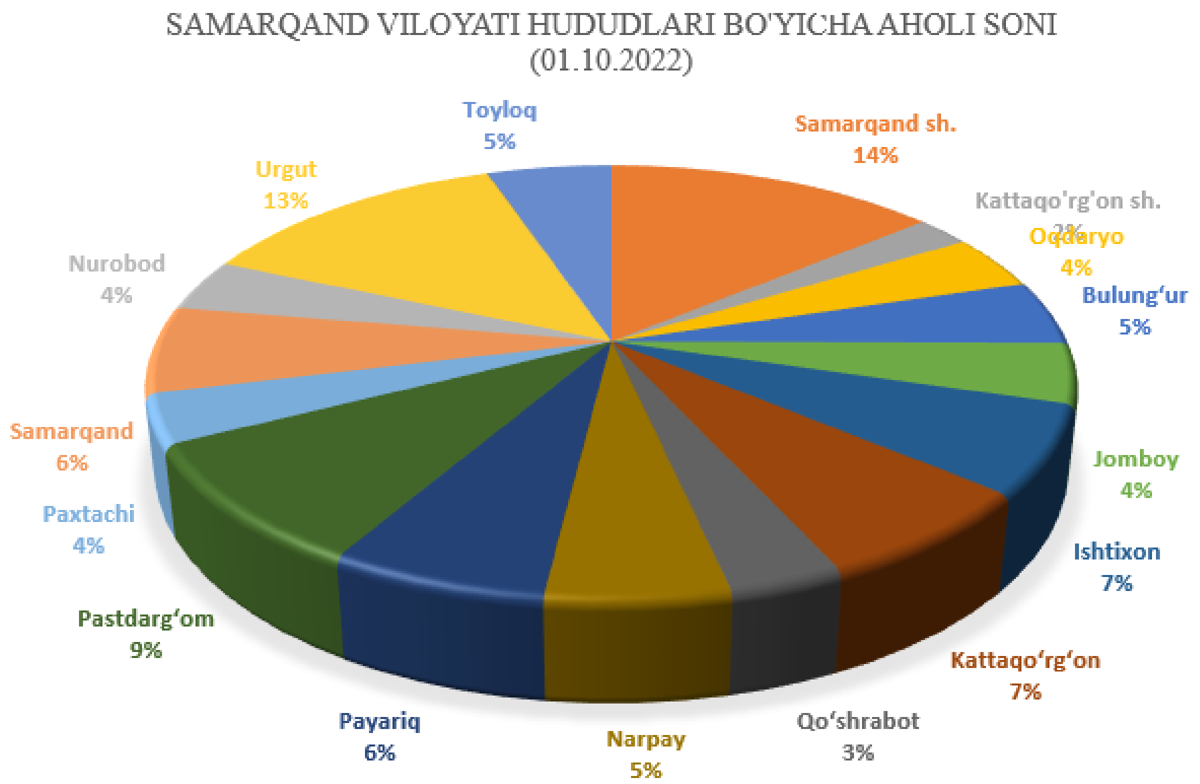
Samarqand viloyati O‘zbekiston Respublikasining markazida, Zarafshon vodiysining o‘rta qismida qadimgi Buyuk Ipak yo‘li o‘tgan hududda joylashgan bo‘lib, savdo-sotiq, hunarmanchlik, shaharsozlik kabi tarmoqlar rivojlangan. Mintaqa sharq va g‘arb mamlakatlari bilan savdo iqtisodiy munosabatlarni olib borishda qadimdan katta mavqega ega bo‘lib, qadimgi sivilisatsiyaning asosiy markazi bo‘lgan va hozirda bu hududda qadimgi shaharsozlik an’analari saqlanib qolgan. Biroq viloyat tabiiy sharoitining turlicha ekanligi va tabiiy resuslarning notekis taqsimlanganligi, aholi manzilgohlarining qulay geografik o‘ringa ega bo‘lgan Zarafshon vodiysida joylashishiga zamin yaratgan.

Ko‘hna, noyob tarixiy obidalarga boy bo‘lgan Samarqand shahri viloyatning markaziy shahri bo‘lib, u 1924-1930-yillarda O‘zbekiston poytaxti vazifasini ham bajargan. Shaharda qadimdan aholi gavjum bo‘lgan. Qadimdan “Sharq jannati” nomni olgan bu shahar Zarafshon daryosining chap sohilida joylashgan dunyodagi eng ko‘hna shaharlardan biridir. O‘z tarixiga ega bo‘lgan Samarqand o‘zning tarixiy obidalari va aholisning madanyati bilan ham boshqa hududdan ajralib turadi. Hozirgi kunda ham Samarqand shahri nafaqat O‘zbekiston, balki O‘rta Osiyodagi eng yirik sanoat, fan va madaniyat markazidir. Ushbu shahar o‘zining yuksak ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, demografik salohiyatiga asoslangan holda respublikadagi yirik Samarqand aglomeratsiyasini shakllantiradi [1]. Samarqand aholi soniga ko‘ra respublikamizning an’anaviy ikkinchi shahri va unung dastlabki poytaxti hisoblanadi. Hozrda aholi soniga ko‘ra (2022 yil 1-yanvar holatiga ko‘ra 4 312 099 kishi) Samarqand viloyati respublikada birinchi o‘rinda turadi. Shundan kelib chiqib hududning aholisi soni kundan kunga ortib boryotganligini ko‘rishmiz munkin.

Aholi-jamiyatning asosiy ishlab chiqaruvchi kuchi hisoblanadi. Aholisiz ishlab chiqarishning o‘zi ham, fan va texnikaning rivojlanishi va mavjudligi ham bo‘lishi mumkin emas [6]. Shu bilan birga, aholi sanoat, qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarining, transportning va xizmat ko‘rsatish sohalarining asosiy iste’molsidir. Shu sababli, aholining soni har bir viloyat uchun muhim omil hisoblanadi [7,8].Viloyatda aholi soni esa hududlar bo‘yicha notekis taqsimlanganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin (1-rasm).

Aholi sonining notekis taqsimlanishiga bir qancha omillar o‘z ta’sirini ko‘rsatadi. Bularga urbanizatsiya, iqlim, suv resurslari, yer resurslari, foydali qazilma konlari va ularning atrof muhitga ta’siri kabilarni misol qilib keltirishimiz mumkin [6,12].

Samarqand viloyati aholi soni bo‘yicha respublikada birinchi o‘rinda va respublika aholisining 11.4 foizini tashkil etishini inobatga olsak, hududdagi aholini ish bilan ta’minlash, aholining yashash sharoitlarini yaxshilash masalalari dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi [2]. Samarqand viloyatining doimiy aholisi sonida qishloq aholisi soni 60% dan ko‘pchillikni tashkil etadi. Bu o‘z navbatida qishloqda yashovchi aholining turmush darajasini yuksaltirish kerakligini ko‘rsatib turibdi.



1-rasm. Samarqand viloyati aholisining hududlar bo‘yicha taqsimlanishi.
Izoh: *Jadval ma’lumotlari stat.uz sayti ma’lumotlari asosida to‘ldirildi.*

Aholi sonining oshishi ko‘rsatgichi bo‘yicha Urgut, Pastdarg‘om tumanlari hamda Samarqand shahri yetakchilik qilmoqda. Jumladan, shahar aholisi o‘tgan yilning 1 oktyabridagi 544,4 ming kishidan 550,8 ming kishiga yetgan. Ya'ni, 6, 4 mingga ko‘paygan. Aholi asosan ekologik holati yaxshi bo‘lgan, ichmlik suvi bilan ta’minlangan, elektr energiyasi bilan ta’minlangan, tabiiy gaz, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari, qandolat mahsulotlari, yog‘ ishlab chiqarish fabrikalari va sanoatlashgan joylarda ko‘p tarqalgan. Aholining asosiy qismi viloyatning tekslikda ko‘p tarqalgan bo‘lib, ichmlik suvi bilan yaxshi ta’minlanmagan hududlarda esa kamroq tarqalgan [3].

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2022 yil 28-apreldagi 222-sonli “2022-2026 yillarda Samarqand viloyati hududlarini kompleks ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish va aholi turmush darajasini yanada yaxshilashga doir qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida” gi qarori [4] qabul qilindi. Mazkur qarorning 1-ilovasida hududda 2022-2026 yillarda aholi jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keladigan daromadlarni ko‘paytirish paramatrlari belgilab berilgan.

Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida” 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son Farmoni qabul qilingan bo‘lib, farmon ijrosini ta’minlash bo‘yicha Samarqand viloyati hududlarida sanoat, qishloq xo‘jaligi va aholiga xizmat ko‘rsatish sohalarining kelgusi 5 yildagi istiqbolli sohalarini hamda har bir tuman va shaharning o‘sish nuqtalarini belgilash, ijtimoiy sohani rivojlantirish orqali aholi salomatligi hamda turmush darajasini yanada yaxshilash masalalari inobatga olingan [8,11].

Aholi soni hamda yalpi sanoat mahsuloti boʻyicha Samarqand viloyati mamlakatimizda yetakchi oʻrinlardan birida turadi.Togʻ tizmalari shimoldan esadigan sovuq havo oqimini birmuncha toʻsadi. Yogʻin koʻproq (250–800 mm) yogʻadi. Shoʻrxok maydonlar deyarli yoʻq. Boʻz va oʻtloq-allyuvial tuproqli yerlar kattagina maydonni tashkil etadi. Butun aholi sonida mehnatga yaroqli kishilar salmogʻi mamlakatdagi oʻrtacha koʻrsatkichdan kam boʻlsa-da, lekin ishchi kuchlari iqtisodiyotni yuksaltirish uchun keragicha topiladi. Tabiiy sharoit va xoʻjalik yuritishdagi tafovutlarga muvofiq aholi joylashuvida ham tafovut yaqqol koʻzga tashlanadi. Inson faoliyati uchun eng qulay Zarafshon vodiysida aholi nihoyatda zich yashaydi [14,15]. Bu yerlarda har bir kv. km ga 250 va undan ortiq kishi toʻgʻri keladi. Adirlarda va togʻlarda har bir kv. km ga 15-20 kishi toʻgʻri keladi.

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AMU-BUXORO VA AMU-QORAKO‘L KANALLARI SUVLARIDAN BUXORO VILOYATIDA SAMARALI FOYDALANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Buxoro viloyatida joylashgan Amu-Buxoro va Amu-Qorako‘l kanallari suvlaridan samarali foydalanish istiqbollari yoritib o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Amu-Buxoro, Amu-Qorako‘l, kanal, nasos stansiyasi.

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PROSPECTS OF EFFECTIVE USE OF AMU-BUKHARA AND AMU-KARAKOL CANAL WATERS IN BUKHARA REGION

Annotation: This article describes the prospects for the effective use of the waters of the Amu-Bukhara and Amu-Karakol canals located in the Bukhara region.

Keywords: Amu-Bukhara, Amu-Karakol, canal, pumping station.

Suv boyliklari butun insoniyat uchun eng karakli va ehtiyoj yuqori bo‘lgan resurslar sirasiga kiradi. Suv boyliklardan oqilona va samarali foydalanish esa bugungi kunning eng dolzarb vazifalaridan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda. Ayniqsa suv resurslari bilan yaxshi ta’minlanmagan cho‘l va chalacho‘l hududlarida bir hovuch suvning ham ahamiyati yuqori.

Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2013-yil 19-martdagi 82-son qaroriga muvofiq O‘zbekiston Respublikasida suvdan foydalanish va suv iste’moli tartibi to‘g‘risidagi Nizomning 6-bandi 1-qismida nazarda tutilgan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi va Orol dengizi havzasidagi boshqa davlatlar hududida joylashgan transchegaraviy suv obyektlaridan (Amudaryo, Sirdaryo, Zarafshon daryolari, Orol dengizi va boshqa transchegaraviy suv obyektlaridan) foydalanishni tartibga solish [1] maqsadida Buxoro viloyatidagi Amu-Buxoro va Amu-Qorako‘l kanallari suvlaridan samarali foydalanishni tashkil etish zarur bo‘lib hisoblanmoqda.

Buxoro vohasining qadimgi va hozirgi sug‘orish tarixi, geografiyasi V.A.Shishkin, Y.G‘.G‘ulomov, A.R.Muhammadjonov, P.B.Baratov, G.N.Trofimov, M.Tagiev, M.A.Abdullaev, A.F.Fayziev, I.Q.Nazarov, I.Sh.Allayorov, V.Shuraev kabi tarixchi, geograf va biolog olimlar hamda jurnalistlarning bu sohadagi ilmiy, ilmiy-ommabop va ma’rifiy asarlari, maqolalarida yoritilgan.

Ayniqsa, A.R.Muhammadjonov, G.N.Trofimov, M.Tagiev, I.Q.Nazarov, V.Shuraev kabi olimlarning asarlarida Quyi Zarafshonning irrigatsiya tarixi, o‘lkaning qadimgi iqlimi, uning oqibatlari, Amudaryodan Buxoroga suv keltirish tarixi, Amudaryodan suv olib keladigan kanal qurish g‘oyalari va uning loyihalari, kanalning texnikaviy salohiyati, Amu-Buxoro mashina kanali va u oqib o‘tuvchi hududning geografik xususiyatlari, biologik resurslari, atrof-muhit ekologiyasiga ta’siri, kanal qurilishida ishtirok etgan insonlar mehnati va jasorati, kanalga xizmat qiluvchi tashkilotlar faoliyati mavzusidagi masalalar yoritilgan.

O‘zbekistonda umumiy suv sarfi sekundiga 2500 m^3 dan ortiq 74 ta kanal bor. Xo‘jaliklararo kanallarning umumiy uzunligi 32,4 ming kmdan ortiq.(2000) Shulardan biri Buxoro viloyatini sug’orish kanali ***Amu-Buxoro mashina kanali*** hisoblanadi. Bu kanal Amudaryoning o‘ng qirg’og’idan, Chorjo‘y shahri (Turkmaniston)dan 12 km yuqoridan boshlanadi. Qizilqumdan o‘tib Buxoro vohasiga suv beradi. 1-navbati 1965-yilda, 2- navbati 1976 yilda qurilgan. Umumiy uzunligi 400 km. Suvni maksimal ko‘tarish balandligi 111 metr, maksimal suv o‘tkazish imkoniyati 270 m^3/s. Amu-Buxoro magistiral kanaling ishga tushirilishi oqibatida Buxoro viloyatida boshqa manbalardan sug’orib kelingan 136,5 ming gektar yerni Amudaryo suvi bilan sug’orish imkoni paydo bo‘ldi, Kanalning ishga tushirilishi bilan Amudaryo havzasidagi 377 ming gektarga yaqin yerning suv bilan taminlanishini yaxshilash hamda 23,8 ming gektarga yaqin yangi yerlarni sug’orish imkoniyati tug’ildi. Magistral kanalda 65 ta gidrotexnika inshooti, 11 ta nasos stansiyasi (jumladan suvni 54 m balandlikka ko‘tarib beradigan, har birining quvvati 12,5 ming KVt bo‘lgan 10 ta nasos agentligi, Hamza-2 nasos stansiyasi) bor. Amu Buxoro magistral kanalining nasos stansiyalari, ularning umumiy joylashishi, ayrim nasos agregatlarining quvvati, shuningdek nasoslarning avtomatika va telemexanika vositalari bilan jihozlanishi jihatdan mamlakay irrigatsiya tajribasidanoyob hisoblanadi. Birinchi marta Buxoro viloyati nasos stansiyasining old kamerasida belgilangan suv sathini doimo bir xilda saqlab turadigan avtomatik tamba (zatvor) qo‘llanildi. 150 km da 3 yo‘nalishda suv taqsimlagich qurildi: chapda Amu-Buxoro kanalining birinchi navbati uchun (suv sarfi 60,3 m^3 /s), o‘ngda Amu-Buxoro kanalining ikkinchi navbati uchun (suv sarfi 95,8 m^3 /s) va o‘rtada roslagich-To‘dako‘l sho‘rini yuvish hamda kelajakda uni to‘dirish uchun suv beradi. Amu-Buxoro kanalining ikkinchi navbatidan Zarafshon daryosiga suv uzatadigan ikkinchi pog’onasi hisoblanadi. Qiziltepa nasos stansiyasining yuqori pyefida suv sathini taminlash uchun To‘dako‘l botig’iga suv tashlaydigan inshoot qurildi. Amu-Buxoro mashina kanalining ikkinchi navbati ishga tushirilishi 15,5 ming gektarga yaqin yangi yerlarni o‘zlashtirish, Amudaryo suvi bilan Buxoro, Samarqand, Navoiy viloyatlaridagi 77 ming gektarga yaqin sug’oriladigan yerlarning suv taminotini yaxshilash imkonini yaratdi [5]. Kanal Buxoro viloyatidagi 11 ta tumanidagi 275 ming gektar, Navoiy viloyatining Karmana hamda Qiziltepa tumanlaridagi 47 ming gektar yerni sug’orishni tashkil etadi. Shuningdek Buxoro viloyatining Buxoro, Kogon va Qorovulbozor shaharlarini ichimlik suvi bilan taminlaydi. Mazkur hududning umumiy aholisi soni 1,8 million kishidan ortiqroqdir. Unda “Hamza-1”, “Hamza-2’, “Quyi mozor”, “Qiziltepa’’ nasos stansiyalari ishlab turibdi [2].

Amu-Qorako‘l kanali Buxoro viloyatidagi eng muhim kanallardan biri. Mazkur kanal Amudaryoning o‘ng qirg‘og‘ida Yumalandi qirlari etagidan boshlanadi. Amu-Qorako‘l mashina kanali 2 ta (Olot va Qorako‘l) nasos stansiyalariga ega. Olot nasos stansiyasi 1962 yilda ishga tushirilgan bo‘lib, unda suv 8,7 m balandlikka ko‘tarib uzatiladi. Qorako‘l nasos stansiyasi 1963 yilda ishga tushirilgan. Uzunligi 55 kmni tashkil qiladi. Gurdush kanaliga esa suv nasoslar yordamida 8 metrgacha ko‘tarib beriladi. Amudaryo suvlari Qorako‘l sug‘orish tizimiga asosan Amu-Qorako‘l mashina kanali orqali uzatiladi. Kanalning suv sarfi 50 m^3/s. Kanal suvlari Qorako‘l vohasidagi 60 ming gektar erlarni sug‘ormoqda. Amu-Qorako‘l mashina kanalidan Uyg‘ur, Quyi Poykent, Saribozor, Gurdush kabi o‘ndan ortiq turli ko‘lamdagi sug‘orish tarmoqlari boshlanadi.

Buxoro viloyatining Olot, Qorako‘l tumanlaridagi 50 ming gektarga yaqin yerni sug‘oradi. Suv daryodan maxsus qazilgan 2,8 km uzunlikdagi kanal orqali bosh rostlagich qurilgan joyga oqib keladi va nasos stansiyalari bilan ko‘tarib beriladi. Kanal bosh rostlagichdan Olot nasos stansiyasigacha (36 km masofada) tubining eni 5-6 m bo‘lgan qadimgi daryo o‘zanidan o‘tadi, Olot shahrini kesib o‘tib, cho‘lning qumli barxanlari orasidan davom etadi. Olot nasos stansiyasida suv 8,2 metr balandlikka ko‘tarib beriladi. Amu-Qorako‘l kanali Qorako‘l nasos stansiyasi bilan tugaydi (unga suv keladigan 16,2 km uzunlikdagi kanal sug‘oriladigan hududdan o‘tadi).

Mazkur kanal suvlaridan samarali foydalanish uchun viloyat hududida bir qancha suv taqsimlash inshoatlari barpo qilingan bo‘lib, qishloq xo‘jaligini suv bilan ta’minlashda suv resurslarini tartibga solib turadi. Shuningdek viloyatda kanal suvlaridan samarali foydalanish oqibatida viloyat qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtirish hajmi 2010 yilda 2426,3 mlrd so‘mni tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, 2021 yil yakunida 28529,3 mlrd so‘mni tashkil etdi [3]. Bu esa oxirgi 11 yilda qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtirish hajmi qariyib 11,7% ga o‘sgaligidan dalolatdir.

Amu-Buxoro mashina kanalidan asosiy suvini oladigan viloyatning Olot va Qorako‘l kabi qishloq tumanlarida baliqchilik xo‘jaliklarining mahsulot yetishtirish hajmi 2010 yilga nisbatan 2021 yil yakuniga ko‘ra ko‘payganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin (1-jadval).

1-jadval

Ovlangan baliqlar (tonna hisobida)															
	2010y.	**2011y.**	**2012y.**	**2013y.**	**2014y.**	**2015y.**	**2016y.**	**2017y.**	**2018y.**	**2019y.**	**2020y.**	**2021y.**	**2022 yil yanvar-mart *)**	**2022 yil yanvar-iyun *)**	**2022 yil yanvar-sentabr *)**
Olot	61,0	73,0	94,0	145,0	170,8	225,5	396,6	320,9	493,6	801,8	949,0	910,9	147,9	304,7	402,7
Qorako'l	26,0	41,0	67,0	105,0	128,2	152,2	230,3	507,0	94,0	262,4	523,7	549,7	104,7	167,4	187,7

Manba: ***Jadval ma'lumotlari Buxoro viloyati statistika boshqarmasi ma'lumotlari asosida to'ldirildi.***

Amu-Buxoro irrigatsiya tizimidagi kanallarning barpo etilganiga qariyib 50 yil bo'ldi. Shu davr mobaynida uning asosiy nasos stansiyalari o'zlarining me'yoriy ishga yaroqlilik muddatini o'tab bo'lgan, kanallar tarmoqlari va ulardagi gidrotexnik inshootlar tizimi ham ta'mir talab holatga kelgan. Texnik jihatdan kanallarning past foydali ish koeffitsienti, suv inshootlarining nosozligi, tashkiliy jihatdan boshqaruv hamda suvning hisobini olib borishning qoniqarsizligi, kanallarning sinxron ishlamasligi va hokazolar oqibatida, Amudaryodan katta energiya sarfi bilan olingan suvning katta qismi mazkur tarmoqlarda yo'qotilmoqda.

Yuqoridagilarni ijobiy hal etish, qishloq xo'jaligida barqaror ishlab chiqarish hamda Buxoro va Navoiy viloyatlaridagi erlarni sug'orish uchun uzluksiz suv yetkazib berishni ta'minlash maqsadida, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2014 yil 28 martdagi PQ-2156 hamda 2015 yil 25 avgustdagi PQ-2396 sonli qarorlariga muvofiq, "Amu-Buxoro irrigatsiya tizimlarini qayta tiklash" loyihasi tasdiqlandi.

Loyihada belgilangan ishlar amalga oshirilsa nafaqat hudud aholisining suv bilan ta'minlanish, balki hududning iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy rivojlanishida qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtirish hajmi ham ortishi shubhasiz.

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TARIXIY VA MADANIY OBYEKTLARNING TURISTIK IMKONIYATLARI (JARQO‘RG‘ON MINORASI MISOLIDA)

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Jarqo‘rg‘on minorasining tarixiy-madaniy obyekt sifatidagi turistik imkoniyatlari ochib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: turizm, turist, tarixiy-ma’daniy obyekt, Jarqo‘rg‘on minorasi, turistik karidor.

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TOURIST OPPORTUNITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL OBJECTS (EXAMPLE OF ZHARQURGON TOWER)

Abstract: This article reveals the touristic possibilities of the Jarkurgan Tower as a historical and cultural object.

Key words: tourism, tourist, historical and cultural object, Jarkurgan tower, tourist corridor.

O‘zbekiston o‘zining ko‘plab tarixiy-me’moriy yodgorliklari, turfa xil iqlimi va tez sur’atlarda rivojlanish bilan butun dunyo diqqatini o‘ziga tortmoqda. O‘zbekiston ajdodlardan bugungi kungacha saqlanib qolgan me’moriy yodgorliklari bilan faxrlanadi. Xivadagi Ichan qal’a majmuasi, Buxoradagi tarixiy markazlar, Shahrisabz va Samarqand shaharlari UNESCO ning “Butun dunyo me’rosi” ning maxsus ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan. Bu shaharlardagi takrorlanmas yodgorliklar va me’moriy inshoatlar o‘tmish zamonlarni o‘zida aks ettirib, mamlakat tarixida katta rol o‘ynaydi.

Qadimgi davrlarda Samarqand “Islom me’morchiligi marvaridi”, “Dunyo ko‘zgusi” kabi nomlar bilan ta’riflangan. Samarqandda o‘z davrining eng mohir hunarmad va ustalarini to‘pladi va ular yaratgan ishlar asrlar mobaynida yashab kelmoqda. Amir Temurning nevarasi Ulug‘bek bu an’analarni davom ettirdi. Bugungi kunda Samarqandagi yodgorliklar go‘zal va ulkan. Bu shaharda qadimiy xarobalar, madrasa, maqbara va minoralarda saqlanib qolgan qadim tarixning nafasini his etish mumkin.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 15-noyabrdagi 52-sonli “Turizm, madaniyat, madaniy meros va sport sohalarini yanada rivojlantirish uchun qo‘shimcha sharoitlar yaratish to‘g‘risida” Farmoni [1] imzolangan bo‘lib, madaniy meros obyektlarini saqlash, qayta ta’mirlash va kelajak avlodga o‘z holicha yetkazish hamda madaniy meros obyektlariga turistlar oqimini jalb qilish bo‘yicha chora tadbirlar ishlab chiqish vazifasi qo‘yilgan. Ajdodlarimizdan bizga meros bo‘lib qolgan bunday obidalar bugungi kunda yosh avlod uchun o‘z tarixi qanchalik buyuk ekanligini anglash hissini uyg‘otsa, chet eldan keluvchi sayyohlar uchun ulkan mo‘jizaning o‘zginasidir.

Sharqda azaldan minorasi bo`lgan shaharlar ahli yuksaklikga intiluvchilar sifatida qadirlagan. Surxondaryo viloyati Jarqo‘rg‘on tumaniga keluvchi turistlar ham mazkur maskandagi “Jarqo‘rg‘on minorasi” mo‘jizasini albatta ko‘rmasdan ketmasligi aniq. Jarqo‘rg‘on tumani Minor qishlog‘ida joylashgan Jarqo‘rg‘on minorasi me’moriy yodgorligi Xuroson me’morlik maktabi an’analari asosida barpo etilgan. Yonida bir vaqtlar pishiq g‘ishtdan qurilgan Jome masjid bo‘lgan (saqlanmagan). Minorasi bor shaharlarning xalqi o`zgacha hurmat-etiborda bo‘lishgan. Minoralar ichida ulug‘vorlardan biri hisoblangan Jarqo‘rg‘on minorasi 1108-1109 yillarda qurilgan bo‘lib, uni qurdirgan shaxs shu qurilma loyixasini tasdiqlagan Xuroson hokimi sulton Sanjar unvoni qayt etilgan. Minora o`rta qismining yon tomonlaridan biriga usta Ali ibn Muhammad as-Saraxsiy nomi bitilgan tik panno (atrofi naqsh chiziq yoki bo‘rttirib ishlangan hoshiya bilan chegaralangan tasvir, bo‘rtma tasvir, naqshli devor bo‘lagi) o‘yib ishlangan. Jarqo‘rg‘on minorasi 8 qirrali poydevor ustiga g‘ishtdan mavj shaklida terilgan 16 plitavor qobirg‘adan iborat bo‘lib, 20 m balandlikda g‘ishtdan panjarali ravoqlar ishlanib, uning ustida kufiy yozuvli belbog‘ hoshiya bor. Belbog‘ ustida yana qirralar davom ettirilgan, lekin minora tepasi saqlanmagan. N.N. Karazin rasmida masjid va minora harobasi aks ettirilgan (1879-yil). Minoraning hozirgi balandligi 21,6 m, asosi (diametri-5,4m) ning kitobasida me’mor nomi Ali ibn Muhammad Saraxsiy va qurilgan sanasi yozilgan (V. A. Shishkin tomonidan o‘qilgan). Jarqo‘rg‘on minorasi ta’mirlangan, davlat tomonidan muhofaza qilinadi [2].

Ushbu me’moriy uslub “gofr”-“qatlama” deb atalgan. Jarqo‘rg‘on minorasi O‘rta Osiyoning eng dastlabki minoralaridan biri hisoblanadi. U Buxorodagi mashhur Minorai Kalondan (1124-1127 yy) 16 yil oldin qad ostlagan edi. Minora Juma masjidi yonida pishiq g‘ishtdan qurilgan bo‘lib, aralash ohak qorishmali pishiq g`ishtdan ko`tarilgan. Pishiq g‘ishtlar esa minora yaqinidagi Kultepa tepaligida quyilib va pishirilib olib kelingan.

Jarqo‘rg‘on minorasidagi Xuroson, jumladan, Saraxs ustalari me’moriy usuli va texnikasi o‘rganish chog‘ida ularning nafaqat Movaounnaxr, balki Eron, Afg‘oniston, Kavkaz mintaqalari, arab mamlakatlari, Kichik Osiyo, hattoki olis Hindiston me’moriy ta’sirini ham ko‘rish mumkin.

Jarqo‘rg‘on minorasi haqidagi dastlabki ilmiy ma’lumotlar arxeolog olim Z.A. Apshabeskaya o‘zining 1984-yil “O‘zbekiston” nashriyotida chop ettirgan “Jarqo‘rg‘on minorasi” nomli risolasida jahon moddiy madaniyatida alohida ilmiy tadqiqotlar o`zida jalb etgan, qurilish arxetekturasi, nafisligi, mustahkamligi hamda uzoq asrlar tarixidan dalolat beruvchi Jarqo‘rg‘on minorasi haqida ma’lumotni kitobxonga taqdim qilgan.

Ko‘kga bo‘y cho‘zgan, xushqad minoralar musulmon olamida sharq o‘rta asr shaharlarining o‘ziga xos unsuri hisoblanadi. Jarqo‘rg‘on shaharidan g‘arb tomonga ikki kilometr yurilsa, ko‘m-ko‘k bog‘lar orasida Markaziy Osiyo me’morchiligida qobirg‘asimon yagona inshoat minora qad ko‘tarib turibdi. Mazkur joy IX-X asrlar arab manbalarida tilga olingan Sarmangan yoki Charmangan shahriga qiyos qilinadi. Taglik ustidan qad ko‘targan adl minoraning yuqori tomon ingichkalashib boruvchi o‘n olti nimaylana ustin qovurg‘asimon yuza xosil qilgan. Taglik qirralaridan birida minora ichidagi burama (aylana) zinaga eltuvchi arksimon eshik o‘rnatilgan [3].

Minoraning saqlab qolgan balandligi 21.5 m, diametri pastda 5,4 m, yuqori qismida esa 4,1 m. To‘rt burchak hoshiyaning pastki qismida quydagi matnni o‘qish mumkin: “Saraxslik Ali ibn Muhammad ishi”. Poydevorining yuqori qismidagi sakkizta to‘rtburchak romda quydagi yozuv bitilgan”, (1) Alloh Taologa baxshida etildi, (2) amir masjidi va minorasi, (3) nusratnishon sipohsolor, (4) buyuk sayyid, adolat homiysi, (5) davlat va din tayanchi, (6) islom va musulmonlar homiysi, (7) Xuroson amiri Abu Said, (8) dindorlar amirining yordamchisi”. sakkizinchi to‘rtburchakda ikkinchi qator bor, unda yilnomaga to‘g‘ri keluvchi besh, nol va ikki sonlari bitilgan. Bu hijriy yil bo‘yicha minora qurulishi sanasini bildirib, 1108-1109 yilga to‘g‘ri keladi. Jarqo‘rg‘ondagi minora quruvchi va buyurmachi nomlari bitilgan, mahobatli me’morchilik aniq sanalgan yodgarliklardan biri bo‘lib qolmay, O`zbekiston hududida saqlanib qolgan musulmon minoralaridan eng qadimgisi hamdir [4].

XX asr boshida tadqiqotchilar bizgacha yetib kelgan silindirsimon Jarqo‘rg‘on minorasini Markaziy Osiyoda qurilgan noyob inshoatlar eng qadimiysi (423 hijriy-1032 milodiy), deb qayd qilgan edilar. Shuning uchun Jarqo‘rg‘on (O‘rta asrlarda bu yerda Charmangan qishlog‘i joylashgan edi) minorasi Surxondaryo vohasida saqlanib qolgan yagona obidalardandir. Minoraning yuqori qismi vayron bo‘lganiga qaramay, u hamon me’moriy yaxlidlikni yo‘qamagandek tuyuladi, o‘zining salobatli ko‘rinishi bilan barchani maftun etadi.

Jarqo‘rg‘on minorasiga yil davomida mahalliy va xorijiy turistlar tashrif buyurmoqda. Minor qishlog‘ida joylashgan mazkur obida tuman markazidan 2 km janubi-g‘arbda joylashgan bo‘lib, bu yerga tashrif buyuruvchi sayyohlar uchun hech qanday muammo tug‘dirmaydi. Shu sababli mazkur obida atrofida mazkur maskanga kelib ketuvchi sayyohlar uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar (avtomabil yo‘llarining ta’mirtalab qismini ta’mirlash, milliy kasanachilik bilan shug‘illanuvchilar uchun maxsus joylar yaratish, savdo va umumiy ovqatlanish hamda aholiga boshqa maishiy xizmatlar ko‘rsatishni tashkil qilish) yaratilsa sayyohlar oqimi bundanda ko‘p bo‘lishi shubhasizdir.

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SUV OMBORLAR VA ULARDAN FOYDALANISH ISTIQBOLLARI (OQTEPA SUV OMBORI MISOLIDA)

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada suv omborlaridan samarali foydalanish istiqbollari Oqtepa suv ombori misolida keltirigan. Shuningdek mazkur suv ombori imkoniyatlaridan kelib chiqib, mazkur hududni ekoturistik maskanga aylantirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: suv omborlar, kanallar, suv taqsimlash inshoati, daryo rejimi, Oqtepa suv ombori, Amu Zang kanali.

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WATER RESERVOIRS AND PROSPECTS FOR THEIR USE (EXAMPLE OF OKTEPA WATER RESERVOIR)

Abstract: In this article, the prospects of effective use of water reservoirs are presented on the example of the Oktepa water reservoir. Also, based on the possibilities of this water reservoir, recommendations were developed to turn this area into an eco-tourism destination.

Key words: reservoirs, canals, water distribution facility, river regime, Oktepa reservoir, Amu Zang canal.

Inson hayotida suv har doim muhim omillardan biri bo'lib kelgan. Shu bois qadimdan odamlar asosan daryo qirg'oqlarida istiqomat qilishgan. Ular ichimlik manbayi sifatida suvdan ichishgan bo'lsa, ozuqa manbayi sifatida baliq ovlaganlar hamda o'zaro suv yo'llari sifatida ham foydalanib kelganlar.

Suv taqchilroq bo'lgan materiklarning ichki qismlarida yashaydigan xalqlar uchun asosiy suv manbayi daryo va yer osti suvlari ekanligini odamlar qadimdanoq bilishgan [4]. Shu sababli ham suv manbaalaridan samarali foydalanishga alohida e’tibor berilgan. Iqlimi qurg‘oqchil bo‘lgan o‘lkalardan oqib o‘tuvchi daryo suvlaridan unumli foydalanish maqsadida suv omborlari barpo qilingan.

Ko‘llar kabi suv omborlari ham bir qancha belgilarga qarab tasniflangan. Suv omborlarini daryolar oqimini tartibga solish sharoitiga bog‘liq holda suv omborlarini quyidagi turlarga ajratish mumkin: a) daryolar oqimini kun yoki hafta davomida tartibga solib turadigan suv ombolari; b) daryolar oqimini mavsumlararo tartibga solishga mo‘ljallangan suv omborlari; v) daryolar oqimini yillararo tartibga solishga mo‘ljallab qurilgan suv ombolari [1]. Bu turdagi suv ombolari ko‘p suvli yillarda suvning bir qismini saqlab qolish va undan kam suvli yillarda foydalanish maqsadida quriladi.

Suv omborlari joylashish turiga ko‘ra quyidagi ikki turga bo‘linadi: 1) daryo vodiylariga qurilgan suv omborlari; 2) yer sirtidagi botiqlarda barpo etilgan suv omborlari. Birinchi turdagi suv ombolari daryo yoki soylar vodiylarida baland to‘g‘onlar qurib, suv oqimini bevosita to‘sish yo‘li bilan barpo etiladi. Ikkinchi turdagi suv ombolari esa daryo o‘zanidan chetga joylashgan tabiiy chuqurliklar, botiqlarni suvga to‘ldirish yo‘li bilan barpo etiladi [2].

Yer yuzidagi dastlabki suv omborlari eramizdan oldingi III ming yillikda paydo bo‘lgan. Eramizdan oldingi davrlarda qadimgi Messapotomiyada, Misrda, Xitoy va Hindistonda gidrotexnik inshootlar qurilgan. IV asrdayoq Misrliklar gidrotexnika ilmidan habardor bo‘lib, Nil daryosi sathini ko‘tarish maqsadida to‘g‘on qurishgan va suvni boshqarish imkoniga ega bo‘lganlar. Ular hozirgi Asvon to‘g’onidan 400 km yuqorida tog’ qoyalarida suv sathini o‘zgarishini belgilaganlar. Keyinroq esa quyi Nilda 30 ga yaqin gidrologik suv o‘lchash postlari tashkil etilgan. Eramizdan oldingi III ming yillikda Xitoyliklar suv hajmlarini gidrotexnik inshootlar yordamida boshqarish to‘g’risida ishlar olib borganlar va asosan suv kuchidan foydalanganlar.

O‘rta Osiyoda xususan O‘zbekistonda ham gidrologik ishlar va suv Xo‘jaligini ishlatish tarixi 6 ming yilliklardan, neolit davrlariga xos. Bu davrlarda Yomg’ir suvini to‘plab ishlatish orqali dehqonchilik olib borilgan. Xorazm vohasida sun‘iy sug’orish tarmoqlari qurilgan. I-IV asrlarda Bo‘zsuv, Salor, Eski Anhor, Tuyatortar kanallari qurilgan bo‘lib, ular ma‘lum bir qonun, qoidalar asosida ishlatilgan. Shuning uchun ham bu kanallar va ayrim inshootlar bizning davrgacha saqlanib qolgan, qayta-qayta tamirlanib hozirgacha ishlatib kelinmoqda.

O‘rta Osiyoda ilk suv omborlarining yaratilish tarixi uzoq o‘tmishga borib taqaladi. Arxeologiya taraqqiy etishi bilan mintaqadagi yuksak madaniyatdan dalolat beruvchi suv ombori to‘g‘onlarining irrigatsion tizimlari topildi. X-XII asrlarda tog‘ daralarida bahorgi sel oqimlarini ushlab qolish uchun qurilgan suv omborlari sug‘orishning rivojlanishida katta ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan [3].

Ulardan biri Jizzax viloyati Forish tumani markazi yaqinida X asrda tog‘ darasiga qurilgan Xonbandi to‘g‘oni hisoblandi. Bu to‘g‘onning balandligi 15,25 m, uzunligi 50 m. Suv omborining sig‘imi 1,5 mln m^3 ni tashkil etgan. Bundan tashqari konstruksiyasi jixatidan kishini hayratga soluvchi Samarqand viloyati Nurota tumanidagi Aqchab qishlog‘i yaqinidagi Abdullaxonbandi suv ombori hisoblanadi. Har ikkala suv ombori ham haqiqiy injenerlik inshootlaridir. Bugungi kunda O‘zbekistonda 300 ga yaqin yirik gidrotexnik inshootlar, shu jumladan 20 mld.m^3 suv sig‘diradigan 55 ta suv ombori, 65 ga yaqin yirik gidrouzellar, minglab kichik gidrotexnik inshootlari bilan 27 ming km uzunlikdagi 60 magistral va xo‘jaliklararo kanallardan foydalanib kelinmoqda.

Suv omborlariinson tomonidan barpo etilgan va boshqariladigan obyektlardir, lekin ularga kuchli tabiiy, ayniqsa gidrometeorologik omillar tasir qiladi. Shuning uchun suv omborlarini boshqarish va ishlatish tadqiqot ob‘ekti “texnik” va “tabiiy” bilimlar orasida bo‘lsa ham ko‘proq tabiiy havzalarni eslatadi. Inson qo‘li bilan barpo etilgan bo‘lsada, suv omborlari tabiatning bir-bo‘lagi bo‘lib qolaveradi.Suv omborlarida ko‘llar va daryolarda mavjud barcha turdagi o‘simliklar va hayvonlar yashaydilar.

Respublikamizning eng janubida joylashgan Surxondaryo viloyatida bugungi kunda Janubiy Surxon, To‘polon, Uchqizil, Oqtepa va Degriz suv omborlari barpo qilingan bo‘lib, mazkur suv omborlarning 2 tasi (Janubiy Surxon-Surxondaryoda, To‘polon-To‘palangdaryoda) daryoda, 3 tasi (Uchqizil-Zang, Oqtepa-Amu Zang, Degriz-Hazarbog‘) kanallardan suv oladi.

Shulardan biri Oqtepa suv ombori bo‘lib, Bobotog‘ massivining janubi-sharqiy qismida barpo etilgan. Oqtepa suv ombori Sharof Rashidov tashabbusi bilan 1978-yilda qurilish ishlari boshlangan. Suv ombori Amu-Zang magistral kanali orqali Amudaryo suvi bilan to‘ldiriladi. Undan kanal orqali oqib chiqadigan suvlar Janubiy Surxon suv omboriga borib quyiladi. Oq tepa suv ombori 1982 yil ishga tushirilgan. Bu suv omborining hajmi 120 mln m^3 ni tashkil etadi. Suv omborining uzunligi 4.6 km, chuqurligi 25 m, dengiz sathidan 338 metr balandlikda joylashgan.Oqtepa suv ombori 191 km uzunlikdagi Dushanbe-Termiz M-41 avtomabil yo‘li ustida joylashgan (1-rasm).

1-rasm. Ushbu surat Mapcarta saytidan olindi.

Mazkur suv omboridagi suv bilan Bobotog‘ kanali orqali Surxondaryo daryosining chap sohilida joylashgan ekin dallalari sug‘oriladi. Mazkur suv ombor juda qulay geografik o‘ringa ega. Mazkur suv omboridan bugungi kunda baliqchilik va bir qismidan o‘rmonchilik maqsadida foydalanilmoqda.

Suv omborining joylashgan geografik o‘rnidan kelib chiqib, hududda ekoturizmni rivojlantirish istiqbollari beqiyos ekanligi namayon bo‘lmoqda. Mazkur hududdan respublika va xalqaro ahamiyatidagi avtomabil yo‘lining o‘tganligi, subtropik iqlimning mavjudligi, suv ombordan Jarqo‘rg‘on tumani va viloyat markazigacha bo‘lgan masofa uzoq emasligi bu yerga keluvchi turistlar uchun qiyinchilik tug‘dirmasligi aniq.

Hududni turistik zonaga aylantirish uchun ba’zi infrastrukrura obyektlarini barpo etish maqsadga muvofiq bo‘lardi. Masalan, mehmonxonalar yoki mehmon uylarini tashkil qilish, maishiy xizmat ko‘rsatish sohalari (umumiy ovqatlanish, sartaroshxona, hojatxona va boshqalar)ni barpo etish, turistlar uchun yozgi oromgohlar barpo etish, avtoturargohlar va avtomabillarga xizmat ko‘rsatish sohalarini barpo qilish, aloqa xizmati shahobchalarini barpo qilish, qishloq xo‘jaligi va sanoat mahsulotlari bilan shug‘ullanuvchi tadbirkorlik sub’yektlarini joriy qilish kabi masalalar o‘z yechimini topsa, hududning nafaqat iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga, balki aholining ma’lum bir qatlamining ish bilan ta’minlanishiga ham erishish mumkin.

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BEST PRACTICE OF MOTIVATING SPEAKING ACTIVITIES FOR LOWER LEVELS

Annotation: The given article considers the importance of motivation in education, especially for lower levels.

Key words: motivation, students, English, extrinsic motivation, intrinsic motivation, inspiration.

First of all let's talk about motivation. Motivation is a common name for processes, methods, means of encouraging students to cognitive activity, the active development of the content of education. Motivation is based on motives, which mean specific motives, incentives that force a person to act and do things. The motives can be a bunch of emotions and aspirations, interests and needs, ideals and attitudes. Therefore, motives are complex dynamic systems in which choices and decisions are made, analysis and evaluation of choices.

Thus motivation for students is the most effective way to improve the learning process. Motives are the driving forces of the learning process and the assimilation of material. Perhaps the motivation for learning is a rather complicated and ambiguous process of changing the attitude of an individual, both to a separate subject of study and to the entire educational process. Overall, motivation is important for everyone. Motivation is important to live. We can't live our daily life happily without motivation. Motivation is the presence of purpose and desire to achieve daily life, career, and business goals. Just an example, Motivation helps us to get up early and become productive. When we are inspired, excited, getting more than expected results from something we get motivated. Such as its inspiring when you read stories and beliefs of successful people. It's inspiring when you see someone achieving something great and feeling happy. That's the way we feel motivated and it helps us to achieve our own goals. There are thousands of motivations around us. Such as motivation from books, motivation from quotes, motivation from the seminar, motivation from water, motivation from trees, motivation from kids, motivation from parents, motivation from teachers, etc. But we can't identify all of them.

As a rule motivation can be categorized into two types: intrinsic and extrinsic.

Intrinsic is a drive that comes from within a person. People are intrinsically motivated when they enjoy doing an activity.

Extrinsic motivation is a drive that comes from outside of a person. People are extrinsically motivated when they want to gain a reward (like a prize or a good grade) or avoid a punishment.

Generally, when someone already has intrinsic motivation, rewarding them can actually *decrease* their intrinsic motivation, making them less interested in the activity and therefore decreasing their performance.

However, when someone isn't interested in a subject—meaning they have no intrinsic motivation to learn about it—giving rewards can get them to participate in the activity, which might then spark some intrinsic motivation within them. Extrinsic motivation can lead to intrinsic motivation.

Though this isn't always the case, most ESL students already have intrinsic motivation to learn English. They have a goal in mind, whether it's related to business, academics or something else, and English is necessary for them to reach their goal. So they want to engage in learning the language.

With that in mind, too much praise or extrinsic motivation can actually hinder their learning. That's why your students will perform best when you focus on motivating them intrinsically rather than extrinsically. In other words, encourage their already present desire to learn rather than tempting them to learn with external rewards.

Thus one way to encourage your students' intrinsic motivation is to make class communicative.

Part of the joy of language is using it to communicate. Language learners get a rush when they can successfully translate their thoughts into words and get their points across.

Aside from the fun of communicating, it's also what most students want to get out of learning English. In other words, that's where their intrinsic motivation lies—they're already eager to be able to communicate in English for their own reasons.

For some students, their goal is communication in business. For others, their goal is to communicate during their advanced studies at an English-language university or college. Still others want to explore the world and will use English to travel and connect with people all over the globe. The more we encourage our students to communicate in class, the more motivated they'll be.

They'll see that they're accomplishing their goals even as they're learning, and the success and achievement will make them readier to learn.

How can you make your class more communicative?

Group activities are a great way to make class communicative. Get students using the language that they already know to work together to accomplish something.

Use seating to your advantage and ditch the traditional rows and columns. Arrange student desks to make larger tables to encourage communication among them.

If you haven’t tried it yet, give the discovery grammar method a shot. Give students a grammar worksheet with the answers already in the blanks *before* you teach the grammatical concept. Then challenge groups of two or three students to examine the answers and see if they can figure out the rule on their own. That way they’ll be communicating as they figure things out on their own.

For-example a flipped classroom is another great way to give communication center stage in your classroom. A flipped classroom turns tradition on its head by assigning instructional material to be completed at home and then uses class time for extension, practice and deepening activities, in other words putting language to use through communication. When all else fails, keep your class communicative by minimizing teacher talk time (TTT). The less you talk, the more your students will be talking, and that means they’ll be putting their language knowledge to work. Generally speaking, people don’t care what you know until they know that you care. That’s why forging relationships with your students is so important. Particularly if you’re teaching international students, you may be the only English speaker they see or speak with on a regular basis. Supporting your students is something you need to do before you can motivate them. You can let your students know that you care about them and where they come from by encouraging expressions of culture in class. Be on the lookout for any opportunities to have students share their values, beliefs and traditions. Also, take some time every day to relate to your students on a personal level. Ask them how their weekends went. Encourage them if they seem down. Let them know that you’re there for them in any way. Though it may seem like you’re “wasting” valuable class time with chit-chat, the bonds you form during those minutes are the foundations of successful relationships with your students. Motivation is important for teachers and students.

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TEXNOLOGIYA FANI BO'YICHA MUSTAQIL TA’LIM JARAYONIDA O'QUVCHILARNING IJODIY QOBILIYATLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH METODLARI

Annotatsiya: Mazkur ilmiy maqolada texnologiya fani darsalari jarayonida o’quvchilarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini shakillantirishga doir nazariy va amaliy metodikalarni amalga oshirishga doir fikr-mulohazalar yuritilgan. Shuningdek, texnologik ta’lim darsning nazariy asoslari yoritib berilgan
Kalit so’zlar: texnologik ta’lim, metodika, mustaqil ta’lim, ijodiy qobiliyat, pedagogika, metodika, umumiy o’rta ta’lim.

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METHODS FOR THE FORMATION OF STUDENTS ' CREATIVE ABILITIES IN THE PROCESS OF INDEPENDENT EDUCATION IN TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE

Abstract: In this scientific article, there are comments on the implementation of theoretical and practical methods of forming students' creative abilities in the course of technology lessons. Also, the theoretical foundations of the technological education lesson are explained.
Key words: technological education, methodology, independent education, creative ability, pedagogy, methodology, general secondary education.

«Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi» yuksak umumiy va kasb-hunar madaniyatiga, ijodiy, ijtimoiy faollikka, siyosiy hamda ijtimoiy hayotda to’g’ri yo’l topa olish mahoratiga ega bo’lgan, istiqbol vazifalarini ilgari surish va hal etishga qodir kadrlarning yangi avlodini shakllantirish, shuningdek, har tomonlama kamol topgan, jamiyatda turmushga moslashgan, ta’lim va kasb-hunar dasturlarini ongli ravishda puxta o’zlashtirgan, jamiyat, davlat va oila oldida o’z javobgarligini his etadigan fuqarolarni tarbiyalashni nazarda tutgan pedagogik g’oyani ilgari suradi.

Ushbu pedagogik g’oya ta’lim tizimi oldiga:

- ta’lim va kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini jamiyatda amalga oshirilayotgan yangilanish, rivojlangan huquqiy-demokratik davlat qurilishi jarayonlariga moslash;

- kadrlar tayyorlash tizimi va mazmunini mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyoti istiqbollaridan, jamiyat ehtiyojlaridan, fan, madaniyat, texnika va texnologiyaning zamonaviy yutuqlaridan kelib chiqqan holda qayta qurish;

- ta’lim oluvchilarni ma’naviy-axloqiy tarbiyalashning samarali shakllari va uslublarini ishlab chiqish hamda joriy etishni hal etish vazifalarini ko’ndalang qilib qo’ydi.

Bugungi kunda jamiyatimizda yangi ijtimoiy munosabatlarning shakllanishi, ta’limning dunyo ta’lim tizimiga integratsiyalashuvi, demokratiyalash va taraqqiy ettirish jarayonlarining rivojlanishi ta’lim jarayonida Pedagogik texnologiyalarga yangicha yondashuv zarurligini taqozo etmoqda. «Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi»da Pedagogik texnologiyalarni joriy qilish va o’zlashtirish zarurligi ko’p marta takrorlanib, ularni o’quv muassasalariga olib kirish zarurligi uqtirilgan.

Respublikamizning taniqli olimlari mintaqamizning ijtimoiy-pedagogik sharoitiga moslashgan, ilmiy asoslangan pedagogik texnologiyalarni yaratish va ularni ta’limtarbiya amaliyotida qo’llashga intilmoqda. Ta’lim jarayonida metodlarning pedagogik mohiyati “Maktab voyaga yetayotgan avlod tafakkurini shakllantirish ustaxonasidir, agar kelajakni qo’ldan chiqarishni istamasang, maktabni qo’lda mustahkam” degan edi fransuz yozuvchisi Anri Barbyus. Darhaqiqat, kelajagimiz davomchilari bo’lmish yosh avlodni har tomonlama mukammal etib tarbiyalash, ularga bilim berish, xaqiqiy fidoyilik va mustahkam iroda talab etadi.

Ta’lim jarayonining muvaffaqiyati uning shakligagina emas, balki qo’llanilayotgan metodlar samaradorligiga ham bog’liqdir. Ta’lim nazariyasida o’qitish (ta’lim) metodlari markaziy o’rin egallaydi. Pedagogning darsga tayyorgarlik ko’rishida metodlar va metodik usullarni tanlashi – bu ularning o’zaro almashinuvini vaqt va didaktik maqsad bo’yicha muvozanatlashtirish demakdir. Pirovard natijasida o’quvchilar aqliy va amaliy faolligining yuqori darajasini ta’minlashga sharoit yaratiladi. To’g’ri qo’llanilgan metodlar ob’ektiv voqelikka oid bilimlarmi chuqurlashtiradi va yaxlit hamda mashg’ulotning ilmiy- nazariy darajasini oshiradi. Ketma-ket saralangan o’qitish metodlari ma’lum darajada bilish va kasbiy qiziqishini rivojlantirishga, mustaqil amaliy faolyatni faollashtirishga olib keladi. Ta’lim metodlari o’qitishning o’z oldiga qo’ygan maqsadlariga erishish usullarini hamda o’quv materialini nazariy va amaliy yo’naltirish yo’llarini anglatadi.

Umumta’lim maktablarida texnologiya fanini o’qitishni tashkil qilishda zamonaviy talablardan kelib chiqib, ta’lim standartini ishlab chiqish, o’quv reja va dasturlarini, zarur darsliklarni yaratish, tarqatma va ko’rgazmali materiallar tuzish, texnologiyaning ilmiy-uslubiy asosini yaratish jarayoni, avvalo, yagona tizimga va tartibga solinishi, boshqarilishi hamda eng muhimi, o’quv-tarbiya tizimini mazmunan va shakllan takomillashtirilishi shu sohada keng ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari olib borish ishlarini jadallashtirishi ilmiy-metodik ta’minotning asosini tashkil etadi. Ilmiy-metodik ta’minot maktab uslubiy kengashlari, tuman, viloyat xalq ta'limi bo'limlari, tegishli vazirliklardagi ilmiy-uslubiy kengashlar faoliyatlari, ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlaridagi, oliy o'quv yurtlari kafedralarida olib borilayotgan mazkur yo'nalishlardagi ilmiy izlanishlar, tadqiqot-tajriba ishlari bilan uyg'unlashtirilmog'i va muvofiklashtirilmog'i lozim.

O'quvchilarni mehnatga tayyorlash jarayonida kasb-hunarga yo'naltirishni yanada kuchaytirish, ularni badiiy mehnat yo'nalishlari, uy-ro'zg'or buyumlarini ta'mirlash, zamonaviy ishlab chiqarish asoslari, metall va metalmas hamda gazlamaga ishlov berish texnologiyasi, pazandachilik, xalq hunarmandchiligi asoslari, ro'zg'orshunoslik, elektrotexnika ishlar, kasb-hunarga yo'llash bo'yicha bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni egallash ko'zda tutilgan.

Texnologiya fani o'quvchilar shaxsini har tomonlama kamol topishiga, mehnatning turmush bilan aloqasini mustahkamlashga o'quvchilarda ongli dunyo qarashni shakllanishiga va asosiy ravishda kasb tanlashga tayyorlashda yordam beradi.

Texnologiya fanini o'qitish metodikasi ustaxonada o'tkaziladigan mashg'ulotlar bilan boshqa o'quv fanlarini (ijtimoiy-siyosiy, tabiiy matematik) o'qitishning o'zaro didaktik bog'liqligini ochib beradi, shuningdek, quyi, o'rta va yuqori sinflardagi Texnologiya fanining izchilligini ta'minlash yo'llarini ko'rsatadi.

Texnologiya fani jarayonida o'quvchilarda mehnatga muhabbat, jismoniy mehnat kishilariga hurmat va shaxsning boshqa ahloqiy sifatlari shakllanishiga imkon beradi. Bu sifatlar og'zaki tushuntirish bilan emas, balki o'quvchilarni unumli mehnatga qatnashtirish yo'li bilan shakllantiriladi.

Texnologiya ta'limi dasturi talablarini bajarishda, mavzuga oid bilim berishda, malaka va ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishda o'quvchilarga ma'lum hajmdagi politexnik bilimlar beriladi. Boshlang'ich politexnik bilim bilan qurollantirish o'quvchilarga predmetni yasash, ishlov berilayotgan materialning xususiyatlari, texnologik o'ziga xosliklari, materialga qo'lda ishlov berilganda qo'llaniladigan asbob-moslamalarning xususiyatlari, ulardan foydalanish qoydalari haqida ma'lumot berib boriladi.

Ta'limning umumiy maqsadidan kelib chiqib o'qitishning ayni bosqichidagi tarbiyaviy va rivojlantiruvchi masalarni yechish zaruratni hisobga olgan holda ajratilgan variant tahlillanadi va baholanadi. Zamonaviy ta'limni tashkil etishga qo'yiladigan muhim talablardan biri ortiqcha ruhiy va jismoniy kuch sarf etmay, qisqa vaqt ichida yuksak natijalarga erishishdir. Qisqa vaqt orasida muayyan nazariy bilimlarni o'quvchilarga yetkazib berish, ularda ma'lum faoliyat yuzasidan ko'nikma va malakalarni hosil qilish, shuningdek, o'quvchilar faoliyatini nazorat qilish, ular tomonidan egallangan bilim, ko'nikma, malaka darajasini baholash o'qituvchidan yuksak pedagogik mahorat hamda ta'lim jarayoniga nisbatan yangicha yondoshuvni talab etadi.

Texnologiya fani predmeti boshqa fanlardan umuman farq qiladi. Masalan, fizika yoki matetmatika fanlari o'n yillar davomida yangi bilimlar bilan boyitilib boriladi. Texnologiya fani bo‘yicha esa har yili yangiliklar bor. Ishlab chiqarish sohasiga ko‘plab yangi texnologiyalar joriy etiladi. Shuning uchun bu fan o‘quvchilarni zamonaviy kasblarga o‘qitish bilan uyg‘unlashtirilgan holda olib borilishi kerak.

Xalq ta’limi vazirligi tomonidan yaqin kelajakda o‘quvchilarni kasbiy ta’limga yo‘naltirish maqsadida superustaxonalar, bolalar texnoparklari, “Kvantorium” va boshqa zamonaviy parklar ochish ko‘zda tutilmoqda. O‘quvchilar kompyuter va vibrostendlar bilan jihozlangan bu maskanlarda kasbiy ko‘nikmalarga ega bo‘lish bilan birga robo, kosmo, nano, bio, IT yo‘nalishlarida ta’lim olish imkoniga ega bo‘ladilar.

Ta’limning yosh avlod hayotidagi roli va ahamiyatini hisobga olgan holda, bu vazifani bugungi kunda oliy ma’lumotli, yuksak professional mahoratga ega bo‘lgan pedagog kadrlar bajarmoqda. Ta’lim sifatini oshirish, ta’lim standartlari, o‘quv dasturlari, darslik va qo‘llanmalarni takomillashtirish, ilg‘or pedagogik va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini keng joriy etish masalalariga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda.

Masalan, mebel ishlab chiqarish bo‘yicha dizayner bo‘lmoqchimisan? Marhamat, bolg‘a va mixni chekkaga surib, material tanla, hisob-kitob qil. Mebelni plastikdan tayyorlamoqchimisan? Bunda barcha detallarni 3D printeri tayyorlaydi. Yog‘ochdan qilmoqchimisan? Marhamat, raqamli dasturlangan boshqaruv stanogiga hisob-kitobingni kiritasan. Mebeling tayyor.

O‘quvchilar shu tariqa sanoat dizayni, nanotexnologiya, raqamli modellashtirish va ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalari, robototexnika, elektrotexnika, elektorenergetika, biotexnologiya, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga ishlov berish, “aqlli uy”, “buyumlar interneti” bilan tanishadilar. Bunda darslar nafaqat maktabda, balki kollej va texnikumlar, bolalar texnoparki, yoshlar ijodiy innovatsion markazlarida tashkil etiladi.

Texnologik ta’limda innovatsion metodlar o’qituvchi va o’quvchilar faoliyatining xususiyatini belgilaydi, ta’limning maqsadi va mazmuniga bog’liq bo’ladi. Ta’lim metodlari tevarak-atrofdagi dunyoni bilishning umumiy qonuniyatlarini tushunishga bog’liqdir, ya’ni ular falsafiy fikrlarni, ta’lim jarayonining mohiyati va tamoyillarini to’g’ri anglash natijasidir. Innovatsion metodlar o’quv materiali mazmunida ifodalangan ilmiy fikr mantiqiga bog’liqdir.

Texnologiya fani maktablar va o’qituvchilarning ilg’or ish tajribalarini umumlashtiradi, an’anaviy ta’limning ilmiy asoslarini ko’rsatib beradi, o’qitishning zamonaviy, samarali metodlarini ijodiy ravishda izlab topishga yordam beradi. O’qitish metodlarini bilish manbalari bo’yicha tasniflash ancha oddiy bo’lib, ular maktab amaliyotida keng tarqalgan. Bu belgi bo’yicha metodlar quyidagi uch guruhga bo’linadi:

- Og’zaki metodlar (bilimlarni so’z bilan bayon qilish, suhbat, darslik ma’lumotnoma va ilmiy adabiyotlar bilan ishlash).
- Ko’rsatmali metodlar rasmlar, namoyishlar, kuzatishlar.

- Amaliy metodlar (mashqlar, laboratoriyadagi amaliy ishlar).

Yuqoridagilar ma'lum darajada shartlidir, chunki mazkur metodlarning hammasi o'zaro chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib, ularni doim ham aniq chegaralab bo'lmaydi. O'qituvchi darsga tayyorlanishda va uning uchun eng muvofiq metodlarni tanlashda aynan shu metodlarning bajarilishi mumkinligini va ularning strukturasini hisobga olib, shu asosida, masalan, rag'batlantirish, tarbiyaviy va kamol toptirish vazifalarini kuchaytiruvchi murabbiydir.

O'tilgan mavzuni mustahkamlash, yaxshi o'zlashtirish, umumlashtirish hamda o'quvchilarning shu mavzu bo'yicha tasavvurlarini chizma shaklida ifodalashga undaydi. Pedagog va tarbiyachilar oldida dolzarb muammo ham yoshlarni mustaqil fikrlashga, o'z mavqeini himoya qilishga, tanqidiy fikrlashga undaydigan fan mavzulari bo'yicha amaliyotga tadbiq etish hisoblanadi.

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O’YINNING MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLA FAOLIYATI SIFATIDAGI MOHIYATI VA UNING O’ZIGA XOSLIGI

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada o’yinning bola faoliyati sifatidagi mohiyati va o’ziga xosligi, maktabgacha ta’lim yoshidagi o’ziga xosliklari xususidagi fikrlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: o’yin, diqqat, mashg’ulotlar, nutq, bolalar faoliyatini tashkil etish, ijodiy o’yinlar, qoidali o’yinlar.

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THE ESSENCE OF PLAY AS AN ACTIVITY OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

Annotation: the importance of play as a child’s activity in this article and ideas about specificity, specificity in preschool age.

Key words: games, attention, exercises, speech, organization of children's activities, creative games, rule games.

KIRISH

O’yin inson o’zligining namoyon bo’lishi, uning takomillashuv usulidir. O’yin kattalar hayotida muayyan o’rin tutar ekan, u bolalar uchun alohida ahamiyatga egadir. Uni «bolalikning hamrohi» deb atash qabul qilingan. U maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar hayotining asosiy mazmunini tashkil etadi. Mehnat va ta’lim bilan uzviy aloqada bo’lgan holda yetakchi faoliyat sifatida namoyon bo’ladi. Bola shug’ulanadigan ko’pchilik jiddiy ishlar o’yin shaklida bo’ladi. O’yinda shaxsdagi barcha mavjud jihatlar ishga tushadi: bola harakat qiladi, gapiradi, idrok etadi, o’ylaydi. O’yin tarbiyaning muhim vositasi sifatida namoyon bo’ladi.

O’yin qadim zamonlardan beri pedagog, psixolog, faylasuf, etnograf, san’atshunos olimlar diqqatini o’ziga tortib kelgan bo’lib, jamiyat hayotida mehnatdan keyin turadi va uning mazmunini belgilaydi. Ibtidoiy jamoa qabilalari o’z o’yinlarida ovchilik, urush, dehqonchilik ishlarini aks ettirganlar. Masalan, o’sha davrdagi ba’zi qabilalarning sholi sepish jarayoni o’yinlar bilan juda katta tantana qilib amalga oshirilar edi.

MUXOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

Ya.A.Komenskiy, K.D.Ushinskiy, A.S.Makarenko, P.F.Lestgaflarning g’oyalari hozirgi zamon bolalar o’yinlari nazariyasi uchun ham ahamiyatlidir. «Bolalar o’yini ko’p asrlik tarixga ega. Bu – deb yozgan edi K.D.Ushinskiy, - insonning o’zi tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan qudratli tarbiyaviy vosita va shuning uchun ham unda inson tabiatining haqiqiy ehtiyoji ifodalangan».[3]

Yan Amos Komenskiy o’yinni bola faoliyatining, uning tabiati va mayllariga to’g’ri keladigan zarur shakli deb hisoblardi. Uning fikricha o’yin – bolaning barcha qobiliyat ko’rinishlari rivojlanadigan jiddiy aqliy faoliyatdir, o’yinda borliq, dunyo haqidagi tasavvurlar doirasi kengayadi va boyiydi, nutq rivojlanadi. Bola o’yin davomida tengdoshlari bilan do’stlashadi. Ya.A.Komenskiy o’yinga quvnoq bolalik va bolani uyg‘un rivojlanish sharti sifatida qarar ekan, kattalarga bolalar o’yinlariga e’tiborli munosabatda bo’lishni, ularga oqilona rahbarlik qilishni masalahat bergan edi.

P.F.Lestgaft bolalar o’z o’yinlarida tevarak-atrofdan olgan taassurotlarini aks ettiradilar, deydi.[2] Bunday faoliyat bolaning rivojlanishida katta ahamiyatga egadir. Shunday qilib o’yinning ijtimoiy voqea ekanligini, o’yinda tevarak-atrofdagi borliq aks ettirilishini ilg’or olim va pedagoglar o’zlarining kuzatish va ilmiy tadqiqotlari orqali isbotlab berdilar.

Ilk yoshli bolalar o’yin faoliyatining birinchi bosqichi tanishtiruvchi o’yin bo’lib, u narsa-buyum-o’yin faoliyatidir. Uning mazmuni qo’l ishidagi murakkab va nozik harakatlardir.

Keyingi bosqich aks ettirish o’yini hisoblanadi. Bu ilk yoshli bolalar o’yini psixologik mazmunining rivojlanishida eng yuqori nuqta hisoblanadi. Kattalar ta’lim-tarbiyaviy ishlarini ma’lum izchillik bilan olib borsalar, bu yoshdagi bolalar narsa va buyumlar nomini, nimaga ishlatilishini bilib oladilar va bu yangi bilimlarni oz o’yinlarida qo’llay boshlaydilar. Bu yoshdagi bolalar o’yini mazmuni jihatidan predmetli faoliyatni aks ettiradi. Birinchi yoshning oxiri va ikkinchi yoshdagi bolalar o’yinida syujetni aks ettirish yuzaga keladi. Bola qo’lidagi buyum bilan undan qanday foydalanish kerakligini aks ettiradi. Navbatdagi bosqich rolli o’yin bo’lib, unda bolalar o’zlariga tanish bo’lgan kattalar mehnati va kishilarning ijtimoiy munosabatlarini aks ettiradilar.

Bolalar o’yin faoliyatining bosqichma-bosqich rivojlanishi to’g’risidagi ilmiy tasavvurlar har xil yosh guruhlarida bolalarning o’yin faoliyatiga rahbarlikning aniq sistemali tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqish imkoniyatini yaratadi.

XULOSA

Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlaridagi pedagogik jarayonda o’yinning tutgan o’rni juda katta bo’lib, o’yindan maktabgacha yoshidagi bolalarni tarbiyalash va ularga ta’lim berishda keng foydalaniladi. Zero: o’yin bolalarning mustaqil faoliyati bo’lib, unda bolaning ruhiyati namoyon bo‘ladi; o’yin maktabgacha tarbiya yoshidagi bolalar hayotini tashkil etish shaklidir; o’yin bolalarni har tomonlama tarbiyalash vositalaridan biridir; o’yin bolalarga ta’lim va tarbiya berishning metod va usulidir; o'yin bolalarni o'quv faoliyatiga tayyorlash vositasidir.

Taniqli pedagog-olimlarning olib borgan tadqiqotlari o'yinga kompleks rahbarlik qilish orqali bolalar o'yning mazmuni, tashkil etilishi, tuzilishi, bolalarning axloqiy munosabatlari, bolalar o'yinining rivojlanish darajasiga ta'sir etish mumkinligini ko'rsatadi. Zero, "Biz oldimizga mamlakatimizda Uchinchi renessans poydevorini barpo etishdek ulug' maqsadni qo'ygan ekanmiz, buning uchun yangi Xorazmiylar, Ibn Sinolar, Ulug'beklar, Navoiy va Boburlarni tarbiyalab beradigan muhit va sharoitlarni yaratishimiz kerak"-deya ta'kidladilar davlatimiz rahbari.[1]

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KREDITNING MOHIYATI VA ZARURLIGI

Annotatsiya: Ma'lumki, pul mablag'lariga ko'p hollarda kreditlarga olingan mablag'lar, korxonalarning hisob varaqasidagi mablag'lar va naqd pul lar, aylanma mablag'lar va moliyaviy resurslar kiradi. Ushbu maqolada Kreditning mohiyati hamda xalq uchun uning ahamiyati haqida so`z yuritilgan.

Kalit so`zlar: pul, kredit, bank tizimi, kredit iqtisodiy kategoriya, qarz, moddiy boyliklari, turli mashina va mexanizmlar, iqtisodiy munosabatlar.

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NATURE AND NEED OF CREDIT

Abstract: It is known that funds in most cases include funds taken on loans, funds and cash in the accounts of enterprises, working capital and financial resources. This article talks about the nature of credit and its importance for the people.

Key words: money, credit, banking system, credit economic category, debt, material wealth, various machines and mechanisms, economic relations.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi iqtisodiyotida bozor munosabatlarini qaror toptirish dolzarb tadbirlardan bo'lgan pul, kredit va bank tizimida ham chuqur o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishni taqozo qildi. Bozor munosabatlariga o'tish iqtisodiy kategoriya sifatida pulning, kreditning, foiz, soliq va boshqa kategoriyalarning mohiyati va ahamiyatiga yangicha yondashish zarurligini taqozo qiladi.

Bozor munosabatlariga o'tish sharoitida bank-moliya tizimining ahamiyati tubdan o'zgarmoqda. Bozor munosabatlarini boshqarish sohasida davlat tomonidan olib boriladigan barcha ishlarning og'irlik markazi ana shu tizimlarga ko'chdi. Shu sababli, bank tizimini takomillashtirish, banklarning mustaqilligi va pul muomalasidagi ahvol uchun javobgarligini oshirish, pul-kredit munosabatlarini tartibga solish, so'mning barqarorligi va yuksak nufuzini ta'minlash sohasidagi muammolarni o'rganish, shuningdek, tegishli ilmiy xulosalar chiqarish va tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqish o'ta dolzarb masalalardan hisoblanadi.

Kredit - bu vaqtincha bo’sh turgan pul mablarlarini ma’lum muddatga, haq to’lash sharti bilan qarzga olish va qaytarib berish yuzasidan kelib chiqqan iqtisodiy munosabatlar yig’indisidir.

Kredit yordamida tovar - moddiy boyliklari, turli mashina va mexanizmlar sotib olinadi, iste’molchilarning mablag’lari etarli bo’lmagan sharoitda to’lovni kechiktirib tovarlar sotib olishlari va boshqa har xil to’lovlarni amalga oshirish imkoniyatiga ega bo’ladilar. Kredit iqtisodiy kategoriya bo’lib, ijtimoiy munosabatlarning aniq bir ko’rinishi sifatida yuzaga chiqadi.

Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizimda kreditning o’rni va roli u bajarayotgan funktsiyalari bilan aniqlanadi. Kreditning funktsiyasi bu kreditning iqtisodiyotd faoliyatining muayyan ravishda namoyon bo’lishidir.

Kreditor va qarz oluvchi o’rtasidagi munosabat shunday aniqlanadiki, bu nda kreditor qarz oluvchiga resurslarni taklif qiladi, qarz oluvchi bu resursl arni ishlatadi va qarzga beriluvchi qiymat kreditor va qarz oluvchi o’rtasida ayla nadi.

Bu erdan kreditning birinchi funktsiyasi kelib chiqadi.

Kredit iqtisodiy kategoriya bo’lib, ijtimoiy munosabatlarning aniq bir ko’rinishi sifatida yuzaga chiqadi. Kredit har qanday ijtimoiy munosabat emas, balki ijtimoiy ishlab chiqarish mahsuli, qiymatning harakati, qarz beruvchi va qarz oluvchi o’rtasidagi iqtisodiy munosabatlarni ifodalovchi kategoriyadir.

Kreditning mohiyati uning ichki belgilarini ochib berishga qaratilgan. Kreditning mohiyatini ochish - bu uning sifatlarini, kreditning muhim tomonlarini, uni iqtisodiy munosabatlar tizimining bir elementi sifatida ko’rsatuvchi asoslarini bilish demakdir.

Iqtisodchi olimlardan Qodirov A., Pessel M. Kredit iqtisodiy kategoriya bo’lib, unda ishlab chiqarish munosabatlari o’z aksini topadi va davlat, xo’jalik tashkilotlari, korxonalar va muassasalar bir-biriga kreditni ma’lum vaqtga, uni qaytarib berish va to’lash sharti bilan beradilar deb ta’kidlaydilar.

Yuqoridagi fikrlarga asoslangan holda kreditning ba’zi muhim tomonlari aniqlanadi:

- birinchidan, uning ijtimoiy mahsulot yaratish, milliy daromad va pul resurslarini qayta taqsimlashga bog’liqligi;
- ikkinchidan, kreditning harakat shakliga (tovar yoki pul tarzida) ega ekanligi; 5
- uchinchidan, takror ishlab chiqarishdagi harakatning asosiy hal etuvchi belgisi (qarz) ekanligi va hakozo.

Berilgan kreditni qaytarib berish shart. U huddi shu sifati bilan moliyadan farq qiladi. Bir qator iqtisodchilarning fikricha, kredit jamiyatdagi vaqtinchalik bo’sh pul mablag’larini yig’ish va ularni taqsimlash shaklidir.

Kredit munosabatlarida sub’ektlar ikki xil bo’ladi:

1.Kreditor (qarz beruvchi) 2.qarzdor (qarz oluvchi)

Kredit ob’ekti - bu (kreditor) qarz beruvchidan qarz oluvchiga beriladigan va qarz oluvchidan qarz beruvchiga qaytib beriladigan qiymatdir. Bunda qarzga berilgan mablag’ o’z qiymatini saqlab qolishi kreditning asosiy xususiyati hisoblanadi. Kredit tarkibi uning elementlari birligini ifodalaydi.

Kredit tovar-pul munosabatlari mavjud sharoitdagi takror ishlab chiqarish jarayonining ajralmas bir qismi bo’lib, tovar ishlab chiqarish kredit munosabatlari vujudga kelishining tabiiy asosi hisoblanadi.

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, kreditning ob’ektiv zarurligi takror ishlab chiqarish jarayonida fondlarning doiraviy aylanishi qonuniyatlariga asoslangandir. Kreditga zaruriyat tug’ilganda, quyidagi manbalardagi bo’sh mablag’lardan kredit resurslar sifatida foydalanish mumkin:

1.Asosiy fondlarni tiklash, kapital ta’mirlash uchun ajratiladigan amortazatsiya sifatidagi pul mablag’lari;

2.Tovarlarni sotish va yangi moddiy resurslarni sotib olish vaqtlarining birbiriga mos kelmaganligi tufayli yuzaga kelgan bo’sh pul mablag’lari;

3.Tovarlarni sotishdan tushgan tushum bilan ish haqini to’lash vaqtlari orasida vaqtincha bo’sh turib qolgan pul mablag’lari;

4.Kengaytirilgan takror ishlab chiqarish jarayonida yig’iladigan va kapitallashtirish uchun mo’ljallangan qo’shimcha mablag’lar;

5.Shaxsiy sektor daromadlari, jamg’armalari va boshqa bo’sh pul mablag’lari. Har qanday iqtisodiy kategoriya o’zining funktsiyalariga ega bo’lgani kabi kredit ham o’zining bir qator funktsiyalariga ega.

Kreditning funktsiyalari quyidagilardan iborat:

1.Qarzga beriluvchi qiymatni vaqtincha foydalanishga berish funktsiyasi.

2.Qayta taqsimlash funktsiyasi.

3.Muomala xarajatlarini tejash funktsiyasi.

4.Kapital to’planishining jadallashuvi va kontsentratsiyalashuvi funktsiyasi.

5.Muomalaga to’lov vositalarini chiqarish funktsiyasi.

Iqtisodiy kategoriya sifatida kredit bir necha tamoyillarga ega. Bular:

1) kreditning qaytib berilishliligi,

2) kreditning muddatliligi,

3) kreditning ta’minlanganliligi,

4) kreditning maqsadliligi,

5) kreditning to’lovliligi,

6) kreditning samaradorligi

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, kreditning ob’ektiv zarurligi takror ishlab chiqarish jarayonida fondlarning doiraviy aylanishi qonuniyatlariga asoslangandir. 28

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ADENOIDITNI BOLALARDA KECHISHI, DIAGNOSTIKASI VA DAVOLASH USULLARI

Annotatsiya: Nazofarengeaning limfoid tuzilmalarining surunkali yallig'lanishi ko'pincha ambulator va statsionar shifokorning amaliyotida uchraydi. Ko'pincha bu patologiya pediatriya amaliyotida nazofarengeal mikroblarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, mikroorganizmlarning virulentligi va invazivligi tufayli yuzaga keladi; timpanik bo'shliqning shamollatilishini ta'minlaydigan va normal tubotimpanik bosimni saqlaydigan eshitish naychalarining faringeal og'izlariga faringeal bodomsimon bezining (GM) tuzilishi va yaqinligining anatomik va fiziologik xususiyatlari va organizmning immunobiologik holati ahamiyatlidir.

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ADENOIDITIS IN CHILDREN, DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT METHODS

Abstract: Chronic inflammation of the lymphoid structures of the nasopharynx is often seen in outpatient and inpatient practice. Often, this pathology occurs in pediatric practice due to the specific characteristics of nasopharyngeal microbes, virulence and invasiveness of microorganisms; anatomical and physiological characteristics of the structure and proximity of the pharyngeal tonsil (GM) to the pharyngeal mouths of the auditory tubes, which provide ventilation of the tympanic cavity and maintain normal tubotympanic pressure, and the immunobiological state of the organism are important.

So'nggi o'n yilliklarda yuqori nafas yo'llarining kasalliklari (o'tkir va surunkali), shu jumladan ekologik vaziyat bilan bog'liq kasalliklar, ayniqsa yirik shaharlarda sezilarli darajada o'sdi [81]. Ushbu patologiyaning tarqalishi va o'sishi davolash uchun iqtisodiy xarajatlarning oshishi bilan bog'liq jiddiy tibbiy va ijtimoiy muammodir. Ayniqsa, pediatriya populyatsiyasida, yuqori nafas yo'llarining barcha kasalliklari orasida adenoiditning maksimal chastotasi (faringeal bodomsimon yallig'lanishi) Surunkali adenoidit 20% - 50% da qayd etiladi va tez-tez kasal bo'lgan bolalarda uning paydo bo'lish chastotasi 70% ga etadi. Zamonaviy immunologiya nuqtai nazaridan Pirogov-Valdeyer limfoid halqasi (bu faringeal bodomsimon bezni o'z ichiga oladi) yuqori va pastki nafas yo'llari va oshqozon-ichak trakti immunitetining holatini kuzatuvchi shilliq qavatning immuniteti rolini o'ynaydi. Faringeal bodomsimon shilliq qavatining turli xil antijenler (endo - va ekzogen) bilan aloqa qilganda, surunkali / takroriy kursni o'tkazishi mumkin bo'lgan yallig'lanish jarayonining rivojlanishiga olib keladigan immunitet reaktsiyasi rivojlanadi. Bugungi kunga kelib, adenoidit faringeal bodomsimon bezning polietiologik yallig'lanishi sifatida qaraladi, bu immunitet jarayonlarining buzilishiga asoslangan bo'lib, ko'pincha uning giperplaziyasi bilan birga keladi. O'tkir nazofaringit mavsumiylik bilan tavsiflanadi, asosan kuz-qish va bahor davrlarida, uning etiologik sababi yuqori nafas yo'llarining epiteliysiga tropik bo'lgan viruslarning xilma-xilligi va ko'pincha o'tkir respirator virusli tashxis bilan birga keladi. infektsiya (ARVI). Rossiyada gripp va SARS barcha kasallanishlarning 90% ni tashkil qiladi. Ko'pincha takroriy SARS nazofarengeal bodomsimon bezda mahalliy yallig'lanish jarayonini qo'zg'atadi, bu SARS va grippni keltirib chiqaradigan respirator viruslar bilan tez-tez aloqa qilganda surunkali kursga o'tishi mumkin. Faringeal bodomsimon bezning surunkali yallig'lanishi bilan birga keladigan giperplaziya bolalarda mahalliy va tizimli immunitetning etuk emasligi bilan bog'liq deb ishoniladi.Faringeal bodomsimon bezda reaktiv o'zgarishlarni keltirib chiqaradigan eng ko'p uchraydigan sabab - bu nafaqat bolalarda, balki barcha kasalliklar orasida birinchi o'rinni egallagan o'tkir respirator virusli infektsiyalar. Qiyosiy statistik ma'lumotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, Rossiya Federatsiyasida respiratorli virusli infektsiyalar barcha yuqumli kasalliklarning umumiy tarkibida 82% dan 85% gacha bo'lgan davrda etakchi o'rinni egallab, kasallikning yillik o'sishi tendentsiyasi davom etmoqda. Tez-tez / takroriy virusli infektsiyalar uzoq vaqt antigen ta'sir qilish tufayli faringeal bodomsimon shilliq qavatidagi reparativ jarayonlarni buzadi, bu esa to'qimalarga limfotsitlar va makrofaglarning infiltratsiyasining kuchayishiga olib keladi. Limfoid to'qimalarda saqlanib qolgan viruslar faringeal bodomsimon bezdagi yallig'lanish jarayonining gipertrofiyasi va surunkaliligini keltirib chiqaradi, shuningdek, SARSdan tashqari nazofarenksni kolonizatsiya qiluvchi bakterial agentlarning reaktivligining o'zgarishiga yordam beradi. Faringeal bodomsimon bezning anatomik va fiziologik xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda, uning gipertrofiyasi va yallig'lanishi qo'shni organlarga ta'sir qiladi, paranasal sinuslar va o'rta quloqdan asoratlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Virusli-bakterial assotsiatsiya mavjud bo'lganda, bakteriyalar organizmni viruslardan ozod qilishni kechiktiradi va viruslar bakterial infektsiyani qo'llab-quvvatlaydi, bu zamonaviy immunologiyada hujayrali antiviral va gumoral antibakterial immunitetning qarshiligi sifatida qaraladi. Nazofarengeal tamponlarni mikrobiologik tekshirish natijalarini tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatdiki, asosiy aerob bakterial patogenlar Streptococcus Pneumoniae, Gemophilia influenzae va Moraxella catarrhalis va anaerob - Peptostreptococcus spp., Prevotella spp., Futures.

Bakterial florani mikrobial markerlar madaniyatidan ko'ra massa spektrometriyasi yordamida aniqlashni taklif qiladigan ishlar mavjud, chunki bu nazofarengeal shilliq qavatning mikrobiomasida qo'shimcha o'zgarishlarni aniqlaydi.

Faringeal bodomsimon (adenoidit) yallig'lanishining klinik ko'rinishi faringeal bodomsimon yallig'lanishning og'irligi va davomiyligi, shuningdek, yallig'lanishning eshitish naychasi va timpanik bo'shliqning shilliq qavatiga tarqalishi bilan bog'liq. Faringeal yallig'lanish rivojlanishining boshlang'ich nuqtasi ekanligini hisobga olsak

bodomsimon bezlar respiratorli infektsiyalar fonida respirator viruslar bo'lib, klinik ko'rinish isitma mavjudligi bilan tavsiflanadi.

(subfebril / febril), burun oqishi, tomoq og'rig'i / og'iz og'rig'i, hapşırma, yo'tal. Virusli infektsiyadan so'ng, bolalar yoki ularning ota-onalari turli zo'ravonlikdagi burun nafas olish qiyinlishuvi, burundan shilliq / shilliq yiringli oqmalar, tungi / ertalab yo'tal, uyqu buzilishi, uyqu apnesi sindromi, quloqlarning tiqilishi, ba'zida eshitish qobiliyatining yo'qolishi haqida shikoyat qiladilar. Yo'tal muhim ahamiyatga ega

postnazal sindromning klinik belgisi. Bolalardagi sub'ektiv tuyg'ular, qoida tariqasida, zaif ifodalanadi va qiyinchilik bilan bog'liq

shikoyatlarni talqin qilish. Rinoskopiya bilan o'tkir davrda burun bo'shlig'i shilliq qavatining shishishi va / yoki giperemiyasi, burun bo'shlig'ida boshqa tabiatdagi oqindi mavjudligini ko'rish mumkin. Rinoskopiya paytida choanae lümeninde adenoid to'qimasini ko'rish mumkin, uning yuzasi har xil tabiatning oqishi bilan qoplanishi mumkin. Faringoskopiya bilan farenksning orqa devorlari bo'ylab shilliq yoki shilliq yiringli oqimning oqishi, orqa faringeal devorning shilliq qavatining giperemiyasi, in'ektsiya va granulomatoz gipertrofiyasi mavjudligi. Otoskopiya bilan timpanik membrananing orqaga tortilishi, yorug'lik refleksining qisqarishi, ba'zan esa timpanik bo'shliqda suyuqlikning to'planishi aniqlanadi. Nazofarenks va timpanik bo'shliqda uzoq muddatli jarayon bilan eshitish naychasining o'tkazuvchanligi doimiy ravishda buziladi. Timpanik bo'shliqda chandiqlar va yopishqoqliklarning shakllanishi va retraksiyon cho'ntaklarining shakllanishi bilan yopishqoq jarayon rivojlanadi.

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PEDAGOGIKADA INTERFAOL METODLARNING O'RNI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada interfaol metodlarning ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonidagi o'rni va imkoniyatlari haqida so'z yuritiladi. Ta'lim jarayonida o'quvchilar hamda o'qituvchi o'rtasidagi faollikni oshirish orqali o'quvchilarning bilimlarni o'zlashtirishini faollashtirish, shaxsiy sifatlarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Interfaol metodlarni qo'llash dars samaradorligini oshirishga yordam beradi. Interfaol ta'limning asosiy mezonlari: norasmiy bahs-munozaralar o'tkazish, o'quv materialini erkin bayon etish va ifodalash imkoniyati, ma'ruzalar soni kamligi, lekin seminarlar soni ko'pligi, o'quvchilar tashabbus ko'rsatishlariga imkoniyatlar yaratilishi, kichik guruh, katta guruh, sinf jamoasi bo'lib ishlash uchun topshiriqlar berish, yozma ishlar bajarish va boshqa metodlardan iborat bo'lib, ular ta'lim-tarbiyaviy ishlar samaradorligini oshirishda o'ziga xos ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit so'zlar: interfaol ta'lim, ta'lim metodlari, interfaol ta'lim usuli, interfaol ta'lim texnologiyasi, interfaol ta'lim va tarbiya, tashkiliy-pedagogik omillar.

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THE ROLE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN PEDAGOGY
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Annotation: This article talks about the role and possibilities of interactive methods in the process of education and training. By increasing the activity between students and the teacher during the educational process, it serves to activate the learning of students and develop their personal qualities. The use of interactive methods helps to increase the effectiveness of the lesson. The main criteria of interactive education: conducting informal debates, the opportunity to freely describe and express the educational material, the number of lectures is small, but the number of seminars is large, the creation of opportunities for students to take initiative, small group, large group, class team assignment, written work and other methods, which are of special importance in increasing the effectiveness of educational work.

Key words: interactive education, educational methods, interactive educational method, interactive educational technology, interactive education and training, organizational and pedagogical factors.

Hozirda ta'lim metodlarini takomillashtirish sohasidagi asosiy yo'nalishlardan biri interfaol ta'lim va tarbiya usullarini joriy qilishdan iborat. Barcha fan o'qituvchilari dars mashg'ulotlari jarayonida interfaol usullardan borgan sari kengroq foydalanmoqdalar. Interfaol usullarni qo'llash natijasida o'quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlash, tahlil qilish, xulosalar chiqarish, o'z fikrini bayon qilish, uni asoslagan holda himoya qila bilish, sog'lom muloqot, munozara, bahs olib borish ko'nikmalari shakllanib, rivojlanib boradi. Hozir interfaol mashg'ulotlarni olib borishda ma'lumki, asosan interfaol usullar qo'llanilmoqda. Kelgusida esa bu usullar ma'lum darajada interfaol texnologiyaga o'sib borishi maqsadga muvofiq.

Interfaol usullarni qo'llash bo'yicha amerikalik psixolog va pedagog B.Blum bilish va emotsional sohalardagi pedagogik maqsadlarning taksonomiyasini yaratgan. Uni Blum taksonomiyasi deb atashadi [1]. (Taksonomiya-borliqning murakkab tuzilgan sohalarini tasniflash va sistemalashtirish nazariyasi). U tafakkurni bilish qobiliyatlari rivojlanishiga muvofiq ravishdagi oltita darajaga ajratdi.

Unga ko'ra tafakkurning rivojlanishi bilish, tushunish, qo'llash, tahlil, umumlashtirish, baholash darajalarida bo'ladi. Shu har bir daraja quyidagi belgilar hamda har bir darajaga muvofiq fe'llar namunalari bilan ham ifodalanadi, jumladan: Bilish-dastlabki tafakkur darajasi bo'lib, bunda o'quvchi atamalarni ayta oladi, aniq qoidalar, tushunchalar, faktlar va shu kabilarni biladi. Bu tafakkur darajasiga muvofiq fe'llar namunalari: qaytara bilish, mustahkamlay olish, axborotni yetkaza olish, aytib bera olish, yozish, ifodalay olish, farqlash, taniy olish, gapirib berish, takrorlash [2].

Tushunish darajasidagi tafakkurga ega bo'lganda esa, o'quvchi faktlar, qoidalar, sxema, jadvallarni tushunadi. Mavjud ma'lumotlar asosida kelgusi oqibatlarni taxminiy tavsiflay oladi. Bu tafakkur darajasiga muvofiq fe'llar namunalari: asoslash, almashtirish, yaqqollashtirish, belgilash, tushuntirish, tarjima qilish, qayta tuzish, yoritib berish, sharhlash, oydinlashtirish. Qo'llash darajasidagi tafakkurda o'quvchi olgan bilimlaridan faqat an'anaviy emas, noa'nanaviy holatlarda ham foydalana oladi va ularni to'g'ri qo'llaydi. Bu tafakkur darajasiga muvofiq fe'llar namunalari: joriy qilish, hisoblab chiqish, namoyish qilish, foydalanish, o'rgatish, aniqlash, amalga oshirish, hisob-kitob qilish, tatbiq qilish, hal etish [3].

Tahlil darajasidagi tafakkurda o'quvchi yaxlitning qismlarini va ular o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqliklarni ajrata oladi, fikrlash mantiqidagi xatolarni ko'radi, faktlar va oqibatlar orasidagi farqlarni ajratadi, ma'lumotlarning ahamiyatini baholaydi. Bu tafakkur darajasiga muvofiq fe'llar namunalari: keltirib chiqarish, ajratish, tabaqalashtirish, tasniflash, taxmin qilish, bashorat qilish, yoyish, taqsimlash, tekshirish,guruhlash. Umumlashtirish darajasidagi tafakkurda o'quvchi ijodiy ish bajaradi, biror tajriba o'tkazish rejasini tuzadi, birnechta sohalardagi bilimlardan foydalanadi. Ma'lumotni yangilik yaratish uchun ijodiy qayta ishlaydi. Bu tafakkur darajasiga muvofiq fe'llar namunalari: yangilik yaratish, umumlashtirish, birlashtirish, rejalashtirish, ishlab chiqish, tizimlashtirish, kombinastiyalashtirish, yaratish, tuzish, loyihalash. Baholash darajasidagi tafakkurda o'quvchi mezonlarni ajrata oladi, ularga rioya qila oladi, mezonlarning xilma-xilligini ko'radi, xulosalarning mavjud ma'lumotlarga mosligini baholaydi, faktlar va baholovchi fikrlar orasidagi farqlarni ajratadi. Bu tafakkur darajasiga muvofiq fe'llar namunalari: tashxislash, isbotlash, o'lchash, nazorat qilish, asoslash, ma'qullash, baholash, tekshirish, solishtirish, qiyoslash [4].

Interfaol ta'lim texnologiyasi — har bir o'qituvchi barcha o'quvchilar ko'zda tutilgandek o'zlashtiradigan mashg'ulot olib borishini ta'minlaydi. Bunda har bir o'quvchi o'z motivlari va intellektual darajasiga ega holda mashg'ulotni oldindan ko'zda tutilgan darajada o'zlashtiradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, interfaol mashg'ulotlarni yuqorida qisqacha bayon qilingan omillarni hisobga olgan holda tashkil qilish va olib borish bu mashg'ulotlarning sifati va samaradorligini yanada oshirishga yordam beradi [5]. Interfaol usullar ko'p turli bo'lib, ularning hammasi ham har qanday progressiv usullar kabi eng avvalo, o'qituvchidan mashg'ulot oldidan katta tayyorgarlik ko'rishni talab qiladi. Shu mashg'ulotlarni tashkil qilishda interfaol darsning asosiy xususiyatlarini uning an'anaviy darsga nisbatan ayrim farqlarini ko'rib chiqish orqali yaqqolroq idrok etish mumkin.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, ta'lim beruvchi tomonidan ta'lim oluvchilarning qiziqishini orttirish, ularning ta'lim jarayonida faolligi muttasil rag'batlantirib turilish, o'quv materialini kichik-kichik bo'laklarga bo'lib, ularning mazmunini ochishda aqliy hujum, kichik guruhlarda ishlash, bahs-munozara, muammoli vaziyat, yo'naltiruvchi matn, loyiha, rolli o'yinlar kabi metodlarni qo'llash va ta'lim oluvchilarni amaliy mashqlarni mustaqil bajarishga undash talab etiladi. Interfaol metod biror faoliyat yoki muammoni o'zaro muloqotda, o'zaro bahs-munozarada fikrlash asnosida, hamjihatlik bilan hal etishdir [6]. Bu usulning afzalligi shundaki, butun faoliyat o'quvchi-talabani mustaqil fikrlashga o'rgatib, mustaqil hayotga tayyorlaydi. Interfaol metodlar deganda – ta'lim oluvchilarni faollashtiruvchi va mustaqil fikrlashga undovchi, ta'lim jarayonining markazida ta'lim oluvchi bo'lgan metodlar tushuniladi. Bu metodlar qo'llanilganda ta'lim beruvchi ta'lim oluvchini faol ishtirok etishga chorlaydi. Ta'lim oluvchi butun jarayon davomida ishtirok etadi.

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MARIFAT YOʻLIDA ZIYOLILARNING TUTGAN OʻRNI

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada hozirgi kun yoshlarimizning maʼnaviy olamida boʻshliq vujudga kelmasligi uchun ularning qalbi va ongida sogʻlom hayot tarzi, milliy va umummilliy qadriyatlarga hurmat-ehtirom tuygʻusini bolalik paytidan boshlab shakllantirishimiz zarurligi xususida fikrlar bildirilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: taʼlim, tarbiya, texnologiya, maʼnaviyat, maʼrifat, qadriyat, gʻoya, mafkura, innovatsiya, madaniyat.

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ANIMATION OF THE TECHNICAL PROCESS, PROBLEMS AND PRICES

Annotation: In this article, in order not to create a void in the spiritual world of our youth today, we need to form a healthy way of life, respect for national and national values in their hearts and minds from childhood.

Keywords: education, upbringing, technology, spirituality, enlightenment, value, idea, ideology, innovation, culture.

Hozirgi kunda dunyoda shiddat bilan globallashib borayotgan insoniyat uchun havf solayotgan ulkan maʼnaviy tahdidlar avj olib bormoqda. Albatta, bu dunyodagi koʻplab mamlakatlar va xalqlarning iqtisodiyotiga, siyosatiga va maʼnaviyatiga juda katta salbiy taʼsirini koʻrsatadi. Xususan, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasida mustaqilligi yillari davomida barcha sohalarda ulkan oʻzgarishlar yuz berdi.

Aynan bugun shiddat bilan davom etayotgan islohotlar har birimizda faol tashabbuskorlik va fuqarolik pozitsiyamizni bildirishni talab etadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan Muhtaram Prezidentimizning Oliy Majlis va xalqimizga yoʻllagan Murojaatnomasi mazmuni, mohiyati va belgilab bergan vazifalariga munosabat bildirish – bu vatanparvarlikni namunasidir.

Jamiyat taraqqiyoti, milliy farovonlik hamisha yosh avlodning taʼlim-tarbiyasi, zamonaviy va tarixiy bilimlarni chuqur egallaganligi, yuksak malakasi bilan bogʻliq boʻlib kelgan. Muhtaram Prezidentimiz murojaatnomasida ayni shu masalalarga urg‘u berar ekan quyidagicha fikrlarni bildirib o‘tdi: “Biz o‘z oldimizga mamlakatimizda Uchinchi Renessans poydevorini barpo etishdek ulug‘ maqsadni qo‘ygan ekanmiz, buning uchun yangi Xorazmiylar, Beruniylar, Ibn Sinolar, Ulug‘beklar, Navoiy va Boburlarni tarbiyalab beradigan muhit va sharoitlarni yaratishimiz kerak” [1].

Darhaqiqat, X-XV asrlarda jahonga yuksak darajadagi ilmiy-ma’rifiy salohiyatini namoyon qilgan marifatparvar olim va ulomalarni yetishtirgan davlatchiligimiz bugun ilm-fan taraqqiyot olamida quyi o‘rinlarga tushib qoldi. Bu kabi yo‘l qo‘yilgan xato va kamchiliklar, albatta, ko‘pchilikni tashvishga soladi. Nima qilsak, talim va tarbiya sohasida keskin o‘zgarishlar bo‘ladi? Qanday jahon standartlari, zamonaviy usul hamda uslublarni joriy qilish lozim? Jahon ta’lim integratsiyasida O‘zbekistonning o‘rni ertaga qanday bo‘ladi?

Albatta, bu kabi savollar, muammo va masalalarga Prezidentimiz o‘z murojaatnomasida yechim va takliflarini keltirib o‘tdi.

Murojaatnomada shuningdek, mazkur ulug‘ yo‘lda avvalo, yoshlarning o‘z oldiga katta marralarni qo‘yib, ularga erishishlari uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratish va har tomonlama ko‘mak berish – barcha uchun eng ustuvor vazifa bo‘lishi zarurligi ta’kidlandi.

Bu yo‘nalishda “Yangi O‘zbekiston – maktab ostonasidan, ta’lim-tarbiya tizimidan boshlanadi”, degan g‘oya asosida keng ko‘lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilishi belgilandi.

Jumladan, ushbu yo‘nalishda yosh avlodga bog‘cha, maktab va oliygohda sifatli ta’lim-tarbiya berishni yo‘lga qo‘ish, ular jismoniy va ma’naviy sog‘lom, vatanparvar insonlar bo‘lib ulg‘ayishi uchun barcha kuch va imkoniyatlarni safarbar etish, yoshlarni zamonaviy bilim va tajribalar, milliy va umumbashariy qadriyatlar asosida mustaqil va mantiqiy fikrlaydigan, ezgu fazilatlar egasi bo‘lgan insonlar etib voyaga yetkazish, o‘g‘il-qizlarni mehnat bozorida talab yuqori bo‘lgan zamonaviy kasb-hunarlarga o‘rgatish, ularda tadbirkorlik ko‘nikmalari va mehnatsevarlik fazilatlarini shakllantirish hamda tashabbuslarini ro‘yobga chiqarish, ish va uy-joy bilan ta’minlash ustuvor vazifalar sifatida amalga oshiriladigan bo‘ldi [2].

Shu o‘rinda hurmatli Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoevning 2018 yilda Oliy Majlisga qilingan Murojaatnomasida “O‘zimiz o‘zimizga xiyonat qilmasak, o‘zimiz o‘zimizni aldamasak, halol-pok bo‘lib mehnat qilsak, ko‘zlagan barcha marralarimizga albatta yetishimiz” ta’kidlandi. Bunda ham xalq, yoshlarning ma’naviyati nazarda tutildi. Chunki ma’naviyatli odam sadoqatli bo‘ladi. O‘z burchiga xiyonat qilmaydi, o‘zi o‘zini aldamaydi. Halol-pok mehnat qiladi.

Dunyoning eng rivojlangan davlatlaridan biri Yaponiya, Janubiy Koreya tarixiga nazar qarasak, milliy g‘oya xalqni safarbar qilib, vayronaga aylangan bu mamlakatlarni yuksak rivojlangan davlatga aylantirdi. Chunonchi, endi yuksalish navbati O‘zbekistonga keldi. Chunki yapon, koreyslar o‘z baxtini o‘z qo‘llari, aqli, innovatsiyalari bilan yaratishdi. Hech kim chetdan kelib ularni baxtli qilgani yo‘q. Milliy g‘oya ularni inontirdi, ishontirdi, safarbar qildi. Biz mana shunday xorijiy tajribalar asosida milliy g‘oyamiz zamonning yangi talablari asosida xalqimizni “Milliy tiklanishdan milliy yuksalish sari” olib bormoqda. Zero Vatanning baxtli kelajagini ko‘rsatib, zavqlantira olmaydigan g‘oya millatni safarbar qila olmaydi. Shuning uchun Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomada “Milliy g‘oya nima uchun kerak?”, degan savolni o‘rtaga tashlagan Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoev “Vatanni sevish uchun”, deb javob berdi. Bularning barchasi yoshlar, xususan millatning bo‘lajak ziyolilari qatlami – yoshlarni g‘oyaviy tarbiyalashga davlat tomonidan ifodalangan ijtimoiy buyurtma bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Bunda “Avvalambor, «ommaviy madaniyat» ko‘rinishida kirib kelayotgan turli tahdidlar, giyohvandlik, diniy ekstremizm, missionerlik kabi balo qazolardan yoshlarimizni asrash, ularning ta’lim-tarbiyasiga har birimiz mas’ul ekanimizni hech qachon unutmasligimiz kerak [3]”

Binobarin, bu ruh insonni uyushtiradi va ilxomlantiradi, orzu xavaslar sari yetaqlaydi. Ma’naviyat aqlli munosabat, jur’at, ongli kurash asosi hamdir. Ma’rifatli xalqning ruhi sog‘lom, niyati pok, tilagi ezgu bo‘ladi. Va aksincha ma’rifatsizlik xalqni jaholat botqog‘iga botishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Inson ongli holda o‘zi tanlagan, zaruriy deb bilgan va e’tiqod qilgan faoliyat turini dastur qilib olishi va uni ro‘yobga chiqarishi mumkin. Ma’naviyat moddiy hayotning in’ikosi, ijtimoiy ehtiyojning hosilasi sifatida jamiyatni harakatlantiruvchi kuchdir [4].

Yuqorida zikr etilganlardan kelib chiqib, xulosa o‘rnida shuni alohida ta’kidlash mumkinki, bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda faol tadbirkorlik va innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlanayotgan, ilm, ma’rifat, raqamli iqtisodiyot rivojlantirilayotgan jarayonlar bilan uyg‘un bo‘lishi talab etilmoqda. Demak, mana shunday yangi tarixiy vaziyatda “O‘zbekistonni innovatsion rivojlantirish uchun xalqimiz, yoshlarimizda qaysi fazilatlarni kuchaytirib, qaysi illatlarga chek qo‘yishimiz kerak?”, degan savollarga javoblar kerak. Bu savolga ma’naviyat javob berishi va xalqimizni bunyodkor ishlarga da’vat qilishi kerak.

Inson har doim o‘z qalbiga quloq tutishi, uning unsiz sadosini tinglay bilishi hayotiy zaruratga aylanishi zarur. Kishilar ongli faoliyat davomida ma’naviyat jamiyat hayotida nakadar muhim o‘rin tutishini yaqqol his qila bilishlari kerak.

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FEATURES OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

Abstract: the article discusses the features of tourism development in the countries of the Central Asian region: Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. The high potential of these countries for the development of tourism was noted, including a rich cultural and historical heritage, natural resources, and a variety of ecosystems. A number of tasks that need to be solved on the way to improving the tourism industry in the region are considered, the importance of adopting a unified strategy for the development of tourism in Central Asia is emphasized.

Key words: tourism, Central Asia, cultural heritage, economic development.

Currently, the development of the tourism industry is a priority for most countries in the world. Tourism is becoming a unique large-scale global industry, providing countries with the opportunity to acquire a promising source of national income and achieve high economic growth [1]. The development of the tourism industry makes it possible to increase the welfare of the population, create new jobs, because according to studies [2], to organize a vacation for one tourist, a total of at least nine jobs are needed in the host country. For countries with potential opportunities and rich resources in the field of tourism, the development of the tourism industry is of strategic importance. These include the countries of the Central Asian region - Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan.

The study of the tourism industry as a cultural phenomenon and an effective economic tool is devoted to many scientific works around the world. In the works of K. Kaspar, W. Freyer, E. Cohen, D. McCannell, D. Urry, 3. Bauman, M.A. Vinokurova, G.P. Dolzhenko, I.S. Barchukova examines in detail tourism activities and the specifics of its development, raises questions about the functional features of tourism and methods for improving the industry as a whole.

Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, located in the central part of Asia, due to their rich cultural and historical heritage, natural resources, diversity of ecosystems, have a huge tourism potential. However, today the tourism sector in these countries is at an insufficient level of development. The tourism industry in these countries, on average, accounts for no more than 5% of national GDP. The low level of competitiveness of tourism in the Central Asian countries is due to the insufficient use of the available resource potential, the lack or low implementation of common approaches and general plans for the development of tourism, underdeveloped infrastructure and an acute shortage of qualified personnel [3]. The development of tourism is not an easy, but very interesting task, giving these countries a support for economic development, and the world community the opportunity to join in their amazing cultural and spiritual wealth.

The countries of Central Asia, which have impressive cultural and natural values, original originality and exotic features of the Eastern world, attract more and more tourist groups every year. Tourist destinations are known all over the world, covering historical monuments and cultural heritage sites located on the Great Silk Road. Each of the countries of the Central Asian region has great opportunities to develop its tourism potential and achieve significant positions in world tourism.

Uzbekistan, which lies in the heart of Central Asia, has a world-famous rich cultural and historical heritage: ancient architectural monuments in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent, amazing handicraft traditions. The products of the masters of gold embroiderers, potters, weavers scatter all over the world and have gained brand fame. These are Rishtan and Gijduvan ceramics, amazingly beautiful satin and adras silk fabrics, which are a real work of art, copper embossing, knives, carpets, gold embroidery, suzani embroidery and much more. Uzbek nature is unique - bright, diverse and picturesque. The territory of the country combines the sand dunes of the endless deserts of the Kyzylkum and Karakum, full-flowing rivers and blue mountain lakes, the snow-white mountain peaks of the Tien Shan and Pamir-Alay rising to the sky. The abundance of cultural, architectural, natural, gastronomic, historical merits of Uzbekistan allow the country to actively work to promote various types of tourism, develop tourism infrastructure, and improve tourism products [4]. The government of the country provides active support for the development of the tourism sector of the economy, projects aimed at improving and modernizing infrastructure, creating new tourism products receive extensive state assistance and investment. The Department of Services Diversification, created by the Ministry of Tourism and Sports of Uzbekistan, has planned more than 96 projects with implementation dates in the next 5 years, aimed at developing and improving the tourism sector.

Kyrgyzstan also has ample opportunities for tourism development. In most of the country, there are amazingly beautiful Tien Shan mountains, including 2 seven-thousander peaks: Khan-Tengri and Pobeda peaks. Alpine vegetation in the mountains, glaciers, lakes filled with crystal clear water, hot springs gushing from the generous land - all these natural resources make tours to Kyrgyzstan extremely attractive for tourists seeking to enjoy nature, restore health and peace of mind. Alpine lakes Issyk-Kul, Ala-Kul, Sary-Chelek, Son-Kul, the resort town of Cholpon-Ata, Arslanbob National Park are widely known to tourists from Central Asia and Russia. Mountain adventure tourism is actively developing in Kyrgyzstan, which includes mountain climbing, hiking, rafting, trekking, hunting, and fishing. The mineral waters of Jalalabad, numerous lakes and springs contribute to the development of health tourism. A variety of natural resources provide opportunities for the active development of ecotourism. The main problems related to the development of the tourism industry that need to be addressed in Kyrgyzstan include: underdeveloped infrastructure and low standards of tourist service.

Almost the entire territory of **Tajikistan** is located in the mountains. The variety of reliefs and the splendor of natural landscapes attract tourists to the country and allow the development of mountain adventure tourism. The snow-white, harsh mountain peaks of the Pamir system, which run through the territory of Tajikistan, are the highest in Central Asia. The Fann Mountains, located in the west of the country, are also unusually picturesque. Hot springs of Garm Chashma, mineral waters of Khosguni, Chursh, Zund provide an opportunity to create successful recreational tours. The country has a rich cultural and historical heritage, ancient architectural monuments [5].

Kazakhstan has no less resource opportunities for the development of tourism. The nature of the country is extremely diverse, the most beautiful mountains are combined with endless steppes, coniferous forests and azure lakes. All this, along with an amazing culture and rich history, allows the development of adventure, ecological, entertainment, cultural, educational, sports and health tourism [6].

The ancient cities of **Turkmenistan**: Nisy, Tashauz, Ashgabat, Kunya-Urgench, Merv, Mary are rich in historical architectural sights, which contributes to the development of cultural tourism in the country. Natural exoticism includes the amazingly beautiful nature of the Karakum desert. In recent years, Turkmenistan has been making active efforts to develop the tourism industry, thanks to which success has been achieved in the development of recreational, cultural, historical, and ecotourism.

It should be noted that the countries of Central Asia are united not only by belonging to one region - this unity is based on a deep historical, cultural relationship, a common worldview and traditions. The peoples of Central Asia are distinguished by their cordiality and hospitality, the value of which for the development of the tourism industry is no less important than the rich natural and historical heritage. The similarity of the tourism opportunities of the countries of the region is intertwined with common tasks that stand in the way of tourism development. We believe that most of the tasks, especially those related to the promotion of tourism in Central Asia on the international market, must be solved through mutual cooperation and common tourism programs.

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THE ROLE OF PROJECT- BASED INSTRUCTION IN TEACHING STUDENTS IN THE SPHERE OF TAX AND TAXATION

Abstract: This article provides a brief overview of the role of project-based learning and the international experience of corporate taxation, as well as the tax reforms of our republic.
Key words: tax, budget, economy, export.

INTRODUCTION

In the tax system of Western countries, sharesadorlik are taxed on societies, insurance associations, industrial enterprises, cooperatives and corporations. From these taxes, the federal postal administration, the Federal Railway, the bank and the associations, housing organizations and pension funds are exempted. Currently, developed countries have similar principles of taxation of profits.

In the US, all companies are subject to profit tax. Tax rates fluctuate in the range of 15-35% due to the company's annual income. In some cases, rates can reach up to 38-39%. There are specific rules for taxation for private holding companies and enterprises in the service sector. In terms of corporate taxes, each state is widely different from each other. Non-residents are taxed at a rate of 4% in the US territory for the benefit of transport services[1].

REFERENCES AND METHODS

The study analyzed the impact of the coronavirus on the economic development of developed countries and the mechanisms for its elimination. At the same time, a comparative analysis of the views on the prevention of the growing global economic crisis was made[2].

Logical, historical, coherent and objective methods of scientific knowledge were widely used in the analysis of this article.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

With benefits tax benefits in force, these benefits are also valid in the United States and serve for the development of new enterprises, the development of certain industries and charitable foundations. In the reforms of 1986, tax preferences applied to corporations are preserved, but social tax benefits are not applied to new investments[3].

In Japan, the payers of the profit tax are legal entities and individual entrepreneurs, and the proceeds of this type of tax are distributed between three budgets – federal, provincial and municipal. The rate of profit tax: to state cooperatives – 22 %, the amount of Capital-100 million rubles. higher or lower than the yen, but annual income amounted to 8 million rubles. to enterprises with higher yen – 30 %, with a capital of 100 million rubles.the annual income of less than yen is $ 8 million. for businesses that are Yen, it is set to reach 22%.

In addition, in Japan there is a special tax rate on capital increase, which is about 10%. According to Canadian legislation profit tax receipts are distributed between federal and provincial budgets. Profit tax payers are corporations, and private companies are taxed on the basis of the income tax law on individuals. The profit tax rate is 28 %, 11% for small enterprises, 15% for preparatory enterprises. Provincial rates are valid up to 14-17 percent, according to the subject where the enterprise is located. The tax burden on corporations is 45 %[1].

In this regard, it is worth noting that the tax rates, which are taken in the amount of the minimum wage equal to those obtained from individuals engaged in entrepreneurial activity without the establishment of a legal entity in the Republic, areenvisaged to be carried out in a lump sum account[4].

Today, in most developed countries, the main revenue portion of the budget is taxes. Especially in Australia, Italy and the United Kingdom, mainly income tax, Social Insurance payments, indirect taxes. In the US and Japan – the tax in favor of corporations, and in Denmark and Sweden-the tax on income.

Economists abroad consider real estate tax to be one of the truthful and objective ways of complementing the revenue portion of the local budget. Russian economist scientist N.Nikolaev stressed: ”real estate tax is associated with the following characteristics in the field of taxation: the performance of a specific function, the continuity of its location, (direct or indirect participation of the object of real estate in the recovery of products), the growing or stable economic value, the dependence of the value of the object on its location, the fact that the ownership[5].

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Also Russian scientist D.A.Smirnov will dwell on the problems of calculating taxes on property and its recovery: highlighting the two shortcomings of taxation of property, emphasizing that it is necessary to put the price and take into account the property, and the need to solve the problems in this areaeksex further movetiradi.

According to the data presented, the share of real estate tax in the gross domestic product of Great Britain amounted to 3,3 percent, 2,9 percent in the US, 2,7 percent in Canada, 0,1 percent in Luxembourg and the Czech Republic, 0,2 percent inAustria.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the ownership of real estate in developed countries is considered quite expensive.

We will consider the level of taxation of real estate on the example of member states of the organization for Economic Cooperation and development. In 30 member states of the organization for Economic Cooperation and development, we can see thevolume of today's tax revenues, the average share of real estate taxation in gross domestic product (0,9-1,0 %) and the share in tax revenues (2,6-2,9 %).

According to data from previous rows on the share of real estate tax in total tax amounts is 10,2% in the US, 8,9% in the UK and 8,1% in Canada. The lowest figures are Luxembourg 0,2%, the Czech Republic 0,4% and Austria (0,5%). According to data from previous rows on the share of real estate tax in total tax amounts is 10,2%in the US, 8,9% in the UK and 8,1% in Canada. The lowest figures are Luxembourg 0,2%, the Czech Republic 0,4% and Austria (0,5%)[4].

Real estate tax is the main source of formation of the local budget, except for Sweden, in most foreign countries.

In recent years, there has been a tendency to change the attitude to property used in production and commercial activities by introducing the progressive scale of taxation of real estate into practice, as well as by establishing stratified tax rates on properties[7].

In general, the objects of taxation are similar to each other. The main differences are the benefits in the form of tax benefits and tax benefits for investors. In order to attract the free capital of the population to the economy of their country, there are changes in the tax legislation. Therefore, the growth of tax competition among all countries and the development of the tax system can make it possible. In general, the objects of taxation are similar to each other. The main differences are thebenefits in the form of tax benefits and tax benefits for investors. In order to attract the free capital of the population to the economy of their country, there are changesin the tax legislation. Therefore, the growth of tax competition among all countries and the development of the tax system can make it possible[8].

Since the economic and financial policy of any state is based on the example of developed countries, on the scientific basis, taking into account the internal economic situation of the Republic and, of course, the national mint of our people,the tax system of the Republic is also certainly making positive changes taking into account the above circumstances.

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EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF MULTIMEDIA IN TEACHING EMBRYOLOGY

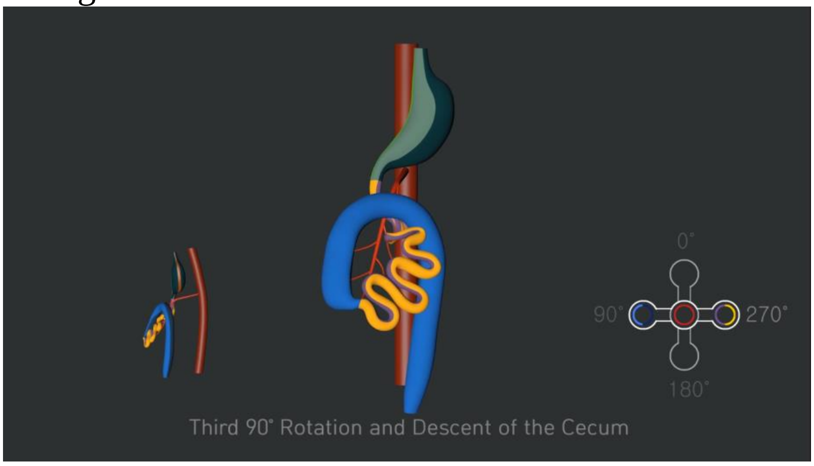
Annotation: The purpose of this paper is to develop and evaluate new teaching materials and teaching methodologies based on multimedia approaches to improve understanding of human development. In addition, it is emphasized that guidelines for such design and evaluation should be formulated with broader educational and content objectives.

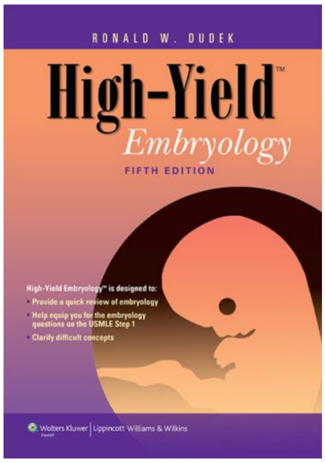
Keywords: multimedia, medical education, study embryology, evaluation.

Introduction. Embryology is a science of the origin and development of living organisms. The study of human embryology has theoretical (as a preclinical course during medical study), but also important clinical significance. Embryology is a fascinating field of science which can guide students of medicine or natural sciences in a miraculous way through the laws of human development from fertilization to birth.[4] However, it is known that the problems in obtaining the fundamental sciences of medicine are no secret among primary medical students, mainly 1st year students. In the 21st century, modern technological tools: animations, videos, pictures and presentations (Fig. 1 a) are great importance in solving difficulties in the teaching process and students' understanding problems.

Methods and materials. This research was conducted in 2 courses which completed Embryology lessons in 2021 and 2022 years at the Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health without awareness of survey. The obtained results were compared using Excel software and simple statistical methods. All participants were mentally and physically fit during the semester of

Embryology training. At the end of the Embryology lessons, the opinions of the compared students were collected in the form of a simple questionnaire. In order to determine the effectiveness of the multimedia teaching process, students of 2 courses (n=426) were taught in the same working curriculum in consecutive years, and students of the 2022 academic year course (274) were taken for testing using projectors, videos, animations and education was provided with pictures, students who received education in 2021 (152) were educated in a traditional way and used course books (Fig. 1 b). They were compared with the final exam results (Fig. 2.). During the exam, candidates were taken 3 questions and 1 case study which related to 13 units and results measured 100%. The passing score for the exam is 60%.



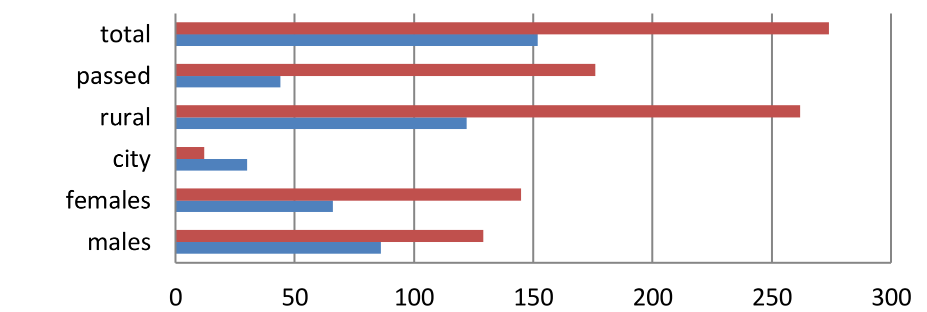


a) b)

Fig. 1. a) Development of the GI tract b) High-Yield Embryology (High-Yield Series) Fifth Edition by Dr. Ronald W. Dudek PhD (Author)

Results. According to the results of the comparison of two groups, the results of the examination conducted in a strict order: the results of students in the main group(2022) and the results of students in the control group(2021) were 64.2%(176) and 28.9%(44), respectively. When the main group was surveyed after the end of the embryology lessons, 78,1%(214) of the participants were positive about the understanding of the students and they claimed the lessons were time saved during the semester.

Fig. 2.



	males	females	city	rural	passed	total
Group 2022	129	145	12	262	176	274
Group 2021	86	66	30	122	44	152

Conclusion. The most frequent suggestions in the attitudinal instrument (which were confirmed by the interview) were to (1) make images of the clinical cases with explanatory texts, (2) make the teaching material and software available on CDs or on a website (3) reduce the number of sequential class hours while maintaining the same workload, and (4) apply this teaching methodology to other disciplines.[3]

In the first step, students declared that movies could increase their interest in Embryology and significantly help to the comprehension and memorization of embryologic processes. In the second step, we found that students answered better to the video-related questions of the test even if globally in the first year, results were weaker compared to previous years.[2]

We can confidently state that the development of this methodology aided students and instructors, via using multimedia software.

As a results of our single research we concluded that multimedia and additional teaching tools can enhance almost 2 times of medical educational quality. Furthermore, With advances in technologies and social media, distance learning is a new and rapidly growing approach for undergraduate, postgraduate, and health care providers. It may represent an optimal solution to maintain learning processes in exceptional and emergency situations such as COVID-19 pandemic. Technical and infrastructural resources reported as a major challenge for implementing distance learning, so understanding technological, financial, institutional, educators, and student barriers are essential for the successful implementation of distance learning in medical education.[1]

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THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION

Annotation. This article discusses the role and importance of innovation in the context of globalization and the digital economy. The influence of instantaneous information on the country's economy, their throughput and the level of efficiency for users are discussed.

Key words: globalization, digital economy, innovations, innovation process, information, information society, communication, programming, development strategy.

Today, in the context of globalization, the main essence of the innovation strategy of our country is the development of enterprises and companies based on innovation, the content of which is to benefit from the creation and application of new knowledge and the production of new goods and services. technology. An important condition for the implementation of the scientific and technical policy of the state is the concentration of scientific potential, financial and material resources in the priorities of the effective development of scientific and technical policy, i.e. use of existing programs and projects. The innovation supply market is objectively saturated relative to the demand market. It is well known that innovative new ideas are rarely successfully implemented. Although the study of innovation processes may seem realistic, it shows that only one hundredth of all ideas, and in some cases one in a thousand, leads to commercial success. At the same time, it is necessary to consider many proposals so that the idea is effective on the one hand, and feasible on the other. Ultimately, innovation is a union between the idea of necessity and the idea of technical possibility. Here, the synergetic effect of innovations is fully manifested, which, in fact, determines, first of all, the information process in the innovation system.

The innovation process is a balanced improvement of work in all spheres of the economy of the state, industry or enterprise, based on the control of profitability in each industry. All innovations are carried out on the basis of a comprehensive, systematic, comprehensive analysis of the enterprise, the main thing is to compare the results obtained not with the results achieved, but with the current capacity (size) of the market. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the extent to which the company has used its market opportunities in each period.

The news market can be interpreted as a system of economic forms and mechanisms associated with the conditions for acquiring knowledge, the functioning of innovative communications, and the sale of scientific goods. The market mechanism includes relations (communication) between sellers and buyers of news, value, credit (with the appropriate percentage) and other value categories. It also includes supply and demand for innovation, a system for evaluating supply and achieving agreed prices, the money supply (investment), the cost of innovation, and more. Innovative communication serves the turnover and is the central mechanism aimed at informing market participants about the news, which allows you to manage the innovation process.

In the context of modern globalization of the world and digitalization of the world community, an enterprise or company achieves a competitive advantage through innovation. They adopt new ways to be competitive, or the use of effective methods is reflected in a good competition design product, a new manufacturing process, marketing, a new approach, or a new way to improve the skills of workers. Often the innovation comes in the form of a simple and small, consisting of a set of news not a major technological leap, but a trivial one. Ideas are often involved in this process, and innovation is not goal-oriented. At the same time, the skills and knowledge of employees are constantly spent on material values and the reputation of the shopping center. Some innovations create new opportunities in markets by filling market segments that are not dominated by competition or other competitors. If competitors focus on it slowly, such innovation will lead to a competitive advantage for the enterprise. For example, Japanese companies have taken advantage in industries such as automotive and consumer electronics by focusing on smaller and less energy efficient compact models.

The development of an informed society has led to the globalization of countries around the world, which in turn has led to a global economy. The global economy means that the institutional, organizational, technological capabilities of the leading components of the economy work together in real time and on a global scale.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" to work for an increase. It is necessary to cover all settlements and social facilities, as well as highways with broadband networks through the further development of digital infrastructure. Increasing the level of digitalization of production and operational processes in the real sector of the economy and in the financial and banking sector up to 70% by the end of 2026, increasing the volume of the software industry by 5 times and their exports by 10 times up to $500 million.

In the process of innovation, the activity of entrepreneurs in transferring knowledge and information to the "local market" does not lose its significance as the basis of global competition. These important elements include financial globalization, markets for goods and services, informatization as a result of the globalization of industries, and the disappearance of borders in the world of science and technology. As a result, the role of the state in management is reduced, and firms that are no longer the state become real trading agents.

Today, the structure of the world economy is changing - more and more people are engaged in obtaining and processing information, and not in the production of goods. Innovation is also created in more information or communication processes. Instead of the economy familiar to all, a digital economy is emerging with a number of features: inexhaustible information becomes the main resource; online trading platforms have no restrictions; the size of the company does not affect its competitiveness; one physical resource can be used an unlimited number of times to provide various services; the scale of operational activities is determined only by the power of the Internet.

The information society will be further developed on the basis of digital and programmable technologies as a result of supporting the growing exchange of information and the growth of the production of material goods and the involvement of society's resources in the information sphere. From an economic point of view, it can be said that as information serves to increase labor productivity and create added value in the material component of the production of social wealth, an evolutionary (sometimes revolutionary) digital economy will gradually form in society.

The digital economy is the transformation of the existing economy into a new system by creating new technologies, platforms and business models and introducing them into everyday life. The digital economy is a system in which economic, social and cultural links can be established through the use of digital technologies.

The new concept of the digital economy is a unique system for storing, processing and transferring all information technologies in the field of human activity. The digitalization of the economy provides an opportunity to be creative and build a new economy. The digitalization of the economy is an opportunity to maintain real competitiveness in the long term. This is especially important for a landlocked country like Uzbekistan, which has a long way to go to world ports.

According to analysts conducted by leading international organizations, the digital economy can increase GDP by at least 30%, while eliminating the shadow economy and sharply reducing corruption. It is obvious that this area will become a serious impetus for the high development of all spheres and industries in our country.

The choice of the government in favor of the development of the digital economy opens up new opportunities in the field of information technology and electronic document management in general. The transition to digital technologies was due to the development of the global Internet and high-quality communications.

Today, in international practice, the digital economy is not limited to the sphere of e-commerce and services, but in all spheres of life, in particular, in healthcare, science and education, construction, energy, agriculture and water management, transport, and geology, cadastre, archives, the Internet - is rapidly entering the banking and other sectors, and in each of them gives good results.

The main part of the digital economy is the communication of citizens with government agencies through an electronic platform, i.e. provision by the state of electronic services and electronic products to its citizens.

Thus, the development of the world community in the conditions of the modern digital economy is characterized by the systemic integration of economies, the international concentration of capital, the globalization of the world market and the economic activity of companies. An important factor in this is the basic intellectualization of innovation and production. The economic and technological superiority of the US, Japan, and the European Union is reflected in their ownership of knowledge-intensive and high-tech industries that ensure their political dominance in the world. Currently, recognizing the vital role of the information economy as a further development of the knowledge economy, the importance of innovation and its consistent continuation in the context of modern globalization, countries are rapidly moving towards a digital economy. This will allow local companies in the current economic leaders to make a high-tech leap and ensure the growth of all macroeconomic indicators compared to other countries. To mean, as an information society, the process of informatization, computerization, digitalization will allow people to connect and use reliable sources of information, provide a high level of automation of production and service processes based on "information capacity products".

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BOLALAR BOG'CHASI VA MAKTAB O'RTASIDAGI UZLUKSIZLIK - BOLALARNI MAKTABGA MUVAFFAQIYATLI MOSLASHTIRISHNING SHARTI SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim tashkiloti va maktab o'rtasidagi uzluksizlik bolalarni maktabga muvaffaqiyatli moslashtirishning sharti sifatida ekanligi haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: uzluksizlik, maktabgacha ta'lim, boshlang'ich ta'lim, davlat talablari, maktabga tayyorlash.

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CONTINUITY BETWEEN KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL IS A CONDITION FOR SUCCESSFUL ADAPTATION OF CHILDREN TO SCHOOL

Abstract: This article discusses the continuity between preschool and school as a condition for successful adaptation of children to school.

Keywords: continuity, preschool education, primary education, state requirements, school readiness.

Zamonaviy ta'lim jarayonining eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri bu uzluksizlik muammosidir. Uzluksizlikni amalga oshirish masalasi har yili yangicha ko'rinishda, o'qitishning yangi uslub va usullarini joriy etish jarayonida ko'rib chiqilmoqda. Zamonaviy pedagogika har bir o'quvchini o'qitish, tarbiyalash va rivojlantirishda o'ziga xos yangiliklarni talab qiladi va ko'pincha an'anaviy usullar noan'anaviy usullar bilan bir-biriga mos keladi.

Maktabgacha ta'limning davlat talablari va boshlang'ich ta'lim uchun davlat ta'lim standarti, bolalar bog'chasi va maktab uzluksizligining muhim bosqichidir.

Bugungi kunda ta'lim tizimida o'zgarishlar ro'y bermoqda. Ular jamiyatimizda kechayotgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlar bilan bog'liq. Shuningdek, doimiy ravishda o'sib borayotgan axborot oqimi, o'zgarib turadigan yashash sharoitlari va inson uchun yangi talablar paydo bo'lishi bilan bog'liq. Biz bilamizki, hayotdagi eng qiyin narsa amalga oshishirish va kelajakka ishonch bilan qarashdir. Demak, inson muvaffaqiyatining asosiy sharti, eng avvalo, uning psixologik fazilatlari, muloqot qilish va axborotni qabul qilish qobiliyatidir. Bu shuni anglatadiki, bugungi kunda maktab o‘z oldiga asosiy vazifa - bolani ta’lim olishga o‘rgatishdir.

Uzluksiz ta’lim olish shartlaridan biri ta’lim jarayonining barcha bo‘g‘inlarining uzluksizligidir.

Hozirda bolaning maktabga tayyorligini tushunishda e'tiborning intellektual tayyorgarligidan shaxsiy tayyorgarligiga o‘tish sodir bo‘ldi, bu shakllangan "o‘quvchining ichki pozitsiyasi" bilan belgilanadi. Birinchi o‘rinda o‘rganishning shakllangan kognitiv motivlari, ya'ni bolaning allaqachon olingan bilimlarga tayangan holda yangi narsalarni o‘rganishga ongli intilishi turadi. Shunday qilib, zamonaviy 1-sinf o‘quvchisi uchun kognitiv vositaga ega bo‘lish emas, balki undan ongli ravishda foydalanish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining ilk va maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar rivojlanishiga qo‘yiladigan Davlat talablari bolaning quyidagi rivojlanish sohalari bo‘yicha belgilanadi:

– jismoniy rivojlanish va sog‘lom turmush tarzining shakllanishi;

– ijtimoiy-hissiy rivojlanish;

– nutq, muloqot, o‘qish va yozish malakalari;

– bilish jarayonini rivojlanishi;

– ijodiy rivojlanish.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkiloti va maktab o‘rtasidagi hamkorlikning asosiy vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

- bolalar bog‘chasi, oila va maktab o‘rtasida ta'lim jarayoniga qarashlar birligini o‘rnatish;

- umumiy maqsad va tarbiyaviy vazifalarni, ko‘zlangan natijalarga erishish yo‘llarini ishlab chiqish;

- ta'lim jarayonining barcha ishtirokchilari - pedagoglar, o‘qituvchilar, bolalar va ota-onalarning qulay o‘zaro hamkorligi uchun sharoit yaratish;

- ota-onalarni har tomonlama psixologik-pedagogik tarbiyalash;

- o‘z oilasi va ijtimoiy resurslarini tushunishda psixologik yordam ko‘rsatish, bola maktabga kirganda muammolarni bartaraf etishga hissa qo‘shish.

Bolalar bog‘chasi va maktab o‘rtasida uzviylikni o‘rnatish bo‘yicha ishlar samaradorligining eng muhim sharti - bu uzluksizlikni amalga oshirishning maqsadlari, vazifalari va mazmunini aniq tushunishdir.

Ayni vaqtda, boshlang‘ich ta’limda uzluksizlik bir necha yo‘nalishda amalga oshirilmoqda ya’ni, o‘qituvchilar va tarbiyachilarning o‘zaro hamkorligi, o‘qituvchilar va tarbiyachilarning ochiq darslarga o‘zaro tashrifi, o‘quv yilining boshida bolalarning moslashuvi va yil oxirida muvaffaqiyatini tahlil qilish, tayyorlov guruhining bolalari va boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilari bilan birgalikdagi mashg‘ulotlar, bo‘lajak 1-sinf o‘quvchilarining ota-onalari bilan ishlash va hakozo.

Ish yil davomida maktabgacha ta'lim tashkiloti va maktab oʻrtasida uzviylikni amalga oshirish boʻyicha uzoq muddatli ish rejasini tuzishdan boshlanadi.

Ota-onalar va maktab psixologi oʻrtasidagi munosabatlar bolalarning maktab ta'limiga tayyorligi mezonlarini ishlab chiqishga yordam beradi. 1-sinfda maktabga moslashish koʻplab bolalar uchun qiyin sinovdir. Bola oʻzi hal qila olmaydigan bir qator muammolarga duch keladi va natijada ruhiy zoʻriqishlar rivojlanishi mumkin. Erta tashxis sentabr oyida oʻqituvchilar, psixologlar, ota-onalar bilan birgalikda bolalarning individual xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda oʻquv va tarbiya jarayonining boshlangʻich rivojlanish darajasini aniqlash va moslashtirish uchun oʻtkaziladi va aprel oyida - ta'limning talab darajasi aniqlanadi, shu asosda, ota-onalar va bolalar uchun tavsiyalar ishlab chiqiladi.

Shuningdek, sentabr oyida ota-onalar va oʻqituvchilar uchun "1-sinf oʻquvchilarining moslashuvi qanday ketmoqda?" mavzusida seminar oʻtkaziladi. 1-sinf oʻqituvchisi va maktab psixologi oʻquvchilarining qanday moslashishi haqida boshqa boshlangʻich sinf oʻqituvchilari bilan muhokama qilishadi. Keyingi ishlarda hisobga olinadigan xulosalar, mulohazalar, maslahatlar beriladi.

Oʻquv yilining boshida pedagoglar 1-sinfda oʻquv dasturi, boʻlajak oʻquvchiga qoʻyiladigan talablar bilan tanishadilar. Yil davomida tayyorlov guruhi oʻqituvchilari 1-4-sinflarda ochiq darslarda qatnashadilar. Birinchisi, bitiruvchilar qanday moslashganligi, sinfda oʻzini qanday tutishi, bolalarni maktabga tayyorlashda pedagoglar nimalarga e'tibor berishlari kerak.

Boshlangʻich sinf oʻqituvchilari esa yil davomida bogʻchada ochiq darslarda qatnashib, har bir bolaning qanday ishlashini kuzatishi, qobiliyatlari va zaif tomonlariga e'tibor berishadi. Kuzatishlar asosida kelajakdagi ish uchun xulosa chiqariladi: bolalar bogʻchasi bitiruvchisi oʻqish oxirida qanday bilim, koʻnikma va koʻnikmalarga ega boʻladi.

Shunday qilib, oʻquv yili boshlanishidan oldin ham oʻqituvchi bolalar, ularning qobiliyatlari, bogʻchada qanday kompetensiyalarni egallaganligi, sogʻligʻi, oilasi, turmush sharoiti, har bir bolaning muhiti haqida yetarlicha toʻliq tushunchaga ega boʻladi.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning maktabda oʻqishga boʻlgan qiziqishini oshirish uchun yil davomida ekskursiyalarni tashkil qilinadi: maktab hududiga, maktab kutubxonasiga, sport zaliga va albatta, kelajakdagi sinfga.

Turli tadbirlarlarni tashkil qilishimiz orqali esa, bolalar bir-birlari bilan doʻst boʻlishadi, muloqot qilishadi, taassurot almashishadi, chunki 1-sinf oʻquvchilari ularning kechagi bolalar bogʻchasi oʻrtoqlaridir. Bu ularning oʻqish boshida maktab hayotiga koʻnikishini osonlashtiradi.

Maktab va bolalar bogʻchasining muvofiqlashtirilgan, doʻstona ishi tayyorlov guruhi bitiruvchilarning moslashuvini baholashga, har bir bola haqida gapirishga, u ustida olib borilgan kuzatishlarga asoslanib, unga yordam berishga harakat qilish imkonini beradi.

Ota-onalar o‘z farzandlarining o‘qishini kuzatish va maktabga tayyorlash uchun o‘z faoliyatiga tuzatishlar kiritish imkoniyatiga ega; o‘qituvchilar esa bo‘lajak 1-sinf o‘quvchilari, tarbiyachining ish tizimi va ota-onalari bilan tanishadilar.

Maktabgacha va boshlang‘ich maktab yoshi "bolalik" deb ataladigan inson rivojlanishining bir davridir. Tarbiyachi va boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchisining ham umumiy tomonlari bor, shuning uchun ularning umumiy nomi - o‘qituvchi.

Xulosa qilganda, ikkala tomonning manfaati maktabgacha va boshlang‘ich ta'limning uzluksizligi muammolarini chinakam hal qilish, bolalar bog‘chasidan boshlang‘ich maktabga o‘tishni bola uchun og‘riqsiz va muvaffaqiyatli qilish imkonini beradi.

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TA'LIM TARBIYA JARAYONIDA YOSHLARNING MILLIY VA UMUMINSONIY MA'NAVIYATDAGI O'RNI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada hozirgi vaqtda inson ongli holda o'zi tanlagan, zaruriy deb bilgan va e'tiqod qilgan faoliyat turini dastur qilib olishi va uni ro'yobga chiqarishi mumkinligi, ma'naviyat moddiy hayotning in'ikosi, ijtimoiy ehtiyojning hosilasi sifatida jamiyatni harakatlantiruvchi kuch ekanligi xususida fikrlar bildirilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, tarbiya, millat, ma'naviyat, ma'rifat, g'oya, mafkura, qadriyat, ma'rifat, ilmu fan, madaniyat, din.

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THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN NATIONAL AND PUBLIC SPIRITUALITY

Annotation: This article discusses the idea that man can now consciously program and realize the type of activity he chooses, considers necessary and believes, and that spirituality is a reflection of material life, a driving force of society as a product of social need.
Keywords: education, upbringing, nation, spirituality, enlightenment, idea, ideology, value, enlightenment, science, culture, religion.

Insonning qalbi va ongiga jo bo'lgan milliy ma'naviy-axloqiy negizlar uni butun umri davomida halol, pok, bilimli, xalq xizmatida bo'lishga, Vatan ravnaqi hamda taraqqiyotiga hissa qo'shishga, o'zining ongli va erkin mushohada qiluvchi shaxs sifatida kamol topishiga muttasil ravishda undaydi. O'z vaqtida I.A.Karimov ta'kidlaganidek: "...Bizning o'z oldimizga qo'ygan maqsadimiz esa, bunday ulug' zotlarning hayot yo'li va qoldirgan merosini to'liq tasvirlash emas, balki ularning eng buyuk namoyandalari timsolida ma'rifat, ilmu fan, madaniyat, din kabi sohalarning barchasini o'zida uyg'unlashtirgan xalqimizning ma'naviy olami naqadar boy va rang-barang ekanini isbotlab berishdan iboratdir. Bunday noyob va bebaho boylikni har tomonlama chuqur o'rganish, uning ma'no-mazmunini farzandlarimizga yetkazish masalasi barchamiz, birinchi navbatda, ziyolilarimiz, butun jamoatchiligimiz uchun ham qarz, ham farz bo'lishi shart, deb hisoblayman" [1].

Vatanimiz kelajagi bo'lgan yoshlarga hozirgi zamon talablari darajasida bilim va tarbiya berish, ularni yuksak ma'naviyatli, ongi har qanday salbiy ta'sirlarga nisbatan bardoshli qilib voyaga yetkazish – bugungi kun ta'lim muassasalarining asosiy vazifasidir, chunki faqat ana shunday insonlargina kelajakda odil jamiyat poydevorini yarata oladilar.

Turli millatlar ma’naviyatining o‘ziga xosligi kamalakdagi turli ranglar tovlanishiga monand bo‘lib, ular bir-birini to‘ldiradi, boyitadi, ammo inkor etmaydi, bir so‘z bilan aytganda, ma’naviyat ellarni zidlashtirmaydi, balki birlashtiradi. Aslida umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni biror-bir alohida xalq yaratmaydi, bu qadriyatlarni har bir xalq, har bir elat o‘z tarixiy tajribasi bilan asta-sekin shakllantirib boradi va o‘zaro turlicha munosabatlar jarayonida elatlar, millatlar bir-birini tushunib, o‘zaro ma’naviyatlaridagi umumiy jihatlarni tadrijiy anglab boradi.

Butun dunyo xalqlari bir-birini tushunib yashashga intilmog‘i lozim. Dushmanlik, g‘ayr ko‘zi bilan qarash emas, balki mehr bashariyatni birlashtiradi. Bu ulug‘ haqiqatni bizning ajdodlarimiz allaqachon anglab yetganlar. Ammo o‘zgani tushunish uchun, o‘zgaga mehr ko‘zi bilan boqish uchun, avvalo, inson o‘zligini anglab yetmog‘i kerak. O‘zligini anglamagan zot hech qachon o‘zgani tushunmaydi, uni xolis qabul qilmaydi. Asli milliy ma’naviyatimizga bugungi ayricha e’tibor ham ushbu o‘zligimizni anglab yetishga bo‘lgan kuchli ehtiyoj natijasidir. Biz milliy urf-odatlarimiz, marosimlarimizga baho bermoqchi bo‘lsak, butun insoniyat manfaatlari nuqtai nazarini, alohida shaxs erkinligi, Vatan va millat manfaatlarini, milliy qadriyatlarimiz majmuini yaxlit uyg‘unlikda olib qaramog‘imiz talab etiladi. Agar shu uyg‘unlikka mohiyatan muvofiq bo‘lsa, yoxud loaqal unga zid bo‘lmasa, demak, maqbul, ammo insonlararo ziddiyat tug‘dirsa, nifoq solsa, yoki o‘zga shaxs erkini bo‘g‘sa, Vatan va millat manfaatlariga zid bo‘lsa, demak, maqbul emas. Ammo milliy ma’naviyatimizni qadrlashimiz, uni rivojlantirishga urinishimiz, kimlardir talqin qilmoqchi bo‘layotganidek, o‘zga xalqlar madaniyatini mensimaslik yoki milliy xudbinlikka berilishni anglatmaydi, balki uzoq yillik qaramlik asoratidan qutulib o‘zligimizga qaytish, o‘zligimizni anglab yetishga urinishni bildiradi. “Chunki har qaysi millat yoki xalqning ma’naviyati uning bugungi hayoti va taqdirini, o‘sib kelayotgan farzandlarining kelajagini belgilashda shak-shubhasiz hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etadi” [2].

Inson komilligining mezonlarini eslaydigan bo‘lsak jismonan sog‘lom, aqlan yetuk, intellektual salohiyati yuqori bo‘lgan farzandlarimizgina O‘zbekistonning kelajagini belgilaydi.

Shu o‘rinda hurmatli Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoevning 2018 yilda Oliy Majlisga qilingan Murojaatnomasida “O‘zimiz o‘zimizga xiyonat qilmasak, o‘zimiz o‘zimizni aldamasak, halol-pok bo‘lib mehnat qilsak, ko‘zlagan barcha marralarimizga albatta yetishimiz” ta’kidlandi [3]. Bunda ham xalq, yoshlarning ma’naviyati nazarda tutildi. Chunki ma’naviyatli odam sadoqatli bo‘ladi. O‘z burchiga xiyonat qilmaydi, o‘zi o‘zini aldamaydi. Halol-pok mehnat qiladi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi huquqiy demokratik jamiyat qurish yo‘lidan borar ekan, o‘z fuqarolarining, ayniqsa, yangi jamiyat barpo etishga bel bog‘lagan, o‘sib kelayotgan avlod va bo‘lajak mutaxassislarning ma’naviy shakllanishiga alohida e’tibor qaratmoqda.

Shuning uchun Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomada “Milliy g‘oya nima uchun kerak?”, degan savolni o‘rtaga tashlagan Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoev “Vatanni sevish uchun”, deb javob berdi. Bularning barchasi yoshlar, xususan millatning bo‘lajak ziyolilari qatlami – yoshlarni g‘oyaviy tarbiyalashga davlat tomonidan ifodalangan ijtimoiy buyurtma bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Bunda “Avvalambor, «ommaviy madaniyat» ko‘rinishida kirib kelayotgan turli tahdidlar, giyohvandlik, diniy ekstremizm, missionerlik kabi balo qazolardan yoshlarimizni asrash, ularning ta’lim-tarbiyasiga har birimiz mas’ul ekanimizni hech qachon unutmasligimiz kerak” [4].

Yoshlarimizning ma’naviy olamida bo‘shliq vujudga kelmasligi uchun ularning qalbi va ongida sog‘lom hayot tarzi, milliy va umummilliy qadriyatlarga hurmat-ehtirom tuyg‘usini bolalik paytidan boshlab shakllantirishimiz zarur. Bu esa har birimizning farzandlarimiz, yosh avlodning ma’naviy-axloqiy kamoloti, g‘oyaviy chiniqishiga, har hil buzg‘unchi g‘oya va mafkuralarga qarshi murosasiz kurashchi ruhida tarbiyalashga mas’uliyat bilan yondashishga undaydi. Aynan farzandlarning kamoloti – ertangi kunda barchamizning tinch hayotimizni ta’minlaydi. Buning uchun ularni milliy g‘oya ruhida tarbiyalash, ularga hurlik, ozodlik, demokratik tamoyillarga asoslangan jamiyat barpo etish, erkin fuqarolik jamiyat asoslari haqida tushuncha berish barchamizning burchimizdir [5].

Binobarin, bu ruh insonni uyushtiradi va ilxomlantiradi, orzu xavaslar sari yetaqlaydi. Ma’naviyat aqlli munosabat, jur’at, ongli kurash asosi hamdir. Ma’rifatli xalqning ruhi sog‘lom, niyati pok, tilagi ezgu bo‘ladi. Va aksincha ma’rifatsizlik xalqni jaholat botqog‘iga botishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Inson ongli holda o‘zi tanlagan, zaruriy deb bilgan va e’tiqod qilgan faoliyat turini dastur qilib olishi va uni ro‘yobga chiqarishi mumkin. Ma’naviyat moddiy hayotning in’ikosi, ijtimoiy ehtiyojning hosilasi sifatida jamiyatni harakatlantiruvchi kuchdir [6].

Xulosa o‘rinda shuni aytish mumkinki, inson har doim o‘z qalbiga quloq tutishi, uning unsiz sadosini tinglay bilishi hayotiy zaruratga aylanishi zarur. Kishilar ongli faoliyat davomida ma’naviyat jamiyat hayotida nakadar muhim o‘rin tutishini yaqqol his qila bilishlari kerak.

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ROLE OF ALKALOIDS IN MEDICINE

Abstract: In this article describes alkaloids, their classification, naming history, their importance in medicine and agriculture.

Key words: alkaloids, nitrogen, amino acids, properties, peptide.

Alkaloids (from late Latin alkali - "alkali" or Arabic al-qali - "vegetable ash" and other Greek εἶδος - "appearance") - a group of nitrogen-containing organic compounds of natural origin (most often vegetable), predominantly heterocyclic, most of which have the properties of a weak base; they also include some neutral and even weakly acidic compounds biogenetically related to the main alkaloids. Amino acids, nucleotides, amino sugars and their polymers do not belong to alkaloids. Sometimes synthetic compounds of a similar structure are also called alkaloids.

In addition to carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen, alkaloid molecules can contain sulfur atoms, less often chlorine, bromine or phosphorus. Many alkaloids have a pronounced physiological activity. Alkaloids include, for example, substances such as morphine, caffeine, cocaine, strychnine, quinine and nicotine. Many alkaloids in small doses have a therapeutic effect, and in large doses they are poisonous. Alkaloids are different in their physiological action: some of them depress or excite the nervous system, others paralyze nerve endings, dilate or constrict blood vessels, others have an analgesic effect, etc.

The boundary between alkaloids and other nitrogen-containing natural compounds is drawn differently by various authors. It is sometimes believed that natural compounds containing nitrogen in the exocyclic position (mescaline, serotonin, dopamine, etc.) are biogenic amines, but not alkaloids. Other authors, on the contrary, consider alkaloids to be a special case of amines or classify biogenic amines as alkaloids.

The name "alkaloids" (German: Alkaloide) was introduced in 1819 by the German pharmacist Karl Meissner and is derived from Late Lat. alkali - "alkali" (which, in turn, comes from the Arabic al qualja - "ashes of plants") and other Greek. εἶδος - "similar", "view". The term came into wide use only after the publication of a review article by O. Jacobsen in the chemical dictionary of Albert Ladenburg. There is no single method for assigning trivial names to alkaloids. In many cases, alkaloids are assigned names, forming individual names of alkaloids by adding the suffix "-in" to the species or generic names of alkaloids. For example, atropine is isolated from the plant Belladonna (Atropa belladonna L.), strychnine is obtained from emetic nuts - the seeds of the Chilibukha tree (Strychnos nux-vomica L.). When isolating several alkaloids from one plant, instead of the suffix "-in", the suffixes "-idin", "-anine", "-alin", "-inin", etc. are often used. This practice has led to the existence, for example, at least 86 alkaloids containing the root "vin" in the name (isolated from periwinkle, lat. Vinca).

Compared with most other classes of natural compounds, the class of alkaloids is distinguished by a large structural diversity. There is no single classification of alkaloids.

Alkaloids are often divided into the following large groups:

1. Alkaloids with a nitrogen atom in the heterocycle, the biogenetic precursors of which are amino acids. They are also called true alkaloids. Examples of true alkaloids are atropine, nicotine, morphine. This group also includes some alkaloids containing, in addition to nitrogenous heterocycles, terpenoid fragments (like evonine) or having a peptide structure (like ergotamine). The piperidine alkaloids coniine and conicein are often included in this group, but their precursors are not amino acids.

2. Alkaloids with a nitrogen atom in the side chain, the biogenetic precursors of which are amino acids. Also called protoalkaloids. Examples are mescaline, adrenaline and ephedrine.

3. Polyamine alkaloids (derivatives of putrescine, spermidine and spermine).

4. Peptide (cyclopeptide) alkaloids.

5. Pseudoalkaloids - compounds similar to alkaloids, the biogenetic precursors of which are not amino acids.

The significance of alkaloids for living organisms that synthesize them has not yet been studied enough. Initially, alkaloids were thought to be the end products of nitrogen metabolism in plants, as urea is in mammals. Later it was shown that in many plants the content of alkaloids can either increase or decrease over time; thus, this hypothesis was refuted.

Most of the known functions of alkaloids relate to the protection of plants from external influences. For example, the aporphine alkaloid liriodenine, produced by tulip liriodendron, protects the plant from parasitic fungi. In addition, the alkaloid content of the plant prevents insects and herbivorous chordates from eating them, although animals, in turn, have developed ways to counteract the toxic effects of alkaloids; some of them even use alkaloids in their own metabolism.

Alkaloids also have endogenous significance. Substances such as serotonin, dopamine, and histamine, sometimes also referred to as alkaloids, are important neurotransmitters in animals. The role of alkaloids in regulating plant growth is also known.

Many alkaloids are psychoactive substances. Preparations of plants containing alkaloids, their extracts, and later pure preparations of alkaloids were used as a stimulant or narcotic. Cocaine and cathinone are central nervous system stimulants. Mescaline and many indole alkaloids (such as psilocybin, dimethyltryptamine, ibogaine) have a hallucinogenic effect. Morphine and codeine are strong narcotic painkillers.

In addition, there are alkaloids that do not have a strong psychoactive effect, but are precursors for semi-synthetic psychoactive substances. For example, methcathinone (ephedron) and methamphetamine are synthesized from ephedrine and pseudoephedrine.

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TRANSDERMAL PATCHES

Abstract: Transdermal patches are one of the safest forms of drug delivery and, in some cases, the only way to administer the drug. However, for these innovative tools to provide the maximum effect, certain aspects of their safe and effective use should be considered.

Key words: transdermal patches, product, medicine, cellulose, skin.

Transdermal patches are flexible pharmaceutical preparations of various sizes containing one or more active ingredients. They are intended for application to unaffected skin in order to release the active substance or substances into the systemic circulation through the skin barrier.

Transdermal patches usually consist of an outer shell that holds the drug with the active ingredient or ingredients. Transdermal patches are coated at the site of release of the active substance with a protective layer, which is removed before applying the patch to the skin. The outer shell is an impervious to the active substance or substances and usually to water, a plate designed to contain and protect the medicinal product. The outer shell may have the same dimensions as the drug itself, or it may be larger in size. In the latter case, the protruding edge of the outer sheath is covered with pressure-sensitive adhesives that allow the patch to be applied to the skin. The medicinal product contains the active substance or substances and excipients, such as stabilizers, solubilizers, or substances that change the release rate of the active substance or substances or increase transdermal absorption. This may be a single-layer or multi-layer solid or pasty matrix, in which case its composition and structure determine the diffusion of the active substance or substances on the skin. The matrix may contain pressure-applied adhesives that allow the drug to be applied to the skin.

The medicine may exist in the form of a semi-solid plate, one side of which is a shell that controls the release and diffusion of the active substance or substances from the drug. In this case, the pressure-sensitive adhesives may be located on individual sections of the sheath or on the entire sheath or only on the edge of the outer sheath. When applied to dry, clean and undamaged skin, the patch firmly adheres to the skin by light pressure with a hand or fingers and is removed without causing noticeable damage to the skin or displacement of the drug from the outer shell. The patch should not cause irritation or hypersensitivity of the skin even after repeated applications. The protective layer is usually made of plastic or foil. When it is removed, the drug or adhesive should not separate from the patch.

Transdermal patches are usually available in individual sachets. In the production, packaging, storage and sale of transdermal patches, measures are taken to ensure microbiological purity in accordance with the requirements of the article "Microbiological purity medicines".

Transdermal patches must pass the uniformity test for the content of the active substance in the dosage unit (test C), unless otherwise specified in the sub-article.

Conduct a test to confirm the appropriate release of the active substance or substances. Depending on the composition, size and shape of the patch, either the assembled disk method, or the cell method, or the rotating cylinder method is used. If a membrane made from materials such as inert porous cellulose or silicones is used, it should not interfere with the release kinetics of the active substance or substances from the patch. In addition, the membrane must be free of substances that may interfere with its action (eg. fat). The membrane may be suitably treated before testing, for example by keeping it in the test environment for 24 hours. Apply the membrane to the protruding edge of the patch, avoiding the formation of air bubbles. The conditions for the test and the requirements for it should be specified in a private article.

This guideline addresses the general requirements for the development and quality of transdermal patches for their registration and modification of the dossier. In addition, specific recommendations are provided regarding data requirements to justify the registration of generic drugs (along the shortened path).

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XACHKAB GIDROUZELINING EKSPLUATATSIYA DAVRIDAGI TEXNIK HOLATI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada gidrotexnika inshootlarini loyihalash paytidan boshlab qurilish va ekspluatatsiya qilish davrlarida inshootlarni xavfsizligini ta'minlaydigan nazariy va amaliy tadbirlar bajarilishi ko'zda tutilgan bo'lib, gidrotexnika inshootlarining talab qilinadigan xavfsizligi, har bir muayyan hol uchun chegaraviy holatni belgilangan me'yorlari bo'yicha xavfsizlik mezonlari bilan aniqlanadigan qator shartlarni bajarilishi ko'zda tutilgan.

Tayanch so'zlar: Gidrouzel, dyuker, inshoot xavfsizligi, ishonchlilik, avariya.

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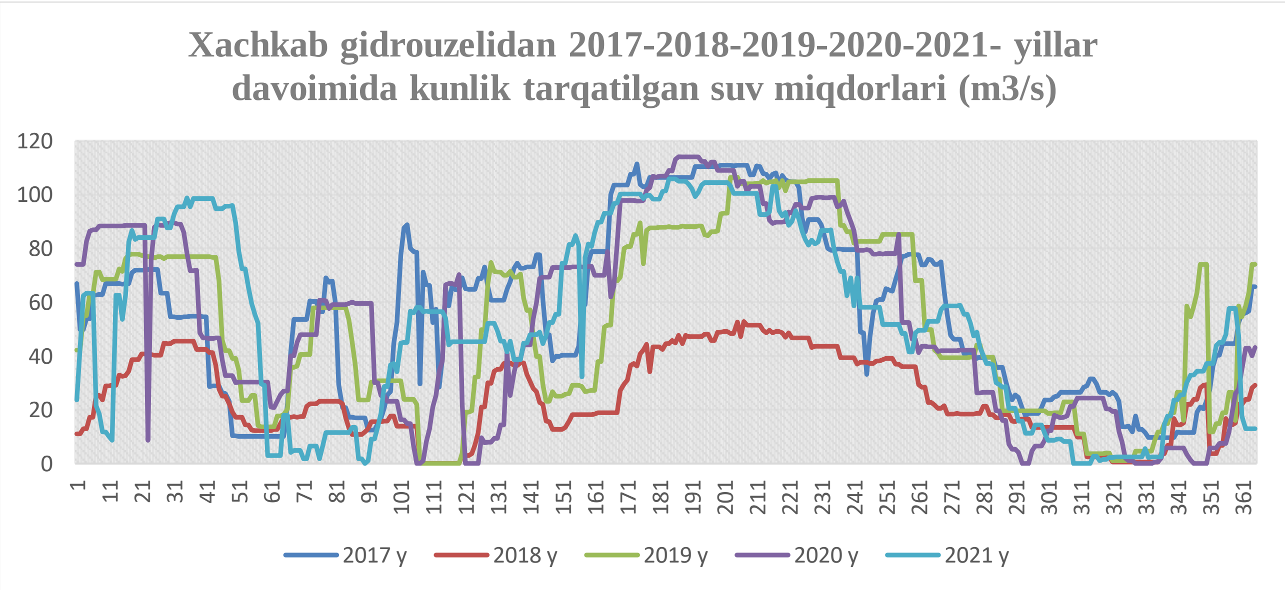
TECHNICAL STATUS OF KHACHKAB HYDROUSEL DURING THE EXPLOITATION PERIOD

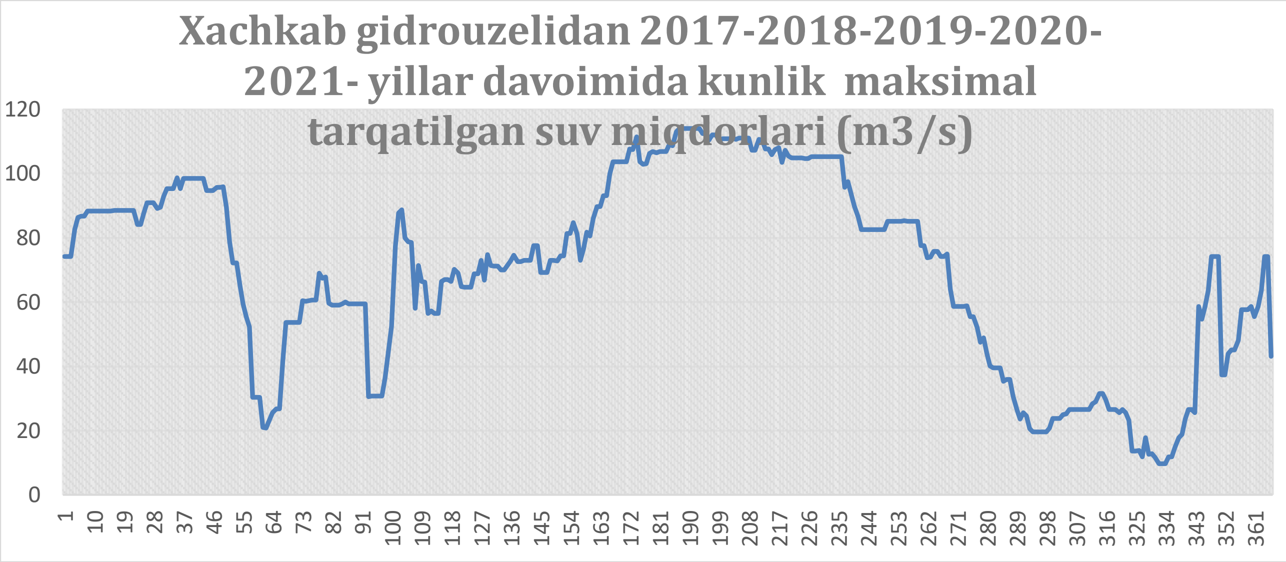
Abstract: This article provides theoretical and practical measures that ensure the safety of hydraulic structures during the construction and operation periods from the design of hydrotechnical structures. It is envisaged to fulfill a number of conditions determined by the security criteria.
Key words: Hydrogel, duker, facility safety, reliability, accident.

Gidrotexnika inshootidan foydalanish davrida talab qilinadigan xavfsizlik mezonlari sifatida ishonchlilik, mustahkamlik, suv oʻtkazmaslik va boshqa xossalari tavsiflanadi, gidrotexnik inshootning ishlash qobiliyati va soz holati bilan bogʻliq shart sharoitlar, shuningdek, oʻrnatilgan ekspluatatsiya, texnik xizmat koʻrasatish ta’mirlash-tiklash rejalari va shartlari, buzilgan obektlarni ekspluatatsiyadan chiqarish, ekologik meyorlar va texnika xavfsizligi talablari ham qabul qilinadi.

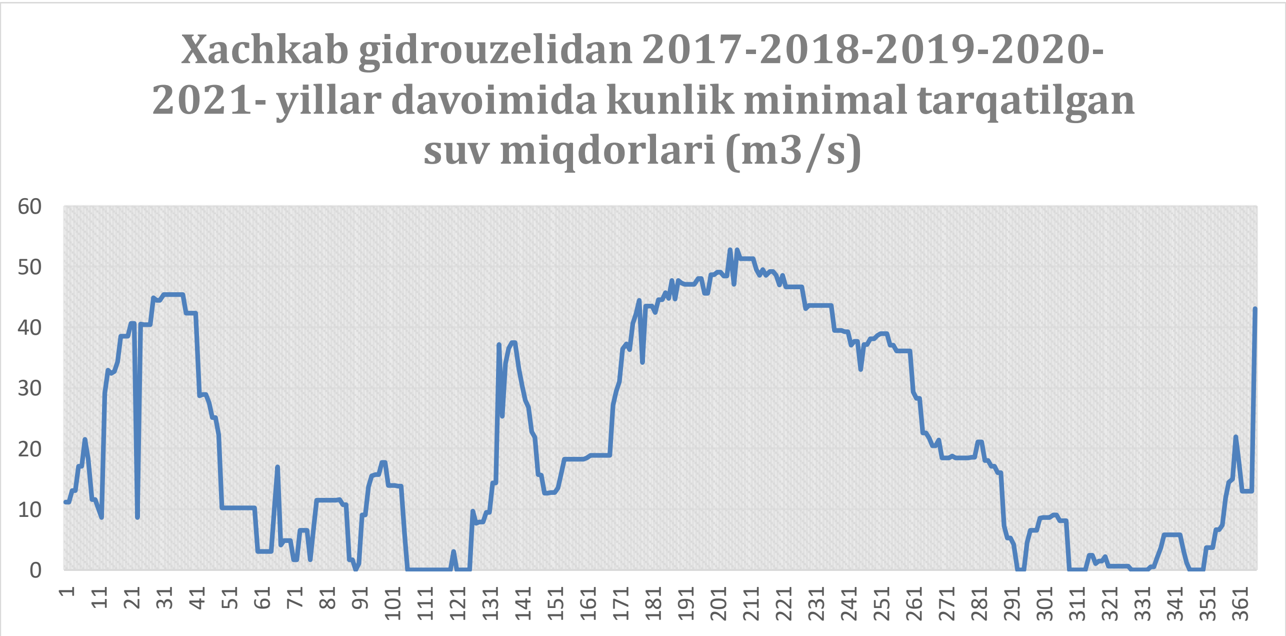
Shu oʻrinda Buxoro viloyat hududida joylashgan “Xachkab” gidrouzeli. “Amu-Buxoro” irrigatsiya tizimlari havza boshqarmasi tassarufidagi gidrouzel xisoblanib, 1965-yilda ishga tushurilib ekspluatatsiyaga topshirilgan. “Xachkab” gidrouzeli “Shoxrud” va “Shoxrud-Xarxur” kanallaridan keladigan suvni qabul qilib, Buxoro viloyatini 91196 gektar va Navoiy viloyatining 450 gektar, jami 91646 gektar maydonini suv bilan ta’minlaydi. Suv oʻtqazish qobiliyati Q=110,00 m^3/s: “Shimoliy gʻarbiy tarmoq” kanali suv oʻtqazish qobiliyati Q=55,00 m^3/s, “Xachkab tarmoqlari” suv oʻtqazish qobiliyati Q=55 m^3/s ni tashkil etadi. 1 va 2-grafiklarda uzelning yillik suv sarflari haqida qisqacha ma’lumot berib oʻtamiz.



1-rasm. Ushbu rasmdan Xachkab gidrouzelidan 2017-2018-2019-2021 yillar davomida gidrouzeldan o’tgan suvlarning kunlik ma’lumotlari keltirib o’tilgan.



2- rasm. Ushbu rasmdan Xachkab gidrouzelidan 2017-2018-2019-2021 yillar davomida gidrouzeldan o’tgan kunlik maksimal suv sarflarining ma’lumotlari keltirib o’tilgan.



3-rasm. Ushbu rasmdan Xachkab gidrouzelidan 2017-2018-2019-2021 yillar davomida gidrouzeldan o’tgan kunlik minimal suv sarflarining ma’lumotlari keltirib o’tilgan.

Yuqoridagi suv sarfining ko’p yillik rasmlardan Xachkab gidrouzelida yilning fevral oyining oxiridan may oyigacha va noyabr oyidan dekabir oyining dastlabki kunlari oralig’ida ta’mirlash va tiklash ishlarini amalga oshirish maqsada muvofiqligi ko'rinib turibdi. Ushbu oraliqlar davrida joriy ta’mirlashlarimizni amalga oshirshimiz mumkin.

Gidrotexnik inshootlaridan, foydalanish jurnallari, vizual va boshqa inspektorklik kuzatuvlar bo‘yicha texnik xujjatlarni tekshirilishi natijasida quyidagilar aniqlandi:

Suv olib keluvchi Shoxrud kanalining loyqa bosishi va yon devor qiyaliklarining yo‘qolganligini, mazkur kanalda joylashgan Xachkab gidrouzelining “Shimoliy-G‘arbiy tarmoq” suv olish inshooti pastki befida yoriqlar hosil bo‘lgan bo’lib, yon devorlarida yoriqlar va cho‘kish holatlarini kuzatish mumkin. Dyuker kirish va chiqish qismlarining o‘ng va chap tomonlarida ham beton qoplamalarida yoriqlar paydo bo‘lishni boshlagan. “Shimoliy-G‘arbiy tarmoq” va “Shoxrud” kanal rostlagichlari: Suvni oqilona taqsimlash va boshqarish yassi zatvorlar orqali amalga oshiriladi. Zatvorlarimizning o‘lchami 3.55 x 3.00 m bo‘lgan jami 6 dona yassi zatvor mavjud.(4-rasm).


a)


b)

4- rasm. a-rasmda kanal yon devorining cho‘kishi, b-rasmda yassi zatvorning yemirilgan qismi.

“Shoxrud nazorat” va Shimoliy-G’rabiy tarmoq kanal rostlagichining gidropostlari, inshootning pastki befi perepaddan keyingi va suv urulma qudug‘ining yon devor beton qoplamalarida ham yoriqlar va cho‘kishlarni guvohi bo‘lishimiz mumkin (5-rasm).


a)


b)

5-rasm. a- chap b- o‘ng qirg‘oqlarning beton qoplamalarini yoriqlar paydo bo‘lgan joylari.

Dala kuzatuvlari natijasida aniqlangan kamchiliklar yuzasidan taklif va tavsiyalar:

- Gidropostlarni to‘liq “aqlli” suv qurilamalari bilan jihozlash;
- Gidrouzelning yuqori suv kelish qismida nazorat reykasi o‘rnatish.
- “Quyimozor” suv ombori “Shoxrud” kanalining PK 4+50 dan PK 10+90 “Xachkab” gidrouzeligacha bo‘lgan masofada kanal qirg‘oqlarini loyqa cho‘kindilardan tozalash ishlarini olib borish lozim;

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Gidrotexnik inshootlar va nasos stansiyalari" kafedrasi stajyor-o'qituvchisi "Toshkent irrigatsiya va qishloq xo'jaligini mexanizatsiyalash muhandislari instituti" Milliy tadqiqot universiteti Buxoro tabiiy resurslarini boshqarish instituti

SHO'RKO'L SUV OMBORINING TEXNIK HOLATI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Sho'rko'l suv omborining hozirgi holati to'g'risida ma'lumot berilgan. Suvni to'plab, undan kelgusida foydalanishga imkon beradigan inshoot suv ombori bo'ladi. Suv omborlari umumiy ko'rinishi, suvni to'plash shartsharoitlari, to'g'onining qurilishi usullari bo'yicha xilma xildir.Sho'rko'l suv ombori Buxoro viloyatida joylashgan 3 ta suv omborining biri. Suv omboridan suvni yig'ishda va vegetatsiya davrida ekin yerlarni sug'orishda foydalaniladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Suv ombori, irrigatsiya tizimi, vegetatsiya, to'g'on, avankamera, suv chiqargich tunel.

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TECHNICAL STATUS OF SALINE WATER RESERVOIR

Abstract. This article provides information on the current state of the Sho'rkol reservoir. A structure that collects water and allows it to be used in the future is a reservoir. Reservoirs are different in terms of general appearance, conditions of water collection, and methods of dam construction. Shurkol Reservoir is one of the 3 reservoirs located in Bukhara Region. It is used to collect water from the reservoir and to irrigate crops during the growing season.

Key words: Reservoir, irrigation system, vegetation, dam, vane camera, water outlet tunnel.

Sho'rko'l suv ombori Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumanida joylashgan. 1977 yilda "Uzgiprovodxoz" instituti tomonidan texnik loyiha tuzilgan va 1978 yilda sobiq SSSR melioratsiya va Suv xo'jaligi vazirligi tomonidan mazkur loyiha tasdiqlangan.

Mazkur loyiha asosida 1978-1982 yillarga “Amu-Buxoro” kanal qurilish tresti tomonidan qurilish ishlari boshlangan. Suv omborining suv hajmini loyiha bo‘yicha 394 mln.m3 qilib, qurilishi rejalashtirilgan. “Sho‘rko‘l” suv ombori Zarafshon daryosi orqali to‘ldiriladi. 1984 yilda suv omborida 201,7 mln m^3 suv yig‘ilgan, bu Navoiy viloyatining Konimex tumanining sug‘oriladigan erlarining melorativ holatiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatgan. Shuning uchun meloratsiya va Suv xo‘jaligi vazirligining 1985 yil 18 dekabrdagi 857-sonli bayonnomasi bilan suv omborida to‘planadigan suv hajmi 170 mln. m^3 dan oshirmaslik belgilangan.

“Sho’rko’l suv” ombori Buxoro viloyatini shimoliy g’arbiy qismida, Navoiy viloyatining Konimex tumani bilan chegarasida joylashgan bo’lib, Amu-Buxoro irrigatsiya tizimlari havza boshqarmasiga qarashli “Toshrabot-Jilvon” irrigatsiya tizimi boshqarmasi tomonidan ekspluatatsiya qilinadi.

Suv omborining suv olish manbai - Zarafshon daryosi. (Toshrabot gidrouzeli Buxoro viloyati G‘ijduvon tumani hududidan)

Suv ombori - 3 klass, zilzilaga chidamliligi 6 ballni tashkil qiladi.

Plotina uzunligi - 560 metr

Sho‘rko‘l suv ombori - Sho‘rko‘l suv kirish kanali oqali suv to‘ldiriladi.

Suv omborning suv olish manbai “Zarafshon” daryosi bo’lib, “Sho’rko’l” suv kirish kanali orqali suv to’ldiriladi. Suv omborga biriktirilgan maydon

29,0 ming gektar, shundan 28,3ming gektar Shofirkon tumanining “Jilvon” va “Toldi” massivlari va 0,7 ming gektar G’ijduvon tumanining “Qutchi” massiviekin maydonlari hisoblanadi.

Suv omborning haqiqatda qurilgan, foydalanishdagi suv hajmi170,0 mln.m3, o’lik hajmi 17,0 mln.m3, yuzasi 30,5 km2, uzunligi 5,5 km, eni 3,5 km, chuqurligi 30,0 metr, urtacha chukirligi 5,7 metr, to’g’on uzunligi 560 metrni, tashkil etadi. Suv omborining kapitalligi III-sinfni, zilzilaga chidamliligi 6 ballni tashkil qiladi.

Loyiha bo’yicha suv omborining texnik ko’rsatkichlari quyidagicha bo’lishi belgilangan

1.1-jadval.

1	Suv omborining to’liq hajmi	-	394,0 mln.m^3
2	Foydali hajmi	-	380,0 mln.m^3
3	O’lik hajmi	-	14,0 mln.m^3

1984 yilda suv omborida 201,7 mln.m3 suv yig’ilgan. Navoiy viloyati Konimex tumani sug’oriladigan yerlarining melorativ holatiga salbiy ta’sir ko’rsatganligi sababli Suv xo’jaligi vazirligining 1985 yil 18 dekabrdagi 857-sonli bayonnomasi bilan suv omborida to’planadigan suv hajmi 170 mln.m^3 dan oshirmaslik belgilangan.

Shundan, hozirgacha o’tgan davr ichida “Sho’rko’l” suv omborining Navoiy viloyati hududidagi ekin yerlari va aholi punktlarini suv omborining salbiy ta’siridan himoyalash maqsadida to’suvchi “Sho’rko’l aylanma” kollektori va bu suvlarni “Og’itma” ko’liga tashlovchi “GD-18” kollektori qurilgan. Suv ombori qurilishini to’xtalishi sabablari to’liq bartaraf qilingan bo’lsada, hozirgacha qurilish ishlari yakuniga yetkazilmaganligi natijasida omborda 170,0 mln.m^3 ortiq suv yig’ish imkoni bo’lmayapti. Mazkur suv ombori to’liq ishga tushirilsa qo’shimcha 224,0 mln.m^3 suv jamg’arish imkoniyati hisobidan G’ijduvon tumaning “Qutchi” massividagi 3,0 ming gektar va Shofirkon tumaninig “Jilvon” massividagi 1,5 ming gektar hamda “Toldi” massivi 2,0 ming gektar jami: 6,5 ming gektar oborotdan chiqqan yerlarni qayta foydalanishga kiritilishiga erishiladi.

Suv ombori tarkibiga tug’on, suv chiqarish inshooti, suv kirish va chiqish kanallari kiradi.

1-rasm. Sho’rko’l suv omborining nasos stansiyasi oldidagi avankamera. Suv chiqarish inshooti

Suv chiqarish inshooti minora shaklida to’g’on yonida qurilgan. Suv chiqarish, suv kirish qismi, bosimli qismi va temir betonli bosimsiz quvur va quduqdan iborat.

- suv kirish qismi temir betonli monolit konstruktsiyadan iborat bulib, uzunligi 25,5 m, kirish qismida 2 ta yassi avariya zatvorlari bor, o’lchamlari 2,9 x 4,0 m, kirish qismida axlat ushlovchi panjara ham mavjud;
- suv kirish qismi bosimli temir-beton quvurga qo’shilib ketadi. Bosimli qismi o’lchamlari 2,9 m x 2,5 m, uzunligi 33,0 metr bo’lgan temir betonli quvurdan iborat;
- suv chiqarish minorasining balandligi 22 m, temir betondan yasalgan bo’lib, bosimli temir quvur bilan birlashgan, ulchami 10,5mx10,5m, pastgi qismda zatvorlar xonasi joylashgan bo’lib, unda 2 ta avariya va 2 ta ishchi

2,0x2,5 m o’lchamli zatvorlar mavjud, zatvorlar ko’tarib tushirish mexanizmlari elektrlashtirilgan;

- bosimsiz quvur 55 metrni tashkil qiladi;
- minora ichidagi suv oqimiga joylashgan birinchi qator zatvorlar avariya zatvorlari bo’lib, ikkinchi qator zatvorlar esa ishchi zatvorlar;
- kran-balka 50 tonnali va 3,2 tonnali ko’targich uskunasi mavjud bo’lib, ularni belgilangan nuqtaga keltiriladi. Kran-balkaning yukni ko’tarib tushirish mexanizmi elektrlashtirilgan va u ishchi holatda.
- risberma trapetsiya shaklida bo’lib, qiyaliklari va o’zani temir betondan iborat, qiyaligi m=2,0, o’zanining eni 6,5 metrdan 10 metrgacha o’zgaradi, uzunligi 28 metr, risbermaning oxiri yirik toshlar bilan mustahkamlangan;
- suv chiqarish tonnelining uzunligi 45,0 metr, trapetsiya shaklida beton qoplamali, o’zaning kengligi 10 metr, qiyaligi m=2,0, chuqurligi 3 metr, suv o’tkazish qobiliyati 35,0 m^3/s.

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PARAMETRIC TESTING OF UNITS OF OLOT PUMPING STATION

Annotation. This article provides information on parametric testing of pumping stations. The types and conditions of testing are explained. The results and conclusions of the tests conducted at the Olot pumping station are presented.

Key words. Pump station, unit, parametric test, pressure, relative error.

The main type of full-scale testing of pump units under operating conditions is control tests, in which the actual parameters of the units are determined at the operating point of the characteristic. According to the results of the control tests, a conclusion is made about the compliance of the actual operating parameters of the units with the factory and design parameters, the energy efficiency of the equipment is determined, the effect of existing deviations from the nominal conditions, prevention and repair of the operation of the pump units the effectiveness of their work is evaluated.

At the Olot pumping station, seven units of the same type are subjected to control tests in two variants of the speed of the working wheels.

All units have separate pressure pipes and vacuum break valves at the siphon water outlet.

The essence of control tests is to simultaneously measure and register the following parameters in the selected mode:

- pump water consumption;
- pump pressure;
- electric motor power;
- the water level of the lower and upper pools.

Accuracy of measurements, transfer of results, design and evaluation procedure, control tests were carried out in accordance with the requirements of SUST 6134-87.

The following measuring devices were used during the tests:

1. A universal flowmeter with clamp-on ultrasonic transducers of the PT-878 type from PANAMETRICS with a relative error of 1%, the amount of solid inclusions (sediment) is up to 10% by volume.

2. Model MO-160 type manometer measuring limit 1.6 kg/cm2, accuracy class 0.4.

3. K 505 electric measuring set, direct current measurement limit is up to 10A, accuracy class is 0.5, it is the NS routine of the secondary control circuit. connected through measuring transformers.

The rules for using the devices are specified in the manufacturer's description and instructions.

The principle of operation of the flow meter is based on the measurement of the ultrasonic speed along and against the flow of water in the pipeline.

In this case, the flow meter is automatically adjusted depending on the diameter and wall thickness of the pipeline, temperature and the type of medium to be measured. The deviation range of the sound speed was additionally set to 20% of the actual one to exclude the influence of the suspension medium inhomogeneity and random, non-systematic errors on the sound speed. Measurements outside the range are ignored by the device.

During the measurements, the readings of the device were recorded using an integrated circuit for 5 minutes with an interval between measurements of 10 s, that is, each value is the average of eight consecutive measurements.

Preparations were made before the start of the tests:

- connecting hydrometric rails;
- installation of three-way taps to select the pressure in the pipeline;
- selection and preparation of the measurement range for installation of clamp transducers of the flow meter; to determine the actual area of the inside of the pipeline at the point of flow measurement.

The main conditions of the test are as follows:

- records of instrument indicators are made only in the steady state of the pump;
- reports on instrument indicators for each test mode are carried out at the same time;
- all the values measured during the tests and the calculated parameters are recorded in the protocol with a description of the experimental conditions.

When processing the results and calculating the parameters, the flow was obtained directly from the readings of the flow meter.

According to GOST 6134-87, the developed pressure for a pump with a bent elbow suction pipe was determined by the following formula:

$$H=P_m * 10^4/\gamma + V^2/2q + Z_m \quad (1)$$

where: H is the total power of the pump, m; P_m - pressure according to the manometer kgf / cm^2; γ – specific gravity of water, 1000 kg/m^3; V - water velocity in the pressure pipe at the cross section of the pressure gauge connection, m / s; Z_m - pressure gauge installation height, m.

The relative error in pressure measurement with a pressure gauge of accuracy class 0.4 with a measurement limit of 1.6 kgf/sm^2 and a design pressure of 0.6 kgf / cm^2:

$$\delta P = 0,4 * 1,6/0,6 = 1,0\ \%$$

The relative error in the pressure calculation is the sum of the errors in the measurement of the pressure, water density, velocity head, height position of the manometer and is found by the formula.

$$\delta H = \frac{1}{H}\left[\left(\frac{P_n * \delta_n}{\gamma}\right)^2 + (2*0.083)^2 \frac{\vartheta^4 \delta \vartheta^2}{d^4} + (4*0.083)^2 \frac{\delta d^2 \vartheta^4}{d^8} + \frac{P_m \delta \gamma^2}{\gamma} + (9.81*Zm)\delta Z_m^2\right]^{1/2} ;\%$$

where: H and ϑ - passport pressure and pump flow at the operating point, m and m^3/s; R_p is the limit of the pressure gauge scale, kgf/cm^2; δ_p - accuracy class of the pressure gauge, %; γ - specific gravity of water, 1000 kg/m^3 is accepted; δϑ - relative error of the flow meter, %; d - internal diameter of the pipeline, m; δ_d -relative measurement error of pipeline diameter, %; P_m - pressure on the manometer, H=6 m, P_m=0.6 kgf/cm^2; δγ is the error of measuring the specific gravity of water, % (measurements were not carried out, the error was taken from the table difference in the specific gravity of water at 4°C and 20°C):

$$(1000 – 999,800) *100 /1000 =0,2\ \%;$$

δZ_m - measurement error of the height position of the pressure gauge relative to the tail water level, %. The absolute error of the hydrometric rod in one division of the scale (1 cm) with the arrow mark of the pressure gauge pin is 188.9 m, the level of downstream is 187.5 m:

$$\delta Z_m = 1 / (188.9-187.5) = 0,7\ \%$$

After the change:

$$\delta H = \frac{1}{8}\left[\left(\frac{1,6*10^4*0,4}{1000}\right)^2 + (2*0,083)^2 \frac{5^4*1^2}{2,0^4} + (4*0,083)^2 \frac{1^2*5^4}{2,0^8} + \frac{0,8*10^4*0,2^2}{1000} + (9,8*1,4)^2*0,7^2\right]^{1/2} =$$

$$= 0,125[41+1+0,81+0,32+188*0,49]^{1/2} = 0,125*[137]^{1/2} = 1,5\%$$

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LINGUISTICS, ITS MODERN TYPES

Annotation: Cognitive linguistics is a field located at the intersection of linguistics and psychology and is engaged in the study of the relationship between language and human consciousness. Cognitive linguists are trying to understand how we use language and speech to create certain concepts, concepts, categories in our head, what role language plays in the process of cognition of the world around us and how our life experience is reflected in language.

Key words: influence of language, structure of language determines.

The problem of the influence of language on cognitive processes has been in science for a very long time (many are familiar with the Sepir—Whorf hypothesis of linguistic relativity, which suggests that the structure of language determines thinking). However, cognitive scientists also continue to struggle with the question of to what extent language affects consciousness, to what extent consciousness affects language, and how these degrees relate to each other.

Quite interesting and new is the use of the achievements of cognitive linguistics in the field of analysis of literary texts.

Obviously, corpus linguistics deals with the compilation and study of corpora. But what is a housing?

This is the name given to a set of texts in a particular language that are marked up in a special way and can be searched for. The corpora are created in order to provide linguists with a sufficiently large linguistic material, which will also be real (not some artificially constructed examples like "mom washed the frame") and convenient for finding the necessary linguistic phenomena.

This is a fairly new science that originated in the USA in the 60s (at the time of the creation of the famous Brown Corps), and in Russia - in the 80s. Now productive work is underway on the development of the National Corpus of the Russian Language (NKRYA), which includes many subsections. For example, such as syntactic corpus (SynTagRus), corpus of poetic texts, corpus of oral speech, multimedia corpus, and so on.

Also, each of you can participate in the development of the "Open Corpus" (OpenCorpora), doing markup, adding texts and developing software.

Computational linguistics (also: mathematical or computational linguistics) is a branch of science formed at the junction of linguistics and computer technology and in practice includes almost everything related to the use of programs and computer technologies in linguistics. Computational linguistics deals with the automatic analysis of natural language. This is done in order to simulate the work of the language in certain conditions, situations and spheres.

That is, what we say is considered as a communication event, in combination with gestures, facial expressions, speech rhythm, emotional assessment, experience and worldview of communication participants.

Discourse analysis is an interdisciplinary field of knowledge in which sociologists, psychologists, artificial intelligence specialists, ethnographers, literary critics, stylists and philosophers participate along with linguists. All this is very cool, because it helps to understand how our speech works in certain life situations, what mental processes occur at these moments, and how all this is connected with psychological and socio-cultural factors.

Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. Many even know at least one famous sociolinguist — Henry Higgins from Bernard Shaw's play Pygmalion (or from the film My Fair Lady based on it)." The one who could determine the origin of any Englishman by pronunciation.

Naturally, scientists who conduct research in this area are engaged not only in the phonetic features of dialects, but also in national languages, social features of multilingualism, the relationship of language and social roles (for example, teachers address schoolchildren with "you", and they cannot commit such audacity in response), the study of slang and the language of the Internet and many, many others.

Sociolinguistics is now actively continuing to grow and develop. You may have heard about sensational problems — the extinction of dialects (spoiler: yes, they are dying out; yes, it's bad; allocate funds to linguists, and we will fix everything, and then languages will not sink into the abyss of oblivion) and feminitives (spoiler: no one has yet understood whether it's good or bad).

Many people still think that linguists are, at best, those who make school textbooks on the Russian language and for some reason force us to say "you call", and at worst — just someone like polyglots or translators.

In fact, this is not the case at all. Modern linguistics expands the boundaries of its interests more and more, merges with other sciences and penetrates almost all spheres of our life — if only because the object of its study is everywhere.

Cognitive linguistics is a field located at the intersection of linguistics and psychology and is engaged in the study of the relationship between language and human consciousness. Cognitive linguists are trying to understand how we use language and speech to create certain concepts, concepts, categories in our head, what role language plays in the process of cognition of the world around us and how our life experience is reflected in language.

The problem of the influence of language on cognitive processes has been in science for a very long time (many are familiar with the Sepir—Whorf hypothesis of linguistic relativity, which suggests that the structure of language determines thinking). However, cognitive scientists also continue to struggle with the question of to what extent language affects consciousness, to what extent consciousness affects language, and how these degrees relate to each other.

Quite interesting and new is the use of the achievements of cognitive linguistics in the analysis of literary texts (the so-called cognitive poetics).

Linguistics is the scientific study of a language. It includes the analysis of language in form, language, signifier, and language in context. Linguists traditionally analyze human language by observing the interaction between sound and magnitude. Linguistics also deals with the social, cultural, historical and political factors influencing language, through which linguistic and linguistic context is often determined. Language research within the sub-branches of historical and evolutionary linguistics also focuses on how languages change and evolve, especially over a long period of time.

The earliest activities in documentation and description of our language were attributed to the 6th century BC Indian grammarian Panini who wrote a formal description of the Sanskrit language.

Related fields of research include the disciplines of semiotics (the study of direct and indirect language through signs and symbols), literary criticism (historical and ideological analysis of literature, cinema, art or published materials), translation (transformation and documentation of the meaning of written/oral text from one language or dialect to another), and speech and language pathology (a corrective method for the treatment of phonetic disorders and dysfunctions on a hard drive at the initial level).

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PAST BOSIMLI GIDROUZELLARDA OQIM HARAKATI TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. Markaziy Osiyo daryolari uchun daryo gidrouzellarining yuqori befini loyqalanishini hisoblash usullarining ikkinchi va uchinchi guruhlari keng tarqalgan. Ushbu usullarga S.T.Altunin va I.A.Buzunov, V.N.Goncharov, I.I.Levi, V.S.Lapshenkov, A.V.Karaushev, K.I.Rossinskiy, I.A.Kuzmin, M.A.Shostkov, A.M.Muxamedov, F.Sh.Muxamedjanov, V.A.Skrilnikov, I.A.Shnyer, G.I.Shamov, V.N.Sholoxov, X.Sh.Shapirov, K.Sh.Latipov, K.I.Baymanov, X.A.Ismagilov, A.M.Arifjanov, D.R.Bazarov, I. Ibragimov kabi olimlar usullarini misol keltirish mumkin, ular ko'plab ijobiy natijalarga erishgan.

Kalit so'zlar: gidrouzel, loyqalik, oqim, suv sarfi, chuqurlik, bosim, qayir, vertikal o'q burilmalari.

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ANALYSIS OF FLOW IN LOW PRESSURE HYDROCELLS

Annotation. For the rivers of Central Asia, the second and third groups of methods for calculating the upper limit of turbidity of river hydronodes are widely used. These methods include S.T. Altunin and I.A. Buzunov, V.N. Goncharov, I.I. Levi, V.S. Lapshenkov, A.V. Karaushev, K.I. Rossinsky, I.A. Kuzmin, M.A. Shostkov, A.M. Mukhamedov, F.Sh. Mukhamedjanov, V.A. Skrilnikov, I.A. Shnyer, G.I. Shamov, V.N. Sholokhov, The methods of scientists such as Kh.Sh.Shapirov, K.Sh.Latipov, K.I.Baymanov, Kha.A.Ismagilov, A.M.Arifzhanov, D.R.Bazarov, I.Ibragimov can be cited as an example, they have achieved many positive results.

Key words: hydronode, turbidity, flow, water consumption, depth, pressure, channel, vertical axis turns.

Hozirgi vaqtda ko‘plab tahminiy uslublar ishlab chiqilgan va ularni uch guruhga bo‘lish mumkin: birinchi guruh - bu empirik usullar; ikkinchi guruh - balans usullari; uchinchi guruh - cho‘kindini cho‘ktirish qonunlariga asoslangan usullar.

Shuni ta’kidlab o‘tish lozimki, gidrouzellarning yuqori befida loyqa to‘lishini bashorat qilish loyqa bosish usullariga qaraganda kamroqdir. Ayniqsa past bosimli girouzellarni ekspluatatsiya qilish amaliyotida hozirgi kungacha ko‘plab qiyinchiliklar va loyqa to‘lish jarayonlari o‘zanni qayta shakllanishi bilan bog‘liq salbiy oqibatlarga duch kelmoqda. Bunday sharoitlarda o‘zan jarayonlarini o‘rganish nisbatan dolzarb bo‘lib kelmoqda.

Tabiat iqlim sharoitining o‘zgarishi, sanoat va xalq jo‘jaligini boshqa sohalari jadal rivojlanishi suv resurslaridan foydalanishni oshishiga va o‘z navbatida daryo o‘zanlaridagi oqim dinamikasiga ta’sirni kuchayishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Bu o‘z navbatida suv oqimi harakatida o‘zandagi va qayirdagi ko‘rinishlar miqdor va sifat jihatdan o‘zgarib daryoning o‘tkazuvchanlik qobiliyatini o‘zgartirmoqda.

Daryo qayiri mavjud bo‘lganda o‘z-o‘zidan oqimni turli oqimlardan iborat deb qaralishi tabiiy albatta. Bu oqimlar turli tezliklarga ega bo‘lib o‘zaro parallel yoki ma’lum bir burchak ostida harakatlanishi mumkin. Bu oqimlar o‘zaro ta’siri natijasida qo‘shimcha gidravlik qarshiliklar paydo bo‘lib, bu holat daryo o‘zanining o‘tkazuvchanlik qobiliyatiga ta’sir qilishi mumkin. Suv oqimining qayirlarda harakatlanishida, aksariyat holatlarda qayirni kengayishi hisobiga tezlik va chuqurlik kamayishi kuzatilsa, ayrim holatlarda chuqurlik deyarli o‘zgarmasdan o‘zan yoki qayir g‘adir-budurligi keskin o‘zgarishi holati ham kuzatiladi. Daryo qayiri asosan o‘zanning bir qismi bo‘lib, o‘zandan toshgan toshqin suv oqimini boshqaradi va shu toshqin suvlarni o‘tkazib yuborishga xizmat qiladi. Ta’kidlash mumkinki qayirning asosiy vazifasi oqimni boshqarishdan iborat.

Oqimni daryo o‘zani va qayiridagi harakati va o‘zan –qayir oqimlari o‘zaro ta’sirini o‘rganish bilan F.Forxgeymer tadqiqotlar olib borib,oqim qayirli o‘zanlarda harakatlanganda sarfning hisobiy qiymatini aniqlash formulasini quyidagi ko‘rinishini taklif etgan:

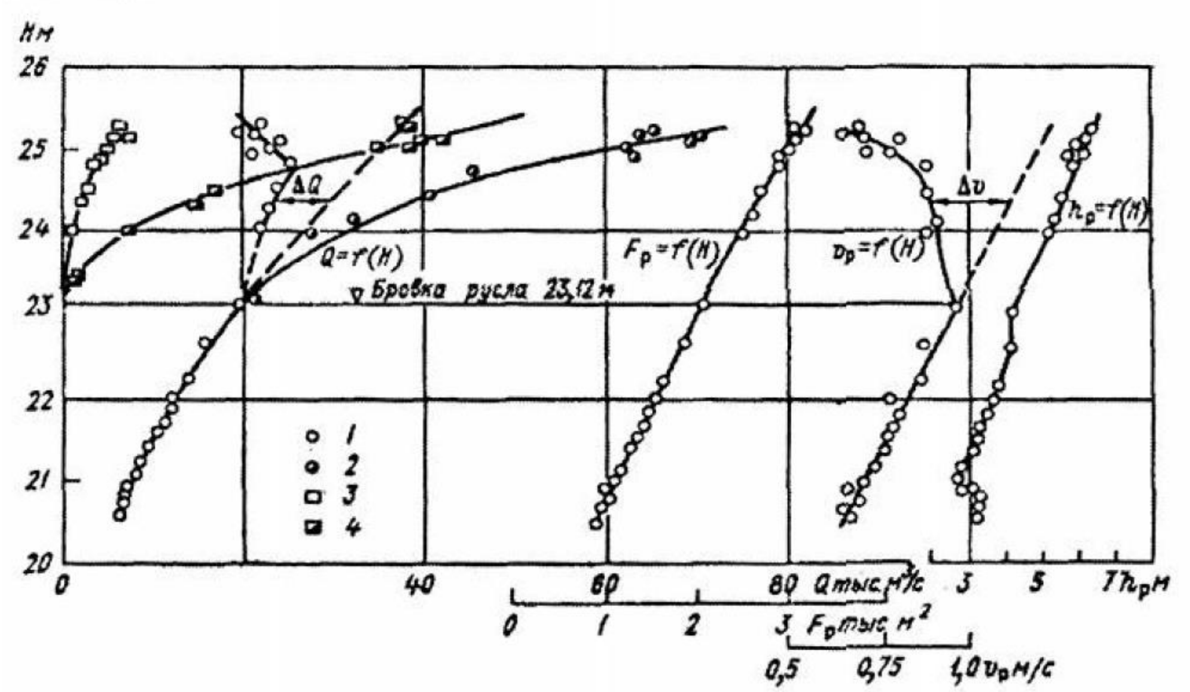
$$Q = Q_{ў} + Q_{к} = \omega_{ў} C_{ў} \sqrt{H_{ў} i_{ў}} + \omega_{к} C_{к} \sqrt{H_{к} i_{к}} \quad (1.1)$$

Ushbu formula yordamida hisoblangan suv oqimi sarfi haqiqiy sarfdan doimo katta qiymatga ega bo‘lib, bu farqni muallif o‘zan bilan qayir chegarasidagi vertikal o‘qli buramalarni paydo bo‘lishi bilan asoslagan.

M.Egli ham ushbu yo‘nalishda tadqiqotlar olib borib, oqimlar xususiyatlarini inobatga olmasdan qayirli o‘zanlarda oqim sarfini taqsimlanishi asosan g‘adir-budurlik va chuqurlikka bog‘liq bo‘lishligini e’tirof etgan. S.Egli burama harakatni paydo bo‘lishini e’tirof etib, uni suv oqimining notekis harakati bilan tushuntirgan. B.V.Polyakov ham Don daryosida o‘tkazgan tadqiqotlari natijalarida o‘zan va qayirda harakatlanuvchi oqimlar o‘zaro ta’siriga e’tiborni qaratgan (rasm 1.1).

G.V.Jeleznyakov ham o‘zandagi va qayirdagi harakatlanayotgan oqimlar uchun ularnining o‘zaro ta’sirini o‘rganib, bir necha tadqiqotlar natijasida xulosalar olgan. Uning fikriga asosan, suv oqimining o‘zandagi qismi o‘rtacha tezligiga va sirtdagi tezligiga qayirdagi oqim sezilarli darajada ta’sir ko‘rsatishi asoslangan.

Rossiya Davlat Gidrometerologiya unversiteti ilmiy laboratoriyasida professor N.B.Barishnikov va D.Isayevlar tomonidan ham o‘zan va qayir oqimlarining o‘zaro ta’sirini o‘rganish bo‘yicha eksperimental tadqiqotlar o‘tkazilgan. Ularning tadqiqotlarida gidravlik qarshiliklarning turli qiymatlariga ega, lekin chuqurlik bir xil bo‘lgan o‘zan va qayirdagi oqim harakati o‘rganilgan.



1.1-rasm. Polyakov tomonidan olingan, Oqim sarfining, o‘zandagi oqim harakatdagi kesimi, chuqurligi, tezligiga $Q = f(H), \omega_{\text{ў}} = f(H), \upsilon_{\text{ў}} = f(H), h_{\text{ў}} = f(H)$ bog‘liqlik grafiklari 1-oqimning o‘zandagi qismi uchun, 2-o‘zan va qayirda harakatlanuvchi oqim, 3-chap qayir uchun,4-o‘ng qayir uchun.

Tezlikni oshishi bilan qayir va o‘zan oqimlari chegara qismida aylanma harakat paydo bo‘lib, sekin astalik bilan u kuchaygan xarakter olgan va pirovard natijada bu sohada sirkulyatsion harakatni paydo bo‘lishiga olib kelgan. Sirkulyatsion harakat ko‘lami kengayib borib, qayir oqimi o‘zandagi oqim harakatini sekinlashtirgan. Bu natija V.N.Goncharovning nazariy tadqiqotlari natijalari to‘g‘riligini asoslagan. Daryo o‘zani va qayirlari chegarasida burama sohalari mavjud bo‘lishligini dastlab eksperimental tadqiqotlar bilan I.P.Spisin tomonidan e’tirof etilgan.

Xulosa

Daryo tubi shakllanishining asosiy tabiiy omillarini, shu jumladan daryoning suv tarkibini, cho‘kindi xususiyatlarini, kanal jarayonini va oqim turbulentligini tavsiflaydi. Bizning va xorijiy olimlarimiz tomonidan olingan kanal deformatsiyalarini hisoblash uchun nazariy va empirik tenglamalar tahlil qilinadi va bir o‘lchovli va rejalashtirilgan muammoning tenglamalar tizimini yopadigan chegara va qo‘shimcha shartlar har qanday sharoitga mos keladigan yetarlicha umumiy ifodalarga ega emasligi isbotlangan. Aniq yechimlarning murakkabligi tufayli kanal jarayonlarining taxminiy usullarining ko‘plab rivojlanishiga sabab bo‘lganligi ko‘rsatilgan.

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CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT “BEAUTY”

Abstract: The conceptual analysis of the concept “beauty” is revealed in the article. The author employed the conceptual analysis method to analyze this work within the study of cognitive linguistics, embracing the variety of its notions and identifying its image-bearing and evaluative components in aphorisms, proverbs, and literary works. It should be noted that the concept of "beauty" has sufficient meaning and significance as it contains an evaluative components, obtains a broad semantic diversity, as well as shows a range of meanings.
Keywords: Concept, beauty, evaluative components, linguistic zone, ethic-moral zone, image-bearing components, conceptual analysis, cognitive linguistics.

Introduction

The cognitive approach, which is associated with cognition, representation, and information transformation, has become increasingly popular in the study of text in recent years. Considering linguistic phenomena in a broad cognitive context has led to the need for scientists to create new information representing structures.

The study is important because linguists are becoming more interested in the issue of conceptualization of the world and the study of concepts from the perspective of cognitive science, which looks at mental processes as an expression of mental acts and as a means of information exchange between individuals.

The term "concept" has long been studied by scientists working in the field of cognitive linguistics, such as Yu. S. Stepanov, G. Lakoff, N.D. Arutyunova, Z. D. Popova, I. A. Sternin, V. A. Maslova, A. P. Babushkin, V. Z. Demyankov, V. I. Karasik, and E. S. Kubryakova. However, the content and structure of the concept have not received an unambiguous interpretation yet. Moreover, linguists to this day do not agree on the definition of the term "concept", the methodology for describing its structure, or the typology of concepts, which makes it relevant and in demand for research. Differences in the understanding of the concept are explained by the fact that this term is considered at the intersection of a number of disciplines, each of which uses it for its own purposes.

The concept can be defined as a mental formation with cultural value that depicts elements of the world for people who are reflecting and communicating.

According to E. S. Kubryakova, the concept is a unit of memory, mental lexicon, conceptual system, and language of the brain; it is an operational, meaningful unit of thinking or a quantum of structured knowledge. [1] A.P.Babushkin considers concepts as structures of knowledge representation. He understands the concept "as any discrete meaningful unit of collective consciousness, reflecting the subject of the real or ideal world, stored in the national memory of native speakers in the form of a cognized substratum. The concept is verbalized, denoted by the word; otherwise its existence is impossible." [2]

Conceptual analysis is the main method of studying concepts. It allows you to restore all the knowledge and ideas that the name ties together. As stated by D.U. Ashurova and M.R. Galieva in their book "Cognitive Linguistics", "Conceptual analysis aimed to specify cognitive grounds for each linguistic unit, its conceptual structure consisting of a cluster of conceptual features and their hierarchy. Conceptual analysis covers multiple ways of conceptualizing information including, both traditional (definitional analysis, componential analysis, etymological analysis, contextual analysis) and new methods (frame analysis, prototype analysis, cognitive mapping, method of parameterization, cognitive metaphorical analysis)." [3]

"Beauty" is one of the important concepts in a culture that has existential relevance for both an individual and a lingual-cultural group. The concept of "beauty" is universal and exists in every ethnic culture. However, the conceptual representation of beauty is influenced by cultural, national, local, and historical traditions, as well as ethnic groups' religious beliefs.

According to the results of the analysis of the vocabulary definitions of the concept "Beauty" from Merriam-Webster dictionary, it was possible to identify the following main parameters of the concept under consideration:

1. Beauty is quality:

- the quality or aggregate of qualities in a person or thing that gives pleasure to the senses or pleasurably exalts the mind or spirit**;**
- the quality of being physically attractive
- A particular grace, feature, ornament, or excellence; anything beautiful; as, the beauties of nature.

2. Beauty is a woman:

- a very attractive or seductive looking woman;

3. Beauty is a great example:

- an outstanding example of its kind: *"his roses were beauties", "when I make a mistake it's a beauty";*
- The best aspect or advantage of something

4. Beauty is pleasure:

- The Century Dictionary defines beauty as "that quality of an object by virtue of which the contemplation of it directly excites pleasurable emotions."

This word basically refers to things that are attractive when we see or hear them but it also refers to any feature of any object of thought which elicits appreciation or approval, such as intellectual beauty, moral beauty, beauty of holiness, beauty of utility, etc. It is a collection of qualities that are pleasant to the ear, eye, aesthetic ability, cognition, or moral sense.

5. **Beauty is style:**

- Prevailing style or taste; rage; fashion.

According to religious zone the lexeme "beauty" is commonly regarded as beauty on the inside and beautiful thoughts as well.

Ethical zone which forms not only the notional but also evaluative components is represented by the following means:

1) Beauty is delicate

"Beauty is but a vain and doubtful good;
A shining gloss that vadeth suddenly;
A flower that dies when first it 'gins to bud;
A brittle that's broken presently;
A doubtful good, a gloss, a glass, a flower,
Lost, vaded, broken, dead within an hour."
William Shakespeare, "The Passionate Pilgrim, XIII"

2) Beauty is inexpressible

"I won't tell you that I am dissatisfied with what I have done of him, or that his beauty is such that art cannot express it. There is nothing that art cannot express, and I know that the work I have done, since I met Dorian Gray, is good work, is the best work of my life." Oscar Wilde, "The Portrait of Dorian Gray"

3) Beauty is superficial

"People say sometimes that Beauty is only superficial. That may be so. But at least it is not so superficial as Thought." Oscar Wilde, "The Portrait of Dorian Gray"

4) Beauty is poisonous

"The mere danger gave me a sense of delight. I remembered what you had said to me on that wonderful night when we first dined together, about the search for beauty being the poisonous secret of life." Oscar Wilde, "The Portrait of Dorian Gray"

5) Beauty is transient

- "*When your youth goes, your beauty will go with it, and then you will suddenly discover that there are no triumphs left for you, or have to content yourself with those mean triumphs that the memory of your past will make more bitter than defeats.* "Oscar Wilde, "The Portrait of Dorian Gray"

- *As we grow old, the beauty steals inward.* (quotation, Ralph Waldo Emerson)

6) Beauty is deceptive

- *Beauty is only skin deep.* (proverb) "Beauty is only skin deep, but ugly goes clean to the bone." Dorothy Parker

- *For since each hand hath put on nature's pow'r,*
Fairing the foul with art's false borrowed face,
Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy bow'r,
But is profaned, if not lives in disgrace.
William Shakespeare, Sonnet 127

Beauty does not make sense if a person hides his evil deeds with his beauty and is not ashamed of what he has done.

7) Beauty is discussable

- *"Beauty in the eye of the beholder"* (idiom)

This proverb has a literal meaning - that the perception of beauty is subjective what one person finds beautiful another may not.

Throughout history, several variants that are extremely similar to this one have been used. For instance, a form can be seen in the passage from William Shakespeare's 1588 comedy *Love's Labour's Lost*:

"Good Lord Boyet, my beauty, though but mean,
Needs not the painted flourish of your praise:
Beauty is bought by judgement of the eye,
Not utter'd by base sale of chapmen's tongues"

8) Beauty is fashion

"Fashion, by which what is really fantastic becomes for a moment universal, and dandyism, which, in its own way, is an attempt to assert the absolute modernity of beauty, had, of course, their fascination for him. His mode of dressing, and the particular styles that from time to time he affected…" Oscar Wilde, "The Portrait of Dorian Gray"

In this analysis expressed several conceptual features such as good, attractive, aesthetic, best, and nice to look at and so on. Suffice it to say includes a dictionary interpretation of the concept only positive features.

The image-bearing and evaluative components of the concept "Beauty" are widely presented with the help of literary texts, proverbs, aphoristic and poetic texts. The image-bearing and evaluative components are usually found in proverbs, aphorisms, and literary texts that reflect the national outlook of a particular culture (beliefs, customs, ethics and morals, norms of conduct, speech etiquette, etc.) Here given conceptual metaphors formed by the concept "Beauty" such as **"Beauty is Truth", Beauty is a Joy", "Beauty is Power", "Beauty is Genius", Beauty is a great fact", Beauty is tragedy", "Beauty is fashion", "Beauty is wonder" and etc.**

1. Beauty is Truth

When old age shall this generation waste,
Thou shalt remain, in midst of other woe
Than ours, a friend to man, to whom thou say'st,
"Beauty is truth, truth beauty, —that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."

John Keats, “Ode one a Grecian Urn”

This philosophical statement means that the real beauty of a thing lies in its permanence, and that the only thing that has ultimate beauty in this world is the truth, which never perishes. The remaining, though they seem to be beautiful, are not really beautiful as they are perishable.

2. Beauty is a Joy

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever:
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness; but still will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing.

John Keats, “Endymion”

Any type of beautiful objects whether they are natural or artificial, that can make a person happy for a long period of time even if it beautifies, fades, or puts them in different circumstances can be described with the idiom "a thing of beauty is a joy forever. It is always a source of happiness enjoyment, and satisfaction for an individual or a group of individuals.

3. Beauty is Power

- *“Beauty is power; a smile is its sword.”* (quotation, John Ray)

John Ray was the author of several books on natural history, but he could precisely define the concept of "beauty," as his well-known beauty quote shows. Being attractive is a powerful force in itself, but when combined with a smile, it becomes a powerful combination. As a universal notion, smile may make both you and the recipient happy.

- *"Such beauty is real power," said Adelaida. "With such beauty as that one might overthrow the world."* Fyodor Dostoevskiy, “The Idiot”.

- *"A witty woman is a treasure; a witty beauty is a power."* George Meredith, “Diana of the Crossways”

4. Beauty is Genius

“You have a wonderfully beautiful face, Mr. Gray. Don’t frown. You have. And Beauty is a form of Genius, − is higher, indeed, than Genius, as it needs no explanation.” Oscar Wilde, “The Portrait of Dorian Gray”

5. Beauty is a great fact

“You have a wonderfully beautiful face, Mr. Gray. Don’t frown. You have. And Beauty is a form of Genius, − is higher, indeed, than Genius, as it needs no explanation. It is one of the great facts of the world, like sunlight, or spring-time, or the reflection in dark waters of that silver shell we call the moon. It cannot be questioned. It has its divine right of sovereignty. It makes princes of those who have it. You smile? Ah! when you have lost it you won’t smile.” Oscar Wilde, “The Portrait of Dorian Gray”

6. Beauty is a tragedy

“Sometimes, however, a tragedy that has artistic elements of beauty crosses our lives. If these elements of beauty are real, the whole thing simply

appeals to our sense of dramatic effect. Suddenly we find that we are no longer the actors, but the spectators of the play." Oscar Wilde, "The Portrait of Dorian Gray"

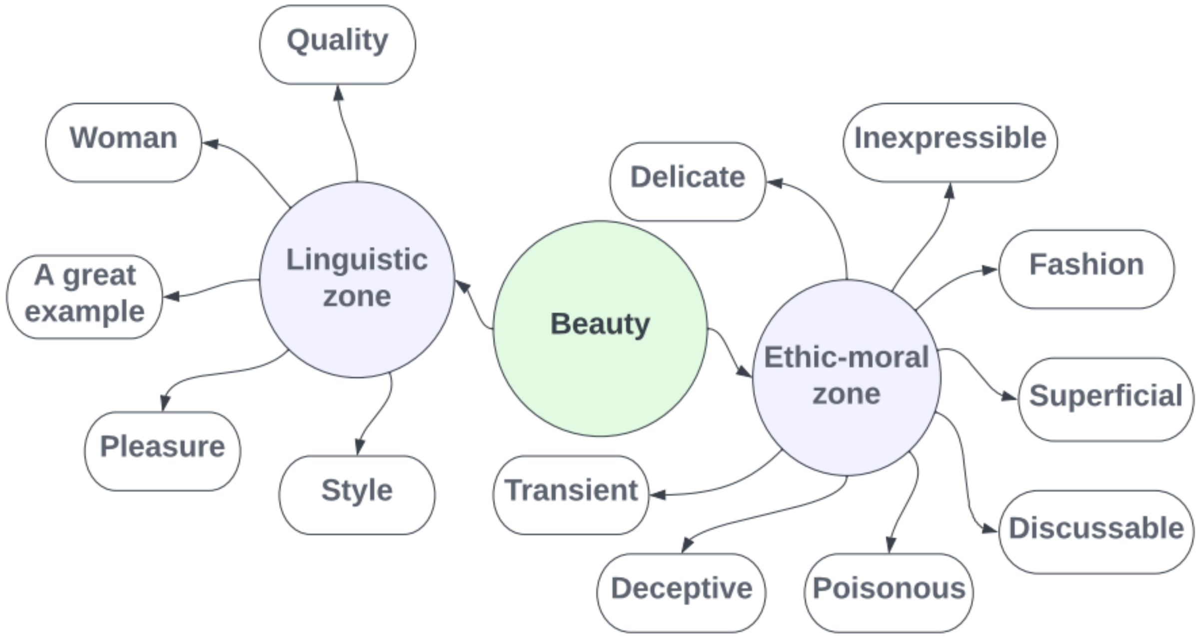
7. Beauty is the wonder

"To me, Beauty is the wonder of wonders. It is only shallow people who do not judge by appearances. The true mystery of the world is the visible, not the invisible." Oscar Wilde, "The Portrait of Dorian Gray"

8. Beauty is terror

"Beauty is terror. Whatever we call beautiful, we quiver before it." Donna Tartt, "The Secret History"

Cognitive map of concept "Beauty"



Conclusion

The analysis has shown that "beauty" expresses not only positive but also negative notions such as tragedy, damaging, temporary, and delicate. In this respect, the negative aspects are revealed using the image-bearing and evaluative layers of the concept. It is necessary to mention that dictionary meanings are not adequate to represent all characteristics of the concept.

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METHODS OF TREATMENT OF INTERVERTEBRAL DISC HERNIATION IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

Annotation: One of the diseases that are very common in people leading a modern lifestyle is lumbar hernia of the spine. Treatment of lumbar hernia between the vertebrae is one of the main tasks facing both traditional medicine and modern medicine. The most basic stage in the treatment of spinal hernia depends on the correct diagnosis. This article presents methods of treating spinal diseases using conservative methods in folk medicine.

Key words: spinal hernia, traditional medicine, spinal hernia treatment methods, conservative treatment, herbs, stretching.

Introduction. The spine is one of the most important organs for human health. The spine is the backbone of the skeleton and allows a person to walk straight. The small and large abdominal and lumbar muscles are connected to the spine [1]. If the spine is curved, we see that it affects bones, muscles and joints. As a result, they shrink. As a result, internal organs become ill throughout the body [2].

Literary review. The spine is the basis of the skeletal, muscular and nervous systems. The spine consists of 24 superimposed vertebrae. In the middle of the spine there is a spinal canal through which the spinal cord passes. The spine is slightly curved forward in the neck and lower back and backward in the chest [3].

The physiological curvature of the spine is determined in the sagittal plane. The spine consists of a body and an arch. The body of the spine is facing forward and acts as a support, which increases with the weight of the lower body. The vertebral column is located in the back of the trunk and connects to the trunk through the legs of two vertebral arches, forming a spinal opening. The spinal canal unites to form the spinal canal [4].

The spine consists of 5 main parts: cervical vertebrae, thoracic vertebrae, lumbar vertebrae, dorsal vertebrae and dorsal vertebrae [1,5].

Treatment of the muscles of the spine, as the medical language says, "vertebrology" studies. Despite the fact that there are a lot of types of spine diseases, their symptoms can appear the same. This is due to the fact that if the spine is damaged in some way the place itself hurts or the nerve fibers that pass through that same syllable are stretched, so strong pain can be felt in other organs [6].

There are several methods of treatment with folk remedies, the most important of which is the treatment with the help of natural herbs, while one of the methods of conservative treatment is the pulling of the spine in different ways.

Currently used in modern medicine, despite a large number of synthetic preparations, treatment with medicinal herbs, like in the countries of the East, is widely used in Europe. The successful use of herbal remedies is explained by their high biological activity, low toxicity to the body. On top of this, the cost of herbal remedies is much cheaper than synthetic preparations.

In the books of Russian folk medicine in the treatment of diseases of the spine it is written that it is possible to use mainly from 15-20 different natural remedies (honey, mummy, propolis, horse oil, Juniper, kalanchoe, garlic tincture, clay, brick, soothing teas, horseradish, tincture of Nettle) and many other natural herbs.

But in the Encyclopedia “Tabobat qomusi”, published in the publishing house “Mumtoz suz” in 2019, more than 116 different methods of using natural remedies for the treatment of spine hernia are covered [8].

Take, for example, a natural remedy applied to rub on the surface, rub into the waist area, after waiting five or ten minutes, 20-25 minutes should be rubbed hot from the melted mutton fat. Then the patient is wrapped in a soft cloth [9].

It is also desirable to take from food additives known as” Astosh“,” Majmuiy Rahmani“,” Ayritosh“,” Askal'tsiy " [8,9].

During treatment, the patient is strictly forbidden to eat salty, spicy, raw foods, drink cold water. It is recommended to take a bath in the healing mineral water in the sanatorium known as “Oltin vodiy tabiati”, which is located in the Southern Olamushuk town of Andijan region [8].

One of the methods of treating the spine hernia in folk medicine is stretching or pulling the spine.

Stretching (extensio) is one of the main methods of treatment of injuries and diseases of the musculoskeletal system, their consequences (deformation, constriction, cycatral compression, etc.). Basically, these methods are used in physiotherapy. There are also several types of stretching. One of them is applied gravity under water [10].

Pulling the spine is not a new way. This method has existed since ancient times. Even more so, it is known from the medical literature that Hippocrates used the method of weighing the spine.

According to sources, Hippocrates justified the principles of traction, which, with the help of special devices, had a light therapeutic effect on the spine [11].

In fact, pulling on the spine is one of the methods of conservative treatment of this folk medicine, giving its effect even in modern medicine. In this method, slowly and gently stretch the spine with the help of a special fixture. At the same time, it relaxes the deep muscles and tissues of the spine. Increases the distance to the spine and increases blood circulation [12].

Traction of the spine under water is a therapeutic method, which is combined with methods of weighing the impact of water on the body. The first to follow this method is the vengrian Doctor K. Moll used it for discopathy in 1953 year.

The effect of 36-37 ° C of water on the heart rate helps to reduce the tone of the road muscles. As a result, the distance between the vertebrae and the intervertebral holes through which the spinal nerves pass increases [13].

Traction of the spine under water is not only an excellent type of treatment, but also a method of preventing diseases of the spine [11].

Guidelines. Traction of the spine under water is widely used in orthopedic and neurological practice in discogen pain syndromes, lumbosacral and cervicobraxial radiculitis caused by osteochondrosis of the spine, early manifestations of Bexterov's disease and deforming spondylosis, curvature of the spine and some reflex disorders to reduce disc output [10].

Traction of the spine - improves blood circulation, reduces swelling, suppresses reactive phenomena in tissues, reduces muscle contracture, pathological tension of muscles and helps to eliminate the existing liquidity of intervertebral discs [12].

In order to know the effect of pulling the spine, it is desirable to engage in daily gymnastics, swimming, as an addition. It is necessary to limit the patient himself to go to the training halls, where he spends a lot of effort [13].

Conclusion. Thus, the treatment of diseases of the spine by folk remedies was considered relatively effective for its low harmfulness, low negative impact on the body, environmentally beneficial.

It is advisable to develop new food additives that have the property of effective treatment and Prevention of diseases of the spine using folk remedies, as well as to determine their composition and structure.

In addition, improving the skills of doctors who are treating various diseases with the help of folk medicine methods, ointments for the suffering of our people, providing them with practical assistance, protection of their rights and freedoms by the state remains one of the most urgent problems of the present day.

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TREATMENT OF INTERVERTEBRAL DISC HERNIATION IN MODERN MEDICINE

Annotation: This article provides information about some unique methods of treatment of spinal hernias in modern medicine. In addition, it is advisable to determine the chemical composition and structure of synthetic drugs used in the treatment of spinal diseases by modern instrumental methods and, taking into account their side effect on human health, in some cases use traditional medicine methods.

Keywords: herniated disc, modern medicine, methods of treatment of herniated disc, chemical composition of synthetic drugs, manual therapy, gyrotherapy.

Introduction. To the list of diseases that are currently very common and the number of patients is increasing every year, you can add a herniated disc.

A herniated disc is a complex of very subtle diseases. Even the wrong diet, the wrong lifestyle and the wrong load only increase the likelihood of a hernia [1].

Literary review. Intervertebral disc herniation is the second most common surgical operation after the cecum [2].

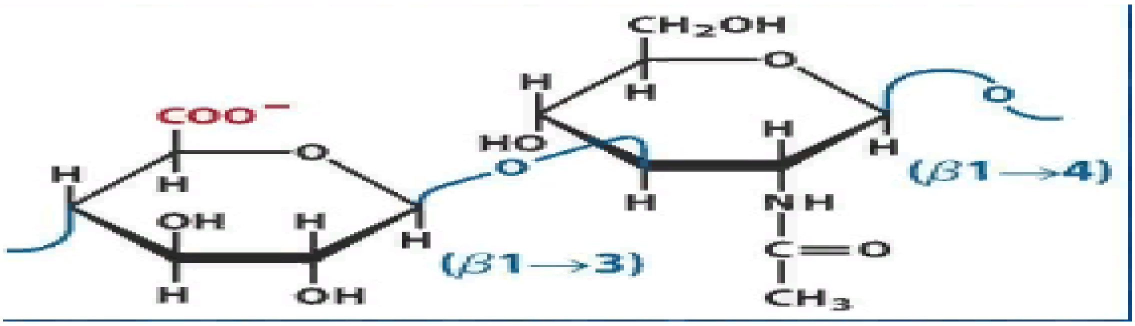
The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that osteochondrosis is pandemic. At the same time, WHO does not hide that the number of diagnoses of spinal disc herniation is increasing in parallel. The most important step in the treatment of a herniated disc depends on the correct diagnosis. In some cases, it is often observed that the treatment of small tumor nodes in the spine leads to poor results due to the lack of special attention to the differences between a tumor formed in the spine and a lumbar hernia. After an accurate diagnosis of a herniated intervertebral disc using computed tomography, it is necessary to begin treatment.

The results of the study.

Recently, with the help of modern medicine, the treatment of lumbar hernia with various synthetic drugs, as well as their side effects, can be observed in many patients.

For example: the main active component of the drug Fermatron is the sodium salt of hyaluronic acid (Fig. 1).

Hyaluronic acid was first isolated from the vitreous body (hyaloid) of the eye and was named hyaluronic acid because it contains uronic acid in its molecule. It is preserved in all types of connective tissue, as well as in the shells of some microorganisms. The hyaluronic acid molecule (Fig. 3) is an unbranched chain, the basis of which is a disaccharide site consisting of residues of glucuronic acid and N-acetylglucosamine, alternately connected by a β-1,3-glucuronoside bond:



D-glucuronate N-acetyl-D-glucosamine

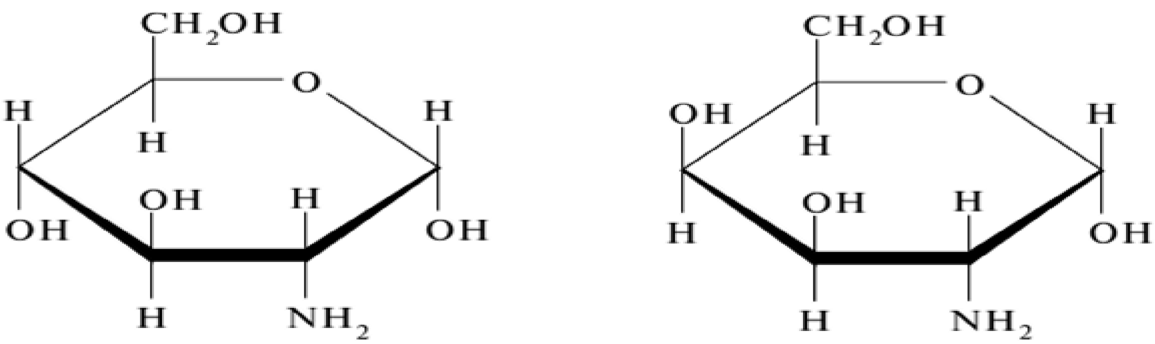
1-Fig. The structure of hyaluronic acid.

A side effect of the drug Fermatron is that soon after taking it, severe pain, fever, redness, swelling, allergic reactions – itching, rash, anaphylactic shock are observed.

The next drug is Artron. The active component of the drug Artron is glucosamine.

Glucosamine (Fig. 2) is a substance produced by the bone marrow tissue of the joints. It is part of chondroitin and is part of the synovial bone. Currently, in many countries it is customary to use it as a medicine, especially as a dietary supplement.

Glucosamine was first discovered by the German surgeon Georg Lederhosen in 1876, along with a concentration of chitin. It was determined by hydrolysis in HCl. In 1939, Walter Hauers introduced the structural formula of glucosamine. By its chemical structure, glucosamine is a monosaccharide.



Glucosamine Galactosamine

Fig. -2. The structure of glucosamine.

Side effects of the drug Artron. Basically, it can cause diseases of the gastrointestinal tract: epigastria, flatulence, diarrhea, nausea, allergic skin diseases.

According to modern medical conditions, 15-20 different conservative methods of treatment of herniated intervertebral disc are known. We found it appropriate to touch on some of them.

Manual therapy is a dosed mechanical effect on blocked joints by special methods. This method is often used to restore the mobility of individual segments of the spine. [4]. Manual therapy is also a pathogenetically justified method of treating patients with reflex syndrome of spinal dystrophic pathology. [5].

One of the most important tasks of manual therapy is, first of all, to identify and eliminate the limitation of joint mobility, which is caused by the pain syndrome in the patient and is associated with the tension generated by reflexes in the periarticular muscles [6].

The treatment of spinal diseases is based on the correction of statodynamic disorders of the spinal column as a single biomechanical system, as well as the restoration of the function of blocked joints [7].

The main diagnostic methods of manual therapy are various palpations, sprains, as well as functional examination of joints.

These diagnostic methods are carried out taking into account the anatomical and functional features of the studied joints. [4,5].

In the treatment of herniated intervertebral discs with manual therapy, it is possible to use the secrets of subtle techniques, including various methods of influencing the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles.

At this time, the necessary conditions should be created to relax the muscles and reduce pain syndromes [4,5]. To do this, it is recommended to use various massages. At the same time, therapeutic gymnastics is also used in manual therapy.

In the treatment of diseases of the spine, in contrast to traditional physical therapy, manual therapy is characterized by a specific focus of exposure. This is achieved by choosing a starting position that ensures the movement is performed at a well-defined level.

Manual therapy is more effective in combination with massage, physical therapy, various types of physiotherapy (hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, etc.) [6].

The mechanism of action of manual therapy consists of two main aspects: the first is mechanical, and the second is associated with the restoration of normal function of blocked joints. [7].

Indications: manual therapy is used for vertebrogenic pains associated with the occurrence of functional blockages (lumbago syndrome, lumbago, thoracalgia, cervicalgia, dorsalgia, etc.), as well as for vertebral artery syndrome, Mener syndrome, migraine, vertebrogenic cardialgia and biliary dyskinesia [4,7].

Contraindications: acute spinal injury, tuberculous spondylitis, osteomyelitis, easily complicated oncological diseases, osteoporosis, osteochondrosis in minors, congenital spinal anomalies, serious diseases of nerves and internal organs [6,7].

Conclusion. It is considered expedient to determine the chemical composition and structure of synthetic drugs used in the treatment of spinal diseases using modern instrumental methods and, taking into account their side effects on human health, in some cases the use of traditional medicine methods. Because the treatment of spinal diseases with the help of traditional medicine is recognized, firstly, less harmful, and secondly, environmentally friendly, with a high degree of usefulness and relatively more effective with minimal negative impact on the body.

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O‘ZBEKISTON – ISPANIYA O’RTASIDAGI HAMKORLIK VA UNING RIVOJLANISHI

Annotatsiya: mazkur maqolada O‘zbekiston va Ispaniya qirolligi o’rtasida olib borgan hamkorliklar hamda uning rivojlanishi haqida ma’lumotlar berilgan. Ispaniya va O‘zbekiston o’rtasidagi hamkorliklarning istiqboliga ham ‘toxtalib o‘tilgan.
Kalit so‘z: hamkorlik, qo’shma korxonalar,ta’lim, madaniyat, do’stlik markazi, turizm.

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COOPERATION BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN - SPAIN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: this article provides information about the cooperation between Uzbekistan and the Kingdom of Spain and its development. The prospect of cooperation between Spain and Uzbekistan was also touched upon.
Key words: cooperation, joint ventures, education, culture, friendship center, tourism.

O‘zbekistonning jahon hamjamiyati bilan hamkorlik qilishida Yevropaning imkoniyatlari milliy manfaatlarimiz nuqtai nazaridan muhimdir. Yevropa va butun g‘arb yuksak texnologiyalar va investitsiyalar manbaidir, hozirgi zamon demokratiya va inson huquqlari ramzidir. Yevropa ittiqfoqi tarkibiga kiruvchi davlatlardan biri bu Ispaniya qirolligidir.

O‘zbekiston va Ispaniya davlatlari o‘rtasidagi hamkorlikning ildizlari uzoq davrlarga borib taqaladi. Sharq va G‘arb davlatlari o‘rtasidagi diplomatik aloqalar rivoji Amir Temur va temuriylar davrida o‘ziga xos va takomil bosqichiga kirganligi bilan ajralib turadi. O‘sha davrda Yevropaning yirik davlatlaridan biri – Ispaniya bilan hamkorlik aloqalari keng yo‘lga qo‘yilganligini ta’kidlash o‘rinlidir[1].

Mustaqillikning dastlabki yillaridan boshlab, O`zbekiston va Ispaniya hamkorligidagi asosiy e`tibor o`zaro savdo-iqtisodiy, madaniy va ta`lim sohalaridagi tajribalarni o`rganishga qaratilgan.

Bu mamlakat o‘tgan asrning 90-yillaridayoq O‘zbekiston bilan iqtisodiy, madaniy va diplomatik aloqalarni o‘rnatgan hamda, rivojlantirib kelayotgan davlatlardan biridir[2].

Ispaniyaning to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri investitsiya jalb qilish bo‘yicha jahon mamlakatlari ichida 4-o‘rinda (AQSh, Buyuk Britaniya, Fransiyadan keyin), YeI mamlakatlari ichida esa 5-o‘rinni egallaganligi uning ulkan salohiyatli davlat ekanligidan dalolat beradi[3]. Evropani Afrika qit’asi bilan bog‘lovchi hududda joylashgan Ispaniya Qirolligi nafaqat jug‘rofiy qulayligi, balki iqtisodiy salohiyati, savdo va sayyohlik sohalaridagi imkoniyatlari jihatdan ham jahonda yetakchi o‘rinlardan birini egallaydi.

Darhaqiqat, davlati Ispaniya qirolligi bilan diplomatiya munosabatlarini 1992 yilda o‘rnatdi[4].

Ikki davlat hamkorlik aloqlari dastlabki yillarda biroz sust rivojlandi, shunga qaramay mamlakatimizda 50 ga yaqin kichik va o`rta hamkor korxonalar faoliyati yo`lga qo`yildi.

Hozirgi paytda mamlakatimiz Ispaniyaga paxta tolasi, gazlama, kalava ip eksport qilsa, u yurtdan elektronika va mexanika asbob - uskunalari, dori-darmon, qora metallar, tezyurar poezd, plastmassa, keramika mahsulotlari sotib oladi[5]. Mamlakatimizda O‘zbekiston va Ispaniya ishbilarmonlari tomonidan ikki tomonlama hamkorlikka asoslangan 1990-yil sentabrda “Mediz” zavodi hissadorlik korxonasi maqomida ro‘yxatga olindi. 1991-yil oktabrida esa o‘z faoliyatini boshladi. “Mediz” korxonasi bir marta ishlatiladigan shiprislar ishlab chiqarishga ixtisoslashgan. 1992-1995 yillar mobaynida korxona 1221,0 million so‘mlik 293 million dona va 1996 yilning oxirigacha 66,4 million so‘mlik 35,1 million dona shiprist ishlab chiqaradi. U zamonaviy texnika va texnologiya, Ispaniyada o‘qigan, malakasi oshirilgan mutaxasislar bilan ta’minlangan. Qo‘shma korxona shipristlar ishlab chiqarish bo‘yicha faqat O‘zbekistondagina emas,balki butun Markaziy Osiyoda yagonadir[6].

1995-yilda Navoiy viloyatida Ispaniyaning "Nevokat" S. L. firmasi bilan hamkorlikda "Qizilqumtsement" ochiq aksiyadorlik jamiyati shaklidagi o‘zbek-ispan qo‘shma korxonasi ham tashkil etilgan[7].

Ispaniyaning yana bir firmasi “Industrial Texnologika Laynteks Veterani S. A. ” 1995 yili Toshkentda o‘z vakolatxonasini ochdi[8]. Shuningdek, firma Samarqanddagi to‘qimachilik fabrikasiga sarmoya kiritdi. “Buxoro viloyatida suv ta’minotini yaxshilash” loyihasini amalga oshirish haqidagi hukumat qarorini hayotga tadbiq etishga ham ispaniyalik ishbilarmonlar bilan oqilona hamkorlik yo‘lga qo‘yildi. Ispaniyaning “Sosete jenral” hamda Asaka banklari o‘rtasida 2002 yil 28 avgustidan 8,7 mln. yevro mablag‘ ajratilgan loyiha ish boshladi. Bu loyiha Buxoro viloyati “Suvoqava” boshqarmasi tomonidan shu sohadagi islohotlarga ko‘maklashish ko‘zda tutilgan. Bundan tashqari Ispaniyaning “Degremon Medio Ambente S. A. ” kompaniyasi bilan suv nasoslari va suv taqsimlash hamda laboratoriya o‘quv moslamalari yetkazib berish bo‘yicha shartnoma imzolangan edi[9].

Bundan tashqari O‘zbekistonda “Texkominvest” (savdo), “Maxam Central Asia” (kimyo sanoati), “Balkan Eksport Import Asia” (qurilish materiallari ishlab chiqarish), “Maxam Uzbekistan” (kimyo sanoati) kabi qator

O‘zbekiston – Ispaniya qo‘shma korxonalari faoliyat ko‘rsatmoqda. Tashqi iqtisodiy aloqlar, investitsiyalar va savdo vazirligida Ispaniyaning “Preparado Alimenticios” (oziq - ovqat sanoati), “Atlas Consorcio” (muqobil energiya texnologiyalari) singari yirik kompaniyalarining vakolatxonalari akkreditatsiyadan o‘tib faoliyat yuritmoqda[10].

Mamlakatimiz Ispaniya bilan nafaqat iqtisodiy, balki ilm-fan sohasida ham salmoqli aloqalarni yo‘lga qo‘ygan. Masalan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Fizika-texnika instituti Madrid Avtonom va Barselona Avtonom universitetlari o‘rtasida hamda elektronika instituti Ispaniyaning Alikante shahri universiteti va Madriddagi Komplutense universiteti bilan hamkorlik aloqalarini o‘rnatgan[11].

Ikki davlatlar o‘rtasida ta’lim sohasidagi hamkorlik aloqalarini 1999 yildan Toshkent irrigatsiya va meloratsiya instituti bilan Kataloniya politexnika universiteti o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik aloqalarida ko‘rish mumkin. Bu aloqalar tobora rivojlanib bormoqda[12]. Ayniqsa, O‘zbekiston Davlat jahon tillari universitetining ispan tili fakulteti tomonlar o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik aloqalarining rivojlanishida muhim omil bo‘lmoqda. Ispaniyaning Madrid, Granada, Alkala de Enares va Malaga universitetlarning salohiyatli professor – o‘qituvchilari O‘zDJTUda samarali tarzda faoliyat ko‘rsatishmoqda. Shu bilan birga ikki mamlakat madaniyati va ta’lim tizimini qiyosiy o‘rganish borasida darslik hamda turli adabiyotlarni ayriboshlashga kelishib olingan. Chunonchi, 1998 yili mamlakatimizda ispan tili va madantiyati markazi tashkil qilindi[13].

Madaniy aloqalarning rivojlanishi ikki davlat o‘ratsidagi do‘stlik aloqlarini yanada mustahkamlaydi. 2000-yilda yilda “Klavixo-Amir Temur” Ispaniya-O‘zbekiston do‘stlik uyushmasi tuzilgan. Mazkur uyushma bilan hamkorlikda 2004 yili Toshkent va Samarqand shaharlarida Amir Temur davlati bilan Ispaniya Qirolligi o‘rtasida diplomatiya munosabatlari o‘rnatilganining 600 yilligiga bag‘ishlangan tadbirlar bo‘lib o‘tdi, Barselonada Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning mashhur “Boburnoma” asari ispan tilida nashr qilindi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, Ispaniya hamda O‘zbekiston mamlakatlari asrlar davomida dunyo hamjamiyatini qiziqtirib kelgan. Davlatlar o‘rtasidagi teng sheriklik asosidagi hamkorlik har ikkala tomon uchun istiqbol eshiklarini ochmoqda va umumiy istiqbolli taraqqiyot uchun omil bo‘lib xizmat qilaveradi.

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING SPECIAL SUBJECTS

Annotation: The article considers the advantages of using innovative approaches and pedagogical conditions in teaching special subjects, with an increase in the effectiveness of training future teachers of vocational training.

Keywords: innovative approaches, model, special subjects, vocational training teacher, pedagogical conditions.

In the priority of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, the sphere of training highly qualified specialists capable of continuous professional growth and professional mobility in the conditions of the development of high technologies is designated as one of the priorities.[1]

A modern teacher of vocational training should be economically literate and enterprising, able to rationally use the potential of his knowledge, with well-formed general cultural and professional competencies. He must be able to make independent decisions in teaching, taking into account a variety of pedagogical and economic conditions. In addition, creatively active teachers of vocational training who own innovative technologies in education are in increasing demand.[2].

Professional and pedagogical training of a future teacher of vocational training is a scientifically based systemic process of theoretical and practical training of students at a university, aimed at developing the personal qualities of a teacher necessary to fulfill educational and pedagogical tasks in accordance with vocational training programs in a lyceum and technical school. It is defined as the process and result of professional training, which combine in an integrated unity: motivational, content-procedural and professional-personal readiness for the formation of professional competencies of students.

The basis for the training of a teacher of vocational training (by industry) is psychological and pedagogical and industrial and technological training. In this regard, the problem of their readiness for innovative activity in professional educational institutions remains relevant. The solution of the problem on this problem is reduced to identifying the pedagogical conditions of the innovative educational environment of the university [3].

It was revealed that, in general, the innovative activity of teachers of vocational training (by industry) is aimed at:

- ensuring the high efficiency of the educational process in a vocational educational institution through the development and application of modern pedagogical, industrial, information technologies, methods of theoretical, industrial and vocational training;

- development of advanced content of vocational training through monitoring, analysis of technical, technological, organizational and managerial, social, economic new conditions for the development of society;

- effective integration of general theoretical, general professional and special (industry) training, practical training, including on the basis of interactive technologies;

- inclusion in research and creative production activities in order to realize their achievements, in the process of professional training of future specialists; management of these activities in a specific production environment;

- development and improvement of scientific and pedagogical, scientific and methodological, production and technical, instructional and technological support for professional industry training;

- creation of a modern educational environment of a professional educational institution, which ensures the formation of motivation for learning;

- managing the personal and professional development of students through the development of educational blocks, modules that combine educational, practical, production activities, ensuring effective social and professional adaptation, the formation of a specialist's personality (business incubators, technology parks, etc.).[4];

- development of modern equipment, organization of industrial training on it;

- participation in design, engineering, design, technical, technological developments in order to develop a specific production;

- increasing the motivation of students to study general professional and special (industry) disciplines by enhancing their independent activities using computer technology;

- familiarization with a variety of teaching, controlling and applied computer programs;

- cognitive research of the subject area using the Internet;

- expansion of the range of methods of self-control of educational and cognitive work of students using a computer;

- study and familiarization with computer programs, as applied in creative and scientific research, in the preparation of presentations for term papers and diploma papers.

The socio-professional and scientific-pedagogical environment of the university, consisting of innovative scientific, educational, research, research and production centers and laboratories that regulate the scientific, theoretical and production-practical aspects of preparing students for innovative activities in a professional educational institution, systematize the course innovative learning processes at the university.[5]

In the course of a long scientific and practical work, we have developed a theoretical model for preparing a teacher of vocational training (by industry) for innovative activities in special subjects. It was developed on the example of training future teachers of vocational training in special subjects. The model was developed in accordance with the requirements that ensure the effectiveness of the process of innovative training at the university for a teacher of vocational training to work in educational institutions:

- the formation of professional and pedagogical competence, general scientific and subject preparedness, which is the foundation of the professionalism of a teacher of vocational training;
- development of labor skills, meaningful perception of them as the basis of the pedagogical activity of a teacher in a professional educational institution;
- development of creative and organizational qualities that contribute to the unification of the teaching staff and the team of students (students) to solve educational problems.

The implementation of innovative approaches in teaching takes place in accordance with the dynamic nature of the training model for a teacher of vocational training.

The result-evaluative block contains: criteria: motivational, cognitive, personal-activity; and indicators:

- the ability to develop tasks of various levels of complexity for independent work of students; projects of textbooks with elements of modern educational technologies;
- readiness for forecasting, analysis of innovative processes in the industry;
- readiness to solve innovative design, engineering, technical, technological problems;

Result: preparedness of the future teacher to work in a professional educational institution using innovative technologies.

In general, the innovative training of a vocational teacher in special subjects is a complex and systemic process. Students consolidate and deepen their knowledge and skills, which allows them, on the basis of inter-subject communications, to expand their scientific and creative activities in accordance with the requirements for their future profession.

The main idea of training future teachers of vocational training in special subjects expresses the need to orient students towards innovative pedagogical, innovative and technological activities in an educational institution.

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TEXNOLOGIYA FANI DARSLARIDA O'QUVCHILARNING AXBOROTLAR BILAN ISHLASH KOMPETENTLIK KO'NIKMALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada kompetentsiyaviy ta'lim tushunchasi, texnologiya fani darslarida axborot texnologiyalardan foydalanib ta'lim-tarbiya sifatini oshirish va o'quvchilarning axborotlar bilan ishlash kompetentlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish haqida ilmiy farazlar bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar va tushunchalar: kompetentsiyaviy ta'lim, kompetentlik, ijodiy faoliyat, mehnatsevarlik, axborot texnologiyalari.

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DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' COMPETENCE SKILLS FOR WORKING WITH INFORMATION IN TECHNOLOGY LESSONS

Abstract: This article describes the concept of competence education, scientific hypotheses about improving the quality of education using information technologies in technology classes and developing students' competence skills for working with information

Key words: competence education, competence, creative activity, hard work, information technologies.

Zamonaviy ta'limning muhim jihati yosh avlodni o'zgarayotgan dunyoga mos barkamollik fazilatlari bilan tarbiyalash bo'lib, innovatsion ta'lim metadalogiyasida kompetentsiyaviy ta'lim dolzarb mavzu bo'lib qolmoqda. Ta'lim va tarbiya sohasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar jarayonida asosiy bo'g'in hisoblangan umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida ta'lim samaradorligini oshirish asosiy vazifalardan hisoblanadi. Buning uchun esa o'qitish jarayonida qo'llaniladigan ta'lim usullaridan unumli va oqilona foydalanish hamda bu usullarni takomillashtirish, yangilarini izlab topish va qo'llash talab qilinadi. Umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida texnologiyafani darslarida axborot va zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni o'quv jarayoniga tatbiq etish ishlari keng ko'lamda yo'lga qo'yilmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi tomonidan 2017 yil 6 apreldagi "Umumiy o'rta va o'rta maxsus ta'limining davlat ta'lim standartlarini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi 187-sonli qarori asosida umumta'lim fanlari bo'yicha kompetentsiyaviy yondashuvga asoslangan davlat ta'lim standartlari tasdiqlandi. Bu qarorda umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida umumta'lim fanlarini o'qitishning uzluksizligi va izchilligini ta'minlash, zamonaviy metodologiyasini yaratish, umumiy o'rta va o'rta maxsus ta'limi bo'yicha davlat ta'lim standartlarini kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosida takomillashtirish, o'quv-metodik majmualarining yangi avlodini ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga joriy qilish, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini yanada rivojlantirish, ta'lim jarayoniga kompetentsiyaviy yondashish, o'quvchilarning kreativligini rivojlantirish masalalari asosiy vazifa qilib belgilangan.

Ma'lumki texnologiya fani darslari maktab o'quvchilariga texnika, texnologiya, ishlab chiqarish asoslari haqida ma'lumot va tushunchalar berishda, ularni turli kasb-hunarlarga yo'naltirishda katta ahamiyatga ega. Hozirgi vaqtda maktablardagi barcha fanlar bo'yicha kompetentsiyaviy ta'limning yangi pedagogik texnologiya metodlari ishlab chiqilgan bo'lib, ular o'quvchilarning yoshi, jinsi, qiziqishi kabi jihatlarini hisobga olgan holda tuzilmoqda va darslar tashkil etilmoqda. Shu ma'noda o'quvchilardagi texnologiya fani bo'yicha kompetentsiyaviy talim texnalogiyalari o'ziga xos jihati va xususiyatlari bilan mutaxassislarni qiziqtirib kelmoqda. Eng avvalo kompetentsiyaviy ta'lim deganda o'quvchida mavjud vaziyatga qulay yo'l bilan moslashish, murakkab vaziyatdan chiqish uchun bir necha variantdan eng maqbulini tanlay olish layoqati, o'zaro munosabatlarda faol aloqaga kirishish va undan o'z manfaati erkinliklarini namoyish etish san'ati deb ham tushunish mumkin.

Texnologiya fani yoshlarning ma'naviy-ahloqiy sifatlarini, mehnat ko'nikmalarini o'zlashtirish, ijodiy fikrlashlarini rivojlantirish, atrof- muhitga ongli munosabatini tarbiyalash, to'g'ri va ongli kasb-hunar tanlashga o'rgatish uchun xizmat qiladi. Bugungi kunda texnologiya fani rivojlanishning yangi bosqichiga ko'tarilmoqda, bu jarayonga har birimiz o'z hissamiz bilan ishtirok etishimiz mumkin. Zero, mehnat qilish hayotimizning ajralmas qismidir, mehnat jarayonida insonning qobiliyati va iqtidori namoyon bo'ladi, bilimlari yanada boyiydi, irodasi chiniqib boradi. Har bir o'quvchi maktab davridan o'zini mehnatga, bo'lajak kasbiy faoliyatiga tayyorlab bormog'i lozim. Buning uchun mehnatsevarlik, ijodkorlik, tirishqoqlik, intizomlilik, berilgan topshiriqlarga ma'suliyat bilan yondashish kabi sifatlarini o'quvchilarga tushuntirib, singdirib borish pedagoglarning asosiy vazifalaridan biridir.

Kompetentsiyaviy ta'lim – o'quvchilarda bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarini o'zaro shaxsiy, ijtomoiy munosabatlarida amaliy qo'llash kompetentsiyasiga yo'naltirilgan ta'limdir. Chunki, texnologiya fanidan olgan nazariy bilimlaridan hayotda foydalana olish layoqatiga ega bo'lmog'i kerak. Bolalar o'z hayotida shaxsiy, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy munosabatlarga kirishishi, o'z mavqeini jamiyatda anglay boshlashi, aloqalar qilishda milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar asosida o'z muammolarini yechimini topishi, eng kam sarf-harajat bilan yuqori foyda olishni, sog'lom va qonuniy yo'lini aniqlash qobiliyati tayanch kompetentsiyalarga egaligini asosiy ko'rsatkichlaridir. O'quvchilarda mustaqil fikrlash, uni bayon etish qobiliyati ijtimoiy faollik, ayniqsa tashabbuskorlik fazilatlari, zamonaviy kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan oqilona foydalana olish, kasb-hunarga qiziqish, ma'naviy-ahloqiy jihatdan o'quvchining madaniy qiyofasini yuksaltirishdan iboratdir. Bu mashg'ulotlarda tayanch kompetentsiyalar yordamida shaxsning kommunikativ qobiliyati, axborot bilan ishlash asosida o'z-o'zini rivojlantirish layoqati o'sadi. Chunki, o'quvchi fanning o'ziga xos kompetentsiyalarini egallab, murakkabroq ishlarni: gazlamalarning xususiyatlarini, ularga ishlov berishni, pazandachilik sir-asrorlarini, qolaversa, qishloq xo'jaligi sohasiga oid ko'pgina bilim va ko'nikmalarga ega bo'ladi.E'tirof etish lozimki, texnologiya fani kompetentsiyaviy ta'limi o'zga fanlar tizimi bilan uzviy aloqadorlik va rivojlanish holatida shakllanadi. Ushbu ta'limning yana bir jihati shaxsning mintaqaviy fikrlash qobilyatini o'sishi, mavjud bilimlarni yangi bilimlar bilan fikriy bog'lash asosida fanning talablari darajasida malakalarni hosil qilish, soha bo'yicha kasb-hunarlarni ajrata olish ham muhimdir. Ikkinchi bir tomoni shuki, texnologiya fani mashg'ulotlarida o'quvchilarni to'la qamrab olish, interfaol usullardan foydalangan holda barcha o'quvchilarni jalb qilish ijobiy natija beradi.

Hozirda zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalardan darslar davomida foydalanib borish, ta'lim-tarbiya sifatini oshirish jarayonida muhim rol o'ynashi nazarda tutilmoqda. Darslar jarayonida o'quvchilar o'qituvchining bevosita ishtirokisiz,lekin uning topshirig'i asosida o'zlariga qulay bo'lgan vaqtda shug'ullanishlari, shu bilan birga ularning o'z oldiga qo'yilgan maqsadiga erishishda ongli ravishda intilishlari talab etiladi. O'quvchilar ishlarini mustaqil nazorat qilishda boshqa nazorat usullari bilan birga olib borilsa, ancha yuqori natijalar kutilishi mumkin. Ma'lumki,o'quvchilar ish jarayonida o'z xatolarini sezmaydilar, bunda xatolarni aniqlashda kompyuter vositasidan foydalanish ancha samarali kechadi. Ta'lim jarayonini yangi axborot texnologiya vositalari yordamida tashkil etish va o'quvchi shaxsi unung kompetensiyalari darajasini aniqlashda videokonferensiyalarni o'rni va roli beqiyosdir, maslahatlarni o'tkazishda esa elektron pochtalar qulay vosita sanaladi.

Elektron pochta yordamida amaliy darslarni tashkil etishda axborotlar almashinuvini yuzaga keltiradi. Bu o'quvchilar o'rtasida vertual guruhlarni shakllantirish va axborot almashishni yo'lga qo'yilishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Darslar jarayonida o'quvchilarni o'quv- metodik materiallar bilan ta'minlashning samarali usuli o'qituvchi tomonidan tahlil etiladigan o'quv materiallar orasidan asosiylarini tanlash va ulardan nusxa olish shuningdek o'quv materiallarini tuzish hisoblanadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, o'quvchilarning darslarda axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish ko'nikmalarini o'zlashtirishning muayyan tizimi yordamida amalga oshiriladi. Bunda ma'lumotlarni kompyuter vositalari yordamida to'plashga intilish, nazariy va amaliy bilimlarni puxta egallashga diqqatni qaratish lozim. Shuningdek, axborot texnologiyalari majmuasini tashkil etuvchi vositalarning ko'pligi o'quvchini nafaqat qo'shimcha, balki doimiy ravishda yangi bilimlarni egallash, hamda ularni bevosita ta'lim jarayonida qo'llashga undaydi.

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TEACHING TO LISTEN AND UNDERSTAND

Annotation: Interlocutors speak in turn according to human habit and try to understand each other by listening. It is known from life experience that expressing one's opinion orally (speaking) is a type of speech activity that many people like. Various information is obtained by listening to and understanding another person. Being in speech communication is a necessary need for a person. In the process of listening, there are cases of partial or complete misunderstanding of the speaker's opinions. The main reason for this is insufficient attention to teaching listening comprehension. The article talks about teaching listening skills using modern methods.
Keywords: Audio segments, Group activities, Video segments, Interpersonal activities.

Listening comprehension means listening, perceiving and understanding speech. In general, "speech" means speaking, listening, reading and writing.

If we look at the history of foreign language teaching methodology, by the 60s of our century, listening as a type of speech activity began to be thoroughly researched. At first, it was considered an integral part of speech. In the foreign language class, listening comprehension exercises were not given. It turns out that listening comprehension is more difficult than learning to speak.

It is necessary to distinguish between two terms related to this field: "listening" - listening (in short - listen more) and "hearing" - receiving sound using the sense of hearing (ear).

When listening to and understanding speech in the native language, the form and content are perceived as a whole, the means of expression (language material) and the expressed content (text) are difficult to combine in a foreign language. In order to progress (notice) the content, one must have mastered lexical-grammatical phenomena, in other words, lexical and grammatical skills of listening comprehension should be carefully formed. In addition, it is necessary to develop the ability to distinguish the sound side of a foreign language (sound, sound combinations and tone). So, as a result of the formation of lexical, grammatical and pronunciation skills of listening comprehension, competence in this type of speech activity is formed.

Understanding becomes easier if the language units used by the listener (auditor) and the speaker (speaker) match. This, in turn, is a matter of language experience. Listening comprehension is a three-stage activity, the content of the speech is perceived, learned and understood behind the general auditory perception (acoustic apperception), distinguishing the sound side of words (phonemics) and understanding their essence. It is known that listening comprehension, which is considered a type of speech activity and a skill, is the goal and means of education. In this place, it is necessary to make a distinction between two categories, i.e., on the one hand, understanding through words (based on actual language experience) and on the other hand, with the help of things (due to life experience, knowledge of the speech situation). Therefore, the speech topics and situations recommended at the initial stage of foreign language education are familiar to the students, known in advance, and the language material is completely new and unfamiliar to them.

There is a lot to say when choosing or creating text (audiotext) for listening. An audio text that is suitable for the age of the students, arouses their interest, contains a monologue and dialogue form of logically clear speech, and is rich in information, will appeal to its listeners.

The main sources of information acquisition through auditory sense and analyzer are the teacher's speech, tape recorder and gramophone recording from auditory technical devices, as well as audio slide film, movie (or its fragment) and television programs from radio broadcasting, audiovisual means.

For the successful implementation of listening comprehension, the following three factors are considered: dependence on the listener himself (developed listening skills, memory, attention characteristics), listening conditions (speech speed, volume and form of language material, and how long the spoken speech is continuity) and finally, the linguistic aspects of the material used (whether it corresponds to the listener's language experience) are taken into account.

The first mechanism is called speech perception by psychologists. Arousal of certain senses is implied. A person who does not know a foreign language does not understand it, but is deprived of the ability to hear speech in this language.

This mechanism is closely related to the auditory memory mechanism. Remembering the speech fragment during perception makes it possible to understand the audio text.

According to the activity of the internal speech mechanism, the speech movement analyzer works during the perception of the audio text (Prof. Nikolay Ivanovich Jinkin proved this point in his mature scientific works on the psychology of language teaching). The level of understanding directly depends on the repetition of the listening speech in internal speech. A person imitates what he hears. The more difficult parts of the audio text are mentioned inside, if the language material is thoroughly mastered, the volume of repetition is less. Therefore, it is recommended to learn speaking and listening comprehension together.

A mechanism for comparing the signals coming to the auditory sense to a template stored in memory. The comparison may be incorrect depending on the person's previous experience, intuition and feelings. The listener's experience refers to the imprint on the brain created by the sensations of hearing and speech movement. As a result of comparison, it is possible to recognize. If the auditory trace is strong, the recognition mechanism is more active. The full image of the heard event is not stored or restored in the brain, only its trace is left.

The next mechanism is called anticipation. It's better to say precognition more simply. When this mechanism is activated, it is possible to know in advance the structure of the audio text or its content.

Another mechanism is called audiotext comprehension. Understanding, that is, logical understanding, takes place on the basis of the analytical-synthetic process of brain activity and within the framework of other possibilities.

As a result of the formation of these mechanisms, students' listening comprehension skills are formed. Listening comprehension skills are formed and developed only by doing the necessary exercises in a foreign language. What do we value in teaching listening comprehension? First, it is required to know what to teach, secondly, how to teach, and finally, how to determine what has been understood. These three issues will be considered separately.

Various directions for teaching listening comprehension are used in practice. One of them is to study language material first, and then speech activity. According to this methodical idea, students practice learning words and phrases, and then the students' attention is drawn to the content of the studied material. In this way, the effectiveness of teaching listening comprehension is low, it takes too much time, therefore it is not considered the most appropriate methodological method.

According to the second approach used by teachers, listening comprehension is directly related to the formation of speaking skills. In the process of teaching speaking, reading and writing, students engage in listening comprehension.

In non-special exercises, listening comprehension is taught along the way. For example, speech training at the beginning of the lesson, listening to the teacher's story while explaining the meaning of words; Non-special exercises include listening to the teacher's sentences in the presentation of grammar, recording someone else's speech on a magnetic tape. Teaching a foreign language is also a great way to teach listening comprehension. In order for the students to understand the sentences used during the lesson, the teacher should not repeat them too many times, not speak very slowly, and not always translate into the native language.

Special exercises, in turn, are divided into praise ready for listening and pure speech exercises. (The first one is called language (material) exercises by some authors, while others call it conditional-speech exercises.)

The object of preparatory exercises is an acoustic signal (that is, a word, sentence, set of sentences delivered to the ear), and in speech exercises, the student is busy learning the content. It has been determined in science that speech exercises have three stages: preparation for listening to information, listening to it, and analysis of what has been heard.

It is permissible to give some recommendations on the practical implementation of listening comprehension exercises.

It is important to include the following in the preparatory exercises: listen and repeat the words in the column (the teacher selects difficult material and prepares an exercise); listen to the words (give an example) and find among the following words; identify rhyming words and mark them with a number; listen to the sentences and determine the similarities and differences with the sign + (plus) or - (minus); follow orders often; listen to the following adjectives (verbs) and say the nouns that are often used with them; listen and translate new words from familiar roots; listen to ready-made sentences and tell in what speech situation they are used; listen to the text in the mechanical recording, then fill in the blanks in the written version, and prove what you think is wrong in the content of the audio text; understand who is being talked about; identify the difference between described and heard information; find the missing sentence and put it in its place; record audio information in native language; listen to a list of words given separately, remember them and say those related to a specific topic; listen to two or three short sentences and make a sentence out of them; listen to the sentence, add another sentence that matches its meaning.

Listening comprehension is also a type of speech activity. It is included in receptive speech activity. Listening comprehension is listening and understanding the speech of the speaker from the radio, tape recorder, record and during communication. In some literature, it is also referred to as audirova niy. It is a complex speech activity, because the listener needs to be able to quickly accept the form, quickly understand the content, and keep it in memory, otherwise there is no source, condition, or means to see it again, read it, and understand it.

1. Technical tools for teaching listening comprehension

The issue of hearing and understanding tape recordings should be considered separately. Due to the fact that it is more difficult to understand the tape recording because it is not focused on a person, the idea that this type of listening comprehension can be implemented only at the middle stage of education has been preserved in the methodology for a long time. At present, this idea has been rejected. L. D. Sesarsky's research showed that if listening comprehension texts are created on the basis of well-developed material in advance, and if students are given exercises using a tape recorder, it is possible to easily start listening comprehension of a speech recorded on a tape recorder from the 5th grade. In fact, earlier reference to tape recordings allows students to learn to distinguish different sounds without relying on extralinguistic moments. According to research, the use of tape recorders should be taught as early as possible, because delaying this work makes it difficult for students to understand the speech of different people. Because they get too used to the tone of voice and personal characteristics of the person speaking, some individualized version of the images is formed in them.

Studies have shown that pupils and students have less developed listening comprehension than speaking. When a student reads and sees, he gets six times more information than when he listens and understands. Listening comprehension also helps with other speaking activities. It is an integral part of speaking. Listening comprehension and speaking make up oral speech. Experiments show that depending on the development of listening comprehension, speaking also develops, and the student can participate especially well in dialogue. Information is received through both listening and reading, so both are receptive discourses. The student quickly recognizes and understands the words he reads and pronounces correctly. If he cannot read correctly, he cannot pronounce, he cannot recognize words when he listens, he does not understand the meaning. Even when a student is writing, he can read, pronounce, and write words and sentences correctly, which also helps to understand listening. Teaching listening comprehension is both a means and a goal in all educational institutions. When it is a tool, it acts as a mediator in teaching and explaining language material orally, and when it is a goal, it is intended to receive information by listening to speech. The main purpose and task of listening comprehension is listening comprehension of an unfamiliar text or speech based on familiar language materials. In the high school foreign language program, listening comprehension requirements are set for each grade.

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METHODOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICAL PRACTICE-TEST RESULT OF ORGANIZATION OF PEDAGOGICAL TRAINING

Annotation. The organization of the pedagogical training on the teaching and informational and didactic support for the development of students' communicative competence in the process of integral bilingual teaching of English language to students of the technical direction, development of speech constructions aimed at the integrative acquisition of language skills in the content of specialized modules.

Keywords: Pedagogical experimental, experimental group, control group, corresponding arithmetic mean.

Pedagogical experimental work was carried out on the methodology of developing language competence of technical students. The game method, exercise method, virtual simulation video clip was used in education.

Experimental work was carried out in higher educational institutions of our Republic. 457 students from Surkhandarya region, Andijan region and Jizzakh region participated.

Creating a problem situation in the training, organizing a debate, discussing with the student's opinions, learning practical activity, forming an independent attitude, increasing motivation for a new job and career, and organizing a floor game, an imitation game, which plays an important role in creating a professional environment. The study was carried out in the classroom and analyzed in the student statistics section.

We are a student tactician.

The following information is attached to this document:

Marking:

x_i – It is a good assessment for the group,

$$i = \overline{1,3};$$

y_i – scores corresponding to the control group;

$\bar{x}$ and $\bar{y}$ – corresponding arithmetic mean values for experimental and control groups.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i n_i}{n}; \ \bar{y} = \frac{\sum y_i m_i}{m}, (1)$$

There: x_i, y_i – 3, 4, 5 accepts value judgments accordingly.

m, n – future professional in the experience and control group the number of teachers.

m_i, n_i – the number of future professional education teachers in relation to the corresponding grades.

The overall value of the evaluation of the educational system's effectiveness and the overall arithmetic value of the evaluation of the patient group, i.e., the effectiveness coefficient, were obtained as follows:

$$\eta = \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{y}}. (2)$$

Average squared deviation values:

$$S_x^2 = \frac{1}{n}\sum_i n_i \cdot (x_i - \bar{x})^2 ; S_y^2 = \frac{1}{m}\sum_i m_i \cdot (x_i - \bar{x})^2 . (3)$$

Standard deviation values:

$$S_x = \sqrt{S_x^2}; \qquad S_y = \sqrt{S_y^2} . (4)$$

Indicator for determining average values:

$$C_x = \frac{S}{\sqrt{n} \cdot \bar{x}} \cdot 100\%; \qquad C_y = \frac{S}{\sqrt{m} \cdot \bar{x}} \cdot 100\%. (5)$$

Confidence intervals for unknown population means:

$$a_x \in \left[\bar{x} - \frac{t}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot S_x ; \bar{x} + \frac{t}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot S_x\right];$$

$$a_y \in \left[\bar{y} - \frac{t}{\sqrt{m}} \cdot S_y ; \bar{y} + \frac{t}{\sqrt{m}} \cdot S_y\right], \quad (6)$$

there: t – The normalized deviation is determined based on the confidence probability P. For example, P=0,95 when t=1,96.

Below, based on this information, we made calculations for each academic year and presented their comparative analysis in tables.

A comparative analysis of the results of practical training in the academic year 2019-2020, in the subject "Foreign language (English)", in this episode:

m =75, n =80 – the number of students in the experimental and control groups.

б – in the beginning of the experiment; о –in the end of the experiment

$$\overline{x_б} = \frac{1}{75} \cdot (8 \cdot 5 + 22 \cdot 4 + 45 \cdot 3) = 3{,}5067$$

$$\overline{y_б} = \frac{1}{80} \cdot (8 \cdot 5 + 20 \cdot 4 + 52 \cdot 3) = 3{,}45.$$

Efficiency coefficient $\eta_б = \frac{\overline{x_б}}{\overline{y_б}} = \frac{3{,}5067}{3{,}45} = 1{,}016.$

$$S_x^2 = \frac{1}{75} \cdot (8 \cdot (5 - 3{,}5067)^2 + 22 \cdot (4 - 3{,}5067)^2 + 45 \cdot (3 - 3{,}5067)^2) = 0{,}4633$$

;

$$S_x = \sqrt{S_x^2} = \sqrt{0{,}4633} = 0{,}6807;$$

$$S_y^2 = \frac{1}{80} \cdot (8 \cdot (5 - 3{,}45)^2 + 20 \cdot (4 - 3{,}45)^2 + 52 \cdot (3 - 3{,}45)^2) = 0{,}4475$$

;

$$S_y = \sqrt{S_y^2} = \sqrt{0{,}4475} = 0{,}669.$$

Average values are indicators of determination:

$$C_x = \frac{S_x}{\sqrt{75} \cdot 3{,}5067} \cdot 100\% = \frac{0{,}6807}{\sqrt{75} \cdot 3{,}5067} \cdot 100\% = 2{,}2414\,\%;$$

$$C_y = \frac{S_y}{\sqrt{80} \cdot 3{,}45} \cdot 100\% = \frac{0{,}669}{\sqrt{80} \cdot 3{,}45} \cdot 100\% = 2{,}168\,\%;$$

$$a_x \in \left[3{,}5067 - \frac{1{,}96}{\sqrt{75}} \cdot 0{,}6807;\ 3{,}5067 + \frac{1{,}96}{\sqrt{75}} \cdot 0{,}6807\right] = [3{,}35; 3{,}66];$$

$$a_y \in \left[3{,}45 - \frac{1{,}96}{\sqrt{80}} \cdot 0{,}669;\ 3{,}45 + \frac{1{,}96}{\sqrt{80}} \cdot 0{,}669\right] = [3{,}30; 3{,}60].$$

Let's consider the results of this experiment in the practical training of the trainee (m=75, n=80 - future professional education teacher in the trainee and control group):

$$\overline{x_o} = \frac{1}{75} \cdot (18 \cdot 5 + 39 \cdot 4 + 18 \cdot 3) = 4{,}00;$$

$$\overline{y_o} = \frac{1}{80} \cdot (11 \cdot 5 + 22 \cdot 4 + 47 \cdot 3) = 3{,}55.$$

there $\eta_o = \frac{\overline{x_o}}{\overline{y_o}} = \frac{4{,}00}{3{,}55} = 1{,}127.$

As a result of the research, it was found that the knowledge and skills acquired by the future professional education teacher in the experimental group as a result of the training is 1,127 points (12.7%) higher than the control group.

The results obtained in the case study showed that the student's language competence is theoretically adjusted in the second chapter of this work for the functioning of the advanced model.

Table-1

Indicators of quantitative criteria

№	Indicators	In the beginning of the experiment		In the end of the experiment	
		Experimental group m=228	control group n=229	Experimental group m=228	control group n=229
11.	Average arithmetic value	3,478	3,402	3,991	3,498
22.	Performance indicator	1,022		1,141	
33.	The mean value is the confidence interval	[3,39;3,57]	[3,32;3,49]	[3,90;4,08]	[3,41;3,59]
44.	Standard error of the mean	0,6974	0,6576	0,7009	0,7094
55.	Student statistics (T)	1,5(1,5<1,96)		7,84(7,84 >1,96)	
66.	Summary of indicators	H_0 the hypothesis is accepted		H_1 the hypothesis is accepted	

As a result of our research, the test-test work, which was selected as a test-test field, finally, the level of development of the language competence of the students in the test group had a high multiplier of 14.1%. This increases the scope of the research work already carried out.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP, PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT AND REDUCTION OF POVERTY

Summary. In this article, the priorities of the state policy on the development of entrepreneurship in the neighborhood, ensuring employment of the population and reducing poverty, the reforms being carried out in the strategic direction of the economic policy of our country, and the duties of the governor's assistants are given special importance.

Keywords: Assistant mayor, economic development of the neighborhood educational centers, "iron book", "women's book", "youth book", family business, preferential loan, subsidy

Relevance. Aholining tadbirkorlik tashabbuslarini amalga oshirishga moliyaviy ko‘maklashish, ularning daromadli mehnat bilan bandligini ta’minlash mexanizmlarini yanada takomillashtirish, mahallabay ishlash tizimini yangi bosqichga olib chiqish orqali kambag‘allikni qisqartirish, respublika, viloyat, tuman va shaharlarda ko‘rsatiladigan davlat xizmatlari va manzilli moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash instrumentlarini bevosita mahalla darajasiga tushirish maqsadida: 2022 yil 1 yanvardan boshlab har bir shaharcha, qishloq, shuningdek, mahallada tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, aholi bandligini ta’minlash va kambag‘allikni qisqartirish masalalari bo‘yicha tuman (shahar) hokimining yordamchisi (hokim yordamchisi) lavozimi ta’sis etildi.

Ma’lumki, har qanday mamlakatda aholining kam ta’minlangan qatlami mavjud. O‘zbekistonda ham odamlarning muayyan qismi yetarli daromad manbaiga ega emas. Xalqimiz farovonligini oshirish maqsadida “Har bir oila – tadbirkor”, “Yoshlar – kelajagimiz”, “Obod qishloq”, “Obod mahalla”, tomorqani rivojlantirish kabi dasturlar qabul qilindi. O‘tgan ikki yil davomida birgina oilaviy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish dasturi doirasida byudjetdan qariyb 10 trillion so‘m imtiyozli kreditlar ajratildi. Albatta, bu aholi bandligini ta’minlash, oilalar uchun daromad manbai yaratishga xizmat qildi.

“Har bir shaxs mehnat qilish, erkin kasb tanlash, adolatli mehnat sharoitlarida ishlash va qonunda ko‘rsatilgan tartibda ishsizlikdan himoyalanish huquqiga egadirlar” Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, aholi bandligini taminlash va kambag‘allikni qisqartirish bugungi kunda nafaqat iqtisodiyotni yuksaltirishda, balki mamlakatimiz uchun nihoyatda muxim bo‘lgan bandlik va axoli daromadlarini oshirishda katta ahamiyatga ega. Mazkur soha yangi bosqichga ko‘tarilib ta’lim olish bilan birgalikda kichik biznes va tadbirkorlik bilan shug‘ullanish imkoniyati berilmoqda. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining

2021-yil 3-dekabrdagi “Mahallada tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, aholi bandligini ta’minlash va kambag‘allikni qisqartirish bo‘yicha davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishlari to‘g‘risida”gi -29-sonli Prezident Farmonining asosiy maqsadi mahallada tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, aholi bandligini ta’minlash va kambag‘allikni qisqartirish masalalari bo‘yicha tuman (shahar) hokimlarining yordamchilari (keyingi o‘rinlarda — hokim yordamchilari) faoliyatini samarali tashkil etish axolini kambag‘allikdan qutqarishga xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek mahalladagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy holatni xonadonbay o‘rganish, jumladan, aholining bandlik darajasini, oilalarning daromad manbalarini, tomorqa yerlaridan foydalanish holatini hamda daromadli mehnatga bo‘lgan intilishi va ehtiyojlarini tahlil qilish, mahallada tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishning ichki imkoniyatlari, tadbirkorlik bo‘yicha ixtisoslashuv va mehnat resurslarini inobatga olgan holda, uni rivojlantirishga turtki beradigan omillar va yo‘nalishlarni belgilash, ularni ishga solish orqali mahallaning iqtisodiy rivojlanishini ta’minlash,

doimiy daromad manbaiga ega bo‘lmagan va ishsiz aholining, ayniqsa, yoshlar va xotin-qizlarning qiziqishlarini o‘rganish orqali ularni kasb-hunar va tadbirkorlikka o‘rgatuvchi o‘quv markazlariga yo‘naltirish hamda o‘qishni tamomlagan bitiruvchilarning bandligini ta’minlashga yordam berish;

mahalladagi mavjud bo‘sh ish o‘rinlarini hamda xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub’ektlarning mavsumiy ishchilarga bo‘lgan talabini aniqlash orqali ishsizlarni, birinchi navbatda, “temir daftar”, “ayollar daftari” va “yoshlar daftari”ga kiritilgan yoshlar va xotin-qizlarni bo‘sh (vakant) ish o‘rinlariga joylashtirish hamda haq to‘lanadigan jamoat ishlariga jalb qilish;

mahallada istiqomat qiluvchi aholining oilaviy tadbirkorligini rivojlantirish, jumladan, ularning hunarmandchilik, kasanachilik, tomorqadan samarali foydalanish, kichik ishlab chiqarish, xizmat ko‘rsatish va boshqa turdagi faoliyatni yo‘lga qo‘yishi uchun oilaviy tadbirkorlik dasturlari doirasida kreditlar olishda ko‘maklashish;

mahallaning ixtisoslashuvidan kelib chiqib, kooperatsiya asosida tadbirkorlik faoliyatini yo‘lga qo‘yish istagini bildirgan yetakchi tadbirkorlarga imtiyozli kreditlar ajratishни tashkil etish, ularga tadbirkorlik bilan mustaqil shug‘ullanish tajribasiga ega bo‘lmagan fuqarolarni o‘z faoliyatini yo‘lga qo‘yishi uchun ularga biriktirish;

aholi tomorqalaridan samarali foydalanishni tashkil etish, uy sharoitida dehqonchilik, chorvachilik, parrandachilik, quyonchilik, asalarichilik, urug‘chilik, ko‘chatchilik, gulchilik kabi faoliyat turlarini yo‘lga qo‘yishga ko‘maklashish;

mahalladagi ish bilan band bo‘lmagan aholining tadbirkorlik va doimiy daromad keltiruvchi faoliyat bilan shug‘ullanishini yo‘lga qo‘yish maqsadida ularga issiqxona qurish, tomorqasini sug‘orish uchun vertikal sug‘orish quduqlarini burg‘ilash, qishloq xo‘jaligi kooperativiga a’zo bo‘lish, asbob-uskuna va mehnat qurollarini xarid qilish, bino va inshootning ijara to‘lovi hamda kasb-hunar va tadbirkorlikka o‘qishi uchun subsidiyalar olishda ko‘maklashish;

mahalladagi bo‘sh bino va yer maydonlarini aniqlab, ularni belgilangan tartibda tadbirkorlik sub’ektlariga ajratish bo‘yicha tegishli tashkilotlarga takliflar kiritish;

tadbirkorlik faoliyatini amalga oshirishga to‘siq bo‘layotgan muammolarning (muhandislik-kommunikatsiya tizimlariga ulanish va ulardan foydalanish, turli xil faoliyatni yo‘lga qo‘yish uchun ruxsatnomalar va litsenziyalar olish, bo‘sh bino va yer maydonlarini tadbirkorlik bilan shug‘ullanish uchun ajratish va boshqalar) tegishli tashkilotlar tomonidan hal etilishini tashkil etish kabi masalalarni hal qilishda asosiy vazifalari hisoblanadi.

Endi kambag’allik tushunchasiga ham oydinlik kiritib o’tsak: Kambag‘allik ko‘rsatkichi aholining turmush darajasini baholash uchun foydalaniladigan mezonlardan biridir. Jahon amaliyotida kambag‘allik darajasini ta’riflashga yondashishda uchta asosiy konsepsiya: mutlaq, nisbiy va subyektiv kambag‘allik konsepsiyasidan foydalaniladi. O‘zbekistonda insonning minimal ehtiyojlarini ta’riflash uchun shunday tirikchilik minimumi belgilanganki, uni hisoblab chiqishda kaloriyalar, oqsillar, yog‘lar va uglevodlar zaruriy iste’molining fiziologik me’yorlaridan foydalaniladi.

Nisbiy kambag‘allik konsepsiyasi asosiy mezon sifatida insonning minimal ehtiyojlaridan emas, balki uning farovonligi ko‘rsatkichlarining u yoki bu mamlakatda ustunroq keluvchi moddiy ta’minlanganlik darajasi bilan bo‘ladigan nisbatidan foydalanadi. Bunday yondashishda daromadlari mamlakat bo‘yicha o‘rtacha daromadning muayyan ulushidan oshmaydiganlar kambag‘al hisoblanadi.

XULOSA “INSON QADRINI YUKSALTIRISH VA ERKIN FUQAROLIK JAMIYATINI YANADA RIVOJLANTIRISH ORQALI XALQPARVAR DAVLAT BARPO ETISH” Yo’nalishida 12 maqsad ko’zda tutilgan. Bu maqsadlarnui amalga oshirilishi uchun belgilanga chora tadbirlarning sithi dildan bajarilishi, davlat rahbarlari, siyosat arboblari, barcha davlat hizmatchilari - eganlab o’tirgan lavozim amallarini qonunan bajarishi–tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, aholi bandligini ta’minlash va kambag‘allikni qisqartirishning garovidir. Bugungi atrofimizdagi taxlikali zamonda O‘zbekiston “Harakatlar strategiyasidan- taraqqiyot strategiyasi sari” g‘oyasi asosida sog‘lom g‘oya bilan shiddat bilan rivojlanishiga yetarlicha asoslar mavjud.

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GENDER LANGUAGE DO WE NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THIS?

Annotation: This article discusses the issues of gender language in the study of foreign languages, in particular English. Possible problems that may result from not knowing the correct use of gender-neutral language and gender-neutral terminology, as well as not knowing how to define words by gender categories, since English is not a native language.
Key words: gender language, gender-specific term, gender identity, gender-neutral concept, gender aspect.

English doesn't really have gender like many other languages. It does not have masculine or feminine nouns unless they refer to the biological gender (e.g. woman, boy, lady, etc.). Therefore, gendered language is usually understood as a language that has a bias towards a particular gender or social gender.

In English, this would include using gender-specific terms referring to professions or people, such as "businessman" or "waitress", or using masculine pronouns (he, him, him) to refer to people in general, such as "A doctor must be able to communicate with his patients."

The use of gendered language, as in the examples above, perpetuates what scholar Allison Jule calls "the historical patriarchal hierarchy that existed between men and women, where one (the man) is considered the norm and the other (the woman) is labeled as the other." as something completely different from the norm. This can lead to women being excluded or invisible.

This type of language is no longer acceptable in many sections of society, so students should be taught how to avoid it. This is unacceptable in academia, research, publishing and many areas of business - all sectors in which students often participate or will participate after they graduate from school or university. It also needs to be taught because the mother tongues of many students are grammatically gendered. Words such as "a doctor must know how to communicate with his patients" may be grammatically perfectly acceptable to these students because the word "doctor" is grammatically masculine in their native language.

In my experience, it occurs everywhere and at every level. I teach at the institute, and this should have been done long before the students entered the bachelor's degree. But it's not. Students are shocked when I talk about this and teach them how to avoid it.

Gender language is generally not that hard to spot. However, there are some examples that people may not have considered before. The most obvious is the use of gender-biased language (usually masculine) for gender-neutral terms, as in my previous example, where the gender-neutral subject (the doctor) is assigned the masculine pronoun (his patients).

It also includes job titles that are gender-specific, such as police officer/policewoman, where it is not necessary to specify the person's gender. This is why we tend to use gender-neutral terms for professions these days. In this context, we would use the word "cop".

Another less obvious example is the use of words that were once equivalents but have changed over time due to how women were and still are perceived and treated in society.

Compare words in pairs such as "bachelor" and "maiden" or "master" and "mistress." You can see that the feminine word has become less prestigious or has taken on a sexual connotation. Another example is the tendency for the male version to rank first in binomials such as "men and women," "siblings," "boys and girls," or "Mr. and Mrs." Many words that include the word “male”, such as “artificial”, “human”, “labor”, have perfectly acceptable gender-neutral alternatives: for example, “artificial” or “synthetic”, “human”, etc. d "labor force".

Many non-sexist people would use terms like "humanity" without hesitation. Why should they avoid these words? It's true that some people might consider finding an alternative to the word "humanity" as an example of "crazy political correctness," but such words still exclude women or make them invisible, and they tend to belittle women's contributions to society. did and do to this day.

Ultimately, it is a matter of consciousness. If we are aware that words and expressions are used daily in our language that can offend because they tend to humiliate women and girls, their contribution and role in society, then we can try to avoid these words. The attitude of people will become more respectful, and we will be able to create a more tolerant and equal society.

I think we owe it to all women - our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters - to think actively about the language we use and choose words and expressions that are meaningful and don't belittle, discriminate or offend.

As teachers, we also have an obligation to teach this aspect. I teach in Uzbekistan. Most of my students have Uzbek, Tajik and Russian as their native languages and this is definitely a problem for these students. From the research I have done on this subject, I can assure you that mainstream English textbooks do not teach this gender aspect of the language at all. If teachers want to teach this, they will have to do it themselves. To raise awareness, I often take some of the sentences my students put together and ask them to tell me what the language problem is. I use one example: "A teacher must correct the work of his students, following clear criteria." Once the use of "his" is emphasized, we discuss whether women can be teachers (of course they can), and I draw students' attention to the assumption of a male gender. We then discuss how common this assumption is and why it can be harmful to women and girls. This is a topic that needs to be dealt with delicately, as I have had students in the past who have reacted negatively. Some people just think it's funny and political correctness has gone crazy. Others are offended and feel they are being attacked. Many simply do not understand how harmful such language can be. During the lesson, I often try to more light-heartedly correct mistakes when they speak, and I can directly ask them, for example, if only men are teachers or doctors. You don't have to do this very many times for the students to become aware of the problem and learn what to look out for. If they use gender language in their writing, I highlight it along with other general grammatical and lexical issues. I encourage them to think of an alternative way of expressing a concept that is a good way to expand and improve their skills. I think it's mostly a linguistic issue.

As a teacher in Uzbekistan, I face this problem at the institute level and in my classroom due to the fact that English is used predominantly by non-native speakers. Teachers should be aware that if students use gender-specific language in a context where it is not appropriate, it can cause problems for them.

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Annotation: This article reflects the actual problems of teaching a foreign language in secondary schools. The author tries to highlight the key points by classifying learning difficulties and suggests several solutions.
Keywords: foreign language; education; knowledge; teaching, problems; technique.

Today, the role of a foreign language in the life of every person has changed a lot. Do not take foreign languages as exclusively academic subjects. Indeed, knowledge of languages, in addition to the native, will not surprise anyone, since it has become an integral part of the life of a modern person. That is why a foreign language should stand along with other leading disciplines.

These changes are connected with changes in political and economic relations in the country. Therefore, qualified specialists are needed who could freely cooperate with foreign partners. The value of such employees in the labor market is now much higher, since in the conditions of the modern development of international relations it is determined by the language level. To do this, the training of future specialists requires the creation of a methodology that will help increase the level of knowledge of students. Today, a completely new way of learning foreign languages is emerging, the basis of which is the communicative component, namely, learning to speak, communicate and understand each other.

It should be noted that teaching a foreign language begins in the lower grades, however, not every student is able to speak it fluently, unless, of course, he additionally studies with a tutor or does not go to courses, which once again proves the inefficiency of modern school teaching methods.

Institutions of both secondary and higher education cannot yet fully meet the actual needs of students. In this regard, a number of problems arise that impede the successful study of foreign languages, which teachers and students face. It is worth paying attention to them and finding possible solutions.

And you should start with a comprehensive school, highlighting and designating the difficulties that are the most significant and decisive. Of the many problems in teaching a foreign language at school, I would like to single out three main ones: psychological, technical and methodological.

Psychological problems are the problems of a student's psychological unpreparedness for learning foreign languages. Let's look at a few examples. Lack of self-esteem.

Many students assure themselves that they simply do not have the ability to learn languages, but this is a clear delusion, since these people have already mastered one of the most difficult languages - Russian. For foreigners, learning our native language is a titanic effort, as many do not understand cases, gender, changing stress, as well as a huge number of exceptions.

It is possible that psychological problems are also associated with the overestimated, strict requirements of the teacher in learning the language: perfect knowledge of grammatical rules, which are often violated by native speakers themselves, speech without an accent, writing essays and letters without a single mistake. Thus, the students' interest in the language is reduced to a minimum, during the day their learning becomes a burden, they feel their insecurity and inability to learn languages.

The language barrier. Many students are afraid to say something wrong, to make a mistake, they are afraid that they will be misunderstood or not understood at all. The main thing is to overcome your insecurities, this requires more practice. There is nothing shameful in the fact that a person makes mistakes in a language that is not native to him. In addition, native speakers themselves do not strive for perfect speech in everyday life and make grammatical errors themselves.

Lack of support from parents. Many parents do not understand the importance of learning foreign languages for modern children, since they themselves have spent most of their lives without this knowledge. Therefore, they turn a blind eye to this subject at school, since they do not consider it to be the main one. Parents should explain to their children the role of foreign languages in modern society, talk about what prospects it gives in the future.

The next group of problems is technical. These include the insufficient number of allotted hours for language learning. With 2-3 hours a week, it is impossible to fully master a new foreign language, not to mention the communicative part, which is impossible without a good base with confident knowledge of grammar and a rich vocabulary. Teachers do not have enough time for a more detailed approach to the material, individual work with students. This task was partly undertaken by schools with in-depth study of languages, such as lyceums and gymnasiums, but the bulk of students attend general education schools.

Schedule disruptions are also a technical problem in foreign language teaching. The order of the classes often changes due to various circumstances: holidays, quarantine, extended vacation periods, etc. Thus, the subject may be absent from the schedule for up to several weeks. And in such large time intervals between classes, it can be quite difficult for a teacher to introduce forms of active learning and implement a communicative learning program. As a result, students forget the material, and the efficiency and effectiveness of the work is reduced.

We should not forget about the lack of technical equipment. Not all schools and not every foreign language classroom is fully equipped technically. Lack of a computer, speakers, interactive whiteboard, etc. reduce the effectiveness of training. The technique helps in visualization and real examples. For example, the use of video material immerses the student in the environment of native speakers, allows you to hear the speech of not only a teacher or a classmate; motivates the student who can watch and understand the undubbed film, and interactive exercises make the student become part of the learning process, realize their importance.

Methodical problems are a different level of language training of students. Students come to schools with different levels of knowledge of a foreign language. This is especially true for new schools and for the so-called "new" and "transfer" (fifth, tenth) grades. The teacher has a program that he needs to follow, however, this becomes difficult when students do not have basic knowledge, and they have to be “trained”, devoting more time to this in the classroom, therefore, the learning process is inhibited. The student has to go to additional classes in order to reach the required level, but often students lose interest in the subject and the desire to learn, as a result, he hardly survives every quarter.

The lack of consciousness among students in teaching various types of speech activity is another methodological difficulty. Learning to communicate involves the conscious assimilation of not only grammatical structures, but also vocabulary, since full-fledged communication is impossible in the absence of one of the foundations. It is not enough to learn words and grammar rules. It is also important to know their compatibility, use. There are words and phrases that are not used in everyday spoken language, there are those that are not used in business speech. Set phrases must be memorized as a whole, and not as separate words, because the constructions of the native language may not coincide with foreign ones. This and much more should be conveyed to the student.

No less important is the inability to think in language. To convey their thoughts, students begin to translate sentences like their native language, forgetting the grammar of a foreign language and word usage. This process is too long and is usually accompanied by a lot of lexico-grammatical and stylistic errors.

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WAYS TO IMPROVE FORECASTING OF PROPERTY TAX COLLECTED FROM INDIVIDUALS

Annotation. This article reflects the problems of forecasting tax revenue on types of property taxes from individuals, which are the source of the revenue base of local budgets, and a methodological approach to further improvement of this process.
Keywords: Taxes, taxpayers, real estate tax, method, models, gross domestic product, tax forecasting, cadastral value, tax rate.

INTRODUCTION

Proper identification of state budget revenues, which are the main source of social services in the fiscal policy of the state, and ensuring consistency in expenditure policy in accordance with it, remains relevant as a key function of all countries in the world. The persistence of instability in the world market, the growth of total external and internal debt worldwide is having an impact on the state budget. “At the beginning of 2020, the damage to the world economy caused by the coronavirus pandemic will lead to a reduction in tax revenues to the state budget, and ultimately to 3.3 trillion. The budget deficit is projected at US $ 1 billion”[1].

Currently, the personal income tax forecast is carried out using indicative methods based on macroeconomic indicators. At the same time, the basis for forecasting tax revenues to the budget is macro prudential indicators that affect the tax base, and this methodology is effective in stable economic conditions. Accordingly, in the context of medium - term fiscal policy and the introduction of a representative tax system, the use of combined methods of medium-term forecasting of taxes to the state budget, simulation, deterministic, adaptive modeling methods based on the trend of dynamic growth in the short-and medium-term forecasting of tax revenues is one of the important areas of scientific research.

The transition to medium-term planning of the state budget in Uzbekistan also requires new approaches to forecasting state budget revenues. This situation

[1] https://www.imf.org/ru/Publications/FM/Issues/2020/04/06/fiscal-monitor-april-2020

requires a new level of research in the development of forecast indicators of tax revenues from individuals in the medium term.

The factors that affect the budget revenues from the property tax of individuals are the gross domestic product, the number of individuals paying property tax, the amount of debt owed by individuals on property tax, the amount of property tax benefits for individuals, the average tax regression and correlation analysis the influence of the rate and the level of inflation is carried out and the budget revenues from the property tax are predicted.

When constructing a multivariate econometric regression and correlation model, property tax receipts (prt) from randomly changing individuals and gross domestic product (GDP), the number of property tax payers from individuals (nptr), the amount of property tax arrears (lprt), the amount of property tax benefits for individuals (pptr), the average tax rate (ar) and the rate of inflation (ir), and research hypotheses are identified:

H1-GDP depends on the growth of personal property tax receipts and has a large impact;

H2-the number of individual property tax payers depends on the growth of personal property tax receipts and has a large impact;

H3 - the amount of personal property tax arrears depends on the growth of personal property tax receipts and has a high degree of influence;

H4-the amount of personal property tax relief depends on the amount of property tax levied on individuals and has a high level of impact;

H5 is associated with changes in the average tax rate and has a strong impact on personal income from property tax;

H6-the change in the inflation rate is associated with an increase in personal income tax receipts and has a high level of impact.

Based on this hypothesis, the following mathematical functions were formed:

$$I_{\mathrm{prt}} = \alpha + \beta_1 G_{\mathrm{gdp}} + \beta_2 N_{\mathrm{nptr}} + \beta_3 L_{\mathrm{lprt}} + \beta_4 P_{\mathrm{pptr}} + \beta_5 A_{\mathrm{ar}} + \beta_5 I_{\mathrm{ir}} + \varepsilon_i$$

Here:

I_{prt}- revenues from property tax from individuals;

G_{GDP}- Gross Domestic Product;

N_{nptr}- number of taxpayers of the property tax from individuals;

L_{lprt}- the amount of property tax arrears from individuals;

P_{pptr}– the amount of incentives on property tax from individuals;

A_{ar}- average tax rate;

I_{ir}- the level of inflation.

The problem of multicollinearity must be solved before constructing a multivariate regression and correlation economic model. With this in mind, to solve the multicollinearity problem, we constructed a correlation matrix of the selected variables, which is reflected in the following table (Table 1).

Table 1

Correlation matrix between variables that affect the property tax levied on individuals[2]

Indicators	*lnprt*	*lngdp*	*lnnptr*	*lnlprt*	*lnpptr*	*lnar*	*lnir*
lnprt	1.000000						
lngdp	0.981790	1.000000					
t-statistics	14.61757						
probability	0.0000						
lnnptr	0.964471	**0.984072**	1.000000				
t-statistics	10.32575	15.65723					
probability	0.0000	0.0000					
lnlprt	0.779394	**0.875691**	0.894069	1.000000			
t-statistics	3.518499	5.129363	5.645558				
probability	0.0079	0.0009	0.0005				
lnpptr	0.953010	0.934236	0.894305	0.714223	1.000000		
t-statistics	8.897855	7.408903	5.653000	2.886236			
probability	0.0000	0.0001	0.0005	0.0203			
lnar	-0.176656	-0.347270	-0.361295	-0.713556	-0.068295	1.000000	
t-statistics	-0.507644	-1.047413	-1.095926	-2.880736	-0.193621		
probability	0.6254	0.3255	0.3050	0.0205	0.8513		
lnir	0.620057	0.688556	**0.647700**	0.650883	0.478237	-0.575071	1.000000
t-statistics	2.235385	2.685573	2.404492	2.424961	1.540208	-1.988194	
probability	0.0558	0.0277	0.0429	0.0415	0.1621	0.0820	

As can be seen from the analysis of the data in Table 1, we formulate a multivariate regression model by subtracting free variables that are not affected by property tax income (LNPRT) from individuals that are considered arbitrary variables to prevent close correlation of variables from reducing the influence of other variables (2-Table).

[2] Author's development using Eviews-9.0 program based on the data of the Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Table 2

Results of multivariate regression and correlation analysis based on the Eviews program[3]

Dependent Variable: *lnprt*

Independent variables	Coefficient	Standard error	t-statistics	Probability (P-value)
lngdp	1.352765	0.102292	13.22461	0.0000
lnar	0.230198	0.031507	7.306310	0.0003
lnpptr	-0.292573	0.116420	-2.513077	0.0457
C	0.344367	0.298592	1.153303	0.2927
Determination coefficient	0.997371	The average value of the dependent variables		12.64503
Calculated determination coefficient	0.996056	Standard deviation of dependent variables		0.717854
Standard error of regression	0.045081	Akayke's criterion		-3.071532
The square sum of the remains	0.012194	Schwartz criterion		-2.950498
The value of the maximum similarity function	19.35766	Hannan-Quinn criterion		-3.204306
F-statistics	758.6835	Darbin-Watson statistics		2.754424
Probability (F-statistics)	0.000000			

Based on the above calculations, the following multivariate regression model was formed.

$\widehat{lnprt}$=0.344367+11.352765 *lngdp*+0.230198 *lnar*-0.292573 *lnpptr* +ε

The coefficient of determination formed in the generated model shows that the factors formed in the 99% model of property tax income (prt) from individuals are gross domestic product (GDP), the amount of exemption from personal property tax (pptr) and the average tax rate (ar). The remaining 1 percent is calculated due to other factors not taken into account. Factors affecting property tax revenue (prt) from individuals include gross domestic product (GDP), the amount of property tax relief for individuals (pptr), and the average tax rate (ar) of 5%. The probability of the P-value of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the regression model, the amount of the personal property tax exemption (pptr), and the average tax rate (ar) is less than 0.05, and these coefficients are property tax receipts from individuals (prt). The probability that the P-value of the Fisher F-statistic of the constructed regression model is less than 0.05 is a sudden change in gross domestic product (GDP), the amount of the personal property tax exemption (pptr), and the average tax. the rate (ar).

[3] Author's development using Eviews-9.0 program based on the data of the Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

shows that it affects the property tax income (prt) levied on individuals, which is considered a related variable. We perform a diagnostic analysis to determine the forecast of the constructed model. First of all, we check for the presence of the problem of autocorrelation of residuals in the constructed model. Residual autocorrelation is determined using the Breusch-Godfrey test (Table 3).

Table 3

Breusch-Godfrey autocorrelation test result[4]

F-statistics	1.201302	Probability F(2,4)	0.3903
Tracking * R-square	3.752542	Probability. Chi-square(2)	0.1532

There is no autocorrelation between the residues based on the Breush-Godfrey test result. Because the Chi-square probability level is greater than 0.10, the zero hypothesis indicates that the autocorrelation of the residuals assumes the non-existent hypothesis. After the Breush-Godfrey autocorrelation test, we perform a heteroskedastic test of the remains. The heteroskedastic test is determined using the Breush-Pagan-Godfrey test (Table 4).

Table 4

Breush-Pagan-Godfrey heteroskedastic test result[5]

F-statistics	0.644733	Probability F(1,7)	0.6140
Tracking * R-square	2.437800	Probability. Chi-square (1)	0.4866
Explanation of the sum of the total squares	0.457802	Probability. Chi-square (2)	0.9281

There is no heteroskedastic among the remains as a result of the Breush-Pagan-Godfrey heteroskedastic result. Because the Chi-square probability level is greater than 0.9281 i.e. 0.10, the zero hypothesis suggests that the heteroskedastic non-existent hypothesis of the residues is accepted. That is, the remnants of the structured model have a homoscedastic vibration. Diagnostic tests mean that if there is no autocorrelation in the residues in the constructed model, the homoscedastic oscillations in the residues allow the model to be predicted.

In summary, the increase in property tax revenues from individuals by 1% of GDP to increase by 1.35%, the increase in the amount of property tax benefits for individuals by 1%, the increase in property tax revenues from individuals by 0.29% and an increase in the average tax rate by 1 percent will lead to an increase in property tax revenues from individuals by 0.23 percent. Excluding other factors, an increase of 1% in GDP, the amount of property tax exemptions for individuals and the average tax rate by 1% will lead to an increase in property tax revenues from individuals by 1.29%. Through the above multifactorial regression, we forecast the growth of property tax revenues from

[4] Author's development using Eviews software.
[5] Author's development using Eviews software.

individuals over the years depending on the gross domestic product, the amount of property tax exemptions for individuals and the average tax rate (Table 5).

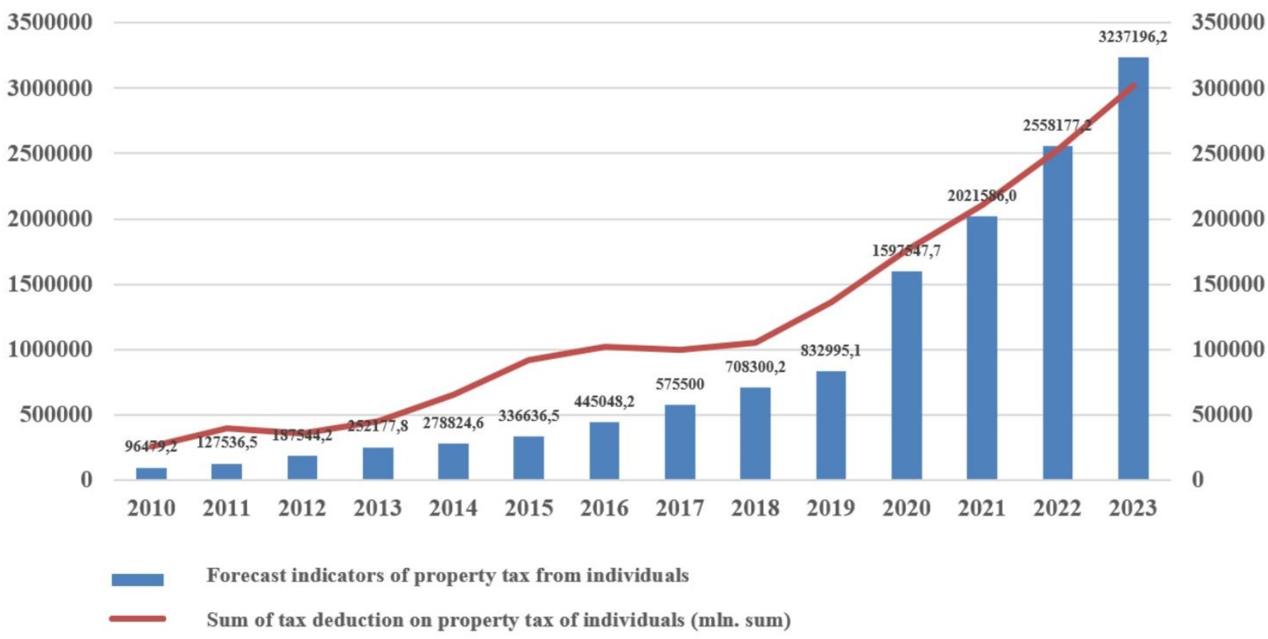
Table 5

Forecast of personal property tax receipts (2020-2023)[6]

Years	Forecast indicators of property tax from individuals	GDP (in billion soums)	Sum of tax deduction on property tax of individuals (mln.soums)	Average Tax Rate (%)
2010	96479,2	62388,3	26200	0,5
2011	127536,5	78764,2	39500	0,9
2012	187544,2	97929,3	36100	1,1
2013	252177,8	120861,5	45000	1,28
2014	278824,6	145846,4	65236,8	1,46
2015	336636,5	171808,3	92202,2	1,7
2016	445048,2	199325,1	102489,3	1,93
2017	575500	249136,4	99987,1	2,23
2018	708300,2	406648,5	105416,4	0,26
2019	832995,1	511838	136278,9	0,26
2020	1597547,7	562192,7	176186,8	0,67
2021	2021586,0	702499,5	210828,4	0,63
2022	2558177,2	877822,8	252281,3	0,60
2023	3237196,2	1096901,6	301884,6	0,56

1-picture

Forecast figures on property tax from individuals[7]



[6] Author's development.
[7] Author's development.

The general characteristics inherent in the tax forecasting process show how variable this process is. Certain changes in the tax policy of the state, for example, an increase or decrease in tax rates, an increase in tax benefits, provided that forecasting indicators are obtained with maximum accuracy, if the analytical stage and the methodologically correct approach are formed by forming the necessary databases. for forecasting over a certain period of time. or reduce, simplify or complicate the registration of a business, issue, revoke or revoke permits and licenses, or increase or cancel activities that require a license, etc., which leads to an increase in the gap between the forecast indicators and future actual processes. This means that the process of forecasting tax revenues and its results should always be treated with "skepticism", given the likelihood of its change. If changes in the fiscal policy of the state are more related to tax elements, it is necessary to critically review the forecast indicators adopted in the process of rapid planning, otherwise changes in the implementation of forecast indicators for the republican and local budgets, where the tax is not taken into account when income increases, the financial risk (risk) is not taken into account, otherwise the financial risk of the budget increases and negatively affects the financing process, while in the pro-budget this leads to a slowdown in the activities of recipients of funds from the budget.

In this regard, the process of forecasting taxes from individuals should be considered as a complete system. Each of its details affects other elements and affects the overall effectiveness of the forecast. In this regard, when analyzing the version of the forecast adopted for forecasting and planning the revenues of the republican and local budgets, in our opinion, it is necessary to do the following. First, the factor that influences the increase in tax revenues is the tax rate. The tax rate affects the forecast through self-determination of the tax base. In this regard, it is necessary to analyze the risks of the impact of the tax rate through the tax base when conducting a risk analysis at each stage of the tax service (district, city, region, republic). In recent years, a lot of positive work has been done to improve the activities of the country's tax authorities to form new organizational structures and platforms related to the analysis and management of tax risks. Within the framework of the State Tax Committee, such departments as the “Department of Risk Analysis” and “Taxpayer Segmentation”, the “Department of Strategic Development”, and the “Department of Budget Revenue Forecasting” have been formed. The main tasks and functions of these departments are as follows: occurrence of taxpayers' obligations, segmentation of taxpayers into groups on the basis of internal and external data, development of medium and long-term development strategies of public tax authorities, analysis of macroeconomic environment, identification of opportunities to expand the tax base and risk assessment of state budget revenues, Regular analysis of the impact of tax reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan on macroeconomic indicators and the development of proposals to eliminate the factors that negatively affect these indicators, the development of a single method for forecasting revenues to the state budget in the state tax service, control and analysis of the implementation of the forecast indicators, calculation of expected revenues to the budget and state trust funds and develop measures to increase revenues through a systematic analysis of the dynamics of macroeconomic indicators and the tax potential of the regions, identify additional sources to expand the tax base, identify honest taxpayers, keep records and tax them. The implementation of functional-organizational strategic tasks, such as comprehensive assistance in addressing current issues of taxation, the essence of these processes is the forecasting of tax revenues to the budgets of different levels and the analysis of potential risks associated with the forecasting process and achieving the goal set on the basis of management.

It can be seen that in modern highly competitive market relations, taxpayers who provide tax revenues to the state budget always operate in a competitive environment that risks not falling within the established forecast indicators of tax revenues, and the taxpayer always acts on risk - As long as there is a situation that is not protected from economic and man-made events, the tax risk will also be constant. This axiom requires that any objectively oriented process, including the process of forecasting taxes on individuals, be studied in the context of tax risk.

Development of a medium-term increase of state budget revenues based on the correlation-regression analysis of forecasted indicators of income from property tax for individuals, assessing the influence of factors affecting the forecast indicators for each type of tax, including medium-term planning of the state. Budget revenues Property tax revenues are an important methodological tool for maximizing forecast indicators.

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TIBBIY TA’LIM MUASSASALARIDA FANLARNI O‘QITISH JARAYONIDA YANGI TEXNOLOGIYASIDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotattsiya:Mazkur maqolada tibbiy oliy ta’lim tizimida klinik va teoretik fanlarni o‘qitish jarayonida ya’ni “Tibbiy ta’limda bir qadam oldinda” deb nomlangan yangi pedogogik texnologiya taklif etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: stereo nusxa, HTML teglari, Microsoft Word, veb-stranitsa, identifikatsiya.

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THE USE OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING SUBJECTS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTES

Abstract: This article proposes a new pedagogical technology called "one step ahead in medical education" in the process of teaching clinical and theoretical sciences in the higher medical education system.

Keywords: stereo copy, HTML tags, Microsoft Word, web page, identity.

Har qanday ijtimoiy jamiyatda yosh avlod ta’lim-tarbiyasi muayyan maqsad asosida tashkil etiladi.O‘zbekiston Respublikasi ijtimoiy – siyosiy mustaqillikni qo‘lga kiritgach, hayotning barcha sohalarida tub islohotlar olib borilmoqda. Islohotlar respublikaning rivojlanish va taraqqiyot yo‘li deb e’tirof etilgan demokratik, insonparvar, xuquqiy jamiyatni barpo etish uchun xizmat qiladi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti SHavkat Mirziyoevning 2017 — 2021 yillarda O‘zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha harakatlar strategiyasida uzluksiz ta’lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, sifatli ta’lim xizmatlari imkoniyatlarini oshirish bo‘yicha vazifalar belgilab berildi. Mazkurharakatlar strategiyasini amalga oshirish uchun – “ Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi prezidentining- 2909 qarorida Oliy ta’lim tizimini kelgusida yanada takomillashtirish va kompleks rivojlantirish bo‘yicha o‘quv jarayoniga xalqaro ta’lim standartlariga asoslangan ilg‘or pedagogik texnologiyalarni keng joriy qilish eng muhim vazifalardan biri etib qayd etildi.

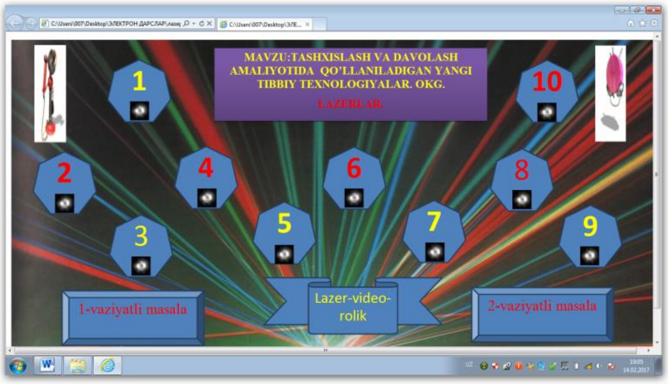
Belgilangan vazifalarni bajarish, g‘oyalarni amalga oshirish jarayonida o‘qituvchi kadrlarning roli muhim ekanligi o‘z isbotini topdi.

Dolzarbligi. Bugungi kunda ta’lim sifati va samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiluvchi turli turli pedagogik texnologiyalarni amaliyotda qo‘llash taklif etilmoqda. Ammo taklif etilayotgan pedagogik texnologiyalarning barchasi ham birdek hamma fanlarga mos kelavermaydi. Shuning uchun har bir fan mutaxassislari o‘zlarining mutaxassislik fanlarining xususiyatlariga mos keluvchi pedagogik texnologiyalardan amaliyotda foydalansalar maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi. Taklif etilayotgan **“ONE STEPAHEAD MEDICAL EDUCATION”,** ya’ni “Tibbiy ta’limda bir qadam oldinda” deb nomlangan yangi pedogogik texnologiya boshqa pedogogik texnologiyalardan, barcha fanlarning xususiyatlariga mos kelishi bilan dars mashg’ulotlarini noana’naviy usul yordamida AKT asosida sifatli darsni tashkil etish jixatlari bilan ajralib turadi.

O‘quv jarayoni sifati va samaradorligini oshirish talabi o‘qitish uslubiyatida dars mashg‘ulotlarini pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida tashkil etishni talab etadi. Taklif etilayotgan mazkur pedogogik texnologiya amaliy mashg‘ulot darslaridatarqatmali materiallar - og‘zaki savollar multimedia va video roliklar, testlar, vaziyatli masalalar talabalarga elektron ko‘rinishida taqdim etiladi. Bunda talaba amaliy mashg‘ulot mavzusiga oid tarqatmali materiallarni**“Ekran olamida”** stereo nusxada ko‘rishga muvaffaq bo‘ladi.

Tadqiqot usuli va joriy etish mexanizmlari:

Mazkur **“ONE STEPAHEAD MEDICAL EDUCATION”,** ya’ni “tibbiy ta’limda bir qadam oldinda” deb nomlangan yangi pedogogik texnologiya HTML dasturida tayyorlandi. Uning ishchi oynasi quyidagicha:



Bu oynani yaratish uchun HTML teglaridan foydalanildi. Oynada ko‘rib turganingizdek raqamlar mavjud bo‘lib, bu raqamlar ostida mavzuga tegishli savollar yashiringan. Buni tayyorlash texnologiyasida mavzuga oid savollar Microsoft Word dasturida yoziladi va saqlashda faylning veb-stranitsa tipi tanlanadi hamda mazkur fayl bilan tanlangan raqam o‘rtasida giperssылka o‘rnatiladi. Oynada ko‘rinib turgan boshqa elementlar ham shu tarzda shakllantiriladi.

“ONE STEPAHEAD MEDICAL EDUCATION” yangi pedogogik texnologiyasini amalga oshirish mexanizmi:

1-bosqich: guruhdagi talabalar kichik guruhlarga bo‘linadilar va ekrandagi savollardan birini tanlaydilar. Raqamlar ostiga yashiringan savollar o‘qituvchi tomonidan talabalarga taqdim etiladi va o‘ylash uchun vaqt beriladi.

2-bosqich: talabalar savolning javobini qisqa vaqt davomida guruh bilan muhokama qiladilar va savolga javob beradilar:Izoh: guruh ishtirokchilari faqat bir marta savolga javob berish huquqiga ega. Keyingi o‘rinlarda boshqa savollarga qo‘shimcha to‘ldirish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladilar.

3-bosqich: savol-javoblar so‘ngida o‘qituvchi tomonidan barcha savollarning javobi umumlashtiriladi va mavzuga oid video-rolik talabalarga namoyish etiladi.

4-bosqich: har ikki guruh tanlash yo‘li bilan vaziyatli masalalarni tanlaydi. Echimini topib muhokama qiladilar.

6-bosqich: mashg‘ulot so‘ngida mavzuni mustahkamlash uchun talabalar **Ispring** dasturida tayyorlangan testlarni echadilar.

Tadqiqot natijalari va xulosalari:

1.Tibbiy oliy ta’lim muassasalari talabalarining biofizika fanidan amaliy mashg‘ulot darslarini mukammal o‘zlashtirishlariga, dars davomida talabalarning qobiliyatlarini to‘liq namoyon eta olishlariga imkoniyat yaratdi.

2. Amaliy mashg‘ulot olib boruvchi pedagoglar uchun qulayliklar yaratildi va mashg‘ulotlar identifikatsiyasi ta’minlandi.

3. Mazkur texnologiya talabalar imkoniyatlarini va salohiyatini hisobga olib, ularni to‘la ishga solish, intelektining darajasini aniqlash va undan samarali foydalanishni tashkil qilish, zamonaviy fan-texnika yutuqlari va kompyuter texnologiyalari yutuqlaridan foydalanib, mashg‘ulot samaradorligini eng yuqori darajaga ko‘tarish imkoniyatini berdi.

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ANALYSIS OF EXISTING METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION OF CITIES

Abstract: In this article, the approaches to the assessment of the environmental condition of cities, their advantages, and disadvantages, as well as the new directions that may arise on their basis, especially the advantages of the problem-complex approach in the study of the territory, are highlighted.

Keywords: ecological condition, quality of air, urban areas, maximum allowance rate concentration of pollutants (MAR), techno-ecological, problem-complex approach.

Introduction. The quality of the environment is largely determined by its ecological status. To describe the environmental condition of the area, it is necessary to have a certain number of specific indicators. Two groups of factors can be distinguished that describe the ecological situation of an area in terms of its impact on the population. The first assesses the natural conditions of the area and determines the comfort level of the natural environment for the life of the population. The second describes the level of environmental damage and pollution as a result of anthropogenic influence. This article briefly discusses the analysis of approaches to the assessment of the environmental condition of cities.

Main part. Assessment of the comfort of natural conditions is related to the analysis of more than 30 parameters of the natural environment, more than 10 of which are related to climatic factors, and the rest describe the relief, geological structure, surface and underground water, flora and fauna, and the presence of natural conditions of diseases in the region.

The level of environmental pollution can be characterized by various plan indicators. The traditional method of evaluation is the use of parameters of permissible maximum allowance rate concentration of pollutants (MAR) as benchmarks. A complete assessment of pollution in different forms can be achieved by summing up the reduced MAR values of all substances.

The study of areas of different sizes should be carried out based on the analysis of pollution data obtained from the same deployed monitoring network.

Such networks do not exist in many countries, and data on the level of pollution are used to calculate emission values using simple calculation methods, using statistics from the State Statistics Committee and statistics from the Ministry of Water Resources. The variety of interaction of relations in the "population-production-ecological environment" system includes the grouping of indicators proposed by L.I.Mukhina and T.G.Runova[8]:

Group 1 - indicators describing the current and prospective state of the studied parameters of natural, social, and economic subsystems.

Group 2 - indicators used as a comparison to determine changes in subsystems. They form two subtypes: an indicator reflecting the initial state of subsystems and a conditional "standard". It is preferable to use them in evaluation studies because on the basis of normative indicators it is possible to more accurately express the negative level of consequences that occur in subsystems.

Such a system of indicators primarily includes environmental quality standards represented by FAR norms for pollutants in the air, water, soil, and food products.

$\mathbf{X_O = C_O / FAR_O;}$

There is C_O – the concentration of the selected substance; FAR_O - the amount of the substance in the permissible standard concentration in the area.

In some years, we can witness that the air pollution with nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) in Navoi city exceeds the permissible norm.

These indicators can help us to develop the Maximum Allowable Rate (MAR) to avoid negative consequences in the regions. The difficulty of developing quantitative and qualitative indicators of FAR and MAR may depend on the nature of their specific area, the conditions of a specific region, the combination of natural conditions, the structure of the economy, the characteristics of the residential system, etc. Although the implementation of such normative indicators is important, they cannot be fully relied on for the following reasons:

1) development of these indicators for a small number of components of nature;

2) the high dependence of standards on the level of socioeconomic development of society means that they change over time;

3) the impossibility and inappropriateness of developing standards for all aspects of social, economic, and natural systems.

The calculation of the concentration of pollutants is carried out by the enterprise using the gross amount of harmful substances, and their total indicators in the settlement.

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[8] Мухина Л.И., Преображенский В. С, Ретеюм Л. Ю. География, техника, проектирование//Новое в жизни, науке, технике. Сер. Наука о Земле. № 5. М

Group 3 - indicators of trends and levels of change of systems, which are achieved by forecasting the current state of systems compared to the past and future. These characteristics do not say much about the comfort or discomfort of the changes taking place for humanity, so a stage of real assessment of the consequences from the social and economic point of view is necessary.

Group 4 - should reflect the assessment of negative consequences:

- on the level of discomfort of changes in nature for bioecological living organisms;

- according to the level of demoecological-inconvenience for the population;

- techno-ecological - natural resources and conditions, on the level of inconvenience for economic activity.

It consists of evaluating changes in the environment according to the criterion of public health from a social point of view and evaluating changes affecting the preservation of biological diversity and gene pool from a bio-ecological point of view, which ensures the stability of biosystems. These non-economic evaluation indicators can be in the form of scores, categories, or pollution levels.

Many researchers have different approaches to the economic assessment of the state of the environment. For example, Mints and Preobrazhensky (1985) estimate the economic damage caused by environmental pollution or depletion of a particular type of resource; Runova (1985) the value of measures to maintain the state of the environment and natural complexes at the same level; Bronfman (1980) understands the environment to overcome the consequences of impacts that outweigh its potential for self-cleansing and restoration. Since it is very difficult not only to take into account all the relations between nature and society but also to express them in the form of values, most of the literature on this topic is theoretical in nature. In practice, a combination of economic and non-economic evaluation is especially necessary today.

Conclusion. A comprehensive assessment of the ecological situation is carried out with the help of informational and methodological approaches of extensive research of natural components, factors, and types of influence. The use of information on components is one of the main methods of the comprehensive assessment of the state of the environment. For this, it is necessary to obtain integral indicators based on the convolution[9] of individual components. This process is very complex because it is necessary to take into account the abundance and diversity of industrial and production data.

Comprehensive assessment of regional systems plays a role in the formation of conditions for the specific type of use of their separate elements, groups, and their individual parts. At the same time, different combinations of

[9] The process of transition of substances from one state to another is understood

the same elements (natural, infrastructure, etc.) are analyzed. A comprehensive assessment of the urban environment may include:

a) evaluation of the urban environment by functional areas (residential, production, recreation);

b) assessment of industry diversity of industrial enterprises and their location in relation to residential areas;

k) assessment of the development and quality of social infrastructure systems;

d) assessment of sanitary and environmental conditions (the comfort of natural conditions and level of anthropogenic impact on the natural environment, level of pollution of the natural environment, indicators of public health, etc.)[10].

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LINGUISTICS IS A BRANCH OF SCIENCE

Annotation: Linguistics is a science that studies languages. There are practical and theoretical types of linguistics, and theoretical linguistics studies the structure (grammar) and its meaning (semantics) of the language. Grammar includes the disciplines of morphology (the structure and change of words), syntax (the rules for joining words into phrases and sentences), and phonology (the study of language using abstract sounds). Applied linguistics mainly deals with the practical application of theoretical knowledge learned in linguistics. Applied linguistics includes learning and teaching foreign languages. Linguistics, "Linguistics" is a science about language, its social nature, function, internal structure, classification, laws of operation (activity) of specific languages, historical development.

Key words: linguistics, phonology, syntax, morphology, theoretical, classification,lexicography.

Introduction. According to its purpose and task, there are several directions (fields) of linguistics: general linguistics is a field that studies language as a phenomenon characteristic of a person in general, the main task of which is to identify and illuminate the most general characteristics of the languages of the world; private linguistics is a field that studies some characteristics of a language; applied linguistics is a direction that develops methods for solving practical problems related to language use (experimental phonetics, lexicography, linguostatistics, transcription, transliteration, etc.); mathematical linguistics, structural linguistics, comparative-historical linguistics and other fields such as paralinguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics study language features related to the activity of the speaker (person) in society.

Main body. In addition to these areas, linguistics has many branches and departments that study specific levels and units in each language: semasiology studies the meanings of language units; phonetics and phonology examine the sound construction of language; lexicology and phraseology study the lexical material of the language. The object of study of word formation is the methods of word formation and the productivity of these methods, while grammar (morphology and syntax) studies word changes and the laws of combining words into sentences and phrases. Each branch of linguistics can have smaller (smaller) special branches. For example, within lexicology there is a department of onomastics, which in turn is divided into anthroponymics, toponymics, etc.

Dialectology studies regional differentiation (differentiation) of a particular language. Each of these sections examines the current state of the language and its historical development (see Diachrony, Synchrony). Branches of linguistics that study world languages, their families and groups: Arabistics (Arabic studies), Germanic studies, Turkic studies, Slavic studies, Finno-Ugric studies and other languages interaction, theory and practice of creating auxiliary international languages, as well as interlinguistics and translation theory learns.

Linguistics as a science is important in learning native and foreign languages, developing and improving terminology, scientific interpretation of linguistic texts, machine translation; made it possible to solve the problems of the interrelationship of real and imaginary things (materiality and ideality), to make theoretical conclusions for the correct understanding of social consciousness and the human being as a social being. The problem of interaction between language and thought, linguistic and logical units (magnitudes) is studied simultaneously by Linguistics and philosophy. Descriptive (comparative, confrontational, contrastive, typological), historical (comparative-historical, comparative) and normative-stylistic (normative) methods can be indicated as the main linguistic methods. Linguistics also has special research methods - observation of linguistic phenomena, linguistic experiment, linguistic modeling, linguistic interpretation methods. Linguistics emerged at the border between philosophy and philology. Linguistics (from Latin lingua "language"), linguistics, linguistics is a science that studies languages. This is the science of natural human language in general and of all the languages of the world as its individualized representatives. In the broad sense of the word, linguistics is divided into scientific and practical. The article is devoted to the study of Uzbek linguoculturology, which, as a new direction of cognitive linguistics, is considered a synthesis of the formation of the national language and culture. It is the linguistic picture of the world in linguistics that considers them as the spiritual and moral values of a separate people. In the linguistics of the twentieth century, language is not only a unit of communication, but also the key to understanding the culture of each nation, a tool for creating culture, an element of preservation and transmission from generation to generation. Cultural studies, in particular, studies knowledge in the field of sciences related to nature, society, history, art, etc.; knowledge of the language is a reflection of the language in various models of the worldview, the consciousness of a certain people. Thus, the purpose of the study is a linguocultural analysis of the concepts “Father” (“ota”) and “Son” (“ugil”) in modern Uzbek linguistics based on the material…. Based on the analysis, it is possible to determine the linguistic national picture of the world of the Bashkir people. The concept as a general cultural component contributes to the identification of cultural linguistic means and lexemes of Uzbek linguoculturology. Scientific novelty is determined by the fact that in Uzbek linguistics the picture of conceptual meanings that defines the concept sphere of the Uzbek language has not yet been formed. In this direction, linguoculturology and cognitive vocabulary are in the process of formation and development.

Conclusion

Each specific language contains a national, original system that determines the worldview of the native speakers of this language. It is time to change the linguistic method of consciousness. A system of established streotypes and views on the language and text and the ways in which they are taught in connection with the number of linguistic facts have been accumulated and explained. Fundamental linguistics aims at understanding the hidden laws of language; applied linguistics solves many social problems: political, economic, educational, religious, engineering, military, medical, cultural.

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINF O'QITUVCHILARINING MATEMATIKA O'QITISH METODIKASI. O'RTA UMUMTA'LIM MAKTABLARIDA MATEMATIKA O'QITISHNING MAQSADI

Annotatsiya: Universitet va pedagogika iniversitetlarining matematika fakulteti talabalari uchun «Matematika o'qitish metodikasi» fanining dasturi asosida yozilgan bo'lib, unda asosan umumiy metodikaga doir bo'lgan matematika o'qitish metodikasining maqsadi, mazmuni, formasi, metod va vositalari orasidagi munosabatlar pedagogik, psixologik va didaktik nuqtayi nazardan ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'z: matematika, elementar matematika, oliy matematika, arifmetika, meto-dika, matematikani o'qitish, mathema,maktab,sonlar nazaryasi.

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MATHEMATICS TEACHING METHODOLOGY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS. THE PURPOSE OF TEACHING MATHEMATICS IN SECONDARY GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

Abstract: It is written on the basis of the program of the subject "Methodology of teaching mathematics" for students of the mathematics faculty of universities and pedagogical institutes, in which the purpose, content, form, relations between methods and tools of teaching mathematics, which are mainly related to the general methodology, are presented., revealed from a psychological and didactic point of view.

Key words: mathematics, elementary mathematics, higher mathematics, arithmetic, methodology, teaching mathematics, mathematics, school, number theory.

Matematika so'zi qadimgi grekcha – "mathema" so'zidan olingan bo'lib, uning ma'nosi «fanlarni bilish» demakdir. Matematika fanining o'rganadigan narsasi (obyekti) materiyadagi mavjud narsalarning fazoviy formalari va ular orasidagi miqdoriy munosabatlardan iborat. Hozirgi davrda matematika fani shartli ravishda ikkiga ajraladi: 1) elementar matematika, 2) oliy matematika.

Elementar matematika ham mustaqil mazmunga ega bo'lgan fan bo'lib, u oliy matematikaning turli tarmoqlaridan, ya'ni nazariy arifmetikadan, sonlar nazariyasidan, oliy algebradan, matematik analizdan va geometriyaning mantiqiy kursidan olingan elementar m a’lumotlar asosiga qurilgandir.

Oliy matematika fani esa real olamning fazoviy formalari va ular orasidagi miqdoriy munosabatlarni to ‘la hamda chuqur aks ettiruvchi matematik qonuniyatlami topish bilan shug‘ullanadi.

Elementar matematika fani maktab matematika kursining asosini tashkil qiladi. Maktab matematika kursininng maqsadi o‘quvchilarga ularning psixologik xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda m atematik bilim lar sistemasini m a’lum usul (metodika) orqali o ‘quvchilarga yetkaziladi. (Metodika so‘zi grekcha so‘z bo‘lib, «yo‘1» degan ma’noni anglatadi.)

Matematika metodikasi pedagogika va didaktika fanining asosiy bo'limlaridan biri bo‘lib, jamiyatimiz taraqqiyoti darajasida ta’lim maqsadlariga mos keluvchi matematikani o‘qitish, o'rganish qonuniyatlarini o'rganadigan mustaqil fandir. Matematika metodikasi ta’lim jarayoni bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan quyidagi uch savolga javob beradi: 1. Nima uchun matematikani o'rganish kerak? 2.Matematikadan nimalarni o’rganish kerak? 3.Matematikani qanday o‘rganish kerak?

Matematika metodikasi haqidagi tushuncha birinchi bo‘lib, Shveytsariyalik pedagog-matematik G.Pestalotsining 1803-yilda yozgan «Sonni ko‘rgazmali o‘rganish» asarida bayon qilingan. XVII asrning birinchi yarmidan boshlab matematika o’qitish metodikasiga doir masalalar bilan rus olimlaridan akademik S.E. Gurev (1760—1813), XVIII asrning birinchi va ikkinchi yarmidan esa N.I. Lobachevskiy (1792—1856), I.N. Ulyanov (1831-1886). L.N. Tolstoy (1828—1910) va atoqli metodistmatematik S.I.Shoxor-Trotskiy (1853—1923), A.N. Ostrogradskiy va boshqalar shug‘ullandilar va ular matematika faniga ilmiy nuqtayi nazardan qarab, uning progressiv asoslarini ishlab chiqdilar. Masalan, A.N. Ostrogradskiy «Ong kuzatishdan keyin paydo bo‘ladi, ong real, mavjud olamga asoslangan» deb yozgan edi. Geometriya rnctodikasidan materiallar (Материалы по методике геометрии, 1884-yil, 8-bet.).Keyinchalik matematika o'qitish metodikasining turli yo‘nalishlari bilan N.A. Izvolskiy, V.M. Bradis, S.E. Lyapin, I.K. Andronov, N.A. Glagoleva, I.Ya.Dempinan, A.N. Barsukov, S.I. Novoselov, A.Ya. Xinchin, N.F. Chetveruxin, A.N. Kolmogorov, A.I. Markushevich, A.I. Fetisov va boshqalar shug'ullandilar.1970-yildan boshlab maktab matematika kursining mazmuni yangi dastur asosida o'zgartirildi, natijada uni o‘qitish metodikasi ham ishlab chiqildi. Hozirgi dastur asosida o‘qitilayotgan maktab matematika fanining metodikasi bilan professorlardan V.M. Kolyagin, R.S. Cherkasov, P.M. Erdniyev, J. Ikramov, N. G ‘aybullayev, T. To‘laganov, A. Abduqodirov va boshqa metodist olimlar shug'ullanganlar va shug'ullanmoqdalar. Matematika o'qitish metodikasi pedagogika universitetlarining III—IV kurslarida o‘tiladi. U o‘zining tuzilishi xususiyatiga ko‘ra shartli ravishda uchga bo‘linadi.

1.Matematika o‘qitishning umumiy metodikasi. Bu bo’limda matematika fanining maqsadi,mazmuni,formasi,metodlari va uning vositalarining metodik sisternasi, pedagogika, psixologiya qonunlari hamda didaktik prinsiplar asosida ochib beriladi. 2.Matematika o‘qitishning maxsus metodikasi. Bu bo‘limda matematika o‘qitish umumiy metodikasining qonun va qoidalarining aniq mavzu materiallariga tatbiq qilish yo‘llari ko‘rsatiladi. 3. Matematika o‘qitishning aniq metodikasi. Bu bo‘lim ikki qismdan iborat:

1. Umumiy metodikaning xususiy masalalari. 2. Maxsus metodikaning xususiy masaialari. Masalan, VI sinfda matematika darslarini rejalashtirish va uni o‘tkazish metodikasi deyilsa, bu umumiy metodikaning xususiy masalasi bo‘lib hisoblanadi.

O‘rta maktablarda matematika o‘qitishning maqsadi quyidagi uch omil bilan belgilanadi: 1. Matematika o‘qitishning umum ta’limiy maqsadi. 2. Matematika o‘qitishning tarbiyaviy maqsadi. 3. Matematika o‘qitishning amaliy maqsadi. 1. Matematika o‘qitishning umumta’limiy maqsadi o‘z oldiga quyidagi vazifalami qo‘yadi: a) o‘quvchilarga ma’lum bir dastur asosida matematik bilimlar tizimini berish. Bu bilimlar tizimi matematika fani to‘g‘risida o‘quvchilarga yetarli darajada ma’lumot berishi, ularni matematika fanining yuqori bo‘limlarini o‘rganishga tayyorlashi kerak. Bundan tashqari, dastur asosida o‘quvchilar o'qish jarayonida olgan bilimlarining ishonchli ekanligini tekshira bilishga o'rganishlari, ya’ni isbotlash va nazorat qilishning asosiy metodlarini egallashlari kerak; b) o‘quvchilarning og'zaki va yozma matematik bilimlarini tarkib toptirish. Matematikani o‘rganish o‘quvchilarning o‘z ona tillarida xatosiz so‘zlash, o‘z fikrini aniq, ravshan va lo‘nda qilib bayon eta bilish malakalarini o‘zlashtirishlariga yordam berishi kerak. Bu degan so‘z o‘quvchilarning har bir matematik qoidani o‘z ona tillarida to‘g‘ri gapira olishlariga erishish hamda ularni ana shu qoidaning matematik ifodasini formulalar yordamida to‘g‘ri yoza ohsh qobiliyatlarini atroflicha shakllantirish demakdir; d) o‘quvchilarni matematik qonuniyatlar asosida real haqiqatlami bilishga o‘rgatish. Bu yerda o‘quvchilarga real olamda yuz beradigan eng sodda hodisalardan tortib to murakkab hodisalargacha hammasining fazoviy formalari va ular orasidagi miqdoriy munosabatlarni tushunishga imkon beradigan hajmda bilimlar berish ko‘zda tutiladi. Bunday bilimlar berish orqali esa o‘quvchilarning fazoviy tasavvur qilishlari shakllanadi hamda mantiqiy tafakkur qilishlari yanada rivojlanadi. 2. Matematika o‘qitishning tarbiyaviy maqsadi o‘z oldiga quyidagilarni qo'yadi: a) o‘quvchilarda ilmiy dunyoqarashni shakllantirish. Bu g‘oya bilish nazariyasi asosida amalga oshiriladi; b) o‘quvchilarda matematikani o‘rganishga bo‘lgan qiziqishlarni tarbiyalash.

Arifmetikani urganish matematika fanini o’rganishning asosiy bosqichlaridan biridir. Arifmetikani atroflicha va chuqur o’rganish matematikami organishning mulim kalitidir. Arifmetika degan nom grekcha “son” ma’nosini bildiradigan “aritmos” so’zidan olingan bo’lib, u sonlar to’g’risidagi fandir. Arifmyetikada son larning eng sodda xossalari va hisoblash qoidalari o’rganiladi. Sonlarning murakkab-roq xossalari bilan matematikaning «Sonlar nazariyasi» bo’limi shug’ullanadi.

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3D TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANIB TALABALARDA KONSTRUKTIV KOMPETENSIYALARNI RIVOJLANTIRISH MODELI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bo‘lajak muhandislarning konstruktiv kompetensiyalarini kompyuter grafikasi vositalari asosida rivojlantirish modelini joriy etishda o‘qitishning zamonaviy didaktik vositalaridan elektron o‘quv qo‘llanma, kompyuter grafikasi dasturlari, bilimni nazorat qilish tizimlari, grafik–konstruktorlik topshiriqlari, multimediali o‘quv mashg‘ulotlari qo‘llanildi. Pedagogik shart–sharoitlarni pedagogikada qo‘yilgan muammolarni hal qilishga qaratilgan o‘ziga xos mazmun, shakllar, usullar va moddiy–texnik muhit to‘plami o‘rganilgan. Bundan tashqari modelni amalga oshirishning to‘rtta bosqichi ham keng yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: bo‘lajak muhandislar, konstruktiv kompetensiyallar, kompyuter grafikasi vositalari, amalga oshirish, pedagogik shart–sharoitlar, pedagogik va texnik bilimlar.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTRUCTIVE COMPETENCIES IN STUDENTS USING 3D TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: In this article, modern didactic teaching tools for the introduction of the model of development of constructive competences of future engineers based on computer graphics tools include an electronic study guide, computer graphics programs, knowledge control systems, graphic design tasks, multimedia training. classes were used. Pedagogical conditions are studied as a set of specific content, forms, methods and material and technical environment aimed at solving the problems posed in pedagogy. In addition, the four stages of the implementation of the model are covered in detail.

Key words: future engineers, constructive competence, computer graphics tools, implementation, pedagogical conditions, pedagogical and technical knowledge.

Bugungi kunda Respublikamizning ta’lim jarayonida tubdan islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Jumladan, Oliy ta’lim tizimida ham ko‘plab yangi qonunlar, qarorlar, farmonlar va konsepsiyalar qabul qilindi. So‘nggi yillarda respublikada ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatni qo‘llab–quvvatlash, kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini isloh qilish bo‘yicha amaliy ishlar olib borilmoqda, iqtidorli yoshlarni nufuzli milliy hamda xalqaro olimpiadalar, musobaqalar va tanlovlarda salmoqli natijalarga erishishlari uchun zarur shart–sharoitlarni yaratishga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Yoshlarning ijodiy, intellektual va tadbirkorlik salohiyatini ro‘yobga chiqarish, innovatsion g‘oyalar, loyihalar va texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqarishga joriy qilish, iqtidorli talabalar, yosh olimlar va tadbirkorlarning innovatsion faoliyatini rag‘batlantirish, ilm–fan, ta’lim va ishlab chiqarish integratsiyasini kuchaytirish uchun zarur shart–sharoitlar yaratilmoqda [1].

Respublikamiz Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning tashabbuslari bilan Oliy ta’limga qamrov keskin oshirildi. Shu munosabat bilan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030–yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi oliy ta’lim tizimini ijtimoiy soha va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqqan holda, fan, ta’lim va ishlab chiqarishning mustahkam integratsiyasini ta’minlash asosida ta’lim sifatini yaxshilash, raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlash, ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatni samarali tashkil etish, xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirish maqsadida, shuningdek O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019–yil 11–iyuldagi PQ–4391–son “Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim tizimiga boshqaruvning yangi tamoyillarini joriy etish chora–tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori ijrosi yuzasidan ishlab chiqilgan [2].

Chizma geometriya va chizmachilik fanlarini o‘qitishda o‘ziga yarasha metodik asarlar yozishda I.Rahmonov peshqadam hisoblanadi. 1996 yili “Chizmachilikdan didaktik o‘yinlar” kitobi nashr etildi. Bu kitob o‘yin texnologiyasi yoradamida darsni qanday tashkil qilish mumkinligi haqida ilmiy-metodik tavsiyalarni o‘z ichiga qamrab olgan. Bundan tashqari I.Rahmonov boshchiligida OTMlari talabalari uchun “Chizmachilik” darsligi tayyorlandi va nashr etildi.

I.Rahmonov va A.Valiyevlar hammualliflikda muhandislik grafikasini o‘qitishda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarning o‘rnini yoritib berishdi [3].

Professor E.Ro‘ziev va dosent A.Ashirboyevlar hammualliflig ida metodikaga oid o‘zbek tilidagi ilk darslik chop etilgan [4].

Umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablari o‘quvchilari uchun I.Rahmonovning yozgan darsliklari yoshlarimizni grafik ta’lim o‘zlashtirishiga katta xizmat qilmoqda.

Kasb hunar kollejlari uchun dosent A.Ashirboyevning darsligi, professor E.Ro‘ziyev va R.Latipovlarning o‘quv qo‘llanmalaridan amalda foydalanilmoqda [5].

Amalga oshirish bosqichlari

Haqiqiy dunyoda amalga oshirish kamdan–kam hollarda bir bosqichdan ikkinchisiga chiziqli yo‘ldan boradi, ammo tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, har qanday aralashuvni amalga oshirishda odatda to‘rt bosqich mavjud. Birinchi ikki bosqich tadqiqot va rejalashtirish faoliyatini o‘z ichiga oladi. Uchinchi bosqichda aralashuv birinchi marta amalga oshiriladi, to‘rtinchi bosqichda to‘liq amalga oshirilishidan oldin ko‘rib chiqiladi va takomillashtiriladi.

Har bir bosqich vaqt va e’tibor talab qiladi. Sabr–toqatli bo‘lish va biron bir bosqichni o‘tkazib yubormaslik muhimdir. Bosqichlardan o‘tish bu ehtiyojni yetarli darajada qoplamaydi.

Tashkiliy–pedagogik sharoitlarni asoslash va rivojlantirish uchun biz muhandisni kasbiy faoliyatining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlaymiz. Buning uchun talabalarning yoshga oid xususiyatlari, ularning psixologik va aqliy xususiyatlarni aniqlash kerak.

Hozirgi vaqtda OTM larga ijodiy faol shaxsni rivojlantirish birinchi o‘rinda turadigan, qarorlar qabul qila oladigan, mas’uliyatli va tez o‘zgaruvchan sharoitda ishlay oladigan raqobatbardosh va ijodkor mutaxassislarni tarbiyalash vazifasi qo‘yilgan.

Turli yo‘nalishlarga taalluqli bilimlar asoslarini uyg‘unlashtirish ularning fan, ta’lim, texnika, texnologiya, ishlab chiqarish hamda iqtisodiyot sohalarida ro‘y berayotgan o‘zgarishlarning ijtimoiy jihatdan asoslanishiga zamin yaratadi. O‘z navbatida, texnik bilimlar bo‘lajak mutaxassisda qat’iyatlilik, puxta rejalashtirish, yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan vaziyatlarni baholay olish, vaziyatga oqilona yondashish kabi sifatlarni tarbiyalash imkoniyatiga ega. Bu ko‘p jihatdan sub’ektning ijtimoiy va ijtimoiy–pedagogik yo‘nalganligi, shuningdek, jamiyat hayotiga tobora chuqur singib borayotgan texnika taraqqiyoti bilan bog‘liq [6].

Yuqoridagi tashkiliy va pedagogik shart–sharoitlarini rivojlanishi muhandislik yo‘nalishi ta’limi bakalavrlari konstruktiv kompetensiyalarini rivojlanishini ta’minlaydi.

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TA’LIM JARAYONIGA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR VA ZAMONAVIY USULLARNI JORIY ETISH

Annotatsiya: Maqolada zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan, shu jumladan, axborot–texnologiyalaridan foydalanish oliy ta’lim muassasasi talabalarini kasbga yo‘naltirish va texnik kasblar sohasida professional o‘z taqdirini belgilashga tayyorgarlik darajasini oshirish uchun qo‘shimcha imkoniyatlar yaratish muhim vazifasidir.
Tayanch so‘zlar: axborot texnologiya, chizmachilik, chizma geometriya, muhandislik grafikasi, kompyuter grafikasi.

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INTRODUCING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND MODERN METHODS TO THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Abstract: The article shows that there is a growing need for qualified personnel with modern information and communication technologies, psychologically resistant to the pace of change, competitive in market relations, with high constructive competencies. The training of such specialists is one of the most important tasks of the modern education system.
Keywords: axborot technologies, drawing, geometry drawing, engineering graphics, computer graphics.

Oliy ta’lim mazmunini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga ko‘tarish, ijtimoiy soha va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarining barqaror rivojlanishiga munosib hissa qo‘shadigan, mehnat bozorida o‘z o‘rnini topa oladigan yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini yo‘lga qo‘yish;

Ta’lim jarayoniga raqamli texnologiyalar va zamonaviy usullarni joriy etish bo‘yicha quyidagi tadbirlar amalga oshiriladi:

– Raqamli iqtisodiyot uchun yuqori malakali muhandis–texnik kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini tashkil etish;

– Zamonaviy axborot–kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari va ta’lim texnologiyalarining mustahkam integratsiyasini ta’minlash, bu borada pedagog kadrlarning kasbiy mahoratini uzluksiz rivojlantirib borish uchun qo‘shimcha sharoitlar yaratish;

– Ta’lim jarayonlarini raqamli texnologiyalar asosida individuallashtirish, masofaviy ta’lim xizmatlarini rivojlantirish, vebinar, onlayn, “blended learning”, “flipped classroom” texnologiyalarini amaliyotga keng joriy etish;

– Zamonaviy axborot–kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari asosida masofaviy ta’lim dasturlarini tashkil etish;

– Milliy elektron ta’lim resurslari yaratilishini jadallashtirish, xorijiy elektron ta’lim resurslarini tarjima qilish ishlarini tashkil etish, ta’lim jarayonida elektron resurslar salmog‘ini bosqichma–bosqich oshirib borish, elektron o‘quv adabiyotlar yaratish, ularni mobil qurilmalarga yuklab olish maqsadida kutubxonalarda QR–kod yordamida elektron resurslar haqidagi axborotlarni joylashtirish tizimini yaratish;

– Oliy ta’lim muassasasining konferensiya materiallari, bitiruv–malakaviy ishlar, magistrlik va doktorlik dissertatsiyalaridan iborat ilmiy–texnik ma’lumotlar elektron bazasini yaratish, kelgusidagi ilmiy–texnik ma’lumotlar yangiligini ta’minlash maqsadida antiplagiat tizimidan foydalanishni keng joriy etish;

– Ta’lim yo‘nalishlari va mutaxassisliklarining o‘ziga xosligidan kelib chiqib, ta’lim jarayonida xalqaro miqyosda keng qo‘llaniladigan zamonaviy dasturiy mahsulotlardan foydalanishni rivojlantirish;

– Oliy ta’lim muassasalari pedagog xodimlari, bakalavriat, magistratura talabalari va doktorantlariga oid ma’lumotlarni o‘zida aks ettiruvchi va muntazam yangilanib boruvchi elektron baza (Student Record System) yuritilishini yo‘lga qo‘yish asosida uning milliy tizimini yaratish.

Chizma geometriya boshqa geometriyalardan o'zining asosiy usuli tasvirlash usuli bilan farq qiladi va u matematika fanlari bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lib, umumtexnika fanlaridan hisoblanadi. U o'zining tasvirlash usullari yordamida talabaning fazoviy tasavvurini kengaytiradi. Tasvirlarni yasash va oldindan yasalgan tasvirlarni o'qiy bilish, hamda amaliyotdagi turli muhandislik masalalarini yechishga yordam beradi. Chizma geometriya qonun va qoidalari bilan nafaqat mavjud narsalarni, balki tasavvur qilinadigan narsalarni ham tasvirlashi mumkin [1].

Fazodagi shakllarning tekislikdagi chizmalari chizma geometriya usullari bilan ma'lum qonun-qoidalar asosida hosil qilinadi. Bu chizmalar orqali buyumning fazoviy shaklini chizish va o'lchamlarini aniqlash mumkin.

Chizmalarsiz fan va texnika taraqqiyotini tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. Arxitektorlar va muhandislar o'z ijodiy fikrlarini faqat chizmalar yordamida to'liq bayon eta oladilar.

Chizmalar bo'yicha barcha muhandislik inshootlari quriladi, mashinalar, mashina qismlari, meditsina asboblari va xokazo buyumlar ishlab chiqariladi.

Chizmachilik – bu muhandislik fikrlarini chizma tasvirlar bilan ifodalovchi fandir. Chizma deb, buyumning shaklini, o‘lchamini, materialini va boshqa jihatlarini qog‘ozga grafik tasvirlashga aytiladi.

Chizmachilik “texnika tili”, chizma goyemetriya esa uning alifbosi bo‘lib, u barcha arxitektorlar, dizaynerlar, konstruktorlar, muhandis–texnik xodimlar, sanoat, qurilish va qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasida ishlovchi mutaxasislar va ishchilar uchun yagona tildir [2].

Fazodagi shakllarning tekislikdagi chizmalari chizma geometriya usullari bilan ma’lum qonun–qoidalar asosida hosil qilinadi. Bu chizmalar orqali buyumning fazoviy shaklini chizish va o‘lchamlarini aniqlash mumkin. Chizmalar yordamida geometrik shakllarga tegishli stereometrik masalalar yechiladi. Chizmalarsiz fan va texnika taraqqiyotini tasavvur qilib bo‘lmaydi. Arxitektorlar va muhandislar o‘z ijodiy fikrlarini faqat chizmalar yordamida to‘liq bayon eta oladilar.

Chizma geometriya fanida quyidagilar o‘rganiladi:

1. Fazoviy shakllarning tekislikdagi tasvirlarini, ya’ni tekis modellari (chizmalari)ni yasash usullari;
2. Tekis chizmada geometrik masalalarni grafik yo‘l bilan yechish usullari;
3. Shakllarning berilgan tekis chizmalari bo‘yicha ularning fazoviy ko‘rinishini va vaziyatini tasavvur qilish hamda ularning yaqqol tasvirlarini yasash usullari;
4. Geometrik shakllarning chizmalarini bajarish va o‘qish orqali talabaning fazoviy tasavvurini rivojlantirish usullari.

Ma’lumki, geometrik shaklning xossalarini analitik va grafik usullarda tekshirish mumkin. Figuralarning grafik modeliga asosan ularning analitik usulda berilishini va aksincha, figuralarning analitik ko‘rinishidan ularning chizmalarini yasash usullarini chizma geometriyada ham ko‘rish mumkin [3].

Ushbu fanning maqsadi, talabalarga bilim va ko‘nikmalar berishdan tashqari, muhandis uchun zarur bo‘lgan texnik fikrlarni chizma yordamida bayon etishni va texnik buyumni ish prinsipi hamda konstruksiyasiga qarab tushunishni, geometrik loyihalash asoslarini, chizmalar tuzishni nazariy asoslari va texnik buyumlar hamda ularning chizmalarini o‘qishni o‘rgatadi [4].

Kompyuter grafikasi dunyo fanida yangi fundamental fan hisoblanib, o‘tgan asrning 1990–yillarida paydo bo‘ldi va ishlab chiqarishning barcha sohasida kadrlar tayyorlab berishda o‘ziga xos mustaqil ahamiyatga egadir.

Maxsus dasturlar yordamida xuddi bir varaq oq qog‘ozga qalam yoki ruchka bilan har xil rasmlarni solish singari kompyuter ekranida sichqoncha yordamida rasm chizish, ya’ni tasvir yasash, tuzatish va ularni harakatlantirish imkonini yaratdi. Bu dasturlar rasm chizish dasturlari yoki grafik muharrirlar hisoblanib, ular yordamida rasmning elementlari boshqarib boriladi [5].

Xulosa qilib aytganda zamonaviy elektron talim vositalari mikro va makro dunyodagi, murakkab qurilmalar va biologik tizimlardagi hodisa va jarayonlarni kompyuter grafikasi va modellashtirishdan foydalanish asosida o‘rgatish, juda katta yoki juda kichik tezlikda sodir bo‘ladigan fizik, kimyoviy va biologik jarayonlarni qulay vaqt o‘lchamida taqdim etish kabi yangi didaktik masalalarni yechishga yordam beradi.

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KASB-HUNAR TA'LIMI MAKTABLARI O'QITUVCHILARIDA KASBIY KOMPETENTSIYANI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING ZAMONAVIY TEXNOLOGIYALARI

Abstract: Maqolada o'qituvchilarni kasbiy tayyorlashda kasbiy kompetentsiyani rivojlantirishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ochib berilgan. Bu jarayon asosan an'anaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanishni o'z ichiga oladi. Maqolada tekshirish eksperimenti natijalari keltirilgan va o'qituvchilarning innovatsion tamoyillar asosida doimiy kasbiy rivojlanishi zarurligi ko'rsatilgan. Shuningdek, ta'lim jarayoni ishtirokchilarida (o'qituvchilar va talabalarda) kasbiy kompetensiyani rivojlantirish uchun masofaviy va loyihaviy ta'lim va ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalarining zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalaridan foydalanish taklif etiladi.
Kalit so'zlar: Kompetentsiya, texnologiyalar, innovatsion, kasbiy, pedagogik, zamonaviy, tayyorlash, ta'lim, o'qitish, o'qituvchilar, strategiya, uzkuksiz.

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MODERN TECHNOLOGIES OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT IN TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

Abstract: The article reveals the specific features of the development of professional competence in the professional training of teachers. This process mainly involves the use of traditional pedagogical technologies. The article presents the results of the verification experiment and shows the need for

continuous professional development of teachers based on innovative principles. It is also suggested to use modern pedagogical technologies of distance and project education and production technologies to develop professional competence of the participants of the educational process (teachers and students).
Key words: Competence, technologies, innovative, professional, pedagogical, modern, training, education, training, teachers, strategy, without a ring.

Kasb-hunar (kasbiy) va kasbiy oliy o‘quv yurtiga qadar ta’lim sohasidagi joriy islohotlar ayrim innovatsion o‘zgarishlarga olib keladi. Ular ta’lim jarayoniga zamonaviy pedagogik va ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalarini joriy etish, yuqori malakali mutaxassislar tayyorlashning samarali model va mexanizmlarini yaratishga qaratilgan. Bunday sharoitlarni hisobga olgan holda, o'qituvchilarni (keyingi o'rinlarda - o'qituvchilar) kasbiy tayyorlashda kasbiy kompetentsiyani doimiy ravishda rivojlantirishning ahamiyati ortib bormoqda. Bu jamiyat, davlat, milliy iqtisodiyotni barqaror rivojlantirish strategiyasi maqsadlarini hisobga olgan holda kasbiy ta’limning yangi modelini joriy etishni nazarda tutadi. Shuningdek, u o'qituvchilarning mehnat bozoridagi vaziyatlarni har tomonlama va fanlararo tahlil qilish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish uchun shart-sharoitlarni ta'minlashni va ta'lim jarayonining sub'ektlari bilan faol o'zaro munosabatini nazarda tutadi.

Hozirda olim va amaliyotchilar kompetensiyaga asoslangan yondashuvga asoslangan innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalardan faolroq foydalanmoqda. Shu munosabat bilan o'qituvchilarning innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalarni o'z pedagogik faoliyatida qo'llashga tayyorligini oshirish uchun ularning kasbiy kompetensiyasini tizimli ravishda rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim.

Maqolaning maqsadi kasbiy (kasbiy) ta'lim maktablari o'qituvchilarining kasbiy kompetentsiyasini rivojlantirishning zamonaviy texnologiyalarini asoslash, ularning innovatsion tamoyillar asosida bo'lajak mutaxassislarga kasbiy tayyorgarlik ko'rishga tayyorligini oshirishdir.

Ta'lim falsafasi, uzluksiz kasbiy ta'lim, kattalar ta'limi masalalari bo'yicha ilmiy ishlarni nazariy tahlil qilish; ushbu muammoni hal qilishda xalqaro tajribani o'rganish; ta'lim sohasidagi me'yoriy hujjatlarni o'rganish, o'rganilayotgan muammoning qamrovini aniqlash va tadqiqot yo'nalishlarini aniqlash maqsadida o'quv dasturlarini tahlil qilish); o'rganilayotgan muammo bo'yicha turli ilmiy qarashlarni o'rganish maqsadi bilan taqqoslash); o'qituvchilarda kasbiy kompetentsiyani rivojlantirish uchun innovatsion pedagogik va ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalarini aniqlash maqsadida tahlil va sintez; xulosalarni shakllantirish uchun zarur bo'lgan tizimlashtirish va umumlashtirish; pedagogik eksperiment (aniqlash bosqichi) o'qituvchilar va talabalarning kasbiy rivojlanishga tayyorlik darajasini aniqlash; statistik usullar (chastotalar tahlili, eksperimental ma'lumotlarni statistik qayta ishlash uchun kompyuter vositalari).

Kompetentsiyaga asoslangan yondashuv maqsadlariga erishish vositalariga innovatsion texnologiyalar (ham pedagogik, ham ishlab chiqarish) kiradi. Ularning kasbiy ta'limga ta'siri o'qituvchilarning ijodkorligi va mahorati darajasida foydalanishning o'zgaruvchanligiga, pedagogik o'zaro ta'sir xususiyatlariga asoslangan modifikatsiyasiga, shuningdek, ta'lim, texnologik va ijtimoiy tendentsiyalarning o'zgarishiga bog'liq.

O'qituvchilarni kasbiy tayyorlashda professional kompetentsiyani rivojlantirishning zamonaviy texnologiyalari masofaviy va loyiha asosidagi ta'lim texnologiyalarini o'z ichiga oladi. Ularga ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalarini ham qo'shish kerak, chunki ular o'qituvchilarning innovatsion tamoyillar asosida mutaxassislarga kasbiy tayyorgarlik ko'rishga tayyorligini oshirishga qaratilgan.

Kasb-hunar (kasb-hunar) ta'lim maktablari o'qituvchilarida kasbiy kompetentsiyani rivojlantirish maqsadga muvofiq jarayon sifatida qaralishi kerak. Shuning uchun u muayyan innovatsion pedagogik va ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalarini, bo'lajak malakali ishchilarni tayyorlashning zamonaviy shakllarini, shuningdek, ta'lim jarayonidagi ishtirokchilarning o'zaro ta'sirini o'z ichiga olishi kerak.

Ta’lim jarayoni ishtirokchilarida kasbiy kompetensiyani rivojlantirishda masofaviy ta’lim texnologiyalaridan foydalanish ta’lim tizimini jahon ta’lim maydoniga integratsiyalash va ta’lim jarayoni ishtirokchilari uchun milliy axborot-ta’lim muhiti makonini kengaytirish imkonini beradi. Bu zamonaviy usullar va axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish, o'quv jarayoni va telekommunikatsiyalarni individuallashtirish asosida talabalarning yangi bilimlarga bo'lgan shaxsiy ehtiyojlarini qondirish va masofaviy kasbiy ta'limni joriy etish bo'yicha o'qitish dasturlarini o'zlashtirish asosida o'qituvchilarning kasbiy kompetensiyasini oshirish tufayli mumkin. va masofaviy kurslarni o'tkazish.

Loyiha texnologiyalari o'zaro hamkorlik, hamkorlik, sheriklik, muvaffaqiyat uchun motivatsiya, aks ettirish jarayonlarida joylashgan kasbiy ta'limning "bilim yaratuvchi" tizimidan kompetentsiyaga asoslangan tizimiga o'tish imkonini beradi. Ular bilim, shaxsiy fazilatlar va shaxsiy tajribaga asoslangan holda mustaqil ravishda ma'lum moddiy yoki intellektual mahsulotni yaratish orqali shaxsning kasbiy rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shadilar.

Keyingi tadqiqotlar bugungi o'zgarishlar sharoitida kasbiy (kasbiy) ta'lim tizimini boshqarishning kontseptual tamoyillarini asoslashga qaratilgan bo'lishi kerak. Kasbiy ta'lim maktablari o'qituvchilarida malaka oshirish kursi va kurs oralig'ida kasbiy madaniyatni shakllantirishning nazariy va uslubiy tamoyillarini tahlil qilish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bundan tashqari, u O’zbekistonda kasbiy (kasbiy) ta'lim tizimida uni joriy etish bo'yicha aniqlangan muvaffaqiyatli tajribani tarqatishga hissa qo'shishi kerak.

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ZUBTURUM O’SIMLIGIDAN TAYYORLANGAN AYRIM DORIVOR VOSITALARNING ATEROSKLEROZ VA BAVOSIRNI DAVOLASHDA QO‘LLANILISHI

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada zubturum o’simligining morfologik tuzilishi, kimyoviy tarkibi, undan tayyorlanadigan dorivor vositalar, xalq tabobatida ishlatilishi haqida bayon qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: zubturum, damlama, qaynatma, ateroskleroz, bavosir.

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THE USE OF CERTAIN MEDICINES PREPARED FROM THE ZUBTURUM PLANT IN THE TREATMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND HEMORRHOIDS

Abstract: this article describes the morphological structure, chemical composition of the plantain plant, medicines prepared from it, and its use in traditional medicine.

Key words: plantain infusion, decoction, atherosclerosis, hemorrhoids.

Zubturum o’simligi arab va fors shifokorlari tomonidan qadrlangan, ular uni oshqozon-ichak kasalliklari uchun tavsiya qilishgan. Tibet tibbiyotida zubturum yiringni to'xtatadi, deb ishonishgan.

Zubturum - Plantago major, zubturumdoshlar (Plantaginaceae-подорожниковые) oilasiga mansub ko‘p yillik, ildizpoyali o‘t o‘simlik bo’lib, yer ustiga uzun qanotli, bandli ildiz oldi to‘p barglari va gul o‘qi o‘sib chiqadi (1 yoki bir nechta). Guli mayda, ko‘rimsiz. Gul kosachasi 4 bo‘lakka qirqilgan, gultojisi och ko‘ng‘ir rangli 4 bo‘lakli, otaligi 4 ta. Onalik tuguni ikki xonali, yuqoriga joylashgan. Mevasi - tuxumsimon, ko‘p urug‘li ko‘sakcha. May - iyun oyida gullaydi. Yo‘l yoqalarida, dala va ekinzorlarda, o‘tloq va o‘rmon chetlarida va ariq bo‘ylarida o‘sadi.

Barglaridan foydalanish uchun o‘simlik bargi yil bo‘yi yig‘iladi va salqin erda quritiladi. Quritilgan barglari tuxumsimon, ellipssimon, tekis qirrali, 5 - 9 gacha eysimon tomirlangan, uzunligi 12 sm, eni 8 sm, kalta bandli barglardan iborat, hidsiz, achchiqroq mazasi bor.

Zubturum o’simligi 80 dan ortiq kasalliklarga shifo bo’ladi. Masalan, me’da - ichak kasalliklari (gastrit, enterit, enterokolit) da, ko’kyo’yatlda, bavosirda, saraton kasalligida, so’galda, ich qotishida, ko’z kasalliklarida ishlatiladi.

Quyida zubturum o’simligidan tayyorlangan dorivor vositalarning ayrim retseptlari keltirilgan.

Arteriya qon tomirlari torayishi (ateroskleroz) da zubturum o’simligidan tayyorlanadigan damlamalarning tayyorlanishi:

1. Bargidan bir osh qoshiqg‘i ustiga bir stakan qaynoq sub quyib, 30 daqiqa damlab qo‘yiladi. So‘ngra qultimlab bir soat davomida ichiladi.
2. Barglarini yuvib, sharbati olinadi va unga teng miqdorda asal qo‘shib 20 daqiqa qaynatiladi, kuniga 2-3 osh qoshiqdan aterosklerozda iste’molqilinadi.
3. Maydalangan quruq bargidan 1 osh qoshig‘i ustiga 1 stakan qaynoq suv quyib, 10 daqiqa damlab qo‘yiladi. Kuniga 1 soat ichida qultimlab ichiladi.

Bavosirni davolashda ishlatiladigan damlamalar.

1. Maydalangan bargidan choynakka 4 qoshiq solib, ustiga yarim litr qaynatilgan suv quyib, 4 soat o‘rab damlab qo‘yiladi. Kuniga 4 mahal yari stakandan choy kabi ichiladi.

2. Ildizi va bargidan 50-100 gr olib, bir paqir suvda qaynatiladi. Qaynatmadan 3 stakan ichilsa, bavosirdan qon oqishi to‘xtaydi.

3. Bargi va ildizidan 500 gr olib, yod qo‘shib, 4 l suvda 1 soat qaynatiladi, har kuni 2 mahal 3 piyoladan ichib turilsa, bavosirga shifo bo‘ladi.

4. Zubturum, gazandao‘t, sigirquyruqdan 100 gr dan olib yig‘ma qilinadi. 3 osh qoshiqig‘ini kechqurun termosga solib, ustiga 3 stakan qaynoq suv quyiladi. Ertalab suzib, kuniga 4 mahal ovqatdan 30 daqiqa ilgari 150 ml dan ichiladi.

Tibbiyotda zubturum bargidan tayyorlangan damlamasi bronxit, ko'k yo'tal, astma va boshqa nafas olish kasalliklari uchun ishlatiladi.

Damlamani ovqatdan 30 minut o'tgach, 2 osh qoshiqdan kuniga 2-3 marta 7-10 kun davomida ichiladi.

Tibbiyotda zubturum bilan bir qatorda o‘rta zubturum - Plantago media L. (bargini ikki tomoni tukli kalta bandli), lantsetsimon zubturum - Plantago lanceolata L. (bargi lantsetsimon) o‘simliklari ham ishlatiladi.

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O‘QUVCHILAR TEXNIK IJODKORLIGINING METODOLOGIK ASOSLARI

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада ҳозирги кун талабидан келиб чиқадиган бўлсак, ўқувчилар техник ижодкорлиги фаолиятида диалектиканинг алоҳидалик, махсуслик ва умумийлик категорияларини тўg‘ри ҳисобга олиш катта методологик ва амалий аҳамиятга эга эканлиги. Бу эса ўз навбатида табиат ва жамиятдаги янгиликлар кўпинча бирданига вужудга келмаслиги хусусида атрофлича тушунчалар берилган.
Калит сўзи: назария ва методология тушунчаси, g‘оя, қарашлар хилма хиллиги, тасаввурлар, шакл, усул ва тамойиллар.

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METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF STUDENTS' TECHNICAL CREATIVITY

Annotation: In this article, based on the current demand, it is of great methodological and practical importance to correctly take into account the dialectic categories of individuality, specificity and generality in the activity of students' technical creativity. This, in turn, gives a detailed understanding of the fact that innovations in nature and society often do not appear all at once.
Keywords: concept of theory and methodology, idea, diversity of views, imagination, form, method and principles.

Texnik ijodkorlik masalalari maqsadi va vazifalaring to‘liq muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish ko‘p jihatdan bilish nazariyasi va metodologiyasiga, ijodkorlik jarayonidagi o‘zlashtirishlar psixologiyasiga, faoliyatning didaktik tamoyillariga va ijodkor shaxsni shakllantirish hamda tarbiyalashning pedagogik asoslariga tayanadi. Chunki, nazariya va metodologiya tushuncha, g‘oya, qarashlar xilma xilligi, tasavvurlar, shakl, usul va tamoyillarni tekshirib oydinlashtiradi. Bu esa, ijodkorlik faoliyati samaradorligini oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Texnik ijodkorlik tushunchasini talqin etishdan oldin, uning asosiy tashkil etuvchisi– «faoliyati» ning mohiyatini oydinlashtirib olamiz.

Faoliyat – bu o‘rab turgan tashqi dunyoni maqsadga muvofiq o‘zgartirish va qayta qurishga yo‘g‘rilgan insonlarning o‘ziga xos faol munosabatlari shakli.

O‘quvchilar texnik ijodkorligi odatda amaliy faoliyat sifatida namoyon bo‘lsada, aslida u nazariya bilan asta–sekin boyib boradi, bu esa texnik ijodkorlikni ham nazariy va ham amaliy faoliyatlar majmuasi deb qarashni taqozo etadi [1].

Texnik ijodkorlikning amaliy ishlar va nazariyalar bilan birligi tushunchasi uni quyidagicha ta’riflashga imkon beradi.

Texnik ijodkorlik – bu o‘quvchilarni mehnat, o‘qish, yangi bilimlarni mustaqil o‘rganish, o‘zini–o‘zi takomillashtirish va shaxsiy moyilligi (layoqatini) ro‘yobga chiqarishga tayyorlash, tanlagan kasbi va mutaxassisligiga oid qobiliyat va olg‘a intilishlari bo‘yicha ijodkorlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga maqsadli yo‘naltirilgan faoliyatdir.

O‘quvchilar texnik ijodkorligiga qay yo‘sinda ta’rif berilmasin, shu narsa aniqki, ularning barchasi ularning texnik fikrlashini rivojlantirish va tarbiyalash bilan bog‘liq faoliyatni o‘zida ifodalaydi va fanlararo nazariy bilimlarni amaliy faoliyatga qo‘llashga qaratilgan. Bu faoliyatda nazariya eng muhim hisoblanadi, chunki aynan nazariy g‘oyalar avval tug‘iladi, so‘ngra ular amalda sinab ko‘riladi. Odatda, nazariya faoliyat bilan birga foydalanilmaydi, ba’zan nazariyaning rivojlanishi va shakllanishi amalga oshishi uchun bir necha yillik kuzatish, tadqiqot va tajribalar o‘tkazishni talab qiladi. Shundan so‘nggina ya’ni nazariya o‘zini amalda oqlagandan so‘ng texnik ijodkorlikda qo‘llaniladi [2].

Texnik ijodkorlikda qo‘yilgan masalaning yechimini topishning **ikkita** yo‘li mavjud bo‘lib, ular fikriy tasavvur harakatining xuddi jo‘natish punktidan chiqayotgan transport singari alohidalikdan, maxsuslikka va undan umumiylik tomon borish va aksincha, umumiylikdan chiqib, maxsuslikka va undan alohidalik tomon kelish yo‘llaridir.

Bundan, ilmiy fikrlash (tafakkur)da ikkita o‘zaro bir-biridan farq qiluvchi yo‘nalish mavjudligi kelib chiqadi:

birinchisi-tafakkurning kashfiyot, haqiqatni bilish tomon harakatlanishi; **ikkinchisi-**ijodkorning aniqlangan haqiqat haqidagi ma’lumotga ega bo‘lishi, ya’ni kashfiyot (yoki umuman olganda biror yangi bilimlar) haqidagi fikrni izohlovchi axborotlarni boshqa kishilar ongiga singdirish, ularning bu fikrlarni tasavvur qilishga erishishga qaratilgan yo‘nalish.

Mazkur ijodkorlik faoliyat-yo‘llarini o‘zaro qiyoslab ko‘rib, ikkinchi yo‘l birinchi yo‘lga qarama-qarshi bo‘lishi ham mumkin degan xulosaga kelinadi. Aynan ana shu vaziyat, ya’ni, o‘quvchilar texnik ijodkorligi qanday yo‘l bilan sodir bo‘ladi va ular to‘g‘risidagi axborotlar qay tarzda to‘planib bayon qilinadi degan muammo haqidagi masalalarni to‘g‘ri hal qilish, o‘quvchilar texnika ijodkorligida tafakkur harakati umumiy nazariyasini ishlab chiqishda katta ahamiyatga ega. Aytish mumkinki, o‘quvchi ijodkorlik ishi bilan shug‘ullanishi jarayonida birinchi yo‘l ya’ni alohidalikdan, maxsuslik va undan umumiylikka o‘tish (oddiy referat yozishdan boshlab uni diplom ishi yoki ixtiro, ishlab chiqarishda qo‘llashga tavsiyanoma, ishlanma va xakazolar bilan yakunlashgacha) muhim hisoblanadi va u o‘quvchilarning har xil ilmiy fikrlash turlarini, ishining yakunida ba’zi ma’lumotlarning keraksizligi uchun, ularni tashlab yuborishi kabi murakkab vaziyatlarni boshidan kechirishi bilan psixologik jihatdan asoslanganganligi tufayli o‘zining o‘z amalda isbotini topib kelmoqda.

Ijodiy tafakkur harakatining falsafiy asoslariga ko‘ra ilmiy fikrlash-alohidalikdan maxsuslikka va undan umumiylik tomon haqiqatni bilish sari harakatlanadi. Aynan mana shu sxema mantiqning predmetini tashkil qiladi. Bu mantiq predmeti, haqiqatni bilish yo‘lidagi adashishlar, unga borishning egri-bugri yo‘llari yoki to‘g‘ri yo‘ldan borishi, mumkinligi, shuningdek undagi «fikriy to‘siqlar» va undan o‘tishga ko‘maklashuvchi «ko‘prik» (zinapoya) larga e’tiborni qaratmaydi, yoki boshqacha aytganda yuqoridagi ilmiy bilish yo‘lidagi har xil qarama-qarshiliklar uni qiziqtirmaydi. Mantiq eng so‘ngi natija-haqiqatning sof holda bo‘lishini, ya’ni bilishga qaratilgan tafakkur harakatini tan oladi [3].

Psixologiyada esa uning aksicha bo‘lib, ya’ni uning predmeti haqiqatni bilishga eltuvchi texnika fikrlash harakati yo‘lining egri-bugriligi va uning sababi, bu yo‘ldagi to‘siqlarning qanday paydo bo‘lishi va uni yengib o‘tishni o‘rganish, qisqa va oson yo‘llar bilan ilmiy haqiqatga erishish uning asosini tashkil qiladi [4].

Yuqorida aytilgan mantiq va psixologiya o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar mohiyati texnik ijodkorlik masalalarini yechishda har tomonlama chuqur tahlil qilish va o‘rganishni taqozo etadi.

Har qanday haqiqiy bilish, zaruriy kuzatuvlar olib borish, hisob-kitob va tajribalar qilish, faktlarga ajratish, faktlarni to‘g‘ri hisobga olish, sinflarga ajratish, faktlarni taqqoslash, umumlashtirish, isbotlash, xulosa chiqarish va tekshirib ko‘rishlardan iborat (1–shakl) [5].

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AVTOMOBIL TRANSPORTIDA YALPI XIZMAT KO‘RSATISH TIZIMLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada istemolchilarga yalpi xizmat ko‘rsatish tizimlari tahlil qilingan bo‘lib, avtomobil transportida qo‘llaniluvchi ish o‘lchovlari tizimiga qo‘yiladigan talablar ishlab chiqilgan. Bundan tashqari tashish ishlari o‘lchovi tizimining tarkibiy qismlari yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar; Yalpi xizmat ko‘rsatish, yuk va passajirlar, transport vositasining marshrutdagi ish rejimi, harakat tezligi, yuk ko‘taruvchanlikdan va passajirlar sigimidan foydalanish koeffitsienti.

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GENERAL SERVICE SYSTEMS IN VEHICLE TRANSPORT

Abstract: This article analyzes the gross customer service systems, and also develops requirements for the labor measurement system used in road transport. In addition, the components of a transport work measurement system are explained.

Key words: Public service, cargo and passengers, the mode of operation of the transport vehicle on the route, the speed of the engine, the coefficient of use of cargo capacity and passenger capacity.

Har qanday mamlakatni iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy rivojlantirishga qaratilgan dasturni ro‘yobga chiqarishda fan-texnika taraqqiyotini jadallashtirish, ishlab chiqarishni texnik jihatdan qayta qurollantirish va kengaytirish, amaldagi ishlab chiqarishdan jadal foydalanish, boshqaruv tizimini, xo‘jalik mexanizmini takomillashtirish asosida ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish va uning samaradorligini oshirish eng zarur vazifadir.

Yuksak darajada taraqqiy etgan hozirgi zamom transportisiz rivojlangan jamiyat asosini yaratib bo‘lmaydi. Chunki transport har qanday mamlakat ishlab chiqaruvchi kuchlarining muhim tarkibiy qismidir. Bizning mustaqil O‘zbekistonimizda ham transport aloxida muhim ahamiyatga ega Binobarin, xam iqtisodiy, ham siyosiy, ta’bir joiz bo‘lsa, ham psixologik ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Transportning yaxshi ishlashini belgilovchi muhim omillardan biri uning yuk va passajirlarni tashish muntazamligidir. Zarur mahsulot, xomashyo, ehtiyot qismlar, yonilgi o‘z vaqtida va muntazam tashilgandagina ularning omborlardagi zaxiralari eng kam miqdorda bo‘lishi va ishlab chiqarishni uzluksiz tashkil etish imkoni yaratiladi. Tabiat boyliklaridan foydalanish va ularni tashishda ham transport, ayniqsa, avtomobil transporti alohida o‘rin tutadi. Agar zamonaviy transport vositalari va rivojlangan yo‘llar bo‘lmasa, tabiat boyliklaridan samarali foydalanish qiyin bo‘ladi. Transport xo‘jalik vazifalarini hal etishdagina muhim bo‘lmay, balki yo‘l tarmog‘ini rivojlantirish, qishloq aholisini shaharga yaqinlashtirish, masalan, kadrlarning qishloq joylarda mustahkam o‘rnashib qolishiga ham ma’lum darajada yordam beradi. Bu, o‘z navbatida, katta ijtimoiy maqsadni hal etishga, ya’ni mehnat resurslaridan oqilona foydalanishga ko‘maklashadi.

Transport mamlakatimizda g‘oya ko‘p va xilma-xil ishlarni bajaradn. U odamlarni kundalik ehtiyojlarini, barcha viloyat va tumanlar o‘rtasidagi muntazam aloqalarni ta’minlaydi. Transport tarmoqlarining keng rivojlanganligi, yuqori darajadagi tashish tezligi va ularnlng zamonaviy bo‘lishi passajirlar tashish darajasining o‘sishiga katta ta’sir etadi. Passajirlar tashuvchi transportlarning o‘sish darajasini belgilashda ularning texnik, iqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlarinigina e’tiborga olinib qolmay, balki masalaning ijtimoiy tomonlariga ham e’tibor berilishi lozim. Passajirlar tashuvchi transportlarning muhim vazifasi — kishilarning o‘zaro aloqasini kengaytirish, tajriba almashish, ularning madaniy saviyasini oshirishga xizmat qilishdan iborat bo‘lishi kerak. Qishloq aholisini shaharlar bilan birlashtiruvchi passajir transporti ishini keng yo‘lga qo‘yish shahar bilan qishloq o‘rtasidagi tafovutlarni kamaytirish omili hisoblanadi.

Xomashyolar, asbob-uskunalar, yarim tayyor mahsulotlar, yonilg‘i va boshqa turli xil mahsulotlarni sanoat tarmoqdari va korxonalar o‘rtasida tashish transport yordamida amalga oshiriladi. Qishloq xo‘jaligiga mineral o‘g‘itlar, mashinalar, yoqilg‘i, ulardan esa iste’molchilarga qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlari yetkazib berishda transport katta ahamiyatga ega. Korxonalarning ishlab chiqarish jarayonida ham transportdan keng foydalaniladi. Uning yordamida korxona ichida yarim tayyor mahsulotlar, yonilgi va turli xil xomashyolar, omborlardan ish joyiga, tayyor mahsulotlar esa ish joyidan omborlarga tashiladi va xokazo. ‘

Aholini bir yerdan ikkinchi yerga tashishda transportning ahamiyati yildan-yilga oshib bormoqda. Bu ishni asosan passajir transporti amalga oshiradi. Passajir transportining asosiy vazifalaridan biri, kishilarni o‘z vaqtida ish joyiga va ishdan uylariga eltib qo‘yish, ish ko‘pi davomida ishchi va xizmatchilarni korxonalar o‘rtasida tashishdan iboratdir. Bundan tashqari, passajir transport» aholining bevosita ishlab chiqarish bilan bog‘liq, bo‘lmagan ko‘pdan-ko‘p yumushlarni bajarishida, ularni dam olish uylari va sanatoriyalarga qisqa muddat ichida eltib qo‘yishda katta ahamiyatga egadir.

So‘nggi yillarda turli transport vositasi yordamida mamlakatimiz bo‘ylab va chet ellarga sayohat qilish hamda tijorat ishlarini bajarish keng tarqaldi.

Mustaqil O‘zbekistonda sanoat va transport turlarining keng ko‘lamda va yuqori darajada rivojlanishi natijasida avtomobil va samolyotsozlik kabi yangidan-yangi sanoat-transport tarmoqlari vujudga kelib, ular fan va texnikaning so‘nggi yutuqlari negizida muttasil yuksalib bormoqda.

Transportda tashish jarayoni o‘zaro bog‘liq va ketma-ket bajariluvchi operatsiyalar (passajirlarning transport vositasiga chiqishga tayyorlanishi yoki yuklarni tashishga tayyorlash, ularning transport vositalariga chiqishi yoki ortish, belgilangan manzilga yetkazish, tushirish, yuklarni egalariga topshirish, transport vositasini navbatdagi tashishga keltirish) yigindisidan iborat bo‘lib, uni transport vositasi orqali bajariladi. Transport ishini rejalashtirish, hisobga olish va tahlil qilish uchun muayyan texnik-ekspluatatsion ko‘rsatkichlar tizimidan foydalaniladi. Ularga quyidagilar kiradi: transport vositasining marshrutdagi ish rejimi, harakat tezligi, yuk ko‘taruvchanlikdan yoki passajirlar sigimidan foydalanish koeffitsienti, ma’lum masofadagi yo‘ldan unumli (yoki ish bajarish uchun) foydalanish koeffitsientu transport vositasiga chiqish-tushish yoki ortish-tushirnsh operatsiyasiga sarflangan vaqt va boshqalar.

Transport vositasidan foydalanish samaradorligi yuqorida keltirilgan har bir omilning va ularni birgaliklagi samaradorligi bilan baholanadi.

Avtomobil transportidagi ishlab chiqarish jarayoni kechadigan shart-sharoitlar (har xil yo‘llar, yuk ortish-tushirish joylari, ularning har xil jihozlanganligi, turli xil modeldagi transport vositalari va boshqalar) tashishni rejalashtirish va tashkil etishda o‘ziga xos tashish ishlari va ularni o‘lchash tizimlarini nazorat qilishni talab etadi.

Avtomobil transportida qo‘llaniluvchi ish o‘lchovlari tizimi quyidagi talablarga javob berishi kerak:

1) transport jarayoni va uning elementlarini aniq aks ettirish;

2) transport jarayoni tushunchasi va xodisalarini aniq ifodalash;

3) transport jarayonining ayrim omillarining uzaro bog‘liqligi va ta’sir etishining qonuniy tizimini ko‘rsata bilish;

4) transport vositalari ish unumining miqdor va sifat jihatdan uzgarishini aks ettirish.

Transportda qo‘llaniladigan o‘lchov birliklari quyidagilardan iboratdir: a) transport jarayoniga sarflanuvchi vaqt, soat; b) kilometrlarda o‘lchanuvchi, transport vositasi bosib o‘tgan masofa, kilometr; v) passajirlar yoki tonnalarda o‘lchanuvchi, tashilgan passajirlar soni yoki yuk vazni. Ayni o‘lchov birliklariga asoslangan holda avtomobil transportining ishlab chiqarish jarayonini aks ettiruvchi o‘lchagichlar tizimi tuziladi Avtotransport korxonasi yoki uning ayrim ishlab chiqarish elementlarining ish ko‘rsatkichlari absolyut qiymatlarda aniqlanuvchi sonli ifodalardan, masalan, avtomobilning bir kunlik bosib o‘tgan o‘rtacha yo‘li — 210 km yoki bir oy mobaynida tashilgan yuk — 100 ming tonna va hokazolardan iborat bo‘ladi.

Tashish ishlari o‘lchovi tizimiga quyidagilar kiradi:

1) avtomobil saroyi (korxonasi)da foydalanilayotgan avtomobillar soni;

2) marshrutlardagi transport vositalarining ish ko‘rsatkichlari;

3) avtotransport vositalarining ish unumi ko‘rsatkichlari;

4) transport mahsulotinnng tannarxi ko‘rsatkichlari.

Tashish ishlari bajarilishi va transport vositalari ish ko‘rsatkichlari foizlarda yoki maxsus kattaliklar (avtomobil saroyidan, passajirlar sigimi yoki yuk ko‘taruvchanlikdan, bosib o‘tilgan yo‘ldan va vaqtdan foydalanish koeffitsientlari) orqali ifodalanadi.

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THE MECHANISM OF INCREASING THE SOCIAL ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING ENGLISH

Annotation: This article highlights the methods of increasing the social activity of students in the process of teaching English in the preparation of future economists. We will briefly touch on the most traditional methods and methods used by our teachers and pedagogues to increase students' activity in teaching foreign languages and are still used in classes.
Key words: Social activity, problematic situation, future economists, teaching methods, level of preparation, economic terms, demonstration methods.

Introduction: The quality of the process of teaching foreign languages to future economists depends on many factors, among which the method and methods of social activity of teaching are of decisive importance. Methods and methods of teaching help students to consciously and deeply absorb knowledge, develop their social and creative activity. When choosing teaching methods and methods, the levels of English language, speaking characteristics of students, level of preparation, etc. are taken into account.

The choice of methods and methods of foreign language education for future economists depends on the problem that is intended to be solved by the teacher in the lesson. That is, if the same method and method is used to describe new material, a different method is used to strengthen it, and different methods are used to generalize the topic. It is very important to choose well-thought-out and effective methods and techniques at different stages of the lesson.

Thus, the methods of increasing social activity of students in the process of teaching English in the training of future economists are the way for teachers and students to fulfill the educational tasks of theoretical and practical cognitive activities.

The social activity of students in the process of teaching English is divided into the following three groups according to the sources of knowledge of traditional teaching methods:

1. Oral methods (verbal presentation of knowledge, conversation, working with textbooks and scientific literature).
2. Instructional methods (pictures, demonstrations, observations).
3. Practical methods (exercises, translations, practical works).

Material and methods: Each teaching method has its own role in the process of teaching English in the preparation of future economists. It fulfills the general pedagogic tasks of stimulating (motivated), educational, educational and perfecting teaching methods.

Unknown texts are mainly used by advanced students. Because they last longer than the story. A lecture is one of the methods of expressing knowledge verbally, and it differs from a story by the size of its size, logical construction, and the complexity of figurative proof and generalization.

Pedagogical methods such as oral presentation of the knowledge given during the reading of an unknown text, holding the attention of students for a long time and activating their thinking, proving, proving, classifying, giving definitions, systematizing, summarizing are used. Economic terms are taken as the main base in teaching foreign languages, while lectures are mainly aimed at students in the field of economics and finance. Lectures on some subjects are organized in order to prepare students of higher education institutions to study at higher educational institutions. It is necessary to think clearly about the lecture plan and make it technological. There should be a logical coherence in all the paragraphs of the plan, in a coherent statement of the purpose, conclusion and conclusions of each of them. The lecture is read at such a pace that students can write down important parts of the lecture. Therefore, the teacher should clearly separate the parts of the lecture to be recorded, and if necessary, repeat it to facilitate recording. In order to make the lecture not boring, it is good to use economic terms and situations during the lecture in order to activate the students' thinking.

Exercises mean that students perform tasks many times in order to strengthen their knowledge and develop the skills to use them in practical activities. Each exercise can be divided into oral, written, graphic and educational-labor exercises according to the nature of execution.

Before carrying out training exercises designed to develop practical skills and competences in English language teaching, they should have a thorough knowledge of the subject to be practiced.

Another important type of practical teaching methods is speech and speaking skills. Conversation work refers to a type of training in which the student, under the guidance of the teacher or independently, conducts various experiments, observations and calculations in terms of the economic direction - calculation sheets. Such training is used in the study of finance, general economic sciences and special technology. Speaking skills can be taught in specially equipped classrooms, in the conditions you have.

During the qualified practice in foreign languages, students check the studied worksheets, determine their quantitative and qualitative characteristics. Practical work serves to strengthen theoretical knowledge.

Problem-based educational technology. Today, in the course of professional training, teaching students to solve problems and find solutions to problems on their own has become an urgent issue. Because from day to day the progress of science and technology is rapidly developing, our existing knowledge is rapidly updated. This situation requires us not only to understand fundamental knowledge, but also to develop a thinking reflex. Problem-based learning technology is aimed at developing this thinking reflex and activates mental activity.

Social activity in teaching foreign languages among students in the field of economics can be at different levels, that is, it can be organized according to the complexity of problem education. This is chosen depending on the level of preparation of students and the level of development of thinking ability.

· The first level of problem-based learning is self-created problems that arise chronically in different types of lessons and in different situations and await their solution.

· At the second level of problem-based education, the teacher presents a problem (a sentence consisting of incomprehensible new words) and the students interpret it. In this case, students observe the method of solving the translation problem and are in a passive state. They learn problem solving skills.

· At the third level of problem-based learning - a problem situation is created by the student (economic news in newspapers) and the problem is thrown into the middle. Students independently find a solution based on graphs. Students take an active part in this and develop independent and creative thinking reflexes.

·At the fourth level of the problem-based learning technology, students organize both the problem situation and the solution of the problem themselves. They learn to see the existing problem in the subject and find its solution independently. This is the highest level of problem-based learning. Because students learn to think socially active. In this case, students are very active. The teacher acts as an observer and sometimes as a guide.

Problem-based learning in foreign languages has several positive features. It teaches students to think independently. This is very important in today's information flow era. Develops thinking reflex. Develops creativity and curiosity. Helps to master the acquired knowledge. Activates students and strengthens professional training. But it cannot be said that this education does not have some limitations. It takes a little more time to organize and conduct problem-based learning lessons. Not all topics can be organized using this method. The number of students is limited. If the teacher does not develop an individualized and differentiated approach, some loosely assimilated students will be left out. It is difficult to organize a problematic situation if students are not actively involved in this situation.

In general, the effectiveness of education can be achieved when traditional methods of teaching are combined with interactive methods to increase social activity in learning foreign languages.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the pre-planned education-pedagogical technology in foreign languages includes a system of methods and methods, methodical methods of education, opportunities and means of joint activity of teachers and students, the goal of developing students' language skills, and guarantees the achievement of final results.

The expression of how to use the methods and methods of traditional education and upbringing in the formation of foreign language teaching technologies based on new pedagogical technologies for students in the field of economics is directly related to the educational system. In the traditional teaching method, we use direct contact with students, oral inquiry, written assignments, essays, independent work, calculations, diagrams, preparation of practical works on paper, oral presentation, etc. Because if we consider any interactive method ("conversation", "writing", "listening comprehension" or working in "small groups"), all of them require the use of traditional foreign language teaching methods and methods.

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AMU-BUXORO MASHINA KANALI SUVINING LOYQALIGI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Amu-buxoro mashina kanalining loyqalik miqdori uning oqim rejimiga, to’yinish manbalariga, havzasining tuzilishiga va u qanday jinslardan tuzilganligiga ham bog’liq bo’ladi. 2021 yildan Olot Amu buxoro mashina kanalining loyqa oqiziqlar miqdori quyidagicha taqsimlangan: may,iyun-iyul oylarida eng ko’p loyqa oqiziqlar 340-360 g/m3 bo’lib, eng kam oktabr oyida 120-180 g/m3 ni tashkil etadi. Kuz faslining birinchi oyidan boshlab, Kanal suvi loyqaligi yana kamaya boshlaydi bunga iqlimning sovishi ta’sir ko’rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar:Kanal, havza, loyqa, cho‘kindi, oqiziq, o‘zan, daryo.

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TURBIDITY OF AMU-BUKHARA MASHINE CANAL WATER

Annotation. In this article, the amount of turbidity of the Amu-Bukhara machine channel depends on its flow regime, sources of saturation, the structure of the basin and what rocks it is made of. From 2021, the amount of cloudy discharge of the Olot Amu Bukhara car canal is distributed as follows: in May, June-July, the most cloudy discharge is 340-360 g/m3, and the least in October is 120-180 g/m3. Starting from the first month of autumn, the turbidity of the Canal water begins to decrease again, which is affected by the cooling of the climate.

Key words: channel, basin, turbidity, sediment, flow, stream, river.

Amu-buxoro mashina kanalining har bir kub metr suvida 0,88 kg loyqa mavjud. Kanalning loyqalik miqdori uning oqim rejimiga, to’yinish manbalariga, havzasining tuzilishiga va u qanday jinslardan tuzilganligiga ham bog'liq bo'ladi. Kanal havzasi hududidagi gidrometeorologik postlarning malumotiga ko'ra, 2021 yildan Olot Amu buxoro mashina kanalining loyqa oqiziqlar miqdori quyidagicha taqsimlangan: may,iyun-iyul oylarida eng ko'p loyqa oqiziqlar 340-360 g/m^3 bo'lib, eng kam oktabr oyida 120-180 g/m^3 ni tashkil etadi. iyulda eng ko'p 480 g/m^3, o'rtacha 300 g/m^3, eng kam 160 g/m^3 ni tashkil etadi. Kanal suvi aprel oyining ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab, tog'larning quyi qismidagi mavsumiy qorlarning erishi hisobiga ko'paya boshlaydi va iyun-iyullarda eng ko'p 600 g/m^3, o'rtacha 420 g/m^3, eng kam 200 g/m^3 ni tashkil qiladi, iyun oyida esa, Kanal eng ko'p 740 g/m^3, o'rtacha 610 g/m^3, eng kam 500 g/m^3 ni tashkil etdi. Iyun, iyul, avgust oylari esa, daryo suvi loyqaligi eng yuqori darajaga yetadi va bir xil820 g/m3, o'rtacha 740-770 g/m^3, eng kam 600-740 g/m^3 ni tashkil etadi.

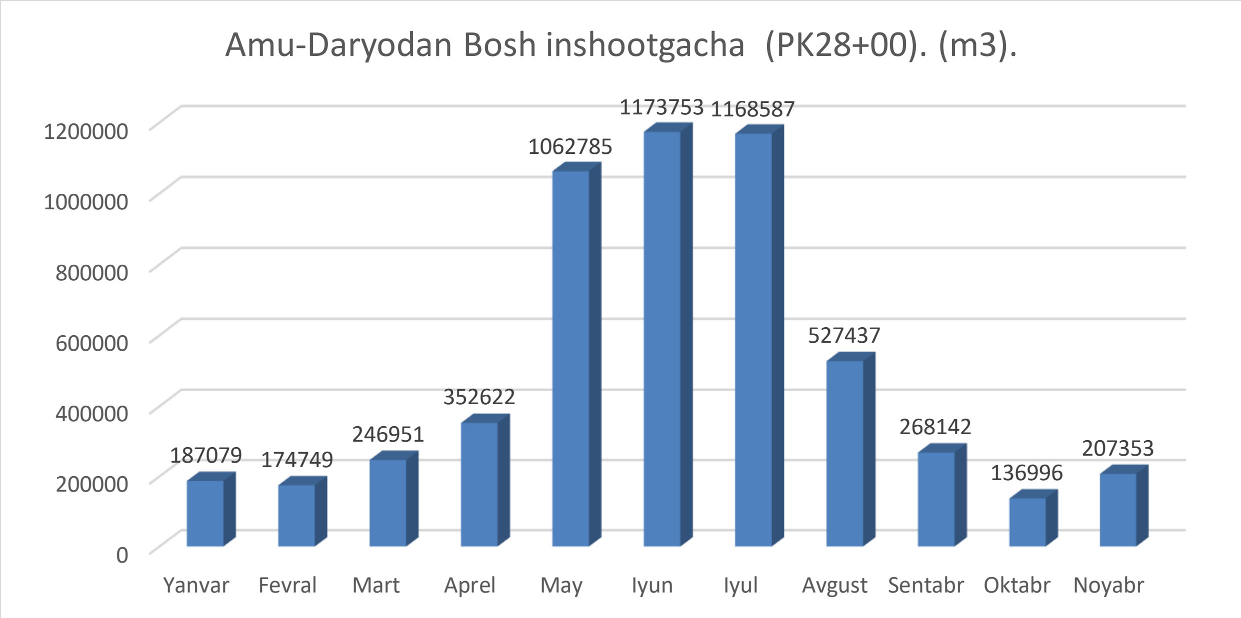
Kuz faslining birinchi oyidan boshlab, Kanal suvi loyqaligi yana kamaya boshlaydi bunga iqlimning sovishi ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Sentabr oyida eng ko'p 720 g/m^3, o'rtacha 640 g/m^3, eng kam 620 g/m^3 ni, oktabr oyida eng ko'p 620 g/m^3, o'rtacha 610 g/m^3, eng kam 560 g/m^3 ni, noyabr oyida eng ko'p 600 g/m^3, o'rtacha 540 g/m^3, eng kam 520 g/m^3 ni, dekabr oylarida esa eng ko'p 640 g/m^3, o'rtacha 510 g/m^3, eng kam 480 g/m^3 loyqa oqiziqlarini tashkil qildi.

Tub cho‘kindilarning fraksion tarkibi

Bo‘limlar	Cho‘kindilarning yirikligi (mm)					
	1-0,5	0,5-0,25	0,25-0,1	0,1-0,05	<0,05	do‘r
Kerki	2,4	53,5	27,6	5,1	7,4	0,25
Ilchiq	-	45,0	35,0	12,0	8,0	0,21
Tuyamuyun	0,3	31,6	44,0	15,8	8,3	0,19
Chatli	-	15,8	17,7	25,0	41,5	0,12

Amudaryo oqiziqlari ikki turga bo‘linadi: o‘zan xosil qiluvchi oqiziqlar, yirikligi d> 0,01 dan katta va tranzit d< 0,01mm li oqiziqlarga bo‘linadi.O‘zan xosil qiluvchi oqiziqlarning gidravlik yirikligi va tub yotqiziqlarning o‘rtacha diametri oqim bo‘ylab pastga o‘zgarib boradi. Eng katta tezlik 4 m/s gacha, oqimning yuviladigan qirg‘oqqa keskin buriladigan uchastkalarida va qirg‘oqni himoya qiluvchi inshootlar oldida uchraydi.Maksimal chuqurlik 8-12 m gacha va qattiq jinsdan chiqish joylarida va deygish uchastkalarida uchraydi. Qirg‘oqni himoya qiluvchi inshoot bor joylarda chuqurlik 16-25 m gacha bo‘ladi.

Amu-Buxoro mashina kanaliga Amu-Daryodan 2021 yil davomida muallaq oqiziqlarning uchastkalar bo‘yicha oylar davomida cho‘kkan miqdori to‘g‘risida m3 ma'lumot diyagramasi.



1-rasm Amu daryodan bosh inshootgacha oqiziqlar diagramasi

2-rasm. Amu-Buxoro kanalidagi zemsinaryatning loyqan chiqarib tashlashi

Xulosa.

Xulosa qilib aytganda Amu-Buxoro mashina kanalining loyqalik miqdori uning oqim rejimiga, to'yinish manbalariga, havzasining tuzilishiga va u qanday jinslardan tuzulganligiga ham bog'liq bo'ladi. Daryoda to'xtovsiz o'zan deformatsiyasi bo'lib turishi Suv toshqini paytida tezlashadi. Daryoning quyi oqimida 1 km uzunlikdagi uchastkasida bir sutkada 30 ming m^3 gacha gruntni yuvib, pastga qarab ko'chiradi.

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AMU-BUXORO MASHINA KANALINING DALA-KUZATUV NATIJALARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada kuzatuvlar jarayonida Amu-Buxoro mashina kanaliga Amu-Daryodan suv olish sathlari va suv bilan kirayotgan loyqadan tozalash hajmlari, harajatlari taxlil qilingan. Bugungi kunga kelib Amu Buxoro kanalining suv olish manbayi Amu Daryoning suvi loyqalik darajasi yuqoriligi hamda daryosuv sathini oldingi yillarga nisbatan pasaygani tufayli Amu Buxoro kanalining bosh qismida faqatgina bitta irmoq orqali suv kirib kelmoqda.

Tayanch so‘zlar: Kanal, Daryo, Loyqa, Ekspluatatsiya, ABMK.

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RESULTS OF FIELD MONITORING OF AMU-BUKHARA MASHINE CANAL

Annotation. In this article, in the course of observations, the levels of water intake from the Amu-Darya and the volumes and costs of cleaning the water entering the Amu-Bukhara machine channel are analyzed. To date, due to the high turbidity of the Amu River, the source of water of the Amu Bukhara canal, and the decrease of the river level compared to previous years, water enters the main part of the Amu Bukhara canal through only one tributary.

Key words: Canal, River, Muddy, Exploitation, ABMC.

Kuzatuvlar jarayonida eng ko‘p duch kelingan muammo bu loyqa cho‘kishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, muammoni keltirib chiqaruvchi omillardan biri sifatida muallaq oqiziqlarning kanaldagi gidrotexnik inshootlar oldida yig‘ilib qolishi kuzatildi. Ma’lumki loyqa cho‘kishi bevosita oqim tezligiga bog‘liq jarayon bo‘lib, agar oqim biron to‘siqqa uchrashi natijasida o‘z tezligini yo‘qotadigan bo‘lsa kanalda ko‘milish vujudga keladi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida ortiqcha sarf-xarajatni va qator muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Amu-Buxoro mashina kanaliga Amu-Daryodan suv olish satxlari va suv bilan kirayotgan loyqadan tozalash hajmlari, harajatlari taxlil qilingan. Amu-Buxoro mashina kanali Olot tuman boshqarmasining asosiy vazifasi Amudaryodan suvni sun’iy o‘zanlar orqali olib, Amu-Buxoro kanallari, gidrotexnik inshootlar yordamida va nasos stansiyalar orqali ko‘tarib berilib, Amu Buxoro Kanalining PK 1203+00 gacha yetkazib berishdir.Yuqorida sanab o‘tilgan qurilma va inshootlarni maromida ishlatish joriy va to‘la ta’mirlashlarni o‘z vaqtida olib borish uchun boshqarma tizimida quyidagi bo‘limlar va sexlar tuzilgan: Ma’muriyat; kanallar xizmati va ekspluatatsiyasi bo‘limi; elektrotexnika bo‘limi; elektrolaboratoriya bo‘limi; mexanika sexi; qurilish ta’mirlash sexi; moy xo‘jaligi; avtotraktor parki; uy joylardan foydalanish bo‘limi; markaziy dispetcherlar bo‘limi; bosh to‘g‘on uchastkasi; ikkilik suv tarqatish inshooti uchastkasi. Asosiy va yordamchi uskunalarni o‘z vaqtida sifatli ta’mirlash va inshootlarning texnik xolatini yaxshilash va to‘xtovsiz ishlashiga imkon beradi.

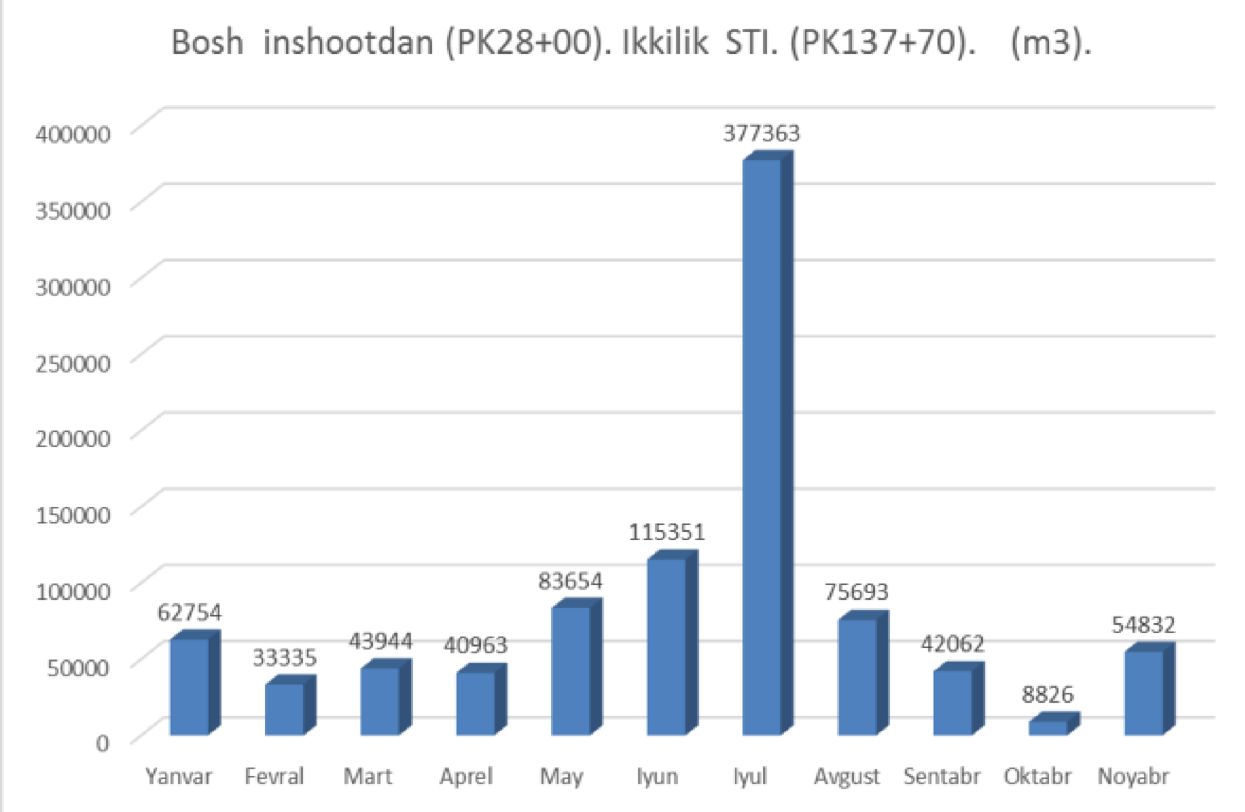
1-rasm.Amu-Buxoro kanalidagi zemsinaryat

2-rasm Amu-Buxoro kanalidagi zemsinaryatning ishchi qismi

Qurilma va inshootlarning eskirish va ularga ketadigan xarajatlarning xisobi o‘z vaqtida olib borilishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Amu-Buxoro mashina kanali boshqarmasi Amu-Daryodan birinchi va ikkinchi sun’iy o‘zanlar orqali Bosh to‘g‘on inshootidan kerakli mikdordagi suv olinib, «Ikkilik suv tarqatish» inshootida ABK-1, ABK-2 navbatlari, AKK va yamanjar kanallariga bo‘linib, Buxoro-1, Buxoro-2, Jondor-1 ko‘tarma va Xamza yordamchi nasos stansiyalari yordamida suvni ko‘tarib, Buxoro va Navoiy viloyatlariga yerlarni sug‘orish uchun suv yetkazib beradi.

Amu-Daryodan suvning mavsumiy o’zgarishiga qarab birinchi va ikkinchi sun’iy o‘zanlar orqali olinadi. Bu o‘zanlarning uzunligi 22 km tashkil qiladi. Suniy o’zanlar mavsumiy ravishda Amu-Daryoning suv satxining o’zgarishiga qarab ochib yopiladi.



3-rasm. Bosh inshootdan Ikkilik suv taqsimlash inshootigacha oqiziqlar diagramasi.

Bugungi kunga kelib Buxoro viloyati hamda Navoyi viloyatining bir qismini suv bilan tamilovchi Amu Buxoro kanalining suv olish manbayi Amu Daryoning suvi loyqalik darajasi yuqoriligi hamda daryo suv sathini oldingi yillarga nisbatan pasaygani tufayli Amu Buxoro kanalining bosh qismida faqatgina bitta irmoq orqali suv kirib kelmoqda. Daryodan yani suv olish manbayidan Bosh inshootgacha bo’lgan masofadagi kanal uzunligi 11 km shundan PK00+00 dan PK 23+00 gacha yani 2.3 km tindirgich vazifasini bajaradi. Hozirgi vaqtga kelib bu tindirgich va bosh inshootgacha bo’lgan suv olib kelish kanali doyimiy uzluksiz 36 ta zemsnaryatlar ishlab kanalga cho’kib qolayotgan loyqani chiqarib tashlamoqda. Ushbu zemsnaryatlarning 34-tasi elektr energiyasi orqali ishlaydi, 2-tasi esa dizel yoqilg’isi bilan ishlab turibdi.

Xulosa.

Xulosa qilib aytganda Amu- Buxoro mashina kanali (ABMK) ga suv olish jarayonida kanalga loyqa kirishini kamaytirish bo‘yicha texnik tadbirlar ishlab chiqish kerak. Shu maqsadni ko‘zlab quydagi masalalar bilan tanishib chiqilish zarur.

1.Amu-Buxoro magstiral kanali joylashgan hududning o‘ziga xos tabiiy geografik xususiyatlari o‘rganish;

2.Amu-Buxoro magstiral kanaliga suv beradigan daryoning gidrologik rejimi: ularning suv sathi, harakterli suv sathlari o‘rganish;

3.Magstiral kanalning suv balansi asosiy elementlari dinamikasi, kanallar orqali chiqib ketadigan oqim dinamikasi hamda suv miqdorining yil davomida o‘zgarishi o‘rganilib, grafiklar chizilishi;

4.Amu-Buxoro magstiral kanali ning tubida cho‘kkan loyqa oqiziqlarning 100% daryodan keladigan suvning loyqalik darajasi hissasiga to‘g‘ri kelganligini aniqlash;

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FACTORS OF APPLYING NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES TO THE PROCESS OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Anotatsiya: this article talks about pedagogical technologies, methods of their application, specific features of pedagogical technologies, methods of using technologies, possibilities and benefits. It is also revealed why pedagogical technology should be used in the teaching process.

Key words: pedagogical technology, parameter, modern method, principle, cluster, team teaching, brainstorming.

Science and education have been around for several centuries, and many scientists have been working on creating new pedagogical technologies and adapting them to the socio-pedagogical conditions of Uzbekistan and applying them in practice, and have found many undiscovered methods.

Since the creation of the field of pedagogy, concepts such as "Pedagogical technology" and "Advanced pedagogical technology" have been encountered and interpreted in different ways.

The word technology is from Greek, "techne" - skill, art; "logos" means doctrine. This word means a set of methods and methods used in the production process to obtain a finished product in industry or agriculture. In relation to the educational process, this concept refers to the mutual coherence of reading and teaching, the separation of the stages of communication, the coordination of the work performed to achieve the set goal in the educational process, ensuring their sequence and gradation, means to perform all the planned works and actions at the required level. In other words, the concept of educational technology expresses the meaning of the art of teaching, the skill of teaching. A new pedagogical technology means using the art of teaching, effectively organizing it, raising it to the level of world standards.

The concept of pedagogical technology means bringing education to the level of art with the help of new innovative technologies, technical tools, methods and methods, and using methods based on the spiritual experiences of each student individually.

In new pedagogical technologies, the student plays the main role, that is, the subject of the process, and the teacher acts as the creator of the process. In the course of the lesson, the student acts as an active person and actively applies and remembers the knowledge and skills acquired during the course of the lesson.

The main task of the new pedagogical technology is to encourage the student to think independently, gain knowledge, and discover new things.

Pedagogical technology helps to increase students' interests, to acquire more knowledge, to express their thoughts fully and clearly. One of the main requirements for the pedagogical technology process is to provide more knowledge based on the student's interests and field.

The main parameters of education according to the new pedagogical technology are as follows:

1. It is the management object of the educational process.
2. Education is aimed at developing the student's skills of free thinking and mental aspects.
3. To impart education in a truthful, stimulating way.
4. A necessary condition of the educational process is to ensure cooperation between the teacher and the student.

Specific principles of pedagogical technologies.

1. Formation of the expected goal of a specific lesson, part, topic.
2. Identifying the issues that need to be solved in the modules based on the common goal.
3. Creating questions on the module.
4. Setting goals and ways to achieve them.
5. Pay special attention to connections between disciplines.

Currently, the use of pedagogical technologies in the course of the lesson is considered as a demand of the times. It depends on the skill of the pedagogue to do it correctly and precisely.

The "**Cluster**" method is a specific form of pedagogical, didactic strategy, which helps students to create conditions for free, open thinking and free expression of opinions on optional problems (topics).

"Teaching in a team" method In team teaching, students are divided into two teams of equal numbers. Both teams perform the same task. The members of the team work together to complete the educational tasks, and each student focuses on mastering the knowledge, skills and abilities provided by the subject.

The purpose of the "**Be your point of view**" method:

students learn to justify and defend their point of view on a particular problem;

to allow the student to change his mind during the discussion of the problem;

the teacher can involve all the students in the discussion and make the discussion lively among all the students in the class.

The "**Brainstorming**" method is a widely used method for solving problems on a specific topic, and it is known to help the participants of the training to think broadly and comprehensively about the problem, as well as to use their imaginations and ideas positively. encourages the formation of skills and abilities.

In conclusion, the use of pedagogical technologies during the lesson remains the need of the hour, and its correct and rational use depends on the skills of the teacher. The teacher should be creative and able to use various methods and create innovations in the course of the lesson.

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PROBLEMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

Abstract: in this article, the process of improving the quality of education in educational institutions, who were our forefathers? Using the experience of universities in the developed countries of the world, the issues of applying new technologies to the educational institutions of our country were considered. The article also reveals the differences in the educational system of the USA, Russia and Uzbekistan.

Key words: Pedagogy, new technologies, United States of America, Russia, Great Britain, Stanford, Harvard, Yale, Massachusetts University.

What should be done to improve the quality of education in educational institutions?

It is necessary to provide educational institutions with modern equipment and train teachers and trainers who teach students as quality personnel. If the pedagogue and mentor can improve the quality of the lesson, then the child will start to be interested in that field, the quality of education will increase, and the development of highly educated personnel will increase.

What changes the worldview - knowledge, income, interest.

Sh. Mirziyoyev

These words are not spoken for nothing. Whose descendants are we? It is the answer to the questions of who we should be.

Who are the founders of many sciences and knowledge known to us?

A great encyclopedic scientist from Central Asia - Abu Ali ibn Sina, a naturalist, musicologist, mathematician, medical genius, astronomer, poet and writer.

Muhammad Taragai Ulugbek (1394-1439) left a scientific and cultural heritage, "Zizhi jadidi Koragoniy" - "Ulugbek ziji"

Although we live in a country where Mirzo Ulugbek's teacher, mathematician and astronomer Qazizada Rumi (approx. 1360-1437) and Al Khorazmi and other science teachers of the world came out, Europe has surpassed us in terms of science and technology. For example: Stanford, Yale, Massachusetts universities of the USA are in the top three in the world in the field of education.

How are European educational standards used in practice?

The levels of education in the USA are as follows: the first stage is the basic higher education:

First, 2-year preparatory courses (corresponds to technical schools in Uzbekistan), then the main stage is a 4-year bachelor's degree.

If the specialty studied by the student is law, the student will receive a bachelor's degree in law. The main specialty is chosen by the student at the third stage of university studies.

A unique feature of the higher education system in the United States is that a student can change the "major" direction several times during his studies, which gives the student the opportunity to become the owner of the profession he wants. It is worth noting that the fact that a person is engaged in the work that he wants to do, increases the productivity and efficiency several times.

The second stage - the master's degree. At this stage, the student is required to master a one- or two-year program, and then write and defend a thesis and a master's project.

The last step is the doctorate, which is necessary for the doctorate, which marks students as the most advanced specialist in their field.

In the above-mentioned world-recognized universities Stanford, Harvard, Yale, Massachusetts, studies are conducted 4 days a week, and the remaining 3 days are reserved for independent study or practical application of the acquired knowledge. Also, the unique feature of education there is that the student acquires knowledge and skills only in specialized disciplines, for example: lawyers learn legal sciences, doctors learn medical sciences.

In Russia, education at Moscow State University is commendable, because the opportunities created for students there are very high, for example, the "cofe language" corners of the university. The main task of these centers is to help students learn the languages of other nations perfectly. are specialized, for example, in "cofe English" students communicate in poor English, or in "cofe Russian" they have a conversation in Russian.

What needs to be done to develop education in our country?

If I were to answer these and similar questions in short, I would answer that it would be the transition to European educational standards, or if I were to give a comprehensive answer, I would say that students should get independent and free education (too much paperwork, synopsis, I would say that it is necessary not to force them to study unnecessary subjects, but to allow them to apply their knowledge more in practice.

In addition, our students are still spending six to seven hours of their precious time in educational institutions when they should improve their knowledge through the library or the Internet. I believe that this only and only serves to deliver low-quality personnel. It is necessary and necessary for us to allow students to use this knowledge in practice, teaching specialized subjects in a deeper way in a short time, rather than teaching non-specialized subjects or stealing six or seven hours of their time.

"If what bothers you about me?" If you ask, I will answer that it is the education and upbringing of our children.

Sh. Mirziyoyev

It is not for nothing that the comprehensive reforms in the education system of our country in the years of independence quickly became effective and attracted the admiration of the world community. The idea of the First President Islam Karimov, who became an important link of development in Uzbekistan and the ultimate goal of all reforms, that **"Our children are stronger, more educated, wiser than us, and of course, they must be happy**" is always in the hearts of our people. He drank water from his long-held dreams.

I Karimov

To sum up, it is important and necessary for us to adapt the educational standards of European countries to the educational system of our country and use it wisely, when our president is giving great opportunities for young people in our country to get their education.

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YUKLARNI TASHISHNI TASHKIL ETISH ASOSIDA HUDUDLARDA TERMINAL TEXNOLOGIYASINI QO‘LLASH LOGISTIK TIZIMINI SHAKLLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada yuklar harakatlanuvining terminal tizimini yaratishning asosiy masalalari vazifalari tahlil qilinadi. YUklar harakatlanuvining terminal tizimini yaratish bo‘yicha keltirilgan taklif va mulohazalar hududda terminal texnologiyasi asosida yuklar tashishni tashkil etishning logistik tizimini shakllantirishga zamin yaratgan holda transport jarayoni ishtirokchilari faoliyatining uyg‘unligini ta’minlash hamda tashish jarayonlarining samaradorligini oshirishga imkon beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Logistika tizimi, Terminal tashishlar, yuklarni etkazib berish, transport tarmoqlari, shakllanish tamoyillari, samaradorlik, usullar, harakatlanuvchi tarkib, terminal texnologiyasi, yuk harakati.

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FORMATION OF A LOGISTICS SYSTEM USING TERMINAL TECHNOLOGY IN THE REGIONS ON THE BASIS OF CARGO TRANSPORTATION ORGANIZATION

Abstract. This article analyzes the tasks of the main issues of creating a terminal system of cargo movement. The proposals and comments on the creation of the terminal system of the movement of goods will allow to ensure the harmony of the activities of the participants of the transport process and increase the efficiency of the transportation processes, creating the basis for the formation of a logistic system for the organization of cargo transportation in the area based on the terminal technology.

Key words: Logistics system, Terminal transportation, cargo delivery, transport networks, principles of formation, efficiency, methods, rolling stock, terminal technology, cargo movement.

Mamlakat iqtisodiyotidagi tarkibiy o‘zgarishlar, yangi tijorat tuzilmalarining shakllanishi va tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishi, yaqin qo‘shni mamlakatlar va uzoq chet el bilan xo‘jalik aloqalarining instensivlashuvi, shaharlararo va xalqaro yo‘nalishlarda yuklar tashuvini tashkil etishga, magistral turdagi transport bilan yuklarni tashib etkazib beruvchi va tashib olib ketuvchi mahalliy avtotransport o‘rtasidagi muvofiqlik va o‘zaro hamkorlikni ta’minlashga bo‘lgan iste’mol talablarini ortishiga olib keladi. Bunda terminal texnologiyalari bo‘yicha kompleks transport–ekspeditsion xizmat ko‘rsatish tizimini tashkil etish birinchi darajali ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Terminal tashishlar, xorijda, avvalo, yuklarni etkazib berishning shaharlararo va xalqaro hamjamiyatida yirik dengiz portlari, transport tarmoqlarida keyinchalik, G‘arbiy Evropa va SHimoliy Amerikaning yuk tashuvida paydo bo‘ladi. Terminal tashishlarning tashkilotchisi rolida, odatda, transport ekspeditsiya firmalari yoki turli xildagi tashishlar uchun universal yoki maxsus terminallar yoki terminallar majmuidan foydalanuvchi turli xil transport operatorlari mavjud. YUk terminallari deb, tashkiliy jihatdan o‘zaro bog‘liq va qabul qilish, ortish-tushirish, saqlash, turlarga ajratish, turli partiyali yuklarni qayta ishlash bilan bog‘liq logistik operatsiyalarni bajarish uchun mo‘ljallangan inshootlar, xodimlar, texnik va texnologik asboblar, shuningdek, yuk qabul qilib oluvchilar, tashuvchilar, unimodal, multimodal, intermodal va boshqa turdagi yuklarni tashishda boshqa logistik vositachilarga tijorat-axborot xizmatlari ko‘rsatishning maxsus majmuiga aytiladi.

YUklar harakatlanuvining terminal tizimini yaratishning asosiy masalalari quyidagilardan iborat: yuklar harakatlanuvining terminal texnologiyalarini joriy etish, sanoat va savdo korxonalaridagi omborxona zahiralarini qisqartirish, hududning transport tugunlarida mijozlarni kafolatlangan tarzda transport – ekspeditsion xizmatlar kompleksi bilan ta’minlovchi, ularning omborxona maydonlarini va o‘zlariga qarashli avtomobil parklarini qisqartirishga, ko‘p smenali – kerak bo‘ladigan bo‘lsa sutka davomida beto‘xtov tarzda terminallar ishini tashkil etish asosida magistrallarda ishlovchi avtopoezdlarning aylanishi vaqtini qisqartirish hisobiga mayda va o‘rtacha partiyali yuklarni tashishda kamtonnajli transport vositalaridan foydalanishsamaradorligini oshirish (klassik “terminal” samara) talab etiladi. Mazkur masalani hal etishning shartlari quyidagilardan iborat: terminallarni mehmonxonalar, haydovchilarning dam olish xonalari va oshxonalar bilan jihozlash; terminallarning hududlarida avtomobillarga, tirkamalarga, yarim tirkamalarga va kichik hajmdagi ta’mirlash ishlarini bajaruvchi zonalarni tashkil etish va boshqalar.

YUklar harakatlanuvining terminal tizimini yaratish bo‘yicha keltirilgan taklif va mulohazalar hududda terminal texnologiyasi asosida yuklar tashishni tashkil etishning logistik tizimini shakllantirishga zamin yaratgan holda transport jarayoni ishtirokchilari faoliyatining uyg‘unligini ta’minlash hamda tashish jarayonlarining samaradorligini oshirishga imkon beradi.

Bugungi kunda terminallar shunchaki yuk jo‘natish punkti bo‘lib qolmay, balki muhim yirik logistik markazga aylanib, ko‘p miqdorda yuklarni taqsimlash markazlari va ta’minot bazalari rolini o‘ynaydi. Universal va maxsuslashtirilgan terminallar va terminal majmualari, universal terminallar o‘zida distribyutiv markazli omborlar guruhlarini ifodalaydi. Bu terminallarning vazifalari to‘plash, olib kelish, tarqatish, asosan mayda jo‘natishlarda yukni qayta ishlash, yuklarni saqlash va boshqa logistik amaliyotlar hisoblanadi. Universal terminallar maxsus omborxonalarga va og‘ir vazndagi, uzun, tez buziluvchi yuklarni qayta ishlash uchun asbob-uskunalar, shuningdek, konteynerlar maydonlariga ega bo‘lishi zarur. SHuningdek, terminallar ko‘pincha kirish yo‘laklari bo‘lgan temir yo‘llarga ulangan bo‘ladi. Universal terminallar amaliyotida bajariladigan asosiy operatsiyalar quyidagilar: - mijozlarning arizalarini qabul qilish va o‘rganish; - mijozlar bilan shartnomalarni rasmiylashtirish, - transport logistik xizmat ko‘rsatish bozorini o‘rganishning marketing tadqiqotlari; - yuklarni to‘plash va tarqatish; - qisqa muddatli saqlash; - yukni qayta ishlashda yig‘ish, maydalash, turlarga ajratish, o‘rashqadoqlash va boshqa ishlar; - terminallararo tashish va yuklarni oxirgi iste’molchiga etkazish; - terminalning axborot xizmati yordamida transport logistik operatsiyalari uchun hisob-kitob ishlarini bajarish va boshqalar. Odatda yirik universal terminallar ma’muriy binolar, mayda jo‘natishlarni qayta ishlash omborlari, yukni uzoq saqlash omborlari, yuklarni bojxona ko‘rigidan o‘tkazish va xalqaro tashishlar uchun omborlar, tez buziluvchi yuklarni qayta ishlash uchun omborlar, og‘ir vaznli, uzun yuklar va konteynerlar uchun maydonchalar, haydovchilarning dam olish xonasi va avtopoezdlar uchun to‘xtash maydonchalariga egadir. Maxsuslashtirilgan terminallar transport-logistik xizmat ko‘rsatish ishlarining belgilangan turi yoki assortimentiga qarab amalga oshiriladi. Masalan, tez buziluvchi yuklar, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari, dori-darmonlar, qog‘ozlar va hokazo. YUk terminallarining maxsuslashuvi mijozlarning yuk tashishi, saqlashi va yuklarni qayta ishlashga bo‘lgan talablarini yaxshiroq hisobga olish va logistik menejmentning samaradorligi, xizmat ko‘rsatish sifatini oshirish, logistik xarajatlarni kamaytirish imkonini beradi. Terminal yuk tashishning texnologik jarayoni uchta asosiy bosqichdan iborat:

- yuklarni terminallarga keltirish va ularni terminallardan tarqatish;
- terminalda yuklarni qayta ishlash;
- terminallararo yuklarni to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri tashish.

Terminallarda yuk tashishning sxemasi ifodalangan. Terminallarda yuk tashishlar sifati yuklarni yuqori tezlikda etkazib berish va transport vositalaridan samarali foydalanish bilan tavsiflanadi. Yirik logistik tizimlarda yuk tashish usulini tanlashda yuk tashish bilan bog‘liq xarajatlarni to‘g‘ri belgilash katta ahamiyatga egadir. Masalan, yuklarni xalqaro tashish bilan bog‘liq xarajatlarni logistik tashkil etuvchilari quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga oladi: - mahsulotni jo‘natishga tayyorlash (sifatini, sonini, markirovkasi, qadoqlanishi va h.k ni tekshirish); - mamlakatda ortish-tushirish; - yuklarni jo‘natish nuqtalarida, terminallarda saqlash, vaqtinchalik saqlash omborlarida va h.k; - yuklarni chegaradan olib o‘tish, portlar va xorijda jo‘novchi transport vositalariga etkazish; - transport vositalariga ortish (avtomobil, kema va vagon), shu jumladan chegaradan o‘tish nuqtasida ham; - xalqaro transport orqali tashish; - sug‘urta va bojxona deklaratsiyasi uchun haq to‘lash; - belgilangan punktda yukni tushirish; - bojxona to‘lovlari, soliq va yig‘imlarni to‘lash; - yuklarni qabul qiluvchi omboriga etkazilgani uchun haq to‘lash va boshqalar. YUklarni etkazishda aniq xarajatlar yig‘indisining mavjudligi sotish sotib olish shartnomasi bilan belgilangan asosiy shart - sharoitlardan kelib chiqadi.

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NASOLARNING ISHCHI G'ILDIRAKLARNI YEMIRILISHINING NAZARIY ASOSLARINI O'RGANISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada nasos agregatlari detallarining metalli charchash oqibatida ishchi g'ildiraklarida sodir bo'layotgan abraziv yemirilishlar sababli ishdan chiqishi va uning nazariy asoslarini o'rganishdan iboratdir.

Kalit so'zlar: Kavitatsiya, nasos, gidroabraziv, mexanik, turbina.

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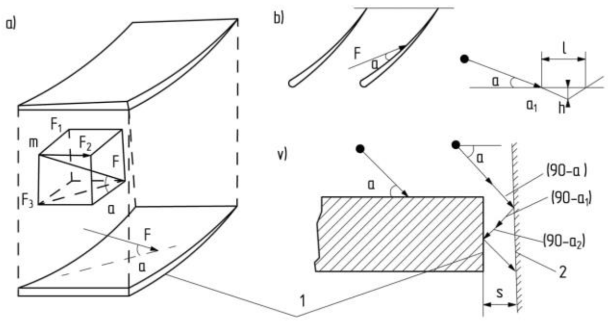
STUDY OF THEORETICAL BASICS OF PUMP IMPELLER WEAR

Abstract. In this article, the failure of the parts of the pump units due to the abrasive wear of the working wheels due to metal fatigue and its theoretical basis is studied.

Key words: Cavitation, pump, hydroabrasive, mechanical, turbine.

Ma'lumki, kavitatsiya hodisasi nasoslarning ichki detallarining yemirilishiga sabab bo'ladi. Agar oqimda qattiq zarrachalar mavjud bo'lsa, nasos detallarining birgalikdagi kavitatsion-abraziv yeyilishi jadalligi keskin ortib ketadi. Suyuqlik oqimi tarkibidagi qattiq zarralar ta'sirida nasos detallarining gidroabraziv yeyilishi detallarining materiali mexanik xususiyatiga, abraziv zarrachalarining mexanik xossoalariga va geometrik shakliga hamda suyuqlikning fizik-kimyoviy xususiyatlari bog'liq bo'ladi. Gidroabraziv yeyilishning mohiyati bo'yicha turlicha fikrlar mavjud. Ayrim tadqiqotchilar yeyilish abraziv zarrachalar urulish zarbidan yuz beradi, deb hisoblaydi. Boshqa tadqiqotchilar esa, yeyilishni kesish qonunlari bilan tushuntirishga harakat qiladi. Abraziv zarrachalarni suvda nasoslar va turbinalar detallarining yeyilishi haqida yagona fikr mavjud: yeyilish metaldan mikroqirindilar qirqilishidan va uning zarrachalari uzib olinishidan yuz beradi. Suyuqlik oqining turbulent harakati va detallarning va detallar yuzasining egriligi va notekisligini hisobga olib, qattiq zarrachalar oqim bilan nasos ishchi g'ildiragida ancha murakkab trayektoriyada harakatlanadi deb taxmin qilish mumkin. Shuni aytish mumkinki, ishchi g'ildirak aylanishidan hosil bo'luvchi markazdan qochma va inversion kuchlar ta'sirida qattiq zarrachalar zichligi ρ va suvning zichligi ρ_0 farqi hisobiga zarrachalarning radius bo'yicha separatsiyalanishi va detallarning yuzalariga yaqinlashuvi va urilishi ro'y baradi. O'qiy nasos ishchi g'ildiragi kuraklari oralig'ida joylashgan qattiq zarrachaga markazdan qochma, inersion, qarshilik va og'irlik kuchlari hamda bosim gradient ta'sir qiladi. Bu kuchlarning yo'nalishlari fazoviy XYZ koordinat tizimidagi sxemasi 1-rasmda keltirilgan. Qattiq zarrachalar teng ta'sir etuvchi F kuch yo'nalishida harakatlanib, kuraklari yuzasi bilan α burchak ostida to'qnashadi. Shu bilan birga ba'zi qattiq zarrachalar o'sha yo'nalishda harakatlanib, ishchi g'ildirak kuraklari va bo'linmasi oralig'idagi yoriqsimon tirqishga tushadi va u yerdagi qattiq zarra chalarning mahhaliy konsentratsiyasini ortiradi. Birlamchi tahminiy hisoblar uchun burchaklar $\alpha = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$ larni teng qabul qilib, kuraklar yon sirtiga zarrachalarning urilish burchagi $90^0 - \alpha$ga teng bo'ladi deb aytish mumkin.



1-rasm. Qattiq zarrachaning o'qiy nasos ishchi g'ildiragi kuraklari (a va b) va yon tomoni (v) bilan to'qnashish sxemasi: 1-ishchi g'ildirak kuraklari yoni, 2-ishchi g'ildirak bo'linmasi.

Nasos stansiyalarida olib borilgan kuzatishlar shuni ko'rsatadiki,ushbu tavsiya etilgan andoza (model) Ishlab chiqarish sharoitida foydalanilayotgan markazdan qochma va o'qiy nasoslarning detallarining haqiqiy yechilish usuliga to'la mos keladi. Nasoslarning ish detallaring yeyilishi ularning gidroabraziv oqimdagi qattiq zarrachalar ta'sirida metall mikro qirindilarining kesilishi natijasida hamda marerialning ayrim mikrohajmli qismchasi surilib chiqish hisobiga hosil bo'ladi. Nasos agregatlarini gidroabraziv ta'sirlarda charchashi ishdan chiqishi xususiyatidan kelib chiqib birqator nazaryalar tavsiya etiladi. Shu sohada olib borilgan tadqiqotchilarning ishlariga asoslanib, gidroabraziv yeyilish mexanizmining nazariy tahlili quyidagilarni hisobga olib bajarilishi zarur deb hisoblaymiz:

a) suyuqlik oqimi kavitatsiyasiz barqaror tartibada oqadi;

b) barcha qattiq zarrachalar bir jinsli va oqimda muallaq holatda bo'ladi;

c) oqimdagi qattiq zarrachalar konsentiratsiyasi uncha yuqori emas va u oqimning tavsifi va xususiyatini o'zgartirmaydi;

d) yeyiladigan detalning materiali o'zgarmas fizik-mexanik xususiyatga va bir jinsli strukturaga ega;

e) ko'rilayotgan vaqt davomida yeyiladigan detal yirik qismlari sinmaydi yoki bo'linmaydi;

S.P.Kozirev tomonidan qarshilik ko'rsatuvchi metall sirtiga botib kirib boruvchi material nuqtaning dinamikasi qonuniyatiga asoslangan holda taklif etilgan tenglamadan foydalanib va yeyilish jarayonida qatnashayotgan qattiq zarrachalar soni hisobiga olib nasoslarning ayrim detallarining gidroabraziv yeyilishni aniqlashning quyidagi analitik formulalari keltirib chiqarilgan:

$$\Delta G_n = \frac{0.17 A\lambda\rho_m\rho^{\frac{3-n}{n+2}} dpQTW^{\frac{10}{n+2}}(sin\alpha)^{\frac{8-n}{n+2}}cos\alpha}{ZDF^{\frac{5}{n+2}}};$$

$$\Delta G_T = \frac{0.17 A\rho_m\rho^{\frac{3-n}{n+2}} dp_M TL * W^{\frac{12+n}{n+2}}(cos\alpha)^{\frac{8-n}{n+2 sin\alpha}}}{ZDF^{\frac{5}{n+2}}}$$

$$\Delta S_T = \frac{0.17 A\rho^{\frac{3-n}{n+2}} dp_M TW_T^{\frac{12+n}{n+2}}(cos\alpha)^{\frac{8-n}{n+2}} sin\alpha}{\delta F^{\frac{5}{n+2}}}$$

$$\Delta S_T = \frac{0.17 A\rho^{\frac{3-n}{n+2}} dp_M TW_T^{\frac{12+n}{n+2}}(cos\alpha)^{\frac{8-n}{n+2}} sin\alpha}{\delta F^{\frac{5}{n+2}}}$$

$$\Delta S_K = \frac{0.17 A\sigma\rho^{\frac{3-n}{n+2}} dp_M TW_T^{\frac{12+n}{n+2}}(cos\alpha)^{\frac{8-n}{n+2}} sin\alpha}{\pi D sin\beta F^{\frac{5}{n+2}}};$$

Bu yerda: A va A_o-o'lchamsiz proporsionallik koeffisientlari;

λ –nasosning turli ish tartiblarida kuraklarini oqib o'tish sharoitlarini hisobga oluvchi tuzatma koefisienti;

ρ_m-mos ravishda metal va qattiq zarrachaning zichliklari, kg/m^3;

W-ishchi g'ildirak kuraklaridagi oqimning nisbiy tezligi,m/s;

$W_T$vaW- mos ravishda o'qiy nasos ishchi g'ildiragi kuraklar yon tomoniga va bo'linmasiga nisbatan oqimning tezligi, m/s;

D_y va B_3-mos ravishda markazdan qochma nasos ishchi g'ildiragi zichlash tirqishi diametrik va oqimining tezligi, m/s;

d va D-mos ravishda nasos ishchi g'ildiragining diametric, m;

ρ va ρ_m-qattiq zarrachalarning mahalliy va o'rtacha konsentrasiyasi, kg/m^3;

Q va T –nasosning suv uzatish va ishlash muddati, m^3/s va s;

Z va L- ishchi g'ildirak kuraklar soni va yon chekkasi bo'yicha uzunligi, dona va m;

L_y-zichlagich uzunligi, m;

n-yilidigan marerialning xususiyatini belgilovchi Mayer konstantasi;

F-materiallning qattiqlik konstantasi, mN/m^3;

δ-o'qiy nasos ishchi g'ildiragi bo'linmasi devoriga ta'sir etuvchi; α va y-qattiq zarrachallarning yeyiladigan detal yuzasi bilan o'zaro ta'sir etish burchaklari.

Demak tavsiya etilgan tenglamalardan ko'rishmumkinki, ishchi g'ildirak elementlarining yeyilishiga metalning xususiyatini belgilovchi n keskin ta'sir etadi. Har bir metal uchun n ning qiymati o'zgarmas bo'lib, adabiyotlarda beriladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: In the conditions of developing market relations, the problem of the efficiency of university management is becoming urgent with the emergence of new demands placed on higher educational institutions by the market of educational services and the labor market, in which a modern educational institution is fully involved.
Keywords: education, quality, management, principle, pedagogy, market кelations.

Solving national problems in the field of quality of higher education requires widespread introduction of modern effective methods of quality management in universities based on the ideas and principles of the concept of general quality management. The education quality system includes not only external (state, expert) assessment, but also internal assessment, which expresses the opinion of the student body about the quality of received educational services. For each university, it is important to form a system for evaluating the quality of education and preparing for state control procedures.[1]

Assessment of the quality of professional training acquires a new meaning and importance, because it is this assessment that should guarantee quality education to students, help develop competitive relations between educational institutions, and ensure academic mobility of students and teachers.

The quality of higher education is a multifaceted concept that covers all aspects of the university's activities: educational programs, scientific and research activities, teachers and students, educational and material base and resources. Experience of quality management has been accumulated in local and global practice. The TQM (Total Quality Management) methodology and the ISO 9000 series of standards implementing this approach define the current system of requirements for educational activities.[2]

In modern conditions, the relevance of the scientific approach to education management, the objectively and subjectively accepted need for scientific support and justification of management activities, in determining management on a scientific basis, is felt at all levels of network management.

At the level of management of educational institutions, this need is realized by the significant complexity of the educational institution as an object of management, the growth of its independence, the need for systematic purposeful development, development and development of person-oriented education and management technologies, the complexity of the interaction of the participants in the pedagogical process.

In the modern paradigm of the higher education system, organizational, methodological and information technologies related to the modernization of educational processes and changes in the management of these processes are being updated, which leads to the modernization of the entire professional training system.

In the pedagogical discourse, it is impossible to reveal the meaning of the concept of "quality of education" without clarifying the definition of education. In this case, education means a purposeful process of creating conditions for transferring relevant scientific knowledge to the generation that forms a social personality. It is a tripartite process, which includes teaching, training and personal development, carried out by subjects of the field of education (teachers and students) in specially organized educational organizations (Fig. 1).

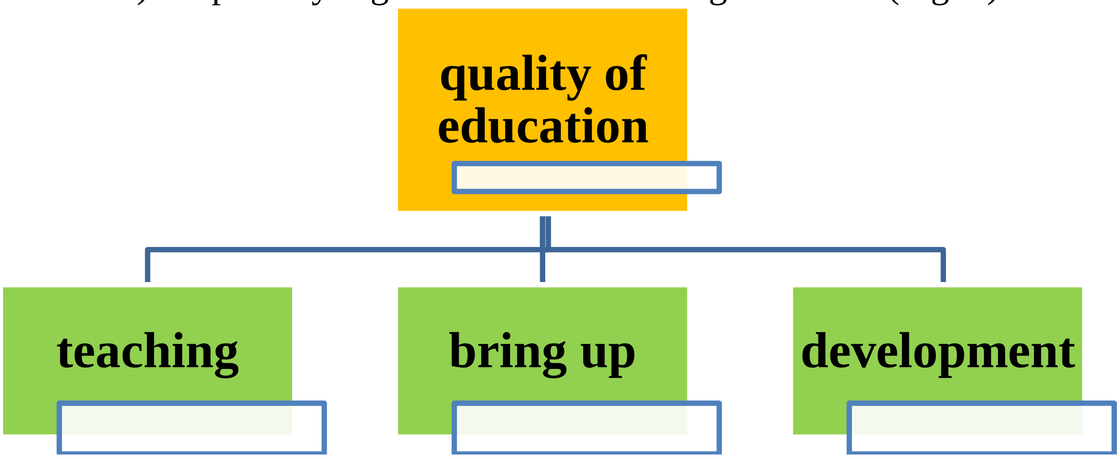

Figure 1. Elements of educational quality

Most of the resources on educational quality management and social management, creating quality processes that are affected by the level of training of professors or staff who provide the curriculum, adequate and effective use of modern educational technologies, and organizing the educational and cognitive activities of effective students can achieve the results shown in education, who came to the conclusion that.[3]

In the discourse of pedagogical knowledge, it is related to the need to ensure the requirements set by human resources, material resources, the basis of production education, the use of effective methods, regulations and programs, projects, concepts, and practical educational technologies as indicators of the quality of the educational process.

The quality of higher education is expressed in the broad and narrow sense of the term. The broad meaning of the term expresses the compliance of higher education with various needs, goals, norms (compliance of the level of knowledge, skills and qualifications of graduates with the requirements of the standards). Features of the quality assurance system include educational content, level of preparation of applicants, level of teaching staff, information, methodological and material-technical support, and used educational technologies. The quality problems of higher education are manifested in the violation of such balances. In a narrow sense, the quality of higher education is the quality of training of highly educated professionals.[4]

There are a number of interpretations and explanations of the concept of "Educational quality" in the science of pedagogy. Definitions and views on the concept of quality of education have developed and improved in accordance with the development of the educational system.

V.I. Zvonnikov, who was engaged in the history of the origin of the concept of educational quality, emphasizes that although the term "educational quality management" was not used in ancient times, there were definitions with this meaning.[5]

In particular, M.V. Martynenko, L.D. Maslova, D.Sh. Matros, V.N. Pugach and N.F. Efremova in their research go back to the period when the first initial period of the formation of the concept of "quality of education" existed in the countries of the ancient world. They said that it will be worn.[6]

Approaches to the quality of education changed radically by the 18th century. During this period, the concept of education and knowledge improved, and the theoretical and experimental achievements of science began to be considered as a quality determining factor.

One of the famous pedagogic scientists of Russia, K. D. Ushinsky, in his pedagogical work "Man as a subject of education", clarified the content, principles, forms and methods of education, developed the issues of conducting education in a demonstrative, conscious and organic way.[7]

N.V. Bordovskaya and A. Rean, the quality of education has the following three specific aspects: the degree of conformity of educational results and goals to a specific educational system at the level of the educational institution; compliance of the level of educational preparation of a particular person with the specified parameters; Azari emphasized that knowledge and skills are distinguished by the level of compatibility of being able to use them in personal and professional activities.[8]

In the book "Educational Quality Management" by Sh.Kurbanov, E.Seytkhalilov, the complex system of educational system management: if all subjects of the educational environment and management process have the necessary qualifications and are interested in increasing the efficiency of their activities and the quality of education; if the educational process is organized on the basis of DTS, qualification requirements, the plan and tasks are developed in accordance with these requirements; it is noted that it is effective if various methods and means of monitoring, controlling and evaluating the quality of education are used and in similar cases.[9]

Today, local and international best practices determine that in managing the quality of education, it meets the following basic pedagogical principles: the development of educational programs based on the needs of learners and personnel consumers; orientation of educational content and form of activity to systematicity, integrity, multivariate, alternative, multi-thinking in solving one problem and finding several solutions; that the content is based on the principles of problem-based and cooperative education, that effective communication cooperation of the participants is established in the educational process; activity of learners as a participant in the educational process, independence, creative activity in self-development, ability to self-assess, etc. So, quality management of education is the level of compliance of educational results with normative requirements, social and personal needs.

One of the most important tasks facing researchers in today's rapidly developing era is to find effective methods for diagnosing the achievement of educational goals.

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MODERN CONCEPTS OF EDUCATIONAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: Quality management of higher education requires the introduction of certain modern concepts in the university, standardization and regulation of educational activities, reproducibility and continuous improvement of the educational process, that is, a quality management system (SMT) based on modern methods of process management is necessary.

Key words: higher education, management, quality of education, concept, pedagogy.

As we all know, the meaning of the concept of "concept" is revealed in pedagogical theory from two main aspects: as a research idea and as a form of presentation of its results. Therefore, the concept should not only reflect the author's system of scientific views, but also include the foundations of the logic of its construction, have a certain structure.[1]

E.V. Yakovlev,[2] N.O. Yakovleva[3] and V.P. According to other scientists such as Panasyuk [4], the pedagogical concept should structurally include:

- general rules on the concept, in particular: its definition, purpose, legal support, limits and field of application;

- conceptual apparatus (bases) of the concept: the main concepts used within the concept and their definitions, as well as the relationships between them;

- theoretical and methodological foundations of the concept: methodological approaches that serve as a basis for forming the theoretical core of the concept;

- the kernel (core) of the concept: a set of laws and relevant principles of the phenomenon, the studied process;

- the essence and semantic content of the concept: theoretical justification of the application of the main rules of the concept in the field of pedagogical and management activities (system model, its functional structure, technology and implementation conditions).

In the higher education system, the introduction of educational quality management concepts is of great importance in ensuring the quality of education and increasing its effectiveness. It is worth noting that the implementation of modern concepts of educational quality management is a set of measures aimed at improving the methodology of pedagogical processes based on the introduction of information products, tools and technologies into the processes of application. First of all, informatics, cybernetics, system theory and, of course, didactics form the theoretical foundations of modern concepts of educational quality management.

Undoubtedly, the university management system should be organized in such a way that it should establish and support certain rules, but, at the same time, should not limit the academic freedom of teachers and, on the contrary, should encourage their creativity, different approaches to pedagogical activities, and should activate the joint work of students and teachers.

To solve the problem of improving the quality of education, it is necessary to perform the following tasks: a) planning it; b) providing it in the educational process; c) confirmation.

The main goal of creating such a system is to increase the effectiveness of education at the university, so the most important task is to choose performance criteria, measure them and communicate the results to all participants of the process. Such an approach means that the most important document of the quality system being created is the strategic planning document of the university's activities - the concept of its development. This concept is actually multi-level and includes the following (Figure 1):

- at a high level - the concept of development of the university as a whole and its main areas of activity: the concept of educational, scientific and production development;

- concepts of the development of university faculties created on the basis of documents of the middle - high level and indicating the goals and tasks of development at the faculty level;

- at the lower level - concepts on the development of university departments (departments, services, departments), defines the goals and tasks of their development. In order to maintain the quality of engineering education at a socially relevant level, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive system to support the quality of engineering education.

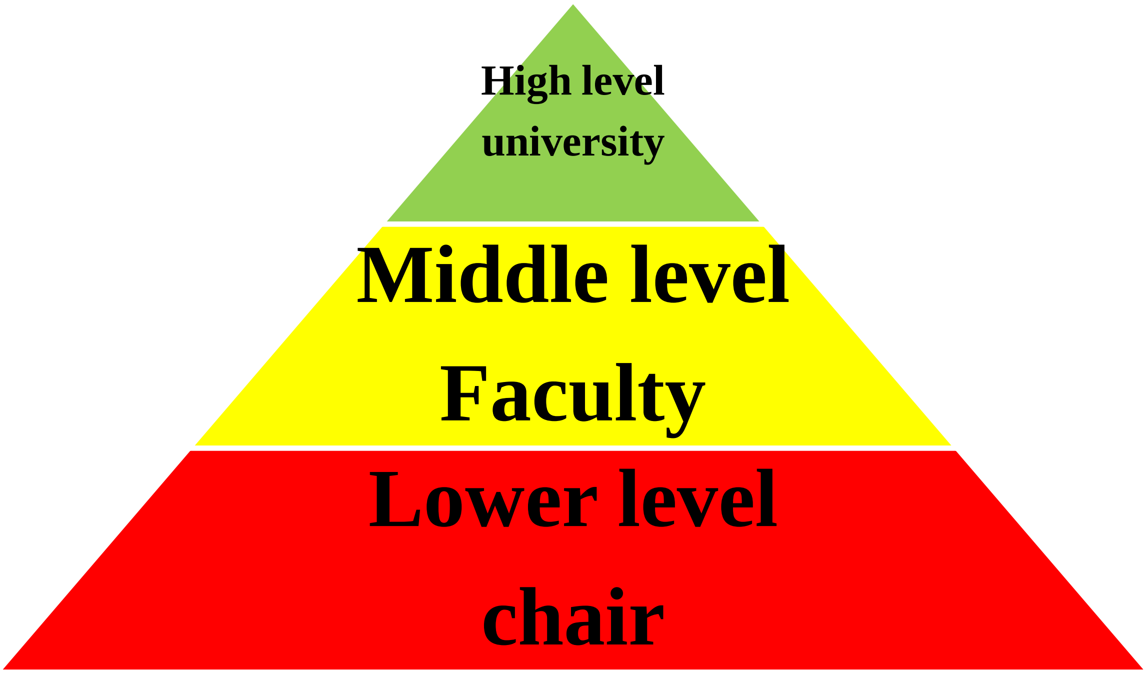

Figure 1. Levels of university development concepts

At the same time, in the management of the quality of education, different approaches to its implementation are also important. A comparative analysis of pedagogical and psychological sources shows that there are a number of scientific approaches to the development of educational quality management: educational quality management as an activity (M.M. Potashnik).[5] Here, management is aimed at achieving a specific object (result). In this process, subjective experience changes; management, influence of one system on another system (N.S. Suntsov, N.D. Khmel, etc.).[6]

As a result of the influence of the subject on the object, changes to the object (acquisition of new qualities, etc.) are observed; management, the interaction of these entities (V.I. Zvereva, P.I. Tretyakov, T.I. Shamova, etc.).[7] In this case, as a result of the change taking place in mutual relations, as a result of which professional qualities are manifested in practice, its assimilation is ensured.

As a result of the content analysis of the studied sources and the conducted empirical research, it should be noted that in order to understand the importance of management of the quality of education, the leading personnel of higher educational institutions, within the scope of their professional duties:

- the process of forming the purpose of the educational institution;
- the process of developing the educational institution's development strategy;
- organization of educational processes;
- process of selection and selection of pedagogic personnel (personnel);
- the process of bringing pedagogical and academic groups into a collective form;

- the process of economic development of the educational system;
- finance and accounting;
-scientific-methodical, international cooperation activity process;
- the process of ensuring and evaluating the quality of education;
- labor and salary distribution process;
- the process of using (distributing) material and technical resources;
- educational marketing;
- the process of computerization of information and education in the field of education;
- the innovative activity of the higher education institution;
- we will be able to show specific areas of activity, such as managing the process of ensuring cooperation with civil institutions.

In turn, the management staff of higher education institutions should distinguish the purpose and subject of education quality management in their activities, as well as determine the mechanisms of development and improvement of professional competences.

Based on the analysis, in our opinion, it is appropriate to introduce concepts based on the integration of acmeological, systematic and functional-structural approaches in the development of educational quality management in higher education institutions.

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HARAKATLI O'YINLARNING MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALAR JISMONIY RIVOJLANISHIGA TASIRI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada maktabgacha talim tizimi rivojlanishining hozirgi kundagi holati va sohada olib borilayotgan islohotlar haqida malumotlar, tavsiya va xulosalar keltirilgan bo’lib ushbu jarayonda “Ilk qadam” dasturining maktabgacha talim muassasalarida qo’llanlilishi haqida ham malumotlar berib o’tilgan.
Kalit so’zlar: Maktabgacha talim, konsepsiya, Ilk qadam dasturi, bola, malaka.

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THE EFFECT OF ACTIVITY GAMES ON THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Abstract: The article presents information, recommendations and conclusions about the current state of development of the preschool education system and the reforms being carried out in the field.
Key words: Preschool education, concept, First Step program, child, qualification.

Mamlakatimizda so’ngi yillarda talim sohasida katta islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Maktabgacha talim alohida vazirlik sifatida tashkil qilinganligi yosh avlod tarbiyasining eng quyi pog’onasiga naqadar katta etibor berilayotganligiga yaqqol misol bo’la oladi. Jumladan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 29- dekabrdagi “2017-2021 yillarda maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi1, farmoni, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi 2019-yil 10-maydagi PQ-4312/3106-sonli qarori PQ-2707-sonli qarori, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 30-sentyabrdagi “Maktabgacha ta’lim tizimi boshqaruvini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” PF-5198-sonli Farmoni, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7 fevraldagi

«O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar Strategiyasi to‘g‘risida»gi PF4947-son Farmoni, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2020-yil 22 dekabrdagi “Maktabgacha ta’lim va tarbiya’ning Davlat standartini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida” 802-sonli qarori va mavzuga bevosita bog’liq bo’lgan BMTning bolalar jamg‘armasi YUNISEFning O‘zbekistondagi vakolatxonasi texnik ko‘magi yordamida yaratilgan maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalarining “Ilk qadam” Davlat o‘quv dasturi yuqoridagi so’zlar namunasidir. Maktabgacha ta‘lim muassasalarida bolalarga talim tarbiya berish va “Ilk qadam” dasturi doirasidagi ishlar ijrosi bo’yicha ko’plab olimlar sohadagi boshqa masalalarga etibor qaratgan holda fundamental tadqiqotlarni olib borganlar. Jumladan xorij tadqiqotchilari A.A.Markov, A.A.Lyapunov, V.Dobulov, va boshqalar tomonidan ham ushbu tizimning dozlarb muammolari o’rganilgan. Avvalo bir jihatga alohida to’xtalish lizmki, bolalarni rivojlantirish va maktabga tayyorlash jarayoni oldiga qo‘yilgan maqsad va vazifalarning bajarilishiga erishish «Ilk qadam» dalat o‘quv dasturi asosida amalga oshiriladi3. Davlat talablari asosida tuzilgan «Ilk qadam» dalat o‘quv dasturiga asosan maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning ota-onalari, tarbiyachilari hamda o‘zlari uchun turli sohalar bo‘yicha dasturlar, qo‘llanmalar, tavsiyalar, qiziqarli kitoblar, aqlan va jismonan rivojlantirishga yordam beradigan turli-tuman o‘yinchoqlar va ta’lim tarbiya qurollari yaratiladi. Yosh avlodni tarbiyalash va o‘qitish Maktabgacha ta’lim tizimining boshlang‘ich bo‘limi bo‘lgan maktabgacha ta`lim tashkilotlaridan boshlanadi. Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotida amalga oshiriladigan ta’lim-tarbiya ishini davr talabi darajasida olib borish maqsadida «Ilk qadam»davlat o‘quv dasturi tuzilgan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Maktabgacha ta’limi vazirligi bu dasto‘rni respublikamizning o‘ziga xos tomonlarini: iqlimi, jugrofiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, milliy sharoitlarini hisobga olib, uni qayta ishlab chiqdi. Dastur tug`ilgandan to yetti yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalar egallashi lozim bo‘lgan bilim va malakalar hajmini o‘z ichiga oladi. U maktabgacha ta`lim yoshidagi bolalarning psixologik-fiziologik va o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarni hisobga olgan holda ularni har tomonlama kamol toptirishni nazarda tutadi. Maktabgacha ta`lim yoshidagi bolalar, asosan, maktab ta’limiga maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida va oilada tayyorlanadi. Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida bolalarni rivojlantirish va maktab ta’limiga tayyorlash 3 bosqichda amalga oshiriladi.

1. Bolalarni nutqini rivojlantirish.
2. Jismonan rivojlantirish.
3. Ma’nan rivojlantirish.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar ta’lim-tarbiyasiga qo‘yiladigan davlat talablari sog‘lom va yetuk, maktabga, o‘qishga tayyorlangan tarzda shakllantirib borishdan iboratdir. Ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan aniq pedagogik rejaning mavjudligi pedagog ishini yengillashtirib, uning ijodiy imkoniyatlarini oshiradi. Ta’limtarbiya ishini rejalashtirish pedagog, bolalar jamoasi va ota-onalarning o‘zaro hamkorligiga, ular tomonidan birgalikdagi faoliyat maqsad va vazifalarini tahlil etishga asoslanadi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining maktabgacha ta’limga qo‘yiladigan Davlat talablari, bolalarni qisqa muddatli guruhlarda maktabga tayyorlash «Ilk qadam» davlat o‘quv dasturi pedagoglar uchun yangi imkoniyatlarni vujudga keltiradi, maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida ta’lim jarayonini tashkil etishda qo‘llanayotgan eski shakl va uslublarni qayta ko‘rib chiqishga undaydi, pedagogik tashabbus, tajriba va ijodga keng yo‘l ochadi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ta’lim-tarbiya berishning asosiy maqsad va vazifalari bolalarni jismoniy va aqliy jihatdan rivojlantirish, ularning ruhiyat, shaxsiy qobiliyatlari, intilish va ehtiyojlarini qondirish, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga, mustaqillik goyalariga sodiq holda voyaga yetib borishini ta’minlash, ularni maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar ta’lim-tarbiyasiga qo‘yilgan davlat talablariga muvofiq maktab ta’limiga tayyorlashdan iborat. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni rivojlantirish jarayoni oldiga qo‘yilgan maqsad va vazifalarning bajarilishiga erishish «Ilk qadam» davlat o‘quv dasturi asosida amalga oshiriladi. Yuqoridagi tahlillar va dastur tarkibini o’rganish natijasida ushbu jihatlarni aniqladik: bolalarni savodxonlikka o‘rgatishda davlat talablarining o‘rni alohida ahamiyatga ega. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar rivojlanishiga qo‘yiladigan Davlat talablari O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Ta’lim to‘g‘risida”gi Qonunga muvofiq ishlab chiqilgan bo‘lib, mulkchilik shaklidan qat’iy nazar maktabgacha ta’lim tizimi hamda oilalarda bolani to‘laqonli tarbiyalash, ta’lim berish va rivojlantirish, uni maktabga samarali tayyorlashda qo‘llanishi majburiy bo‘lgan davlat hujjati bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Davlat talablari 0-7 yoshli bolaning qay darajada rivojlanganligi va egallagan yutuqlarini baholab boruvchi talablar bo‘lib, ular bilim, malaka va ko‘nikmalar rivojlanishining ko‘rsatkichlarini belgilaydi:

1. Jismoniy rivojlanish va sog`lom turmush tarzining shakllanishi;
2. Ijtimoiy - hissiy rivojlanish.
3. Nutq, muloqot, o‘qish va yozish malakalari.
4. Bilish jarayonining rivojlanishi.
5. Ijodiy rivojlanish.

Mazkur 5 ta yo‘nalish 7 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalarning o‘z-o‘ziga xizmat ko‘nikmalarining shakllanishi, nutq, o‘qish va savodga tayyorlash darajasini, atrof-olam haqidagi tushunchalarni va qo‘yilgan talablarni egallashi uchun asosiy omil hisoblanadi. U maktabgacha ta’lim tizimining mohiyatini belgilaydi va maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarini mulkchilik shaklidan qat’iy nazar, barcha bolalarning tengligi va bolalik qadriyatini saqlagan holda har bir bolaning individual (alohida) rivojlanishini ta’minlashga yo‘naltiradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. “Ilk qadam” davlat o’quv dasturi O’zbekiston Respublikasi Maktabgacha ta’lim vazirligining 2018-yil 7-iyuldagi 4-sonli hayat yig’ilishi qarori bilan tasdiqlangan va nashr etilgan dasturi.

2. O’zbekiston Respublikasi prezidentining 2017 yil 30 sentyabrdagi “Maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5198-sonli farmoni.

3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016 yil 29 dekabrdagi «2017-2021 yillarda maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida»gi PQ 2707- sonli qarori.

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THE ROLE OF ISLAMIC BANKING IN PROSPECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Annotation: The article addresses the scientific developments and experiences of Islamic finance of middle ages in Central Asia in order to rationally use the products of modern Islamic finance, taking into account the level of development of Central Asian countryes and the specifics of national traditions.

Keywords: labor force, human capital, Islamic finance, murabaha, salam trades, "bay" salam, advance financing, small and medium potential borrowers.

One of the important directions of reforms in Uzbekistan is the poverty reduction reform program. Achieving real results of reforms in this area depends on the study of living conditions, the development of clear criteria for poverty and the creation of an effective system of working with human capital. Achieving the goal of reducing poverty in the country today and achieving certain results requires the implementation of specific reforms. Focusing these reforms primarily on the country's agricultural sector is, of course, an important step in achieving the intended goal.

According the International Trade Organization's data, the majority of the world's poor live in rural areas. Due to the lack of decent working conditions in these areas, the poverty rate in rural areas is four times higher than in urban areas [11].

In Uzbekistan, 27% of the economically active population is engaged in agriculture. Agricultural land covers 45% of the country's territory, and about 49,4% of the population lives in rural areas[12]. These indicators show that the implementation of specific reforms in country's agriculture has the potential to rise to a certain stage of development. Moreover, given that the people of the country have national experiences in this field that have been formed over the centuries and can rely on them, there is more to it than we might think.

However, not all people living in rural areas today are agricultural producers or growers of such products. For example, the share of farms, ie families growing agricultural products in the total household volume is 69.5% [13].

[11] ILC. Report of the Committee on Rural Employment. Geneva: ILO, 2008.: Rural economy (Eastern Europe and Central Asia) // https : // www . ILO. org / Moscow / dw 4 sd / themes / rural / lang - ru / index . htm
[12] According to the official website of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2019.
[13] Final report Japanese Agency for International Cooperation: Respublik Uzbekistan. Preparatory survey for the project "Development of the value chain in the horticulture sector» . Japanese Institute of Economic Research Corporation Sanyu Consulting, 2019

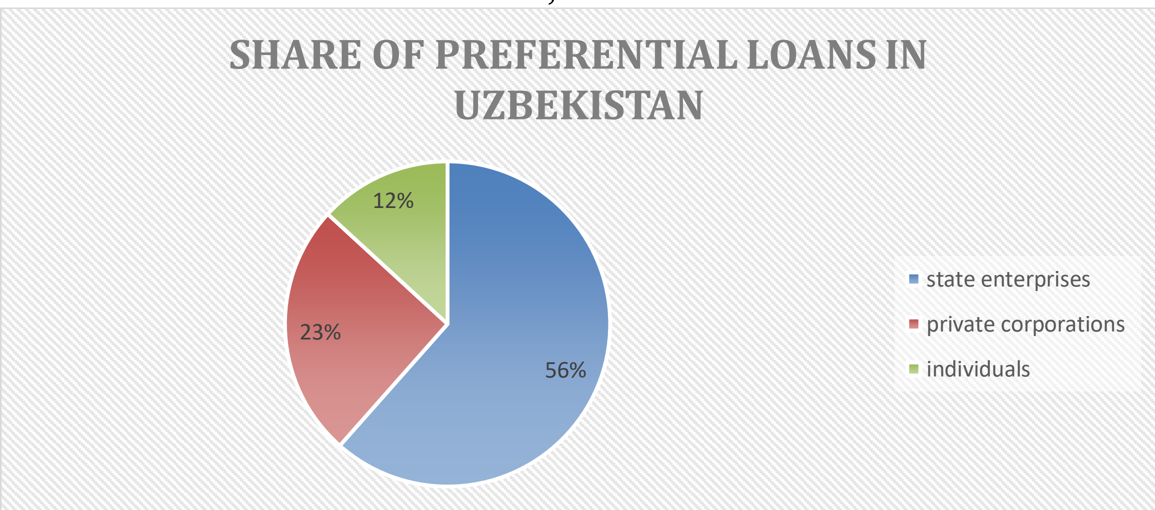
Although a number of reforms in the country over the years have shown that conditions in this area have improved, almost half of the population earns income from the non-agricultural sector, and the level of income in these areas is still relatively low. In recent years, climate change has led to water shortages and low land productivity lead to the reduction of family plots and their accumulation in the hands of farmers. In addition, the other problems like the inability of the needy to benefit from tax incentives causing a loss of incomes in the agricultural sector and decline in the number of households engaged in agricultural production.

There are also a number of problems, such as the purchase of machinery for growing crops, the use of modern technologies in processing products, the lack of sufficient funds to purchase seeds and fertilizers. These problems hinder the formation of small family industries in agriculture, and development of entrepreneurship in this sector.

The country has developed a number of measures and industry-oriented programs to increase the role of financial institutions, including commercial banks, in meeting the demand for financial resources of producers in this sector. Problems related to the lack of resources of local banks have highlighted the need to expand the volume of concessional lending to agriculture through foreign credit lines.

However, according to the analytical data of the International Monetary Fund report No. 18 that 56% of preferential loans in Uzbekistan were given to state enterprises, 23% to private corporations and only 12% to individuals, from this situation, it is clear that small farmers and households are hardly able to use preferential loans.

Preferential loans in Uzbekistan, 2019



Accordingly, in order to eliminate such problems like improving the agricultural entrepreneurship system in the country, reducing poverty and developing entrepreneurship, has enhanced allocation of special preferential loans of state and international funds, as well as special preferential lending funds of banks in state cooperation[14].

According to the strategic goal of the credit policy of JSCB "Agrobank", which promotes the development of agricultural production in the country, attracting people to entrepreneurship under the motto "Entrepreneurship of ordinary people", increasing their knowledge and awareness in business, organizational and financial support have been risen[15]. This, of course, will serve to increase the relative production potential of the population engaged in the agricultural sector and increase their incomes.

However bank this tasks instead faces some difficulties and challenges in raising. These difficulties are due to the fact that people living in rural areas and working in this field are mainly involved in agricultural production as labor resources, and the concept of "labor resource" differs significantly from the concept of "human capital". This is because the labor force is made up of directly educated and uneducated people who define skilled and unskilled labor, and this group consists mainly of the population as a labor force. The concept of "human capital" differs from "human resources" in the organization of a set of [16]knowledge, skills and abilities that are directly used to meet the various needs of man and society as a whole.

Today in rural areas of the country there are such problems with the "human capital" factor, lack of knowledge and experience in the rational management of financial income, lack of sense of responsibility. brings.

It also has a sufficiently liquid collateral supply for small farmers and households engaged in agricultural production. they are not this subjects bank loans restricts access. Therefore, not only Agrobank, but also other banks of the country maintain the method of working with a large number of potential customers in lending to agribusiness.

Today at the expense of foreign credit lines by commercial banks of the republic for 2018-2021 **agriculture - 1,638.3 million. doll.** *(i.e., 22% of the total funds)* were disbursed [17]. Islamic finance **by the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector** streams expand strategy In accordance with plans to expand its activities in the CIS countries, including Uzbekistan, since 2006 the ICD has allocated $ 378 million to Uzbekistan to finance various projects, including $ 310 million for the development of small and medium enterprises, of which $ 200,000. Up to $ 4 million in projects aimed at financing

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[14] Including the State Fund for Entrepreneurship Support, Family Business Development, The State Fund for Support of Farmers, Farms and Landowners under the Council of Farmers, Farms and Landowners of Uzbekistan, etc.

[15] Republic of Uzbekistan Agrobank CB's " Bank for 2017 intended credit policy basic directions ", Tashkent, 2016.

[16] Wikipedia Svobodnaya encyclopedia: "Human Capital" // https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/

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through the Murobaha financial product [18]. Due to this credit line, Agrobank also provides Murobaha financial products to customers. However, the slightly higher interest rates on these financial products (around 9% to 12% per annum) do not allow them to be used by small and medium-sized enterprises in the agricultural sector, especially for small farmers and households.

Of small farmers in rural areas, as well as entrepreneurs who have started to grow certain types of agricultural products in their families (fishing, poultry, rabbit breeding, etc.) at their own expense, show that despite the average or higher income they do not have enough funds to take their production to the next stage of development and operate as a small enterprise. Although they need funds for the next stage of production, most entrepreneurs are reluctant to use the loans offered by banks. Because, first of all, today many entrepreneurs of our country have begun to abandon the use of bank loans. Second, in their view (based on their own experience) the initial costs of growing a crop or a particular type of product, i.e. the use of bank loans for seeds, agricultural machinery, including fuel and similar necessities, and the production of higher credit prices relative to their income level has a negative impact on profitability. When the crop ripens, the costs associated with selling it, tax arrears, interest on loans - all of this is used to cover the percentage of loans received, taxes and other debts, not to provide additional income to small farmers, but in most cases their debt status. leading to an increase.

These cases with households and small farmers in the agricultural sector show that interest-bearing loans provided by banks, whether soft or cheap, have always been used by those with low or average incomes in agriculture to move to processing and packaging. not enough to allow small businesses to start.

The signing of the Grant Agreement in September 2021 to develop a regulatory framework for Islamic banking and finance in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the subsequent introduction of Islamic financing mechanisms in the country has given great hope to many entrepreneurs, including small and medium-sized borrowers. As we all know, firstly, the products of Islamic banking are not based on usury, and secondly, the agreement provides for the creation of a fund with a capital of $ 500 million to create the necessary conditions for the involvement of youth, women and the rural population in entrepreneurship.

To date, however, the use of Islamic finance products and projects to which its funds are directed have not been sufficient to contribute to the support of the agricultural sector. In this regard, the mechanisms that are entering our practice as products of Islamic finance, especially the products of debt relations, can not be applied equally to all areas. Especially in the agricultural sector, small and medium-sized potential borrowers need machinery and equipment, but the

[18] https://islommoliyasi.uz/uz/icd/ International organizations: Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector - ICD

Murobaha agreements used in the field of Islamic finance are an expensive product for them.

The fact that we study the essence of the mechanisms of Islamic finance, which enter our practice in a very modern way, through the theories formed in other Muslim countries, does not allow us to use the mechanisms of Islamic finance in accordance with our conditions. Therefore, an important aspect of the issue that we should pay attention to is that Central Asia has a thousand years of experience in this field as a country of scholars who in their past have developed and improved the rules and moderate theories of products related to modern Islamic banking. This is the product for us areas right apply and islam finance products allows efficient use. For example, a study of the heritage of our ancestors on the experience of this shows that the contracts of muzaraba and murobaha were made only by experienced people who could effectively manage financial resources. However, it is mainly the middle class or the population engaged in agriculture rent oid agreements with worked and "Salam" contracts were widely developed in agriculture.

According to the rules of medieval jurists of Central Asia regarding this trade agreement:

first, the trades by "Salam" contracts had to conclude within a certain period of time; this period was determined in advance and the transaction was carried out in the future;

second, the seller (product grower) received payment in advance for the product, subject to future sales [19].

In fact, concluding a deal to sell a product that was not yet in the hands of the seller was not in accordance with the law (because of the high risks of unripe crops), according to medieval Arab scholars. However, Central Asian medieval scholars questioned the legitimacy of such transactions: First of all, this type of trade was legal because the poor need such trade 20, ” they said, allowing them to be widely used in agriculture. The fact that our ancestors focused on the nature of partnership-based agreements "combining the interests of the rich and the poor" and put them into practice, created conditions for the prevention of social inequality in society. These experiences are still relevant today for modern Uzbekistan, which has chosen the path of socially oriented market relations.

In modern Islamic finance, these agreements are called “Bay Salom” agreements and are a type of advance financing similar to contracts used mainly in agriculture and manufacturing [21]. Today, small farmers and households growing agricultural products face many difficulties in supplying and selling

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[20] That source

[21] « Bai ' Salam » / Bay Salam; ke.n. _ F.N.Axmedov : Development of Islamic banking in the conditions of the global financial crisis. M.: 2012

their produce, directly exporting it independently. In such conditions, the introduction of "Salom" trade practices in the agricultural sector of the country will allow, firstly, to obtain financing from small producers without attracting borrowed funds, and secondly, the sale of goods will be guaranteed. Third, not only banks, but also other stakeholders (legal entities and individuals) are involved in financing.

In conclusion, banking products offered by banks to small and medium-sized potential borrowers of the agro-industrial complex should not consist only of lending under government programs. The diversity of products offered by banks allows them to work with promising projects for both small and medium-sized potential borrowers, going beyond the "pattern of effective lending to borrowers, thinking only of their own income."

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TEACHING VOCABULARY THROUGH EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR A1 AND A2 LEARNERS

Abstract. Currently the English language is a universal language and significant steps are being taken by the education system of Uzbekistan to develop the system of teaching English as a foreign language. The Presidential Decree №1875- "On measures of improvement of learning foreign languages" contributes a noteworthy progress of teaching English as a foreign language in the educational institutions of Uzbekistan. One of the aim of the Presidential Decree is to teach foreign language from the first form. Therefore EFL teachers should know how to teach language proficiency (reading, listening, speaking and writing), and its sub skills (vocabulary, grammar and phonetics). In this article readers can be acquainted with the importance of teaching vocabulary, choosing appropriate topics for teaching vocabulary for A1 pupils and making the teaching process interesting and effective through games.

Key words. Vocabulary, interaction, group-work, working individually, method, technology.

Vocabulary is the knowledge of words and word meanings. As Steven Stahl (2005) puts it, "Vocabulary knowledge is knowledge; the knowledge of a word not only implies a definition, but also implies how that word fits into the world." Vocabulary knowledge is not something that can ever be fully mastered; it is something that expands and deepens over the course of a lifetime. Instruction in vocabulary involves far more than looking up words in a dictionary and using the words in a sentence. Vocabulary is acquired incidentally through indirect exposure to words and intentionally through explicit instruction in specific words and word-learning strategies. According to Michael Graves (2000), there are four components of an effective vocabulary program:

- wide or extensive independent reading to expand word knowledge
- instruction in specific words to enhance comprehension of texts containing those words
- instruction in independent word-learning strategies, and
- word consciousness and word-play activities to motivate and enhance learning

Teaching vocabulary is a significant objective in the curriculum. According to psychologists (M. Vohidov. “Children’s psychology” 1982), human beings learn life experiences by words, because thoughts are made by words. Without a sufficient vocabulary, learners cannot communicate and express ideas effectively. Teaching new words for pupils at primary schools is very fruitful and is considered the basic foundation of teaching English, as for communicating, constructing sentences and understanding oral and written speech, young learners should know English words.

Some EFL teachers at primary education come across some difficulties with choosing an appropriate topic for teaching vocabulary. There is a standard that is all requirements and content of teaching vocabulary are given. The content of teaching vocabulary is dedicated to A1 learners. A1 learners are the pupils of primary school. According to the standard of teaching foreign languages in Uzbekistan A1 learners should learn some words of simple topics such as family, fruits, vegetables, animals and etc. They should be aware of some concepts about word-formation and borrowings.

Jalolov states that children (ages 5-12) are very much orientated in their minds around the “here and now” and directly visible or perceivable environment. If EFL teacher only explains the words and he or she does not give examples, this teaching process does not show any results. Therefore, English teachers should use different visual materials and interesting activities that capture young learner’s attention. Moreover, young learners remember the new words when they see and touch. That is why, it is pointed that different games and activities help the learners to understand the meaning of the new word and using it in communication.

Word-learning strategies include dictionary use, morphemic analysis, and contextual analysis. For ELLs whose language shares cognates with English, cognate awareness is also an important strategy. Dictionary use teaches students about multiple word meanings, as well as the importance of choosing the appropriate definition to fit the particular context. Morphemic analysis is the process of deriving a word's meaning by analyzing its meaningful parts, or morphemes. Such word parts include root words, prefixes, and suffixes. Contextual analysis involves inferring the meaning of an unfamiliar word by scrutinizing the text surrounding it. Instruction in contextual analysis generally involves teaching students to employ both generic and specific types of context clues.

It is often assumed that when students do not learn new vocabulary words, they simply need to practice the words some more. Research has shown, however, that it is often the case that students simply do not understand the instructional task involved (National Reading Panel, 2000). Rather than focus only on the words themselves, teachers should be certain that students fully understand the instructional tasks (Schwartz and Raphael, 1985). The restructuring of learning materials or strategies in various ways often can lead to increased vocabulary acquisition, especially for low-achieving or at-risk students (National Reading Panel, 2000). According to Kamil (2004), "once students know what is expected of them in a vocabulary task, they often learn rapidly."

A more general way to help students develop vocabulary is by fostering word consciousness, an awareness of and interest in words. Word consciousness is not an isolated component of vocabulary instruction; it needs to be taken into account each and every day (Scott and Nagy, 2004). It can be developed at all times and in several ways: through encouraging adept diction, through word play, and through research on word origins or histories. According to Graves (2000), "If we can get students interested in playing with words and language, then we are at least halfway to the goal of creating the sort of word-conscious students who will make words a lifetime interest."

Recently, I have observed the English lessons at primary school. The lesson was full of enjoyable games and demonstrating materials for introducing new topic. I witnessed different games that give essential benefits. The first game is called “The stork came”. Actually, this game is our national game, however, the teacher made it suitable for teaching vocabulary. This game is very profitable for the learners of the first form. If the pupils are learning the names of weekdays or numbers, this game is appropriate. For doing this activity, pupils work in groups (maximum 6 participants). One of the participants should tell the number or the name of weekday. Then they clap each other’s hand by telling the numbers or days in order. When mentioned number or day comes with clapping, the participant loses the game. Through this game learners remember the numbers and days easily.

The next game is named “Family tree”. After the first presentation stage, this activity is fruitful for strengthening the topic. For this game pupils are divided into 2 groups. Women family tree is for the first group, and men family tree is for another group. The members of each group write the names of family members according to their gender on the family tree that is on the blackboard. This game does not only make young learners remember the names of family members, but also it lets students work in the group with responsibility.

The third game that I observed is called “Find it”. I mentioned above that most young learners are visual and tactile learners. This game is very helpful for working with realia. The pupils that I observed learned how to call wild and domestic animals in English in the first stage. Then in the second stage, they played this activity. This game is dedicated for working individually. For this game, one pupil comes on the blackboard and closes eyes with strap. Then teacher puts different animal toys on the desk. The pupil chooses one of them and defines the animal and tells the name of it by touching it. This game is also considered very useful activity for teaching vocabulary for young learners.

Taking all the things into consideration, we can conclude that for teaching foreign language for the elementary level learners, we should pay our most attention to teach its vocabulary. As vocabulary is considered an important part of the foreign languages for communicating and comprehending. In the past choosing appropriate topics for teaching vocabulary for young learners was difficult. However, nowadays we have our national standard for teaching foreign languages. Therefore teachers easily can choose suitable topics for young pupils. Moreover, there are different games and activities for making the process of teaching vocabulary, interesting, effective and enjoyable. Nowadays EFL teachers are using these games and, they are witnessing positive results.

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PROBLEM SOLVING WAYS OF TEACHING ENGLISH

Abstract. The task of the teacher is to reinforce the work of each student in the learning process and to come up with a situation for their creativity. There are many non-standard forms of work of the teacher activating attention and increasing the students' interest in learning foreign languages. The main purpose of teaching foreign language is communicative activity of students or working knowledge of foreign language.

Key words: communication, innovation, modern technologies, computerization, knowledge.

Scientists, however, give direction to the teacher for communication. In particular, the Russian pedagogue V.A.Kan-Kalik believes that the teacher the structure of pedagogical communication is carried out in the following directions:

1. Prognostic stage (modeling): class by teacher modeling future dialogue with the team.
2. Communicative communication: initial interaction with the reader achieve the organization of direct communication in the process.
3. Pedagogical process: the behavior of the teacher, pedagogical skills should be directed to direct communication.
4. Analysis of results: analysis of the communication carried out, achievement and modelling for future activities with an unbiased assessment of the shortcoming. These lines of communication based on the opinions of the scientist it can be described as follows. At the modeling stage, the audience's response to all andoses, the study of the psychological characteristics of each student, it is difficult that you may encounter in the educational ability to see and overcome dynamics in advance, interaction of communication build on the basis of cooperation, that is, communication is not to the person of the teacher, but also it is necessary to ensure that it is suitable for the personality of the reader. Innovative forms of education are characterized by a high communicative ability and active involvement of students in educational activities, activate the potential of knowledge and skills of speaking and listening skills, effectively develop communicative competence skills. Teacher creativity in terms of the structure of pedagogical communication is a unique example. Pedagogical scientists with the teacher's pupils many descriptions of the dialogue in their scientific works, the dialogue first of all, it manifests itself as a personal psychological feature of the teacher will be.

At the stage of communicative communication, the class community is quick to interact to be able to thoroughly understand the techniques of engaging conversation, to be able to respond to all their interests, to be able to freely express their views and the application of various methods of positive influence on the minds of students techniques should be mastered. At the stage of the pedagogical process, the teacher's activities are directly education is the transfer of educational work in a certain direction, students support the initiative, the official and informal of the class community establish a fair dialogue with leaders. Communication in pedagogy teacher and the team of students its essence, mutual Informatics, representing the qualifications, method and system of influence in change, educational and educational interaction, interaction between each other it is manifested in their achievement of understanding and the following: has features;

* communication is the most important profession in the pedagogical activity of the teacher the weapon is;

* to carry out its intended implementation in the process of Capricorn social control and social legalities are important to ensure; the most important component of teacher and student relationship what role does Motivation play in part communication, it plays an equally important role;

* communication in pedagogy - the active organization of the teacher's interaction on the basis of interaction with the students, the planned function of the implementation of a particular goal on the basis of the program performance;* communication is a multifaceted process of developing an individual's attitude, which arises from the need for cooperation activities is;

* fear in students from incorrect pedagogical communication, insecurity in their own power arises, their attention, diligence movement slows down, speech dynamics breaks down, independent and free thinking ability decreases.

Pedagogical communication - this is a lesson with actions students and Teacher Olean Psychological for himself in extracurricular activities come with the environment an opportunity for a spiritual climate variant the employer is a professional relationship. Key to interpersonal close communication with interpersonal objective:

* negativity I end all the processes that cause the body action of going;

• ensure that the piping is maintained independent figure;

• give readers an active, free-thinking, self-expression

try to stick to it as explained without chopping;

* develop the skills of apprentices;

* joy and joy in lesson and extracurricular processes to emerge mood.

A.S.Makarenko believes that teacher communication is how to manage and it should be in the form of a demanding attitude.

V.D.Sukhomlinsky is a teacher's quot;... everyone who spoke in the school yard so carefully thought out, Rich in intelligence and reasoning, it is known as the training should be directed to M Aqsad." Each question of the teacher, in the opinion of the scientist, is not only in the ear of the reader it is said, but must also be directed to his heart. In general according to advanced teachers, education and training is only a teacher and in the process of communication based on the student's interaction position it will be built. In the process of communication, the teacher is in the short term his psychologist relying on their knowledge, they do not overestimate the psychological characteristics of students you should try to know. To the inner world of readers, you must apply various educational penalties against him, without delving into his position it is not possible to give a rebuke. This state of interaction with students irreparable degree of violation, the hidden position of the readers it causes its penetration into the “shell”. The characteristics of the teachers associated with the exchange of information are related to their ability to penetrate into the classroom community. Any events and events that occur in the classroom community should be under the supervision of teachers, the consequences of which teachers are quick and fair must analyze and prevent. It's just also with active learners mood is carried out as a result of stumbling. Only with favorable conditions for the activity of the teacher in the educational process it is created and gives positive results. The teacher shared educational and educational activities with the students will constitute. In this situation class active students and informal leadership it is important that the interaction with is fair conscious awareness of the various elements of educating students involvement in performance should enable the students to carry out their organizational and executive activities.

This contributes to adaptation to modern social conditions, because society needs people who can quickly find their bearings in the modern world, are independent and proactive, who achieve success in their activities. At the heart of any innovation is creativity. Creative activity involves the development of the emotional and intellectual spheres of the individual. This is one of the main tasks of the modern educational process. Educational activity in a technical school requires the use of specific technologies that provide a solution to this problem. These are innovative forms of teaching: role play, project method, ICT, critical thinking technology, multidimensional didactic technology. Technology that stimulates the interests of students and develops the desire to learn is associated with the implementation of various kinds of projects. The use of this technology makes it possible to envisage all possible forms of work in a group: individual, group, collective, which stimulate the independence and creativity of children. Techniques of critical thinking technology in Russian lessons teach students how to organize their activities, the ability to think, competent and meaningful reading, the ability to cooperate, etc. In the lesson, it is possible to use both mini - projects, designed for one lesson or part of it, and large projects that require a long time to complete them.

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BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS KNOWN AS PRAGMATICS

Abstract: Pragmatic refers to something that is practical or rational. When someone describes you as pragmatic, they are referring to your tendency to think in terms of the practical or logical rather than the ideal situation.

Keywords: linguistics, independent terminology,pragmatics, semantics, syntax, semiotics.

INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is a specialist branch of study in linguistics (the study of language), focused on the interaction between natural language and its users.Pragmaticsis concernedwith conversational implicatures, or what a speaker implies and the listener infers. Experts sometimes compare and contrast pragmatics with linguistic semantics (the meaning of a phrase), syntax (word order), or semiotics (the study of symbols), all of which are independent terminology.In contrast to semantics, the term pragmatics is utilized. Semantics is concerned with the definition of a term or text. Pragmatics is the study of how words are employed in everyday situations. Words can mean different things in different contexts, and the same word can imply different things in different contexts. Words can also have symbolic meaning, and we will use our understanding of symbols while we read or listen to others in practice.Pragmatics can be traced back to antiquity, when rhetoric was considered one of the three liberal arts. Between 1780 and 1830, Britain, France, and Germany developed the more contemporary concept of pragmatics. Between 1880 and 1930, linguists studying language philosophy agreed on a point of view that language must be examined in the context of discourse andlife,andthat language itself is atypeofhuman action. Linguistics is nowan interdisciplinary field of study that includes the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities.Indirect speech acts point up the fact that illocutionary forces are not (always) encoded by the grammatical and lexical features of sentence types. An influential alternative to this coding view of speech acts is one that involves a kind of inferential reasoning about linguistic forms in context. In such a view, participants recognize that the utterance of (10b) in context is not in fact functioning (merely) as an assertion about the odor emitted by the turtle. Assuming that the addressee has some responsibility for the disposition of the turtle, they could then infer that there is a covert point to the statement: namely, that (10b) is actually a request that the addressee do something about the turtle.

Indirect speech acts point up the difference between what has been termed "speaker meaning" and "sentence meaning" in much of the pragmatics literature. While we might say the "sentence meaning" of (10b) has the illocutionary force of an assertion, the speaker "means" (or intends) something different by it; namely, they

GALAXY INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL (GIIRJ)ISSN (E): 2347-6915Vol. 10, Issue 6, June(2022)295mean to issue a request or directive, as in the "sentence meaning" of (11b). This distinction is pertinent to a variety of different situations in which meaning in context is seen as not reflecting the "literal" meaning of an utterance (e.g., hints, irony, metaphor, and a range of other con-ventional and conversational implicatures).The distinction between speaker meaning and sentence meaning, developed notably in the work of Paul Grice <iela0147>, allows for aneat distinction of semantics (sentence meaning) from pragmatics (speaker meaning). Gricean pragmatics distinguishes itself as a branch of linguistics concerned with 1) a kind of meaning based on speakers' intentions <iela0173> (as opposed to the context-independent meaning of lexical and grammatical forms) and 2) a kind of inferential reasoning that allows participants to connect what is said to what is meant (as opposed to the rule-and convention-based accounts offered in grammatical and semantic analyses).As sociolinguists, linguistic anthropologists, and others have explored the multiple func-tions of language that center on indexical relations of speech to its contexts of use, philosophers have probed ways in which the propositional capacity of language is itself tied inextricably to contextualized uses of language. As noted earlier, Austin's discussion of speech acts was radical in the context of the logical positivism of its day in arguing that the propositional capacity of language is embedded in acts of using language. Determinations of truth and falsity, then, are bound to speech act considerations like felicity conditions. For instance, The woman burying the tortoise over there is acting oddly. may be judged true or false even if the woman happens to be burying a turtle, not a tortoise. Though nothing is denoted by the noun phrase "the woman burying a tortoise over there," what renders (19) a functioning proposition is that the noun phrase success-fully refers to someone for participants in the interaction. Propositionally, then, depends in part on the success of a speech act—reference—in context and not entirely on a de-contextualized sense of the correct denotation of terms. Causal theories of reference propose an even more thorough-going relationship be-tween speech acts, contextual use, and propositional meaning. According to this account of reference, proper names <iela0282> come to refer to an individual through an illocutionary act of naming (i.e. a baptism)that fixes a name to its referent. Future uses of the name are parasitic on that originary act, causally connected to it through a history of usage that links later acts of reference to the initial baptism. The meaning of a name is not dependent on the descriptive associations that might be tied to the name, but on a history of use.Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that investigates the ways language is tied to the con-texts in which it is used. As this definition indicates, pragmatics coalesces as a distinct and coherent domain of inquiry only in relation to the study of language abstracted from its use in context, which has been the prime focus of both twentieth century linguistics and philosophy of language. The topics typically discussed under the heading of pragmatics arise from a variety of difficulties and impasses encountered in the analysis of language extracted from context; and as a result, they compose a motley collection, including deixis, presupposition, speech acts, implicatures, politeness, information structure, and so on.

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LANGUAGE POLICY PROPOSAL

Annotation: This article is about the proposal that focuses on improving teachers' knowledge in the school № 352, which is situated in Sergili, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. In this article, the lesson and learning process, pupils' participations as well as textbooks are observed. Having taken into consideration teachers and students' needs and comments, I make a proposal in order to take action for some problems at school.

As language is the most important belonging of individuals to communicate in exchanging ideas, and sharing feelings, information, it plays a significant role on a daily life of people. These days, English is utilized as an international language for the field of business, tourism, education, political and economic relationship. According to Broughton (2003), English is an international language and most people use this language in the world. Obviously, English language is being learned broadly either for specific or general purpose in educational establishments from the nursery school up to high school and universities. Both all schoolteachers and university teachers have to attend mandatory in-service teacher-training courses in every four to five years. However, although these courses are mandatory, they are not able to meet the requirements of the new curricula (Huttova &Silova (2002). Besides that, practicing teachers should attend in teacher-training programs organized by Uzbekistan Teachers of English Association (UzTEA) the Regional English language Office of the American Embassy (RELO) and British Council. Unfortunately, not all teachers are not able to attend this course. According to **the law in 2013** adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, CEFR for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment is required but it is not mandatory. I think that it should be compulsory for all teachers in Uzbekistan to upgrade the teaching and linguist skills of practicing teachers.

I never underwent any practice or experience in language planning policy process, I considered that choosing one of issues existing in the educational sphere of Uzbekistan was quite complex. Specifically, this proposal focuses on improving teachers' knowledge in the school № 352, which is situated in Sergili, Tashkent. This school provides from 1st grade up to 11 th grade pupils with ESL teaching. There are 40 teachers who are working and 700 pupils studying in this school. The problem that needs to be tackled is organize a three- month teacher-training course. There are several reasons why I chose that issue: one of them is that, teachers face up to some issues in teaching, in terms of taking, designing and assessing control work, teachers' lack of knowledge in using textbooks or some misunderstanding in syllabus. Especially, according to my observations at school, the textbooks that is made up for 10th and 11th grade pupils seem challenging for EFL teachers. When I asked their comments about textbooks, most of them complained about its difficulty, lack of grammar instructions, high range of academic words and the mess in the sequence of exercises. However, here, all complaints about the textbook would be the sign of the inexperience and lack of knowledge of teachers in teaching and language skills. Additionally, according to the Presidential decree № 1875, the analysis of the current system of organizing language learning shows that learning standards, curricula and textbooks do not fully meet the current requirements, particularly in the use of advanced information and media technologies. Education is mainly conducted in traditional methods.

Administrative setting

It shows that further development of a continuum of foreign languages learning at all levels of education; improving skills of teachers and provision of modern teaching materials are required. In this law, it is envisaged that university modules, especially in technical and international areas, will be offered in English and other foreign languages at higher education institutions. More precisely, 10th and 11th grade learners are considered as almost graduates and they have to apply for higher educational institutions and universities to gain a good job in their preference. That is why, every single learner have to learn English at B1+ level, surely, it requires huge knowledge and experience from teachers to achieve great progress in terms teaching and learning. Obviously, the implementation of this language-planning proposal is necessary to improve the quality of teaching and learning system.

Goals and objectives

- To train teachers in order to enhance their experience in teaching and linguistic skills in target language;
- To make easy to use tenth and eleventh grade students with the help of teacher training courses;
- To make teachers able to use supplementary materials to clarify in grammar section.

There are some existing resources, which are necessary for implementation of this problem. For instance, teacher-training materials such as books, handouts are available in any cites or websites. However, teacher-trainers should be supported to print out available materials to use them for training. Hew and Bush (2007) states that computers, laptops, software and the internet can be examples of technological devices that could be integrated in the lesson. Therefore, the school should provide teachers with computers, projectors, speakers, whiteboard, electronic board and headphones to work on themselves. Insufficient resources make more complex to teach teachers. Therefore, they need to be immediately implemented for teacher -training courses so that they could achieve good result.

Recommendations

❖ To organize special teacher-training course that focus on working with tenth and eleventh grade pupils' textbooks and appropriate methods in teaching twice in a week.

In this course, teachers will be able:

- To upgrade 4 skills in target language
- To apply interactive and CLT methods in practice;
- To use technology as far as possible during the lesson;
- To prepare pupils to pass in Olympiads and entrance exams as they are school graduates;
- To do and use supplementary materials to cover completely grammar parts;
- To prepare an effective lesson plan for each lesson.
- To use differentiated instruction while preparing lesson plans in order to work with lower-level students.

It is true that the implementation of these recommendation is complicated, which requires the huge amount of time. Firstly, administers *(school)* have to find experts to organize teacher-training course. After that, teachers must be obliged to study in this course that takes approximately 3 months. During this period, teachers are taught to develop four skills in target language. Along with developing language skills, they are supposed to use different methods and learn to prepare an effective lesson plan, using differentiated instruction, and searching supplementary materials for each lesson. If they practice with experts in such assignments, they will have a successful and effective lesson with pupils. However, the aspects that teachers will learn should be planned properly in order to achieve success.

Target skills of current language policy proposal are to develop four skills of teachers'(listening, speaking, reading and writing) in target language, their methodological skills and psychological approach on teenager pupils. At the end of the course, teachers can conduct lessons successfully with well-prepared lesson plans. Besides, they will be able to use differentiated instruction while teaching mixed-level learners. Additionally, teachers will enrich their lessons through using supplementary materials and activities to teach a topic. Hopefully, they will not teach pupils in a traditional method while they can use several methods such as CLT or interactive methods to grab pupils' attention.

Assessments are demanded that measure the methodological knowledge and language skills of teachers**.** During the training, they should conduct several lessons in different topics based on their lesson plan, which they prepared. As a result, they can be assessed according to some criteria created by teacher trainers, and they can get feedback from trainers and teachers. To make sure, it gives a chance to make aware of their mistakes in teaching and working on those mistakes. Tomlinson (2001) believes that formative assessment is more important rather than summative ones. They approach to evaluate teachers individually instead of comparing to one another. It is clear that this type of formative assessment contributes to develop their methodological approach in teaching.

Moreover, teachers should be required to take an exam, which checks their four skills in target language as well as methodological knowledge. Based on their results, teachers are evaluated whether they can work with 10th and 11th grade students successfully or not. These type of assessments should be implemented at the end of the training as a summative assessment**.** The teachers should be given explanation about the summative assessment alongside its essential principles (reliability, validity, practicality, authenticity and washback). Brown (2010) asserts that there are five major criteria for "testing a test", and they are reliability, validity, practicality, authenticity and washback.

Actors

According to Cooper (1989) that there are three kinds of actors, namely, formal elites, influential and authorities. As my proposal is micro level language policy proposal, more clearly, **actors** who imply this course and solve that issue can be **Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Finance, School administration,** teacher-trainers and teachers. They have different roles in the process of implementation. For instance, Ministry of Public Education function is looking into this language policy proposal, and informing and explaining other governmental organizations about the significance of organizing training courses. Ministry of Finance is responsible for providing financially to implement this language policy proposal. School administration should persuade Ministry of Finance to cover all needed expenses for implementing the current proposal by presenting and supporting their clear objectives. Besides, school administration should appoint training days for teachers. In training days, teachers do not need to conduct lessons in order to learn and prepare tasks completely. School should require both linguistic knowledge and teaching skills. However, School administration also should create atmosphere for their teachers and provide teachers with all necessary resources for conducting a successful lesson.

The head of English Methodology Union in the district where school is situated should appoint **teacher trainers**. They should create syllabus for a 3-month course to achieve progress in training and teaching teachers. Their responsibility is prepare well-knowledgeable and experienced teachers for the society.

Teachers should feel their responsibility in front of pupils, school and society. As they prepare each pupil as a future generation for developing society, they do not have right to make a mistake in teaching learners. Teachers should attend lessons regularly and perform the given assignments with great dedication so that they can be best and perfect in their field.

Timeline

Zhao and Baldauf (2008) classified planning timeline into five stages, namely, initiation, involvement, influence, intervention and implementation. However, this proposal is arranged for several phases. In the 1st stage, school administration should send written proposal for Ministry of Finance in order to be provided with funding. After that, Ministry of Education and school can imply collaboratively to appoint teacher trainer expert for three months by sending a written request for UzTEA (Uzbekistan Teachers of English Association). These phases is considered as *initiations and involvement* parts of proposal. When funding is covered, teacher trainings begin in this *implementation* stage. During the first month, teachers listen to lectures by trainers. The second month of the training continues as a practical stage. In this stage, teachers put into practice what they learned in the last month and observed by teacher trainers. In the third month, they have to submit some assignments and examination that measure their linguistic and methodological knowledge and they will be assessed based on a particular rubric. Having implemented all stages, the results should be submitted to the Ministry of Educationand Ministry of Finance to show that the funding was spent for beneficial and successful purpose.

Funding

This language policy proposal is vitally important to develop teaching and learning process in public schools. If Ministry of Finance covers all needs of this training, it will be better for both the budget of teacher-trainers and teachers. Teacher trainers can easily supply teachers with handouts and teaching materials and conduct lessons in depth because of the availability of the place and other essential materials. However, according to the decree adopted on December, 2012, firstly, a practicing room should be equipped with necessary modern technologies, such 10 or 12 computers, a printer, a projector, speakers, an electronic board, and white board. These resources cost approximately 60-mln sum. Secondly, the amount of expert trainer’s salary *(about 6 mln sum per month)* should be set for 3 months. All needed expenses for the implementation process totally costs approximately 88 **mln sum.** In detail, if each computer costs about 5 mln sum while 20 mln sum should be allocated for the projector, speakers, electronic board and white board. 18 mln is given as a salary to the trainer.

Methods and Approaches

One cannot deny that lessons are conducted in traditional methods at public schools. Teachers are likely to use Grammar-Translation method or Audio-lingual method. Actually, they are less effective, because these methods do not focus on integrative skills. They have to transform their methods to have a successful lesson. Instead of traditional methods, they will learn to use interactive and CLT methods. Surely, teacher trainer also use such kind of methods to reteach teachers.

Cultural needs

Next thing that have to be mentioned is that cultural needs of the teachers. During the training, teachers level is identified, of course, the level of teachers will not be the same. Therefore, teacher trainers also need to use differentiated instructions in the process of learning. Higher-level teachers should help lower-level learners to reach the same levels as theirs. Then, training course will go on smoothly for all teachers. In terms of the age, they may be different aged teachers and teacher trainer should take into consideration these differences while training process. For example, teacher-trainer need to require to work much on themselves from young pre-service teachers than in-service teachers.

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Muhandislik va kompyuter grafikasi kafedrasi katta o‘qituvchisi

MUXANDISLIK GRAFIKASI FANIDA KOMPYUTER GRAFIKASI DASTURIDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya: Jahon miqyosida barcha rivojlangan mamlakatlarda fan va texnika, ishlab chiqarish vositalari va texnologik jarayonlar deyarli to‘liq kompyuterlashtirilgan. Kompyuter grafikasining qo’llanish darajasi juda keng bo’lib, avvalom bor ushbu sohani vizualligi diqqatga sazovvordir. Ya’ni kompyuter grafikasida tasvir asosiy omil bo’lib xizmat qiladi. Bugungi kunda juda ko’plab kompyuter grafik dasturlari mavjud bo’lib, ularni qaysi sohada qollanilishi bilan bir biridan farqlanadi.

Har bir soha mutaxassislari o’z faoliyatlari uchun qulay bo’lgan grafik dasturni tanlaydilar. Autodesk firmasining juda ko’plab dastur mahsulotlari mavjud bo’lib (AutoCAD, ArchiCAD, AutoCAD Electrical, 3ds Max, Design Review…), butun dunyoda keng ommalashib ketgan, eng so’ngi texnologiyalarni o’zida mujassamlashtiradi. Dastur mahsulotlari ichida AutoCAD dasturi muhim o’rin tutadi.

Kalit so’zlar: kompyuter grafikasi, o’q chiziq, o’lcham, kontur, detal, qatlam, axborot, tasvir, dastur, informatika.

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USE OF COMPUTER GRAPHIC PROGRAMS ON THE SUBJECT OF ENGINEERING GRAPHICS

Annotation: Science and technology, means of production and technological processes are almost completely computerized in all developed countries of the world. The level of application of computer graphics is very wide, and first of all, the visibility of this area deserves attention. That is, the image is the main factor in computer graphics. To date, there are many computer graphics programs that differ from each other depending on the application.

Specialists in each field choose a graphic program that is convenient for their work. There are many Autodesk software products (AutoCAD, ArchiCAD, AutoCAD Electrical, 3ds Max, Design Review...) that are widely popular around the world and include the latest technology. Among the software products, AutoCAD occupies an important place.

Key words: computer graphics, tip, size, contour, detail, layer, information, image, software, informatics.

Jahon miqyosida barcha rivojlangan mamlakatlarda fan va texnika, ishlab chiqarish vositalari va texnologik jarayonlar deyarli to‘liq kompyuterlashtirilgan. Shuningdek, bu mamlakatlarda ta’lim tizimining hamma o‘quv fanlarini o‘qitishda va barcha ishlab chiqarish koorxonalarida yangi texnika va texnologiyalarni yaratishda loyihalash ishlarini avtomatlashtiruvchi o‘ta katta imkoniyatlarga ega bo‘lgan grafik dasturlar asosida kompyuterdan foydalanib kelinadi.

Hozirgi zamon talablariga mos bo‘lgan mutaxassislarni tayyorlash uchun uzluksiz ta’lim tizimining barcha bo‘g‘inlarida, ya’ni maktab, kasb-hunar kollej va OO‘Yu larida o‘quv fanlarini kompyuterlashtirishga katta ahamiyat berishni xalq ta’limi va Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirliklarlari OO‘Yu pedagog olimlari zimmasiga yuklagan [1].

Bu esa bugungi kunda pedagog kadrlardan bu sohada o‘z bilimlarini chuqur egallashni va ularni yoshlarga, ayniqsa o‘quvchi va talabalariga o‘rgatishni taqozo qiladi.

Lekin «Kompyuter grafikasi» bo‘yicha mutaxassis pedagog o‘qituvchilar va zamonaviy kompyuter texnika va texnologiyalar ta’minotining yetishmasligi sababli grafik axborotlarni kompyuterda loyihalashni talabalarga o‘rgatish OO‘Yularida talab darajasida deb bo‘lmaydi.

Chizmachilik va muhandislik fanlarini o‘qitishda chizma primitivlarni kompyuterda avtomatik loyihalash asosida bajarish, negadir nazardan chetda qolmoqda. Ko‘pchilik o‘quv maskanlarida muhandislik fanlarini o‘qitishda kompyuter texnologiyalaridan foydalanishga katta e’tibor berilmayotir [2].

Muhandislik kompyuter grafikasini o‘qitishdan asosiy maqsad o‘quvchi va talabalarga chizmachilik va muhandislik fanlaridan bajariladigan grafik axborotlarni-chizma, diagramma va sxemalar kabi tasvirlarni kompyuter yordamida bajarish tartibi va qoidalarini o‘rgatishdan iborat.

Shuni ta’kidlab o‘tish zarurki, «Kompyuter grafikasi» fani «Hisoblash kompyuter grafikasi» va «Muhandislik kompyuter grafikasi» fanlarini o‘z tarkibiga oladi. «Hisoblash kompyuter grafikasi»dan foydalanib grafik reklamalar kabi axborotlar va barcha turdagi grafik axborotlarni va tasvirlarni amaliy tuzilgan dasturlar asosida bajariladi [3].

Dastur Amerikaning Autodesk firmasi tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan AutoCAD grafikaviy dasturidir. Autodesk firmasining juda ko’plab dastur mahsulotlari mavjud bo’lib (*AutoCAD, ArchiCAD, AutoCAD Electrical, 3ds Max, Design Review…*), butun dunyoda keng ommalashib ketgan, eng so’ngi texnologiyalarni o’zida mujassamlashtiradi. Firmaning dastur mahsulotlari ichida AutoCAD dasturi muhim o’rin tutadi. U asosiy bo’lib, qolgan dasturlar uning asosida yaratilgan hisoblanadi. Grafik imkoniyatlari juda yuqori va ayni paytda ham sodda, ham murakkab topshiriqlarni bajara oladi. Shunisi e’tiborga loyiqki u bevosita aniq fanlar bilan ham chambarchas bog'liqdir. Ularning uzviy davomi sifatida ham qabul qilinishi mumkin va talabalarning kelgusi ish faoliyatlarida ham foydali o'rin tutadi degan umiddamiz [4].

«Muhandislik kompyuter grafikasi»ni o'qitishdan asosiy maqsad talabalarga muhandislik va mutaxassislik fanlaridan bajariladigan barcha turdagi grafik axborotlarni - chizma, diagramma va sxemalar kabi tasvirlarni ikki o'lchamda yoki uch o'lchamda kompyuter yordamida bajarish tartibi va qoidalarini o'rgatishdan iborat.

«Muhandislik kompyuter grafikasi»ning asosiy masalasi amaliy va operatsion dasturlar hamda tayyor buyruqlar paketidan foydalanib, loyihalash va texnologik jarayonlarning modellarini yaratish ishlarini tinglovchilar tomonidan kompyuterda erkin bajarishlari uchun zaruriy bo'lgan bilim va malakalarga o'rgatishdan iborat [5].

"Kompyuter grafikasi" fani birinchi navbatda informatika fani bilan bog'liqdir. Kompyuterda oddiy operatsiyalar majmuasini bilmasdan turib kompyuter grafikasini o'zlashtirib bo'lmaydi. Qisqa qilib aytganda AutoCAD grafik dasturini o'rganishda dastlab informatika so'ng chimachilik va chizma geometriya fanlari o'zlashtirilgan bo'lishi lozim [6].

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ENSURING EMPLOYMENT THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS

Abstract. The article highlights the essence, goals and objectives of the service sector, scientific proposals to ensure employment and improve living conditions through the comprehensive development of services in rural areas of the country.

Keywords: service sector, rural areas, employment, living standards, digital technologies, innovative activities.

INTRODUCTIONS. In rural areas, the need to select low-resource-intensive services, develop digital and online services, and demonstrate their widespread use is proving itself. Important tasks have been set in Uzbekistan to comprehensively develop and support the service sector, provide benefits to the sector, develop a range of services in rural areas and implement comprehensive measures to increase employment. Several important tasks have been set to "develop the service sector in rural areas, create enough productive jobs for them, and raise the living standards of the rural population to the level of urban population" [1].

Several Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan were adopted, including the Resolution PR-4752 dated June 16, 2020 "On measures to support the services sector", the Resolution No. PR-5113 dated May 11, 2021 "On measures to accelerate the development of the services sector" and the Resolution No. PR-3856 dated July 14, 2018 "On measures to improve and increase the efficiency of work to ensure employment". In order to ensure the implementation of these priorities, it is important to work in such areas as increasing the level of employment through the development of services in rural areas, development on the basis of full effective use of digital technologies.

Accelerated development of the service sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan and a sharp increase in its share in GDP solves a number of important socio-economic problems, including employment, increasing real incomes, improving the welfare of all segments of the population. One of the peculiarities of the development of the national economy of Uzbekistan is that the share of services in the country's GDP has been growing from year to year, from 48.9% in 2015 upto 53.5% by 2020.

Today, the process of providing services in rural areas of the country is developing slowly, the demand for services in rural areas is not sufficiently met. This, in turn, has a negative impact on the formation and development of the service sector, reducing its impact on the living standards of the population to some extent. After gaining independence, it became expedient to comprehensively develop the service sector in rural areas, solve social problems of the population, reform property relations, agrarian reform, financial and credit reforms, social reforms and foreign economic relations to improve the living conditions of the population.

The lack of a single concept for the gradual development of the system of services in rural areas in accordance with market conditions and thus improving the welfare of the rural population of the country requires the need for extensive research in this area.

LITERATURE REVIEW. On issues of employment and improvement of living conditions through the comprehensive development of services in rural areas, in his world-famous study of the nature and causes of the wealth of nations, Adam Smith, one of the great foreign economists, in order to fully reveal the economic content of the flirtations in the form of service and to solve the problem of considering it as a source of social wealth of the country, commented on the concepts of “productive labor” and “unproductive labor”. In this way, A. Smith made a significant contribution to the development of the concept of primary service, distinguishing between tangible and intangible production.

To date, the service is based on the service sector, and this activity is involved in the implementation of various processes. First of all, the word “service” has two main lexical meanings: - to act for the benefit of another and to provide economic benefits to someone [5].

The scientist M.M.Mukhammedov, who more fully reflects the material and intangible views of Adam Smith, who made a significant contribution to the concept of service, in his monograph “Theoretical foundations of the development of services and tourism” said that the labor expended in the production of any delicacy necessary for human consumption (whether it is material or intangible) must still be regarded as useful to society, as productive, and as a part of social wealth [6]. In this way, the scientist proves scientifically that the labor of those engaged in service is capable of creating value and consumption value, as well as labor aimed at creating any good.

The term “service” is used by scholars in the economic literature from different perspectives and is interpreted in relation to the field of economic knowledge. Many foreign and domestic scientists have conducted theoretical research under this term. One of the most famous scientists is Philip Kotler, who describes service as follows: “Service is any activity that one party can offer to another” [7].

Well-known scientist of our republic I.S.Tukhliev says that "Services are a kind of invisible commodity" [8] and in this approach the scientist expressed the commodity nature of the service, that is, the labor relations in the production of services, material production, but the development tries to emphasize that the result of the extraction process will have an intangible form. I. Ochilov's definition of the concept of service has improved in terms of content and essence compared to others, and his description is given in the following form: “Service” means the conscious activity of a person, business entities, the state and society aimed at meeting a specific need in connection with the process of service that benefits them”[9].

According to professor M.K. Pardayev, “The sphere of services means the spheres of social production aimed at the creation of consumer values that do not have a material appearance. It includes the provision of material services (construction, transport, communications, trade, household services, etc.) and intangible services (legal advice, training, training, etc.)” [10]. He also cites the field of services as an important sector and field that helps him in the development of human social activity. In this way, the scientist proves scientifically that the service sector is a field that directly relieves the burden of each consumer as a field of material and intangible services, directing it to human consumption.

According to B.B.Mardonov, “Service is an economic category, it is a common type of labor activity aimed at meeting the needs of consumers (light, long, easy) and ensuring their interests”[11], arguing that consumer services are an important source of income.

Based on the opinions of the above scientists, it can be said that the state, society, enterprises and organizations, whether individual consumers, consume various types of services in order to meet their needs and requirements. Therefore, their demand and demand for the consumption of services is a clear evidence of the fact that the service sector itself is the locomotive of industries and sectors in the proper development of the service sector.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. It is explained by substantiating the main features of the development of the service sector in rural areas, increasing its socio-economic efficiency through the development of strategies to ensure employment and improve living conditions through the comprehensive development of the service sector in rural areas.

In the analysis of the development of the service sector in rural areas, the methods of induction and deduction, comparative analysis, tables and figures were used, and the development of proposals and recommendations is one of the current issues.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. The main goal of the reforms being implemented in the country is to create decent living conditions for people in rural areas. This requires further development of the service sector in rural areas.

It is of great importance to identify a number of sectoral issues in the provision of services to the rural population. In particular, the aging and declining rural population, the state of the service sector in rural areas, the availability of public transport, the need for new information and communication technologies, sufficient and quality resources for education, health and innovative approaches. For this purpose, it is necessary to identify ways to provide services in rural areas.

On February 26, 2016, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Resolution number 55 “On the Program of Development of the Service Sector for 2016-2020”. [13] This resolution identifies the following as priorities and tasks for the development of the service sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2016-2020.

First, it is planned to increase the gross domestic product through the development of the services sector, bringing its share in the national economy to 58.7% by 2020 (Table 1).

Table 1

Growth of the service sector in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan[22]

№	**Indicators**	Years					**Percentage change in 2020 compared to 2016, (+;-)**
		2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	
1	The share of the service sector in GDP	47,1	47,8	48,2	48,5	58,7	+11.6
2	Growth of the service sector, %	111,2	111,6	112,2	112,8	113,3	+2,1
3	Growth of the service sector in rural areas, %	111,4	111,8	112,3	112,9	113,4	+2,0

Second, it is planned to increase the service sector by +2.1 times in rural areas by 2020. This indicates that special attention is paid to improving the type and quality of services in rural areas.

This is due to the fact that at a time when services are mainly developed in urban areas, enough attention is paid to this issue in rural areas, and great attention is paid to ensuring its full development. After all, the living standards and quality of life of the rural population cannot be realized without the development of the service sector.

Thirdly, the issue of creating a competitive and entrepreneurial environment in the field of services in rural areas, as well as promoting the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. At present, the service sector is developing mainly due to small business and private entrepreneurship. With the growth of these services, a number of problems can be solved. In particular, along with the creation of new jobs in the country, the problem of employment will be solved, the demand for services of the

[22] Data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

production process will be met, and ultimately the living standards and quality of life of the population will be increased.

At the same time, an in-depth analysis of the development path of our country, the sharp changes in the world market today and the growing competition in the context of globalization require the development and implementation of completely new approaches and principles for more stable and dynamic development of our country.

In order to further increase the effectiveness of reforms, create conditions for the comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society, to implement priorities for modernization and diversification of the country and liberalization of all spheres of life, a comprehensive study of current issues of concern to the population and entrepreneurs., the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, developed as a result of the analysis of law enforcement practices and best international practices, as well as a broad public discussion. In fact, this strategy has become a "road map" for structural reforms in all spheres of society. This map was also one of the results of the development of the service sector. Today, the service sector is one of the sectors of the economy. Positive results have been achieved due to the implementation of the policy of state support, stimulating the development of the service sector in the country.

In the course of our research, we consider it expedient to pay attention to the following aspects for the development of the service sector in rural areas.:

- income of the population;
- customs and traditions;
- regional specialization;
- natural climate;
- availability and quantity of natural raw material resources;
- amount of investment inflows;
- specialization of entrepreneurs in a particular type of activity, etc.

Income of the population - Income of the population in rural areas affects the development of the service sector. In rural areas, as real incomes increase, so does demand for goods and services. There is a significant gap between the incomes of rural residents and the incomes of urban residents. The income of the urban population is 3-4 times higher than the income of the rural population. The level of access to services by the urban population is 3-4 times higher than the level of access to services by the rural population. For this reason, the service sector and its types in cities are developing rapidly. The low incomes of the rural population are due to the fact that the population works in seasonal jobs, receives wages in kind, and businesses pay low wages.

Studies show that there is a great need for banking services in rural areas, but the population is forced to turn to banking services located in urban areas to receive remittances from abroad. This, in turn, leads to travel costs from the population to the city, loss of extra time, as well as a number of inconveniences.

Today, the sharp increase in the provision of families with sophisticated home appliances, computers and personal vehicles has led to an expansion of services provided to them. However, the development of these services in rural areas is not ideal. Given the high level of supply of household appliances to every family, there is a lack of repair shops in case of malfunctions in these appliances or to adjust faulty appliances. When consumers buy home appliances from modern brands such as Artel, Samsung, Roison, etc. the service of the goods is guaranteed for 3-5 years free of charge. However, their service centers are located only in urban areas, which creates a demand for time and cost, as mentioned above, in the purchase of appliances purchased by citizens living in rural areas and damaged. Therefore, further acceleration of work on the development of services in rural areas is a key element in the development of services in rural areas - entrepreneurship.

Assists small and private enterprises in rural areas in the supply of resources, sales and transportation services, storage, processing and marketing of products, providing utilities, household, repair and construction services to the population, training members of community, farmers, owners of private farms, business centers providing information support and legal advice.

Adoption of similar services development programs across the country could incur excessive financial costs. If the government implements a separate development strategy for each region, district and city in the development of the services sector, the level of accuracy of financial investments will increase, which in turn will prevent unnecessary costs.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS. Services to the population in rural areas Although it is convenient to create a variety of business infrastructure in these rural areas, many low-income families live in rural areas. This is due to the unsatisfactory level of various services in rural areas, low wages paid by entrepreneurs, and the fact that the population works in seasonal jobs. As a result, the level of poverty in rural areas and the population in need of social protection is increasing.

Because the strata of the population living in rural areas are different, it is important to understand how macroeconomic changes can affect the strata of the population. Therefore, on the basis of our scientific research, we have identified three main methods that affect the rural population and made it possible to substantiate it scientifically.

Based on the analytical conclusions of the labor potential of employees in the service and manufacturing sectors in rural areas, the study will allow to accurately assess and analyze the factors affecting it in the future of the population employed in these sectors.

In solving the problem of raising the living standards of the population in rural areas, it is necessary to identify the segments of the population living in the most needy situations and pay special attention to the continuous reduction of their number. Due to the large differences between the population and its social groups in each rural area, the inclusion of the population's income and its demand for certain services should be analyzed.

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UNEMPLOYMENT AND ITS DETERMINANTS IN AUSTRIA

Abstract: This article examines the unemployment data in Austria. An econometric model is constructed and economic forecasting and methods of solving them using linear regression are obtained. Studies of the relationship between financial development and GDP, population growth in Austria in recent years.

Key words: linear regression, OLS, GDP, correlation.

Introduction

Recognizing the basic determinants of unemployment in Austria is essential for suitable and efficient government formation and for assessing the influence of public policy alterations and for evaluating such demand for unemployment rate. Additionally, unemployment plays direct role on productivity in the country. Over the last decades, interest of the human resource investment increased consistently, although there are some contradictory views, regarding constant increase of such expenditures. Therefore, the unemployment sector and its determinants is on the focus of unemployment economists. In this paper, the main purpose is study and analysis the determinants of unemployment by applying OLS model.

Sections are organized as following. The first section provides brief information about previous researches regarding unemployment rate in various countries. The second one illustrates utilized data statistics and applied methodology. In last section, the result of OLS regressions test is discussed and summarized.

Methodology

A	Unemployment rate	Gross domestic product constant prices	Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	Inflation average consumer prices	Population	General government revenue
1990	7,998	511,604	50,32569	0,474527	60,317	55,511	40,675
1991	7,66	516,342	51,49	0,5399	65,967	56,457	40,857
1992	7,944	547,242	51,67	0,532629	70,073	57,394	42,2674
1993	8,368	591,253	52,07	0,376312	66,097	58,328	44,6526
1994	8,013	558,994	51,72	0,465222	104,54	59,259	45,9541
1995	7,109	599,186	52,15	0,522167	89,566	60,184	45,952
1996	6,124	641,172	52,7	0,39785	80,236	61,106	48,25
1997	6,318	689,437	53,44	0,424053	85,653	62,023	49,85
1998	6,373	710,757	53,8	0,34062	84,721	62,912	50,106
1999	7,155	687,564	53,45	0,305399	64,87	63,818	52,259
2000	5,997	735,235	54,25	0,357998	55,035	64,73	53,344
2001	7,804	692,959	53,35	1,661453	54,246	65,603	80,038
2002	9,764	737,639	53,99	0,450358	45,134	66,402	107,452
2003	9,925	780,15	54,65	0,541017	25,337	67,187	145,694
2004	9,688	856,573	56,03	0,681136	8,599	68,01	177,408
2005	9,213	933,599	57,54	1,981204	8,179	68,861	213,357
2006	8,725	998,465	58,9	3,623502	9,597	69,73	265,328
2007	8,897	1048,823	60,46	3,235842	8,756	70,586	279,79
2008	9,849	1057,371	60,99	2,576506	10,444	71,517	316,381
2009	12,95	1006,372	60,03	1,322249	6,251	72,561	322,541
2010	11,035	1091,181	60,9	1,171054	8,566	73,723	379,056
2011	8,983	1213,394	61,71	1,92927	6,472	74,724	455,777
2012	8,316	1271,497	62,93	1,560831	8,892	75,627	511,349
2013	8,878	1379,394	64,07	1,416083	7,493	76,668	592,202

2014	9,897	1447,532	66,06	1,420412	8,855	77,696	650,203
2015	10,316	1535,607	67,14	2,228697	7,671	78,741	750,827
2016	10,915	1586,637	67,55	1,590791	7,775	79,815	853,769
2017	10,918	1705,666	67,27	1,302683	11,144	80,811	976,552
2018	10,907	1756,493	67,99	1,606352	16,332	82,004	1158,566
2019	13,731	1770,257	68,46	1,257943	15,177	83,155	1334,935
2020	13,147	1804,601	68,56895	1,087707	12,279	83,614	1456,632
2021	11,96	2009,486	69,4579	1,078807	19,596	84,68	1981,779
2022	10,761	2109,285	69,56987	1,064587	73,125	85,682	4153,757

To explain socioeconomic determinants of Austria's unemployment, several related and available data are utilized in the OLS regression as explanatory. Taking natural logarithm for unemployment and its determinants was require to reduce fluctuations and outliers and eliminate collinearity.

Therefore, OLS model is employed as following:

$$Ln\_unemployment_i=\alpha+\beta_1 ln\_GDP+\beta_{2Wage\ and\ salaries\ workers}+\beta_{3Foreign\ direct\ investment}+\beta_{4Inflation\ average\ consumer\ prices}+\beta_{5Population}+\beta_{6General\ government\ revenue}+\varepsilon$$

Unemployment's dependent variable and independent variable are gross domestic product, Wage and salaried workers, Foreign direct investment, Inflation average consumer prices, Population, General government revenue. It is derived from the labor force minus employed work. If normally defined as when a person wants to work but has no job.

The GDP is negatively related to unemployment. GDP is the market value of all services and goods produced in an economy. An increase in GDP creates employment opportunities and reduces unemployment. Inflation could also have a significant relationship with unemployment. There is a trade-off between inflation and unemployment, this trade-off indicates the Philip curve. The population is taken as total and has a positive relation to unemployment. Population expansion is followed by an increase by a labor force of the community which leads a substantial chunk of the population to unemployment. The increasing population has severe implication on poverty also. The general government revenue has the positive effect on the unemployment because when its increase that means the percentage of unemployment will decrease. The foreign direct investments (FDI) also has the positive effect on the unemployment because when its increase that means the percentage of unemployment will decrease. In my mind wage and salaried workers has a negative impact to unemployment because when it rise the amount unemployed people also rise.

Results and discussion

Correlation and variables

	Unemployment rates domestic product constant ptotal (% of total employment, nige conpulatiovernment revenue						
Unemployment rate	1						
Gross domestic produc	0,74698171	1					
Wage and salaried wo	0,76408046	0,982473362	1				
Foreign direct investm	0,305494077	0,375154057	0,47357557	1			
Inflation average consi	-0,663812207	-0,571603568	-0,674599323	-0,67	1		
Population	0,776754121	0,973682836	0,982268758	0,45	-0,69	1	
General government re	0,558157878	0,833442297	0,742221991	0,13	-0,16	0,75	1

So in my correlation table population is highly depend on GDP by 0.77 and 0.97.

Correlation is a statistical analysis that is used to check the intensity of the relationship between two quantitative variables. The result given in the table above shows how much one variable changes with the changes in other variables. It also provides the linear relationship between two variables. The correlation value changes between – 1 and +1 from the above matrix can be seen where unemployment shows positive relation to GDP, population, general government revenue, FDI, wage and salaried workers and negative relation to inflation.

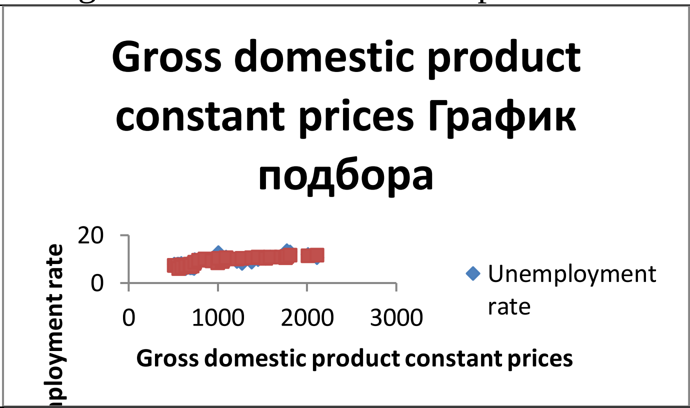
Unemploymentrate	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Grossdomesticproductconstant	-.0019602	.0052158	-0.38	0.710	-.0126813	.008761
Wageandsalariedworkerstotal	.1651816	.340925	0.48	0.632	-.5355997	.865963
Foreigndirectinvestmentneti	-.6922714	.3855796	-1.80	0.084	-1.484842	.1002988
Inflationaverageconsumerprice	-.0395247	.0154516	-2.56	0.017	-.071286	-.0077634
Population	.0207266	.1499534	0.14	0.891	-.2875071	.3289603
Generalgovernmentrevenue	.0010304	.000804	1.28	0.211	-.0006222	.002683
_cons	1.857342	15.55158	0.12	0.906	-30.10939	33.82407

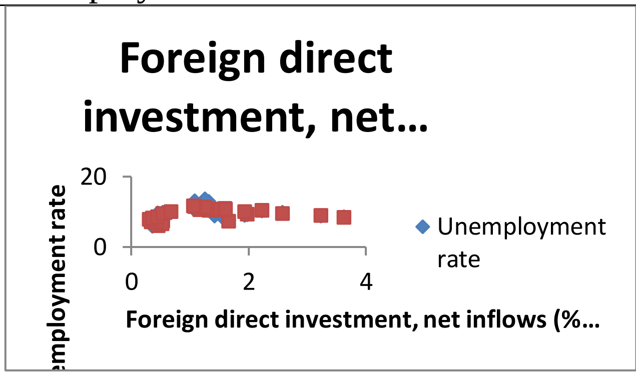
Source	SS	df	MS			
				Number of obs	=	33
				F(6, 26)	=	9.83
Model	90.7745383	6	15.1290897	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	40.0002698	26	1.53847192	R-squared	=	0.6941
				Adj R-squared	=	0.6235
Total	130.774808	32	4.08671275	Root MSE	=	1.2404

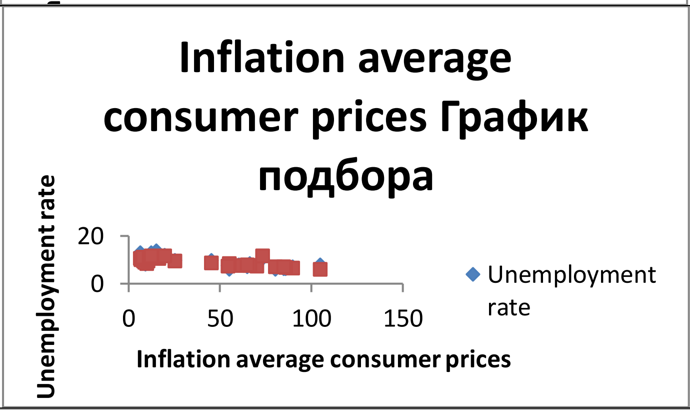
Before starting I want to mention that I've got the equation of regression like this:

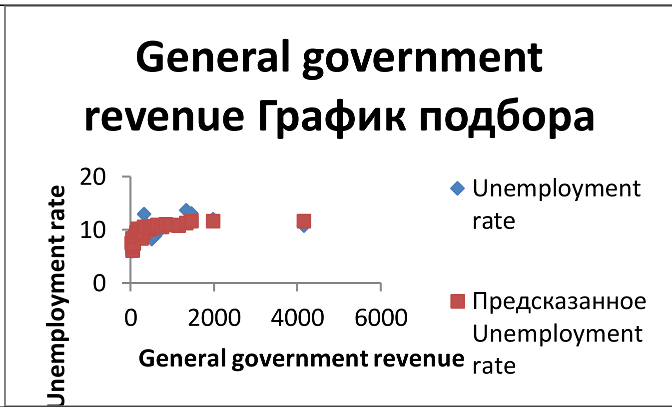
$$Y=-0.001\beta 1+0.165\beta 2+(-0.692\beta 3)+(0.039\beta 4)+0.207\beta 5+0.001\beta 6$$

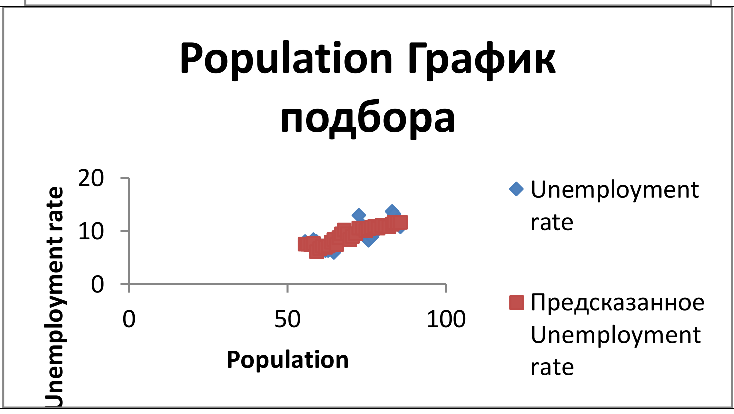
Unemployment has negative relation with the GDP,FDI, inflation, and positive result with wage and salaried workers, population and with general government revenue as shown in the table above. All variables are statistically significant R squared measures the goodness of fit, its value is 0.69 means that 0.69 variations in unemployment are explained by the under-study variables. The FDI foreign direct investment has a negative and significant impact on unemployment. The coefficient of FDI shows that there is a – 0.69 unit decrease in FDI. It has also a significant impact on unemployment. Inflation also has a negative impact on unemployment. The inflation coefficient shows that there is a -0.039 unit decrease in unemployment if inflation increases by one unit. GDP have a negative impact on unemployment. The unemployment decrease -0.0019 unit if GDP increase by one unit. Wage and salaried workers has positive and significant impact on unemployment. The coefficient of Wage and salaried workers shows that that unemployment will rise by 0.16 units if Wage and salaried workers rises by one unit. The population has a positive and significant impact on unemployment. The coefficient of population shows that unemployment will rise by 0.020 units if pop rises by one unit. The general government revenue has also positive relation to unemployment. The coefficient of general government revenue shows that unemployment increases by 0.001 units if general government revenue increases by one unit. The results revealed that GDP,FDI, inflation has a negative and significant relation to unemployment, and wage and salaried workers, population with general government revenue has a positive relation to unemployment.

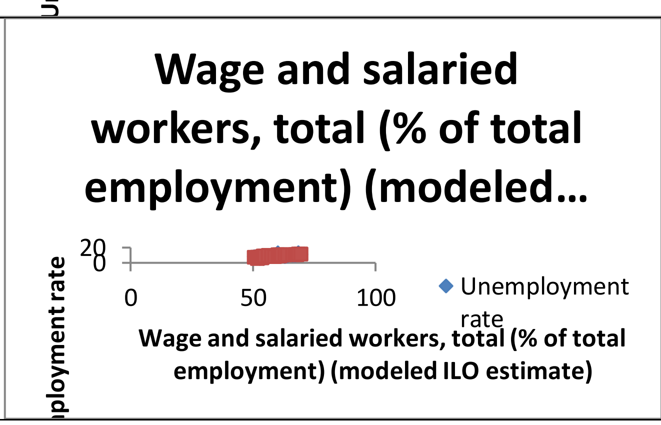


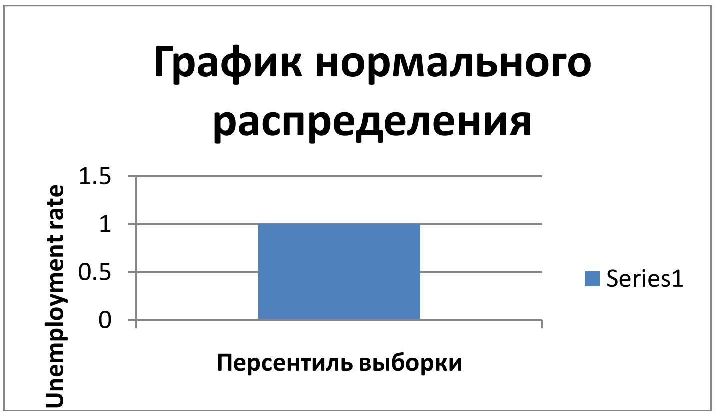












CONCLUSIONS

The paper analyzes the unemployment and its determinants in Austria using OLS model.

The underlying variables of the study show that unemployment is greatly affected by these variables and respond according to their relation. It is concluded from the results that to reduce unemployment in developing countries all developing economies should increase their GDP. Because an increase in GDP creates employment opportunities in the economy. An increase in inflation also reduces unemployment. Because high prices demand more money, and more money can only be generated by employment opportunities.

OLS Assumption

I. The coefficients or parameters and standard errors of regression model must be linear. If we consider the model $Y_i=\alpha+\beta_1X_1+\beta_2X_2+\beta_3X_3+\ldots+\beta_iX_i+\varepsilon$ all β coefficients and ε's power should be one.

II. There must be zero population mean value of disturbance term. Very closer to zero or zero values of population mean of residuals show right assumption.

III. There must be equal variance in residuals in which there must not be heteroscedasticity problem. $Var(\varepsilon|X)=\sigma^2$ that is error terms in every X's must be equal.

$$F(6, 26) = 9.83$$

$$Prob > F = 0.0000$$

IV. There must not be autocorrelation among observations of error terms. It is the case in time series data where present value of dependent value is correlated with previous year's value.

V. Residuals and explanatory variables in the sample must free of any correlation.

VI. There should be more number of observations in the sample than the number of parameters.

VII. There must be any changeability in explanatory variables in which the values of X must not be the same.

VIII. There must be correct model specification where the relationship of dependent and independent variablesshould correctly be modeled.

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LANGUAGE TEACHING THROUGH CRITICAL THINKING AND SELF-AWARENESS

Abstract. Critical thinking is a skill that is often found in people who are educated in Western countries. This study looks at the concept of critical thinking as a viable cornerstone for language education. First, different definitions of the concept are given. Second, the typical features of critical thinkers are discussed from the perspectives of education scholars. Third, different viewpoints on the teachability of the ability to think critically are reviewed. And finally, a number of classroom techniques that are likely to foster critical thinking skills are proposed.

Keywords: one-shot exams, norm-referenced testing measures, feedback, criteria, monitor, cognitive approach, critical thinker and, self-aware.

Language teachers have been focusing on the role of the learner more in recent years. This is because there has been a change in orientation from behaviorist to cognitive theories of learning. These theories emphasize what the learner does and how the learner processes information during the lesson.

The outgrowth of the cognitive approach has been perceived in language teaching together with reflections about the relationship between thinking and language. Teachers who want to promote thinking should try to observe how students produce knowledge rather than how they merely reproduce knowledge. Producing knowledge requires the use of a number of thinking skills such as analytical, lateral, problem solving, critical, creative, and reflective thinking (Rose and Nicholl 1997).

Language teachers can help students become more self-aware by highlighting things like how they perceive and think about the world around them. By doing this, students can learn to break old habits and construct new perspectives, which can be fun. It will take some effort, but in the end, students will be very pleased with themselves.

Critical thinking skills don't usually come about on their own, and teachers need to take an active role in helping them develop. Language classes are a great place to start because of the rich material and the interactive approach used. Self-awareness is one of the key concepts related to critical thinking, and it helps you understand the relationship between thoughts and emotions. Although it's assumed that thoughts and emotions are independent, the truth is that feelings are based on some level of thought. And thoughts come from some level of feeling.

Some people are known as "critical thinkers." They are able to think critically and come up with solutions to problems. Some of the things that are typically associated with being a critical thinker are being able to ask questions, being able to think outside the box, and being able to come up with new ideas. Critical thinkers are thinkers who are aware of the values that they use to make decisions.

Critical thinking is important in FLT because it can help language learners monitor and evaluate their own learning. It also broadens the learning experience for learners and makes the language more meaningful. Finally, critical thinking is strongly linked to learners' achievement. Different studies have found that teaching critical thinking skills in FLT can help students become proficient language users.

Critical thinkers are able to do things that other students may not be able to do. This is what the study by Mahyuddin et al (2004) found. They found that critical thinkers are able to think critically and creatively in order to achieve the goals of the curriculum. They are also able to make decisions and solve problems. They can also use their thinking skills and understand language or its contents. They are also well-balanced both intellectually, physically, emotionally and spiritually.

There are a lot of ways to improve your critical thinking skills. Some ideas include doing paraphrases, taking notes, and using assessment tools.

1. Instead of taking one-shot exams at the end of the semester, teachers can do a lot of assessment throughout the course, which gives them a better idea of what students know.

2. Norm-referenced testing measures what students know on a given subject, while criterion-referenced testing measures how well students can do on a given task. This is different because it encourages learners to work together to find solutions to problems, and not just compare their results. This way, everyone learns from each other and gets better at critical thinking.

3. To help you learn more effectively, we'll be asking you some questions to help you think about the goals of the course. Some of these questions will be easier to remember than others, but all of them will help you learn more about the material. Some of the activities we'll use to assess your progress will be more like thinking exercises than memory drills. So, you should be able to improve your critical thinking skills as you learn!

4. Feedback is a way of letting students know how well they are doing and giving them information about how they can improve their performance. Feedback should occur frequently, from the beginning of the unit to its conclusion. It should be formal or planned, depending on the situation, and it should provide students with information about how well they have carried out the activities, as well as how they can improve them. Additionally, feedback needs to come from a variety of perspectives, from students' own reflections on

their work to classmates' reflections on one another's work. Finally, students need to be able to model this feedback for others.

5. You can help students develop criteria for their work by looking at models of similar work. This can help them to see how the criteria are related to the goals of their activities.

There are many things you can do to help improve your language learning. Some of these things are things you can do on your own, and some are things the teacher can do. It is important for the teacher to understand your needs and to have a plan for how to help you learn best. This can be done through assessment.

Conclusion. Critical thinking is important for language learners because it helps them to learn effectively. Teachers can help their students to develop critical thinking skills by using appropriate assessment methods.

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THE MECHANISM OF DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONALLY ORIENTED COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE IN FUTURE ECONOMISTS

Annotation: This article analyzes the modern pedagogical conditions, factors, stages, components, methods of developing the mechanism of development of professionally oriented communication competence in future economists (in the process of learning English). Also, in the article, the system of pedagogical analysis of communication competence skills in future economists, the forms of manifestation in foreign languages are researched.

Key words: thinking, future economist, higher education, methodological requirements, educational efficiency, debate, professional competence.

Introduction: It is also very important to form a method of deep thinking and doubting in the field of thinking in the field of the mechanism of development of professionally oriented communication competence (in the process of learning English) in future economists. In the teaching of foreign languages, the interaction of integration has been proven, and it provides the opportunity to create the necessary conditions for the regulation of vocational education.

In modern society, the level of development of countries is determined not only by its technical condition, but also by the professional competence of specialists trained in higher education institutions. Modernization of the educational system in the economic direction, changes in the system of learning foreign languages create a need for the development of the professional competence of the employees of the educational institution. Currently, the state education of higher professional education standards have been introduced, and innovations in the content and technology of education aimed at improving the quality of training future economic personnel are being widely introduced.

Learning a foreign language is a process of general reflection of reality in the mind, and it is also a certain creative activity. Through analytical thinking, the future economist can make important, convenient and useful decisions for himself and within the scope of his professional activities in specific situations. Knowing foreign languages begins with memorizing economic facts and theories for future economists. Along with imparting knowledge in a foreign language, it is moving to the practice of encouraging them to think and training future economists. Instead of traditional reading comprehension and writing exercises, it is shown that independent learning, free research, exchange of ideas and debates with the listener, breaking out of the patterns, only on the economic topic are useful. This also forms the ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice.

In general, the realization of the high role of foreign sciences in the development of the intellectual abilities of future economists and the need to establish the use of the experiences of these sciences in economic skills practice and training.

In the studies of scientist Robert J. Fogelin, in foreign languages economic terms and methods of proving arguments are described. The opinions expressed in the scientific works, research works and publications of the above-mentioned scientist gained importance. A number of studies on the issue of teaching foreign languages to future economists have been conducted in Central Asian countries. Dependence has been researched by many scientists in various disciplines, especially economics and foreign languages, and this process continues today.

The concept of "account" entered the field of education from a foreign language as a result of economic research. Because of this account means “a personal account number of an expert in various situations, unexpected situations, entering into communication, maintaining confidentiality in interactions with opponents, performing ambiguous tasks, using information full of conflicts, having a plan of movement in consistently developing and complex processes.”

The state educational standard defines professional and general competencies, that is, knowledge, skills and qualifications that graduates should acquire. In developing basic vocational training programs for them can be achieved through an integrative approach. The variant part of the program focuses on the specifics of the educational institution, the region, and the specific professional competencies of the employers in the region allows you to reflect your needs. In our opinion, it is integrative education (educational integration) for the process of formation of professional competence of future specialists and for their future professional activities are important.

The modern labor market today presents increasing demands for the quality of education, and the professional competence and professional training of future economists, in turn, leads to increased competition among graduates of the "foreign language" direction of future economists of higher educational institutions, including technical higher educational institutions.

If the initial qualification of a specialist implies only job suitability and acquisition of narrow information, foreign languages require mastering of knowledge not only of a general type, but also of a wide field in particular. The preparation and ability of the specialist in the successful implementation of his skills implies the improvement of the efficiency and quality of his work. Students can read various messages from foreign countries related to economic activity and answer them without a translator.

Observing the concepts of learning foreign languages, the researchers, those working in this field, the development mechanism (in the process of learning English) of educational institutions. they emphasized that it gives. In turn, a competent approach requires significant changes in educational technology.

Therefore, higher educational institutions in the field of economics today face special tasks, the task of developing methods of learning foreign languages in the educational process. We believe that formation of professional priorities of future specialists of higher educational institutions in the field of economics and use of interdisciplinary relations are insufficient. Because in meaningful education, modeling of professional and social aspects of the activity of future economists takes place, and interdisciplinary integration, in turn, emerges as a uniting element in various fields of science.

A modern economist - a future economic specialist (who can speak foreign languages) - should be able to apply a complex of knowledge in various disciplines in his professional activity. It can be interpreted as a process of unification of educational subjects based on the understanding of international economy (knowledge of a foreign language) and technological problems. For us, interdisciplinary integration represents a set of educational goals, principles, and meanings in creating a broad interaction of all academic disciplines. Therefore, future economic students begin to develop their knowledge and skills in foreign languages at the first stage of their education, and mastering foreign languages helps senior students to make quick optimal decisions in any complex professional situations.

Therefore, during the lesson, “economic thinking” should be done correctly. Here we are talking about methodological knowledge obtained by facilitating the independent assimilation of new theories and methods of knowledge. And this is really a highly individualized, person-centered learning technology. In this, each student can act independently, and the teacher's support can take different forms. But in each of them, cooperation between the pedagogue and the future economist, clarification of educational goals, comprehensibility of the results, realization of some teachers' mistakes, establishment of a “communication channel” and turning of study into a necessity are necessary. As in any society, in the development of our republic, the training of qualified specialists who can withstand competition in the conditions of the market economy is of great importance. In recent years, large-scale work has been done and is being done on the training of expert economic personnel, improving its quality and efficiency.

In particular, special attention is being paid to the composition of qualities such as independence, creativity, entrepreneurship, activity, and communication competence of trained specialists. How to do independent work in a foreign language is determined by each student. In order to achieve success, the future economist must work on himself with patience and without fear of difficulties.

At the same time, they should make an individual effort to develop analytical thinking.

Therefore, the ultimate goal is to provide future economists with theoretical knowledge about the development of independent and creative work, to form practical skills and qualifications in them, to expand the opportunities to work with them individually, to open a wide path for their independent work and independent education.

The modern education system requires the further improvement of the mechanisms of training creative, professional abilities of future economists based on creative approaches and the innovative system of putting them into practice. In this regard, it is of particular importance to create innovations in education of specialists in the field of education, to create intellectual resources for socio-economic development and to expand opportunities for competitive personnel training by training cognitive thinking skills based on modern pedagogical processes in acquiring new knowledge.

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O'QITUVCHI VA O'QUVCHI O'RTASIDAGI KONFLIKT VAZIYATLARNI BARTARAF ETISH SHAKLLARI, METODIKASI VA VOSITALARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqoladao'qituvchi va o'quvchi o'rtasidagi konflikt vaziyatlarni bartaraf etish shakllari, metodikasi va vositalari haqida so`z yuritildi.
Kalit so`zlar: o'qituvchi, maktab hayoti, o`quvchilar, konflikt, ziddiyatlar, xulq – atvor, Odamovi maktab o'quvchisi, O'smirlar, qadr – qimmat, boshlang'ich sinflar.

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FORMS, METHODOLOGY AND TOOLS OF RESOLVING CONFLICT SITUATIONS BETWEEN THE TEACHER AND THE STUDENT

Annotation: This article talks about forms, methods and means of resolving conflict situations between teachers and students.
Key words: teacher, school life, students, conflict, contradictions, behavior, Human school student, Teenagers, value - expensive, primary classes.

Ma`lumki, maktab hayotida o`quvchilar har tomonlama rivojlanib voyaga yetishadi: Ham jisman, ham ruhan, ham manan. Ularni bilim va tarbiyasi uchun javobgar bo`lgan shxslar hissoblangan o`qituvchilar esa ularga o`z farzandlarini tarbiyalagandek, bor bilim va g`ayratlarini namoyon etishadi. Lekin shunday vaziyatlar bo`ladiki o'qituvchi va o'quvchi o'rtasidagi konflikt vaziyatlar sodir bo`ladi. Bu esa o`qituvchidan vaziyatga to`g`ri baho berishni, bu ziddiyatlarni bartaraf etish shakllari,metodikasini puxta egallashni talab etadi.

Quyida bu konfliktlarni bir qanchasi bilan tanishamiz:

Intizomga oid konfliktlar Intizomga oid bo'lgan, o'quvchilar va ayrim hollarda o'qituvchilar tomonidan sodir etiladigan ruhiy zo'riqish hamda ziddiyatlar, ta'lim jarayonida maktab intizomiy qoidalari va tartibining buzilishiga doir tipik holatlarning statistik manzarasini tavsiflash muhim ahamiyatga molikdir. Salbiy xulq – atvorga doir faktlar orasida o'qituvchi tomonidan sodir bo'ladigan holatlar farqlanadi.

Didaktik hamkorlik sohasidagi konfliktlar. Didaktik hamkorlik sohasidagi konfliktlar orasida pedagogning o'smirlar bilimini baholashdagi xatolari salmoqli o'rin egallaydi. Chunonchi, o'qituvchi o'quvchilarning bilimini baholaganda har ikki tomon orasida kuchli konflikt sodir bo'ladi.

"Yaxshi" va "Yomon" o'quvchilarga munosabat usuli

Xalqaro munosabatlardagi konflikt faqat taraflarning qarama- qarshi kurashi sifatida birgina harbiy harakatlardan iborat bo'lib qolmaydi. Zo'rlik vositalarisiz hal qilinadigan diplomatik konflikt, savdo, chegara, siyosiy konfliktlar bo'lishi mumkin

"Chegaradan chiquvchi etik" konfliktlar termini boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilari xulq – odobida namoyon bo'luvchi qo'pol g'ayripedagogik munosabatshakllarini aniqlashda qo'llaniladi.

O'quvchilar orasidagi konfliktlar.

O'quvchilarning har xil predmet o'qituvchilarining metodik tayyorgarligiga bo'lgan e'tirozlari ko'pincha to'g'ri bo'lib chiqadi.

O'quvchilarning bu sohadagi e'tirozlari quyidagicha: tushuntira olmaslik, sistemasiz, palapartish bayon, tilning o'rinsiz murakkabligi, takrorlashning yo'qligi, materialni quruq bayon qilish, mavzuni hayot bilan bog'lay olmaslik, xo'ja ko'rsinga "mavzuni" bajarish, predmetga qiziqish uyg'ota olmaslik, xolis baholash olmaslik, arzimagan javobga yuqori baho qo'yish, barcha o'quvchilarga faqat "3" baho qo'yish va hokazo.

O'smirlar o'qituvchilar bilan bo'ladigan o'zaro munosabatlari jarayonida maktabning birinchi pog'onasida ta'lim oluvchi boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilariga nisbatan anchagina farq qiladi. Bunday ziddiyatlarning o'smir yoshi bilan bog'liq jihatlari nimalardan iborat? O'smir yoshining oliy o'quv yurti pedagogika va psixologiyasida o'qitiladigan tavsifnomasiga murojaat qilamiz. Pedagogika nazariyasining tegishli bo'limida o'smirlik yoshi bolalik va katta yosh holatining oralig'ida ekanligi qayd etiladi. Pedagogika qo'llanmasi mualliflari "o'prilishli" (krizisli), "qiyin", "o'tish", "konfliktli", "og'riqli" kabi terminlarni ko'p qo'llaydilar. O'quvga bo'lgan qiziqishning sustligi o'smir uchun xos. U romantik tuyg'ularga berilgan bo'ladi. O'smirda jinsiy bilimlarga bo'lgan qiziqish uyg'ongan bo'ladi. U o'z kuch va qobiliyatlariga yuqori baho beradi. Kattalarga taqlid qilish, ularga o'xshashga harakat qilishga intiladi. A.S.Makarenko fikricha, o'smirlar – bu haqiqiy risarlar. Ular qo'rqmasdan pedagog orqasidan o'zini o'tga ham suvga ham uradi, agar u haqiqiy ustoz bo'lsa.

Psixologlar o'z navbatida, kim boshlang'ich sinfda yaxshi o'qigan, tartibli bo'lsa, o'smir yoshiga kelib qo'pol, tez intizomsiz bo'lishi mumkinligini ta'kidlaydilar.

Boshlang'ich sinfda o'qituvchi o'rnatgan tartib – intizomga so'zsiz bo'ysunish o'rnini o'z insoniy qadr – qimmatiga ortiqcha baho berish tuyg'usi egallaydi. Ilgari boshlang'ich sinflarda o'qituvchining so'zidan xafa bo'lmagan o'smir yuqori sinf o'qituvchisining aynan shu so'zidan norozi bo'ladi.

O’smirlarda o’zligini anglash kattalar bilan bo’lib o’tadigan munosabatlarning yomonlashuvi bilan o’zaro almashinib turishi kuzatiladi. Bo’lajak o’qituvchilar uchun mo’ljallab chop etilgan qo’llanmalarda qayd etilgan o’smirlar xarakter xususiyatlariga doir umumiy tasavvurlar ana shulardan iborat. Ko’p sonli tadqiqotlarda o’smirlarning ijtimoiylashuvi masalasida qimmatli ma’lumotlar uchraydiki, ularga asoslangan holda o’qituvchi va o’quvchilar munosabatlarida yuz beruvchi konfliktlarni pedagogik nuqtai nazardan to’g’ri hal etish mumkin bo’ladi.

Bu sohada o’smirlarning muomalaga kirisha olish tiplariga doir tadqiqot natijalari qiziqishga loyiqdir. Bularning uch turi farqlanadi.

1. Odamovi maktab o’quvchisi. Yolg’izlikka moyil. U tengdoshlari bilan muloqotga kirishganda toliqadi. Noqulaylik his etadi. Yolg’iz qolganida, it, mushuk va boshqa predmetlar bilan qolganda o’zini yaxshi his etadi.

2. Juft – juft muloqotga moyil o’quvchi tipi. Uning o’zi ishonadigan do’sti bo’lishi lozim. Ularsiz yashay olmaydi, zerikadi. Ko’p hollrada do’stlashuv ijobiy munosabatning yuzaga kelishi bilan tugashi, yoki buning aksi ro’y berishi mumkin.

3. Jamoaviy muloqotga moyil o’quvchilar. Ulardan stixiyali ravishda sog’lom yoki nosog’lom dasturga ega bo’lgan o’smirlar jamoasi tashkil topishi mumkin.

Agar birinchi tip konfliktli sharoitda ruhiy zo’riqishni bir o’zi boshdan kechiradigan bo’lsa, ikkinchi tip, ayniqsa uchinchi tipga mansub o’quvchilarda tabiiy ravishda tashqi himoya to’sig’iga ega bo’ladilar. O’smirlar o’qiydigan sinflarda konfliktga kirishuvchilar soni keskin kengayadi, chunki endi ular boshlang’ich sinfdagidek bir o’qituvchi bilan emas balki, o’nlab – yigirmatalab o’qituvchilar bilan muloqotda bo’ladilar, demak, konfliktga kirishuvlari ham mumkin.

Shuni alohida qayd etish kerakki, o’smir – o’quvchilar bilan predmet o’qituuvchilari orasida konfliktsiz hamkorlik umuman uchramaydi. Bu o’smirlar yaxshi o’qituvchilar masalasida omadsizlar degan gap emas. Gap shundaki, ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonida o’qituvchilarda ham o’quvchilardagi kabi ruhiy zo’riqish uchrab turadi.
Konfliktologiya fani bo’yicha nazariy qoidalarga asoslangan holda bir necha pedagogik jihatdan ahamiyatli tushuntirishlarni keltiramiz. Konfliktda qatnashuvchi tomonlar safida ta’lim-tarbiya jarayoni qatnashchilarining barchasi ishtirok etishi mumkin. Shu jumladan, o’quvchilarning ota-onalari, metodik xizmat rahbarlari, boshqaruv apparati xodimlari ham. Yuzaga kelishi jihatidan boshlang’ich sinflarda konfliktlar kutilmaganda, oldindan rejalashtirilmagan holatda sodir bo’ladi. Bu konfliktning eng xavfli variantidir, chunki bunday paytda vaqt yetishmasligi tufayli o’qituvchi xato harakatlarga yo’l qo’yishi ehtimoli bor. Xuddi ana shunday paytda taqlidiylik o’qituvchini yo’ldan urishi, kutilmagan to’qnashuv nihoyatda og’riqli, jarohatli bo’lishi mumkin.

To'satdan yuz beruvchi konfliktlardan tashqari xarakteri va kechishi jihatidan tipik bo'lgan ziddiyatlar ham mavjud. Bunda o'qituvchi o'z tajribasiga tayangan holda u yoki bu qadar ilgari ishlab chiqilgan ssenariy asosida ish ko'radi. Ularni yuz bergan vaziyatga bir qadar moslashtirishga to'g'ri keladi, xolos.

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PROSTATA BEZI XAVSIZ GIPERPLAZIYASIDA FUNKSIONAL VA PATOPATOMORFOLOGIK OMILLAR O'RTASIDAGI «MUVOZANAT O'ZGARISHI»

Annotatiya. Prostata bezi xavsiz giperplaziyasi (PBXG) keng tarqalgan, ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega va yoshga bog'liq kasallik bo'lib, katta yoshdagi erkaklarning hayot sifatini sezilarli darajada o'zgartiradi. Eksperimental, klinik va epidemiologik ma'lumotlar pastki siydik yo'llari simptomlari (PSYS) sabablarining xilma-xilligini tasdiqlaydi va prostata roli va boshqa patogen omillar o'rtasida qandaydir "muvozanat o'zgarishini" ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: prostata bezi, prostata bezining xavsiz giperplaziyasi, morfologiya, patogenez, tomir, stroma.

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«SHIFTING THE BALANCE» BETWEEN FUNCTIONAL AND PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN BENIGN PROSTATE HYPERPLASIA

Annotation. Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is a common, socially significant and age-associated disease that significantly changes the quality of life of men of older age groups. Experimental, clinical and epidemiological data confirm the diversity of causes of lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) and demonstrate some "balance shift" between the role of the prostate and other pathogenic factors.

Keywords: prostate gland, benign prostatic hyperplasia, morphology, pathogenesis, vessel, stroma.

Prostata bezi xavsiz giperplaziyasi (PBXG) keng tarqalgan, ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega va yoshga bog'liq kasallik bo'lib, katta yoshdagi erkaklarning hayot sifatini sezilarli darajada o'zgartiradi [8, 9, 17].

Patologiyaning morfofunksional asosi prostata bezining o'tish zonasida stromal va epiteliya to'qimalarining giperplaziyasi, siydik chiqishining buzilishi va siyishning boshqa buzilishlarining paydo bo'lishi tufayli organning hajmli o'sishidir. Uzoq vaqt davomida bu dizurik hodisalar qat'iy ravishda PBHGning o'zi bilan bog'liq edi, ammo so'nggi o'n yilliklardagi tadqiqotlar siyish buzilishining polietiologiyasini aniqladi.

Eksperimental, klinik va epidemiologik ma'lumotlar pastki siydik yo'llari simptomlari (PSYS) sabablarining xilma-xilligini tasdiqlaydi va prostata roli va boshqa patogen omillar o'rtasida qandaydir "muvozanat o'zgarishini" ko'rsatadi [1, 4, 5, 7]. Prostata giperplaziyasi patogenezining bir qancha nazariyalari mavjud: erkaklarning qarishi, estrogen nazariyasi, oksidoreduktazalarning roli, embrion uyg'onish nazariyasi, yallig'lanish va o'sish omillarining ahamiyati. Biroq, ular mustaqil ahamiyatga ega emas. Ehtimol, ushbu nazariyalarda ko'rib chiqilgan turli omillarning kombinatsiyasi prostata to'qimalarining giperplaziyasiga olib keladi.

Hozirgi vaqtda testosteronni biologik faolroq androgen dihidrotestosteronga (DHT) aylantirishda ishtirok etuvchi ferment bo'lgan 5-a-reduktaza faolligi PBXG patogenezida markaziy o'rin tutadi [10, 14, 15, 17]. Androgenlar prostata hujayralarining normal ko'payishi va differentsiatsiyasi uchun zarurdir, shuningdek hujayra o'limini (apoptoz) faol ravishda inhibe qiladi. Shuning uchun gipotalamus-gipofiz-gonadlar-prostata bezi tizimining regulyatsiyasi buzilishi 5-a-reduktaza fermenti faolligini oshirishga olib keladi, prostata bezining vaqtinchalik zonasining dastlab stromal, keyin esa epitelial tarkibiy qismlarining proliferatsiyasini rag'batlantiradi. PBHG rivojlanishi uchun. Bu eksperimental ma'lumotlar bilan tasdiqlangan [6, 9, 14, 16], buning natijasida vaqtinchalik zonada DHTning interstitsial kontsentratsiyasi organning boshqa zonalariga nisbatan 2-3 baravar ko'proq aniqlangan, bu vaqtinchalik davrda PBXG paydo bo'lishini tushuntirishi mumkin. zonasi [3, 4, 18]. Estrogenlar androgen retseptorlarini induktsiya qilishda ishtirok etadi va shu bilan prostata bezini androgenlar ta'siriga "sezgir qiladi" [4, 11, 12, 15].

M. R.Cardillo va boshqalarning (2020) ishlarida PBXG rivojlanishida nafaqat hujayra proliferatsiyasi, balki androgenlar, estrogenlar, ko'plab omillar ta'sirida apoptozni inhibe qilish ham muhim rol o'ynashi ko'rsatilgan. va transformatsion o'sish omili b faolligining pasayishi [2, 4, 10, 11].

Prostata bezida yallig'lanish mavjudligi, o'z navbatida, proliferativ jarayonlarni qo'zg'atish va PBXG rivojlanishida muhim ahamiyatga ega. E.A.Atamanova (2015) 60% hollarda PBXG bilan prostata bezida aseptik yallig'lanish jarayonining mavjudligini va J.V.Jolleys (2018) PBXG bilan kasallangan barcha bemorlarda mavjudligini ta'kidladi. Giperplastik prostatada faollashtirilgan T-limfotsitlar bilan aniq infiltratsiya qayd etilgan. T-limfotsitlar fibroblast o'sish omillarini, epidermal o'sish omilini va VEGF-faol epiteliy mitogenini sintez qilish qobiliyati tufayli yuqori mitogen faollikka ega. Shuningdek, prostata epiteliysi va yallig'lanish hujayralari tomonidan sintez qilingan yallig'lanishga qarshi sitokin interleykin-8 stromada fibroblast o'sish omili II hosil bo'lishiga qo'zg'atuvchi ta'sir ko'rsatishi aniqlandi. Shunday qilib, T-limfotsitlar infiltrati va interleykin-8 prostata stromasi va epiteliysida proliferativ jarayonlarni rag'batlantirishga qodir, bu uning giperplaziyasini keltirib chiqaradi [3, 5, 12, 17]. Ammo nashrlarning ko'pchiligida yallig'lanish jarayonining PBXG rivojlanishidagi roli hisobga olinmaydi. Shunday qilib, prostata o'sishiga yordam beruvchi omillarning shakllanishini tartibga solishni buzgan holda, prostata hujayralari sonining kamayishi yoki o'sishni inhibe qiluvchi omillarga sezuvchanligi fonida prostata giperplaziyasi paydo bo'ladi.

Uretraning ichki bo'shlig'ining siqilishi bilan prostata bezi hajmining haddan tashqari ko'payishi PBXG sabab bo'lgan infravezikal obstruktsiyaning (IVO) statik komponenti (mexanik omil) hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, IVO ning dinamik komponenti ajratiladi, bu prostata, siydik pufagi bo'yni va prostata uretrada a1-adrenergik retseptorlarning kontsentratsiyasi va faolligi oshishi bilan bog'liq. a1-adrenergik retseptorlari prostata stromasi, siydik pufagi bo'yni silliq mushaklarining tonusi uchun javobgardir. Adrenoreseptorlar prostata stromasi, siydik pufagi bo'yni silliq mushaklarining ohangiga javobgardir. Ularning stimulyatsiyasi ushbu organlarning silliq mushaklarining ohangini va qisqarishini oshirishga olib keladi, bu IVO ning dinamik komponentini belgilaydi [7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16].

PBXG progressiv kasallikdir. PBXGda giperaktivlik va detruzor kontraktiliyasining pasayishi kabi detruzor disfunktsiyalari kuzatiladi. Aniqlangan detruzor disfunktsiyalari siydik pufagidagi yoshga bog'liq o'zgarishlar bilan izohlanadi, birinchi navbatda, asosiy tomirlar devorlari va mikrotomirlarning o'zgarishi tufayli qon aylanishining buzilishi [5, 6, 13, 16]. Bundan tashqari, PBXG tufayli infravezikal obstruktsiya kontraktil kuchni oshirish uchun kompensatsion detruzor gipertrofiyasiga olib keladi. Intramural ganglionlarda ishemik shikastlanish detruzorning postsinaptik denervatsiyasiga olib keladi. Qolgan nerv hujayralari 12 atsetilxolinga nisbatan sezgirlikni oshiradi, bu esa detruzorning beixtiyor qisqarishini keltirib chiqaradi. Bu giperaktivlik PBXG fonida paydo bo'lishini tushuntiradi [3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 19]. Kompensatsion qobiliyatlarning kamayishi va atrofiyaning o'sishi bilan siydik pufagi devori ingichka bo'ladi. Birgalikda yallig'lanish va trofik o'zgarishlar sklerozga, kollagen tolalari sonining kamayishiga va mushak to'qimasini biriktiruvchi to'qima bilan almashtirishga olib keladi. Bu jarayonlar natijasida detruzorning qisqarish qobiliyati pasayadi [2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13]. Va dekompensatsiya natijasida PBXG asoratlari, birinchi navbatda, o'tkir yoki surunkali siydikni ushlab turish rivojlanadi.

Xulosa: Prostata bezining xafsiz giperplaziyasida yuqumli-yallig'lanish asoratlarni rivojlanish xavfini olish uchun keng qamrovli diagnostik tadqiqot, shu jumladan rezektsiya qilingan prostata to'qimalarining bo'laklarini morfologik tekshiruvlar o'tkazish tavsiya etiladi.

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KAHOOT - O’YINLI O'QUV PLATFORMASIDAN FOYDALANIB TALABALAR BILIMLARINI BAHOLASH

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada dars davomida talabalar bilimini Kahoot - o’yinli o'quv platformasidan foydalanib baholash haqida ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

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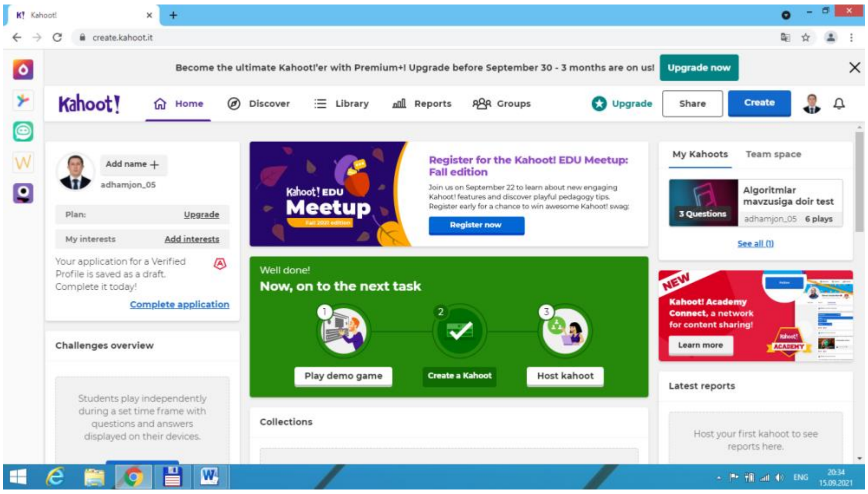
KAHOOT - ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE USING A GAME-BASED LEARNING PLATFORM

Abstract: This article provides information on assessing students' knowledge during the lesson using Kahoot - a game-based learning platform.

Hozirgi kunda har bir sohaga innovatsion texnologiyalarni tadbiq qilinishi, shu sohadagi jadal rivojlanishni o’zida namoyon qilmoqda. Shu bilan birga ta’lim sohasiga ham innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo’llash o’z samarasini bermoqda. O’quv jarayonini axborot kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida tashkil qilish talabalar bilimini keskin oshishiga olib kelmoqda.

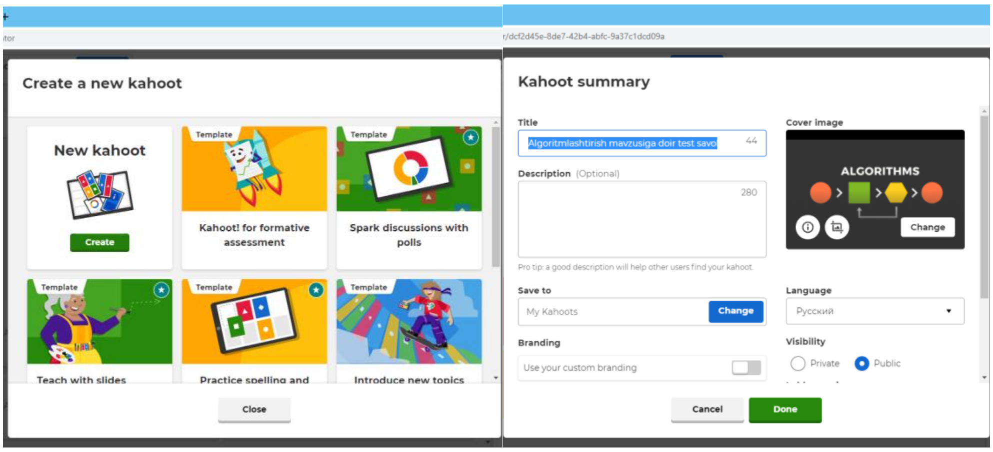
Professor-o’qituvchi tomonidan dars mashg’ulotlari vaqtini qat’iy ketma-ketlikda taqsimlab olishi kerak. Dars vaqtini taqsimlash davomida talabalar bilimini baholash uchun ham vaqt ajratish maqsadga muvofiq bo’lar edi. Misol uchun o’qituvchi dars boshlanishidan oldin o’tiladigan mavzu bo’yicha talabalarni qanchalik mavzu bo’yicha tushunchalarini bilib olishi hamda darsni tugatganidan so’ng esa talabalar shu mavzu bo’yicha qanchalik o’zlashtirganini bilib olishi juda muhimdir. Bu esa o’qituvchi tomonidan qanday mahorat bilan dars mashg’uloti olib borgani hamda mavzuni talabalar qanchalik darajada ozlashtirganini bildiradi.

Dars davomida talabalar bilimini online baholab boruvchi bir qancha dasturiy vositalar hamda maxsus online platformalar mavjud bo’lib, bunday platformalardan biri Internet tarmog‘ida joylashtirilgan Kahoot - o’yinli o'quv platformasidir (1-rasm).



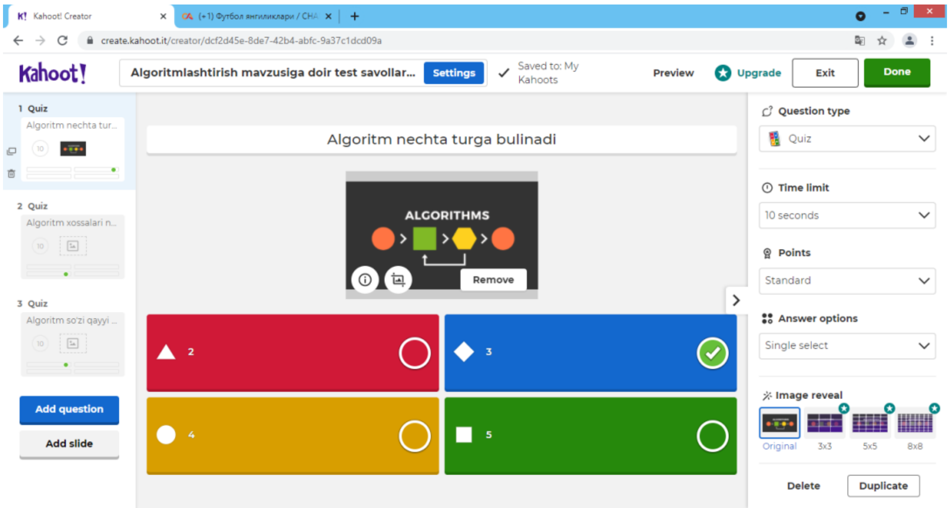
1-rasm. Kahoot - o'yinli o'quv platformasining ko'rinishi

Ushbu platforma orqali o'qituvchi birinchi navbatda ro'yhatdan o'tib, har bir mavzu uchun alohida testlar bankini yaratish mumkin. Misol uchun, “Algoritmlashtirish. Algoritm xossasi va turlari” mavzusi bo'yicha test savollarini ko'rib o'taylik. Kahoot - o'yinli o'quv platformasiga “https://create.kahoot.it” sayti orqali kiriladi. Shundan keyin esa platformadagi “Create” tugmasini bosib, o'tiladigan dars mavzu uchun alohida bo'lim tashkil qilib olinadi (2-rasm).



2-rasm. Mavzuga doir bo'lim tashkil qilish oynasi

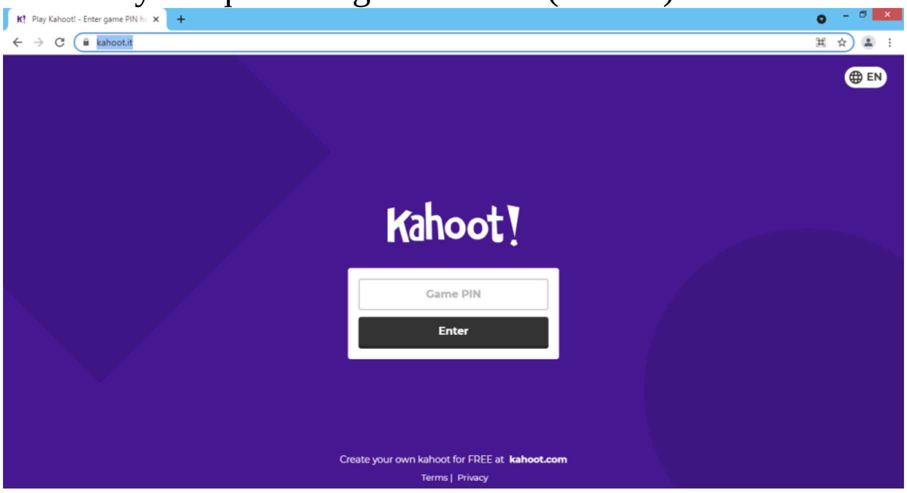
Mavzu bo'yicha tashkil etilgan bo'limga testlar va ularni javobini yozib qoyishimiz mumkin (3-rasm).



3-rasm. Mavzuga doir testlarni yozish oynasi.

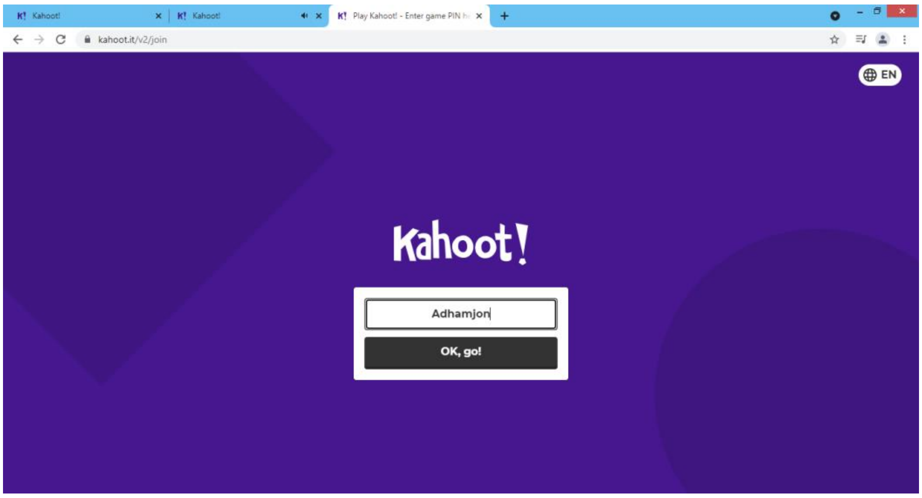
Platformani afzalliklaridan biri test savollarini yozish oynasida har bir test savollarini qiyinlik darajasiga qarab alohida-alohida vaqt berish mumkin. Yana bir imkoniyatlardan biri esa har bir test savoliga mos rasmlarni joylashtirish mumkin.

Dars mashg’ulotlari ohirida shu dars bo’yicha test mashg’ulotlarini https://kahoot.it/ sayti orqali amalga oshiriladi (4-rasm).



4-rasm. Talabalarni testga kirish oynasi.

Testga kirish uchun o’qituvchi tomonidan maxsus kod beriladi va talabalar shu kod orqali bevosita testga qatnashishi mumkin. Maxsus kod orqali kirgandan so’ng talaba o’z ismini kiritishi lozim (5-rasm).



5-rasm. “Nickname”ni kiritish oynasi

O’qituvchi auditoriyadagi talabalarni platformaga to’liq kirib bo’lganini tekshirgandan so’ng keyin “START” tugmasini bosib testni ishlashga ruhsat beradi. Talabalar test ishlab bo’lgandan keyin qancha bal olganliklari va guruh bo’yicha nechanchi o’rinda turganliklarini ko’rib turadi.

Har bir mavzu bo’yicha talabalarni testdan olgan ballari platformada saqlanib turadi. Semestr ohirida esa talabalar fanni necha foizga o’zlashtirganini ham bilib olish mumkin.

Albatta talabalar test jarayonida qatnashishi uchun internet, noutbuk yoki internetni qo’llab quvvatlaydigan telefonlari kerak bo’ladi. Dars jarayonlarida bunday platformalardan foydalanilsa talabalarni darsga bo’lgan qiziqishlari ortib boradi. Testdan yuqori bal olay degan umidda mavzuni o’zlashtirishga alohida e’tibor qaratadi.

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KONSTRUKTIV KOMPETENSIYALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA 3D TEXNOLOGIYALARNING DIDAKTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bo‘lajak muhandislarning xizmat ko‘rsatish sohasidagi kasbiy kompetentsiyasini samarali shakllantirish uchun pedagogik shartlar tizimi ishlab chiqilgan va sinovdan o‘tgan: universitetning maxsus tashkil etilgan ochiq axborot-ta'lim makonini yaratish, shu jumladan: Internet xizmatlari, umumiy texnik fanlar bo‘yicha axborot manbasi; “Muhandislik grafikasi”, “Kompyuter grafikasi”, “Multimediya texnologiyalari” fanlari bo‘yicha elektron o‘quv nashrlarini joriy etish; 3D texnologiyalaridan foydalanish, AutoCAD tizimlari, klasterlar, infografika, aqliy xaritalar, kontseptual jadvallar, rastr, vektor, fraktal grafikalar va boshqalar tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: 3D texnologiyalari, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari, muhandis, konstruktiv kompetensiya, kompyuter grafikasi, muhandislik grafikasi.

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DIDACTIC PROPERTIES OF 3D TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FORMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE COMPETENCIES

Abstract: In this article, a system of pedagogical conditions for the effective formation of the professional competence of future engineers in the service sector has been developed and tested: the creation of a specially organized open information and educational space of the university, including: Internet services, a general source of information on technical sciences; Introduction of electronic textbooks on "Engineering Graphics", "Computer Graphics", "Multimedia Technologies"; We analyzed the use of 3D technologies, AutoCAD systems, clusters, infographics, mind maps, conceptual tables, raster, vector, fractal graphics, etc.

Keywords: 3D technologies, information and communication technologies, engineer, constructive competence, computer graphics, engineering graphics.

Global axborotlashtirish, zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi hozirgi vaqtda axborot texnologiyalari sohasidagi fundamental va amaliy bilimlarga asoslangan muhandislik faoliyatini oʻzgartirib yubordi, chuqur tahlil qilish va yuqori darajadagi muhandislik darajasidagi virtual modellarni qurishni talab qiladi. Axborot texnologiyalaridagi oʻzgarish muhandislik bitiruvchilariga qoʻyiladigan talablarni oʻzgartirdi. Boʻlajak muhandislar professional faoliyatida axborot–kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalana olishlari kerak [1].

Muhandislik faoliyatiga qoʻyiladigan zamonaviy talablar, kasb–hunar ta'limi tizimida boʻlajak muhandisni tayyorlashning muhimligini koʻrsatadi va yangi maqsadli, mazmunli, texnologik va baholovchi–samarali xususiyatlarni aniqlaydi. Ushbu trening muhandislik universiteti bitiruvchisining professional muhandislikda eng yangi axborot va telekommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish qobiliyatining shakllanishini ta'minlashi, uning natijasi esa kasbiy malakaning shakllanishi boʻlishi kerak [2].

N.A. Fedyanovaning soʻzlariga koʻra, boʻlajak muhandis:

2D va 3D texnologiyalari yordamida fazoviy ob'ektlarning teskari chizmalarini qurish;

- chizilgan nuqtalarni turli oktantlarda, toʻgʻri chiziqlar, tekisliklar va inqilob yuzalarida tasvirlash;

- zamonaviy kompyuter tizimlari (KOMPAS 3D, AutoCAD va boshqalar) yordamida chizilgan rasmni aylantirish;

- multimediya texnologiyalari (3ds Max, Adobe Flash va boshqalar) yordamida asosiy pozitsion va metrik muammolarni echish;

- tanalarni va turli sirtlarni tozalash (Adobe PhotoShop, Adobe Illustrator va boshqalar);

- 2D va 3D texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda standart qismlarning chizmalarini, texnik chizmalarini va eskizlarini, yigʻish birliklari va detallarining bir boʻlakli va ajraladigan ulanishlarini qurish;

- har xil darajadagi murakkablik va maqsadli konstruktsiyalarni bajaring va umumiy yigʻish chizmalarini oʻqing.

Talabalarda konstruktiv kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishda 3D texnologiyalarning didaktik xususiyatlariga quyidagilar kiradi:

– Talaba axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarida toʻliq ishlash koʻnikmasiga ega boʻlishi kerak;

– 3D texnologiyalarini qoʻllash kompetensiyasiga ega boʻlish;

– 3D texnologiya yordamida kreativ fikrlash kompetensiyasiga ega boʻlish;

– Talaba axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarida 3D texnologiyalaridan foydalanib konstruktorlik xujjatlarini yarata olishi.

Ta'lim natijasida talabalar oʻquv va oddiy amaliy masalalarni yechish uchun kompyuterdan foydalanib, fayllar bilan oddiy operatsiyalarni amalga oshiradilar (yaratish, saqlab qolish, izlash, dasturni ishga tushirish); dasturlarda amaliy topshiriqlarni va ijodiy ishlarni bajarishni biladilar: Word Pad, Microsoft Power Point, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Word; keng foydalaniladigan dasturlarni ishga tushirish: kompyuter ekranida matnli va grafik redaktor, testlar; matnlar va tasvirlar (axborot), obyektlar bilan ishlash; izlash, oddiy o‘zgartirishlarni, saqlash, foydalanish va axborot hamda ma’lumotlarni uzatishni amalga oshiradilar, internetdan foydalanib, kompyuter yordamida kichik loyihalar va taqdimotlar yaratadilar [3].

Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning asosiy afzalliklari:

1. O‘qishga tayyorlik darajasi har xil bo‘lgan talabalarga tabaqalashtirilgan yondashuvni amalga oshirish qobiliyati.
2. Darsda vizual, audiovizual va video yordamidan foydalanish.
3. Darsning yuqori tezligini saqlab turish, sinf.
4. O‘qituvchi va talabalar o‘rtasida samarali aloqa o‘rnatish.

Talabalar bilan darsda va darsdan tashqari mashg‘ulotlar, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining quyidagi shakllari qo‘llaniladi: prezentatsiyalar, interaktiv testlar, Internetda ma'lumot qidirish, loyihalarni tayyorlash, tayyor elektron resurslardan foydalanish, raqamli ta’lim resurslari [4].

Umumkasbiy fanlarini kompetensiyaga asoslangan yondashuv mantig‘ida o‘qitish umumkasbiy fanlarning bakalavrlar o‘rtasida konstruktiv kompetensiyani shakllantirishdagi o‘rnini belgilaydi. Grafika tili texnologiya tili bo‘lgani uchun, bu tilni o‘rganishga qaratilgan fanlar “Texnologiya” yo‘nalishi o‘quv dasturiga kiritilgan [5].

Oliy ta’lim standartiga muvofiq, texnika oliy ta’lim muassasalari sohasidagi bo‘lajak muhandis umumiy madaniy, konstruktiv kompetensiyalarni o‘zlashtirishi kerak.

Bo‘lajak muhandisning konstruktiv kompetensiyasi, bizning fikrimizcha, standartda ko‘rsatilgan kompetensiyalarni o‘z ichiga oladi: umumiy madaniy (o‘z–o‘zini tashkil qilish va o‘z–o‘zini tarbiyalash qobiliyati); umumiy professional (axborot–kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda va axborot xavfsizligini hisobga olgan holda bibliografik va axborot madaniyatiga asoslangan kasbiy muammolarni hal qilishga tayyorlik): professional (xizmatlar ko‘rsatish jarayonini ishlab chiqish qobiliyati, shu jumladan iste’molchilar talablariga muvofiq), eng yangi axborot–kommunikatsiya texnologiyalariga asoslangan) [6].

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TA'LIM SIFATI: ISLOHOTLAR, MUAMMOLAR, YECHIMLAR VA ISTIQBOLLARI HAQIDA FIKR VA MULOHAZALAR

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda ta 'lim sifatini oshirish yo 'lidagi muammolar, ularni bartaraf etish hamda istiqbolini beligilash yo'lidagi fikr va mulohazalar, jumladan, o'quv dasturlarni takomillashtirish, o'quv mashg'ulotlarini loyihalash, ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini davr talablari asosida tashkil etish, bu borada xorij tajribalaridan foydalanish, ta'lim oluvchilarning kasbiy sifatlari hamda mantiqiy fikrlash operatsiyalarni rivojlantirish kabilar haqida so 'z yuritiladi.
Kalit so'zlar: fan va texnika, ta'lim, tarbiya, o'quv dasturi, davlat ta'lim standarti, bilim, ko'nikma, malaka, kompetensiya, kasbiy sifat, mantiqiy fikrlash, metod, texnologiya.

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QUALITY OF EDUCATION: OPINIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS ON REFORMS, PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS AND PROSPECTS

Annotation: This article discusses the problems of improving the quality of education today, their solutions and perspectives, including the improvement of curricula, training design, organization of research in accordance with the requirements of the time, the use of foreign experience in this area, professional qualities and the development of logical thinking operations.
Keywords: science, education, upbringing, curriculum, state educational standard, knowledge, skills, qualifications, competence, professional quality, logical thinking, method, technology.

Ma'lumki, mamlakat ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotiga hissa qo'shadigan malakali mutaxassis kadrlar tayyorlash bevosita ta'lim tizimining rivojiga bog'liq bo'lib, bu borada mustaqil fikrlaydigan, ijodkor, tadbirkor, tashabbuskor shaxsni voyaga yetkazish bugungi kunda davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. Bu vazifalar respublikamiz Prezidentining qator farmon va qarorlarida o'z aksini topgan [1].

Mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishida zamonaviy bilim va yangicha yondashuvlarga ehtiyoj mavjud. Shu bois, ta'lim sifatini oshirishda o‘quv jarayonini davr talablariga mos holda tashkil etish, davlat ta’lim standarti va o‘quv dasturlarini takomillashtirish, yangi avlod o‘quv adabiyotlarini yaratish, zamonaviy innovasion pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish, mavjud muammolarni bartaraf qilish ertangi istiqboldagi yutuqlarimiz kafolatidir.

Quyidagi olimlarning respublikamizda ta’lim sifatini oshirish haqidagi fikrlarini ko’rib chiqamiz va tahlil qilamiz: o‘quv mashg‘ulotining asosiy maqsad va vazifalarini amlga oshirishda - asosiy e’tiborni maqsad va vazifalarni aniqlashga qaratish, pedagog va ta’lim oluvchilarning samarali hamkorligini yo‘lga qo‘yish, ilg‘or pedagogik texnologiya va ular asosida yaratilgan interfaol usullardan foydalanish, natijalarini baholash tizimini takomillashtirish, uning barcha shakllarini yangi texnika va texnologiya yutuqlarini hisobga olgan holda tashkil etish va amalga oshirish, ta’lim oluvchilarda mustaqil fikrlash, ijodiy qobiliyat hamda kasbiy mahoratlarini zamon talablari darajasida shakllantirish, o‘quv mashg‘ulotini noan’anaviy o‘qish va il miy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan uzluksiz aloqasini yaratish, kasbiy, iqtisodiy qiziqishlarni uyg‘otish, mustaqil tarzda kerakli ma’lumotlarni yig‘ish, muammoni aniqlash, yechimlarini topish, olingan bilim, malaka va ko‘nikmalarni tanqidiy tahlil etish va ularni yangi vazifalarni hal etishda qo‘llashga tizimli va ijodiy yondashishga qaratish lozim [2]. Pedagog mavzuni yoritish uchun uning muhim bo‘lgan nazariya bilan asoslanganligi, fikrlarni mantiqan bog‘langanligini tushuntira olsa, ma’lum maqsadga erishgan bo‘ladi. Buning uchun zamonaviy o‘qitish texnologiyalari imkoniyatlari va usullaridan foydalanish zarur [3].

Hozirgi vaqtda ta’lim jarayonida pedagogik innovatsiyalardan foydalanish jahon taraqqiyotining global tendensiyasi hisoblanadi. Bu o‘z navbatida, mamlakatda modernizatsiya jarayonining tez sur’atlarda rivojlanayotganligi sababli ayni davrda ta’lim sohasiga yangiliklarni tizimli ravishda kiritishga alohida e’tibor qaratishni taqozo etadi. Ammo, bu sohaga o‘qitishning yangi mazmun, shakl, metod va vositalarini joriy etish bo‘yicha pedagogik ilmiy-tadqiqotlarning joriy etish darajasini hozircha yetarli deb bo‘lmaydi [4].

Ta’lim sifati, uning maqsad va vazifalarini, mazmunini, shakl, metod, texnologiya va vositalarini to‘g‘ri tanlash muhim. Har bir mashg‘uloti ta’lim oluvchilarda o‘quv-bilish kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishga, o‘quv adabiyotlaridan kerakli axborotlarni mustaqil topishga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lishi lozim. Mashg‘ulot sifati o‘qilayotgan, tahlil qilinayotgan mavzuga pedagogning mas’uliyat bilan yondashishi, uning mazmunini ta’lim oluvchilarga yetkazishga qaratilgan mahorati, mashg‘ulotni bugungi kun talabi asosida tashkil etish va boshqarish uslubiy faoliyati bilan belgilanadi [5].

Bu vazifalarni amalga oshirish orqali malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda xorij tajribalaridan samarali foydalanish, uning asosida o‘quv mashg‘ulotini tashkil etishga ta’lim muassasalarida yangicha yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqish zarur. Chunki, o‘quv mashg‘uloti jarayoni pedagogik ijodkorlikning asosiy maydoni bo‘lib, uni tashkil qilish va boshqarishga to‘g‘ri, innovasion yondashuv ta'lim oluvchilarni bilim olishga, mustaqillikka, ijodkorlikka, tashabbuskorlikka, hamkorlikda ishlashga, kasbiy kompetensiyalarni chuqurlashtirish orqali ta'lim sifatiga e'tibor berishga jalb qiladi.

Ta'lim sifatini oshirishdagi mavjud kamchilik va muammolarni bartaraf etish, bu yo‘ldagi maqsad va vazifalarni aniq belgilash, buning uchun jahonda tan olingan tajribalardan foydalanish, axborot texnologiyalarini pedagogik texnologiyalar bilan uyg‘unlashgan holda qo‘llash bo‘lajak mutaxassis kadrlarning kasbiy tayyorgarlik sifatini yaxshilashga xizmat qiladi, bu jarayon samaradorligini oshiradi. Ta'lim maqsadlarini oydinlashtirish, o‘qitish va o‘zlashtirish jarayonlarida qo‘llaniladigan turli texnologiya va usullardan foydalanish, mazmunga e'tiborni qaratish ta'lim muassasalari faoliyatini rivojlantirish va takomillashtirishga olib keladi.

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MODERN PROBLEMS AND IMPORTANT FEATURES OF TEACHING COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE FOR NON-NATIVE LEARNERS: THE ROLE OF CULTURE IN COMMUNICATION

Annotation: This article is devoted to help to solve modern problems of teaching communicative competence and to comprehend the importance of learning communicative competence as the examples of British and American slangs.

Key words: communicative competence, slang, linguacultural aspects, lexical unit, linguacultureme

One of the most important, basic functions of the language is communicative lexeme. This function of the language includes, in particular, the "function storage and transmission of national identity, cultural traditions and history of the people "(Slyusareva, 1990: 564). In terms of the ratio of language and culture is of interest in the transmission of a linguistic unit of a cultural information. As noted in the linguistic literature, in the nominative composition language contains at least two types of units. “These are units in which culturally significant information is embodied in a denotative aspect of meaning (these are words denoting the realities of material culture or concepts of spiritual and social culture), and units in which

culturally significant information is expressed in a connotative aspect meaning ”(Telia, 1996: 235). Cultural information of the second type is "hidden", "camouflaged", it is not so explicitly felt, felt by a native speaker, as in units of the first type. The point is that the connotations of the word are harder determine if they cover all emotive and cognitive associations, which the word gives to the intellect, the mind, in addition to its usual, vocabulary values. In addition, the connotations of most words are in principle infinite and have no boundaries. This is a testament to cultural integrity society. All this is said by J. Lightyear in the preface to the dictionary American slang (Lighter, 1994: XX). Since cultural linguistics considers the impact of cultural information of linguistic units on the mentality of native speakers, it seems useful to consider or at least designate their life installation. For US culture, for Americans - members of the linguocultural community - the following attitudes are characteristic: an emphasis on material values, on "action", i.e. change, progress; future orientation; short term plans; emphasis on personal autonomy; striving for independent decision making; focus on the immediate reward. At the center of it all is the idea that time is money; his you cannot waste on trifles, etc. (Carmin, 1997: 169). It all finds expression in American and British language and culture.

Here are some examples of the transmission of culturally significant information by means of the denotation of the OAS units, for example: the phrase mind the store - to be engaged, to conduct business in someone's absence – carries cultural component in its denotation. It is about the culminating paragraph of the anecdote about a dying shopkeeper - a merchant around whom his whole family gathered and who, for a moment, regaining consciousness, asks: *Who's minding the store?* For example: *Richie, you mind the store - Richi, ishni sen o`z qo`lingga ol.* The following example can also fall into this category, i.e. transmission of a culturally significant component of revenge through denotation - Montezuma's revenge (or its synonym Mexicali revenge). Value collocations "diarrhea" (especially among American tourists in Mexico). Here we have an allusion to the name of the last ruler of the Aztecs (1470-1520), who was defeated and killed by the Europeans. Examples: I had a little touch of Montezuma's revenge the second day, but other than that we had a wonderful time (Spears, DAS: 244). Wed: I had a slight upset stomach on the second day, but in otherwise we had a great time. Nearly all of his guests developed classic cases of “Mexicali revenge” after being fed local produce (Atlantic). Wed: Almost all of his guests suffered from the classic disorder stomach after eating local food. In SLA, the unit for Mickey Mouse has several meanings, of which let's highlight two: stupid or boring activity or order; small, timid, unimportant or stupid person: The Army is also seeking to make military life more attractive by eliminating regulations that are sometimes called “Mickey Mouse” - rules likely to cause more irritation than they are worth. Wed: The army is also trying to make military service more attractive, canceling the rules sometimes called Mickey Mouse - something that is more annoying than it is worth. The cultural connotation of this unit comes from the name Disney cartoon characters. In a way, Mickey Mouse -issymbol of America, one of the most original creations of the American culture (Americana, 1996: 594).

The lexical unit of OAS groovy is pleasant, calm, excellent; exhilarating, usually dated back to the 1960s. and the hippie movement, in fact actually arose among black jazzmen in the late 1930s, thanks to why the culturally significant information of this word is easily established by connection with the expression in the groove - calm; pleasant and delightful; in great shape. It can also matter - stylish, trendy.

When it comes to the cultural connotation of the lexical units of the SLANG, in work of a linguistic and cultural nature cannot be ignored characteristic features inherent in the American linguocultural community, its mentality, stop and touch, illuminate at least some of them, because this topic is quite voluminous and complex, to the end unexplored, despite many attempts to do so. Among the characterological features of the mentality of the inhabitants of the United States experts note such as individualism, love of freedom, optimism, self-confidence, activity, energy, enterprise, efficiency, diligence, efficiency, self-confidence, pragmatism, purposefulness, prudence, rationalism, patriotism, respect for law and authorities, etc. (Carmine, 1997: 163-171). Americans are patriots of their country, they believe that America is the most the best, richest, freest country, that it is a model for others countries, hence such respect for the American flag, which is flown in almost every house, to the national anthem, etc. At the same time, patriotism can take such extreme forms that it leads to nationalism, to a sense of superiority over other peoples. It's in the mentality linguistic and cultural community, and it's not going anywhere. Hence - arrogant, condescending, derogatory, contemptuous attitude towards other peoples, which finds its direct reflection in the SLA, including racial issues, which exist in the USA. For example, to nominate blacks units such as ace of spades, boogie, coon, banana are used, chocolate, jigaboo, shade, shine, spade, spook, coal, dink, high yellow and many others, for residents of Asia, the East, words such as Jap, Nip, rag-head are used, slant, slant-eyes, slope (slopie, slopy), wop, Chink, goon, gink, etc., for faces. **Jewish** - mockie, kike, porker, yid, hooknose, clipped dick, Hebe (Heeb, Heebie) and many others, for representatives of Mexico - bean, chili bean, chili eater, Mex, Mexie, wet back, for other peoples and nationalities too there were humiliating, contemptuous slangisms, so for a **Frenchman** - frogeater, for an Englishman - Limey, for Italians and Spaniards - Dago, spic, spick, spig, spigotty, etc., for Germans - Kraut, Hun (Hunkie, hunky), for Russians - Russky, etc.

Here are some examples:

He was advised that ―some gink grabbed a rifle and shot one of the nurses‖ (Brownmiller, 106)

Fe: He was told that some Asian took a gun and shot one of the nurses.

― Shit, sarge, we're here to find ginks, ain't we? ‖ ―Yeah. Only we ain't sure he's a VC‖ (Giovannitti, 94).

Wed: And he began to choke this freak, and soon the nigga admitted that he -nigga.Who cares if a bunch of Limeys, Krauts, and Frogs kill each other? (Brown,

Wed: Who cares if the British, Germans and French kill each other friend? Wop. Dago. Guinea. Take your pick (Stewart, 89).

SR: Macaroni. Italian girl. Monkey. Choose what you want.

You got to have a mean coon like Brooks to keep these boys in line (Williams, 18).

Of course, these and other similar SLA units reflect the linguocultural attitudes of AA speakers that have developed in the United States are reality as it is. This situation exists in other countries as well, but as noted by V.I. Karasik, “in English, 2.5 times more ethnic invectives "(in comparison with Russian and German)

Slang place names are also of interest from the point of view cultural linguistics, as they carry a certain cultural information. Originally an Algonquian place name in the meaning "Isthmus or corner of the earth" that was used for the nomination several settlements in New England: I don’t want a job in Podunk (Spears, DAS, 287). Wed: I don't want to work in this wilderness. Close to this toponym is a slang phrase - approximately with the same meaning - jerkwater town (since the 1800s) - a small town;

a small village:

I go across France... to a little jerkwater town just over the border from Spain.

Wed: I'm going through the whole of France... to a small town, just at the very border with Spain.

It is interesting that in this case the language is symmetric: in literary A is the toponym Pocatello - a small town in the state Idaho, the symbol of the "hinterland", i.e. places where it is difficult for a senator to return, settled in the capital. Voters say about such senators: “They never go back to Pocatello. " Hence the expression: "Do not go back to Pocatello" (You can’t go back to Pocatello) (Americana, 1996: 747).

The object of cultural linguistics is, in a figurative expression V.V. Krasnykh, “language as a reflection and fixation of culture, and culture through the prism of language ”(Krasnykh, 2002: 12). However, if cultural studies examines self-awareness of a person in his relation to nature, society, history, art and other spheres of his social and cultural life, the science of language considers the worldview, which is displayed and fixed in language in the form of mental models of the linguistic picture of the world, then in linguaculturology language and culture, in their dialogical interaction, go to an equivalent level. Focusing on manifestations interaction of language and culture, cultural linguistics, as philological discipline, studies "preselected many spiritual values and experience of the linguistic personality of a given a national-cultural community” (Ivanova, 2004: 41). Thus, the subject of research in cultural linguistics are "units of language and discourse that have a culturally significant filling, which are the "channel" through which we can enter cultural and historical layer of the mental and lingual complex " (Krasnykh, 2002: 12).

An important task of cultural linguistics is not so much establishing what cultural facts are expressed with the help of language, how many defining ways the language works out to express culture. In other words, cultural linguistics is designed to study ways "Lexicalization" (Vezhbitskaya, 1999), with the help of which "language embodies, preserves and broadcasts culture ”(Maslova, 2001: 30) and is aimed at the study of how the diverse forms of being culture different ethnic groups are reflected and fixed in the language. With this approach language is understood both as a product of culture and as its producer, as its most important component, and as a factor in the formation of cultural codes. In other words, language acts as one of the fundamental foundations of the existence and functioning of culture.

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XML TEXNOLOGIYASI ASOSIDA VIRTUAL DARSLIK YARATISH

Annotatsiya. Ehtimol, siz XML haqida eshitgansiz va sizning tashkilotingizda uni ishlatishning ko'plab o’ziga xos sabablarini aniqlagansiz. Ammo XML aniq nima? Ushbu mustaqil ishda XML nima ekanligini va u qanday ishlashini tushuntirib o’tiladi. XML -- Kengaytiriladigan belgilash tili (XML-Extensible Markup Language) - bu odamlar mashinada (kompyuterda) ham o'qiladigan formatdagi hujjatlarni maxsus kodlash qoidalarini taqdim etadigan belgilash tili.

Kalit so`zlar: virtual, darslik, web, dizayn, standart.

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CREATING A VIRTUAL TEXTBOOK BASED ON XML TECHNOLOGY

Abstract. You've probably heard of XML and have identified many unique reasons for using it in your organization. But what is XML? This self-guided study will explain what XML is and how it works. XML -- Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a markup language that provides special encoding rules for documents in a machine-readable format.

Key words: virtual, textbook, web, design, standard.

Birinchi marta World Wide Web Consortium-ning 1998-yildagi XML 1.0 spetsifikatsiyasida taqdim etilgan bo’lib - ularning barchasi bepul ochiq standartlar - XML-ni ifodalalaydi. XML-ning dizayn tomonidan internetdagi soddaligi, umumiyligi va qulayligi uning nima maqsadga ishlab chiqilganligini izohlaydi. XML-ning vazifasi internetdagi hujjatlar dizayniga qaratilgan bo'lsa-da, ushbu til veb-xizmatlarida ishlatiladigan ma'lumotlar tuzilmalarini namoyish qilish uchun keng qo'llaniladi. XML asosidagi tillarni aniqlashda yordam beradigan bir nechta sxema tizimlari mavjud, dasturchilar XML ma'lumotlarini qayta ishlashga yordam beradigan ko'plab dasturiy dasturiy interfeyslarni (API) ishlab chiqdilar. Shularga misol tariqadi barchamiz biladigan Microsoft dasturlarini olishimiz ham mumkin. Kengaytiriladigan belgilash tillari nima uchun zarurligi mohiyati Markup tilida va Standart Umumlashtirilgan Belgilash Tilida tushuntiriladi. RSML, Atom, SOAP, SVG va XHTML kabi XML sintaksisidan foydalangan holda yuzlab hujjatlar formatlari ishlab chiqilgan. Microsoft Office (Office Open XML), OpenOffice.org va LibreOffice (OpenDocument) va Apple iWork kabi ko'plab ofis mahsuldorligi vositalari uchun XML asosidagi formatlar odatiy holga aylandi. XML shuningdek, XMPP kabi aloqa protokollari uchun asosiy tilni taqdim etdi. Microsoft.NET Framework dasturlari konfiguratsiya uchun XML fayllaridan foydalanadi va mulk ro'yxatlari XML-ga o'rnatilgan konfiguratsion xotirada amalga oshiriladi.

XML ham HTML kabi teglar bilan ishlaydi. Teg - <boshlanish va tugash /> bilan belgilash konstruktsiyasi ega. Teglar asosan uchta tipga ega: boshlang'ich yorlig'i, masalan, <section>; </section>; <line-break /> kabi bo'sh element yorlig'i. Element - bu boshlang'ich yorlig'i bilan boshlanadigan va mos keladigan so'nggi yorliq bilan tugaydigan yoki faqat bo'sh element yorligidan iborat bo'lgan mantiqiy hujjat komponenti. Boshlang'ich va oxirgi yorliqlar orasidagi belgilar, agar mavjud bo'lsa, ular elementning mazmuni bo'lib, tarkibiga qo'shimcha elementlar, shu jumladan boshqa belgilarni ham kiritilishi mumkin. Bunga <greeting> Hello, world! </greeting> misol keltirishi mumkin. Barcha elementlar yopilish yorlig'iga ega bo'lishi kerak:

<p> Bu xat. </ p>

Kirish va yopish teglari bir xil holatda yozilishi kerak:

<massage> Bu to'g'ri </ message>

"Ochish va yopish teglari" ko'pincha "Boshlash va tugatish belgilar" deb nomlanadi.

Eslatma: XML prologida yopilish yorlig'i yo'q! Bu xato emas. Prolog XML hujjatining bir qismi emas.

XML elementlari to'g'ri joylashtirilgan bo'lishi kerak. XML formatida barcha elementlar bir-biriga to'g'ri joylashtirilgan bo'lishi kerak:

<b> <i> Ushbu matn qalin va kursivdir </ i> </ b>

Yuqoridagi misolda "to'g'ri kiritilgan" oddiygina <i> elementi ichida <b> elementi ochilganligi tufayli <b> element ichida yopilishi kerakligini bildiradi.

XML elementlari HTML-da bo'lgani kabi nom / qiymat jufti bilan atributlarga ega bo'lishi mumkin. Faqat, XML formatida atribut qiymatlari har doim keltirilishi kerak:

```
<note date="12/11/2018">
 <to>Tove</to>
 <from>Jani</from>
</note>
```

Bu yerda date - atribut sifatida qo’llanilgan. Natijada qiziq holatni ko’rish mumkin.

XML:	Hello Tove
HTML:	Hello Tove

1.1-rasm

Ko’rib turganingizdek, XML probellar sonini joy qiymatida saqlab qoladi. HTML esa barcha probellarni bittaga qisqartirib yuboradi.

XML ning qo’llanish yo’nalishi, avfzalliklari va kamchiliklari.

Umumiy qilib aytganda, XML ning HTML dan farqlanuvchi asosiy jihati bu teglar hisoblanadi. HTML veb-sahifa uchun statik tipdagi kodlarni taqdim qiladi. Bular barchaga tanish quyidagi teglardir: html, head,title, body, h1. XML da esa istalgancha dinamik kodlar tizimini hosil qilish mumkin. Quyidagi misolda HTML va XML o’rtasidagi farqni yaqqol sezish mumkin:

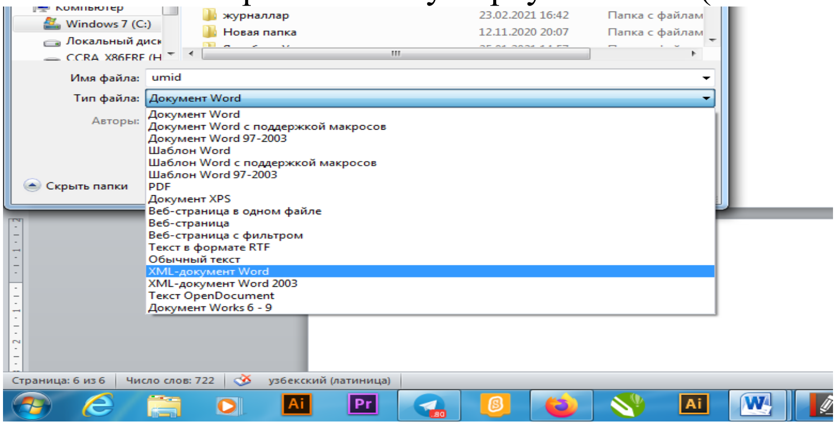
HTML kod

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>GeeksforGeeks</title>
</head>
<body>
 <h1>GeeksforGeeks</h1>
 <p>A Computer Science portal for geeks</p>
</body>
</html>
```

XML kod

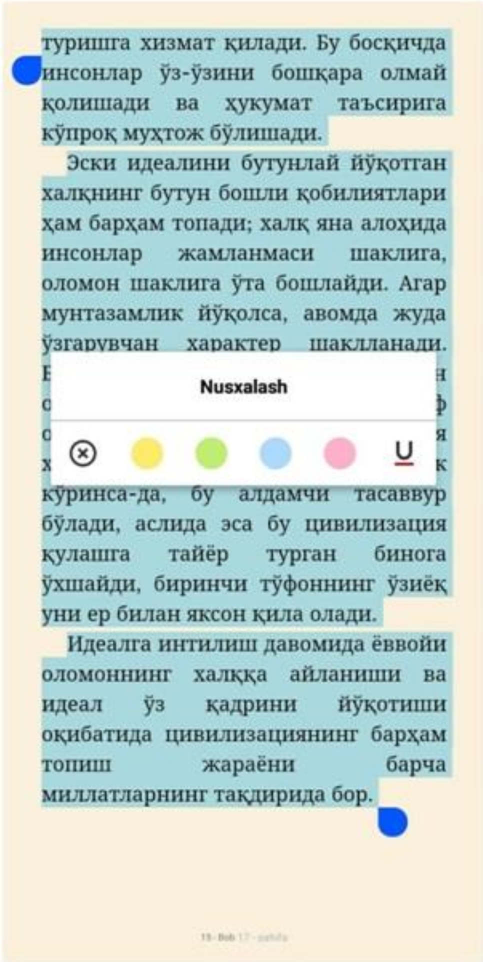
```
<?xml version = "1.0"?>
<contactinfo>
 <address category = "college">
<name>G4G</name>
<College>Geeksforgeeks</College>
<mobile>2345456767</mobile>
 </address>
</contactinfo>
```

XMLda teg ichida teg hosil qilish mumkin, ya’ni o’zingiz mustaqil ravishda teg yaratib ishlashingiz mumkin. HTML da esa tayyor teglar bilan ishlaysiz. XML veb-ishlab chiqishning ko'plab jihatlarida qo'llaniladi. XML ko'pincha ma'lumotlarni taqdimotdan ajratish uchun ishlatiladi. Bu degani, agar saytdagi matn ichida turlichalik ko’p bo’lsa bunda XML texnologiyasi ustuvor hisoblanadi. XML ko'pincha HTML uchun qo'shimcha hisoblanadi. Ko'p HTML dasturlarida XML ma'lumotlarni saqlash yoki tashish uchun, HTML esa bir xil ma'lumotlarni formatlash va ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi. HTML-da ma'lumotlarni ko'rsatishda ma'lumotlar o'zgarganda HTML-faylni tahrirlashingiz shart emas. XML yordamida ma'lumotlar alohida XML fayllarida saqlanishi mumkin. Yuqorida aytganimizdek, XML ning yaratilish tarixi o’tkan asrning oxiriga to’g’ri keladi. So’ngra yillar davomida veb saytlar uchun turli matnlarni keng ko’lamda formatlash masalasi tufayli XML katta platformalarda ham ko’rinish bera boshladi. Xususan, 2007-yilda Microsoft tomonidan matnli axborotni XML formatda saqlash imkoniyati paydo bo’ldi. (2.1-rasm)



2.1-rasm

Ko’pincha XML ning ustun tarafini ko’rsatmoqchi bo’lganlar elektron kitoblar formatiga e’tibor qaratishadi. Chunki, mobil telefonlar yoki shaxsiy kompyuterlarda o’qishga mo’ljallangan ko’plab formatlar (kengaytmalar) aynan XML ga asoslanadi. Xususan **ePub** formatidagi kitoblar bunga yorqin misol bo’la oladi. Smartfonida elektron kitoblardan foydalanib turadigan har bir kishi ePub formatidan foydalangan. Matnli axborotni **Pdf** formatida saqlash va foydalanish ham ancha keng tarqalgan usul ammo bunda matn sifatida deyarli o’zgartirish kiritib bo’lmaydigan darajada saqlanadi. Chunki Pdf deyarli rasm (grafik) formati hisoblanadi. ePub esa har bir harfni bir baytlik axborot hajmidagi (ya’ni o’zgarmas) qiymatda saqlash, nusxalash, eksport va import qilish imkoniyatlarini beradi. Bundan tashqari ePub formatidagi kitoblar mobil ilovalarda ochilganda veb-sayt interfeysini eslatuvchi ko’rinishda namoyon bo’ladi. Amazondan sotib olinadigan elektron kitolarning ham XML texnologiyasi yaratilgan bo’lib, ularni yuqori sifatda o’qish mumkinligan tashqari, nusxalab ko’paytirish imkoniyatini bekor qilish mumkin. Ya’ni mobil smartfonda yoki kompyuter foydalanavchisi kitobni nusxalay olmaydi. (2.2-3-rasm)



2.2-rasm

2.3-rasm

Elektron kitoblarni saytlarga joylashda ular ustida qilinadigan ishlarni qarab chiqamiz. Agar siz kitobni o’qish davomida bir nuqtagacha bo’lgan joy e’tiboringizni tortsa va uni belgilab qo’ymoqchi bo’lsangiz ilova bunga qarshilik qilmaydi va nusxalash imkoniyatini beradi. Agar belgilar soni ko’payib ketsa va nusxalsh buyrug’ini bersangiz ilova bunga yo’l qo’ymaydi.

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ATAMALARNING TARJIMADAGI O'RNI, ATAMASHUNOSLIK VA KELIB CHIQISH TARIXI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tarjimashunoslikdagi paydo bo'ladigan umumiy muammolar, tarjimashunoslikning hozirgi davrdagi talabi va uning jamiyatdagi o'rni, tilshunoslikda so'z, atama uning semantik-struktur xususiyatlarini chuqur tadqiq etish, terminologlar ism universalligi tufayli har qanday hodisa yoki jarayonni ifodalashi haqida yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: termin, atama, fransuz tili, rapira, tarjima, fan, texnologiya, atamashunoslik.

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ROLE OF TERMS IN TRANSLATION, TERMINOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ORIGIN

Annotation: In this article, the general problems that appear in translation studies, the current demand of translation studies and its role in society, the in-depth study of the semantic-structural properties of words and terms in linguistics, terminologists describe any event or process due to the universality of the name.

Key words: term, term, French language, rapier, translation, science, technology, terminology.

Bugungi kunda zamonaviy globallashuv va madaniyatlararo aloqalarning jadal rivojlanishi, xalqaro aloqalarni kengayib borishi, davlatlar o'rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy va moliyaviy aloqalarning rivojlanishi, Yevropa mamlakatlari va butun dunyoning integrallashuv jarayonining kuchayib borishi, fan va texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi, ilmiy va texnikaviy ma'lumotlarning doimiy ravishda uzviy almashib borishining samarali omillari sifatida hozirgi kunda chet tillarining ahamiyati katta e'tiborga sazovordir. Shuningdek, iqtisodiy, ilmiy-texnikaviy va madaniy taraqqiyot bosqichida chet tili dunyoning turli xalqlar vakillari o'rtasida og'zaki va yozma aloqa vositasi sifatida keng qo'llanilib kelmoqda.

Bilim va texnologiyalar jadal rivojlanishi oqibatida zamonaviy davr bugungi jamiyatda barcha jihatlarni qamrab olgan holda va zamonaviy iqtisodiyot o'zgarib boraytgan sharoit davrida, shuningdek turli xil sohalariga tegishli ilmiy va texnik matnlarni tarjima qilishda amaliy ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lgan tarjimonlar – mutaxassislar bugungi kunda alohida ehtiyojga munosibdir. Shu sababli keng bilimli tarjimon mutaxassislarga ehtiyoj kun sayin ortib bormoqda. Tarjimada atamalarga oid muammolar.

Ilmiy tafakkurning yetakchi shakllaridan biridir va u ma'noni anglash va idrok etish tushunchalari bilan bog'liqdir. Ilmiy matndagi deyarli har bir atama leksik birlik bo'lib turib, u maxsus leksik birliklar ma'nolaridan birini ifodalaydi. Bu leksik birliklar esa atamalar kategoriyasiga mansubdir.

Umuman olganda atama bu fan va texnologiyalar kesimida ma'lum bir sohaga xos bo'lgan so'z yoki iboradir. Atama tilshunoslikda aniq semantik chegaralarga ega. Shundan kelib chiqadiki, atamalar bu ma'lum bir fanga tegishli og'zaki iboralar bilan mustahkamlangan tushunchalar tizimidir. Agar umumiy tilda (atamadan tashqari) so'z ko'p manoga ega bo'lsada, u atamalar kategoriyasiga tushib qolsa, ushbu so'z aniq ma'noga ega bo'lib qolib, tarjimada esa uning atamadagi ma'nosi qo'llaniladi.

Shu sababli, tarjimonning ilmiy matnni tarjima qilishda yo'l qo'yadigan asosiy xatolaridan biri bu ilmiy lug'atlardan foydalanish qobliyati yetarlicha ko'nikmalar mavjud emasligi yoki atamaga xos bo'lgan mavzuni aniq ma'lumotga ega emasligidir - bu xolat xatto o'z ona tilida ham kuzatilishi mumkin. Qo'llanilish va miqdoriy jihatdan, ilmiy uslub matnlarida atamalar maxsus lug'atlari boshqa turdagi lug'atlardan kengroq foydalaniladi. Ular quyidagilar: nomenklatura nomlari, professionallik lug'at va atamalar, kasbga oid jargon va boshqalar. Ushbu leksika ilmiy matndagi barcha sohalarida keng qo'llaniladi (yani matn klassifikasiyasida, matn tuzulishida va uning funksiyasida, matn komponentlarida va faktorlari ham inobatga olinadi). O'rtacha hisobda, atamalarga oid yoki terminologik lug'at ilmiy matnlarning umumiy lug'at boyligidan 20 foizini tashkil qiladi.

Atamashunoslikning kelib chiqishi Avstriyalik olim Oygen Vyuster va atamashunos Dmitriy Semyonovich Lotte 1930 yillar dastlabki ishlarini chop etishgan. Hozirgi kunga kelib atamashunoslik nazariy masalalarini ishlab chiqish ustida bir qator milliy maktablar shug'ullanib kelmoqda – Avstriya Olmon, Rossiya, Chex maktablari maxsus leksikani ko'rib chiqish aspekti va yondashuvi bilan farq qiladi: tadqiqotlarning ahamiyati va ko'lami jihatida yetakchi sifatida Rossiya maktabini aytish hato bo'lmaydi. Ular qilgan ishlar natijasi 2300 dan ziyod himoya qilingan dissertatsiyalar tahminan 3500 atamalarni o'z ichiga olgan. Atamashunoslikda aks etadi. Dastlabki ishlar Reformatskiy A.A. M., 1959 Kutina L.L.M., 1966 Levkovskaya K.A., M., 1962 Chumakova O.P. M., 1965 Klimovskiy Ya.A. 1969. yaqin 10 yil ichida ham 40 dan ziyod ishlar mavjud bo'lib aynan texnik atamalar ustida tadqiqot ishlarini olib borgan: Leychek V.M. M., 2003, Monerko L.A. M., 2000 yil (Ryazan') Kiyak T.R. M., 2006, Grinev –Grinevich S.V., M., 2006 Novodranova V.F. 2007, Tuchina I.A. M., 2003 Xrustalova M.A., Filipova A.A. M. 2007, Chumakova Yu.P., Gorkiy 1965, Kushinova A.V., M., 2004.

Atamashunoslik lug’atshunoslikning ajralmas qismi sifatida ko’plab tilshunoslarning tadqiqot maqsadi bo’lib kelmoqda (B.M Pererva, Xojiyev X, S.G Barhudarov, V.G Petushkov, B.N Sergayev va boshqalar).

Keyingi yillarda mustaqillikka erishgandan so’ng bu sohaga bo’lgan qiziqish yanada ortdi. Respublikamizga ilmiy texnik informatsiyaning muddatli oqimi kirib kela boshladi. Iqtisodiy, siyosiy va madaniy aloqalarning kuchayishi; yanhgidan yangi qo’shma korxonalarning barpo bo’lishi, ishlab chiqarishda xorijning yuksk texnologiyalarini tadbiq qilishga bo’lgan intilishi atamalar tizimini sistemalashtirish va ma’lum sohalarga oid ikki yil yoki undan ortiq tilli lug’atlar tuzishga bo’lgan ehtiyojni yuzaga keltirdi. Bu borada ko’plab izlanishlar olib borilgan, jumladan, V.P Danilenko, M.P Senkevich, Akobirov S, Hojiyev X 1976-yil Sobiq ittifoq ilmiy akademiyasining Sankt Peterburgdagi (oldingi Leningrad) ilmiy to’plamida ko’plab olimlarning atamashunoslikka bag’ishlangan ilmiy izlanishlari berilgan.

Darhaqiqat, kasb hunar atamalari birlamchi nominatsiya sifatida ma’lum soha mashinasozlik, tibbiyot, iqtisodning to’qimachilik muhandislikka oid tushunchalarni ifodalovchi so’z yoki so’z birikmalaridir. Atamalar tilda o’ziga xos leksik qatlamini tashkil qilib ma’no jihatidan neytral va emotsional, ekspressiv bo’yoqlardan holiligi bilan farq qiladi.

Turli tillardagi atamalar o’rtasidagi muqobillikni aniqlash, aniqrog’i atamalarni bir tildan ikkinchi tilga tarjima qilish hozirgi atamashunoslik sohasini dolzarb masalalardan hisoblanadi.

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SUBSTANTIATION OF DIAGNOSTIC METHODS AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF LOW FORMS OF ANORECTAL MALFORMATIONS IN CHILDREN

Abstract: diagnosis and treatment of children with anorectal developmental abnormalities to date remain the most urgent and still unresolved problem of pediatric surgery. The duration of her study is correlated with the entire history of the development of surgical correction of congenital malformations. However, the issues of timely diagnosis and the choice of the optimal method of treatment, depending on the anatomical shape, are again and again the subject of study and discussion and still remain in the focus of attention of researchers and practitioners.

Analysis of statistical data indicates a high incidence of these malformations, which reaches

- 1:5000 newborns and has no tendency to decrease.

Mortality in these developmental anomalies reaches - 17%-18% and is due to either concomitant malformations or postoperative purulent-septic complications, the frequency of which reaches - 57-68% of cases.

In this article, when organizing rehabilitation care for children after diagnosis of congenital defects of the lower anorectal region and surgical treatment of congenital defects of the lower anorectal region, a model has been developed for realizing the possibilities of achieving a good functional result in this category of patients.

Keywords: anorectal defect, child's age, diagnosis, surgical treatment.

Relevance. One of the most common congenital anomalies in pediatric coloproctology is atresia of the anus and rectum (more than 85% of all anorectal defects). The incidence of this malformation in the general population is quite high, and ranges from 1: 500 -1: 5000 newborns and, at present, does not tend to decrease [2, 5].

Atresia of the anus and rectum is a variety of malformations characterized by a congenital absence of the lumen of the digestive tract at the level of the terminal sections of the rectum, as well as a more or less pronounced hypoplasia of the neuromuscular elements of the urogenital diaphragm and sacrum and, as a rule, accompanied by symptoms of low intestinal obstruction.

In most cases, the clinical diagnosis of this pathology does not constitute difficulties and the need for special research methods to make a diagnosis, while the choice of surgical tactics and specific methods of surgical correction since the first radical operations in the middle of the 19th century [4] and up to the present time causes a lively discussion of pediatric surgeons, both domestic and foreign.

Of course, primary surgery is not the only and radical way to correct this pathology and does not lead to a one-stage cure for the patient. But, despite the achievements of coloproctology, a large number of modifications of proctoplasty and. modern possibilities of rehabilitation (physical, physiotherapeutic, medication, reflex effects and regime moments) the proportion of unsatisfactory results in various clinics and countries of the world remains quite high and ranges from 10 to 60% [6]. [1,7]. According to the generalized statistics, intestinal incontinence is observed in 30-60% of patients with anorectal defects in the long-term follow-up (3 or more years after the main reconstructive plastic surgery) [3]. The involuntary discharge of feces through the anus leads to severe mental and physical suffering, excludes the child from the active social life of the team, puts him in difficult relationships with his family and others.

Although it has been proven that the combination of a wide range of all the methods available in the arsenal of practical healthcare can improve the long-term results of treatment, but until now, the treatment of children with this pathology is a difficult, staged process that includes not only surgical correction of the defect, but also a long subsequent social and medical rehabilitation, often continuing until the child is transferred to an adult network.

It is noted that patients with the same forms of anal atresia are a heterogeneous group in terms of the prognosis for full functional adaptation and social rehabilitation, despite the apparent commonality of the pathology. Children with the same initial structural abnormalities of the pelvic floor apparatus often have different functional outcomes in long-term follow-up.

It should be noted that unsatisfied results of treatment after operations arise due to various reasons. However, they are reduced to two groups: firstly, these are the anatomical features of the defect; secondly, postoperative complications due to technical errors, infection, etc. [5].

According to some data, only 9% of poor functional results of surgical intervention are a consequence of the characteristics of the defect, and in 91% it is due to unsatisfactory surgical treatment [4,6]. Even a radical operation on the rectum and pelvic floor muscles in some cases is the factor that leads to transient functional disorders of the obturator apparatus of the rectum (for example, with rectal atresia with preserved anal canal). This suggests that improving the quality of operations, delicate tissue handling, and protection of the muscle fibers of the anal sphincter during surgery will help to achieve more favorable results.

Purpose of work. Diagnosis and treatment of congenital defects of low forms of anorectal defects in children is based on tactics.

Object and subject of research. Study and evaluation of patients treated with congenital defects of the lower anorectal region in Andijan regional city and district hospitals for 2021-2023, with data on the history of the disease in the hospital.

Results of the study: A safe level of dissection (resection) of the sacrococcygeal segment when using the posterior perineal approach for radical correction of high forms of anorectal malformation should pass along the cranial edge of the V sacral vertebra.

Echographic examination of patients with anorectal malformation at the preoperative stage makes it possible to establish the exact number of coccygeal vertebrae, the location of the end of the spinal canal, which makes it possible to determine intraoperatively a safe individual level of dissection (resection) of the end section of the spinal column.

It is necessary to include an echographic examination of the perineum in the scheme of mandatory preoperative examination of patients with high forms of anorectal malformation before performing radical surgery.

Determination of a safe level of dissection (resection) of the sacrococcygeal segment eliminates the development of complications associated with opening the lumen of the spinal canal.

Dissection (resection) of the sacrococcygeal segment allows expanding the surgical access to the atresized segment of the rectum when using the posterior perineal access to correct this congenital anomaly, and the possibility of correcting most high forms of anorectal malformation from one posterior perineal access allows to reduce the trauma of the operation as a whole, due to refusal to use the abdominal stage of mobilization of the rectum to bring it down to the perineum.

Expansion of the possibilities of the posterior perineal access due to dissection (resection) of the sacrococcygeal segment makes it possible to correct high forms of anorectal defect when the dome of the atretic intestine is located above the conditional pubococcygeal line.

The formation of a transverse ostomy using the round ligament of the liver to create a spur is the optimal method of palliative intervention as the first stage in the correction of high forms of rectal atresia.

The development of "primary rectal ectasia" in anorectal malformations allows the use of flap plastics to form the anal canal.

Output. The scientific and practical significance of the work lies in the research carried out, which made it possible to carry out scientific substantiation, development and improvement of measures of medical and organizational assistance to newborns and infants with low forms of congenital malformations of the lower anorectal region.

Implementation of the developed model of organization of rehabilitation care for children after surgical treatment of congenital defects of the lower anorectal region allows achieving a good functional result in this category of patients.

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NEFT SANOATINING EKOLOGIYAGA TA'SIRINI O‘RGANISH VA EKOLOGIYAGA TA’SIRINI KAMAYTIRISHNI TA’MINLASH

Annotasiya. Ushbu maqolada ishlab chiqilgan tavsiyalar asosan neft maxsulotlarini ishlatishda atrof-muhitga ta'sir darajasini aniqlash va ekologiyaga ta’sirini kamaytirishni ta’minlashdagi faoliyatini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.
Kalit so‘zlar: Yog', Toksik birikmalar, Dizel, Gaz, Azot, Havoning ifloslanishi, Issiqxona effekti, Shovqin ifloslanishi, Elektromagnit ifloslanish, Transport vositalari, Zaxarli moddalar.

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY OF THE OIL INDUSTRY AND ENSURING THE REDUCTION OF ITS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Annotation. The recommendations developed in this article mainly serve to increase its performance in determining the degree of environmental impact on the use of petroleum products and ensuring a reduction in its impact on ecology.
Keywords: Oil, current compounds, diesel, gas, nitrogen, air pollution, greenhouse effect, noise pollution, electromagnetic pollution, vehicles, Toxic Substances.

Neft sanoatining atrof-muhitga ta’siri juda ko‘p foydalanishga ega bo‘lgan neft tufayli keng va qimmat. Xom neft va tabiiy gaz zamonaviy kundalik hayot va jahon iqtisodiyotining ko‘plab jihatlarini ta’minlaydigan asosiy energiya va xom ashyo manbalari hisoblanadi. So'nggi 50 yil ichida ularning ta'minoti tez o‘sib borayotgan insoniyat, ijodkorlik, bilim va iste'molchilik talablarini qondirish uchun tez o'sdi.

Neft va gazni qazib olish, tozalash va tashish bosqichlarida katta miqdordagi toksik va toksik bo‘lmagan chiqindilar hosil bo'ladi. Uchuvchi organik birikmalar, azot va oltingugurt birikmalari va to‘kilgan neft kabi ba’zi sanoat yon mahsulotlari havo, suv va tuproqni noto‘g‘ri boshqariladigan hayot uchun zararli darajada ifloslantirishi mumkin. iqlimning isishi, okeanning kislotalanishi va dengiz sathining ko‘tarilishi sanoat chiqindilari natijasida kuchaygan global o‘zgarishlardir issiqxona gazlari kabi karbonat angidrid (CO2) va metan va mikro zarrachali aerozollar kabi qora uglerod. Insonning barcha faoliyati orasida qazilma yoqilg‘ining yonishi yer biosferasida uglerodning doimiy to‘planishiga eng katta hissa qo‘shadi. Xalqaro energetika agentligi va boshqalarning ta’kidlashicha, neft va gazdan foydalanish rekord darajadagi 63% (19 milliard tonna) dan 43,4 milliard (BT) CO2 atmosferaga 2019 yil davomida barcha energiya manbalaridan chiqarilgan. ko'mir foydalanish qolgan eng iborat 54%. Jami emissiya deyarli har yili oshirish davom: yuqoriga boshqa 2.1% uchun 35.3 BT ichida.

1-Rasm Neft to‘kilganidan keyingi xolat.


Bevosita o‘tish operatsiyalari, neft sanoati haqida hissa 9% (2.7 BT) ning 36.7 BT ichida shuningdek, tabiiy gaz, uning qasddan va boshqa relizlar uchun, sanoat bevosita kamida metan 92 Million tonna (3.4 BT CO2-teng) shu yil; barcha ma’lum antropogen va tabiiy taxminan 17% ga teng miqdori kuchli isitish gazining chiqindilari. Benzin va suyultirilgan tabiiy gaz kabi yoqilg‘ilar bilan bir qatorda, neft ko‘plab istemol kimyoviy moddalari va o‘g‘itlar va plastmassalar kabi mahsulotlarga imkon beradi

Toksik birikmalar. Neft ko‘plab tarkibiy qismlarning murakkab aralashmasidir. Ushbu tarkibiy qismlarga to‘g‘ri zanjirli, tarvaqaylab ketgan, tsiklik, monosiklik aromatik va politsiklik aromatik uglevodorodlar kiradi. Yog‘larning toksikligini toksik potentsial yoki ushbu komponentning suvda eruvchanligi bo‘yicha yog‘ning har bir alohida komponentining toksikligi yordamida tushunish mumkin.

Turli xil yog‘lar va neft bilan bog‘liq mahsulotlar turli darajadagi toksiklikka ega. Toksiklik darajalariga ob-havo, eruvchanlik kabi ko‘plab omillar, shuningdek, qat’iylik kabi kimyoviy xususiyatlar ta’sir qiladi Ko‘pgina hollarda, istemolchilar masuliyatli foydalanish va yo‘q qilish bilan shug‘ullanganda, ta’sirlar xavfsiz darajaga tushirilishi mumkin. Muayyan mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqaruvchilar hayot aylanishini baholash va atrof-muhitni loyihalash amaliyoti orqali ta’sirlarni yanada kamaytirishi mumkin.

Neft sanoatidan chiqadigan chiqindilar neft ishlab chiqarish jarayonining qazib olishdan istemol bosqichigacha bo‘lgan har bir zanjirida sodir bo‘ladi. Ekstraksiya bosqichida gazni shamollatish va yoqish nafaqat metan va karbonat angidridni, balki azot oksidi va aerozollar kabi boshqa ifloslantiruvchi moddalarni ham chiqaradi. Ba‘zi yon mahsulotlarga uglerod oksidi va metanol kiradi. Yog‘ yoki neft distillatlari yoqilganda, odatda yonish to‘liq bo‘lmaydi va kimyoviy reaktsiya suv yoki karbonat angidrid bo‘lmagan yon mahsulotlarni qoldiradi. Biroq, ko‘p miqdordagi ifloslantiruvchi moddalarga qaramay, ba’zi ifloslantiruvchi moddalar miqdori va kontsentratsiyasida o‘zgarishlar mavjud. Shuningdek, sootning mayda zarralari odamlarning va boshqa hayvonlarning o‘pkalarini qoraytiradi va yurak muammolari yoki o‘limga olib keladi.

3-Rasm Atransport vositalarining 100 km masofadagi emissiyasi

Atrof-muhit ifloslanishini

Har bir transport turi atrof-muhitni ifloslantiradi, ammo muhim afzalligi - ifloslanishning 89% avtoulov transporti tomonidan amalga oshiriladi, bu chiqindi gazlarni chiqaradi. Ushbu turdagi avtoulovlar, avtobuslar va boshqa transport vositalari turli muammolarga olib keladi:

- havoning ifloslanishi;
- issiqxona effekti;
- shovqin ifloslanishi;
- elektromagnit ifloslanish;
- odamlar va hayvonlar sog‘lig‘ining yomonlashishi.

Neftning yonish jarayoni neft, ko‘mir va yog‘och kislota yomg'irining ko'payishi uchun javobgardir. Yonish miqdori oshib ketishiga olib keladi azot oksidi bilan birga oltingugurt dioksidi yog‘dagi oltingugurtdan. Ushbu yon mahsulotlar atmosferadagi suv bilan birikib kislotali yomg'ir hosil qiladi. Nitratlar va boshqa kislotali moddalarning kontsentratsiyasining oshishi ularga sezilarli ta'sir ko‘rsatadi pH darajasi yog'ingarchilik. Dan tahlil qilingan ma’lumotlar namunalari Qo‘shma Shtatlar va Evropa o‘tgan 100 yil ichida va yonish natijasida azot oksidi chiqindilarining ko‘payishi kuzatildi. Chiqindilar miqdori yomg‘irni kislotalashtirish uchun etarlicha katta edi. Kislotali yomg‘ir katta ekotizimga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Masalan, kislotali yomg‘ir daraxtlarni o‘ldirishi mumkin va ko‘llarni kislotalab baliqlarni o‘ldirishi mumkin. Marjon riflari kislota yomg‘irida ham yo‘q qilinadi. Kislotali yomg‘ir, shuningdek, texnika va inshootlarning korroziyasiga (katta miqdordagi kapital) va marmar xarobalari singari arxeologik inshootlarning asta-sekin yo‘q qilinishiga olib keladi.

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TEACHING CHILDREN TO THINK INDEPENDENTLY IN SPEECH DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Annotation. Young children thrive when they have secure, positive relationships with adults who are knowledgeable about how to support their development and learning. The science of child development and early learning makes clear the importance and complexity of working with young children from infancy through the early elementary years. Research during the past decade has revealed much about how children learn and develop. Studies have shown that early childhood is a time when developmental changes are happening that can have profound and lasting consequences for a child's future. While people have long debated whether "nature" or "nurture" plays the stronger role in child development, recent studies reveal the importance of how the two influence each other as a child develops: what a child experiences and is exposed to interacts with his or her underlying biological makeup.

Keywords. Author, novel, times, literature, novel, metaphor.

The developmental window (rapidity of brain development during early childhood). The brain develops through a dynamic interaction between underlying biological processes and exposures and experiences in the environment. This process begins at conception and continues throughout life. During a child's early years, the brain develops in rapid and fundamental ways, and connections among neurons are reinforced. Because of this, early childhood is a window of both great risk of vulnerability to disruption and great potential for the impact of positive developmental influences. The interplay of genes and environment. In many or even most cases, the causes of healthy, normal development – as well as disease, disorders, and developmental problems – are best viewed as an interplay between genes and environment. While a child's genetic makeup has an influence on how strongly he or she is affected by some environmental factors or experiences, emerging research also shows that influences in the environment can shape whether genes are turned off or on. Neither environment nor biology alone is destiny. The impact of stress on development. There is now strong evidence that early psychological and social adversities – beginning even during fetal development – can have important short- and long-term effects on the brain's development and the way the brain and body handle stress. In addition to the brain, multiple systems are involved in the response to stress and can be affected by chronic adversity, including the immune system and the endocrine system. While enriching experiences in the early years will support healthy brain development, disturbances or deficiencies before birth or in early childhood can interrupt or alter the growing brain, resulting in changes that range from subtle incapacities to generalized developmental disabilities. Examples of serious stressors faced by many children include abuse or neglect, the death of a parent, food insufficiency, housing instability, a parent living with mental illness, or exposure to conflict or violence in the home or neighborhood. Although children at any socioeconomic level can experience stressors, children in marginalized populations or who experience chronic economic adversity face a disproportionate risk of experiencing a confluence of multiple sources of chronic stress. Individual differences in sensitivity to environments. There are substantial individual differences in how susceptible children are to influences in their environment. Some individuals seem more sensitive to both positive and negative influences; others survive challenging environments and seem to thrive with little detrimental effect.

Together with the research in developmental biology and neuroscience, research in developmental, cognitive, and educational psychology has contributed to a greater understanding of the developing child. The picture that has emerged is remarkably complex and reveals that many aspects of development and learning are interrelated. For example, a child relies on developing an ability to regulate emotions and attention in order to concentrate and stay engaged long enough to learn new ideas and skills. Similarly, while certain skills and concepts are distinct to particular subject areas, learning in these subject areas also relates to general cognitive skills such as reasoning, attention, and memory. Learning is also influenced by a child's developing relationships with adults and peers. A child's security both physically and in relationships creates the context in which learning is achievable. Physical health matters as well; studies have linked food insecurity among children and their families to poor academic outcomes, for example, while increased physical activity has been linked to improved academic performance. Keeping in mind that there are multiple interrelated and mutually reinforcing aspects of child development, the sections that follow describe developmental processes in three areas:

1. General cognitive development,
2. Subject-area learning, and
3. Social and emotional development.

Research has shown that what is going on in babies' and young children's minds is much more complex and sophisticated than their outward behavior reveals. Early learning occurs on two levels: the growth of knowledge that is visible and apparent – language learning, for example, and learning about how objects work – and the growth of implicit learning, which is harder to observe. Many of the strikingly competent and insightful things going on in young children's minds are not transparent in their behavior. Because of this, the cognitive abilities of young children are easily underestimated. Some of the recent research has shown that even very early, children: Have a “theory of mind.” Babies have a capacity to reason about and understand the mental lives and intentions of others. For example, when 1-year-olds are faced with something or someone unfamiliar, they look at their mothers to read her expression to determine whether the unfamiliar person or object is benign or dangerous. Babies as young as 14 months old who see an adult struggling to reach for an object will interrupt their play to crawl over and hand the object to the adult. Have theories of numbers. Even babies seem capable of intuitively understanding something that approximates addition and subtraction, and they are surprised when something counter to these principles occurs. For example, when babies see an object that is then screened from view and then they see that another object is placed behind the screen, they are surprised when the screen is lowered if there is only one object there. Can make inferences about cause and effect. Young children can experience observations and learning that allow them to conclude that a particular factor X causes (or prevents) an effect Y. In one study, for example, preschool children were shown a machine and told that “blickets” make the machine go. Block A placed on the machine always made it go. Block B was associated with the machine turning on but only when Block A was also on the machine. Children correctly identified Block A as the “blicket” and not Block B. They were also able to intervene correctly to make the machine stop by removing Block A and not Block B. Are sensitive to the statistical probability of events. In one set of studies, for example, 11-month-old babies were shown an opaque box full of many red balls and only a few white balls. The babies showed surprise when balls were poured out of the box and all of them happened to be white, or when someone reached into the box and happened to retrieve all white balls. The babies were registering the low proportion of white balls and recognizing the improbability of these events. However, if the experimenter looked into the box as she picked up the balls, the babies were not surprised if all white balls were selected. This suggests that babies’ implicit knowledge of theory of mind – in this case, understanding that a person can deliberately select objects – will trump their reasoning about statistical likelihood.

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O’ZBEKISTONDA GIDROENERGETIKANING ENERGOTIZIMDAGI O’RNI

Annotatsiya: Respublika xalq xo‘jaligini, shu jumladan qishloq xo‘jaligini elekt enegiyasiga bo‘lgan ehtiyojini qondirish uchun 45 dan ortiq GES ishlatiladi, ularni yoshi 30-40 yil va undan ko‘proqni tashkil qiladi.

Bu inshootlar arzon elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarishi bilan strategik va hayotiy ahamiyatga ega.

Hozirgi kunda “O‘zbekenergo” DAKiga tegishli elektrostansiyalarning umumiy o‘rnatilgan kuvvati 14140 MVt ni tashkil qiladi. Ulardan 12129 MVti issiqlik elektrostansiyalari hisobiga va 1878,7 MVti esa gidroelektrostansiyalarga to’g’ri keladi. Issiqlik elektrostansiyalarda yoqilg‘i sifatida tabiiy gaz, mazut, ko‘mir ishlatiladi.

O‘zbekistonning energetik quvvatlarining barchasi ekspluatasiya resurslarini ishlab bo‘lgan va ulardan keyinchalikda foydalanish elektrostansiyalar barqarorligini va tejamligini pasayishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Kalit so’zlar: gidroenergetika, elektrostansiya, derivatsiya.

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THE ROLE OF HYDROENERGY IN UZBEKISTAN'S ENERGY SYSTEM

Annotation: More than 45 hydroelectric power stations are used to meet the national economy of the republic, including agriculture, and their age is 30-40 years or more.

Currently, the total installed power of power plants belonging to "Uzbekenergo" JSC is 14140 MW. Of them, 12,129 MW are due to thermal power plants and 1,878.7 MW are to hydropower plants. Natural gas, fuel oil, and coal are used as fuel in thermal power stations.

All the energy resources of Uzbekistan have developed operational resources, and their further use can lead to a decrease in the stability and efficiency of power plants.

Key words: hydropower, power plant, derivation.

Hozirgi kunda har qanday mamlakatning kuch-qudrati va jamiyatning rivojlanishini uning energiya bilan ta'minlanganligi belgilaydi. Ammo energiya iste'molining kundan-kunga oshib borishi hamda uni ishlab chiqarish uchun organik yoqilg'ilardan foydalanish, atrof-muhitni global ifloslanishiga olib kelmoqda va natijada insoniyat hayotiga jiddiy xavf solmoqda. Shuning uchun hozirgi kun energetikasining dolzarb masalalaridan biri, ekologik toza, qayta tiklanadigan noana'naviy energiya manbalaridan foydalanishdir.

Bugungi kunda Respublikamizda ishlab chiqarilayotgan elektroenergiya-ning 85 % organik yoqilg'ilardan foydalanadigan issiqlik elektrostansiyalarida ishlab chiqariladi. Atiga 14,5 % elektroenergiya gidroelektrostansiya (GES)lar yordamida ishlab chiqariladi.

Katta miqdordagi qayta tiklanuvchi, ya'ni bir necha bor foydalanish imkoni bo'lgan energiya manbalariga ega bo'lgan mamlakatimizda kichik gidroenergetika muhim o'rinni egallaydi. O'zbekiston Respublikasining gidroenergetik resurslari quyidagicha baholanadi.

Respublikamiz rivojlangan agrar mamlakat bo'lganligi va u arid zonasida joylashganligi sababli, qishloq xo'jalik ekinlaridan sun'iy sug'orish orqali hosil olinadi. Sug'orish suvlarini yetkazib berish uchun mamlakatimiz irrigatsiya tizimlarida, uzunligi 28,6 ming km bo'lgan 75 dona yirik magistral va xo'jaliklararo kanallar va ulardagi 207 dona ulkan gidrotexnik inshootlar, 172,2 ming km uzunlikdagi ichki sug'orish tarmoqlari, hajmi 19,6 mlrd. m^3 bo'lgan 56 dona suv omborlari va 25 dona sel-suv omborlari ekspluatatsiya qilinadi.

O'zbekiston hududidagi kichik, o'rtacha va katta daryolarda hamda irrigatsiya tizimlarida konsepsiya qilingan, ekspluatatsiya qilinayotgan, qurilayotgan, loyihalanilayotgan, loyiha-qidiruv ishlari olib borilayotgan GESlar soni 204 donani tashkil qiladi. Shundan: ekspluatatsiya qilinayotgan GESlar 34 (GAK «Uzbekenergo» ga qarashli 30, O'zbekiston qishloq va Suv xo'jaligi vazirligi qoshidagi «Suvenergo» ixtisoslashtirilgan birlashmasiga qarashli 4) donani; konservatsiya qilingan GESlar 11 donani; qurilishi mo'ljallanib loyiha-qidiruv va loyiha ishlari bajarilayotgan GESlar soni 45 donani; qurilishi mumkin bo'lgan GESlar daryolarda 12 donani, suv omborlarida 23 donani va magistral kanallarda 79 donani tashkil qiladi.

Hozirgi kunda birlashma tomonidan quyidagi kichik GESlar qurildi va ayrimlarida qurilish ishlari davom etmoqda.

- Surxondaryo viloyatidagi To'palang suv omboridagi GES;
- Toshkent viloyatidagi Ohangaron suv omboridagi GES;
- Qashqadaryo viloyatidagi Hisorak suv omboridagi GES;
- Samarqand viloyati Darg'om kanalidagi kichik Gulba GESi;
- Andijon viloyatidagi Andijon Suv omboridagi 2-GES;
- Farg'ona viloyati Ko'ksuv kichik daryosidagi kichik Shohimardan GESi.

Bundan tashqari qurish uchun quyidagi kichik gidroenergetik obyektlarning loyiha hujjatlari ishlab chiqilgan:

- Andijon viloyatidagi Shahrixon 0-GESi;
- Andijon viloyatidagi Shahrixon 1-GESi;
- Toshkent viloyati Chirchiq-Bo‘zsuv energetik kaskadidagi Pioner GESi;
- Samarqand viloyati Darg‘om kanalidagi Chaudar GESi;

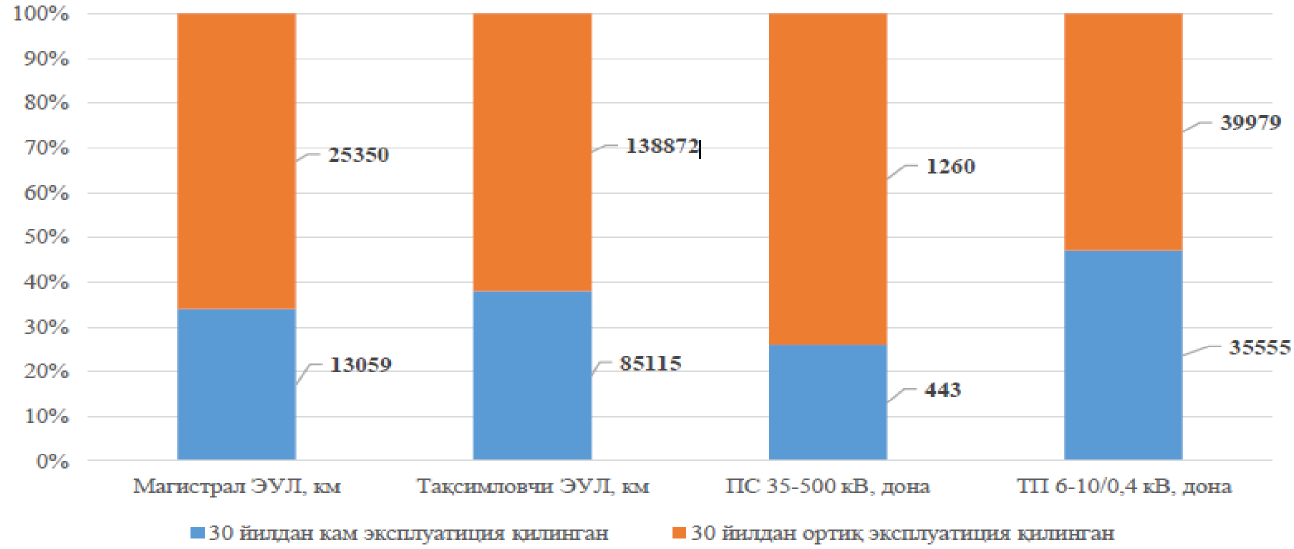
Samarqand viloyatidagi Bog‘ishamol 2-GESi;

Irrigatsiya rejimida ishlaydigan kichik va o‘rta GESlar faqatgina ekinlarning vegetasiya-sug‘orish davrida (3 oy, 6 oy, 9 oy va hokazo) ishlaydi xolos. Yildan-yilga suv resurslari miqdorining kamayib borishi hamda 11 yillik gidrologik sikl, irrigatsiya tizimlaridagi GESlarning ish rejimiga salbiy ta’sir ko’rsatadi.

2017-2021 yillarda gidroenergetikani yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlariga doir qabul qilingan Dastur doirasida 42 ta yangi gidroelektrostansiya qurish va ishlab turgan 32 ta gidroelektrostansiyani modernizatsiya qilish hisobiga 2025 yilga qadar respublikamizning ekologik toza gidroenergiya ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini 1,7 barobarga oshirish nazarda tutilgan. 2030-yilda respublikadagi gidroelektrstansiyalari quvvatini 3 416 MVt ga yetkazish.

So‘nggi yillarda “O‘zbekgidroenergo” AJ hamda “Silovie mashini” OAJ (Rossiya Federatsiyasi) o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik yangi darajaga chiqdi. Buning zamirida investitsiyaviy loyihalarni amalga oshirish doirasidagi o‘zaro ishonch asosida sheriklik munosabatlari turadi.

2020-yilda o‘zaro hamkorlik doirasida 28,3 mln. AQSh dollari miqdoridagi mablag‘ o‘zlashtiriladi. Ushbu mablag‘ zamonaviy texnologiya uskunalari hamda qurilish-montaj ishlariga sarflandi.



1.1-rasm – Elektr tarmoqlarining holati.

Respublika elektr energiya tizimi shartli ravishda 5 ta hududiy energiya uzeliga bo‘lingan:

Shimoli-g‘arbiy (Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi va Xorazm viloyati);
Janubi-g‘arbiy (Qashqadaryo, Samarqand, Buxoro va Navoiy viloyati);
Janubiy (Surxondaryo viloyati);
Sharqiy (Andijon, Namangan va Farg‘ona viloyatlari);
Markaziy (Jizzax, Sirdaryo, Toshkent viloyatlari va Toshkent shahri).

Xulosa. Katta miqdordagi qayta tiklanuvchi, ya’ni bir necha bor foydalanish imkoni bo‘lgan energiya manbalariga ega bo‘lgan mamlakatimizda kichik gidroenergetika muhim o‘rinni egallaydi.

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GIDROELEKTROSTANSIYALAR DERIVATSIYA KANALINI EKSPLUATATSION SHAROITINI YAXSHILASH

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada derivatsiyali Gidroelektrostansiyalarning asosiy elementlaridan biri bo’lgan tindirgichlarning vazifalari va asosiy parametrlarlarini qanday tanlash tartibi va ularga qo’yiladigan talablar haqida to’liq ma’lumot berilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: gidroenergetika, derivatsiya, tindirgich, ekspluatatsiya.

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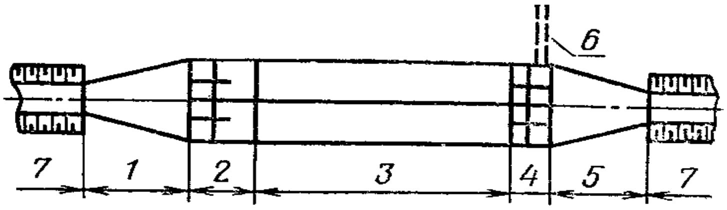
IMPROVEMENT OF OPERATING CONDITIONS OF THE DERIVATION CHANNEL OF HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS

Abstract: This article provides complete information on the procedure for selecting the functions and main parameters of quenchers, which are one of the main elements of derivation hydroelectric power plants, and the requirements for them.

Key words: hydropower, derivation, quencher, exploitation.

Tindirgichlarning tarkibiy qismlari. Kanallarda joylashtirilgan tindirgichlar konstruktiv jihatdan quyidagi qismlardan tashkil topadi (1-rasm): yuqori tutashtiruvchi uchastkadan, yuqoridagi shlyuz-rostlagichlardan, kameralardan, chiqishdagi shlyuz-rostlagichlardan, yuvadigan toʻrlovchi galereyalardan, pastdagi shlyuz-rostlagichlardan, yuvadigan vodovoddan.

Temperatura deformatsiyalari sharoitlari boʻyicha tindirgich kameralari uzunliklari yoʻl qoʻyarlik uzunlikdan katta boʻlsa, koʻndalang deformatsiya choklariga ham ega boʻladi, ular orasidagi masofa hisob boʻyicha aniqlanadi. Betonli konstruksiyalar uchun bu masofa 15...18 m, temir-betonli uchun 30...35m boʻladi.



1-Rasm. Tindigichning tarkibiy qismlari:

1-yuqori uchastka; 2-yuqoridagi (kirishdagi) shlyuz-rostlagich; 3-tindirgich kameralari; 4-pastdagi (chiqishdagi) shlyuz-rostlagich; 5-pastki tutashtiruvchi uchastka; 6-Suv tashlash trakti; 7-kanallar.

Daryodan suv irrigatsiya, Suv ta’minoti va gidroenergetika ehtiyojlari uchun olinganda tindirgichlar o‘rnatiladi. Irrigatsiya tindirgichlari bosh va taqsimlash kanallarini loyqa bosishini oldini oladi, energetika tindirgichlari esa gidravlik turbinalar parraklarini suvdagi yirik fraksiyali cho‘kindilar bilan ishqalanib yedirib yuborishdan saqlaydi. Tindirgichlarda shuningdek, ushlab qoluvchi rejimga kanalga o‘tib ketmasligi uchun muz parchalari ham ushlab qolinadi.

Ammo bir yerga to‘plangan hamma fraksiyali zararli cho‘kindilarni chiqarib tashlash ko‘p hollarda maqsadga muvofiq bo‘lmaydi. Cho‘kindilar to‘liq tozalanganda kanallar yuvilishi mumkin, ya’ni kanallar deformasiyalanadi va Cho‘kindilar bilan suv ikkinchi marta to‘yinadi, bu esa maqbul bo‘lmagan jarayondir.

Daryodan suv irrigatsiya, suv ta’minoti va gidroenergetika ehtiyojlari uchun olinganda tindirgichlar o‘rnatiladi. Tindirgichlar ishlatilish soxasiga ko’ra ikki turga bo‘linadi: irrigatsiya va energetik tindirgichlarga. Irrigatsiya tindirgichlari bosh va taqsimlash kanallarini loyqa bosishini oldini oladi, energetika tindirgichlari esa gidravlik turbinalar parraklarini suvdagi yirik fraksiyali cho‘kindilar bilan ishqalanib yedirib yuborishdan saqlaydi. Tindirgichlarda shuningdek, ushlab qoluvchi rejimga kanalga o‘tib ketmasligi uchun muz parchalari ham ushlab qolinadi.

Tindirgichlarga qo‘yiladigan talablar ob’ektning himoyalanish tavsifiga bog‘liq. Oqimning umumiy loyqaligi 0,5 g/l dan oshmasa, energetik tindirgichlar qurilmaydi, lekin bunda quyidagi shart bajarilishi kerak: gidravlik turbinalarga oqim kiradigan yirik fraksiyali muallaq zarralari miqdori 0,2 g/l dan kichik bo‘lishi kerak. Odatda, bu 0,25 mm li qumdan yirikroq zarra.

Tindirgichda cho‘kindilar cho‘kishida nafaqat oqim loyqaligi kamayadi, balki fraksiya tarkibi ham o‘zgaradi. Kanalda suv sarfi 1 m^3/s dan kichik bo‘lganda oqimning transroptlash qobiliyati S.X.Abalyans formulasi bo‘yicha aniqlanadi

$$\rho u = 0{,}018\vartheta^3 / R \,(1.1)$$

Bunda ρu-oqimning tranrportlash qobiyaliti belgisi, $\frac{кг.м}{с}.\frac{1}{м^3}$;
ϑ–kanalning normal rejimida kesim bo‘yicha oqimning o‘rtacha tezligi, m/s; R - xuddi shunday sharoitlarda kanalning gidravlik radiusi, m.

Suv sarfi 1m^3/s dan ortiq bo‘lsa Saniri formulasi qo‘llaniladi (A.N.Gostunskiy va I.I.Goroshkov).

$$\rho u = 6420 i^{3/2} R^{1/2} (1 - \vartheta_0 / \vartheta)(R / h_{ур})^4 A \quad (1.2)$$

bunda i- kanal nishabligi; $h_{ўр}$- o‘rtacha chuqurlik; A–kanalning o‘lchami va shaklini hisobga oluvchi parametr: $Q \geq 4$ m^3/s bo‘lganda $A = 1$, $Q = 1...4\, м^3/c$ bo‘lganda $A = 0{,}63\, Q^{1/3}$. Ko‘paytiruvchi $(1 - \vartheta_0 / \vartheta)$ minimal aniq tezliklarda berilgan yiriklikdagi cho‘kindilarni bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan ko‘chirish chegarasini belgilaydi: $\vartheta_0 = \vartheta_1 h_{ўр}^{0,2}$, bunda ϑ_1-oqim chuqurligi 1 m bo‘lganda ushbu gidravlik yiriklikdagi zarralar cho‘kishi ro‘y beradigan tezlik

$$\vartheta_1 = 1{,}24^{2/7}\, м/с. \quad (1.3)$$

Suv sarfi $Q \geq 1$ m^3/s bo‘lganda oddiyroq, lekin uncha aniq bo‘lmagan A.N.Gostunskiy formulasidan aniqlanadi.

$$\rho u = 3300 \vartheta^3 / (C^3 H) \quad (1.4)$$

bunda C - Shezi koeffitsenti, m^{0,5}/s.

Bu formula kanallarning suv sarfi 20 m^3/s dan ortiq bo‘lganda yaxshi natijalar beradi.

Tindirgichdan suv oqizib chiqqan cho‘kindilar yuklamasi tufayli oqimga ta’sir etuvchi cho‘kindilar alohida fraksiyalarining yuklamalari yig‘indisi sifatida aniqlanadi.

$$\rho u = \sum (\rho_i u_i) \quad (1.5)$$

Loyqa yig‘iladigan kanallarning tub cho‘kindilari asosan $d > 0{,}05$ mm li zarralardan tashkil topadi. Bu mezon dastlabki talablar sifatida taqriban qabul qilinishi mumkin.

Tindirgichlar konstruksiyasi va ishlash prinsipiga ko’pa quyidagi tasniflarga bo‘linadi: *cho‘kindilarni tozalash usuliga ko’ra* – mexanizmlar bilan tozalash, gidravlik yuvish va aralash; *gidravlik yuvish rejimiga ko’ra* - davriy yuviladigan va uzluksiz yuviladigan; *joylashgan o‘rniga ko’ra* – gidrouzel tarkibida, undan ma’lum masofada uzoqda va ichki tizimda; *kameralar soniga ko’ra* - bir kamerali, ikki kamerali va ko’p kamerali; *Suv xo‘jaligi tizimining vazifasiga ko’ra* - energetik, irrigatsiya va suv ta’minoti; *tindirish kameralarida oqimning rejimiga ko’ra* – to’g’ri chiziqli oqim bilan, ko‘ndalang sirkulyatsiyani yuzaga keltirish bilan.

Tadqiqot natijalari amaliy jixatdan GESlari kaskadining ishlash samaradorligini oshiradi. Tindirgich qurish orqali bosimli hovuziga loyqa to‘planmasligiga erishiladi. Kanal o‘zanidagi o‘zan jarayonlari jadalligi uning o‘tkazuvchanligini pasayishiga olib keladi va shu bilan GES ning old kamerasiga kerakli hajmdagi suv oqimini ta’minlay olmaydi. Tadqiqot ob’ektidagi kuchli abraziv yemirilishlar GES agregatlari ekspluatatsiyasi qilishda salbiy ta’sir ko’rsatishi mumkin. Suv olib keluvchi kanalida tindirgichlar mavjud bo‘lib, u sezilarli darajada cho‘kindilarga to‘lib qolish natijasida uning hajmi yiliga 2 - 3 million m^3 ga yetadi.Loyqa cho‘kindilarining kirib kelishini oldini olish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar kanalning kirish qismida amalga oshiriladi. Shu bilan birga, kanalning suv o‘tkazuvchanlig qobiliyati pasayadi va vegetatsiya va GES to‘liq quvvat bilan ishlagan davrida talab qilinadigan suv oqimini o‘tkazishga imkon bermaydi. Suv olishning bosh qismiga ko’p miqdorda o‘zan tub oqiziqlari va muallaq oqiziqlarning katta fraksiyalari kirib kelishi tufayli GESga suv olib kelish kanalining butun uchastkasida cho‘kindilar tashiladi, ularning bir qismi tranzit sifatida tashiladi. Yildan yilga to‘planib boruvchi loyqa cho‘kindilar hajmlar tufayli kanal tubi ko‘tariladi kanalning gidravlik parametrlari o‘zgaradi.

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ВОПРОСЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ТЕКСТИЛЬНОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ СУРХАНДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ ЗА ГОДЫ НЕЗАВИСИМОСТИ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются реформы, проведенные в Республике Узбекистан по развитию текстильной промышленности за годы независимости, а также развитие текстильной промышленности в Сурхандарьинской области.

Ключевые слова. Территориальная организация, диверсификация специализации, модернизация производственного кластера, отраслей и территориальной структуры промышленности.

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ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF SURKHANDARYA REGION DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

Annotation. This article discusses the reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan to develop the textile industry over the years of independence, as well as the development of the textile industry in the Surkhandarya region.

Keywords. Territorial organization, diversification of specialization, modernization of the production cluster, industries and territorial structure of industry.

Одной из приоритетных задач реформ рыночной экономики, которая осуществляется быстрыми темпами, является устойчивое развитие промышленных секторов республики, во многом обусловленное эффективным использованием существующего местного сырья и демографических факторов регионов.

Текстильная промышленность является одной из наиболее перспективных отраслей легкой промышленности нашей республики, и для развития этой отрасли существуют благоприятные природные, экономические и социальные факторы. Следует отметить, что география развития этой отрасли определяется такими факторами, как местное сырье, достаточность трудовых ресурсов, а также научно-технический прогресс и потребление.

Текстильная промышленность технологически тесно связана с хлопкоочистительной, химической, машиностроительной промышленностью. В то же время данная отрасль имеет высокую «плотность» потребления и обращения продукции. В особенности текстильная промышленность оказывает решающее влияние на размещение предприятий швейной и трикотажной промышленности при производстве швейных изделий для народного потребления на целый год.

До принятия независимости, точнее, во времена бывшего Союза, были построены и введены в эксплуатацию текстильные фабрики и филиалы в таких городах нашей республики, как Ташкент, Андижан, Нукус, Бухара. Однако только 9 процентов всего выращенного хлопкового волокна, было переработано в этом секторе, а остальное было вывезено с территории республики.

После обретения Узбекистаном независимости в географии текстильной промышленности произошли коренные изменения. В связи с этим создание благоприятного инвестиционного климата в условиях рыночной экономики является одним из приоритетов региональной политики, проводимой правительством республики по повышению экспортного потенциала регионов путем создания совместных предприятий на базе современного технологичного производства в текстильной, швейной, трикотажной промышленности на основе хлопкового сырья, а а также наполнением внутреннего потребительского рынка качественными товарами народного потребления.

В различных регионах нашей республики построены и введены в эксплуатацию совместные предприятия текстильной промышленности по переработке хлопкового волокна на основе современных технологий. Такие совместные предприятия построены и введены в эксплуатацию в Бостоне, Гурлане, Боготе, Ургенче, Джомбое, Джаркургане, Шахрисабзе, Олоте, Караколе, Косонсое, Попе, Намангане и других городах нашей республики.

Глава III новой стратегии развития Республики Узбекистан на 2022-2026 годы, получившая название "У**скоренное развитие национальной экономики и обеспечение высоких темпов роста**", предусматривает увеличение объема производства продукции текстильной промышленности в два раза. Также в этой главе поставлены такие задачи, как "Установление" взаимных внешнеэкономических связей между представителями бизнеса регионов республики и зарубежных стран. В частности, развитие инвестиционных и внешнеэкономических связей Сырдарьинской области с Китайской Народной Республикой, Сурхандарьинской области с Российской Федерацией, Джизакской области с Индией. Организация в Сурхандарьинской области «Центра содействия инвесторам», в Навоийской области — «Центра содействия бизнесу» Навоийским горно-металлургическим комбинатом, в городе Ташкенте — «Центра передовых проектов и инжиниринга», в каждом районе — «Центров инноваций и технологий» в целях оказания практической помощи предпринимателям" [1-13б].

За последние годы принят ряд указов и постановлений Президента и Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан по вопросам организации в выращивания хлопчатника и его технологической глубокой переработки в нашей республике.

Особенно Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 14.12.2017 г. № УП-5285 «О мерах по ускоренному развитию текстильной и швейно-трикотажной промышленности» и Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 16.11.2021 г. № УП-14 «О мерах по регулированию деятельности хлопково-текстильных кластеров» служат важным шагом в развитии отрасли.

В поздравлении президента Республики Узбекистан работникам сельского хозяйства Узбекистана от 7 декабря 2019 года были подведены итоги достижений в этом направлении и «…мы приняли решение со следующего года выращивать хлопок на 100 процентов кластерным методом. Наряду с этим последовательно продолжим создание кластеров в зерноводстве, плодоовощеводстве, птицеводстве, животноводстве, рыбоводстве, шелководстве» подобными словами поставил перед руководителями и специалистами соответствующих направлений ряд задач[2-5 б].

Ассоциация предприятий текстильной и швейно-трикотажной промышленности Узбекистана «Узтекстильпром» создана Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 14.12.2017 г.

В 2021 году в составе ассоциации функционировали 1 989 предприятий и предпринимателей, 122 хлопчатобумажных текстильных кластера, 4 учебных заведения. Также в этом году были осуществлены иностранные инвестиции в размере 3,9 миллиарда долларов. Кроме того, предприятиями ассоциации переработано 1 005 тыс. тонн хлопкового волокна, произведено 862 тыс. тонн пряжи, 716 млн кв.м хлопчатобумажной марли, 204 тыс. тонн трикотажного полотна, 2 млрд штук швейного трикотажа, 458 млн пар носков.

«Современная интерпретация теории кластеров полностью сформировалась в 80-х годах XX века. М. Портер эмпирически доказал, что крупные конкурентоспособные компании склонны концентрироваться в определенных областях. Он констатировал, что конкурентоспособная компания оказывает удовлетворительное влияние на окружающих ее хозяйствующих субъектов, что в свою очередь создает альтернативную среду, повышающую конкурентоспособность всех взаимосвязанных партнеров. По его мнению, «Кластер — это группа компаний и связанных с ними организаций, которые взаимосвязаны и территориально примыкают друг к другу, действуют в определенной сфере, дополняя друг друга для достижения общей цели». Конкурентоспособное предприятие формирует конкурентоспособность сектора национальной экономики, а конкурентоспособный сектор, в свою очередь, обеспечивает и поддерживает конкурентоспособность страны на мировом рынке[2-1 б].

Сурхандарьинская область считается главным сельскохозяйственным регионом республики, где хлопковая промышленность, связанная с хлопчатобумажной промышленностью, была развита на основе богатых местных сырьевых ресурсов. Выращивание хлопка в области в основном осуществляется в районах Сурхан-Шерабадской долины, специализирующихся на орошаемом земледелии. Хлопководство является основной отраслью сельского хозяйства области. Основную часть валового сбора хлопка обеспечивают районы Музработ, Шерабад, Кызырык расположенные в Шерабадской долине региона. На эти районы приходится 40 процентов всего урожая хлопка, выращиваемого в области. Деновский и Джаркурганский районы области, расположенные в Сурханской долине, также выделяются в выращивании хлопка. На эти районы приходится 21 процент валового сбора хлопка.

За годы независимости на базе хлопкового волокна, производимого в регионе.были построены и запущены современные совместные предприятия в текстильной промышленности. В частности, в 1986 году на базе Жаркурганского текстильного предприятия, которое начинало свою работу как филиал Бухарского текстильного комбината, в сотрудничестве с узбекско–британскими бизнесменами в годы независимости было построено совместное предприятие "Сурхонтекс". Предприятие было оснащено современными устройствами, произведенными в развитых странах Европы. Здесь, в основном, на основе переработки хлопчатобумажного волокна производят пряжу и изделия из нее. пряжу и изделия из пряжиНа внутреннем потребительском рынке региона 35% потребности в ткани приходится на долю продукции, производимой на предприятии, при этом продукция, производимая на предприятии, экспортируется в такие страны мира, как Турция, Россия, Китай, Польша, Бельгия, Германия.

1-таблица

Объем производства продукции текстильной промышленности Сурхандарьинской области

№	**2010**	**2015**	**2018**	**2020**	**2021**	**Рост в 2021 г. по сравнению с 2010 г. (в %)**
Обрабатывающая промышленность, млрд.сум процент Из этого:	669,2 100	1677,9 100	2867,3 100	4747,0 100	6128,4 100	9 м
Производство текстильной продукции, млрд.сум процент	252,1 37,7	565,1 33,7	906,0 31,6	1949.8 41,1	2474,1 40.4	9,8 м 107
производство одежды, млрд сумов процент	35,5 5,3	104,9 6,3	213.2 7,4	288,8 6,1	337,2 5,5	133 103
Объем экспорта, млрд.сум процент Из этого:	278750,5 100	213788,7 100	191744,8 100	213495,3 100	235302.2 100	8,4 м
Экспорт хлопкового волокна млрд сумов процент	187766,8 67,3	84286,2 39,4	688,8 0,3	7333,0 3,4	4284,3 1,8	0,022 0,026

Примечание: Количественные показатели в виде дроби, относительные показатели по отношению к сумме в знаменателе дроби.
Таблица: подготовлена на основе данных Surkhanstat.uz [3].

Анализ данных приведенных в таблице выше показывает, что доля текстильного производства в объеме обрабатывающей промышленности региона увеличилась в 2021 году по сравнению с 2010 годом. Также доля хлопкового волокна региона в структуре экспортных товаров снизилась, а объем экспорта готовой текстильной продукции увеличился (таблица 1).

В последние годы в регионе, как и в республике, созданы хлопково–текстильные производственные кластеры, сформирована непрерывная цепочка выращивания хлопка и его технологической глубокой переработки.

2-таблица

Кластеры хлопково-текстильного производства, созданные в Сурхандарьинской области

т/р	Кластеры хлопко-текстильного производства	Район местонахождения	Площадь посева хлопчатника, га
1	ООО “Ангор Сурхон ғурури”	Ангор	6700,0
2	ООО “Сурхондарё Агрохизмат”	Бандихон, Қизирик, Шеробод	16874,0
3	ООО “ Termiz Jayxun Cluster”	Бандихон, Жаркўрғон, Қумқўрғон	15594,0
4	ООО “Сурхон Сифат Текстиль”	Денов	10288,0
5	ООО “Шошмахкашшоб”	Олтинсой, Узун, Сариосиё	8372,0
6	ООО “Indenim Cluster”	Термиз	2216.0
	Итого		**60044,0**

Источник: *https://uzts.uz/pahta-toqimachilik-klasterlari [4].*

Из данных вышеприведенной таблицы известно, что в области имеется 6 хлопково-текстильных производственных кластеров, площадь посевов хлопка в которых составляет более 60044,0 га. Крупнейшими региональными хлопково-текстильными производственными кластерами являются ООО «Сурхандарьинский агрохизмат» и ООО «Термиз Джайхун Кластер», на долю которых приходится 54% от общей площади посевов хлопчатника.

В 2020 году в Сурхандарьинской области действовали 5 хлопково-текстильных производственных кластеров, и этими субъектами хозяйствования было заготовлено 116 332 тонны хлопкового сырья, произведено 39 728 тонн хлопкового волокна, 20 134 тонны пряжи.

Хотя ресурсов для развития текстильной промышленности на территории региона достаточно, но уровень их максимально эффективного использования невелик. Считаем уместным сделать в связи с этим следующие выводы.

Это следующие.

1. Налаживание производства готовой текстильной продукции путем одновременного создания комбинированного цикла производства на текстильных предприятиях региона;

2. Совершенствование территориальной структуры региональных предприятий текстильной промышленности; в связи с этим строительство

и ввод в эксплуатацию дополнительных современных предприятий текстильной промышленности в Музработском, Кызырыкском, Ангорском, Термезском районах;

3. При организации хлопково-текстильных производственных кластеров в области необходимо обратить внимание на региональное размещение хлопково-текстильных производственных кластеров целостным (компактным) образом. Здесь достигается эффективное использование сырья, топлива, энергии, транспортных факторов;

4. Специализация созданных в регионе хлопчато-текстильных производственных кластеров на производстве пряжи, трикотажа, носков и другой готовой продукции;

5. На базе региональной текстильной промышленности имеются достаточные трудовые ресурсы, исходя из потребностей потребительского фактора. Решение экономических и социальных проблем региона путем строительства и эксплуатации предприятий швейной и трикотажной промышленности в сельских районных центрах.

Исходя из вышеизложенных выводов, обеспечение внутреннего потребительского рынка качественной продукцией за счет развития текстильной промышленности в регионе, создания новых рабочих мест, обеспечения занятости на основе в конечном итоге повышения жизненного уровня населения является одним из важнейших приоритетов на сегодняшний день.

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ПОНЯТИЕ И ПРЕДМЕТ УГОЛОВНОГО ПРАВА

Аннотация: Самостоятельность уголовного права не означает его обособленности от других отраслей права, регулирующих общественные отношения, но самостоятельность уголовного права, как отрасли права, независима от круга признаков, являющихся основанием для криминализации деяния, посягающие на интересы государства и общества, безопасность и нормальное развитие. В статье раскрывается понятие уголовного права и его субъектов.
Ключевые слова: преступление, объект, признак, наказание, отношение, порядок.

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CONCEPT AND SUBJECT OF CRIMINAL LAW

Annotation: The independence of criminal law does not mean its isolation from other branches of law that regulate social relations, but the independence of criminal law, as a branch of law, is independent of the range of signs that are the basis for the criminalization of acts that infringe on the interests of the state and society, security and normal development. The article reveals the concept of criminal law and its subjects.
Key words: crime, object, sign, punishment, relation, order.

Следует отметить, что негативную связь можно увидеть и с более карательными санкциями как предметом уголовного права.

По мнению Б. Т. Разгильдяева, «задача уголовного права не состоит в том, чтобы регулировать общественные отношения, оно не может регулировать общественные отношения, эта отрасль права лишь охраняет общественные отношения»[7]. Но с этим мнением нельзя согласиться, поскольку уголовное право, как и все отрасли права, регулирует общественные отношения, которые считаются его предметом.

Уголовное право воздействует на общественные отношения, которые считаются предметом регулирования, а также выполняет функцию их защиты.

Согласно теории права, отрасли права отличаются друг от друга по предмету и методам регулирования. Предмет регулирования отрасли права, в свою очередь, определяет методы (стили) регулирования. В частности, методы уголовного права производны от предмета уголовного права. Если предмет уголовного права относится к общественным отношениям, регулируемым нормами уголовного права, то методы уголовного права означают, как регулируются эти общественные отношения.

Под методами (стилями) уголовно-правового регулирования понимается совокупность приемов и приемов уголовно-правового воздействия на общественные отношения, являющиеся предметом уголовного права.

Метод уголовно-правового регулирования выражается в применении мер устрашения и уголовного преследования лица, признанного виновным в совершении преступления, с применением мер, предусмотренных уголовным законом. Понятие уголовной ответственности составляет основу уголовно-правового регулирования, которое, в свою очередь, защищает интересы общества и государства, обеспечивает социальную безопасность и правопорядок общества и его членов.

Состав уголовно-правовых норм (распоряжение, санкция) по-разному влияет на методы уголовного права в регулировании общественных отношений. Если преступник заинтересован в санкции уголовно-правовых норм, важное значение в квалификации преступления имеет диспозиция уголовно-правовых норм для органов дознания и следствия. Для судов диспозиция и санкция статьи имеют значение при определении наказания.

Принимая во внимание вышеизложенные моменты, можно вывести следующую формулу:

«Если совершено преступление, уголовно-правовой механизм должен полностью выполнять свою регулирующую функцию».

Как метод уголовно-правового регулирования уголовная ответственность включает в себя два аспекта воздействия на поведение лиц: негативный и позитивный.

Отрицательная сторона уголовно-правового метода регулирования связана с оценкой поведения лица как преступления, что выражается в воздействии на человека при совершении им преступления. В таких случаях лицо будет привлечено к уголовной ответственности, и будет решаться вопрос о его осуждении и наказании.

Положительный аспект связан с оценкой действий человека как положительных (правовых) и выражается во влиянии общественно полезных действий человека, возникающих в силу объективной необходимости [8].

Поэтому уголовное право как отрасль права воздействует на общественные отношения, рассматриваемые как его предмет, посредством регулятивного метода. Такой способ (метод) уголовно-правового регулирования выражается в применении уголовно-правовых средств борьбы с общественно опасными деяниями, признаваемыми преступлениями.

Охранная функция уголовного права осуществляется посредством метода принудительного воздействия данной отрасли права. Такие методы выражаются в применении к преступникам мер принудительного принуждения с целью установления справедливости.

Уголовное право посредством своей регулятивной функции воздействует на поведение лица посредством уголовно-правовых норм в целях соблюдения правил, предусмотренных уголовным законом. Эта функция запрещает определенные действия («не воровать», «не вторгаться»).

Благодаря своей регулятивной функции уголовное право регулирует общественные отношения, возникающие после совершения преступления.

Охранительная функция уголовного права. В соответствии со статьей 2 УК она направлена на защиту человека, его прав и свобод, интересов общества и государства, собственности, окружающей природной среды, мира, безопасности человечества от преступной агрессии.

Уголовный закон своей задачей определил объекты, охраняемые уголовным законом, и их последовательность по значимости. То есть к объектам уголовно-правовой охраны:

- человек, его права и свободы;
- интересы общества и государства;
- имущество;
- окружающая среда;
- мир;
- включает безопасность человека.

К средствам решения охранительной функции уголовного закона относятся:

а) установление основ и принципов уголовной ответственности;

б) определение пределов преступных деяний, т. е. круга деяний, признаваемых преступлением;

в) определение наказания и иных уголовно-правовых мер за преступные деяния[10].

Функция уголовно-правовой защиты осуществляется двумя способами: активным и пассивным.

Пассивный способ уголовно-правовой защиты характеризуется самим фактом принятия, обнародования и вступления в силу уголовного закона. В этом случае состав преступлений, определенных в уголовном законе, и уголовная ответственность за них будут препятствовать нарушению объектов уголовно-правовой охраны.

Активный способ выражается в охране охраняемых уголовным законом объектов от преступных посягательств после совершения преступления.

Через профилактическую функцию уголовного права выполняется задача предупреждения совершения новых преступлений и предотвращения совершения преступлений [11].

Превентивная функция уголовного права делится на две:

Его можно изучать в общих и специальных функциях.

Общая превентивная функция направлена на предупреждение преступления до его совершения и реализуется за счет принципа неотвратимости ответственности, установления норм о преступности и наказании деяния, то есть путем угрозы им наказания при преступность совершается членами общества. Эта функция называется «общей профилактикой», потому что она нацелена на всех людей в обществе.

Воспитательная функция уголовного права направлена на выполнение задачи воспитания граждан Республики Узбекистан в духе соблюдения Конституции и законов. Данная функция направлена на повышение правосознания граждан, воспитание их в духе уверенности в том, что их личность, права и свободы охраняются законом и что наказание лица, совершившего преступление, неотвратимо.

Кроме вышеперечисленных функций уголовное право выполняет также функцию поощрения и предоставления льгот гражданам, помогающим в борьбе с преступностью. Уголовный закон предусматривает специальные нормы поощрения лиц, защищающих интересы граждан, общества и государства посредством такого деяния, даже если в их деянии содержится преступный элемент. Например, статьи 35-41 Общей части УК РФ («обстоятельства, исключающие преступность преступления»), а также некоторые нормы Особенной части УК РФ, например, статья 211 (дача взятки), статья 212 (получение взятки) - посредничество в передаче), статья 248 (незаконное хранение оружия, боеприпасов, взрывчатых веществ или взрывных устройств), статья 273 и др.

Согласно ч. 4 ст. 211 УК РФ, если к лицу вымогали взятку, и это лицо добровольно жалуется на это после совершения преступных деяний, то оно должно искренне раскаяться.lib, такое лицо освобождается от ответственности. если он активно содействовал раскрытию преступления.

Задачи уголовного права осуществляются через политику государства в сфере борьбы с преступностью. Основное его содержание выражается в определении тактики и стратегии практического применения уголовного закона, а также в разработке и практическом применении социально-правовых мер профилактики правонарушений. Главным правилом политики в сфере борьбы с преступностью является осознание неотвратимости ответственности за преступление. Такая политика должна осуществляться на основе принципа полного и безусловного соблюдения требований закона, равенства всех граждан перед законом.

В настоящее время политика Республики Узбекистан в борьбе с преступностью:

во-первых, последовательно вести борьбу с тяжкими преступлениями и с лицами, совершившими серьезную преступную агрессию, неоднократно нарушившими уголовно-правовые запреты, совершившими рецидивные преступления, а также с руководителями организованных групп и преступных сообществ, их активными участниками применения суровых наказаний;

во-вторых, уменьшить уголовные меры пресечения за преступления небольшой общественной опасности, к лицам, впервые совершившим нетяжкое преступление, к лицам, искренне раскаявшимся в содеянном, либо в связи с тем, что деяние или лицо утратил социальную опасность, основан на тенденциях применения внеобщинных санкций, условных наказаний, условно-досрочного освобождения или смягчения приговоров. Также уголовный закон предусматривает применение гораздо более легких наказаний к несовершеннолетним, совершившим преступления.

Наука уголовного права является самостоятельной юридической наукой в системе юридических наук (правоведения) и состоит из системы взглядов, идей и мнений об уголовном праве, а также о способах и средствах борьбы с преступностью.

Поскольку предметом науки уголовного права являются правовые явления и процессы, она входит в систему юридических наук, но в то же время считается отраслью общественных (гуманитарных) наук.

Именно по этой причине уголовно-правовая наука изучает уголовное право в связи с объективными событиями и процессами, а также дает рекомендации правоохранительным органам в направлении формирования нормативно-правовой базы противодействия преступности и высшего государственного законодательства республики. Узбекистана обобщает и анализирует эмпирические знания и материалы по правоприменению и правоприменительной практике с целью подготовки предложений (de lege ferenda) в орган.

Предмет науки уголовного права шире предмета уголовно-правового регулирования, а предметом уголовно-правового регулирования являются общественные отношения, регулируемые уголовным законом, а предметом науки уголовного права является уголовное право и проблемы правоприменения. его реализация, так же как и преступление есть практика применения норм закона.

Таким образом, предмет науки уголовного права состоит из двух основных институтов: преступления и наказания. Уголовное право изучает развитие и изменение этих институтов в целях борьбы с преступностью.

Одной из основных задач науки уголовного права является применение уголовного права на практике и повышение их эффективности на основе широких общих принципов применения уголовного права исходя из конкретных общественно-политических ситуаций.

Особенностью социальности (социальности) уголовного права является то, что оно изучает уголовное законодательство, институты и понятия в рамках уголовного права не статистически, а с точки зрения его изменения и развития.

Итак, предмет изучения уголовного права:

а) научное толкование уголовного закона;

б) разработка рекомендаций по законодательству и правоприменительной практике;

в) изучать этапы исторического развития уголовного права;

г) научный сравнительный анализ национальных и зарубежных правовых систем;

д) исходя из социальной природы уголовного права, криминализации деяний (признания деяний преступлениями) или декриминализации, механизма уголовно-правового регулирования, применения уголовного права, уровня, структуры и динамики преступности, реального изучения уголовного изучение права;

е) проведение научных исследований по проблемам, связанным с международным уголовным правом [14].

Исходя из изложенного, перед наукой уголовного права как современной юридической наукой стоят следующие задачи:

1. Проведение систематических и всесторонних исследований действующих уголовных законов и их норм, затрагивающих те или иные социальные условия.

2. По поводу анализа уголовных законов в целом и их отдельных институтов, их обобщенного и индивидуального применения, а также прогнозирования криминализации или декриминализации той или иной социальной ситуации.

3. Обеспечение участия государственных органов в принятии уголовных законов, изменений и дополнений к ним, а также в разработке рекомендаций по их реализации и применению.

4. Изучить уголовное законодательство зарубежных стран и внедрить их положительные стороны в уголовное законодательство Республики Узбекистан и проверить их на практике. (В частности, относительно применения новых норм в законодательстве о защите прав и свобод личности, рыночной экономики, мира и безопасности человечества.).

5. Научное обоснование и прогнозирование путей развития уголовного права, разработка концепций уголовного права, полностью соответствующих сущности, задачам и принципам правового демократического государства.

Задачи защиты и предупреждения уголовного права могут быть выполнены только при строгом соблюдении принципов уголовного права.

Для получения полной информации о принципах уголовного права следует обратить внимание на следующие вопросы:

1) понятие принципов уголовного права, признаки и их значение;

2) применение принципов в уголовном праве и механизм их движения;

3) система принципов уголовного права.

Принципы уголовного права означают исходную основу, основные идеи, выражающие содержание уголовного права в целом или отдельных его институтов и закрепленные в нормах уголовного права.

Принципы − ведущее понятие, выражающее сущность и актуальные направления уголовно-правовой политики демократического государства, закрепленное в уголовном праве, и отражающее социально-политические, экономические, нравственные, религиозно-правовые представления об основаниях, пределах и формы ответственности за совершенное преступление, идеи и основные правила.

Принципы уголовного права – это основные правила в области борьбы с преступностью, обязательные для исполнения правотворческими органами, правоохранительными органами и всеми гражданами.

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РОЛЬ КОМПЬЮТЕРНОЙ ТОМОГРАФИИ ПРИ ДИАГНОСТИКЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ ПЕЧЕНИ

Аннотация. Компьютерная томография – это не инвазивный метод, используемый в радиологии для диагностики заболевания с визуализацией состояния органов человека. Печень является одним из самых жизненно важных органов и самой большой железой нашего организма, также участвует в очень многих химических и биохимических реакциях. Малейшее изменение в работе или в размерах печени имеет негативный эффект на состояние иммунитета.

Ключевые слова. Компьютерная томография, радиология, печень, патология, диагностика, лечение.

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THE ROLE OF COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF LIVER DISEASES

Annotation. Computed tomography is a non–invasive method used in radiology to diagnose a disease with visualization of the state of human organs. The liver is one of the most vital organs and the largest gland of our body, and is also involved in many chemical and biochemical reactions. The slightest change in the work or in the size of the liver has a negative effect on the state of immunity.

Keywords. Computed tomography, radiology, liver, pathology, diagnosis, treatment.

Актуальность. Главной особенностью заболеваний печени является то, что в печени находится малое количество нервных окончаний и они находятся на поверхности печени, поэтому развитие болезней часто происходит незаметно. Однако, если пациент часто жалуется на появление болевых ощущений и тяжести в области печени, на вздутие живота, металлический привкус, тошноту и горечь во рту, такая симптоматика является показанием к назначению УЗИ, по результатам которого доктор может выписать направление на компьютерную томографию.

Цель исследования. Целью данного исследования является научный анализ исследовательских работ на тему «компьютерная томография при диагностике заболеваний печени».

Материалы исследования. Научная литература, использованная в данной статье, была опубликована за последние 10 лет, в научных базах как cyberlinika.ru, linkspringer.com, google scholar, «Республиканский диагностический центр РФ».

Результаты. В результаты данной работы включал в себя несколько исследовательских работ разных болезней печени и сделаны следующие обсуждения. Первая исследовательская работа была проведена в центр хирургической гепатологии РАМН, Волгоград. Проанализированы некоторые результаты обследования 49 пациентов с очаговыми поражениями печени. Исследование проведено в Центре хирургической гепатологии РАМН совместно с отделением лучевой диагностики Волгоградского областного кардиологического центра и отделением лучевой диагностики 970 военного госпиталя СКВО МО РФ. Ультразвуковое исследование проводили на аппаратах «Aloka 2500», «Aloka 3500». КТ выполнена на томографе Somatom Plus 4 «Siemens» и «Toshiba Asteion S4». На основании проведенного исследования и полученных клинико-лабораторных и инструментальных данных перед выполнением КТ были выявлены следующие нозологические формы очаговых поражений печени: абсцесс — 1, гемангиомы — 5, непаразитарная киста печени — 12, множественные кисты печени — 7, солитарная эхинококковая киста — 6, множественные эхинококковые кисты печени — 3, опухоль печени — 11, метастатическое поражение печени — 2, диффузные изменения печени — 1, кальцинаты печени — 1.

Всем 49 пациентам КТ выполнена. Мужчин было 19, средний возраст составил 48,9, женщин — 30, средний возраст — 48, 5. Результаты вычислений показателей описательной статистики не выявили значительных различий в группе обследованных мужчин и женщин. Проведенный дисперсионный анализ с использованием критерия Фишера с вероятностью 0,05 также не позволил признать существенными и статистически достоверными различия в группах и определил возможность анализа имеющихся данных вне зависимости от пола. Распространение патологического процесса в большей степени затрагивало правую долю печени и отмечено в 29 (59,2 %) наблюдениях. Изолированное поражение левой доли отмечено в 7 (14,3 %), обе доли затронуты в 13 (26,5 %)наблюдениях. Распространение по сегментам выглядело следующим образом: один сегмент — 20 (40,8 %), два — 2 (4 %), три-8 (16,3 %), более трех сегментов — 9 (18,4 %), доля печени — 8 (16,3 %), обе доли — 1 (2 %), внеорганное расположение — 1 (2 %). Размеры выявленных единичных очаговых образований находились в диапазоне от 5 до 200 мм. С наибольшей частотой выявлены образования в диапазоне от 30 до 150 мм.

Вывод. Несомненным преимуществом КТ по сравнению с другими методами является его малая инвазивность, возможность точного определения локализации очага и его размеров на основе множественных аксиальных срезов с минимальной толщиной 3 мм. Немаловажна и возможность создания на компьютере с помощью программной обработки трехмерного представления об исследуемом органе и патологическом очаге в его структуре. Применение КТ позволяет точно определить органную принадлежность очага, оценить объем и распространенность поражения печени, Получаемая при исследовании информация, несомненно, важна для определения вида и объема хирургического вмешательства, выбора оперативного доступа. КТ необходимо выполнять при множественных образованиях в печени и их больших размерах, а также при подозрении на злокачественный процесс, для выявления возможных метастатических поражений органов брюшной полости и забрюшинного пространства.

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ПРОФИЛАКТИКА И ЛЕЧЕНИЕ ПОСЛЕОЖОГОВЫХ, КОНТРАКТУР РАЗНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ ПАЛЬЦЕВ РУК У ДЕТЕЙ

Резюме. Послеожоговые рубцовые контрактуры пальцев и кисти относятся к числу тяжелых патологий, особенно среди детского возраста. Дети, страдающие подобными контрактурами, значительно отстают от своих сверстников, как в физическом, так и в психологическом развитии. По сообщениям последних лет отмечается увеличение частоты послеожоговых рубцовых контрактур пальцев кисти, а частота инвалидности по этой причине достигает 40%.

Послеожоговые рубцовые деформации пальцев кисти характеризуются выраженным дефицитом кожных ресурсов, пригодных для реконструктивно-восстановительных вмешательств, что значительно затрудняет лечение этих больных.

Ключевые слова: контрактура, ожог, профилактика, лечения, детской возраст.

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PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF POST-BURN, CONTRACTURES OF DIFFERENT DEGREES OF FINGERS IN CHILDREN

Resume: Post-burn scar contractures of fingers and hands are among the severe pathologies, especially among children. Children suffering from such contractures lag significantly behind their peers, both in physical and psychological development. According to recent reports, there has been an increase in the frequency of post-burn scar contractures of the fingers of the hand, and the frequency of disability for this reason reaches 40%.

Post-burn scar deformities of the fingers of the hand are characterized by a pronounced shortage of skin resources suitable for reconstructive and reconstructive interventions, which significantly complicates the treatment of these patients.

Key words: contracture, burn, prevention, treatment, child's age.

Актуальность. Ожоги и раны кисти встречаются более чем у 44 % пострадавших. Рубцовая деформация кисти с контрактурами суставов составляет 25–40 % от всех послеожоговых и посттравматических деформаций, а у детей – до 66 % [2].

Рубцовая деформация кисти с контрактурами суставов является одной из главных причин инвалидизации: до половины (48,5 %) всех случаев потери трудоспособности приходится на глубокие ожоги кисти [1,6].

Данный вид травм – глубокие ожоги кисти – почти всегда является множественным: в процессе травмы повреждается не только кожа, но и мышцы, связки, сухожилия, суставы и кости. Это неизбежно ведет к образованию грубых рубцов, что, в свою очередь, становится причиной развитие контрактур, нарушает функцию кисти, а следовательно, ведет к значительному снижению качества жизни.

Необходимость комплексного лечения, включающего восстановление десмо-мио-артро-остеогенного компонента, обуславливает, в первую очередь, важность адекватного восстановления дерматогенного компонента, так как нормальная функция кисти возможна лишь при целостности кожных покровов [5]. И, если лечение ограниченных рубцов кисти (преимущественно посттравматического генеза), равно как варианты кожно-пластических операций при посттравматических и послеожоговых деформациях, достаточно исследованы и описаны во многих монографиях и трудах, то принципы выбора тактики и метода кожно-пластической операции при «свежем» ожоге кисти, а также при обширных послеожоговых рубцах и выраженной послеожоговой деформации кисти исследованы мало, не систематизированы и не конкретизированы [3,4].

Цель исследования. Улучшение результатов хирургического лечения послеожоговых рубцовых сгибательных контрактур пальцев кисти у детей.

Материалы и методы исследования. Материал настоящего исследования включает анализ результатов обследования и хирургического лечения 98 детей в возрасте до 15 лет с послеожоговых контрактур пальцев рук, которые оперированы в отделении детской хирургии АОМПДБ.

Результаты исследования. Степень тяжести послеожоговой рубцовой сгибательной контрактуры пальцев кисти определяется дефицитом покровных тканей по ладонной поверхности пальцев с наличием контрактуры. Отношение расстояния между двумя точками по ладонной поверхности одноименного пальца здоровой кисти к измененному расстоянию между аналогичными точками по ладонной поверхностипораженного пальца объективно показывает степень дефицита покровных тканей. Этот показатель, названный нами как индекс степени тяжести контрактуры (7C), позволяет определить необходимость в удлинении тканей для полного устранения контрактуры.

Определены две большие группы местно-пластических способов устранения рубцовой сгибательной контрактуры пальцев кисти - простые (Z-пластика, множественная Z-пластика) и сложные (модифицированные способы Z-пластики - способы Limberg, Hirshowitz, Smith (butterfly), MustacTe, Karacaoglan и др.) способы.

Простые способы Z-пластики эффективны при устранении легкой степени сгибательной контрактуры пальца, когда необходимость в удлинении тканей не превышает 124%.

Для устранения рубцовой сгибательной контрактуры пальца средней степени тяжести сложные (модифицированные) способы Z-пластики позволяют устранить до 200% дефицита тканей по длине пальца.

При рубцовых контрактурах пальцев тяжелой степени, необходимость в удлинении тканей превышает 200%, существующие ранее способы местно-пластических операций не позволяют эффективно устранить контрактуру.

Разработка нового способа местно-пластической операции - способ встречно-перемещаемых прямоугольных лоскутов, позволила достичь удлинения тканей по ладонной поверхности пальца до 1030% и избежать сложных, многоэтапных оперативных вмешательств. Этот способ эффективен при рубцовых сгибательных контрактурах пальцев средней и тяжелой степени тяжести.

Результаты хирургического лечения послеожоговых рубцовых сгибательных контрактур пальцев кисти зависят от степени тяжести, давности существования и правильного выбора хирургического способа устранения контрактуры.

Дифференцированный подход к выбору местно-пластических операций в зависимости от степени тяжести контрактуры позволил в 86,2% случаев получить хорошие и отличные функциональные результаты.

Функциональные результаты применения способа встречно-перемещаемых прямоугольных лоскутов были хорошими и отличными в 94,3% случаев.

Вывод.Разработанные критерии оценки позволили объективно оценить тяжесть рубцовых сгибательных контрактур пальцев кисти и установить необходимость в удлинении по линии стягивающего рубца. Определены показания к выполнению различных видов местно-пластических операций в зависимости от степени выраженности контрактуры и возможностей способов устранить дефицит тканей.

Разработка и внедрение нового способа встречно-перемещаемых прямоугольных лоскутов при тяжелых рубцовых сгибательных контрактур пальцев кисти, позволила избежать сложных и многоэтапных оперативных вмешательств, что значительно сокращает сроки лечения больных и имеет большое социально-экономическое значение.

Применение оптического увеличения и прецизионной техники дало возможность во всех случаях идентифицировать пальцевые сосудисто-нервные пучки и более безопасно выполнить операцию. Разработка показателя степени устранения контрактуры позволила объективно оценить результаты хирургического лечения рубцовых сгибательных контрактур пальцев кисти.

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ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСТВА ДОМОХОЗЯЙСТВАМИ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ СТРАН И ЕГО ДЕТЕРМИНАНТЫ

Аннотация: В настоящей работе было проведено исследование о потреблении электроэнергии домохозяйствами в Европейских странах, а также о таких факторах, оказывающих влияние на потреблении электроэнергии, как: ВВП на душу населения, инфляция, население стран, стоимость электричества (евро/час).

Ключевые слова: ВВП на душу населения, плата за электроэнергию, инфляция, население, домохозяйства, европейские страны, множественная линейная регрессия, мультиколлинеарность, гетероскедастичность, критерий Уайта.

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ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION BY HOUSEHOLDS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND ITS DETERMINANTS

Abstract: In this paper, a study was conducted on the consumption of electricity by households in European countries, as well as on such factors influencing electricity consumption as: GDP per capita, inflation, population of countries, the cost of electricity (euro/hour).

Key words: GDP per capita, electricity fee, inflation, population, households, European countries, multiple linear regression, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, White's test.

Введение

На сегодняшний день домохозяйства используют энергию для различных целей: отопление помещений и воды, охлаждение помещений, приготовление пищи, освещение и электроприборы и другие виды конечного использования (в основном это использование энергии домохозяйствами за пределами самих жилых помещений). Соответственно, вопрос о затратах домохозяйств на коммунальные услуги, в частности, на электроэнергию является актуальным вопросом. Специалистам не удается определить точные экономические детерминанты, влияющие на потребление электроэнергии домохозяйствами. Но, изучив данные с глобальных ресурсов, нам удалось найти информацию о потреблении и сделать анализ за 2020 год. Данные о потреблении энергии домохозяйствами в разбивке по конечному потреблению собираются и публикуются Евростатом с 2017 года. В 2020 году на домашние хозяйства или жилой сектор приходилось 27,4% конечного потребления энергии или 18,7% валового внутреннего потребления энергии в ЕС.

Данная работа рассматривает взаимосвязь коммунальных услуг, в нашем случае электричества, и таких факторов, как ВВП на душу населения, инфляция и количество населения. Для данной цели мы взяли 30 европейских стран и рассмотрели их вышеупомянутые показатели. К изучаемым странам относятся: Дания, Германия, Бельгия, Австрия, Италия, Нидерланды, Швеция, Молдова, Ирландия, Исландия, Франция, Испания, Греция, Финляндия, Мальта, Латвия, Польша, Венгрия, Турция, Чехия, Эстония, Норвегия, Португалия Сербия, Болгария, Македония, Словакия, Люксембург, Албания, Румыния.

Структуру данной работы можно описать следующим образом. В первой части будет представлен соответствующий обзор литературы, использованный для анализа исследования. Вторая часть посвящена тому, чтобы четко показать и объяснить переменные, выбранные для исследования, и методологию, применяемую для оценок, а также предварительные ожидания относительно результатов. Третий и четвертый разделы исследования посвящены демонстрации результатов исследований и объяснению основных предположений МНК соответственно.

Bardazzi R и Pazienza MG в 2017 году при изучении влияния “energy culture” на отношение домохозяйств к потреблению, пришли к выводу, что параллельно с ростом населения во всем мире в Европе происходят быстрые демографические сдвиги, широко изучаемые, но в целом недооцениваемые политиками. Старение населения может означать уменьшение размеров домохозяйств и увеличение потребления энергии в домашних условиях, что изменит структуру энергопотребления. Сдвиги потребительских предпочтений и разное отношение поколений к окружающей среде определяют дополнительные эффекты. Изучение связи между старением населения и спросом на энергию еще более важно для Италии, поскольку ее энергетическая зависимость почти полная, а население быстро стареет. Целью статьи являлась оценка роли изменения предпочтений поколений в тенденции расхода энергии в Италии путем проведения различия между чистым возрастным эффектом и когортным эффектом. Разложение показало существенные различия в форме возрастных и когортных эффектов, тем самым подтверждая, что, помимо эффекта старения, нужно учитывать, что последние поколения имеют более высокие расходы энергии в жилых помещениях. Действительно, энергетическая культура послевоенных итальянских поколений кажется более связанной с тепловым комфортом (отопление и кондиционирование воздуха), чем с отношением к окружающей среде.

Inoue N, Matsumoto S, Mayumi K (2021) провели работу с тем же подходом, но уже на примере Японии: влияние возраста населения Японии на потребление энергии домохозяйствами. Сначала авторы представили теоретическую основу в виде трех эффектов: эффект чистого старения, эффект когорты и эффект структуры семьи. Эмпирическая модель построена для исследования этих трех эффектов на основе данных о потреблении энергии японскими домохозяйствами на микроуровне с 1989 по 2014 год. Анализ этого эффекта показывает, что потребление энергии домохозяйствами увеличилось примерно на 12% с 1995 по 2015 год. Различные модели использования энергии разными поколениями, связанные с предпочтениями образа жизни, называются когортным эффектом. Для когорт младшего поколения выявлен менее интенсивный характер энергопотребления, что подтверждает гипотезу авторов. Хотя эффект масштаба в потреблении энергии домохозяйствами присутствует, размер японских домохозяйств за последние несколько десятилетий уменьшился, что называется эффектом структуры семьи. Эффект структуры семьи также подтверждается. Потребление энергии домохозяйствами увеличилось примерно на 16,6% с 1990 по 2015 год. Эти результаты убедительно свидетельствуют о существенном влиянии старения населения на потребление энергии домохозяйствами в случае Японии. Эффект структуры семьи также подтверждается. Потребление энергии домохозяйствами увеличилось примерно на 16,6% с 1990 по 2015 год. Эти результаты убедительно свидетельствуют о существенном влиянии старения населения на потребление энергии домохозяйствами в случае Японии.

Методология

Данная работа основывается на базе данных таких всемирных ресурсов, как Eurostat, где мы получили статистические данные по потреблению электроэнергией европейскими странами, в частности, сколько евро за час в каждой стране платит население за пользование электричеством. Также были использованы данные по ВВП на душу населения, так как это показатель уровня экономической активности, в том числе, качества жизни населения. Следующим фактором, использованным при работе, является количество населения в каждой стране для взаимосвязи с ВВП на душу населения. Данные по населению и ВВП на душу населения были использованы с World Bank. Последним показателем является уровень инфляции. Собрав данные по количеству населения, ВВП на душу населения и уровня инфляции, можно рассмотреть их взаимосвязь с потреблением электроэнергией. В работах авторов, упомянутых выше, можно увидеть использование возраста населения в качестве самого влиятельного фактора, но, к сожалению, в силу отсутствия точных данных, нам не удалось включить возраст населения в качестве фактора, влияющего на потребление электроэнергии.

Ниже представлена модель линейной регрессии для расчета стоимости электричества, в которой указаны зависимая и независимые переменные:

$$Electricity=\alpha+\beta_1 GDP\text{-}per\text{-}capita+\beta 2 population+\beta_3 inflation\text{-}rate+\varepsilon$$

Для оценки факторов, влияющих на стоимость электричества, мы взяли следующие факторы: A - ВВП на душу населения, B - население стран, C - стоимость электричества (евро/час), D - уровень инфляции. Таким образом, наша модель линейной регрессии выглядит следующим образом:

$$C=\alpha+\beta_1 A+\beta_2 B+\beta_3 D+\varepsilon$$

Таблица №1
Линейная регрессия

```
. reg C A B D

      Source |       SS           df       MS      Number of obs   =        30
-------------+----------------------------------   F(3, 26)        =      4.72
       Model |  .089410521         3  .029803507   Prob > F        =    0.0093
    Residual |  .164206938        26  .006315651   R-squared       =    0.3525
-------------+----------------------------------   Adj R-squared   =    0.2778
       Total |  .253617459        29   .00874543   Root MSE        =    .07947

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
           C |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
           A |   9.87e-07   5.97e-07     1.65   0.110    -2.40e-07    2.21e-06
           B |   1.36e-09   6.41e-10     2.12   0.044     4.18e-11    2.67e-09
           D |  -.0173056   .0068608    -2.52   0.018    -.0314082   -.0032029
       _cons |   .1686325   .0300431     5.61   0.000     .1068781    .2303869
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Из таблицы видно, что по F-статистике наша регрессия вписывается в значение 0.05, что подтверждает значимость наших коэффициентов. Параметр R-squared означает, что 35% стоимости электроэнергии объясняется взятыми нами переменными. Параметр A не проходит критическое значение в 0.05, следовательно, ВВП на душу населения не имеет значимость при формировании стоимости электричества. Параметр B проходит значение в 0.05, то есть имеет значимость в определении стоимости электричества. Коэффициент равен 1.36, следовательно каждый новый человек в Европе увеличивает стоимость электричества за час на 1.36 евро. Параметр D также проходит тест значимости в 0.05, но его коэффициент слишком низок для влияния на стоимости электричества.

Для дальнейшей работы проверим нашу регрессию на мультиколлинеарность, ибо она может стать причиной неустойчивости коэффициентов, а также затруднить оценку и анализ общего результата.

Таблица №2
Проверка на наличие мультиколлинеарности

```
. estat vif
```

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
D	1.28	0.782553
B	1.15	0.870229
A	1.13	0.887610
Mean VIF	1.18	

Так как взятое нами значение ниже общепринятого значения, равного 8, можно сделать вывод об отсутствии мультиколлинеарности в нашей регрессии. Следовательно независимые переменные регрессии не коррелируют друг с другом.

Следующим шагом является тестирование нашей модели на гетероскедастичность. Гетероскедастичность регрессионных моделей свидетельствует, что оценки будут неэффективными. То есть, явление гетероскедастичности показывает неадекватность статистических результатов исследования. Поэтому проведем тест Уайта, который позволяет проверить регрессионную модель на гетероскедастичность, то есть, на появление случайных ошибок в рассматриваемой зависимости одной переменной от другой или нескольких переменных.

Таблица №3
Тест Уайта

```
. estat imtest, white

White's test for Ho: homoskedasticity
         against Ha: unrestricted heteroskedasticity

         chi2(9)      =      6.38
         Prob > chi2  =    0.7018

Cameron & Trivedi's decomposition of IM-test
```

Source	chi2	df	p
Heteroskedasticity	6.38	9	0.7018
Skewness	2.73	3	0.4356
Kurtosis	2.21	1	0.1371
Total	11.31	13	0.5846

Для проверки гипотеза на гетероскедастичность применен тест Уайта.Так как prob > chi2 равен 0.7018, что больше 0.05, можно отвергнуть нулевую гипотезу о гетероскедастичности.

Вывод

При построении регрессии и изучении факторов, которые, по нашему мнению, имеют влияние на потребление электроэнергии в Европе, выяснилось, что инфляция не имеет влияния ни на цену электричества, ни на объем потребления. Следующим показателем на рассмотрении был ВВП на душу населения, который не прошел тест. Последним фактором, который мы протестировали, является население. Данный показатель имеет наибольшее влияние на потребление электричества. Наблюдается следующая взаимосвязь между потреблением электроэнергии домохозяйствами в Европе и количеством населения: чем больше людей в определенном регионе, в нашем случае - в европейской стране, тем выше плата за пользование электричеством, или, говоря иначе, с каждым новым человеком в стране повышается стоимость на электроэнергию.

Приложение

clear all
import excel "C:\Users\User\Downloads\эконометрика.xlsx", sheet("Лист2")

```
reg C A B D
estat vif
estat imtest, white
```

Использованные источники:

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ЎЗБЕК ОИЛАСИДА ФАРЗАНДЛАРНИ ВАТАНПАРВАРЛИК РУҲИДА ТАРБИЯЛАШНИНГ МЕТОДЛАРИ ҲАҚИДА

Аннотация. Мақолада ўқувчи-ёшларни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашда оиланинг ўрни ва имкониятлари очиб берилган.

Фарзандларни маънан ва жисмонан тарбиялашда ота-оналарнинг масъулиятига эътибор қаратилган, оилада ота-она томонидан олиб бориладиган ибрат ва намуна, кўрсатиш, маъқуллаш ва мақташ, мукофотлаш, муносабат орқали тарбиялаш каби методларга батафсил тўхтаб ўтилган, тарбияда ислом дини маданияти ҳамда тарихий обидалар, зиёратгоҳларга ташрифдан фойдаланиш самарадорлиги очиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: оила, ўқувчи-ёшлар, ватанпарварлик тарбияси, маданий ва маънавий мерос, методлар, оилавий туризм.

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METHODS OF UPBRINGING UZBEK FAMILY CHILDREN’S IN THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM

Abstract. The article lighted the role and possibilities of the family in educating students in the spirit of patriotism.

Attention is paid to the responsibility of parents in the spiritual and physical education of children, the methods of teaching by parents in the family such as lesson and example, showing, approval and praise, rewarding, and education through attitude are discussed in detail, Islamic culture in education and visits to historical monuments and shrines the effectiveness of use is revealed.

Key words: family, students-youth, patriotic education, cultural and spiritual heritage, methods, family tourism.

Ҳар қандай давлат ўз истиқболини соғлом ва баркамол авлод тимсолида кўради. Республикамизда амалга оширилаётган кенг кўламли ислоҳотлар жараёнини, кучли фуқаролик жамияти ва ҳуқуқий демократик давлат қуришдек эзгу мақсадлар рўёбини ёшлар иштирокисиз тасаввур этиб бўлмайди. Ёшларни замон талаблари даражасида таълим–тарбия олиши, ватанпарвар бўлиши, шу азиз Ватанга дахлдорлик ҳиссини кучайтириши, саломатлигини мустаҳкамлаши, ўз кучи, билим ва салоҳиятини юқори, дунёқараши кенг, мустақил фикрлайдиган авлодни вояга етказиш ва тарбиялаш давлатимиз сиёсатининг устувор йўналишларидандир.

Жумладан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституциясининг 52-моддасида шундай ёзилган: "Ўзбекистон Республикасини ҳимоя қилиш – Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳар бир фуқаросининг бурчидир. Фуқаролар қонунда белгиланган тартибда ҳарбий ёки муқобил хизматни ўташга мажбурдирлар" [1].

Шунинг учун ҳам Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 11 майдаги "Халқ таълимини ривожлантиришга оид қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида" ПҚ-241-сон Қарорида: "...ўқувчилар онгига ватанпарварлик туйғуларини ва миллий қадриятларни сингдириш, бой маданий-тарихий мерос, миллий урф-одатлар, буюк аждодларимиз маънавий меросини ўрганишлари учун шароитларни яратишда сектор раҳбарлари ва мутасадди ташкилотларни кенг жалб этиш", вазифаси қўйилган. [3].

Ватанимиз ва халқимизнинг эртанги кунини, жаҳон ҳамжамиятидаги обрў-эътиборини белгиловчи баркамол авлодни вояга етказишдек улуғ вазифани "оила-маҳалла-таълим муассасаси" ҳамкорлигисиз ҳал этиб бўлмайди десак, айни ҳақиқатни айтган бўламиз, бу ҳалқада оиланинг ўрни бўлак, айниқса, ватанпарварлик тарбиясида.

Тадқиқот сўровномасидаги "Сизнинг фикрингизча, бизнинг жамиятда инсон маънавиятига нима энг кўп даражада таъсир кўрсатади?" деган саволга 77% респондент "оила" деб жавоб қайтарган. [5].

"Ватан остонадан бошланади" деган чуқур маъноли ибора мавжуд. Бундан Ватан туйғусини оиладан шаклланиши келиб чиқади. Ҳақиқатан, ватанпарварлик тушунчасининг негизи боланинг киндик қони тўкилган ердан бошланади. Шундай экан, Ватан туйғусини тарбиялашни оиладан бошлашишими зарур. Баркамол авлодни шакллантиришда оиланинг ўрни бўлак, чунки, инсон аввало оила бағрида униб-ўсади ва шахс сифатида шаклланади. Оиладаги таълим-тарбия, маънавий-ахлоқий қадриятлар кейинчалик одамлар орасида — маҳалла-кўйда, таълим муассасаларида сайқал топади. Оилани инсонга яшаш учун қулай шароит яратиб берган кичкина Ватан, десак айни ҳақиқат бўлади.

Буюк жадидчи, мутафаккир Абдурауф Фитрат ўзининг "Оила" асарида: "Миллат тақдири мана шу миллат вакиллари яшаган оиланинг ҳолатига боғлиқдир.... Қаерда оила муносабати кучли интизомга таянса, мамлакат ва миллат ҳам шунча кучли ва тартибли бўлади" деб ёзган. [11].

Оилада фарзандларни маънан ва жисмонан баркамол, ватанпарвар этиб тарбиялаш учун ота-оналар ҳам ўз маънавиятларини доимо бойитиб боришлари, фарзандларини ҳам ўз мамлакати тарихи, маданияти, адабиёти ва санъати, меъморчилиги, миллий қадриятлари ҳақида тўла тасаввурга эга бўлишга масъулдирлар. Бунинг учун халқ оғзаки ижодидан тортиб, замонавий тарбия тажрибаларидан ҳам унумли фойдаланишлари мақсадга мувофиқ.

Тадқиқотимиз мавзуси бўлган ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялаш усуллари ҳақида халқ педагогикасининг манбааларида жуда кўп мисоллар келтирилган. Жумладан, намуна кўрсатиш, тушунтириш, тилак-истак билдириш, ундаш, маъқуллаш, олқишлаш, таъқиқлаш, койиш, таъна (гина) қилиш, қўрқитиш, калтаклаш ва ҳоказо. [4,7].

Аммо тадқиқотларимизда ўқувчиларни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашда ибрат, кўрсатиш, вазият орқали тарбиялаш, маъқуллаш ва мақташ, мукофотлаш, муносабат орқали тарбиялаш каби методлар кўпроқ самара берди.

Шу ўринда ҳар бир оилада фарзанд тарбиясида оилавий шажарани тузиш услубини қўллаш заруратига алоҳида тўхталиб ўтсак, бу бежизга эмас. Чингиз Айтматов болалик пайтларини эслаб, нуронийлар тўй-томошаларда болалардан етти бобосининг номини айтиб беришини сўраганликларини қайд этиб, шу йўсинда ёш авлод қалбида авлод-аждод, қон-қардошлик тушунчалари сингдириб борилганини хулоса қилади. [6].

Маълумки, “шажара” арабча сўз бўлиб, “дарахт” деган маънони англатади. Фанда шажарани ўрганиш-“генеология”, яъни кишиларнинг келиб чиқиши, ўтган авлодлари ва қон-қариндошлик алоқалари мажмуини англатади.

Шажарасини тузиш, яъни “7 пушт” (фарзанд, набира, чевара, эвара, дувара, овора, бегона)ни билиш- ёшларда ўз аждодлари. сулоласи, ота-онаси билан фахрланиш туйғусини шакллантиради. Бу туйғу ёшларда ватанпарварлик руҳини шакллантиришнинг муҳим омили. Ўз шажарасини билган ёшларда хотира бўлади. Хотираси бўлган ёшлар иродали бўлишади, ундайлар турли ёт йўлларга кириб кетиб, ватанига, халқига хиёнат қилмайди. Бу бугунги турли мафкуравий таҳдидлар кучайган даврда биз учун ёшларда иммунитетини шакллантириш ва кучайтиришда ўта муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Ҳар бир киши ота шажарасини билиши ва уни чуқур ўрганишга интилиши керак. Айрим оилалар бор, шажара у ёқда турсин, ўз оиласидан нарёғини билмайди, паспортига миллати ёзилгани учун мен шу миллатнинг вакилиман, дейди. Шу ўринда маърифатпарвар, жадидчилик ҳаракатининг кўзга кўринган етакчиси Маҳмудхўжа Беҳбудийнинг қуйидаги сўзини келтириш жоиз: “Қабиласининг исмини ва етти отасининг отини билмай турғонларни қул-марқуқ дерлар”. [8]

Унутмаслигимиз керакки, фарзанд тарбиясида оилавий анъаналар ўта муҳим ўрин тутади. Биз ўрганган водий вилоятлари оилаларида халқ амалий санъати ва ҳунармандчилиги билан кўпроқ шуғулланишади, шу қадриятни болаларга ўргатиш авлоддан-авлодга ўтиб келмоқда. Оилаларда ўймакорлик (ганч, мис ва ёғоч ўймакорлиги), зардўзлик, кулолчилик, миллий либослар тикиш каби машғулотлар ҳам ёш авлод дунёқарашини шакллантирмоқда.

Халқ оғзаки ижодидан фойдаланиш болаларни маънавий-ахлоқий тарбиялашда миллий қадрият сифатида муҳим манбаа бўла олади. Хусусан, эртак ва достонлардаги образлар боланинг жисмонан бақувват, ботир, қўрқмас, шижоатли ва энг муҳими ўз Ватани ва юрти учун жон фидо қилишга таёр фарзандларни етиштиришда жуда муҳим омил ҳисобланади. Жумладан, Алпомиш, Рустам, Сиёвуш, Широқ, Тумарис образлари болаларни жуда тез ўзига ром қилиб қўяди ва уларнинг маънавий дунёсини бойитади.

Халқимизнинг кийиниш маданияти, пазандалик, алла айтиш санъати, миллий куйлар ва чолғу асбобларидан фойдаланиши, кашта, дўппи, қийиқ тикиш каби урф-одатлари ҳам оилада болаларни миллий руҳда тарбиялашда катта рол ўйнайди.

Демак, ёш авлодни миллий қадриятлар асосида тарбиялаш бугунги кундаги педагогика фани олдида турган ўта муҳим масаладир. Шу маънода О.Мусурмонованинг илмий ишлари диққатга сазовор, унинг таъкидлашича “.... шахснинг ички маънавий дунёси- маънавий эҳтиёж, маънавий қизиқиш, маънавий фаолият ва маънавий қадрият каби асосий белгилар тизимидан иборат”. [9].

Ҳозирги даврдаги маънавий-ижтимоий макон талабларини инобатга олиб, алоҳида қайд этиш лозимки, фарзандларимизда ватанпарварлик руҳини қатъий таркиб топтириш учун ноанъанавий йўлларни қўллашимиз долзарб бўлиб турибди.

Шундай усуллардан фойдаланишимиз керакки, ёш авлод Ватанни қалб амри билан сева олсин. Аммо, биз кўпинча оилада бу ҳақда гапирмаймиз, гапира олмаймиз, баъзи ҳолларда болаларимизга ватанпарварлик ҳақида гапиришни-ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялаш деб ўйлаймиз. Тўғри, ватанпарварлик ҳақида ривоятлар айтиш орқали унинг мазмун-моҳиятини англатиш керак. Лекин бу ватанпарварлик тарбияси тушунчасини тўлиқ ифодаламайди. Ҳозир болаларга таъсир кўрсатаётган тарбиявий омиллар бундан 30 йил олдингиларидан мутлақо фарқ қиляпти. Чунки, бугунги мактаб ўқувчиси-бундан 10 йил ёки 5 йил олдинги ўқувчи эмас. Унинг онгида янги нарса сингдириш учун аввало уни ҳайратлантира олишимиз зарур.

Ислом маданияти ҳам ана шундай қудратга эга. Оилаларда исломий ақидаларга катта ўрин бериш жараёни кетаётган ҳозирги даврда болалар тарбиясида муқаддас динимизнинг маданий ва маънавий меросидан фойдалана олишимиз айни муддао, деб ўйлаймиз.

Ўзбекистонда аҳолининг аксарият қисми муқаддас ислом динига итоат қилишади. Фарзанд дунёга келгач, унинг қулоғига, аввало Аллоҳ каломи эшиттирилади. Мусулмоннинг бутун ҳаёти давомида, кундалик турмушда исломий анъаналар доимоҳамроҳ.

Ислом дини Марказий Осиёга, ҳозирги Ўзбекистон ҳудудига YIII асрда кириб келганини назарда тутадиган бўлсак, 14 асрдан бўён ўзбек халқининг асрий анъаналари, жумладан тарбия соҳасидаги анъаналари, менталитети шу дин билан боғлиқ. Жумладан, Рамазон ва Қурбон ҳайитлари барча мусулмонларнинг анъанавий байрамлари ҳисобланади.

Ислом-ватанпарвар дин. “*Ватан*” атамаси ҳам арабча сўз бўлиб, “она юрт” деган маънони англатади. “Қуръони Карим”да Ватан, диёр, мамлакат,яшаш манзили каби иборалар 47 марта тилга олинган экан.

Муқаддас ҳадисда “Ватанни севмоқ-иймондандир” дейилган. Дарҳақиқат, Исломда Ватанга муҳаббат бу – туғилиб ўсган юртини эъзозлаш, унинг равнақи учун бор имкониятини сарф қилишдир!

Ўзбекистонда ислом маданиятига оид жуда бой тарихий (ёзма ва моддий) материаллар мавжуд.

Ёзма манбааларни санайдиган бўлсак, Қуръони-Каримдан бошлаб, “Ҳадис”лар ва яна адоқсиз диний-маърифий китобларни, моддий манбаалар қаторида эса кўплаб меъморий обидалар, муқаддас қадамжолар, мақбараларни кўз олдимизга келтирамиз. Юртимизда Самарқанд, Бухоро, Хивадек қадимий шаҳарлар, бутун дунё мусулмонларининг маънавий масканига айланиб улгурган “Исмоий ал-Бухорий” мажмуаси, Сурхондарё вилоятидаги “Имом Термизий” ва “Абу Мусо Термизий” қадамжолари, Самарқанддаги “Имом Мотуридий”, “Шоҳи Зинда”, Тошкент вилоятидаги “Занги ота” каби зиёратгоҳлар мавжуд.

Шундай улкан маданий меросдан фарзандларимизни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашда жуда катта имкониятлар мавжуд. Агар, оилавий бўлиб, болаларимизни тарихий шаҳарларга, муқаддас қадамжоларга, буюк аждодларимизнинг хилхоналарига ташрифини уюштирсак, мақсадимизга тезроқ етиша оламиз.

Юқоридаги фикрларни инобатга олган ҳолда қайд этишимиз лозимки, оила тарбиясида урфийлик ва динийлик хос. Агар динийлик устувор бўлса ёки ўта “замонавий”ликка мойиллик бўлса, бу ҳолат кейинчалик, жамият ҳаётига ҳам маълум даражада таъсир кўрсатади. Бу эса дин ниқобидаги экстремизм ёки, аксинча, ғарбнинг ҳаёт тарзига тақлидга асосланган “оммавий маданият” тарзида намоён бўлиши мумкин, шунинг учун ота-оналар ўз фарзандлари тарбиясида ўта ҳушёр бўлишлари лозим бўлади. [14].

Педагогик-психологик тажрибалардан ҳам маълум, ўрганилаётган нарсани кўрсатиш, намойиш этиш ва жараён моҳиятини ҳикоя қилиб бериш ўзлаштириш даражасини бирмунча оширади. Хусусан, ахборотларни эшитиб қабул қилиш самараси 15%, кўриб қабул қилиш эса-25% ни ташкил этади. Таълим-тарбия жараёнида уларни бир вақтда иштирок этиши натижасида маълумотларни қабул қилиш самарадорлиги 65% гача ортади. [12].

Бу фактларни бежизга келтирмадик. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёевнинг 2022 йил 28 январдаги “2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистонинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида”ги ПФ-60-сонли Фармони [2] бўйича қабул қилинган “2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистонинг тараққиёт стратегияси”нинг 35-мақсадида: “Ўзбекистон бўйлаб саёҳат қилинг” дастури доирасида маҳаллий сайёҳлар сонини 12 миллион нафардан ошириш ҳамда республикага ташриф буюрадиган хорижий туристлар сонини 9 миллион нафарга етказиш вазифаси қўйилган**.**

Оилавий туризмининг ижтимоий-маънавий аҳамияти катта, у аввало болаларни шахс сифатида шаклланишига, ижтимоий жиҳатдан ўсишига ёрдам беради**.**

Кўряпмизки, боланинг комил инсон бўлиб шаклланиши ота-онага жуда катта масъулият юклайдики, унинг уддасидан чиқмоқ ҳар бир ота-она учун ҳам фарз, ҳам қарздир. Аммо, ҳозирги кунда, тарбияда, айниқса ватанпарварлик тарбиясида оила бошлиғи бўлган отанинг ролини кўтаришимиз керак. Илгари бирон маърака ёки маросимда ота кириб ўтирган бўлса, шу уйга ўғилнинг кириши мумкин бўлмаган ёки ота ўтирган уйнинг томига чиқиш ҳурматсизлик саналган. Ҳозиргача ёши 50-60 лардаги кўпчилик инсонлар бу одатларга амал қилсалар-да, лекин ёшлар учун ушбу удумларимиз борган сари унут бўлиб бормоқда. [10].

Аввало, оталар ўз фарзандлари билан чин юракдан, самимий гаплаша олмяптилар. Олиб борилган тадқиқотлар, оталарнинг бола тарбиясига 8 дақиқа вақт ажратганларини кўрсатган. [13].

Демак, оилавий тарбияни йўлга қўйишда жиддий камчиликлар мавжуд, Кузатишларимиз бўйича, яна қуйидаги ҳолатлар ҳам оилавий тарбияга путур етказмоқда: ота-она ва фарзандларнинг шахсий қизиқишлари бир-бирига мос тушмаслиги, оилада истеъмолчилик руҳиятининг устунлиги, ота-оналарнинг билим ва маданий савиялари талаб даражада эмаслиги, оилада миллий анъаналар ва урф-одатларга эмас, балки маълум бир қолипдаги ҳатти-ҳаракатларга риоя қилиниши.

Мулоҳазаларимиздан шундай хулоса қилишимиз лозимки, янги ижтимоий вазият оилавий тарбияда ҳам жиддий ўзгаришлар қилишни талаб қилмоқда, шунинг учун:

-ватанпарвар, янгича фикрловчи шахслар оилада бошланишини инобатга олиб, оилавий тарбия йўналишларини белгилаб, уни аниқ мақсадга йўналишини таъминлашимиз;

-ўқувчиларнинг одоби, юриш-туриши, кийиниш одоби юзасидан мактаб ва оилада бир хил талабни қўйишимиз;

-ота-оналарнинг ўзларини ҳам миллий қадриятларимиз ҳақида билимларини оширишимиз, оилавий шажара тузиш кўникмаларини шакллантиришимиз;

-“оилавий туризм”, “зиёрат туризми”га эътибор қаратишимиз, тарбия жараёнида ислом маданияти ва диний қадриятларимизда самарали фойдаланишимиз;

-тарбияда отанинг етакчилик ўрнини жойига қўя олишимиз талаб қилинади.

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ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ОРГАНА ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ВЛАСТИ СУБЪЕКТА РФ В СФЕРЕ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОЕКТОВ ПО БЛАГОУСТРОЙСТВУ И ФОРМИРОВАНИЮ КОМФОРТНОЙ ГОРОДСКОЙ СРЕДЫ

Аннотация: В статье представлены основные показатели регионального проекта «Формирование комфортной городской среды на территории Кировской области» и рассмотрены функции отдела благоустройства территорий и формирования современной городской среды по его реализации.

Ключевые слова: приоритетный проект, благоустройство, комфортная городская среда, полномочия, функции.

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THE ACTIVITY OF THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY OF THE SUBJECT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE FIELD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND FORMATION OF A COMFORTABLE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

Annotation: The article presents the main indicators of the regional project "Formation of a comfortable urban environment in the Kirov region" and considers the functions of the department of landscaping and the formation of a modern urban environment for its implementation.

Key words: priority project, landscaping, comfortable urban environment, powers, functions.

Сфера благоустройства и формирования комфортной городской среды – важное направление устойчивого развития территорий, обеспечивающее достойный уровень и благоприятные условия жизни как для отдельного человека, так и для всех жителей региона, города и его микрорайонов. Поэтому несомненно, что работа в этой области является предметом внимания официальных властей всех уровней, общественных движений, средств массовой информации и широких слоев населения.

Полномочия в сфере благоустройства и формирования комфортнойсреды проживания – это компетенция органов местного самоуправления.Однако финансового обеспечения муниципалитетов и специалистов, достаточно компетентных для создания объектов благоустройства, отвечающих современным стандартам, в органах местной власти не хватает. И чтобы эти органы качественно могли выполнять возложенные на них обязанности, а также с целью координации работ по благоустройству, помощи муниципалитетам в получении федеральных и региональных субсидий на мероприятия по благоустройству и контроля за использованием средств созданы специализированные структурные подразделения органов исполнительной власти субъектов РФ.

В качестве примера нами рассмотрена деятельность отдела благоустройства территорий и формирования современной городской среды, являющегося структурным подразделением министерства строительства, энергетики и жилищно-коммунального хозяйства Кировской области. Задачей данного отдела является.

Одним из главных направлений деятельности отдела в современных условиях является реализации национального проекта «Формирование комфортной городской среды» на территории Кировской области. Целями этого нацпроекта, согласно паспорту проекта, является кардинальное повышение комфортности городской среды, повышение индекса качества городской среды на 30 процентов, сокращение в соответствии с этим индексом количества городов с неблагоприятной средой в два раза, а также создание механизма прямого участия граждан в формировании комфортной городской среды, увеличение доли граждан, принимающих участие в решении вопросов развития городской среды, до 30 процентов. Для достижения данной цели выделяются крупные суммы денежных средств - за весь период действия данного проекта (01.10.2018 г.-31.12. 2024 г.) на вышеуказанные цели из федерального бюджета планируется потратить 269,34 млрд. руб. В ходе программы планируется провести работы по благоустройству на более чем 25 тыс. объектов [1].

В Кировской области для достижения данных целей реализуется региональный проект «Формирование комфортной городской среды на территории Кировской области» [3]. В рамках данного проекта в период с 2020-2024 гг. планируется потратить на благоустройство территорий в населённых пунктах региона более 3 млрд. руб., из которых более 2/3 будут выделены из федерального бюджета, остальные средства будут изысканы в областном бюджете и бюджетах муниципальных образований - участников проекта. В ходе программы планируется провести работы по благоустройству на 698 объектах.

В рамках своей деятельности отдел благоустройства территорий и формирования современной городской среды осуществляет:

-функцию координации деятельностипо реализацииприоритетного проекта «Формирование комфортной городской среды» в области;

- разработкугосударственнойпрограммыобласти в рамках реализациипроектана территории области;

- обеспечение размещения информации в государственной информационной системе области;

- осуществляет контроль за разработкой муниципальных нормативно-правовых актов, правил, рекомендаций и созданием муниципальных межведомственных комиссий в рамках реализации проекта;

- передачу необходимой документации в соответствующие инстанциина территорииобласти;

- участвует в заключении соглашения между Правительствомобласти и Минстроем России в рамках реализации проекта;

- участвует всозданиимежведомственнойкомиссии по реализациипроекта на территорииобласти;

- участвует в заключении соглашений с муниципальными образованиями (получателями субсидии) на предоставление средств бюджетам муниципальных образований на поддержку реализациипроекта;

- осуществляет контроль за выполнением плана по реализации проекта.

Помимо регионального проекта «Формирование комфортной городской среды на территории Кировской области», в рамках курируемого отделом благоустройства территорий и формирования современной городской среды направления реализуется ведомственный проект «Цифровизация городского хозяйства на территории Кировской области». В рамках этого проекта, разработанного в соответствии с паспортом ведомственного проекта Цифровизации городского хозяйства «Умный город» [2] в муниципальном образовании «Город Киров» планируется реализация мероприятий по цифровизации городского хозяйства, предусмотренных базовыми и дополнительными требованиями к «умным городам» (стандарт «Умный город»):

- созданиецифровойплатформывовлеченияграждан в решение вопросов городского развития «Активный горожанин»;

- создание сервиса «Цифровой двойник города»;

- создание интеллектуального центра городского управления;

- внедрение систем интеллектуального учета коммунальных ресурсов.

Особенностью данного проекта является то, что мероприятия проекта реализуются за счет средств бюджета муниципального образования «Город Киров» и внебюджетных источников финансирования и осуществляются непосредственно муниципальным образованием «Город Киров». Министерство строительства, энергетики и жилищно-коммунального хозяйства Кировской области осуществляет только методическоесопровождение реализации мероприятий этого проекта.

Таким образом, деятельность органов исполнительной власти субъектов РФ играет важную роль в реализации проектов в жизнь, контроле, координации, нормативно-правовом и методическом их сопровождении.

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ПРОЦЕССЫ ПРИСПОСОБЛЕНИЯ СЛИЗИСТОЙ ОБОЛОЧКИ ТОЛСТОГО КИШЕЧНИКА ПРИ ПИТАНИИ НЕРАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ БЕЛКОВОЙ НАГРУЗКЕ

Резюме: Увеличение белка в суточном потребление в составе питательных веществ или при попадании большого количества белка в организм приводит к неблагоприятным последствиям. Белки усвоенные в виде питательных веществ не могут накапливаться как запас. Лишние белки в печен превращаются в глюкозу. При этом образуется промежуточные вещества вредные для организма. Так же, лишнее количество принятых белков увеличивает кислотность мочи, и к высвобождению кальция из костей, что приводит к остеопорозу. Было изучено гистоструктурные сдвиги слизистой оболочки толстого кишечника при выше указанных явлениях.

Ключевые слова: Нерациональное белковое питание, белки, углеводы, жиры, витамины, гипотрофия, спортсмены, диетология, толстый кишечник, остеопороз.

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PROCESSES OF ADJUSTMENT OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE COLON INTESTINE WHEN NUTRITION IS UNREASONABLE PROTEIN LOAD

Resume: An incrense of consumption of proteins in dagly ration with other nutrients, or getting a big amount of proteins to the organism lends to the negative results. Assimilated proteins as metrients can not be assumulated in organism as a reserve.Exess of proteins turn info glucose in liver forming trasitional substanus harm ful for the human organism. Hove over, excess of proteins incrense the aciditg of urine and leads to the osteoporosys. Due to the relense of la from bones. Hystostructural shitts of mucosa of colon as a result of processes mentioned abore have also bun studies.

Keywords: Monotonous protein food, protein, fat and carbs,vitamins, hypotrofhy, shortsman, colon during, dietology, osteoporosus.

Актуальность темы: Несмотря на важность качества и количества повседневной пищи для нормального роста и развития организма, в нашей повседневной жизни часто наблюдается нарушение рациональной гигиены питания.

Недостаток питательных веществ в пище может, с одной стороны, нарушить иммунный ответ и нарушить жизненно важные метаболические процессы, а с другой стороны, это может привести к таким проблемам, как переедание, атерогенность и канцерогенность, ожирение и т.д., который является одним из факторов, делающих организм подверженным различным инфекциям: бактериальным, паразитарным, вирусным заболеваниям. Недоедание чаще встречается среди длительно госпитализированных пациентов, особенно тех, кто питается парентерально.

Факторы, способствующие недоеданию, включают: первичное недоедание (голод или недоедание, длительное употребление одной и той же пищи), вторичное недоедание, то есть нарушение всасывания и пищеварительных процессов (заболевания пищеварительного тракта, недостаток пищеварительных соков).

Немаловажную роль играет недостаток или увеличение количества белка, жира, витаминов, микроэлементов на основе патологических состояний, возникающих в органах и тканях организма в результате нарушения рационального питания. В белковой диете значительно снижается поступление в организм углеводов и жиров.

В результате в организме возникает чувство голода и увеличивается расщепление резервов углеводов за счёт компенсаторно-приспособительного процесса в организме. В этом процессе также участвует вода, в результате чего организм начинает терять много воды и углеводов.

Роль потребляемых в организме углеводов компенсируется образованием глюкозы из резервных белков в мышечной ткани. Эти процессы заставляют человека быстро худеть и долгое время не возвращать его в прежнее состояние.

Нехватка углеводов, жиров, витаминов и микроэлементов в белковой диете, недостаток растительных продуктов негативно сказываются на организме. Цвет волос становится тусклым и ломким, кожа становится сухой и белой, бывают случаи быстрой утомляемости. Кроме того, когда потребляется чрезмерное употребление белка, большая нагрузка ложится на почки в результате потребления большого количества воды для его переваривания. Это связано с тем, что промежуточные продукты, образующиеся при переваривании белка, растворяются в воде и выводятся почками в виде мочи. Поэтому при белковой диете рекомендуется пить больше жидкости. С увеличением потребления белка из года в год актуальной проблемой становится полное изучение морфофункциональных сдвигов органов пищеварительной системы.

Объект и предмет исследования: подопытные крысы: 70 белых самцов 90-дневного возраста постнатального онтогенеза.

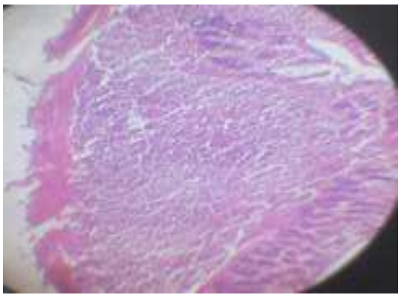
Подопытные животные были разделены на две группы. Первая группа была контрольной и получала вивариантный рацион. Вторая группа - экспериментальные животные на 60 дней во время этого же вида пищи скармливали вареным яичным белком. Объектом исследования была толстая кишка.

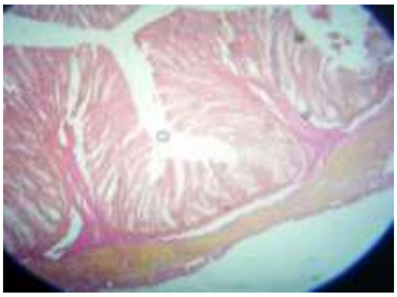
Анализ полученных результатов: В эксперименте морфометрическими исследованиями выявлены криптографические параметры слизистой оболочки толстой кишки, изменение количества энтероцитов и клеток стекловидного тела. С первого дня до конца экспериментов наблюдались различные уровни изменений и сдвигов гистоструктурных параметров толстой кишки.

Толщина стенок экспериментальных животных, нагруженных белком, варьировала от 315,4 ± 5,2 мкм до 318,6 ± 5,2 мкм. Глубина крипт, образованных проникновением эпителия на поверхности слизистой оболочки в закрытый слой, уменьшилась с 115,2 + 4,1 мкм до 46,6 + 5,2.

Общая толщина слизистой оболочки варьировала от 121,5 +2,7 мкм до 106,7 +2,7 мкм. Количество ячеек в стенке крипты уменьшилось с 33,2 +1,4 до 30,2 + 1,4, из которых количество бокаловидных ячеек уменьшилось с 9,3 +3,2 до 8,06 +3,2, а общее количество других ячеек уменьшилось на 5 +3, Было обнаружено уменьшение до 2.

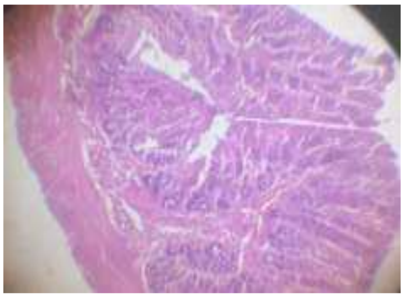
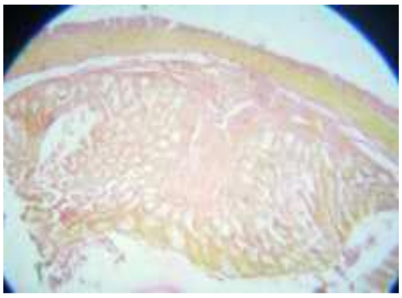
Лимфоидные фолликулы Стенка толстого кишечника
толстого кишечника





Контроль 60 сутки.Контроль. 60 сутки.

Окраска - гематоксилин-эозином. 7ок. х10об. Окраска-ван-гизон. 7ок. х10об.

Эксперимент 60 сутки. Эксперимент 60 сутки.

Окраска-гематоксилин-эозином. 7ок. х10об.Окраска-ван-гизон. 7ок. х10об.

При микроскопическом исследовании, наблюдались отчетливо выраженные атрофические и склеротические изменения слоев мышечной и серозной оболочек толстой кишки, переполнение сосудов, рост и утолщение грубой соединительной ткани.

Вывод: В результате воздействия белковой нагрузки происходят атрофические изменения слизистой оболочки толстой кишки, процессы абсорбции замедляются за счёт уменьшения глубины крипт и количества энтероцитов в ней, а также слизистой оболочки кишечника, подслизистой оболочки, вызывает атрофические, склеротические изменения в мышцах и интерстициальной соединительной ткани**.**

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ МАРКЕТИНГОВОГО ИНСТРУМЕНТАРИЯ ПРИ ФОРМИРОВАНИИ СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ФИТНЕС-КЛУБА

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается актуальность формирования маркетингового инструментария при формировании стратегии развития организации фитнес-индустрии. Предложен алгоритм формирования стратегии развития предприятия фитнес-индустрии, основывающийся на ряде классических методов стратегического менеджмента.

Ключевые слова: стратегия, инструменты, ресурс, развитие, фитнес, предприятие, спорт.

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THE USE OF MARKETING TOOLS IN THE FORMATION OF A STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FITNESS CLUB

Abstract: The article discusses the relevance of the formation of marketing tools in the formation of a strategy for the development of the organization of the fitness industry. An algorithm for forming a strategy for the development of a fitness industry enterprise based on a number of classical methods of strategic management is proposed.

Keywords: strategy, tools, resource, development, fitness, enterprise, sport.

Стратегия − это генеральная программа действий, выявляющая приоритеты проблем и ресурсы для достижения основной цели. Она формулирует главные цели и основные пути их достижения таким образом, что организация получает единое направление движения [1, с. 132]. Основное положение при разработке стратегии: «сущность выработки и реализации стратегии состоит в том, чтобы выбрать нужное направление развития из многочисленных альтернатив и направить свою деятельность по избранному пути».

Для разработки стратегии развития, организации необходимо провести все сторонний анализ внешней и внутренней среды. Комплексный анализ позволит принять правильные управленческие решения относительно бедующего развития предприятия, формулируемой стратегии.

При разработке стратегии проводится анализ внешней и внутренней среды, включая конкурентов и основополагающих факторов, влияющих на деятельность компании.

Основными инструментами анализа являются PEST-анализ, модель пяти сил Портера и SWOT анализ.

PEST-анализ (иногда обозначают как STEP) это маркетинговый инструмент, предназначенный для выявления политических (Political), экономических (Economic), социальных (Social) и технологических (Technological) аспектов внешней среды, которые влияют на бизнес компании [2, с. 18].

Политический фактор изучается, потому что регулирует власть, которая в свою очередь определяет среду компании и получение ключевых ресурсов для её деятельности. Основная причина изучения экономики - это создание картины распределения ресурсов на уровне государства, которая является важнейшим условием деятельности предприятия. Не менее важные потребительские предпочтения определяются с помощью социального компонента PEST-анализа. Последним фактором является технологический компонент. Целью его исследования принято считать выявление тенденций в технологическом развитии, которые зачастую являются причинами изменений и потерь рынка, а также появления новых продуктов.

Анализ выполняется по схеме «фактор — предприятие». Результаты анализа оформляются в виде матрицы, подлежащим которой являются факторы макросреды, сказуемым — сила их влияния, оцениваемая в баллах, рангах и других единицах измерения. Результаты PEST-анализа позволяют оценить внешнюю экономическую ситуацию, складывающуюся в сфере производства и коммерческой деятельности.

Традиционно PEST-анализ касается изучения исключительно макросреды, которая включает в себя достаточно большое количество факторов, поэтому из общего их числа принято рассматривать только четыре узловых направления, политические факторы, экономические факторы, социально-культурные особенности и научно-техническую среду.

Модель анализа пяти конкурентных сил Майкла Портера отражает формирование конкурентного преимущества и долгосрочной прибыльности товара, а также способы, с помощью которых компания в долгосрочном периоде может удерживать свою прибыльность и сохранять конкурентоспособность.

Теория конкуренции Портера говорит о том, что на рынке существует пять движущих сил, которые определяют возможный уровень прибыли на рынке. Каждая сила в модели Майкла Портера представляет собой отдельный уровень конкурентоспособности товара: рыночная власть покупателей; рыночная власть поставщиков; угроза вторжения новых участников; опасность появления товаров заменителей; уровень конкурентной борьбы или внутриотраслевая конкуренция [3, с. 13].

Рис. 1. Внешний вид модели пяти сил Портера

Майкл Портер считал, что данные элементы рынка являются движущими силами рыночной конкуренции, что и легло в название модели пяти сил конкуренции по Портеру.

Конкурентный анализ отрасли по Майклу Портеру помогает определить интенсивность и выраженность конкурентных сил в отрасли, найти такую позицию, в которой компания будет максимально защищена от влияния конкурентных сил и сможет со своей стороны оказывать влияние на них.

Золотое правило теории пяти сил конкуренции Майкла Портера заключается следующем: чем слабее влияние конкурентных сил, тем больше возможностей к получению высокой прибыли в отрасли имеет компания. И наоборот, чем выше влияние конкурентных сил, тем выше вероятность, что ни одна компания не в состоянии будет обеспечить высокую прибыльность от капиталовложений. А средняя прибыльность отрасли определяется наиболее влиятельными конкурентными силами.

Модель пяти сил используется наиболее часто в стратегическом управлении, а в маркетинге она удобна для следующих направлений работ SWOT-анализа, а также в составлении подробного конкурентного анализа и анализа рынка организации.

Наиболее распространенным методом анализа среды является метод SWOT анализа. Само понятие SWOT является аббревиатурой от четырех слов - силы, слабости, возможности и угрозы (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats). Впервые она была предложена в 1963 году гарвардским профессором Кеннетом Эндрюсом. Методика SWOT-анализа, стала применяться для разработки стратегии поведения фирмы с 1965 года.

Благодаря тому, что SWOT-анализ в общем виде не содержит экономических категорий (его можно применять к любым организациям, отдельным людям и странам для построения стратегии) он нашел свое применение в различных областях деятельности. В том числе и в сфере инвестиционной оценки, что является одной из основных задач фундаментального анализа. Таким образом, SWOT-анализ стал применяться для инвестиционной оценки компаний, в первую очередь, эмитентов, то есть публичных компаний, чьи акции обращаются на фондовом рынке.

Методика проведения SWOT-анализа очень проста, а сам анализ состоит из двух частей. Возможности и угрозы представляют собой анализ внешней среды, всех факторов, которые могут повлиять на компанию, но не зависят от нее. Сильные и слабые стороны - это внутренний анализ компании и продукта.

Обычно, SWOT-анализ начинают с выявления сильных и слабых сторон. Тут важно учесть, что при их определении следует руководствоваться мнением потребителей, а не сотрудников компании. Именно клиенты знают ваши сильные и слабые стороны лучше всех.

После выявления конкретного перечня сильных и слабых сторон, а также угроз и возможностей, устанавливаются связи между ними.

Обычно SWOT-анализ оформляют в виде таблицы. Пример того как выглядит таблица SWOT-анализа представлен на Рисунке 2.

	Сильные стороны (S) 1. 2. 3. . .	Слабые стороны (W) 1. 2. 3. . .

Возможности (О) 1. 2. 3. . . .	Поле стратегий SO (использование сильных сторон и возможностей для достижения цели)	Поле стратегий WO (использование возможностей для усиления слабых сторон)
Угрозы (Т) 1. 2. 3. . . .	Поле стратегий ST (использование сильных сторон для избегания угроз (отражения))	Поле стратегий WT (предотвращение кризиса предприятия вследствие угроз среды и слабостей предприятия)

Рис. 2. Матрица SWOT-анализа

На пересечении сильных и слабых сторон с возможностями и угрозами в матрице SWOT образуются четыре поля: поле «СИВ» (сила и возможности); поле «СИУ» (сила и угрозы): поле «СЛВ» (слабость и возможности); поле «СЛУ» (слабость и угрозы). По своему целевому назначению SWOT-анализ предполагает заполнение именно этих внутренних полей, которые становятся базой для выбора и реализации стратегии конкретной организации с учетом условий внутренней и внешней среды.

На каждом поле необходимо рассмотреть все возможные парные комбинации и выделить те, которые должны быть учтены при разработке стратегии поведения организации.

В отношении тех пар, которые были выбраны с поля сила и возможность, следует разрабатывать стратегию по использованию сильных сторон организации для того, чтобы получить отдачу от возможностей, которые появились во внешней среде.

Для тех пар, которые оказались на поле слабость и возможности, стратегия должна быть построена таким образом, чтобы за счет появившихся возможностей попытаться преодолеть имеющиеся в организации слабости.

Если пара находится на поле силы и угрозы, то стратегия должна предполагать использование силы организации для устранения угроз.

Для пар, находящихся на поле слабость и угрозы, организация должна вырабатывать такую стратегию, которая позволила бы ей как избавиться от слабости, так и попытаться предотвратить нависшую над ней угрозу. Вырабатывая стратегии, следует иметь в виду, что возможности и угрозы могут переходить в свою противоположность. Так, неиспользованная возможность может стать угрозой, если ее использует конкурент. И наоборот, удачно предотвращенная угроза может создать у организации дополнительную сильную сторону в том случае, если конкуренты не устранили эту угрозу.

После проведения анализа разрабатывается план по устранению слабых сторон, и действия компании на случай возникновения угроз. Также следует продумать, как наиболее эффективно можно использовать возможности и сильные стороны.

Исходя из проведенного комплексного анализа внешней и внутренней среды определения сильных и слабых сторон, анализа благоприятных возможностей и опасностей можно сделать вывод, какую стратегию поведения в конкурентной среде, компании следует применить.

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МОДЕЛЬ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ И ВОСПРОИЗВОДСТВА ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Аннотация. В статье описаны организационно-экономические механизмы формирования и воспроизводства типов индивидуального человеческого потенциала на основе жизненного цикла человека.

Ключевые слова. Индивидуальный человеческий потенциал, виды потенциала, источники формирования, модель воспроизводства, организационно-экономический механизм.

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MODEL OF FORMATION AND REPRODUCTION OF HUMAN INDIVIDUAL COMPETENCE

Annotation. The article describes the organizational and economic mechanisms for the formation and reproduction of types of individual human potential based on the human life cycle.

Keywords. Individual human potential, types of potential, sources of formation, reproduction model, organizational and economic mechanism.

Мировой опыт показывает, что инвестиции, затрачиваемые на воспитание молодого поколения во взрослую жизнь, во всех отношениях принесут обществу в десятки, сотни раз больше пользы.

Экономист Г. Беккер[23] считает, что «человеческий капитал — это способность, используемая для получения определенной прибыли и именно стоимость обеспечивает создание других ценностей. Все способности человека врожденные или приобретенные. Каждый человек рождается с уникальным набором генов и имеет свои врожденные способности. В экономике ценные качества, которые человек может купить (присвоить), называют человеческим капиталом».

Согласно исследованиям, врожденные способности связаны с генетикой человека, при этом в формировании врожденных способностей

[23]Бэккер Г.С., Человеческий капитал (главы из книги) // США: экономика, политика, идеология., 1993. №11.109-119. №12. С. 86-104.

мальчика доминируют способности семенной области его матери, а в формировании врожденных способностей девочки - способности отцовская сторона семенной области доминирует.

Формирование и воспроизводство отдельных видов индивидуального человеческого капитала осуществляется через определенные циклы жизни человека с помощью социальных и информационных служб сетей и предприятий.

«...с момента рождения ребенка, в дошкольном возрасте, повышается умственная активность, формируются нравственные, эстетические и физические качества.

Поэтому нашей стратегической целью развития сферы дошкольного образования на ближайшие годы является создание необходимых условий для полного охвата этим образовательным направлением каждого ребенка детсадовского возраста»[24].

Первый жизненный цикл формирования индивидуального человеческого капитала включает первые шесть-семь лет жизни ребенка. В этот период родители несут полную ответственность за воспитание детей и их нормальное развитие. Государство поддерживает образование детей через ясли и детские сады. В настоящее время существуют государственные и частные учреждения образовательных услуг. В этот период у ребенка формируются опорно-двигательный аппарат, биохимические механизмы, все подсистемы организма как основа здоровья и физической силы. В этом возрасте ребенок усваивает основные жизненные принципы языка, речи, поведения и общения, которые являются основой культуры и норм общения. Также в этот период начинают формироваться представления ребенка о мире, устойчивость нервной системы, психологические реакции на внешние события.

Крупнейший японский предприниматель, основатель и бывший президент фирмы «Сони», президент Японской ассоциации раннего развития детей, директор организации «Воспитание талантов» М. Ибука пишет: «…изучение физиологии мозга и детская психология показала, что ни один ребенок не рождается гением или дураком, ключом к развитию умственных способностей ребенка является личное переживание его познавательных способностей в первые три года жизни, то есть в период развития клеток головного мозга. Все зависит от ситуации и уровня развития мозга в ответственные годы жизни ребенка. Это происходит от рождения до трех лет. В большинстве случаев в дошкольные образовательные учреждения детсадов принимают с трехлетнего возраста, но воспитывать ребенка в этот период считается уже поздно. Этот опыт

[24]Послание Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Мирзиёева к Олий Мажлису ttps://president.uz/uz/lists/view/4057

воспитания детей с раннего возраста характерен для известной русской семьи Никитиных»[25].

Дети ходят в школу с 7 до 17-18 лет. Целью общего образования с точки зрения человеческого капитала является формирование у детей основ культурно-нравственного капитала, определение и укрепление их индивидуальных способностей и направленности. Общее среднее образование дает учащимся базовые знания в области естественных, социальных и гуманитарных наук. Без этих знаний практически невозможно приобрести профессиональные знания, в частности знания высококвалифицированных профессий рабочих, специалистов и руководителей.

Виды индивидуального человеческго потенциала	**Формирование ИЧП**			**Воспроизводство и накопление индивидуального человеческого потенциала**
	Воспитание	**Общее образование**	**Профессиональное образова ние**	
Основные формы социальных услуг	Услуги воспита-ния	Образовательные услуги		Информационное обеспечение, повышение квалификации, переквалификация, совмещение профессий и специальностей
Потенциальный биофизический капитал	Занятия физической культурой и спортом, оздоровительные и лечебные медицинские услуги			Профилактика заболеваний, охрана труда и техника безопасности, здоровый отдых и лечебные услуги
Трудовой потенциал	Трудовое воспитание, помощь в домашнем хозяйстве, частная занятость			Поддержка профессионализма и квалификации, информация об эффективном опыте, трудовая карьера
Интеллектуальный по-тенциал	Выявление склонностей и дарований, любительские творческие занятия			Творческая деятельность, создание и закрепление интеллектуальной собственности, инновационная деятельность
Предпринимательский потенциал	Выявление и развитие организаторских и предпринимательских способностей, бизнес-образование			Предпринимательская деятельность, интрапренерство, участие в управлении фирмой и обществом
Потенциал культуры и нравственности	Нравственное воспитание, освоение культурных ценностей и норм поведения			Саморегулирование общественных отношений по нормам морали, профилактика и борьба с нарушением норм социального поведения и законов общества

[25] Ибука М. “После трёхуже поздно” М.: 1992. Русское издание

Социальный статус и карьера	Мотивация на социальный успех, на реализацию потенциала карьеры			Материальное и моральное стимулирование трудовых и деловых достижений, признание роста социального статуса. Реальная карьера.
Периоды жизнедеятельности человека	0-7 лет	8-17 лет	от 17до 23 лет	До 60 лет мужчины, до 55 лет женщины (нормативный период трудовой деятельности)

Рис.1. **Модель формирования и воспроизводства индивидуального человеческого капитала**

При этом детерминируется социализация личности, такая как понимание ребенком гражданских прав и обязанностей, стремление жить в соответствии с общественными нравственными нормами и правилами. Также в деятельности системы воспитания и обучения проявляются такие негативные стороны, как ранние браки среди несовершеннолетних, преступность, наркомания, раздоры и конфликты в отношениях между детьми и родителями, протесты молодежных организаций и групп.

Одним из важнейших жизненных циклов человека является приобретение профессиональных знаний через производственное образование, профтехучилища, средние специальные и высшие учебные заведения. Образование и практика формируют у человека навыки, трудовой капитал, профессиональные навыки для выполнения конкретных задач на определенных рабочих местах. Профессиональные знания и навыки доводятся до определенного уровня и оцениваются аттестационными комиссиями, присваивающими аттестати, удосоверения, дипломам о квалификации работника.

Известно, что не все люди обладают деловыми наклонностями, предприимчивостью, организаторскими способностями. Их необходимо выявлять, укреплять и развивать через различные формы бизнес-образования.

Выявление и формирование слоя предпринимателей и менеджеров посредством бизнес-классов в школах, бизнес-школах и бизнес-инкубаторах, молодежных объединений бизнес-образования, сетевой деятельности молодых предпринимателей и развития у них знаний и навыков по вопросам права пользования землей, капиталом, недвижимым имуществом и другие активы, являющиеся факторами их производства. Предприниматели и менеджеры с определенным развитием формируют специальный организационно-предпринимательский капитал для реализации своих оригинальных бизнес-идей и коммерческих тайн.

Формирование интеллектуального капитала также уникально. Его наличие у определенного человека проявляется в творческих способностях к созданию новых знаний, новых художественных ценностей, конструированию новых продуктов и новых технологий. Ученый, изобретатель, конструктор, писатель, композитор, живописец, художник, рационализатор - все это проявления творческого труда, способности интеллектуально работать и создавать интеллектуальные продукты. Творческая одаренность и склонность проявляются в раннем возрасте, их сохранение и воспитание позволяет найти свое место в творческой деятельности и развиваться. Школы для одаренных детей в сферах творческой деятельности существуют во всех странах.

Качество сформированного индивидуального человеческого капитала подтверждается различными формами общественной и государственной оценки. Капитал здоровья можно оценить на основании медицинских осмотров и заключений, анамнезов детей, больничных и экспертных оценок продолжительности жизни. Культурный и духовный капитал оценивается по аттестату зрелости и описаниям школ. Интеллектуальный уровень человека оценивается психологами с помощью различных методов. Моральный облик человека оценивают коллеги по работе, родственники, люди, которые знают и общаются с человеком. Правоохранительные органы, такие как Отдел по делам несовершеннолетних Департамента внутренних дел, ведут учет правонарушителей или преступников. Трудовой капитал подтверждается аттестатами, свидетельсвами и дипломами о профессиональном образовании. Трудовой стаж фиксируется в трудовой книжке, трудовые достижения фиксируются в характеристиках и рекомендательных письмах.

Следует отметить, что в условиях современной экономики знаний человеческий капитал рассматривается как фактор социально-экономического развития. Ведь в своем научном исследовании «Человеческий капитал» Т. Шульц подчеркивает, что для улучшения благосостояния населения в «бедных» странах необходимо обращать внимание не на качество земли, наличие оборудования, но к системе полезных знаний.

Исходя из изложенного, для формирования и воспроизводства индивидуального потенциала человека в современных условиях важно реализовать следующие задачи:

1. При создании молодой семьи необходимо покончить с родством и еще больше улучшить работу по созданию здоровой семьи. Это принесет обществу как социальные, так и экономические выгоды.

2. Желательно расширить образовательные возможности женщин и девушек, увеличить объем привилегий и поощрений, предоставляемых им государством. Причина в том, что работа по воспитанию ребенка в семье ложится в большей степени на женщину, женщина с высоким интеллектом обеспечивает высокую работоспособность.

3. В коллективные договоры и соглашения, заключаемые на предприятиях производства и обслуживания, необходимо предусмотреть

льготы в труде женщин, имеющих малолетних детей, создать для них комфорт в режиме труда и отдыха.

4. В некоторых зарубежных странах при рождении ребенка государство сразу же берет его под свою опеку. Это создает условия для того, чтобы ребенок в будущем стал совершенной личностью. Желательно изучить передовой зарубежный опыт и применить его на практике.

5. Организация специальных детских садов в крупных и средних производственных и сервисных предприятиях и др.

Инвестиции в формирование индивидуального человеческого потенциала и расширенное воспроизводство в будущем дадут в несколько десятков раз экономический эффект. Поэтому затягивание работ в этом плане имеет негативное значение для государства и общества.

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ПОЛЕЗНЫЕ ВИТАМИНЫ В ЛУКЕ И ЛУКОВОЙ ШЕЛУХЕ

Анотация. В статье представлена информация о химическом составе и применении луковой шелухи, полезных свойствах луковой шелухи, способах ее применения в медицине и химическом составе.

Ключевые слова: лук, луковая шелуха, лечебными, свойства, состав, витамин, биологические, активные, компоненты, организм.

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USEFUL VITAMINS IN ONION AND ONION SHELL

Annotation. The article provides information on the chemical composition and application of onion husks, the beneficial properties of onion husks, methods of its use in medicine and chemical composition.
Keywords: onion, onion husk, medicinal, properties, composition, vitamin, biological, active, components, organism.

Ученые установили, что луковая шелуха, которую мы так необдуманно выкидываем, обладает поразительными лечебными свойствами. За счет уникального состава, набора фитонцидов, витаминов, микроэлементов и других биологически активных компонентов луковая шелуха способна вернуть здоровье почти всем органам и системам организма — сердцу, сосудам, легким, мочеполовым органам, коже и т. д.[1-2]

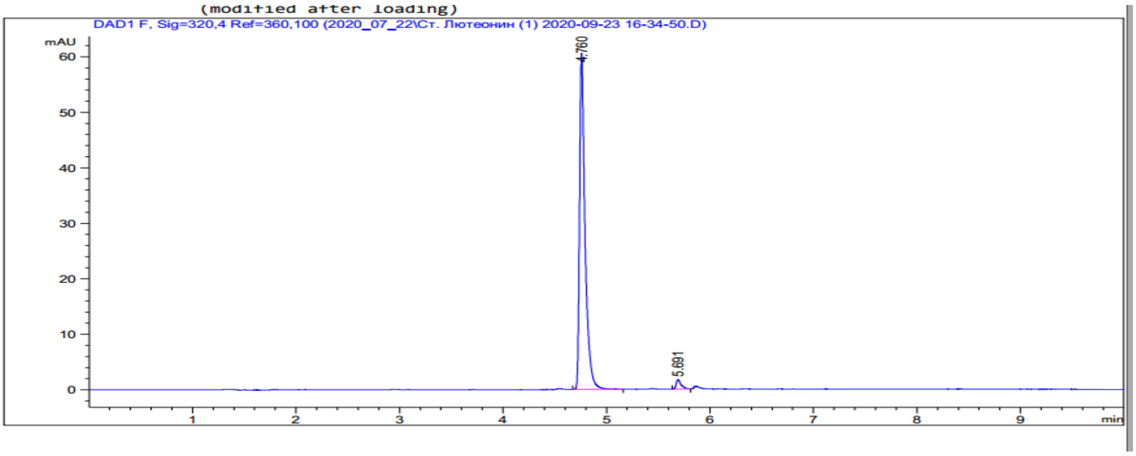
Луковая шелуха служит основой для целого ряда лечебных и витаминных препаратов, поскольку в ее состав входят флавоноиды, фитонциды и различные витамины. Именно эти вещества придают луковой шелухе целебные свойства. Препараты луковой шелухи успешно применяются для очищения организма, предупреждения и лечения некоторых болезней и восстановления систем организма после перенесенных заболеваний. Обладая Р-витаминной активностью, настой и отвар шелухи укрепляют стенки кровеносных сосудов, делают их более эластичными и проницаемыми. А фитонциды, содержащиеся как в самом луке, так и в его шелухе, убивают многие виды бактерий и микробов, дрожжевые грибки. Луковая шелуха помогает при астме, простуде, нарушениях функции кишечника. Ее препараты эффективны при лечении атеросклероза и гипертонии, оказывают благотворное воздействие на функции печени и поджелудочной железы.

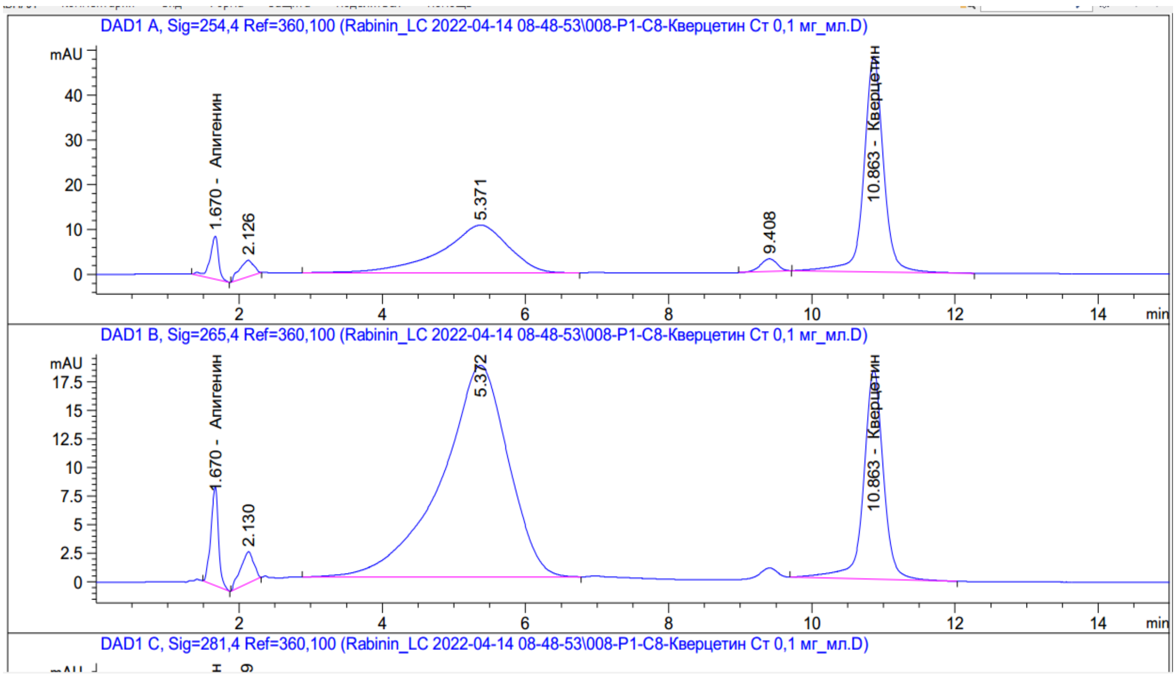
Препараты на основе шелухи считаются безвредными и не имеют противопоказаний**.** Кроме того, согласно научным исследованиям, кверцетин останавливает развитие лейкемии и рост опухолей молочной железы, предстательной железы, толстого кишечника, легкого, мозга. Он также усиливает действие витамина С.[3-4]

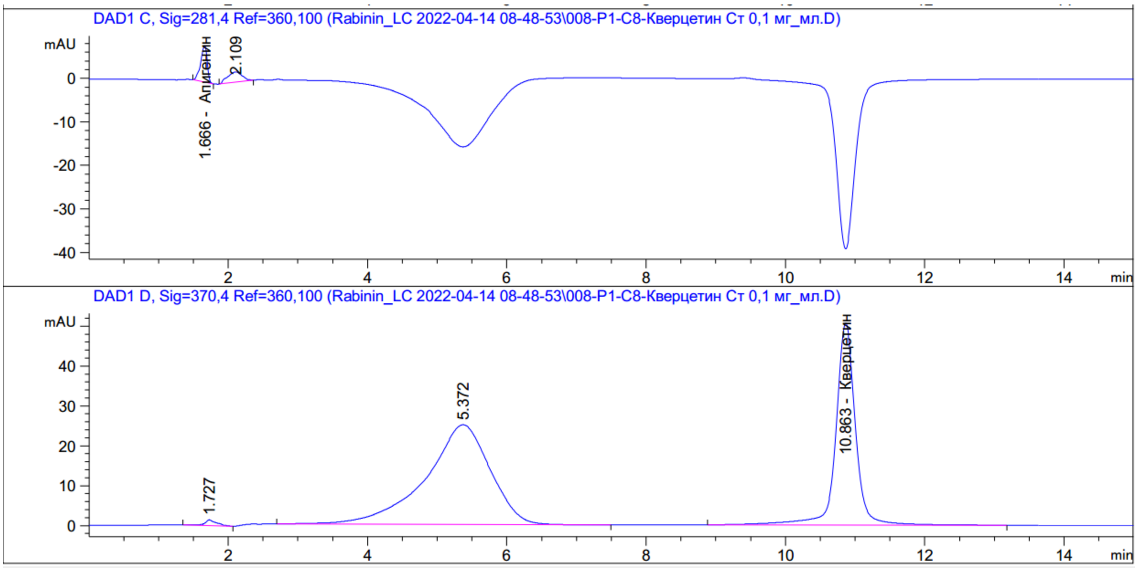
Экспериментальные исследования по сушке плодов лука и луковая шелухи проводились в лаборатории Андижанского института сельского хозяйства и агротехнологии на кафедре «Физики и химии». Высушенные образцы исследовались в Институте биоорганической химии АН РУз имени академика А.С.Садыкова.

ВЭЖХ марки «*Agilent-1200*» Колонка *Agilent* C_{18} 5мкм,4,6x250мм. Элюирование проводили в изократической режиме, качестве подвижной фазы использовали смесь 0,1% ортофосфтной кислолоты и ацетонитрила в соотношении (70:30). Объемная скорость потога элюента – 1,0 мл/мин, объем вводимой пробы 10мкл. Длина в. 254 нм.

	Луковая шелуха	Лук
	Концентрация мг/гр	
Дигидрокверцитин	1,12	2,3
Лютионин	0	0
Рутин	1,84	3,97
Кверцитин	4,02	13,51

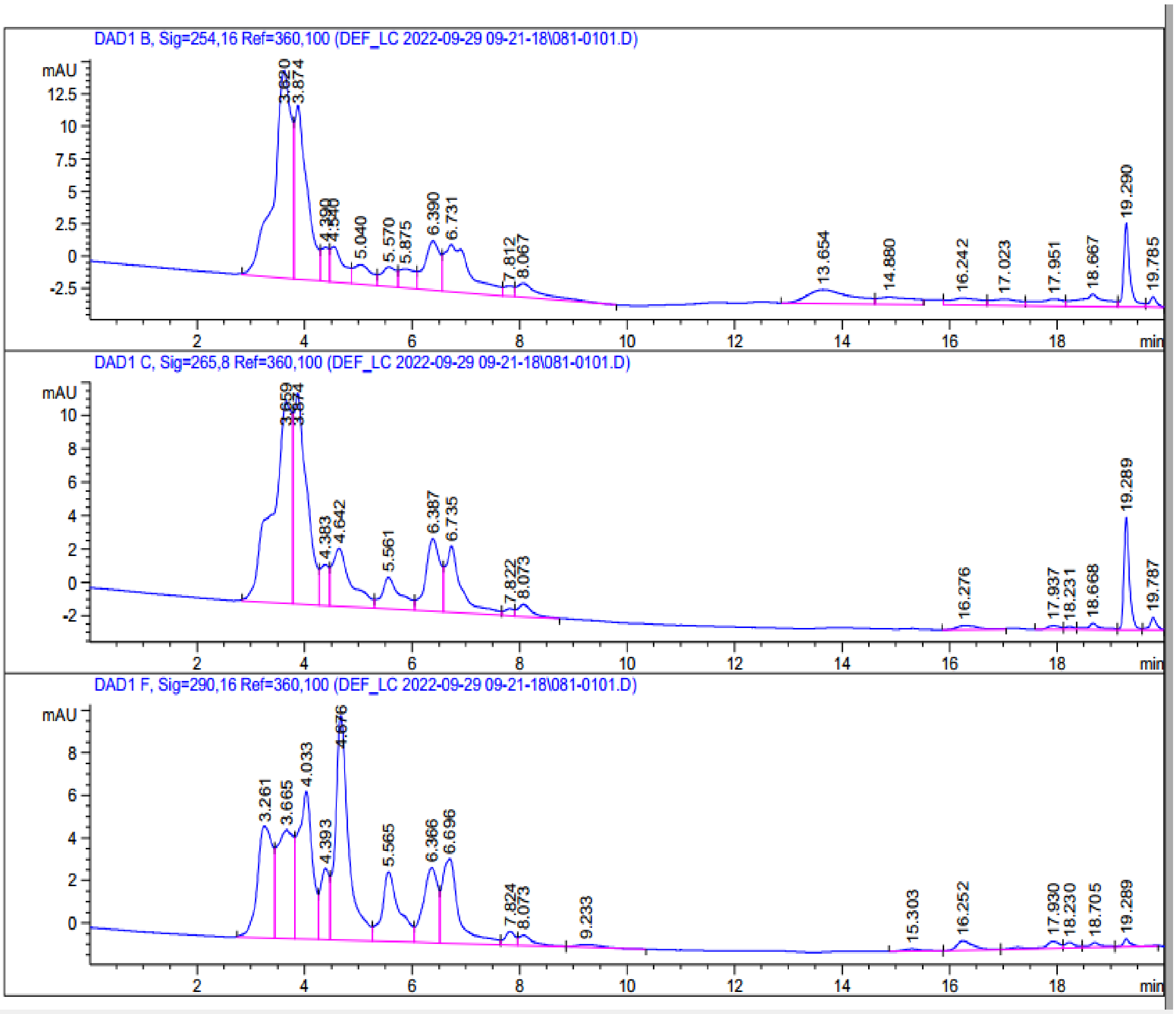






Анализ ВЭЖХ водорастворимых витаминов проводят на хроматографе Agilent Technologies 1200 на колонке Exlipse XDB C18 (обращено-фазный), 3,5мкм, 4,6x150мм. Детектор диод-матрицы (ДАД), 254, 290 нм. Раствор А: 0,5% уксусная кислота, pH 1,7: В:CH_3CN (ацетонитрил). Скорость потока 1 мл/мин. Градиент %В/мин: 0-5мин/96:4%, 6-8мин/90:30%, 9-15мин/80:20%, 15-17мин/96:4%.Термостат 25^{0}С.

Витамины	Луковая шелуха	Лук
	Концентрация мг/гр	
В-1	0,918	0,189
В-2	3,468	2,142
В-6	0,583	0,492
В-9	0,859	0,663
В-12	1,716	1,955
РР	0,526	0,088
С	5,983	1,958



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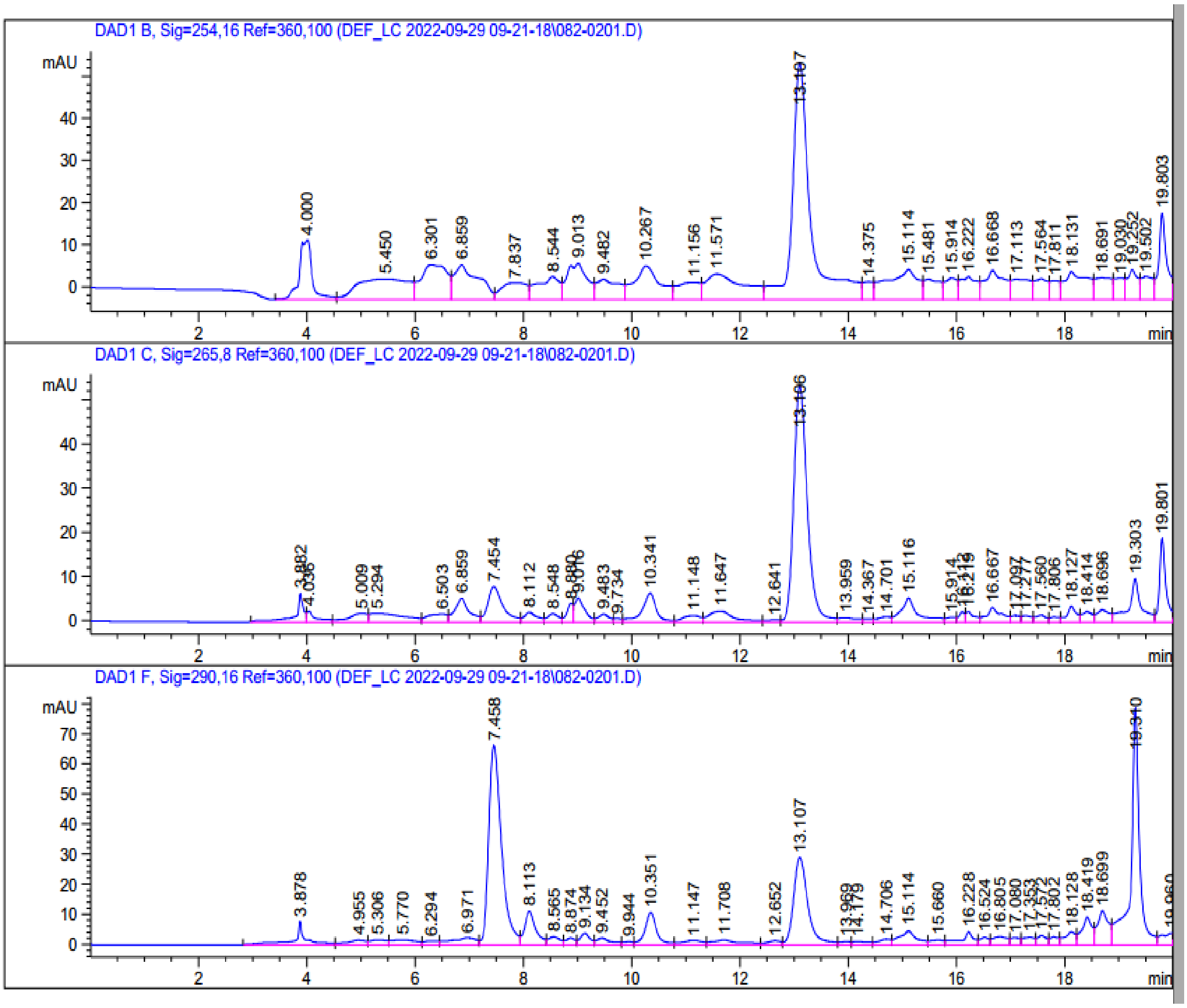

Спектр лечебных свойств, которыми обладает луковая шелуха, весьма широк. Луковая шелуха положительно влияет на иммунную систему, так как повышает выработку антител, защищает организм от внешних неблагоприятных факторов, является отличным профилактическим и лечебным средством при простуде даже у детей. [5-6]

В настоящее время общее признание среди сторонников народной медицины заслужил не только репчатый лук, но и луковая шелуха. Она стала считаться одной из самых распространенных средств лечения различных недугов.

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НЕФРОТОКСИЧЕСКИЕ ПРЕПАРАТЫ

Центральная роль почек в выведении лекарств и метаболитов делает их восприимчивыми к неблагоприятным эффектам препаратов. Почечная ткань подвергается воздействию препаратов как через кровь, так и через почечные канальцы. Концентрации веществ в канальцах могут быть намного выше, чем в крови и, следовательно, более токсичными. Различные нефротоксичные вещества оказывают действие на различные части нефронов. Это следует из особенностей транспорта, клеточной энергетики, механизмов биоактивации или детоксикации. Причины селективной почечной токсичности некоторых лекарств еще только предстоит изучить.

Ключевые слова: почка; нефротоксичность; побочные эффекты; медикаменты.

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NEPHROTOXIC DRUGS

The central role of the kidneys in the excretion of drugs and metabolites makes them susceptible to the adverse effects of drugs. The renal tissue is exposed to drugs both through the blood and through the renal tubules. The concentrations of substances in the tubules can be much higher than in the blood and, therefore, more toxic. Various nephrotoxic substances have an effect on various parts of the nephrons. This follows from the features of transport, cellular energy, bioactivation or detoxification mechanisms. The causes of selective renal toxicity of some drugs have yet to be studied.

Keywords: kidney; nephrotoxicity; side effects; medications.

Введение. Среди наиболее распространенных патофизиологических механизмов, посредством которых проявляется лекарственная нефротоксичность, следует упомянуть нарушения гемодинамики в клубочках, токсическое влияние на эпителий канальцев, воспаление, дисметаболические нарушения, рабдомиолиз и тромботическую микроангиопатию. Для того чтобы распознать и предотвратить ятрогенную почечную недостаточность, важно знать механизмы повреждающего действия на почки препаратов [3, 9].

Повреждение почек может возникать в результате прямого токсического действия препаратов и их метаболитов, может быть вторичным по отношению к нефротуберкулезу [4] или развиваться вследствие иммунологических процессов по типу гиперчувствительности замедленного типа с участием Т-лимфоцитов [2, 3]. Клетки почечных канальцев, особенно проксимальных, чувствительны к токсическому воздействию ЛС, поскольку, будучи задействованными в процессах реабсорбции фильтрата клубочков и концентрации мочи, данные структуры контактируют с циркулирующими токсинами в высоких концентрациях. Токсические эффекты ЛС на эпителий клубочков обусловлены нарушением функции митохондрий, транспорта через стенку канальцев, повышением оксидативного стресса и образованием свободных радикалов.

Современная терапия опухолевых заболеваний представляет собой интенсивное многокомпонентное лечение цитостатическими средствами. Эффективность противоопухолевого лечения коррелирует с увеличением дозы, что неизбежно ведет к усилению токсического действия на органы, ткани и преимущественно на почки [1, 2]. В связи с этим возникает необходимость поиска баланса между токсичностью и эффективностью лекарственных препаратов.

Некоторые химиотерапевтические препараты выводятся преимущественно почками и могут вызывать их повреждение. Степень такого повреждения зависит от дозы применяемого препарата, комбинации нефротоксических лекарств, длительности их введения, но главное – от исходного функционального состояния почек до начала химиотерапии, определяющего не только прогноз заболевания в целом, но и тяжесть возможных осложнений у данного пациента.

Препараты, обладающие нефротоксическим действием:

Алкилирующие средства:

– комплексные соединения платины – цисплатин, карбоплатин;

– хлорэтиламины – циклофосфамид, циклофосфан и др.;

– производные нитрозомочевины – кармустин, ломустин и др.

Антиметаболиты:

– антагонисты фолиевой кислоты – метотрексат;

– антагонисты пиримидина – цитарабин, гемцитабин;

– ингибиторы рибонуклеозидредуктазы – гидроксимочевина.

Противоопухолевые антибиотики:

– антрациклины – доксорубицин;

– прочие противоопухолевые антибиотики – митомицин С.

Таргентные препараты:

– к рецепторам VEGF – бевацизумаб (авастин).

Антиангиогенные препараты обладают противоопухолевым действием, направленным на подавление неоангиогенеза в опухоли и уменьшение ее васкуляризации, что приводит к торможению пролиферации опухолевых клеток и их метастазирования. Действие препаратов направлено на блокирование самого сосудистого эндотелиального фактора роста (VEGF) или его рецепторов (VEGFR). Изоформа VEGF-A секретируется опухолями для стимуляции пролиферации, миграции и выживания эндотелиальных клеток путем связывания и активации рецепторов VEGF, экспрессирующихся на эндотелиальных клетках [1]. Показаниями для применения антиангиогенных препаратов чаще всего являются метастатические формы различных злокачественных нозологий: колоректального рака, рака яичников, рака молочной железы, рака желудка, немелкоклеточного рака легких [2, 3].

Несмотря на ясность некоторых патогенетических позиций, вопрос о лекарственном воздействии на почки НПВС – селективных ингибиторов ЦОГ, а также НПВС – не ингибиторов ЦОГ, применяемых в лечении ОА у больных оксалатной нефропатией, остается в настоящее время мало изученным. Возникает необходимость углубленного изучения профиля безопасности НПВС с целью предупреждения негативных последствий лекарственной терапии и оптимизации ведения больных оксалатной нефропатией, коморбидных по остеоартрозу, что определяет актуальность исследования.

Риск нефротоксичности, связанной с аминогликозидами, повышается с увеличением концентрации препарата [2], при сочетании терапии с тиазидовыми или петлевыми диуретиками, нестероидными противовоспалительными средствами и зависит от возраста пациента. Нефротоксические реакции сравнительно чаще встречаются и протекают тяжелее у детей по причине еще неполного развития органа [4], а среди пациентов пожилого возраста частота медикаментозной нефротоксичности достигает 66% [9]. Пациенты с заболеваниями почек, сахарным диабетом, ВИЧ-инфекцией также подвержены высокому риску развития нефротоксических реакций на прием инъекционного препарата [7].

С целью обеспечения оптимального уровня эффективности и безопасности лекарственного противоопухолевого лечения онкологических больных с тХПН, в формировании дизайна терапии целесообразно участие команды онкологов, нефрологов, фармакотерапевтов и учёт индивидуальных особенностей онкологического процесса, коморбидного фона и клиренса лекарственных средств в процессе заместительной почечной терапии.

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МАЙДА ПАРТИЯЛИ ЮКЛАРНИ ЭНГ ҚИСҚА БОҒЛОВЧИ ЙЎЛ ТАРМОҒИ БЎЙИЧА МАРШРУТЛАШТИРИШ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада майда партияли юкларни ташишни маршрутлаштириш, бугунги кунда истимол маҳсулотларига бўлган талабнинг ошиб бориши қисқа боғловчи йўл тармоғидан фойдаланган ҳолда ички тармоғ юкларни бир пунктдан бир неча пунктларга кетма-кет рационал тарқатиш ёки йиғиш маршрутларини тузиш, ҳамда оптимал вариантга яқин ечимларни топишга имкон беради.

Калит сўзлар: маршрутлаштириш, истимол, пункт, рационал, юк, жўнатиш пункти, олувчи пунктлар, юк кўтарувчанлик, маршрутлар тўплами, майда партияли юк.

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ROUTING OF SMALL BATCH LOADS THROUGH THE SHORTEST CONNECTION ROAD NETWORK

Abstract: In this article, the routing of small-scale cargo transportation, the modern growing demand for consumer goods, the internal network using a short connecting network of roads allows you to create rational routes for the distribution or collection of goods from one point to several points, as well as to find solutions close to the optimal option.

Keywords: routing, expense, point, rational, cargo, point of departure, points of acceptance, carrying capacity, set of routes, small batch cargo.

Майда партияли ташишни маршрутлаштириш - бу юкларни бир пунктдан бир неча пунктларга кетма-кет рационал тарқатиш ёки йиғиш маршрутларини тузиш демакдир. Математик моҳиятига кўра бу масала бир неча пунктларни ўзаро боғлайдиган схемани аниқлашдан иборат бўлиб, бунда бошланғич ва охирги пунктлар ягона бўлиши ҳамда қолган пунктлардан фақат бир марта ўтилиши лозим. Энг оддий кўринишда бу масала математиканинг классик “коммивояжер масала”сига келтирилади.

Юк жўнатиш пункти B дан олувчи пунктларга $j = \{1,2,....,n\}$ юк ташилиши лозим. Ҳар бир олувчига ташиладиган юк миқдори Q_j берилган. Юк ташишни бажаришда l сондаги автомобиллар $l = \{1,2,..,k,...,l_0\}$ иштирок этиши мумкин. Ҳар бир k автомобил учун юк кўтарувчанлик q_k маълум $k \in \{1,2,.....,l\}$. Автомобилларнинг тартиб рақамлари $l = \{1,2,.....,l\}$ шундай белгиланки, бунда қуйидаги шарт

$q_1 \le q_2 \le ..... \le q_l$ (1)

Ҳар бир k автомобил учун тузилган R_k маршрут бу маълум $\{B, j_1^k, j_2^k,..., j_s^k, B\}$ пунктлар кетма-кетлигидир, бунда $B, j \in R_k = \{B, j_1^k, j_2^k,..., j_s^k, B\}$. Ҳар бир k автомобил учун шундай R_k маршрут аниқлаш керакки, бунда пунктлар оладиган юк миқдорларининг йиғиндиси автомобил юк кўтарувчанлигидан ошмаслиги керак, яъни

$\sum_{j \in R_k} Q_j \le q_k, \quad k \in \{1,2,....l\}$ (2)

Бунда барча маршрутлар тўплами $\{R_k\}$ учун қуйидаги шартлар бажарилиши лозим:

- олувчи пункт иккита маршрутга масалан, (R_k ва R_r) маршрутларига кирмаслиги, бошқача айтганда, R_k ва R_r маршрутларга тегишли бўлган олувчи пунктлар кесишмаси бўм-бўш бўлиши керак, яъни

$r \ne k \to R_k \cap R_r = \phi, \quad r, k \in \{1,2,..,l\}$ (3)

- ҳамма олувчиларга юк олиб берилиши лозим, яъни

$\bigcup_{k \in \{1 \div l\}} R_k = \{1,2,.....,l\}$ (4)

- тузилган маршрутлар системаси энг кам юриладиган йўл узунлигини таъминлаши керак.

$\sum_{(ji) \in R} d_{ji} \to MIN$ (5)

бу ерда

$R_k^1 = \{(R, j_1^k), (j_1, j_2), ..., (j_s^k, B)\}$ - автомобил маршрутидаги жуфт пунктлар тўплами;

$R^1 = \{R_1^1, R_2^1, ..., R_k^1, ..., R_l^1\}$ ҳамма маршрутлардаги жуфт пунктлар тўпламидир;

d_{ji} - пунктлараро энг қисқа масофалар матрицасининг элементлари.

Масаланинг қўйилиши ва модели йиғиш маршрути учун ҳам юқоридагидан айтарли фарқ қилмайди.

Шуни айтиш керакки, ҳозирги пайтга қадар майда партияли юк ташишни маршрутлаштиришнинг универсал усуллари ишлаб чиқилмаган. Пунктлар сони айтарли кўп бўлмаган ҳолларда $(n \le 5)$ масалани ҳамма вариантларини солиштириб чиқиш воситасида ечиш мумкин. Аммо кўп сонли пунктлар учун бундай тарзда масалани ечиш мумкин бўлмай қолади, чунки бунда солиштирилиб чиқилиши лозим бўлган вариантлар сони n га тенг бўлади.

Аммо вариантларни текширмасдан қисқароқ йўллар билан оптимал маршрутлар системасини топишнинг бир қанча усуллари мавжуд. Бу усуллар оптимал вариантга яқин ечимларни топишга имкон беради.

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ЛОГИСТИК ТИЗИМЛАДА БУЮРТМАЛАР ОҚИМИНИ ПУАССОН ТАҚСИМОТИ АСОСИДА МОДЕЛЛАШТИРИШ

Аннотация. Мазкур мақолада бугунги кунда логистика тизимида буюртмалар билан ишлаш жараёнини такомиллаштириш, буюртмалар оқимини пуассон тақсимоти асосида моделлаштириш масалалари юзасидан фикр мулоҳазалар қлинган ҳамда таклиф ва тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: логистика, буюртмалар портфели, моделлаштириш, пуассон тақсимоти.

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MODELING THE FLOW OF ORDERS IN THE LOGISTICS SYSTEM BASED ON THE POISSON DISTRIBUTION

Abstract. In this article, opinions and suggestions were made regarding the issues of improving the process of working with orders in the logistics system today, modeling the flow of orders based on Poisson distribution.

Key words: logistics, portfolio of orders, modeling, Poisson distribution.

Логистик сервис назариясида талаб(буюртма)лар оқими, умуман моддий оқим фундаментал аҳамиятга эга бўлган тушунча ҳисобланади. Логистик тизимлар(ЛТ)да моддий ресурслар оқими буюртмалар ҳажмини оптималлаштирувчи моделлардан фойдаланиб бошқарилади. ЛТда буюртмаларнинг ўзи ҳам моддий оқим сифатида намоён бўлиб, улар стационарлик, оддийлик ва тасодифийлик хусусиятларига эга бўлиши лозим. Омавий хизмат кўрсатиш назарияси(ОХН)да ишлаб чиқилган статисик-математик моделлар буюртмалар оқимини тўла ва аниқ тавсифлай олишлиги сабабли бу моделларни буюртмалар оқимини бошқаришга жорий этиш мумкин.

Барча буюртмалар оммавий хизмат кўрсатиш тизими(ОХТ), шунингдек ОХТ нинг хусусий ҳоли бўлган ЛТ га бир-бирига боғлиқ бўлмаган ҳолда, мустақил ва тасодифий равишда киради. Бундай оқим "Пуассон" оқими деб аталади, бу оқимда t вақт оралиғидаги m буюртмалар сони Пуассон қонунига ва хизмат кўрсатиш вақти τ (τ < t) экспоненциал қонунга мувофиқ тақсимланади:

$$P(m) = \frac{(\lambda t)^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda};(1)$$

$$P(\tau < t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda},(2)$$

бу эрда λ- буюртмалар оқимининг зичлиги.

ЛТ нинг буюртмаларни бажаришни рад этиш эҳтимоли Эрланг формуласи билан тавсифланади:

$$P_k = \frac{\frac{1}{k!}*[\frac{\lambda}{\mu}]^k}{1+\frac{\lambda}{\mu}+\frac{1}{2!}*[\frac{\lambda}{\mu}]^2+\ldots+\frac{1}{k!}*[\frac{\lambda}{\mu}]^k},(3)$$

бу ерда P_k- ЛТнинг буюртмаларни бажаришни рад этиш эҳтимоли;

k=$\overline{0,n}$ (P_0 - барча хизмат кўрсатиш қурилмаларининг бўш туриш эҳтимоли; P_1 - битта қурилма банд; P_2 - иккита қурилма банд; P_k -k та қурилма банд; P_n- барча n та қурилма банд бўлган ҳолат, яъни хизмат кўрсатишни рад этиш эҳтимоли);

k-буюртмалар оқимининг интенсивлиги, яъни вақт бирлигида келган буюртмалар сони;

μ-хизмат кўрсатиш интенсивлиги (битта буюртмага хизмат кўрсатишнинг ўртача вақтига тескари бўлган миқдор).

ОХН масаласини қўйиш одатда буюртманинг мазмунини, хизмат кўрсатувчи объектлар ва хизмат кўрсатиш тизимини аниқлашдан бошланади. Кейин, буюртмалар оқимининг табиати текширилади ва охирида оқимни тавсифлайдиган кўрсаткичлар ва логистик сервис кўрсаткичлари ўртасидаги боғлиқликлар аниқланиб, мос моделлар танланади ёки ишлаб чиқилади.

Логистик сервисда умумий ҳолда икки турдаги буюртмалар оқими амал қилади: 1-моддий ресурсларни етказиб бериш, яъни ташиш учун буюртмалар; 2- моддий ресурсларни сақлаш учун буюртмалар.

1. Моддий ресурсларни етказиб бериш буюртмаларининг ижроси моддий ресурсларни юклаш учун тайёрлаш, юклаш, ташиш, юкларни тушириш каби буюртмаларни бажариш орқали амалга оширилади.

2. Моддий ресурсларни сақлаш буюртмалари эса, моддий ресурсларни миқдор ва сифат бўйича қабул қилиш, сақлаш жойига етказиб бериш, вақтинчалик сақлаш учун махсус камералар, контейнерлар ёки сақлаш жиҳозларига жойлаштириш, саралаш, комплектлаш ва турли юк бирликларини шакллантириш каби операциялар(буюртмалар)ни бажариш орқали амалга оширилади.

Ушбу операциялар ва буюртмаларни ўз вақтида, сифатли бажариш учун турли жиҳоз ва қурилмаларнинг муаян миқдори талаб қилинади.

Омбор хўжалиги логистикасида буюртма деганда омборга келиб тушган юк партияси тушинилади. Оммавий хизмат кўрсатиш ёки логистик сервиснинг моҳияти моддий ресурсларни омборда талаб(стандартлар) даражасида сақлашдан иборат. Хизмат кўрсатиш жиҳози-қурилмаси сифатида фақатгина махсус сақлаш камерасини қарасак, унинг техник-технологик ва иқтисодий кўрсаткичлари билан буюртмалар оқимининг тавсифи, ҳажми ва интенсивлиги ўртасида мослик бўлиши талаб қилинади. Бу ерда сақлаш камерасининг берилган техник ва иқтисодий кўрсаткичларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда сақлаш камералари сони ва омборнинг фойдали майдонини аниқлаш масаласи қўйилади. Омборнинг фойдали майдони ўлчами ва ундаги камералар сонига сақлаш камерасининг қуйидаги техник ва иқтисодий кўрсаткичлари ва омборга қўйиладиган талаблар таъсир қилади:

-сақлаш камерасининг сиғими-С;

-моддий ресурсларни қабул қилиш муддати-Т;

-бир партия моддий ресурснинг ўртача оғирлиги-d;

-моддий ресурсларни ўртача сақлаш муддати-$t_{ўр}$;

-1 $м^2$ омбор майдон учун рухсат этилган юк босими-q;

-1 $м^2$ омбордан фойдаланиш харажатлари-S_1;

-моддий ресурсларни қабул қилишни рад этишдан кўриладиган кунлик зарар-S_2;

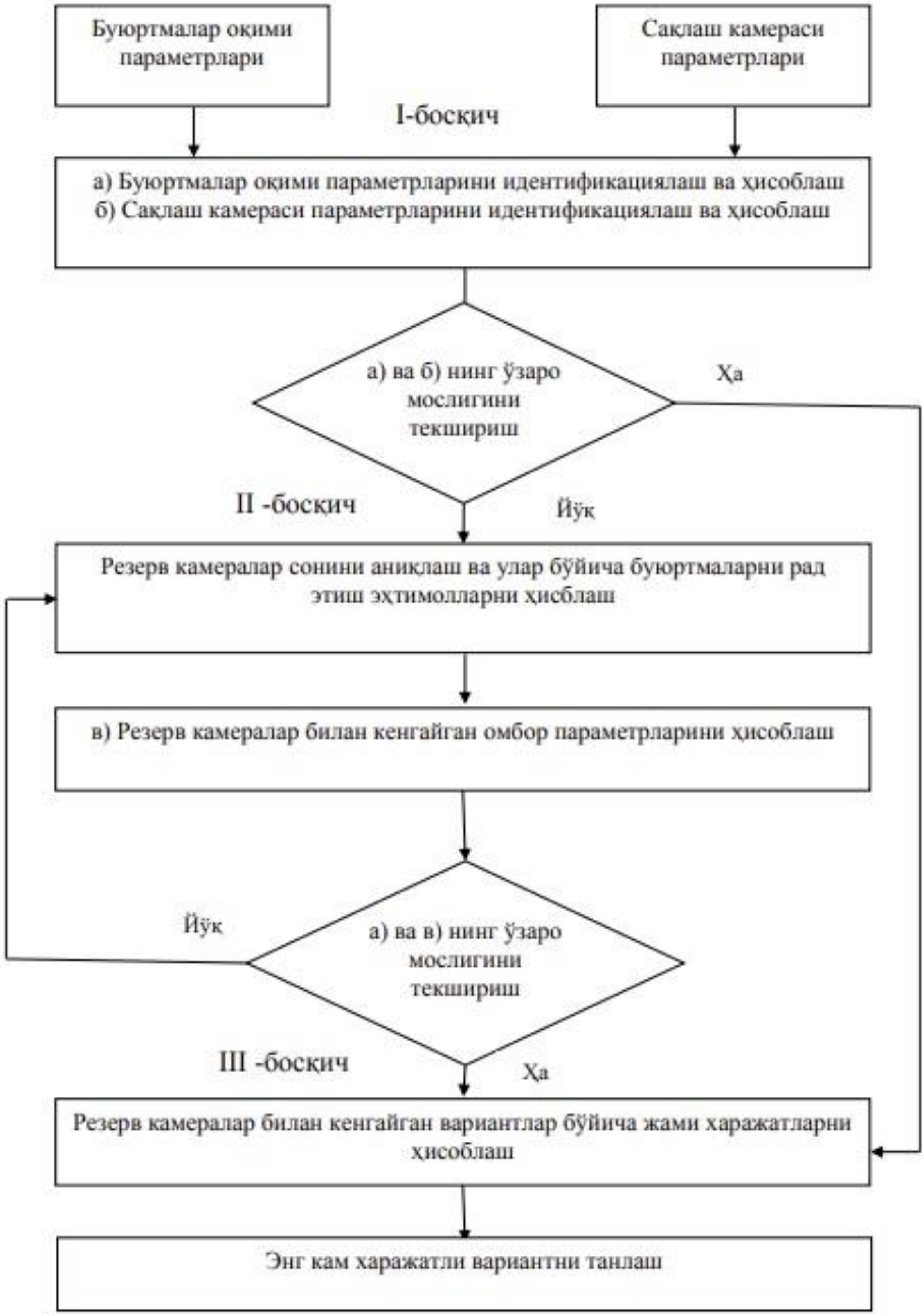
- омборнинг йиллик юк айланмаси-Q.

Қўйилган муаммони ОХН да ишлаб чиқилган статисик-математик моделдан фойдаланиб ечишнинг уч босқичли алгоритми яратилди(1-расм).

Биринчи босқичда сақлаш камерасининг берилган кўрсаткичлари идентификация қилинади ва омборга қўйилган талабларга мос камералар сони ва омборнинг умумий фойдали майдони юзаси ҳисобланади.

Агар омборнинг ишлаши ва у орқали моддий ресурсларнинг ҳаракати мунтазам (детерминистик) бўлса, унда омборнинг фойдали майдони(F) қуйидаги формула бўйича аниқланади

$F=\frac{Q}{q*Oа}$,(4)



1-расм. Буюртмалар оқимининг Пуассон тақсимоти моделини омбор хўжалигини бошқаришга жорий қилиш алгоритми

Бу ерда O_a-омбордаги муаян давр учун юк айланишлари сони ва бу кўрсаткич қуйидагича аниқланади

$O_a=\frac{T}{t_{ўр}}$(5)

Омбордаги сақлаш камералари сони($C_к$)

$C_к = \frac{F}{t_{ўр}}$ (6)

формуладан фойдаланиб аниқланади.

Буюртмалар оқими интенсивлиги ошган пайтларда камералар сони камлиги ва улардаги моддий ресурсларни сақлаш майдонлари юзаси кичиклиги туфайли буюртмалар оқимига логистик хизматлар кўрсатишни рад этиш ҳолатлари содир бўлиши мумкин. Натижада логистик хизматлар каналида тирбандлик юзага келади. Бундай ҳолатни бартараф қилиш учун резерв(захира) камераларни яратиш талаб қилинади. Ана шу захира камераларда буюртмаларни рад этишларнинг эҳтимоллари ҳисобланиши керак.

Иккинчи босқичда Эрланг формуласи(3)га асосан резерв камералар бўйича буюртмаларни бажаришни рад этиш эҳтимоли ҳисобланади. Бунинг учун олдиндан буюртмалар оқимининг кунлик интенсивлиги(λ) ва сақлаш хизмати кўрсатиш интенсивлиги(μ)ни ҳисоблаш лозим. Бу кўрсаткичлар қуйидаги формулалар асосида ҳисобланади.

$\lambda=\frac{Q}{d*T}$ва $\mu=\frac{1}{t_{ўр}}$ (7)

λ ва μ нинг қийматларини (3) формулага қўйиб, захира камералар бўйича буюртмаларни бажаришни рад этиш эҳтимоллари ҳисобланади.

Учинчи босқичда резерв камералар билан кенгайган омборнинг умумий фойдали майдони хусусида асосланган тўғри қарор қабул қилиш учун қуйидаги кўрсаткичлар ҳисобланади:

-омборнинг фойдали майдони- F_m, м^2;

-омборнинг резерв(захира) майдони- F_z, м^2;

-резерв майдонларни яратиш ва улардан фойдаланиш харажатлари- S_r, пул бирлиги;

-рад этишларнинг давомийлиги-R_d, йилда кунларда;

-юкни қабул қилишни рад этишдан кўриладиган зарарлар-R_z, пул бирлиги;

-йиллик жами харажатлар-S_j, пул бирлиги.

Юқорида санаб ўтилган кўрсаткичлар қуйидаги формулалардан фойдаланиб ҳисобланади:

1) омборнинг фойдали майдони $F_m=C_к*\frac{S}{d}$; (8)

2) захира майдони $F_z=C_z*\frac{S}{d}$; (9)

3) резерв майдон харажатлари $S_r= F_z *S_1$; (10)

4) рад этишларнинг давомийлиги $R_d=P_k*T$; (11)

5) рад этиш зарарлари $R_z= P_k*T*S_2$;(12)

6) йиллик жами харажатлар $S_j = S_r + R_z$.(13)

Буюртмалар оқимининг Пуассон моделини ишлаши Golden Dried Fruits логистика компаниясининг совитиш камерали омбор хўжалиги маълумотлари мисолида текширилди. Омбор хўжалигига оид маълумотлар қуйидагича:

-омборнинг йиллик юк айланмаси Q =100000 т.;

-омбор камерасининг юк сиғими C= 200 т.;

-маҳсулотларни омборга қбул қилиш муддати, йил давомида T=365 кун;

-бир партия маҳсулотнинг ўртача оғирлиги d=200 т.;

-маҳсулотларни ўртача сақлаш муддати $t_{ўр}$ = 10 кун;

-1 м^2 омбор майдон учун рухсат этилган юк босим q = 0,5т.;

-1 м2 омбордан фойдаланиш харажатлари S_1 = 10 пул бирлиги;

-юкни қабул қилишни рад этишдан кўриладиган кунлик зарар S_2 = 400 пул бирлиги.

Қўйилган муаммонинг ечимига омбордаги совутиш камералари сонини кўпайтириш ва улар фойдали майдонини кенгайтириш асосида моддий ресурслар киримида тирбандликни бартараф қилиш ёки уни меёр даражасигача камайтириш орқали эришилади. Бунда камералар сони ва сақлаш майдонининг шундай вариатини аниқлаш керакки, ушбу вариантда резерв камераларни яратиш ва улардан фойдаланиш харажатлари ҳамда моддий ресурсларни қабул қилишни рад этишдан кўриладиган зарарлар суммаси энг кичик бўлиши керак. Бу масала оптималлаштириш масаласи бўлиб, у ишлаб чиқилган алгоритмик модел ҳамда Gretlва MS Excel дастурлар пакетларидан фойдаланиб, қуйида келтирилган уч босқичда ечилди.

1-босқичда. Golden Dried Fruits логистика компаниясининг омбор хўжалиги маълумотлари Excel электрон жадвалига киритилди. Буюртмалар оқими ва сақлаш хизматларининг интенсивлиги, омбор ва сақлаш камерасининг кўрсаткичлари ҳисобланди. Ушбу босқич 2-расмда келтирилган.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Q	T	d	t_c	q	S1	S2	
2	100000,00	365,00	200,00	10,00	0,50	10,00	400,00	
3								
4	λ	1,369863						
5	μ	0,10						
6	O_a	36,5						
7	F	2739,726						
8								
9	λ/μ	13,69863						
10								

2-расм. Маълумотларни Excel электрон жадвалига киритиш ва дастлабки кўрсаткичларни ҳисоблаш.

Камера майдони 200 м^2 ва буюртмалар оқими детерминистик бўлса, омборнинг нормал фаолияти учун (2740/200*1=13,7), яъни14 та камера етарли бўлар эди. Бироқ, амалда, моддий ресурсларнинг омборга келиши тасодифий тарзда рўй беради, шунинг учун омборлар сақлаш жойининг захирасига эга бўлиш керак. Эрланг формуласи(3)га кўра, камералар сони етарли бўлмаганда юкни қабул қилишни рад этиш ҳолатлари юз беради, ана шу рад этишлар эҳтимолини ҳисоблаш талаб қилинади.

2-босқичда маҳсулотларни қабул қилишда рад этишларни камайтириш, сақлаш жойлари захирасини кенгайтириш мақсадида камералар сонини 14 тадан 25 тагача оширамиз.

(3) формуладан фойдаланиб маҳсулотларни қабул қилишни рад этиш эҳтимолларини ҳисоблаш учун қуйидаги амаллар ва оралиқ ҳисоблашларни бажариш керак:

1. $\frac{\lambda}{\mu}$ нисбатни ҳисоблаш. Ушбу кўрсаткич Excel электрон жадвалнинг B9 катакчасида = B4 / B5 ифода ёрдамида ҳисобланади;

2. Excel электрон жадвалнинг 11- қаторида k ўзгарувчи учун k1 дан k25 гача катакларни ажратиш;

3. $\frac{1}{k!}$ нисбатни ҳисоблаш. Бу кўрсаткич Excel электрон жадвалнинг (B12:Z12) катакчаларида = 1 / ФАКТР(B11) ифода ёрдамида ҳисобланади;

4. $[\frac{\lambda}{\mu}]^k$ нисбатнинг даражаларини ҳисоблаш. Бу кўрсаткич Excel электрон жадвалнинг (B13:Z13) катакчаларида =$B$9^B11 ифода ёрдамида ҳисобланади;

5. $\frac{1}{k!}*[\frac{\lambda}{\mu}]^k$ кўпайтмани ҳисоблаш. Бу кўрсаткич Excel электрон жадвалнинг (B14:Z14) катакчаларида =B12*B13 ифода ёрдамида ҳисобланади. Юқорида бажарилган оралиқ ҳисоблашлар натижалари 3-расмда келтирилмоқда.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
10												
11	k	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	1/k!	1	0,5	0,16666667	0,041666667	0,0083333	0,00138889	0,00019841	2,48E-05	2,76E-06	2,76E-07	2,5052E-08
13	$(\lambda/\mu)^{I}$	13,69863	187,652468	2570,58175	35213,44861	482376,01	6607890,52	90519048,3	1,24E+09	1,7E+10	2,33E+11	3,1875E+12
14	(1/k!)*(λ/μ)^k	13,69863	93,8262338	428,430291	1467,227025	4019,8001	9177,62573	17960,1286	30753,64	46809,2	64122,19	79853,2912
15												
16												
17		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
18		2,09E-09	1,6059E-10	1,1471E-11	7,64716E-13	4,779E-14	2,8115E-15	1,5619E-16	8,22E-18	4,11E-19	1,96E-20	8,8968E-22
19		4,37E+13	5,9814E+14	8,1937E+15	1,12242E+17	1,538E+18	2,1063E+19	2,8853E+20	3,95E+21	5,41E+22	7,42E+23	1,016E+25
20		91156,73	96055,5586	93987,8264	85833,63145	73487,698	59216,5175	45065,8428	32491,6	22254,52	14516,97	9039,21018
21					0,138055274	0,105704	0,0784909	0,05636726	0,039053	0,026052	0,01671	0,0102975
22												
23		23	24	25								
24		3,87E-23	1,6117E-24	6,447E-26								
25		1,39E+26	1,9066E+27	2,6117E+28								
26		5383,687	3072,88061	1683,7702								
27		0,006096	0,00346723	0,00189625								

3-расм. Оралиқ ҳисоблашлар ва моддий ресурсларни қабул қилишни рад этиш эҳтимоллари натижалари

Оралиқ ҳисоблашлардан фойдаланиб, (3) формулага асосан ОХТ, яъни ЛТ нинг маҳсулотларни омборга қабул қилишни рад этиш эҳтимолларини k нинг 15 дан 25 гача бўлган қийматларида ҳисоблаймиз. Бунинг учун Excel электрон жадвалнинг P15 катакчасига =P14/(1+$B$14+СУММ(C14:P14)) ифодани киритамиз. Моддий ресурсларни омборга қабул қилишни рад этиш эҳтимолларининг Р нинг 15 дан 25 гача бўлган қийматлари юқоридаги 3-расмнинг 21 ва 27-сатрларида келтирилган. Эҳтимолларнинг ҳисобланган қийматларига кўра камералар сонининг ўсиб бориши билан юкларни қабул қилишни рад этиш эҳтимоли камайиб бораяпти. Аммо омбор майдонини кенгайтириш, сақлаш камералари сонини ошириш қўшимчп харажатларни талаб қилади. Шу сабабли омборлардан фойдаланиш харажатлари ва товарларни қабул қилишни рад этиш натижасида кўриладиган зарарларни таққослаш асосида омбор майдонининг оптимал юзаси ҳақида тўғри қарор қабул қилиш мақсадга мувофиқ ҳисобланади. Омбор юзаси тўғрисида тўғри қарор қабул қилиш учун қуйидаги кўрсаткичларни ҳисоблаймиз:

1. Омборнинг фойдали майдонини, м^2;
2. Резерв(захира) майдонни, м^2;
3. Резерв майдонларни яратиш ва улардан фойдаланиш харажатларини, пул бирлиги;
4. Рад этишларнинг давомийлигини, бир йилда кунларда;
5. Юкни қабул қилишни рад этишдан кўриладиган зарарлар миқдорини, пул бирлиги;
6. Йиллик жами харажатлар суммасини, пул бирлиги.

Юқорида саналган кўрсаткичлар MS Excel дастурлар пакетидан фойдаланиб, қуйида ҳисобланди(4-расм).

1. Омборнинг фойдали майдони Excel электрон жадвалнинг (B30:B40) катакчаларида =$C$2*A30 ифода ёрдамида ҳисобланди.

2. Резерв(заҳира) майдон Excel электрон жадвалнинг C30 ктакчаси учун =C2 ифода ва (C31:C40) катакчаларида C30+$C$2 ифода ёрдамида ҳисобланди.

3. Резерв майдонларни яратиш ва улардан фойдаланиш харажатлари Excel электрон жадвалнинг (D30:D40) катакчаларида =C30*$F$2 ифода ёрдамида ҳисобланди.

4. Маҳсулот қабул қилишни рад этишлар эҳтимоли Excel электрон жадвалнинг (P15:Z15) ктакчаларидан кўчириб қўйилди.

5. Рад этишларнинг давомийлиги Excel электрон жадвалнинг (F30:F40) катакчаларида =E30*365 ифода ёрдамида ҳисобланди.

6. Юкни қабул қилишни рад этишдан кўриладиган йиллик зарарлар. Excel электрон жадвалнинг (G30:G40) катакчаларида =E30*365*$G$2 ифода ёрдамида ҳисобланди.

7. Йиллик жами харажатлар Excel электрон жадвалнинг (H30:H40) катакчаларида =C30*$F$2+365*E30*$G$2 ифода ёрдамида ҳисобланди. Совитиш камералари сонининг турли вариантлари учун сақлаш харажатларнинг ҳисоб китоби 4-расмда келтирилган.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
29	Камера-лар сони	Омборнинг фойдали майдони, м^2	Резерв (заҳира) майдон, м^2	Резерв майдон харажатлари, пул бир.	Рад этишлар эҳтимоли,	Рад этишлар давомийлиги, йилда кун	Йиллик рад этиш зарарлари, пул бир.	Йиллик жами харажатлар, пул бир.
30	15	3000	200,00	2000	0,138055274	50,390175	20156,0701	22156,0701
31	16	3200	400,00	4000	0,105704006	38,581962	15432,7849	19432,7849
32	17	3400	600,00	6000	0,078490897	28,649178	11459,671	17459,671
33	18	3600	800,00	8000	0,056367261	20,57405	8229,62005	16229,6201
34	19	3800	1000,00	10000	0,039052611	14,254203	5701,68125	15701,6813
35	20	4000	1200,00	12000	0,026051528	9,5088078	3803,52311	15803,5231
36	21	4200	1400,00	14000	0,016709857	6,0990978	2439,63913	16439,6391
37	22	4400	1600,00	16000	0,010297501	3,758588	1503,43521	17503,4352
38	23	4600	1800,00	18000	0,00609573	2,2249414	889,976576	18889,9766
39	24	4800	2000,00	20000	0,003467234	1,2655406	506,216221	20506,2162
40	25	5000	2200,00	22000	0,001896252	0,6921319	276,852771	22276,8528
41								

4-расм. Турли варинтлар бўйича сақлаш харажатлари ҳисоб китоби

4-расмдаги маълумотларнинг таҳлили мазкур логистик компания учун 3800 м^2 фойдали майдонга эга бўлган омбор иктисодий жиҳатдан маъқул омбор ҳисобланади. Ушбу компания маълумотлари бўйича омборда 5 та резерв камера билан биргаликда жами 19 та совитиш камераси фаолият кўрсатиши лозим. Шу ҳолда қўшимча камералардан фойдаланишнинг жами харажатлари минимал бўлиб, у 15701,7 пул бирлигини ташкил қилади. Моддий ресурсларни қабул қилишни рад этишлар эҳтимоли йиллик буюртмалар оқимининг 4% га яқинини ташкил қилади ва йиллик рад этишлар сони 14 га тенг.

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ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕ КОНСТИТУЦИОННЫХ ПРАВ ГРАЖДАН, ПРОПАВШИХ БЕЗ ВЕСТИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается вопрос о допустимости ограничения конституционных прав граждан при проверке сообщения об их безвестном исчезновении. В связи с необходимостью установления круга связей возникает вопрос о порядке доступа следователя к охраняемой Конституцией Российской Федерации тайне телефонных переговоров пропавшего, в частности к информации, содержащейся в памяти мобильного телефона исчезнувшего лица. Представляется, что осмотр информации, содержащейся в сотовом телефоне пропавшего без вести лица, ввиду невозможности получения его добровольного согласия, может быть проведен исключительно на основании судебного решения.

Ключевые слова: безвестное исчезновение; тайна телефонных переговоров; осмотр мобильных устройств.

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THE RESTRICTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF MISSING CITIZENS

Abstract.The article focuses on the admissibility of limiting constitutional rights of citizens when checking the information about their disappearance. Due to the necessity to identify a circle of the missing person's relations and contacts, the problem arises about the investigator's access to the protected by the Constitution of the Russian Federation secrecy of telephone conversations, in particular the information in the memory of the mobile phone of the missing person. It appears that the inspection of information contained in the mobile phone of the missing person may be made only on the basis of a judicial decision, due to the impossibility to have the owner's voluntary consent.

Keywords: obscure disappearance; secrecy of phone calls; inspection of mobile devices.

В настоящее время количество лиц, безвестно отсутствующих, увеличивается ежедневно, что провоцирует появление практических и теоретических проблем[26].

Меры, которые предпринимаются для розыска указанных лиц правоохранительными органами, как правило, являются безуспешными и безрезультатными. Возникает юридическая неопределенность, и как следствие отсутствие каких-либо сведений о человеке, который пропал. Такая ситуация порождает множество вопросов, требующих вмешательства и правильного разрешения: правовое регулирование собственности и управление имуществом безвестно отсутствующего гражданина, финансовое содержание его нетрудоспособных родителей и (или) несовершеннолетних детей и иждивенцев[27].

Основываясь на информацию Главного управления Министерства внутренних дел России можно отследить порядка 150 тысяч заявлений об исчезновении граждан.

На основании Приказа МВД России, Генеральной прокуратуры России и Следственного комитета России N 5 от 16.01.2015 "Об утверждении Инструкции о порядке рассмотрения заявлений, сообщений о преступлениях и иной информации о происшествиях, связанных с безвестным исчезновением лиц" (Зарегистрировано в Минюсте России 20.03.2015 N 36499) (далее – Инструкция) сотрудники правоохранительных органов должны зарегистрировать заявление о пропаже человека на основании заявления заинтересованных лиц и незамедлительно начать поиски. Основная задача о розыске без вести пропавших лиц принадлежит органам внутренних дел.

В соответствии с п. 12 Инструкции сотрудникам правоохранительных органов необходимо выяснить обстоятельства, связанные с исчезновением лица, уточнить внешность, а также характерные черты и детально изучить последние известные сведения о местонахождении гражданина. Целесообразным считается анализ психоэмоционального состояния лица и его окружение.

Также уместным представляется изучить интерес гражданина в присвоении ему статуса безвестного отсутствия. При наличии обстоятельств, позволяющих следователю предположить, что исчезновение лица связано с совершением преступления, незамедлительно должно быть возбуждено уголовное дело.

Анализ практики следственных органов позволяет заметить, что следователь чаще всего при возбуждении уголовного дела предполагает смерть пропавшего лица. В этой связи актуальной становится проблема

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[26] http://www.rg.ru/ [электронный ресурс]. Выпуск от 27.01.2015.

[27] Агуреев А.Н. Последствия безвестного отсутствия гражданина в гражданском праве России // Вестник Томского государственного университета. 2008. № 315. С. 110-113.

доступа сотрудников правоохранительных органов к личной информации, которая находится в мобильном телефоне пропавшего без вести лица.

Конституция Российской Федерации охраняет право на тайну переписки, телефонных переговоров, почтовых, телеграфных и иных сообщений, которое может быть ограничено только при наличии решения суда или добровольного согласия на осмотр. Однако, при факте безвестного отсутствия становится невозможным получение данного согласия. Конституция Российской Федерации относит право на тайну телефонных переговоров к личным неимущественным правам, которое не может входить в состав наследства, а значит, что и родственники безвестно отсутствующего гражданина, не могут принимать решения о предоставлении разрешения на изучение информации, находящейся в личном телефоне пропавшего лица.

Изучение судебной практики позволяет сделать вывод о том, что доказательства, полученные в ходе осмотра мобильного телефона гражданина, признанного безвестно отсутствующим, недопустимыми[28]. Осмотр информации, содержащейся в сотовом телефоне пропавшего без вести лица, ввиду невозможности получения его добровольного согласия может быть проведен исключительно на основании судебного решения[29].

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[29] ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕ КОНСТИТУЦИОННЫХ ПРАВ ГРАЖДАН, ПРОПАВШИХ БЕЗ ВЕСТИ. ГУЩЕВ Максим Евгеньевич// Историческая и социально-образовательная мысль. Том 7 №4, 2015

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИНСТИТУТА БЕЗВЕСТНОГО ОТСУТСТВИЯ В ГРАЖДАНСКОМ ПРАВЕ

Аннотация. В статье исследуются проблемы правового регулирования института безвестного отсутствия граждан. В результате анализа действующего законодательства и материалов судебной практики сформулированы обстоятельства, учитываемые судами для признания граждан таковыми, выявлены проблемы, существующие в данном аспекте, и сформулированы пути их решения.

Ключевые слова: безвестное отсутствие, доверительное управление, заинтересованные лица, судебная практика.

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PROBLEM ASPECTS OF THE INSTITUTE OF UNKNOWN ABSENCE IN CIVIL LAW

Abstract. The article examines the problems of legal regulation of the institution of the unknown absence of citizens. As a result of the analysis of the current legislation and materials of judicial practice, the circumstances taken into account by the courts for the recognition of citizens as such are formulated, the problems existing in this aspect are identified and ways of solving them are formulated.

Keywords: unknown absence, trust management, interested persons, judicial practice.

В современном мире с развитием цифровых технологий увеличилась вероятность получения сведений о любом человеке. Однако, случаются прецеденты, когда исчезновение граждан невозможно идентифицировать, что усложняет возможность правоприменения.

В соответствии со ст. 42 Гражданского кодекса Российской Федерации (далее – ГК РФ), закреплен порядок признания гражданина безвестно отсутствующим, если в течение одного года в месте его жительства нет сведений о месте его пребывания[30]. Для правильного исчисления данного срока при невозможности определения точного дня получения последних сведений о гражданине, пропавшем без вести, началом данного срока принято считать первое число месяца, следующего за тем, когда были известны последние сведения об отсутствующем, а при невозможности установить это месяц – первое января следующего года.

Органом опеки и попечительства назначается доверительный управляющий, которому передается имущество безвестно отсутствующего гражданина. Данное лицо действует на основании договора о доверительном управлении. Из данного имущества выделяется содержание для граждан, которые находятся на иждивении гражданина, признанного безвестно отсутствующим, погашается задолженность по иным его обязательствам.

Изучение норм, регулирующих безвестное отсутствие позволяет выделить ряд проблемных аспектов. Весьма неоднозначным представляется вопрос о правовом статусе самого безвестно отсутствующего. По мнению Н.А. Цыбизовой, «…безвестно отсутствующий обладает общим и индивидуальным статусами, но на данный момент законодатель не наделяет его специальным статусом, то есть, не отражает особенность положения безвестно отсутствующего». [31]

Проблемой, которую удалось выявить, является потенциальная недобросовестность со стороны заявителей. Законодатель ограничивается весьма размытой формулировкой «…по заявлению заинтересованных лиц…». Однако определение подобных лиц не дано. В данном случае согласимся с точкой зрения Т.В. Грунтовской, которой отмечено, что «…законодатель не определяет четких границ в понятии «заинтересованные лица», чем и объясняется различное толкование судом данного понятия, поэтому возникает необходимость шире раскрыть критерии, которым должны соответствовать эти заинтересованные лица, в целях искоренения недопонимания в законодательстве»[32].

Верно отмечено Н.А. Ананичевой: «Представляется, что гражданское законодательство должно содержать специальные положения об ответственности органа опеки и попечительства за выбор доверительного управляющего имуществом, непринятие или несвоевременное принятие мер по назначению управляющего, повлекшее

[30] Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации (часть первая) от 30 ноября 1994 года №51-ФЗ (ред. от 21.12.2021) // Собрание законодательства Российской Федерации, 5 декабря 1994 года. № 32. Ст. 3301.

[31] Цыбизова Н.А. Правовой статус безвестно отсутствующего гражданина / Н.А. Цыбизова // Вестник Сибирского государственного университета путей сообщения. – 2015. – № 3(34). – С. 68–73.

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утрату имущества лица или иные убытки»[33]. Тогда доверительное управление в отношении безвестно отсутствующих лиц являлось бы достаточно упорядоченным и их имущественные права были более защищенными. На практике случается, что гражданин намеренно скрывается от семьи и родственников: он может делать это, к примеру, с целью уклонения от алиментов, административного или уголовного преследования соответствующими органами. Такие случаи называют недобросовестной пропажей без вести и, как правило, суды при рассмотрении дел исходят именно из презумпции недобросовестной пропажи того или иного лица. Необходимо отметить и обстоятельства, при наличии которых суды, как правило, удовлетворяют исковое заявление и признают гражданина безвестно отсутствующим.

Следовательно, можно назвать следующие обстоятельства, установление которых требуется для доказывания по делам соответствующей категории: определение места жительства гражданина и факт отсутствия его в этом месте; неимение сведений о месте пребывания лица в течение года; принятие заявителем каких-либо мер по его розыску; невозможность установления места нахождения гражданина в ходе розыска; существование обстоятельств, дающих основание полагать, что лицо может умышленно скрываться; и, разумеется, наличие правовой заинтересованности лица, подающего заявление о признании гражданина безвестно отсутствующим – наличие материально правовых отношений между заявителем и гражданином, в отношении которого ставится вопрос о признании его безвестно отсутствующим. Однако данные конкретные обстоятельства, к сожалению, не закреплены ни в федеральном гражданском законодательстве, ни в каких-либо нормативных актах субъектов России. Но следует обратить внимание на то, что нахождение гражданина в федеральном розыске не может являться исключительным обстоятельством для отказа в признании его безвестно отсутствующим, что подтверждается следующим примером

В данной связи согласимся с точкой зрения Н.А. Цыбизовой, которая предлагает при существенном изменении обстоятельств в случае безвестного отсутствия гражданина ввести термин «стагнация договора», применение которого бы, по ее мнению, стабилизовало гражданский оборот[34]. Действительно, ведь, как отмечалось выше, дееспособность такого гражданина весьма ограниченна ввиду того, что он не может исполнять обязательства из договора. Синтезируя вышесказанное, безвестное отсутствие гражданина – это юридический факт,

[33] Ананичева Н.А. Договор доверительного управления имуществом гражданина, признанного российским законодательством безвестно отсутствующим / Н.А. Ананичева // Вестник Башкирского института социальных технологий. – 2011. – № 1(9). – С. 131–143.
[34] Цыбизова Н.А. Судьба договора при безвестном отсутствии контрагента / Н.А. Цыбизова // Гражданское общество и правовое государство. – 2015. – Т. 2. – С. 3–5.

подразумевающий отсутствие гражданина в месте своего жительства как минимум один год, а также сведений о месте его пребывания, по своей сути, не являющийся однородным ввиду возможных изменений в будущем (в случае явки или обнаружения места пребывания гражданина либо отсутствие такового). Рассматриваемый в настоящем исследовании институт имеет некоторые проблемы, которые удалось выявить: во-первых, законодатель не дал определение понятию «заинтересованные лица», из чего может следовать неверное толкование ст. 42 ГК РФ и заинтересованным вполне может считаться, в том числе и недобросовестное лицо; во-вторых, не предусмотрена ответственность органа опеки и попечительства в случае выбора доверительного управляющего имуществом безвестно отсутствующего, из чего могут возникнуть неблагоприятные последствия, как для имущества, так и для гражданина в случае его явки или обнаружения места пребывания; в-третьих, зачастую суды отказывают в удовлетворении заявления о признании определенного лица безвестно отсутствующим основываясь на том, что оно находится в федеральном розыске и возможно скрывается, либо в случае не выполнения мер по обнаружению его места пребывания, что может затруднять процесс признания гражданина безвестно отсутствующим, и заинтересованным лицам в итоге приходится либо дожидаться его явки, либо регулировать определенные вопросы во вне судебном порядке и т.д. Несмотря на это, не представляется возможным упростить данную процедуру, чтобы для признания персонифицированного субъекта безвестно отсутствующим не требовались бы весомые доказательства и определенная правовая заинтересованность истцов – в таком случае недобросовестные лица могли бы намного проще получать необходимую им выгоду, что нарушало бы имущественные права безвестно отсутствующих. Для нивелирования указанных проблем, по-нашему мнению, необходимо дополнить гражданское законодательство нормами о заинтересованных лицах и ответственности органов опеки и попечительства в рамках рассматриваемого института; закрепить гарантии касаемо имущества безвестно отсутствующего; для упорядочивания правоотношений ввести понятие «стагнация договора»; и, безусловно, закрепить определенные обстоятельства для доказывания факта того, что гражданин действительно безвестно отсутствует, что в целом упорядочило бы рассмотрение судами данной категории дел, помогло им в выработке устойчивой позиции, и сформировало последовательный и ясный алгоритм действий для заявителей.

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ФАКТОРЫ СОСТОЯНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ ИНДУСТРИИ ГОСТЕПРИИМСТВА НА ПРИМЕРЕ ВОЛГОГРАДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: Наиболее важными факторами изучения современного состояния и развития индустрии гостеприимства на уровне регионов является ориентация на внутренних туристов и изучение их потребностей. При этом анализ тенденций в движении гостиничной индустрии весьма важен для обозначения направлений развития отрасли на ближайшую перспективу. В статье рассмотрены направления совершенствования и дальнейшего развития гостиничной отрасли Волгоградской области.

Ключевые слова: факторы развития, индустрия гостеприимства, региональное развитие.

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FACTORS OF THE STATE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE VOLGOGRAD REGION

Annotation: The most important factors in studying the current state and development of the hospitality industry at the regional level is the focus on domestic tourists and the study of their needs. At the same time, the analysis of trends in the movement of the hotel industry is very important for indicating the directions for the development of the industry in the near future. The article considers the directions of improvement and further development of the hotel industry in the Volgograd region.

Key words: development factors, hospitality industry, regional development.

Современные теоретические представления понятия «спрос» можно легко найти на просторах интернета, изучив которые можно сформировать собственное определение применительно к спросу в индустрии гостеприимства. Считаем, что под таковым в индустрии гостеприимства можно понимать - соотношение между устанавливаемой ценой на рынке и количеством товаров/услуг (гостиничных услуг), которые потребители могут и желают приобрести по устанавливаемой цене, в определенный фиксированный промежуток времени. В современных условиях это один из определяющих факторов выбора отеля.

С учетом изменений, которые в последнее время происходят во всех сферах общества, коснувшиеся в том числе и индустрию туризма и гостеприимства, следует уделять большое внимание факторам, от которых зависит и текущее, и перспективное состояние и развитие предприятий этой сферы деятельности, которые способствуют повышению конкурентоспособности [1, с. 16]. Факторы, влияющие на спрос и предложение на рынке гостеприимства, можно выделить следующие: самый главный фактор – цена на гостиничные услуги (и комплексные и отдельно по основным и дополнительным услугам); потребительские предпочтения; количество покупателей; доходы потребителей [2, с. 112].

При этом стоит отметить, что цену на гостиничные услуги необходимо рассматривать как в комплексном ее наполнении, так и в разрезе по основным и дополнительным услугам. Потребительским предпочтениям нужно, в свете сегодняшних реалий, уделять также особо важное внимание, так как они существенно скорректировались под влиянием переживаемых исторических моментов, начиная с 2020 года.

Проанализировав официальные источники информации, сайты администрации изучаемого региона, крупнейшие сервисы России по онлайн-бронированию отелей: Яндекс.Путешествия, Hotellook.ru, 01hotels.ru, Ostrovok.ru, Bronevik.com, Booking.com (приостановлена работа в России) мы получили следующие выводы*, что гостиниц в области недостаточное количество и значительно меньше чем в соседних областях (Ростовской области и Краснодарском крае), при этом население области составляет около 2492,0 тыс.человек.*

Из этого количества гостиниц можно выделить, что наибольшее число занимает гостиниц без звезд и с 1 звездой - 215 штук-это 58 %, а наименьшее количество- 5 звездные гостиниц - 0,1 %, конечно, есть ещё 2-звездочные гостиницы на них приходится 5 %, 3 звездочные отели занимают 31 %, в свою очередь, 4 звездочные 6 % от общего числа.

Как информируют источники [3], в период 2019-2020 в Волгоградской области работало всего 372 средств размещения, сюда относятся и сами гостиницы, и мотелии, и хостелы, и санатории, турбазы и базы отдыха (количеством номеров составляло 9360. Количество же гостиниц в Волгоградской области составляло чуть более 200 наименований (219) с номерным фондом 5205 единиц [2, с. 1]

В процессе исследования, был осуществлен сравнительный анализ цен на проживание в 3-х звёздочных гостиницах Волгоградской области по одной категории номеров. Так в отеле «Южный» цена составляет 2650 руб/ночь, в отеле «Престиж. Семь Королей» она равна 2240 руб/ночь, а в отеле «Империя» - 1680 руб/ночь

Для более полного понимания о качестве и наполненности гостиничного продукта в гостиницах, необходимо проанализировать состав и структуру дополнительных услуг (таблица1, составлено автором).

Таблица 1- Сравнение гостиниц по дополнительным услугам

Дополнительные услуги	Отель «Южный»	Отель «Престиж Семь Королей»	Отель «Империя»
Экскурсии	+	-	-
Можно с питомцами	+ (платно)	+(бесплатно)	+ (платно)
Бесплатная частная парковка на месте.	+ (платно)	+	+
Специальное диетическое меню	+	+	-
Конференц-зал/банкетный зал	+	+	-
Трансфер	+	+	-
Доступность для людей с ограниченными возможностями	+	+	-

Какой же можно сделать вывод. Итак, изучив предложение на рынке гостиничных услуг Волгоградской области, были получены следующие количественные данные:

Колиичество гостиниц, общее - 372, из них:

- без звёздности и 1 звезда - 215 штук,
- 2 звёздности – 19;
- 3 звёздности – 116;
- 4 звезды – 21;
- 5 звезды-1.

Проанализированные данные показывают, что в Волгоградской области большую долю занимают гостиницы без звёзд и с 1 звездой, на 2-ом находятся гостиницы – 3звёздные. Так как в области практически отсутствуют 5-ти звёздные гостиницы, необходимо проанализировать, почему так произошло.

На рынке, в данный момент, достаточно предложений от гостиниц различной звёздности. Строить пятизвездочные отели сверх того, что уже есть сейчас, неактуально, так как они не будут полностью задействованы в регионе, но модернизировать имеющиеся с учетом современных требований и особенностей функционирования данной отрасли, жизненно необходимо.

Туристический поток в Волгоградскую область составляет около одного миллиона человек в год – потребности такого количества гостей в состоянии удовлетворить гостиницы. Сейчас средняя загрузка гостиниц в городе составляет 30-40%, а в случае прироста количества гостей при изменившемся потоке туристов может увеличиться до 55-65%.

Для того чтобы гостиницы были востребованы, нужно работать с нормативной базой, решать кадровые проблемы, а также транспортные и экологические вопросы [3, с. 58]. Поэтому так важно наряду с мерами по строительству, реконструкции и модернизации отелей Волгоградской области, изучать факторы, которые могут оказывать влияние на отрасль в ближайшие годы и следовать изменившемуся и возросшему спросу на внутренний туризм, наполняя его разнообразными экскурсионными программами, событийными мероприятиями, которых весьма достаточно в области, тем самым закладывая фундамент развития сферы гостеприимства Волгоградской области на ближайшую перспективу.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ МЕРЫ УМЕНЬШЕНИЯ ВРЕДНЫХ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫХ ФАКТОРОВ В ПИЩЕВОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ

Аннотация: В работе изучено правила по технике безопасности в пищевой промышленности. Приведено характеристика опасных и вредных производственных факторов, меры борьбы с шумом, требование охраны труда в хлебопекарном, макаронном, кондитерском производстве. Широко освещено правила техника безопасности в производстве карамели, драже,конфет, ириса и шоколада.

Ключевые слова: профессиональные заболевания, вредные факторы, шум, охрана труда.

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THE MAIN MEASURES TO REDUCE HARMFUL PRODUCTION FACTORS IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY

Abstract. The paper examines the safety regulations in the food industry.. The characteristics of dangerous and harmful production factors, noise control measures, labor protection requirements in bakery, pasta, confectionery production are given. Safety regulations in the production of caramel, dragees, sweets, toffee and chocolate are widely covered.

Keywords: occupational diseases, harmful factors, noise, labor protection.

Технологические процессы ряда отраслей пищевой промышленности — хлебопекарной, спиртовой, пиво-безалкогольной, дрожжевой, винодельческой — характеризуются выделением диоксида углерода (углекислого газа $C0_2$), что требует особого внимания при проектировании и эксплуатации вентиляционного оборудования. В процессе производства встречаются также случаи загрязнения окружающей среды выделениями большого количества этилового спирта и др.

Для работы компрессорно-холодильных установок используется аммиак, который при нарушении герметичности трубопроводов и баллонов может проникнуть в помещение, где работают люди. Увеличение его концентрации в воздухе более 20 мг/м^3

может привести к тяжелым заболеваниям, в некоторых случаях — к летальному исходу.

Опасность представляют собой вращающиеся части машин и механизмов, которые должны быть ограждены.

Для предотвращения или уменьшения воздействия на работающих опасных и вредных производственных факторов используют средства индивидуальной защиты — устройство ограждений и их блокировка с электродвигателем, устройство вентиляции и др., которые необходимо выбирать с учетом конкретных требований безопасности для данного процесса или вида работ.

Разработкамероприятий по уменьшению воздействия вибраций и шума на работающих должна начинаться на стадиях проектно-конструкторских решений. Так, при разработке планов предприятий наиболее шумные производства выделяются в отдельные здания (например, помещения компрессорных станций), расположенные с подветренной стороны на территории промплощадки. Внутри зданий шумные участки выгораживаются в самостоятельные помещения, отделенные от других звукоизолирующими стенами.

Уменьшение вибраций и шума на рабочих местах достигается рядом мероприятий: ослаблением вибраций и шума в источнике их образования конструктивными, технологическими и эксплуатационными решениями; искусственным увеличением потерь энергии в системе (вибро- и звукопоглощение); снижением интенсивности вибраций и шума на пути их распространения (вибро- и звукоизоляция); применением средств индивидуальной защиты.

В настоящее время выпускается широкий ассортимент звукопоглощающих материалов и изделий из них. Выбор этих материалов и изделий производится с учетом спектральных характеристик, коэффициента звукопоглощения и в зависимости от строительно-механических требований, предъявляемых к звукопоглотителям (огнестойкость, влагостойкость, прочность, гигиеничность, экономичность и т. д.). Дополнительным требованием является допустимость попадания материала звукопоглотителя в пищевую продукцию вследствие механического или иного нарушения целостности структуры или конструкции звукопоглотителя. В звукопоглощающих конструкциях, предназначенных для взрывоопасных помещений, возможно использование лишь несгораемых материалов.

На пищевых предприятиях широко применяются вентиляционные, пневмотранспортные и компрессорные установки и системы, являющиеся источниками аэродинамического шума. Шум вентиляторов и компрессоров, распространяясь по воздуховодам, проникает через приточные и вытяжные решетки в помещения или атмосферу и может создавать там уровни шума, превышающие допустимые.

Основной мерой борьбы с аэродинамическим шумом является снижение скоростей движения, ликвидация вихреобразования и установка глушителей. Глушители аэродинамического шума делятся на активные и реактивные. В глушителях активного типа снижение шумового фона достигается благодаря облицовке воздуховода звукопоглощающим материалом.

На предприятиях хлебопекарной, макаронной и кондитерской промышленности возникает опасность травмированияобслуживающего персонала при нарушении правил техники безопасности в процессе эксплуатации и механизмов...

При использовании электрических установок (электродвигателей и др.) возникает опасность поражения электрическим током; превышение давления в сосудах, работающих под давлением (паровые котлы, баллоны, теплообменники), грозит взрывом и т. д. Одними из основных видов сырья данных отраслей являются мука и сахар. Их перемещение в производственных цехах, мучном складе и других помещениях сопровождается значительным выделением пыли. Превышение ее ПДК, указанной в правилах по технике безопасности и производственной санитарии для соответствующих отраслей промышленности (2—6 мг/м^3), может привести к профессиональным заболеваниям, повышение концентрации пыли более 10-15 г / м^3 при наличии источника искрения — к взрыву.

В хлебопекарной промышленности многие технологические процессы,связанные с брожением, сопровождаются выделением в окружающую среду диоксида углерода (емкости бункерных тестомесильных агрегатов,чаны для брожения теста при ведении технологического процесса на жидкой фазе и др.). ПДК диоксида углерода в воздухе составляет 0,5%. Превышение этой концентрации неблагоприятно отражается на здоровье работающих, в некоторых случаях при значительном превышении ПДК (выше 6-7%) может привести к летальному исходу.

Неудовлетворительными могут оказаться условия труда при недостаточной освещенности, при недостаточной степени механизации на ряде участков, например при передвижении деж при эксплуатации тестомесильных машин периодического действия и др.

На хлебопекарных предприятиях после просеивания мука поступает для замеса в тестомесильное отделение, где замешивание производится па периодически действующих тестомесильных машинах с подкатными дежами различной вместимости и агрегатах непрерывного замеса теста. На макаронных предприятиях мука после просеивания поступает для замеса на шнековые прессы, на кондитерских — на тестомесильные агрегаты.

При обслуживании тестомесильных машин периодического действия должны быть установлены ограждения и предусмотрена блокировка их с электродвигателем. Блокировка обеспечивает отключение электродвигателя при снятии ограждения, поднятии крышки, колпака (щитка).

Тестомесильные машины с подкатными дежами должны иметь приспособления, надежно запирающие во время замеса дежу на фундаментной плите машины. При установке опрокидывателей с подъемом дежи следует обеспечить безопасность их эксплуатации, снабдив ограждениями как передаточные устройства, так и места подъема дежи.

Тестоспуски должны быть снабжены съемными предохранительными решетками.

При ведении технологического процесса с применением метода тестоведения на жидкой фазе и применением в связи с этим емкостей для брожения необходимо обеспечить удаление

углекислого газа, получаемого в процессе брожения, и при необходимости зачистки емкостей соблюдать меры безопасности, принятые для работы в емкостях.

Для уменьшения шума необходимо своевременно заменять износившиеся детали (особенно зубчатых передач), обеспечить заземление электродвигателя, производить окраску оборудования в светлые тона, а стены облицовывать глазурованными плитками.

В тестомесильном отделении хлебопекарных, макаронных п кондитерских предприятий должны быть обеспечены освещение (естественное и искусственное) и кратность обмена воздуха в соответствии со СНиП, а также отраслевыми правилами техники безопасности и производственной санитарии для хлебопекарной, макаронной и кондитерской промышленности. В соответствии с этими правилами освещенность в тестомесильных цехах должна составлять 200 лк. Воздухообмен должен обеспечить комфортные условия труда. Кратность воздухообмена рассчитывается в зависимости от условий на рабочих местах и может колебаться в пределах от 2 до 4.

Паропровод и трубопровод горячей воды (все тепловыделяющие поверхности печей, сушилок и др.) должны быть теплоизолированы с температурой на поверхности не более 45 °С.

Площадки для обслуживания прессов макаронного производства и тестомесильных агрегатов непрерывного действия должны быть обеспечены удобными лестницами (в случае их установки над уровнем пола) и перилами высотой в 1 м.

Помещение тестоделительного отделения хлебозаводов и прессового отделения макаронных фабрик должно быть просторным, хорошо освещенным (естественным и искусственным светом)..

В тесторазделочном отделении у рабочих мест должно быть обеспечено хорошее освещение в соответствии с правилами техники безопасности, для рабочих пищевой промышленности (200 лк). Все электродвигатели должны быть заземлены, а ограждения движущихся частей оборудования сблокированы с электродвигателями.

Блокировка ограждений должна обеспечить отключение электродвигателя при снятии (или отсутствии) ограждения. В помещении тесторазделочного отделения, так же как и в помещении, где установлены макаронные прессы, должна быть приточно-вытяжная вентиляция, обеспечивающая кратность обмена воздуха в соответствии с условиями работы в этом цехе и правилами техники безопасности для предприятий хлебопекарной промышленности.

В цехах производство карамели, драже, конфет, ириса, шоколада и мармелада дожно быть обеспечено вентилирование помещений и создание нормальных метеорологических условий(температура 18-22°С,влажность 60-70%,скорость воздушных потоков 0,5-1 м/с); хорошее освещение(естественное и искуственное).

В цехах конфетного, ирисного и шоколадного производств находит применение большое количество разнообразных машин и оборудования, использование которого может привести при нарушении правил к случаям травматизма; при нарушении метеорологических условий(температуры, влажности воздуха) – к простудным заболеваниям или перегреву тела; при неправильной расстановке оборудования и недостаточности ограждений – к травмам и повреждениям органов тела (рук,ног,ушиб головы и т.д.);при недостаточной теплоизоляции паропроводов- к ожогам;при нарушении правил электробезопасности- к явлениям поражения электротоком.

На предприятиях кондитерской промышленности, как и на других предприятиях пищевой промыщленности, при неправильной эксплуатации оборудования создаются неблагоприятные условия по шуму. Для уменьшения шума необходимо систематически проверять износ трущихся частей и при обнаружении износа деталей (шестерен, роликов, втулок).

Шумящие механизмы (вентиляторы и др.) устанавливают в изолированных помещениях.

Выполнение норм и правил по охране труда обеспечивает необходимую безопасность на производстве, создание рациональных и комфортных условий труда на рабочих местах, снижению травматизма и профессиональных заболеваний, повышению производительности труда и сохранение здоровья.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ АГРОТУРИСТИЧЕСКИХ КЛАСТЕРОВ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКИХ ТЕРРИТОРИЙ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация: Целью исследования является обоснование роли агротуризма как перспективного направления обеспечения устойчивого развития сельских территорий. В качестве наиболее эффективного инструмента решения данных задач предлагается создание региональных агротуристических кластеров, обладающих синергетическим эффектом и способствующих мультипликативному росту экономики аграрного региона, решению ряда социально-экономических, демографических и экологических проблем, сохранению исторического и культурного наследия населения, проживающих на их территории.

Ключевые слова: региональная политика, устойчивое развитие, экономический рост, агропромышленный комплекс (АПК), диверсификация экономики сельских территорий, концепция развития сельских территорий, сельский туризм, кластеризация, кластер сельского туризма

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FORMATION OF REGIONAL AGRO-TOURISM CLUSTERS AS A TOOL TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TERRITORIES IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The purpose of the study is to justify the role of agro-tourism as a promising area for ensuring sustainable development of rural areas. As the most effective tool for solving these problems, it is proposed to create regional agro-tourist clusters that have a synergistic effect and promote the *multiplicative growth of the economy of the agrarian region, address a number of socio-economic, demographic and environmental problems, and preserve the historical and cultural heritage of peoples living on their territory.*

Keywords: regional policy, sustainable development, economic growth, agro-industrial complex (AIC), diversification of the economy of rural areas, the concept of rural development, rural tourism, clustering, a cluster of rural tourism.

Введение

В настоящее время перед экономикой Узбекистана стоят задачи обеспечения сбалансированного роста, структурной перестройки, интенсификации производства, развития социальной и производственной инфраструктуры. Обеспечение экономической устойчивости на макро-уровне для Узбекистана одновременно выступает и условием, и результатом устойчивого социально-экономического развития ее территорий, представляющего собой гармоничное развитие производства и социальной сферы, сопровождаемое повышением уровня жизни населения и улучшением состояния окружающей среды. Выработка теоретической и практической стратегии развития для каждого конкретного региона Узбекистана направлена на обеспечение экономической устойчивости и безопасности как самого региона, так и страны в целом. Важнейшей задачей, связанной с достижением устойчивого развития на всех уровнях экономики и управлением данным процессом, является не только минимизация прогнозируемых рисков и потерь, но и выявление факторов развития во внутренней и внешней среде, а также умелое использование возможностей, определяемых внешними трендами.

В современных условиях задача достижения устойчивого развития на макро-уровне для Узбекистана усложняется необходимостью структурной перестройки экономики, импортозамещения, ухода от сырьевой направленности в инновационную плоскость, что в условиях современной международной конкуренции становится не просто задачей устойчивого развития, но и вопросом выживания страны. На наш взгляд, в контексте задач обеспечения устойчивого развития регионов Узбекистана как основы жизнеспособности всей социально-экономической системы страны приоритетом является диверсификация экономики не только в отраслевом, но и в региональном разрезе.

Развитие регионов Узбекистана исторически основывается на использовании природно-ресурсного и производственного потенциала. Сырьевая направленность и структурные диспропорции региональной экономики делают ее неустойчивой в период экономических кризисов и снижают ее конкурентоспособность во время подъема. Это обусловливает необходимость структурной перестройки и диверсификации экономики большинства регионов Узбекистана. В первую очередь это касается сельских территорий, устойчивое развитие которых требует серьезного концептуального подхода.

На данный момент реализация мероприятий по устойчивому развитию сельских территорий осуществляется в рамках Государственной программы развития сельского хозяйства и регулирования рынков сельскохозяйственной продукции, сырья и продовольствия на 2020-2030 годы. Основные мероприятия данной подпрограммы предусматривают развитие инфраструктуры сельских территорий, меры по улучшению жилищных условий граждан, проживающих в сельской местности, грантовую поддержку сельских инициатив, а также поощрение и популяризацию достижений в сфере развития сельских территорий. Несмотря на безусловную важность этих мероприятий, их положительные результаты невозможны без развития в сельских территориях сравнительно новых отраслей для сельской местности, не относящихся напрямую к сельскому хозяйству. В частности, в качестве дополнительного вида занятости и источника доходов может рассматриваться сельский (аграрный) туризм. Одновременно он может стать обладающей мультипликационным эффектом “точкой роста” экономики села, позволяющей более рационально и эффективно использовать человеческий потенциал сельских поселений Узбекистана. Поиск форм организации сельского туризма, которые будут способствовать его развитию, является важной задачей, стоящей перед местными и региональными органами власти.

Объектом данного исследования является развитие агротуризма как одного из направления диверсификации экономики сельских территорий в процессе их устойчивого развития. В качестве предмета исследования выступает комплекс управленческих и организационно-экономических отношений в сфере сельского туризма. Методологической основой исследования выступают общенаучные методы, такие как группировка, анализ и синтез, метод дедукции, метод системного анализа, сравнительный анализ, кластерный подход.

Анализ особенностей развития сельского туризма в Узбекистане

Сельский туризм является сектором сферы услуг, наиболее близким к окружающей среде в ее широком понимании. Это выражается в более тесных связях со многими сферами, важными для устойчивого развития отдельных территорий и мировой системы. Концепция устойчивого развития получает особую актуальность в условиях современного экологического кризиса. С развитием сельского туризма связана смена моделей природопользования, оно способствует охране природы и культуры, социальному и экономическому развитию. Эти элементы образуют системы и взаимно влияют друг на друга (рисунок 1).

Рисунок 1. Взаимосвязь сельского туризма с устойчивым развитием сельских территорий

Отрасль не только пользуется благами своего развития, но и испытывает влияние других секторов социально-экономической сферы и создает собственные внешние эффекты. Развитие сельского туризма приводит к рационализации землепользования. Многие территории в случае их туристского использования дают намного больший доход, чем при использовании их под сельское хозяйство и промышленность. На многих территориях сельский туризм может стать существенным подспорьем для сбалансированного развития хозяйства, как это имеет место в отдельных сельскохозяйственных районах развитых стран.

В мировой практике сельский туризм активно развивается более 40 лет — начиная с 70-х годов 20 века. На сегодняшний день лидирующие позиции в мире занимают страны Европейского Союза, прежде всего Италия и Франция. Менее 50% европейских фермеров получают основной доход от продаж сельскохозяйственной продукции. Доля туристических услуг в общем объеме реализации составляет от 35 до 75%. Сельский туризм является значимым сектором глобальной туристской индустрии (12% — 30% мирового туристского потока). Исследования Европейской федерацией сельского туризма показывают, что средний ежегодный темп развития сегмента сельского туризма (без учета экскурсионной деятельности) на протяжении последних 10-15 лет составил 10-15%, что гораздо выше, чем темп прироста европейского туризма в целом (4-5%). В сегменте сельского туризма сосредоточено до 20% мест размещения. По оценкам Всемирной туристской организации агротуризм является одним из стратегических направлений развития туризма до 2020 года.

В настоящее время в Узбекистане сельский туризм пока не получил широкого распространения. В структуре внутреннего туристического потока Узбекистана сельский туризм занимает только около 2%. Преимущественно он развивается в Кашкадарьинской, Хорезмской и в Ташкентской областях, а также в В некоторых районах джизакской области. По оценкам Узбектуризма, доля сельского туризма в туристской индустрии не превышает и 1%, эксперты оценивают объем этого сектора всего лишь примерно в десятки объектов. Между тем спрос населения на сельский отдых значительно выше – удовлетворен по экспертным оценкам только на 12 — 15%.

Примером успешного развития сельского туризма в Узбекистане может стать создание Ассоциации при «Узбектуризме» "Самые красивые деревни Узбекистана". Международный туристический бренд "Самые красивые деревни" появился во Франции в 1982 году, а затем идея распространилась по всему миру. Целью Ассоциации является развитие сельского туризма и привлечение сельских жителей в процессы саморазвития и повышение привлекательности сельских территорий. Ассоциация «Самые красивые деревни Узбекистана» объединит сельские населённые пункты, обладающие выдающимся историко-культурным и природным наследием. В настоящий момент в состав Ассоциации можно внести населенные пункты в Джизакской и Навоийской областях, в районе северных склонов Нуратинского хребта. В таких кишлаках, как Эски Фариш, Ухум, Хаят, Меджрум (Маджрум), Сентяб.

Прогнозы развития сельского туризма Национальной ассоциации организации сельского туризма гласят, что «число горожан, предпочитающих проводить свободное время в деревне, неуклонно растет и в перспективе их доля от всего внутреннего туристского потока Узбекистана может достичь европейского уровня (15-20%)»

Реализовать потенциал узбекской культуры, традиционного узбекского гостеприимства через развитие сельского туризма – один из главных вызовов, стоящих сейчас перед аграрным сообществом Узбекистана. Исходя из европейского опыта, потенциал агротуризма в Узбекистане в ближайшие 10-15 лет можно оценить в 500 миллионов доллара.

Сегодня сельский туризм в Узбекистане представляет собой некое эксклюзивное направление с относительно узкой и сегментированной целевой аудиторией. В отличие от европейского сельского туризма, предполагающего отдых среднестатистической семьи в сельской местности в течение всего отпуска, узбекский формат сельского туризма чаще всего занимает нишу отдыха выходного дня. В большинстве случаев в Узбекистане сельский туризм представлен отдыхом городских жителей в гостевых домах, создаваемых деревенскими семьями на базе собственного жилого дома и приусадебного участка. Примечательно также, что наиболее популярные объекты сельского туризма в Узбекистане – это фермерские хозяйства, созданные перебравшимися в деревню горожанами. Таким образом, городские жители обеспечивают сельский отдых для городских жителей.

Несмотря на существующий в Узбекистане опыт практической реализации проектов в сфере сельского туризма, следует отметить факт отсутствия нормативно-правовой базы, предназначенной для его регулирования. В Узбекистане отсутствуют стандарты и нормативы, применяемые в сфере сельского туризма как отдельного сектора туриндустрии, приносящего доход от дополнительной несельскохозяйственной формы деятельности сельского населения. Те стандарты и нормативы, которые действуют на данный момент в Республике Узбекистан в области гостиничного и рекреационного видов бизнеса, не могут быть перенесены без должной доработки и анализа на сектор сельского туризма

Помимо отсутствия нормативно-правовой базы, к проблемам организации сельского туризма в Узбекистане могут быть отнесены:

- отсутствие или недостаточная степень развитости инфраструктуры в большинстве сельских территорий;
- недостаточная информированность сельских жителей о сельском туризме и преимуществах его развития;
- отток сельского населения из деревни в город, нехватка квалифицированных кадров для развития сельского туризма;
- отсутствие как государственной, так и коммерческой рекламы сельского туризма;
- отсутствие гарантий безопасности туристов в сельской местности;
- отсутствие системы взаимодействия и отлаженного механизма кооперации между организациями, обеспечивающими отдых туристов в сельской местности, и сельскими жителями;
- отсутствие единой общегосударственной программы и финансового обеспечения поддержки развития сельского туризма

Несмотря на значительное количество проблем, с которыми сопряжено развитие сельского туризма в Узбекистане, реализация крупномасштабных проектов в этой сфере будет иметь серьезное социально-экономическое значение и сопровождаться значительным экономическим эффектом для различных экономических субъектов (таблица 1)

Таблица 1. Эффекты развития сельского туризма

Государство	Сельское население	Туристы
Развитие альтернативных видов деятельности и производства в секторе АПК	Появление дополнительных легальных источников доходов	Возможность улучшения физического здоровья, снятия стрессов и психологического напряжения
Рост налоговых поступлений в бюджет	Рост уровня и качества жизни жителей села	Приобщение к специфике сельского быта
Снижение социальной напряженности в сельских территориях	Снижение безработицы	Культурное развитие, знакомство с историей, традициями, религией, обрядами, кухней местного населения
Создание дополнительных рабочих мест в секторе АПК	Развитие малого и среднего предпринимательства на селе	Приобретение новых знаний, умений и навыков в традиционных для сельских территорий сферах деятельности
Сокращение оттока населения из деревни в город, привлечение молодежи на село	Расширение сферы сбыта сельскохозяйственной продукции	Появление новых мест отдыха
Сохранение сельских населенных пунктов	Поддержка социально-незащищенных слоев населения	Возможность длительного пребывания на природе, знакомство с местной флорой и фауной
Возрождение и сохранение национальных культурных традиций	Улучшение жилищного фонда	
Возрождение и пропаганда традиционных моральных и культурных ценностей, образа жизни	Развитие связей и постепенное стирание социально-экономических и культурных границ между городом и деревней,	

Развитие народных промыслов	Осознание историко-культурного значения своей «малой Родины», гордости от ее известности в России и за рубежом	

Развитие сельского туризма в Узбекистане должно предполагать создание системы государственного регулирования в данной сфере, которое могло бы выступать как своеобразный «спусковой механизм» для процесса интенсивного развития отрасли. Однако не менее важной задачей представляется привлечение или создание в данной отрасли крупных игроков рынка туристских услуг.

По ряду причин сельский туризм сегодня не представляет серьезного интереса для крупных узбекских туроператоров. В частности, туристские компании не торопятся развивать новые, «экзотические» для них направления бизнеса в условиях кризиса. Также следует отметить практически полное отсутствие маркетинга сельского туризма в Узбекистане.

В зарубежной практике в подобных случаях продвижение берут на себя профессиональные объединения. Отсутствует не только единая концепция продвижения сельского туризма, но даже единый интернет — ресурс, который объединял бы все объекты его инфраструктуры. В настоящее время на уровне отдельных энтузиастов предпринимаются попытки создать некий аналог итальянского **www.agriturismo.it**, который позволяет клиенту в течение нескольких минут выбрать любой понравившийся объект в любом регионе страны, получить информацию о предлагаемых услугах, ценовой политике в зависимости от сезона, посмотреть фотографии и отправить запрос на бронирование. Однако подобные ресурсы грешат всеми недостатками любительских проектов и несут на себе печать недофинансирования.

Агротуристические кластеры как катализаторы развития сельского туризма в регионе

На мой взгляд, развитию сельского туризма в Узбекистане могла бы способствовать реализация следующих мероприятий:

1. Создание региональных сетей предприятий сельского туризма на базе государственно — частного партнерства, предполагающее, с одной стороны, стимулирование развития семейного бизнеса, малого и индивидуального предпринимательства на базе существующих туристических ресурсов сельских территорий, с другой стороны, создание системы государственной поддержки такого предпринимательства на региональном уровне.

2. Формирование или воссоздание на базе туристических ресурсов сельской местности социокультурной среды исторических поселений – национальной деревни, амировских и хановских усадеб, монастырей, мечетей, подворий и т.д.

3. Создание культурно-исторических комплексов и других крупных и средних специализированных объектов сельского туризма, направленных на организацию полноценного отдыха в сельской местности.

4. Создание на базе государственной, частной и смешанной форм собственности многофункциональных «сельскохозяйственных парков», объединяющих в себе производственные, туристические, культурно-пропагандистские, выставочные и рекламно-экспозиционные функции и располагающих необходимой инфраструктурой и средствами размещения. Такие модели сельского туризма представляются альтернативой для гостевых сетей, которым государство до сегодняшнего дня не оказывает необходимой поддержки, в то время как сельскохозяйственные или культурно-исторические тематические парки, этнокультурные комплексы и т.д. могли бы представлять серьезный интерес для крупных частных инвесторов.

Реализация каждой из перечисленных выше моделей обусловлена выполнением ряда ключевых условий, требующих конкретизации для каждой из них, однако определение приоритетных моделей, условий и ресурсов, необходимых для их реализации, должно быть обозначено в государственном программном документе, каковым может стать концепция развития сельского туризма в РУз. Также необходимо интегрировать сельский туризм и в региональные программы.

Для разработки стратегии маркетинга, брендинга, рекламы сельского туризма и иных вопросов связанных с его развитием, должен быть создан рабочий орган – кластер сельского туризма аграрного региона (области), имеющий представительства в каждом районе. Данный кластер предполагает взаимодействие и сотрудничество предприятий туристического рынка и смежных с ним сфер, иных предприятий, организаций и общественных институтов сельского хозяйства, культуры, науки, образования и др., географически локализованных в сельской местности, при непосредственном участии органов власти различных уровней. Благодаря географической близости участников кластера упрощаются процессы производственного кооперирования, установление устойчивых информационных, маркетинговых и деловых связей между ними, усиливается возможность продвижения коллективных интересов при взаимодействии с органами государственной власти и иными стейкхолдерами, что ведет к снижению трансакционных издержек и достижению синергетического и мультипликативного эффекта на региональном и межрегиональном уровне.

В Узбекистане уже имеется опыт создания региональных кластеров: в настоящее время на начальной стадии своего развития находятся кластеры в Хорезмской, Наваинской, Джиззакской, Андижанской и В Ташкентской области. В этих областях на начинаниях агрокластеров нужно формировать туристические кластеры. Они объединят турфирмы, предприятия общественное питания, гостиницы, туристские базы отдых, агентства по организации праздников, хостелы, консалтинговые компания, органы местной власти и другие организации в даных регионах. Целью таких кластеров является разработка, продвижение и реализация туристского продукта региона. Формирование агротуристических кластеров могло бы также стать одним из направлений региональной политики.

В качестве инструмента, стимулирующего развитие сельского туризма, авторам предлагается создание соответствующих региональных кластеров (рисунок 2).

Рисунок 2. Структура агротуристического кластера

Основная деятельность кластера может предполагать:

- разработка и внедрение рекламной стратегии, брендинг, маркетинг;
- разработка и внедрение системы добровольной категоризации объектов сельского туризма;

- разработка туристических маршрутов в сфере сельского туризма при сотрудничестве с туристическими операторами;
- разработка комплексного туристического продукта и его дальнейшее продвижение;
- совместно с общественными организациями разработка проектов региональной и местных программ развития сельского туризма;
- направление предложений по вопросам работы с грантовыми программами в региональные ведомства, регулирующие инвестиционную деятельность, (корректировка направления работы данных институций в сторону вопросов, интересующих кластер, предложение актуальных тем)
- проведение выставок-ярмарок, дней открытых дверей в усадьбах и иных мероприятий, направленных на привлечение туристов в регион;
- совместная работа членов кластера, направленная, например, на юридическую поддержку;
- иная деятельность, направленная на развитие сельского туризма в регионе.

Основной целью кластера будет являться продвижение сельского туризма, привлечение туристов и иные рабочие вопросы, направленные непосредственно на привлечение туристов.

Как показывает зарубежный опыт, кластер сельского туризма может выступать как эффективный механизм поддержки предприятий малого и среднего бизнеса, которым на туристическом рынке зачастую трудно конкурировать с крупными сетевыми организациями. Объединение с другими участниками кластера в процессе передачи факторов производства будет способствовать росту рыночной капитализации данных предприятий, повышению интереса и усилению доверия к представителям малого и среднего предпринимательства со стороны существующих и потенциальных бизнес-партнеров, а следовательно, повышению общего уровня конкурентоспособности участников кластера.

Объединение экономических субъектов в агротуристическом кластере может достигаться как в рамках отдельной сельской территории, района или области, так и группы районов или нескольких областей за счет наличия критической массы субъектов сельского туризма, выступающих в качестве ядра кластера. При этом кластерные проекты могут быть реализованы на базе определенных моделей сельского туризма или их комбинации, в т.ч. отдельных элементов: ландшафтный туризм (экотуризм), агротуризм и туризм сельскохозяйственных знаний, этно- и событийный туризм, туризм сельского уклада жизни (наследия), сельский туризм досуга и развлечений, лечебно- оздоровительный туризм.

Алгоритм создания регионального кластера сельского туризма представлен на рисунке 3:

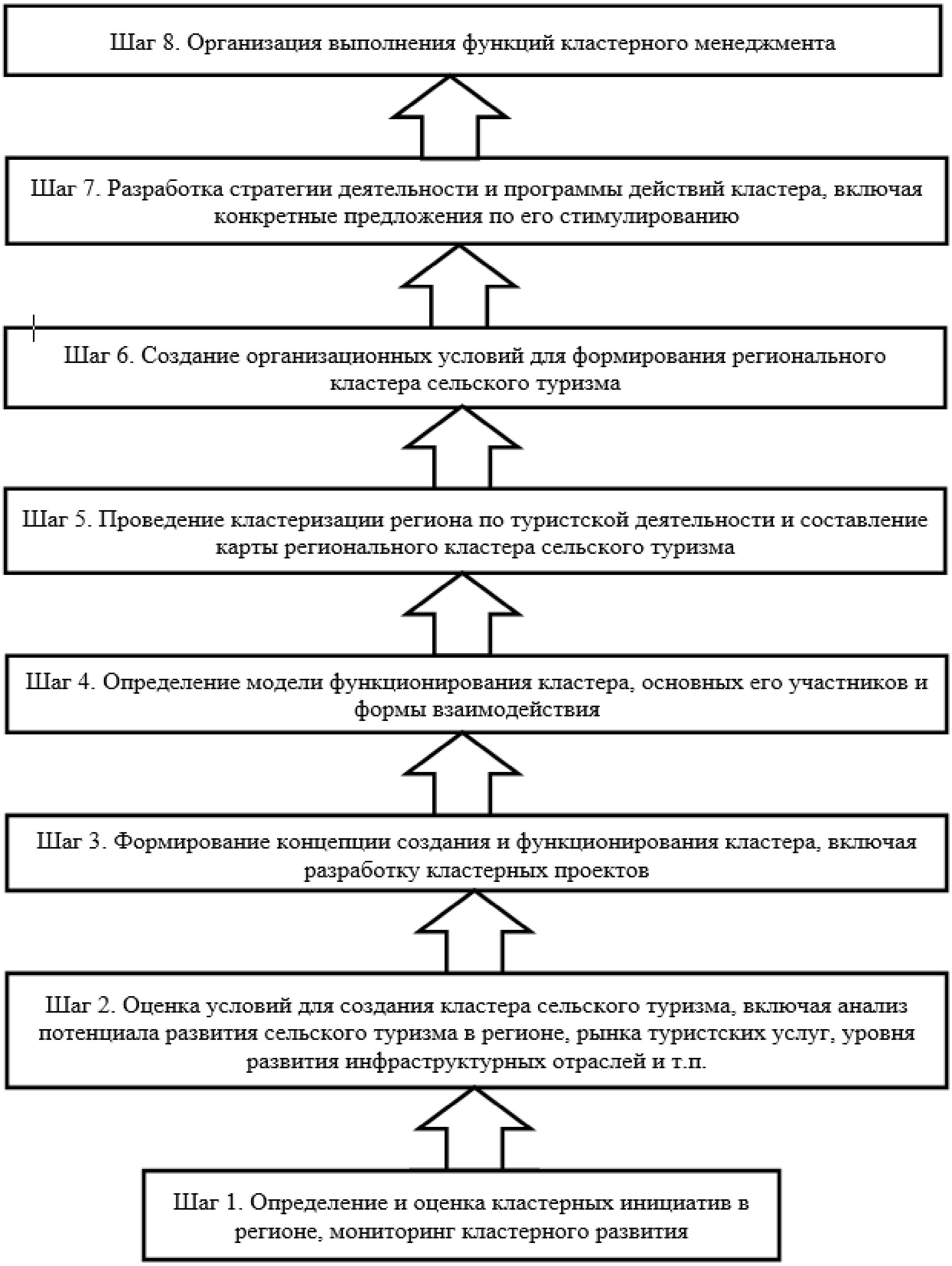

Рисунок 3. Алгоритм создания агротуристического кластера

На мой взгляд, наиболее оптимальным вариантом представляется создание районных кластеров сельского туризма, после чего — создание регионального кластера сельского туризма. Особенностью кластера будет обязанность по координации действий всех воздействующих институций, в связи с тем, что кластер представляет именно интересы вовлеченных в сельский туризм хозяев. Также данная организация будет взаимодействовать с кластерами аграрного комплекса, туристическим кластером и т.д., с целью формирования положительного образа региона с туристической точки зрения. Взаимная работа смежных отраслей на таком уровне (одновременно на уровне регионального кластера и на уровне районов и членов кластеров) может быть более последовательной и эффективной.

Заключение

Решение задач устойчивого развития каждого конкретного региона должно осуществляться с учетом специфики данной территории, ее ресурсного обеспечения, тенденций развития человеческого потенциала, природных, транспортных и других условий, оказывающих влияние на процессы расширенного воспроизводства как определяющего фактора достижения социально-экономической устойчивости. Применяемые при этом рычаги государственного и рыночного регулирования должны обеспечивать гармонизацию интересов регионов и страны в целом в рамках управления устойчивым развитием на макроуровне, равенство всех форм собственности, гарантии и стимулы для повышения предпринимательской активности, минимизацию дестабилизирующих факторов.

В качестве приоритетных задач такого регулирования может рассматриваться диверсификация отраслевой структуры важнейших секторов национальной экономики. Особенно актуальным вопрос диверсификации является для экономики сельских территорий, устойчивое развитие которых невозможно без расширения отраслевой структуры экономики за счет несельскохозяйственных сфер деятельности. По мнению автора, одним из направлений подобной диверсификации, показавшей высокую результативность в развитых странах, является развитие аграрного (сельского) туризма, способствующего обеспечению устойчивого развития сельских территорий за счет решения социальных проблем села и поддержки фермеров, работающих зачастую на грани рентабельности, одновременно представляющего собой инструмент популяризации внутреннего туризма.

В процессе исследования были выявлены следующие проблемы, возникающие в процессе реализации проектов в сфере сельского туризма в Узбекистане:

1. Несовершенство нормативно-правовой базы, регулирующей деятельность в сфере сельского туризма как отдельного сектора

туриндустрии, приносящего доход от дополнительной несельскохозяйственной формы деятельности сельского населения.

2. Отсутствие системы экономического и информационного взаимодействия и отлаженного механизма кооперации между организациями, обеспечивающими отдых туристов в сельской местности, и сельскими жителями, неразвитость инфраструктуры сельских территорий.

3. Отсутствие единой общегосударственной программы и финансового обеспечения поддержки развития сельского туризма.

Решение данных проблем видится автору как в реализации кластерного подхода, согласно которому конкурентоспособность аграрного региона достигается благодаря функционированию на его территории кластера взаимосвязанных отраслей, в частности, кластера сельского туризма, так и на путях государственной поддержки агротуристических кластеров в Узбекистане в вопросах законодательного, налогового и общего регулирования. Зарубежный опыт показывает, что результатами реализации кластерной политики является рост производительности и инновационной активности предприятий, образующих кластер, развитие малого и среднего предпринимательства, рост прямых инвестиций, устойчивое социально-экономическое развитие регионов базирования кластеров. Таким образом, развитие агротуристических кластеров может способствовать модернизации экономики и стать “катализатором экономического роста не только на микро, но и на макроуровне.

Использованные источники:

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ РАЗВИТИЯ И РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ ТОРГОВОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ

Аннотация. Статье рассматривается современная демографическая ситуация Республики Каракалпакстан, степень удовлетворения спроса населения на различные продукты, его экономическое и социальное потребности. Особому изучению подвергаются эколого-географические предпосылки региона, которые оказывают значительное влияние на развитие сферы торгового обслуживания.

Ключевые слова. Социальная инфраструктура, монополия, торговое обслуживания, населения, потребность, демографическая ситуация.

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THE MAIN FACTORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND PLACEMENT OF TRADE SERVICES

Annotation. The article considers the current demographic situation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the degree of satisfaction of the population's *demand for various products, its economic and social needs. The ecological and geographical prerequisites of the region, which have a significant impact on the development of the trade service sector, are subjected to special study.*

Keywords. Social infrastructure, monopoly, trade services, population, need, demographic situation.

Торговое обслуживание населения включает множество видов деятельности, в которых прослеживаются значительные различия в региональных уровнях обеспечения населения видами услуг. В условиях свободной рыночной торговли и конкуренции на современном этапе происходит стихийное оказание торговых услуг частным сектором, при котором не гарантируется объективность торговли.

В отличие от этого цивилизованный подход к организации торгового обслуживания населения, который формируется на научной основе, способствует обеспечению потребителей качественными услугами, гарантирует объективность торговли, благодаря чему ликвидирует монопольность, снижает риск потребления некачественных товаров. Несмотря на формирование новых видов хозяйствования в достижении такого уровня основное значение должны сыграть государственные структуры, для которых необходим четкий план совершенствования организации торгового обслуживания населения. Осуществление такого мероприятия требует проведения экономико-географических исследований, определяющих современные тенденции территориальной организации и развития отрасли. В этом плане наиболее актуальным представляется проведение таких экономико-географических исследований в районах со сложной эколого-экономической обстановкой.

Развитие отраслей социальной инфраструктурой, в частности торгового обслуживания, взаимосвязано и взаимообусловлено с вопросами народонаселения. Поскольку население выступает не только как производитель материальных благ, но и как их потребитель, воспроизводящий человеческий род, его потребности должны быть основой совершенствования территориальной организации отраслей обслуживания.

В этой связи особому изучению будут подвергнуты такие показатели, как численность, плотность, половозрастная структура, занятость и доходность населения с целью выявления закономерностей территориальных различий социально-экономических потребностей и путей их удовлетворения. Размещение сети торгового обслуживания также тесно связано с территориальной структурой и концентрацией производства. Изучение этой зависимости непосредственно входит в круг научных интересов экономической географии. Другим, еще одним немаловажным аспектом изучения организации торгового обслуживания в условиях углубления экономических реформ, является рынок, который имеет тесную связь между размещением населения и производства. В этом отношении основным соединяющим звено, которое способствует более эффективному существованию и рациональному сочетанию производства и потребления, является инфраструктура.

Большое внимание уделяется факторы размещения торговых предприятий. Таковыми является социально-экономические, эколого-географические, производственные, демографические и др. Кроме того в формировании торгового обслуживания немаловажное значение играет географическое положение, национальные традиции и природно-хозяйственная обстановка, фактор агломерации и инфраструктурная подготовленность территории.

Эффективное развитие и функционирование торгового обслуживания в значительной степени зависит от социально-экономических факторов. Исследования проведения под этим углом зрения показали, что в районе изучения проживает примерно 1948,5 тыс. чел. (2022г.). Территориальное размещение населения крайне неравномерно. Средняя плотность населения на 1 $км^2$ составляет 11,7 человек. Основная масса населения размещена в дельте Амударьи. В пустынях и на плато Устюрт постоянное поселение не встречается, что означает территориальную неоднородность спроса населения.

Непрерывный рост промышленного производства, развитие его отраслей и сдвиги в размещении ведут к изменениям социальной структуры городского населения, уровня и структуры его потребления.

Оценка фактически достигнутого уровня потребления населением основывалась на определения достижения оптимального для данного района уровня потребления, то есть рассчитывается фактическое потребление относительно рациональных норм потребления на душу населения. Проведенный на этой основе анализа показал, что в республике Каракалпакстан по фактическому потреблению основных продовольственных товаров в расчете на душу населения основной весь занимает хлеб и хлебопродукты, мясо и мясные продукты, молоко и растительное масло.

Однако, несмотря на это сложившийся уровень хозяйственного и социального развития на современном этапе на соответствует быстрорастущим возможностям трудового потенциала и необходимому уровню удовлетворения в материальных, духовных благах и услугах. В этой связи требуется решение этой наиболее важной задачи путем радикального изменения сложившейся структуры народнохозяйственного комплекса и стереотипа мышления.

Исходя из анализа предложено характеризовать категорию потребности населения по трем уровнем:

1. широкая, т.е. социально-экономическая,

2. конкретная, т.е. объективно зависящая от материальных и социальных условий,

3. специфическая, выражающая отношение людей.

Само же социально-экономическая потребность в работе рассматривается как объективность цели взаимодействия человека с материальным миром, специфика которой заключается в том, что эти объективные цели достигаются посредством воспроизводства природно-трудовых благ. Если учесть, что потребность это разновидность объективных целей, то смысл формулировки в целом на наш взгляд, в большой мере отражает понятие «удовлетворение потребности».

Направление развития и структура народного хозяйства Каракалпакстана определяется целым комплексом условий и факторов, среди которых первоочередной оценке подвергаются природно-географические, эколого-экономические, а также некоторое демографические факторы.

Развитие сферы торгового обслуживания в период перехода к рыночной экономике имеет существенное значение для развития экономики республики и ее отдельных районов. Уровень рационального ресурсопользования в значительной мере определяет степень совершенствования производительных сил.

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РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ И РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ СФЕР ТОРГОВОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ

Аннотация. Организация и эффективное развитие торгового обслуживания осуществляется в условиях рационального сочетания территориальных структур производства, населения, рынка сбыта, а также их связующей звено инфраструктуры.

Ключевые слова. инфраструктура, размещения, потребность, населения, торговое обслуживания, территориальная организация, рынок, производства.

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REGIONAL ASPECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLACEMENT THE SPHERE OF TRADE SERVICES

Annotation. The organization and effective development of trade services is carried out in conditions of a rational combination of territorial structures of production, population, sales market, as well as their connecting link infrastructure.

Keywords. Infrastructure, accommodation, demand, population, commercial services, territorial organization, market, production.

Напряженная экологическая ситуация Каракалпакстана, сложившаяся в последние годы, вызывает необходимость разработки и реализация эффективных мер по охране окружающей среды и здоровья населения, особенно его трудоспособной части.

Частичная потеря природного потенциала и ухудшение состояния окружающей среды отрицательно воздействует на развитие Приаралья. Это проявляется, во-первых, в прямых экономических потериях в рыбном хозяйстве, где из-за изменения качества воды, резко уменьшился улов ценных пород рыб, а также сократились объем в ондатроводстве и звероводстве, тесно связанных с использованием рыбных отходов.

Во-вторых, прекратились производство хлопка-сырца на значительных площадях северной зоны республики Каракалпакстан в результате похолодания климата и замены его менее эффективными культурами.

В-третьих, уменьшилась продуктивность и кормовая емкость пастбищ, что приводит к потерям в животноводстве.

В-четвертых, снизилась урожайность хлопчатника и уменьшились объемы его производства в результате усиления засоленности земель орошаемых водой повышенной минерализации.

В-пятых, ухудшилось водоснабжение, повысилась загрязненность атмосферы и всей природной среды обитания, что обусловило повышенную заболеваемость населения, ведущую к потере трудоспособности.

Исходя из этого, в условиях экономического напряжения сохранение и укрепление здоровья, проживающего в республике населения, требует принятия ряда мер с целью улучшения социальных условий жизнедеятельности.

В этом направлении из социально-экономического и экологических мероприятий важнейшими является улучшения развития социальной инфраструктуры, более высокой уровень организации непроизводственной сферы. В этой связи должны осуществляться мероприятия рационального размещения торговых сетей и развитие товарооборота, с учетом всех взаимосвязанных и взаимообусловленных факторов развития. С этой позиции в дальнейшем необходимо добиться качественного улучшения структуры производства продуктов питания, а также совершенствования уровня торгового обслуживания, которое имеет немаловажное значение в удовлетворении потребностей населения конкретных регионов. Решение этих проблем в свою очередь требует более углубленного социально-географического изучения всех взаимосвязанных факторов и предпосылок их территориальной организации и развития.

Природно-климатические условия отдельных регионов содействует различию в жизнедеятельности человека и определяют факторы, влияющие организацию социальной инфраструктуры.

Многообразие региональных факторов особо проявляется при решении вопросов организации торгового обслуживания населения. Такие факторы, как рассредоточенность населения по небольшим и мелким населенным пунктам, большие расстояния между ними, отсутствие или наличие нерегулярных связей и путей сообщения и как следствие, слабые-межселенные связи, обусловливают регулярную специфику организации торгового обслуживания населения, размещения торговой сети.

Торговое обслуживание населения Республики Каракалпакстан наряду с государственными предприятиями ведется и частными организациями. Большая часть розничной сети находится в системе потребительской кооперации. Предприятия потребительской кооперации размещаются почти во всех городских поселениях, где организован сбыт излишков сельскохозяйственной продукции.

Распределение товарных запасов по предприятиям розничной торговли с различными формами собственности характеризуется следующими данными: к сдерживающим факторам увеличения масштабов торговли и ее роста следует отнести сложившуюся специализацию республики, заключающуюся в преобладании сырья, комплектующих и полуфабрикатов, недостаточном выпуске готовых продуктов и товаров.

Остается значительная зависимость потребления от сбалансированности объемов товарооборота в товарном покрытии от центральных районов Каракалпакстана. Улучшение развития социальной инфраструктуры, более высокой уровень организации непроизводственной сферы будут способствовать совершенствованию торгового обслуживания населения. Чтобы повысить качество территориальной организации развития сферы торгового обслуживания, следует решить несколько первоочередных задач:

а) обосновать выбор оптимальных типов предприятий, которые будут положены в основу торговой сети;

б) определить направления реконструкции существующих предприятий;

в) обеспечить специализацию торговых предприятий с учетом динамики и структуры потребления населения.

Эффективное развитие сфер торгового обслуживания предполагает обоснование направлений использования отраслевых капитальных вложений, материальных, финансовых, трудовых и других видов ресурсов.

С использованием выбранных методов предложена концептуальная модель рационального размещения предприятий торгового обслуживания, с учетом степени соответствии отношения спроса и предложения.

В условиях рынка рациональное размещение объектов торгового обслуживания должно осуществляться с учетом следующих факторов:

1. Население, его территориальное размещение.

2. Рынок, его относительная насыщенность товарами в зависимости от уровня производства, источников сырья густоты сети населенных пунктов.

3. Производство, виды производимой продукции или сельхоз культур, их объем, удельный вес в удовлетворении спроса местного населения.

Совокупность вышеперечисленных факторов, а также их взаимообусловленность, в первую очередь, зависят от степени развития инфраструктуры, в частности от транспорта и средств связи. Роль инфраструктуры общественного воспроизводства многогранна, поскольку она создает условия, необходимые для его осуществления, без нее процесс промышленного и сельскохозяйственного производства и нормальная трудовая и повседневная жизнедеятельность людей невозможна.

Совершенствование социальной инфраструктуры, в том числе в трудовом секторе экономики, тесным образом связано с конкретной территорией и проживающим здесь населением. Отсюда вытекает необходимость учета регионального аспекта развития и размещения сфер торгового обслуживания.

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ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕ ПОЧВ ЗАГРЯЗНЯЮЩИМИ ВЕЩЕСТВАМИ В Ш.РАШИДОВСКОМ РАЙОНЕ ДЖИЗАКСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ И МЕРЫ ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИЯ

Аннотация: Ш.Рашидовский район являются − одна из территорий, где качество сельскохозяйственных угодий снизилось, основные земли района находятся недалеко от центра города, промышленные предприятия загрязняют почву различными загрязнителями, нарушается природный баланс и загрязняются экологическая среда.

При определении полевого состава и оценке состава почвы Ш.Рашидовского района в ходе полевых исследований, проведенных в июле 2022 года, из выборки было отобрано 9 проб слоев почвы 0-30 см, 30-50 см и 50-70 см.

Анализ загрязнения почв тяжелыми металлами на территории показывает, что незначительное увеличение ПДК для почв наблюдалось по меду, цинку, хрому, никелю, кобальту и мышьяку. Пвевышение произошло основном в верхном слое 0-30 сантиметре. Концентрации всех других тяжелых металлов не превышают ПДК, что подтверждает выводы, сделанные в обзорном разделе исследования о низкой информативности тяжелых металлов в мониторинге окружающей среды.

Ключевые слова: почва, химический состав, качественные показатели, тяжелые металлы, минерализации, ионы, плодородный слой.

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SOIL POLLUTION WITH POLLUTANTS IN SH. RASHIDOV DISTRICT OF JIZZAKH REGION AND PREVENTION MEASURES

Annotation. Sh. Rashidovsky district is one of the territories where the quality of agricultural land has decreased, the main land of the district is located near the city center, industrial enterprises pollute the soil with various pollutants, the natural balance is disturbed and the ecological environment is polluted.

When determining the field composition and assessing the composition of the soil of the Sh. Rashidovsky district during field studies conducted in July 2022, 9 samples of soil layers 0-30 cm, 30-50 cm and 50-70 cm were taken from the sample.

Analysis of soil contamination with heavy metals in the territory shows that a slight increase in the MAC for soils was observed for honey, zinc, chromium, nickel, cobalt and arsenic. The increase occurred mainly in the upper layer of 0-30 centimeters. The concentrations of all other heavy metals do not exceed the MPC, which confirms the conclusions drawn in the review section of the study on the low informative value of heavy metals in environmental monitoring.

Key words. soil, chemical composition, quality indicators, heavy metals, mineralization, ions, fertile layer.

1. ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В настоящее время проблема загрязнения почв тяжелыми металлами актуальна в техногенном и сельскохозяйственном секторах. Тяжелые металлы являются одними из основных загрязнителей окружающей среды. Многие вещества этой группы, такие как свинец, медь, цинк, кадмий, могут вызывать иммунологические, онкологические и другие заболевания даже в очень небольших количествах. Исследования ученых из разных стран показали, что около 70% тяжелых металлов попадает в организм человека с пищей [1-3].

В 2018-2022 годах разработала комплекс показателей по основным свойствам гипсовых почв и сезонной динамике биологической активности, показатели деградации по теме «Гипсовые почвы Джизакской пустыни и их биологические активисты» в Джизакской области Махкамова Д. Ю. научный сотрудник биологического факультета Национального университета Узбекистана [5]. Научный сотрудник Рахматов З. У. проводил исследования по тему «Разработка и внедрение методов, направленных на сохранение, повышение плодородия орошаемых почв Джизакской пустыни, предупреждение и контроль засоления и улучшение всех свойств почв». В исследовании эти научные сотрудники не изучалось загрязнение почв Джизакской области тяжелыми металлами [1-5].

Из литературнога анализа исследовательских работ выявил следующее:

Вышеупомянутые исследования не изучали уровень загрязнения почв Джизакской области тяжелыми металлами и его причины.

В перспективе необходимо разработать научные и практические рекомендации по снижению загрязнения почв Джизакской области тяжелыми металлами, что важно для региона.

Целью данной работы является изучение изменений состава тяжелых металлов в почве Ш. Рашидовского района Джизакской области и важность их воздействия.

2. МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ.

2.1. Объект обследования.

Основные земли Ш.Рашидовского района расположены вокруг города Джизака и в северо-восточной части, который является административным центром Джизакской области. Общая площадь орошаемых земель в районе составляет 34690 га, из них: незасоленные земли - 8935 га (25,8%), засоленные земли - 25755 га (74,2%). Объектом исследования были выбраны светло-серые почвы Ш.Рашидовского района.

Сегодня Ш.Рашидовский район являются - одна из территорий, где качество сельскохозяйственных угодий снизилось, основные земли района находятся недалеко от центра города, промышленные предприятия загрязняют почву различными загрязнителями, нарушается природный баланс и загрязняются экологическая среда.

Почвы Ш.Рашидовского района - светло-серые, среднее содержание гумуса в засоленных почвах составляет 1-1,5%, в засоленных - 1%, которые считаются наиболее плодородными почвами области. Суммарная пористость серотравных почв колеблется в диапазоне генетических ярусов почв (42-56%) в зависимости от периодичности полива.

Загрязнение почвы тяжелыми металлами связано с их широким использованием в промышленном производстве. Из-за несовершенства систем очистки тяжелые металлы попадают в окружающую среду, в том числе в почву, загрязняя и отравляя ее.

Почва - это основная среда, в которой накапливаются тяжелые металлы. Тяжелые металлы падают на землю как через атмосферный воздух, так и через воду. Это вторичный источник загрязнения океанов Земли, приземной атмосферы. Тяжелые металлы могут ассимилироваться через почву и попадать в пищу [6].

По результатам мониторинга в почве обнаружено 9 элементов таблицы Менделеева. В том числе: Cu, Zn, Cr, Mn, Ni, Co, As, Cd, Pb.

Крупнейшими поставщиками металлосодержащих отходов являются предприятия по выплавке цветных металлов (алюминия, оксида алюминия, медно-цинкового, свинцового, никелевого, титано-магниевого, ртутного и другие.), А также предприятий по обработке цветных металлов (радио инженерия), электротехника, приборостроение, гальваническое небо и другие).

2.2. Процесс отбора проб.

Поскольку контуры Ш. Рашидовского района представляют собой определенные точки, которые не меняются, они были обозначены как точки отбора проб. Это показано на площади орошаемых земель Ш.

Рашидовского района (рисунок 1). Отбор проб в полевых условиях проводился в месяце июля 2022 года.

При определении полевого состава и оценке состава почвы Ш.Рашидовского района в ходе полевых исследований, проведенных в июле 2022 года, из выборки было отобрано 9 проб слоев почвы 0-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60 и 50-70 см. отобрали пробы на 10-граммовый стакан.

2.3. Применяемые методы. Методы анализа пробы.

Водородный индекс состава почвы pH определяли в полевых условиях.

Для анализа проб почв использовались атомно-абсорбционный, газохроматографический, фотометрический, фотоколориметрический, гравиметрический, спектрофотометрический, титрометрический и другие физико-химические методы [5-6].

Минерализация определялась гравиметрическим методом. Метод обнаружения основан на гравиметрическом определении растворенных веществ и определяется путем фильтрации образца до постоянного веса при низкой температуре (105-110 °C) для воды с низким содержанием минеральных веществ (105-110 °C) и при 150 °C, выпаривании и сушке. остаток [7-8].

Методы анализа тяжелых металлов. Тяжелые металлы обнаружены фотометрическими и фотоколориметрическими методами. Например, на основе реакции образования желтого комплексного соединения щелочи в среде трехвалентного железа было определено образование окрашенного комплексного соединения в присутствии ксиленола меди.

По результатам полевых и лабораторных исследований и наблюдений установлены источники и уровень загрязнения почв Ш. Рашидовского района рисунок-1.

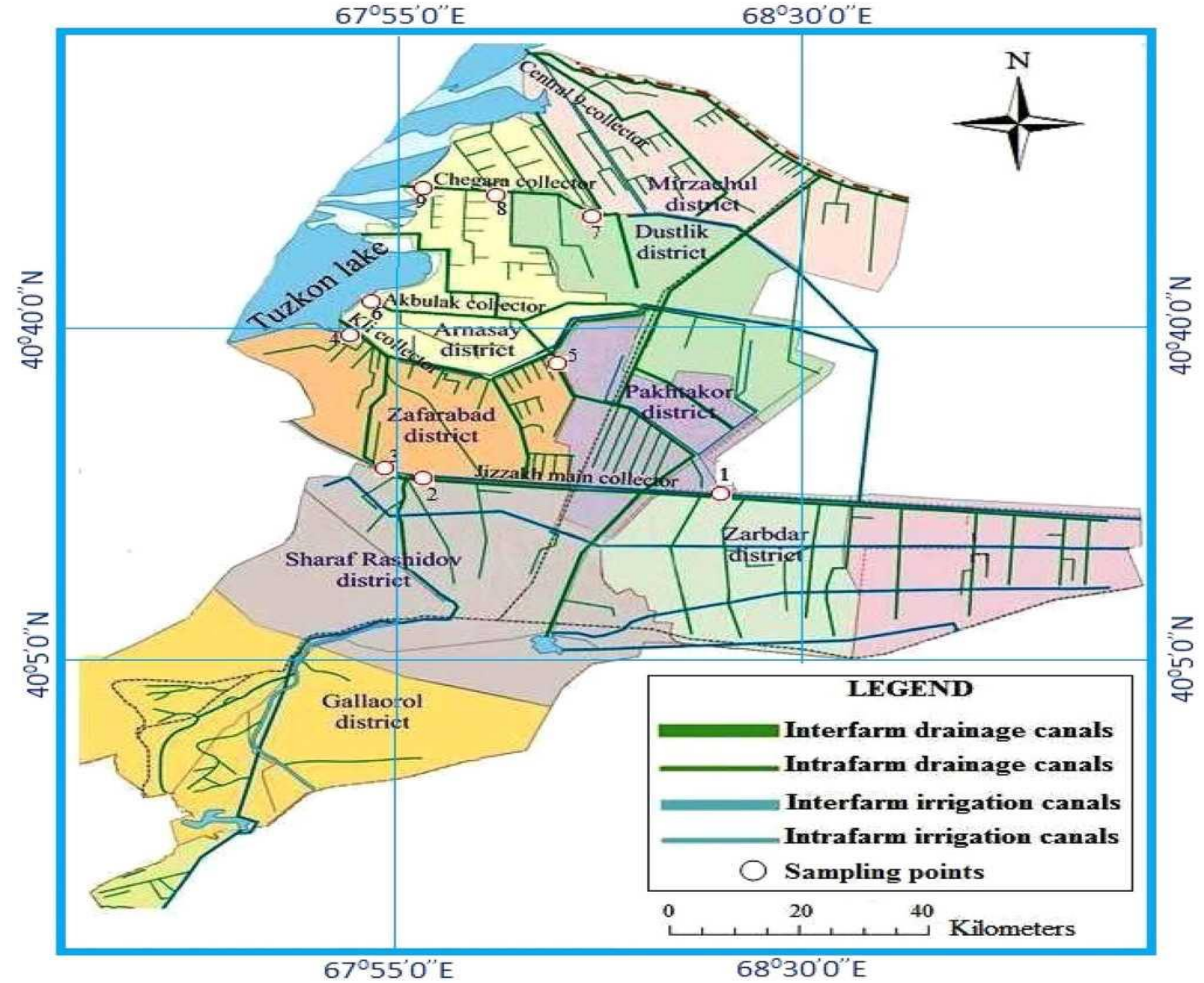

Рисунок-1. Объект исследование Ш.Рашидовского района

3. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ИХ ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

3.1. Качественные показатели почвы Ш.Рашидовского района.

На основе анализа изучены качественные показатели почв Ш.Рашидовского района, загрязненность почв тяжелыми металлами.

3.1. Показатели почв опытного участка в Ш.Рашидовском районе приведены в таблицах 1.

В ходе обследование загрязнение почвы тяжелыми металлами проанализирован концентрация тяжелых металлов в почве в слоях (0-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70 см) сельскохозяйственных угодий.

Исследование показали, что содержание медь в почвах составляют следующим образом. В точке №1 в слое 0-30 см – 700 мг/кг (21,2 ПДК), в слое 30-50 см – 62 мг/кг (1,88 ПДК), в слое 50-70 см – 31 мг/кг (0,94 ПДК).

Содержание цинка составляют в точке №1 в слое 0-30 см – 570 мг/кг (24,8 ПДК), в слое 30-50 см – 92 мг/кг (4 ПДК), в слое 50-70 см – 54 мг/кг (2,8 ПДК).

Результаты анализов показывают, что концентрация меда превышают в слое 0-30 см 21,2 раза, в слое 30-50 см 1,88 раза, концентрация цинка превышают в слое 0-30 см. 24,8 раза, в слое 30-50 см. 4 раза в слое 50-70 см. 2,8 раза с нормы ПДК.

Концентрация хрома составляют в точке №1 в слое 0-30 см – 760 мг/кг (3,8 ПДК), в слое 30-50 см – 170 мг/кг (0,85 ПДК), в слое 50-70 см – 100 мг/кг (0,5 ПДК). Концентрация марганеца в слое в слое 0-30 см – 520 мг/кг (0,35 ПДК), в слое 30-50 см – 140 мг/кг (0,09 ПДК), в слое 50-70 см – 75 мг/кг (0,05 ПДК). Концентрация хрома превыщают в слоях 0-30 см. 3,8 раза с нормы ПДК, концентрация марганеца не превышют в трёх слоях.

Концентрация никеля составляют в точке №1 в слое 0-30 см – 590 мг/кг (6,9 ПДК), в слое 30-50 см – 100 мг/кг (1,18 ПДК), в слое 50-70 см – 32 мг/кг (0,38 ПДК). Превышают с нормы ПДК 6,9 раза в слое 0-30 см, 1,18 раза в слое 30-50 см.

Концентрация кобальта составляют в точке №1 в слое 0-30 см – 24,0 мг/кг (4,8 ПДК), в слое 30-50 см – 5,6 мг/кг (1,12 ПДК), в слое 50-70 см – 2,7 мг/кг (0,54 ПДК). Концентрация мышьяка в слое в слое 0-30 см – 15 мг/кг (7,5 ПДК), в слое 30-50 см – 17 мг/кг (8,5 ПДК), в слое 50-70 см – 12 мг/кг (6,0 ПДК). Концентрация кобальта превыщают в слоях 0-30 см. 4,8 раза, в слоях 30-50 см. 1,12 раза, концентрация мышьяка превыщают в слое 0-30 см. 7,5 раза, в слое 30-50 см. 8,5 раза, в слоях 50-70 см. 6,0 раза с нормы ПДК.

Концентрация кадмий составляют в точке №1 в слое 0-30 см – 4,6 мг/кг (9,2 ПДК), в слое 30-50 см – 0,2 мг/кг (0,4 ПДК), в слое 50-70 см – 0,08 мг/кг (0,16 ПДК). Концентрация свинца в слое в слое 0-30 см – 2,9 мг/кг (0,14 ПДК), в слое 30-50 см – 1,6 мг/кг (0,08 ПДК), в слое 50-70 см – 1,6 мг/кг (0,08 ПДК). Концентрация кадмий превыщают в слоях 0-30 см. 9,2 раза, в слоях 30-50 см и 50-70 см. концентрация свинец в трёх слоях не превышают с нормы ПДК.

Химический анализ почвы

Таблица №1

№ п/п	Слой, см	Химическая вещества в почве, мкг/г, мг/кг, г/т								
		Cu	Zn	Cr	Mn	Ni	Co	As	Cd	Pb
1	0-10	700	670	760	520	590	24	15	4,60	2,9
2	10-20	620	320	740	480	480	14	16	3,4	2,6
3	20-30	360	210	700	420	160	8	18	1,7	1,6
4	30-40	70	110	610	180	130	6	14	1,2	1,4
5	40-50	62	92	170	140	100	5	12	0,3	1,2
6	50-60	42	60	140	100	90	3	10	0,2	1,6
7	60-70	31	54	100	75	60	3	8	0,1	1,4
8	70-80	28	40	84	62	32	2	6	0,1	1,1
	ПДК	33	23	200,0	1500	85	5,0	2,0	0,5	20

Заметную роль в формировании почвенного антропогенного фона играют пути попадания тяжелых металлов в почву из атмосферы. Для оценки влияния выбросов автотранспорта на загрязнение почв тяжелыми металлами нами были проведены статистические исследования. Изучение содержания тяжелых металлов в образцах почвы территории, прилегающей к автомагистрали, показало, что большая её часть находилась в пределах и превышение допустимых концентрации.

ВЫВОДЫ.

Анализ загрязнения почвы тяжелыми металлами на участке исследования в Ш. Рашидовском районе показывает, что больше всего загрязняющих веществ было обнаружено в образцах почвы. Анализ загрязнения почв тяжелыми металлами на территории показывает, что незначительное увеличение ПДК для почв наблюдалось по меду, цинку, хрому, марганецу, никелью, кобальту, мышьяку, кадмию, и свинцу. Превышение произошло основном в верхном слое 0-30 сантиметре. Концентрации всех других тяжелых металлов не превышают ПДК, что подтверждает выводы, сделанные в обзорном разделе исследования о низкой информативности тяжелых металлов в мониторинге окружающей среды.

В настоящее время в мировой практике для экологического рафинирования плодородных почв все большее применение находят минеральные алюмосиликатные адсорбенты: различные глины, цеолиты, цеолитсодержащие породы и т.д., которые характеризуются высокой поглотительной способностью, устойчивостью к воздействиям окружающей среды и могут служить прекрасными носителями для закрепления на поверхности различных соединений при их модифицировании.

Для снижения негативного воздействия тяжелых металлов на светло-серые землы Ш.Рашидовского района необходимо:

- внесение минеральных удобрений (например фосфатных, снижает токсическое

  действие свинца, меди, цинка, кадмия);
- выращивание культур, устойчивых к загрязнению.

Улучшения их мелиоративного состояния, почвенного плодородия и повышения продуктивности сельскохозяйственных культур рекомендуется внесение компостов, приготовленных на основе птичьего помета, фосфогипса и глауконита. Вявить оптимальные компоненты для приготовления мелиорантов и органоминеральных компостов, определить их поглотительную способность по отношению к тяжелым металлам и их влияние на хим ические, физико-химические, физические и агрохимические свойства земли обыкновенного террасового орошаемого в лабораторном и полевом опытах.

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ПРАВОВЫЕ ГАРАНТИИ ПРАВ РЕБЕНКА ПО РОССИЙСКОМУ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВУ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены правовые гарантии прав ребенка по российскому законодательству.
Ключевые слова: гарантии, ребенок, несовершеннолетний, права.

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LEGAL GUARANTEES OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD UNDER RUSSIAN LAW

Abstract: The article discusses the legal guarantees of the rights of the child under Russian law.
Keywords: guarantees, child, minor, rights.

По праву рождения ребенок обладает определенными правами. Данные права и свободы закреплены в Основном Законе нашей страны. Кроме того, данные права и свободы гарантируются нормами, которые имеют международное значение. Права и интересы ребенка определяются законами федерального уровня. В частности, они определены в семейном Кодексе России.

Рассмотрим, каковы цели, которые ставит перед собой государство в реализации политики в отношении ребенка. Это регламентируется законом от 24.07.1998 № 124-ФЗ «Об основных гарантиях прав ребенка в Российской Федерации» [2].

Итак, права детей должны исполняться неукоснительно. Они должны быть реализованы на основании норм, которые зафиксированы в Основном Законе России. Дети не должны быть дискриминированы. Для того, чтобы права и интересы детей находились под защитой закона, предусмотрены правовые механизмы. Данные механизмы существуют, чтобы нарушенные права и интересы были восстановлены в законном порядке. Для того, чтобы права и интересы детей были обеспечены в полном объеме, формируется законодательная база.

Государство берет на себя ответственность за то, чтобы дети всесторонне развивались. В частности, предполагается умственное и физическое развитие ребенка. Существенное значение имеет развитие у детей патриотизма, чувства принадлежности к национальным ценностям [2].

Закон о гарантиях прав ребенка нужен для того, чтобы сформировать условия для защиты интересов и прав детей в настоящее время. Законодательство регламентирует, как будут защищаться права ребенка в юридической плоскости, в социальном и жилищном смыслах.

В настоящее время существуют законодательно утвержденные порядки, на основании которых ребенок имеет право на самостоятельную защиту своих прав. В законодательстве имеются разъяснения по данному вопросу.

В статье 7 Закона о правах детей сказано, на ком именно лежит ответственность за то, что интересы детей будут защищены.

Рассмотрим, кто может оказать помощь ребенку. Итак, это органы, которые находятся в структуре государственной власти. Это органы федерального уровня, и органы регионального уровня. Ответственность в данных органах несут должностные лица.

Помощь может быть оказана со стороны родителей ребенка, или тех лиц, которые выполняют функции опекунов. Это также сотрудники социальных подразделений, врачи, педагоги. Помощь детям может быть оказана со стороны организаций общественности.

Рассмотрим, какими правами обладают родители ребенка, и лица, которые выполняют функции родителей. Также, рассмотрим обязанности данных лиц.

Итак, эти лица имеют право на то, чтобы отстаивать в законном порядке право ребенка на жилье. Для этого, в частности, они могут предоставить заявление о том, что лица, которые находятся в квартире подопечного, были выселены, если у них нет права на то, чтобы проживать в жилом помещении лица, которое находится под опекой.

Также возможно предоставление заявления о том, что лица, которые не имеют права проживания в помещении, будут в нем проживать.

Данные лица также обладают правом на то, чтобы направлять обращения в органы, которые находятся выше в служебной и правовой иерархии. Это может быть сделано для того, чтобы восстановить права, которые были нарушены. Речь, в частности, может идти о правах, которые отражают возможность пользоваться услугами в области медицины и образования. Однако, могут быть восстановлены и права на пользование другими услугами, в которых нуждается ребенок.

Данные лица имеют право на то, чтобы направить обращение в судебные органы о том, чтобы с лица, которое должно содержать ребенка, оплатило алименты, которые причитаются на основании действующего законодательства. Они также имеют право на меры, которые предусматривают защиту прав ребенка, которые касаются обладанием имуществом. В результате, имущество может быть возвращено, если оно находится во владении других лиц, и, при этом, данное владение не является законным. Может быть признано нарушенное право на собственность.

Со стороны данных лиц возможно требование о том, чтобы был возмещен вред. Речь может идти о вреде, который был нанесен здоровью ребенка, также это вред, который наступил в отношении имущества.

Возможно требовании о возмещении вреда, который имел моральный характер. Возможно обращение в судебные органы в связи с тем, чтобы ребенок был возвращен под опеку [2].

Рассмотрим, какие обязанности существуют у государственных органов. Итак, они должны обеспечить законодательную базу. Кроме того, на государственных органах лежит обязанность по своевременному доведению до сведения детей особенностей его прав и обязанностей. Если возникает необходимость реализовать защиту прав ребенка, то государственные органы должны это сделать на основании действующего законодательства.

Существенной стороной деятельности является принятие мер, которые направлены на поощрение положительной деятельности ребенка. Практика правоприменения должна находить поддержку со стороны государственных органов.

Ряд функций, которые связаны с защитой детских прав, выполняют комитеты. Так, в частности, это Комитет по правам ребенка и Комитет по правам ребенка при Президенте Российской Федерации.

Президент России ввел должность Уполномоченного по правам ребенка. Это было сделано 1 сентября 2009 г. № 986.

Рассмотрим, в чем именно находится ответственность данного должностного лица. Итак, он должен защищать права ребенка. Если возникает ситуация, в которой права ребенка нарушены, то они должны быть восстановлены в законном порядке.

У Уполномоченного по правам ребенка есть обязанность, которая состоит в реализации проверок, которые носят независимый характер. Суть проверок в том, чтобы определить, насколько права ребенка соблюдаются в определенных учреждениях.

Кроме того, в зону его ответственности входит формирование рекомендаций, которые направляются в государственные органы. Данные рекомендации содержат сведения о том, как нужно развивать права детей. Он принимает деятельное участие в том, чтобы права детей были отражены в принимаемых законах, и разрабатывает механизмы защиты прав ребенка.

Он проводит работу, которая направлена на создание у ребенка представления о своих правах и обязанностях.

Уполномоченный проводит независимые проверки. На основании данных проверок делается вывод о том, насколько соблюдаются права ребенка. Это касается всех областей жизни ребенка. Так, в частности, важными сторонами являются такие, как состояние здоровья ребенка, особенности его развития, которое должно быть гармоничным.

На Уполномоченном лежит обязанность защищать социальные группы. Так, в частности, речь идет о том, чтобы обеспечить защиту прав детей, которые ограничены в своих возможностях. Также это дети, которые подвергаются насилию. Это дети, которые не находятся под надзором, и дети, которые совершают преступления.

В Законе о гарантиях прав детей существует норма, которая предусматривает меры, которые нужны для защиты детских прав в области образования. Это отражено в статье 9 Закона.

Говоря о праве на образование, нужно помнить о том, что данное право является основным правом, которое отражено в Основном Законе России.

Законом предусмотрена основная гарантия ребенка в обучении и воспитании, которая содержится в Законе Российской Федерации от 10 июля 1992 г. Приложение 3266 – 1 «Об образовании».

Образовательные учреждения и их сотрудники не могут ущемлять права детей.

Характерно, что права и интересы детей будут нарушены в том случае, если они лишены права на определение своей позиции. Иными словами, каждый ребенок обладает правом на то, чтобы иметь собственный взгляд на широкий круг вопросов. Если дети ограничиваются в выражении собственных взглядов, то это ни что иное, как нарушение прав ребенка.

Если ребенок находится в возрасте, старше восьми лет, то у него возникает право на то, чтобы принимать участие в ассоциациях. Он может принимать участие в общественных организациях. Так, это может быть начальная школа. В отношении детского сада такой порядок не предусмотрен. Со стороны лиц, которые осуществляют руководство данными учреждениями, не должны создаваться препятствия тому, чтобы данные объединения формировались. При этом, закон не предусматривает связи с религиозными группами и политическими объединениями.

Студенты и ученики имеют право проводить собрания в свободное от работы время, нацеленные на защиту прав от нарушений.

Закон гласит, что детям гарантируется защита их здоровья. Это отражено в статье 10 Закона о гарантиях прав детей.

Итак, у детей есть право на то, чтобы пользоваться медицинской помощью на бесплатной основе [2].

Рассмотрим те направления, по которым данная помощь должна быть осуществлена. Так, в частности, это принятие профилактических мер в отношении здоровья ребенка. Также это проведение диагностических процедур, которые определяют наличие болезни. Это также деятельность, которая предполагает обеспечение медицинской и санитарной работы. Дети должны быть обеспечены наблюдением в диспансерах.

Если ребенок находится на инвалидности, то для него должны быть приняты все меры по реабилитации. Это в равной мере касается детей, которые страдают болезнями в хронической форме. Дети должны направляться на санитарно-курортное лечение.

В Законе существуют нормы, которые содержат гарантии того, чтобы дети имеют право на профессиональное самоопределение. Дети могут проходить подготовку в профессиональном плане. У них есть право на то, чтобы трудоустроиться. Данные гарантии содержатся в статье 11 Закона о гарантиях прав ребенка.

Статья 14 гласит, что существуют определенные меры, которые направлены на совершенствование способностей детей. Так, в частности, в статье говориться о том, чтобы дети должны развиваться как в физическом, так и в интеллектуальном плане. Нужно развивать духовность ребенка, способствовать формированию нравственных норм.

Данная деятельность должна быть реализована родителями, но не только. Ответственность за реализацию данных направлений несут органы местной власти, а также законодательные и исполнительные органы регионов, и органы федерального уровня.

Также ответственность лежит на юридических лицах, и физических лицах. Это касается граждан, которые ведут деятельность без образования юридического лица на предприятиях, которые варят пиво, предлагают винную продукцию в барах, и прочих заведениях аналогичного вида.

Это также касается и тех граждан, которые ведут деятельность в области предпринимательства, и при этом не образуют юридического лица. Данная деятельность ведется в общественных местах, и при этом создаются услуги в части предоставления сети Интернет. Кроме того, речь идет о гражданах, которые предоставляют услуги в области индустрии развлечений.

Это граждане, которые ведут деятельность, направленную на реабилитацию детей. Также это лица, деятельность которых сосредоточена в образовании и здравоохранении, социальной сфере по обслуживанию детей.

Это также органы внутренних дел.

Каждый ребенок может испытывать потребность в защите. Зачастую создаются жизненные ситуации, с которыми ребенок не может справиться самостоятельно. В этом случае, дети обращаются к лицам, которые должны защищать их права и интересы. Это, в частности, родители, и лица, их замещающие.

Также права и интересы ребенка могут представлять учреждения и органы. В частности, права и законные интересы ребенка защищаются органами прокуратуры. Права и интересы ребенка должны защищаться учреждениями, которые ведут свою деятельность в сфере образования. Также они защищаются медицинскими организациями, и органами, которые обеспечивают защиту в социальной сфере.

Права и законные интересы детей защищаются Уполномоченным по правам ребенка.

Если возникает необходимость, то лицо, которое представляет интересы ребенка, может выполнять роль обвинителя. Такое положение вещей может возникнуть, если требуется защитить права ребенка. Представлять интересы ребенка может родитель.

Также интересы ребенка могут быть представлены лицом, которое усыновило ребенка. Это может быть лицо, у которого ребенок находится на попечении. В данном качестве также может выступать прокурор. Данные обязанности могут выполнять и другие граждане. Регламенты их деятельности отражены в пункте 1 статьи 52 ГПК РФ.

Попечительство защищает права и интересы детей-сирот и детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей.

Когда ребенку исполнится 14 лет, он можете обратиться в суд. Однако права детей в принципе защищает законный представитель.

Сегодня государственные должностные лица и граждане виновные в нарушении законов о правах детей, которые создают препятствия для реализации прав и свобод детей или наносят ущерб имуществу и/или нравственности детей несут такие ответственности, как: дисциплинарная, административная, уголовная и гражданско-правовая ответственность [1, с. 118].

Ребенок может обратиться в правоохранительные органы и органы опеки с заявлением о нарушении своих прав.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЯ О ПАТОГЕНЕЗЕ АПЛАСТИЧЕСКОЙ АНЕМИИ

Аннотация: Несмотря на давность изучения этого заболевания, многие вопросы патогенеза до сих пор окончательно не решены. В настоящее время в патогенезе АА полагают значимыми несколько факторов: внутренний дефект стволовой клетки крови, иммунные реакции на гемопоэтическую ткань, дефект поддерживающей функции микроокружения и наследственный генетический дефект (Ниссен К., 1995; Young N.S., Maciejewski J., 1997; Yong N.S., 2000). Причина и сущность внутреннего дефекта гемопоэтических клеток не известны.

Ключевые слова: апластическая анемия, гемоглобинурия, миелодиспластический синдром.

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MODERN CONCEPTS ON THE PATHOGENESIS OF APLASTIC ANEMIA

Annotation: Despite the long history of studying this disease, many issues of pathogenesis have not yet been finally resolved. Currently, several factors are considered significant in the pathogenesis of AA: an internal defect in a blood stem cell, immune responses to hematopoietic tissue, a defect in the supporting function of the microenvironment, and a hereditary genetic defect (Nissen K., 1995; Young N.S., Maciejewski J., 1997; Yong N.S., 2000). The cause and nature of the internal defect of hematopoietic cells are not known.

Key words: aplastic anemia, hemoglobinuria, myelodysplastic syndrome.

Апластическая анемия − тяжелое заболевание системы крови. Термином **апластическая анемия** обозначают заболевание, возникающее в результате повреждения стволовой клетки крови, следствием чего является глубокое угнетение гемопоэза, но без признаков гемобластоза. Начало учения об АА относится к 1888 г., когда Erlich P. впервые описал тяжелую форму панцитопении с бедным клеточными элементами костным мозгом. Термин «апластическая анемия» предложил Chayford в 1904 году.

Причина и сущность внутреннего дефекта гемопоэтических клеток не известны. Однако, о наличии дефекта свидетельствует связь АА с клональными заболеваниями костного мозга, такими как пароксизмальная ночная гемоглобинурия (ПНГ), миелодиспластический синдром (МДС) и острый нелимфобластный лейкоз (OHJI). По данным Marsh J.S., 2000 у 25% больных ПНГ развивается АА, а у 5-10% пациентов с АА на поздних стадиях заболевания наступает ПНГ. На клональный характер гемопоэза при АА по мнению Marsh J.S., указывают также приобретенные цитогенетические аномалии, которые выявляют у 4% больных с данной патологией. У 10% больных АА, проживших более 2 лет и леченных АЛГ, развивается ОНЛ. При длительности течения АА, равному 8 годам, развитие ПНГ, МДС или ОНЛ отмечается уже у 57% пациентов. Следует подчеркнуть, что риск развития клональных заболеваний костного мозга выше у больных АА, получавших терапию АЛГ или андрогенами. Изучение больных АА, у которых после иммуносупрессивной терапии наступило частичное или полное восстановление гемопоэза, показало, что у всех этих пациентов in vivo выявляются небольшие гематологические нарушения, а in vitro - значительные аномалии пролиферации клеток-предшественников. Данные Rosenfeld S.J. et al., свидетельствуют, что АА не излечивается иммуносупрессивной терапией. Пациенты живут с неполноценной гемопоэтической системой, т.е. в состоянии кажущейся полной ремиссии. Ниссен К. поэтому обоснованно полагает, что внутренние нарушения не могут быть единственной причиной панцитопении. Скорее всего, стремительному разрушению костного мозга могут способствовать другие факторы. Доказательством участия иммунной системы в патогенезе АА является улучшение гемопоэтической функции после иммуносупрессивной терапии. Об этом так же свидетельствуют нарушения иммуногенеза, выявленные in vitro, мишенью которых, очевидно является гемопоэтическая ткань. Авторы полагают, что продуцируемый Т-лимфоцитами медиатор а-интерферон ответственен за угнетение костного мозга. Аналогично, по-видимому, и влияние интерлейкина - 2. Действительно у большинства больных АА до лечения его уровень был повышена, после терапии он снижался до субнормальных показателей. Роль макрофагов реципрокна, in vitro было показано, что они ингибируют рост костного мозга. По мнению Ниссен К. не существует единственной клеточной популяции или единого медиатора, циркулирующего в крови, которые бы являлись наиболее вероятной причиной недостаточности кроветворения. О неясности механизма иммунных нарушений при АА свидетельствует мнение Young N.S., Maciejewski J., Nakao S. Действительно, если при классическом аутоиммунном заболевании нормальные аллогенные клетки - мишени могут быть использованы для определения наличия аутоантител, то при АА антитела к нормальным клеткам-предшественникам не обнаруживаются. Поэтому, по мнению авторов, следует допустить, что у больных АА существует аномальная чувствительность гемопоэтических клеток к иммунным реакциям. Иммунные реакции у больных АА могут считаться попыткой «самоизлечения».

Данные о роли дефекта поддерживающей функции микроокружения гемопоэтических клеток скудны. Devetten M.P., Young N.S., Meidlinger P. et al. полагают, что первичные патологические нарушения, приводящие к угнетению костного мозга, происходят в гемопоэтическом микроокружении. В противном случае приживление трансплантата костного мозга от совместимого донора у больных АА завершилась бы неудачей. По их же данным неспособность микроокружения поддерживать гемопоэз из-за недостаточной выработки ростовых факторов также не может рассматриваться в качестве основного патогенетического механизма, иначе бы терапия рекомбинантными ростовыми факторами должна была бы быстро купировать проявления заболевания. Однако следует допустить, что такой дефект микроокружения гемопоэтических клеток, как сниженная продукция эндогенных ростовых факторов, может способствовать развитию АА.

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ПУТИ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ МЕТОДИКИ ОЦЕНКИ ФИНАНСОВОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТА ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЕГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Аннотация: Наиболее удобными и распространенными методами оценки уровня экономической безопасности являются методы, связанные с определением показателей финансовой устойчивости предприятия. При этом индикаторный подход более удобен, но его недостатком выступает несоответствие нормативных значений отраслевой специфике предприятий. В статье рассмотрены пути совершенствования методики оценки финансового состояния организации, как инструмента обеспечения экономической безопасности.

Ключевые слова: финансовое состояние, оценка финансового состояния, экономическая безопасность, совершенствование методики оценки финансового состояния, критерии экономической безопасности.

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WAYS TO IMPROVE THE METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING THE FINANCIAL STATE OF THE ORGANIZATION AS A TOOL TO ENSURE ITS ECONOMIC SECURITY

Abstract: The most convenient and common methods of assessing the level of economic security are methods related to the determination of indicators of financial stability of the enterprise. At the same time, the indicator approach is *more convenient, but its disadvantage is the discrepancy of regulatory values to the industry specifics of enterprises. The article discusses ways to improve the methodology for assessing the financial condition of an organization as an instrument for ensuring economic security.*

Keywords: financial condition, assessment of financial condition, economic security, improvement of the methodology for assessing financial condition, criteria for economic security.

Оценить экономическую безопасность предприятия можно при помощи определенных критериев финансового состояния, которые позволяют сделать вывод о перспективах развития предприятия, наличии проблем в ведении деятельности и т.п.

Под критерием экономической безопасности предприятия следует понимать признак, на основании которого можно определить состояние предприятия противостоять угрозам и рискам. Количественное выражение того или иного критерия представляет собой показатель. При проведении оценки уровня экономической безопасности рассматривают соответствие полученного показателя нормативным значениям, то есть соответствие положения предприятия по тому или иному критерию установленным нормам, позволяющим оценить уровень безопасности или риска предприятия.

Рассматриваемый критерий экономической безопасности должен позволять определять ее уровень, а не только наличие у предприятия определенных угроз и рисков или же их отсутствие [1, с.163]. Критерий экономической безопасности выбирается на основании того, чтобы при его помощи можно было получить оценку уровня экономической безопасности, степень угрозы в том или ином направлении деятельности.

Комплексная оценка финансового состояния предприятия в качестве инструмента оценки и обеспечения экономической безопасности должна содержать в себе показатели, связанные со всеми сферами деятельности предприятия. На рисунке 2 представлены основные сферы деятельности предприятия которые должны быть учтены при критериальной оценке экономической безопасности.

Рисунок 2 - Сферы деятельности предприятия - основа критериальной оценки финансового состояния как инструмента обеспечения экономической безопаснсоти

Также комплексная оценка предполагает изучение системы критериев в соответствии с отраслью, в которой функционирует предприятие, представленных в таблице 1.

В целом экономическая безопасность включает в себя такие сферы предприятия, как финансовую, кадровую, технологическую, правовую и информационную. Все они являются достаточно значимыми для функционирования предприятия и оказывают влияние на общий уровень экономической безопасности [2, с. 17].

Таблица 1 – Показатели финансового состояния как инструмента обеспечения экономической безопасности предприятия [3, с. 85]

Показатель	Составляющие показателя
Производственные	Динамика производства (рост, спад, стабильное состояние, темпы изменения) Реальный уровень загрузки производственных мощностей Темп обновления основных производственных фондов (реновации) Стабильность производственного процесса (ритмичность, уровень загруженности в течение определенного времени) Оценка конкурентоспособности продукции
Финансовые	Уровень инновационной активности (объем инвестиций в нововведения) Уровень рентабельности производства Фондоотдача (капиталоемкость) производства Просроченная задолженность (дебиторская и кредиторская) Доля обеспеченности собственными источниками финансирования оборотных средств, материалов, энергоносителей для производства
Социальные	Уровень оплаты труда по отношению к среднему показателю в экономике в целом Уровень задолженности по зарплате Структура кадрового потенциала (возрастная, квалификационная)

В целом экономическая безопасность включает в себя такие сферы предприятия, как финансовую, кадровую, технологическую, правовую и информационную. Все они являются достаточно значимыми для функционирования предприятия и оказывают влияние на общий уровень экономической безопасности [2, с. 17].

Достоверность проводимой оценки в рамках обеспечения и оценки экономической безопасности зависит от установленных норм для выбранных для оценки критериев.

В таблице 2 представлены показатели и пороговые значения, которые позволяют охарактеризовать финансовую сферу деятельности предприятия. Данные критерии должны быть рассмотрены при проведении комплексной оценки.

Таблица 2 − Показатели и пороговые значения финансовой составляющей экономической безопасности предприятия

Показатель экономической безопасности	Оценка (Оц) в зависимости от степени соответствия нормативу		
	Абсолютное (оценка 1)	Нейтральное (оценка 0,5)	Критическое (оценка 0)
Коэффициент автономии (Ка)	>0,5	0,3–0,5	<0,3
Коэффициент обеспеченности собственными оборотными средствами (Ксос)	>0,1	0–0,1	<0
Коэффициент абсолютной ликвидности(Кал)	>0,2	0,1–0,2	<0,1
Коэффициент текущей ликвидности (Ктл)	1,5–3	1–1,5 или >3	<1
Пятифакторная модель Э. Альтмана (Кб)	>2,9	1,23–2,89	<1,23
Коэффициент финансовой независимости(Кфн)	>0,5	0,3–0,5	<0,3
Коэффициент финансового рычага (левериджа)(Кфр)	<1,0	1,0–2,3	>2,3
Запас финансовой прочности,% (Зфп)	>25	10–25	<10
Определение типа финансовой устойчивости (Тфу)	Абсолютная устойчивость	Нормальная устойчивость	Кризисное финансовое состояние

Важным критерием также выступает обеспечение на предприятии информационной безопасности. В таблице 3 представлены критерии, на основании которых можно оценить уровень информационной составляющей экономической безопасности. Все показатели данной сферы определяются, как правило, экспертным методом.

Таблица 3 − Показатели и их пороговые значения информационной составляющей экономической безопасности предприятия

Наименование показателя	Пороговое значение
Наличие лицензионной и патентной защиты	Имеются в необходимом объеме
Наличие системы обеспечения защиты конфиденциальной информации и коммерческой тайны	Используются в необходимом количестве
Наличие механических, автоматизированных, электронных, электронно-оптических, радиотехнических и других устройств, сооружений и систем, которые предназначены для нейтрализации несанкционированного доступа (входа/выхода), проноса (выноса) средств и материалов, а также других возможных видов преступных действий	Используются в необходимом количестве
Наличие современных информационных технологий, баз данных, защита от несанкционированного доступа	Используются в необходимом количестве

Еще одной важной сферой, которая оказывает влияние на экономическую безопасность предприятия, выступает кадровая составляющая. В таблице 4 представлены показатели и нормативы для оценки кадровой составляющей экономической безопасности предприятия.

Таблица 4 − Показатели и их пороговые значения кадровой составляющей экономической безопасности предприятия

Показатель экономической безопасности	Оценка (Оц) в зависимости от степени соответствия нормативу		
	Абсолютное (оценка 1)	Нейтральное (оценка 0,5)	Критическое (оценка 0)
Коэффициент уровня заработной платы (Кзп)	>1	0,5–1	<0,5
Коэффициент стабильности кадров (Кск)	>1	0,5–1	<0,5
Коэффициент текучести кадров (Ктк)	0,03–0,07	0,08–0,12	>0,12
Производительность труда, руб/чел.– ч(Птр)	Рост показателя в динамике	Показатель практически не меняется	Сокращение показателя в динамике

Рассмотренные показатели зависят от масштаба деятельности и количества сотрудников предприятия [4, с. 105].

Последней важной сферой, которая должна быть рассмотрена при проведении оценки, выступает технико-технологическая составляющая. Ее критерии и нормативы представлены в таблице 5.

Таблица 5 − Пороговые значения для технико-технологической составляющей экономической безопасности предприятия

Показатель экономической безопасности	Оценка (Оц) в зависимости от степени соответствия нормативу		
	Абсолютное (оценка 1)	Нейтральное (оценка 0,5)	Критическое (оценка 0)
Фондоотдача(Кф)	Рост показателя в динамике	Показатель практически не меняется	Сокращение показателя в динамике
Коэффициент износа основных фондов(Кизн)	Сокращение показателя в динамике	Показатель практически не меняется	Рост показателя в динамике
Коэффициент годности основных средств (Кг)	>0,5	0,3–0,5	<0,3
Коэффициент обновления основных средств(Кобн)	>0,1	0–0,1	0
Материалоотдача(Мо)	Рост показателя в динамике	Показатель практически не меняется	Сокращение показателя в динамике

Рассмотренные показатели составляют собой основу для проведения анализа экономической безопасности. Применение данного подхода позволяет обеспечивать более надежные результаты анализа на основании учета особенностей деятельности предприятия. Проведенная по данной методике оценка позволит своевременно принимать целесообразные управленческие решения, которые позволят предотвращать и нейтрализовать факторы, оказывающие негативное воздействие на финансовое состояние и уровень экономической безопасности предприятия.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод о том, что наиболее удобными и распространенными методами оценки уровня экономической безопасности являются методы, связанные с определением показателей финансовой устойчивости предприятия. При этом индикаторный подход более удобен, но также его недостатком может являться несоответствие нормативных значений отраслевой специфике предприятий.

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МЕТОДЫ УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ И УЛУЧШЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОМ ТРАНСПОРТЕ

Аннотация: В статье обосновывается необходимость повышения эффективности корпоративного управления на железнодорожном транспорте Республики Узбекистан. Дается оценка основных результатов деятельности железнодорожной компании. На основе анализа результатов деятельности железнодорожной компании выделены основные направления совершенствования корпоративного управления.
Ключевые слова: железнодорожный транспорт, эффективность, транспортная система, качество перевозок, управление.

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METHODS FOR IMPROVING AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF MANAGEMENT IN RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Abstract: The article substantiates the need to improve the efficiency of corporate governance in the railway transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan. An assessment of the main results of the activities of the railway company is given. Based on the analysis of the performance of the railway company, the main directions for improving corporate governance are identified.
Keywords: railway transport, efficiency, transport system, transportation quality, management.

В условиях глобализации и развития высоких технологий железнодорожные перевозки играют все более важную роль в международных и национальных транспортных связях. Дальнейшее развитие экономики немыслимо без налаженного транспортного обеспечения. От его четкости и надежности во многом зависит ритмичность работы предприятий промышленности, строительства и сельского хозяйства, а также работоспособность населения.

В транспортной системе Узбекистана пассажирский железнодорожный транспорт играет ведущую роль. Технологически процесс пассажирских перевозок неразрывно связан с массовым обслуживанием населения. При этом требуется сохранять оптимальное соотношение между потребностью жителей в перевозках и парком транспортных средств.

Эффективное управление — основа устойчивой работы железнодорожного транспорта. По сравнению с другими отраслями национального хозяйства указанный сегмент имеет существенные особенности, что во многом определяет специфику процесса управления.

В настоящей статье на основе результатов деятельности железнодорожной компании определяются основные направления совершенствования корпоративного управления.

На проблему внедрения и дальнейшего совершенствования корпоративного управления обращают внимание многие заинтересованные стороны: правительство, менеджмент организации, акционеры, общественные организации и т. д. Подтверждением тому служит Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по внедрению современных методов корпоративного управления в акционерных обществах» [1], который в полной мере затрагивает деятельность железнодорожной компании Узбекистана.

В 2015 г. Государственно-акционерная железнодорожная компания «Узбекистон темир йуллари» была переименована в Акционерное общество «Узбекистон темир йуллари». Согласно государственным официальным источникам информации и данным железнодорожной компании сейчас вопрос о разделении инфраструктуры перевозчика не рассматривается, но вносятся существенные изменения в структуру управления дорогой, а среди главных целей названы повышение прозрачности функционирования компании, рост эффективности акционерного общества. Самый весомый аргумент в пользу корпоративного управления состоит в том, что увеличится прибыльность компании. Результаты многочисленных исследований [2–6] указывают на связь между эффективным корпоративным управлением и повышением значений основных покаазателей деятельности. Необходимо проанализировать величины основных показателей деятельности железнодорожной компании Узбекистана — АО «Узбекистон темир йуллари» за период 2015–2018 гг.

Из представленных в таблице данных видно, что значения основных показателей не претерпели существенных изменений, несмотря на внедрение корпоративного управления. Так, грузооборот железнодорожного транспорта остается практически без изменения (к 2018 г. увеличился на 1,2 %). Подобная тенденция сохраняется и для пассажирооборота, значение которого увеличилось к 2018 г. на 3,1 %.

Основные результаты деятельности АО «Узбекистон темир йуллари»

Показатель	Год			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Грузооборот, млн т-км	22 931,1	22 934	22 936	23 200
Пассажирооборот, млн пасс.-км	3759,5	3757,7	3933,6	3875,4
Общая численность работников, чел.	67 125	69 361	75 214	84 912
Производительность труда, млн т-км на одного работника	0,45	0,44	0,41	0,37
Объем капиталовложений за счет всех источников финансирования, млн долл., в том числе:	607,35	831,18	815,75	648,34
за счет собственных средств	358,56	379,28	414,95	91,84
за счет государственного бюджета	62,61	109,88	85,34	101,44
за счет заемных средств	163,78	212,12	170,3	231,4
за счет фонда реконструкции и развития Республики Узбекистан	22,4	79,9	145,17	173,66
прочие	–	50	–	50

Общая численность работников АО «Узбекистон темир йуллари» значительно увеличилась к 2018 г., прирост составил 17 787 чел., или 26,5 % от базового значения 2015 г. Следует отметить, что увеличение численности работников не привело к существенным изменениям величины одного из основных показателей деятельности компаний — производительности труда. К концу 2018 г. производительность труда работников составила 0,37 млн т/км, что на 18 % меньше значения 2015 г.

Из анализа статистических данных следует, что в последние годы тенденции изменения производительности труда, характеризующие эффективность производственной деятельности работников, к сожалению, нельзя назвать положительными. На основании данных открытой отчетности АО «Узбекистон темир йуллари» авторами статьи был выполнен расчет производительности труда работников, а также определены цепные индексы снижения производительности труда (рис.). Если говорить об изменении производительности труда в каждом следующем году по сравнению с предыдущим, то среднее значение индекса роста производительности труда составило 0,97.

В ходе анализа исследовали экономическую оправданность инвестирования средств в основные фонды компании. Для этого сопоставляли темпы изменения индексов фондо-вооруженности труда и производительности труда работников. Кривые, представленные на рисунке, свидетельствуют, что в целом наблюдается неудовлетворительное соотношение роста производительности труда работников и фондо-вооруженности труда: IПТ < IФВ. Такое соотношение указывает на неэффективность инвестиций в основные фонды компании, а также на целесообразность жесткого контроля над эффективностью управленческих решений по обеспечению нормального соотношения роста производительности труда работников и фондо-вооруженности их труда.

Согласно открытым аналитическим отчетам правительства сейчас экономическое состояние Республики Узбекистан улучшается, соответственно индекс средней заработной платы увеличивается (в среднем на 17,5 % в год).

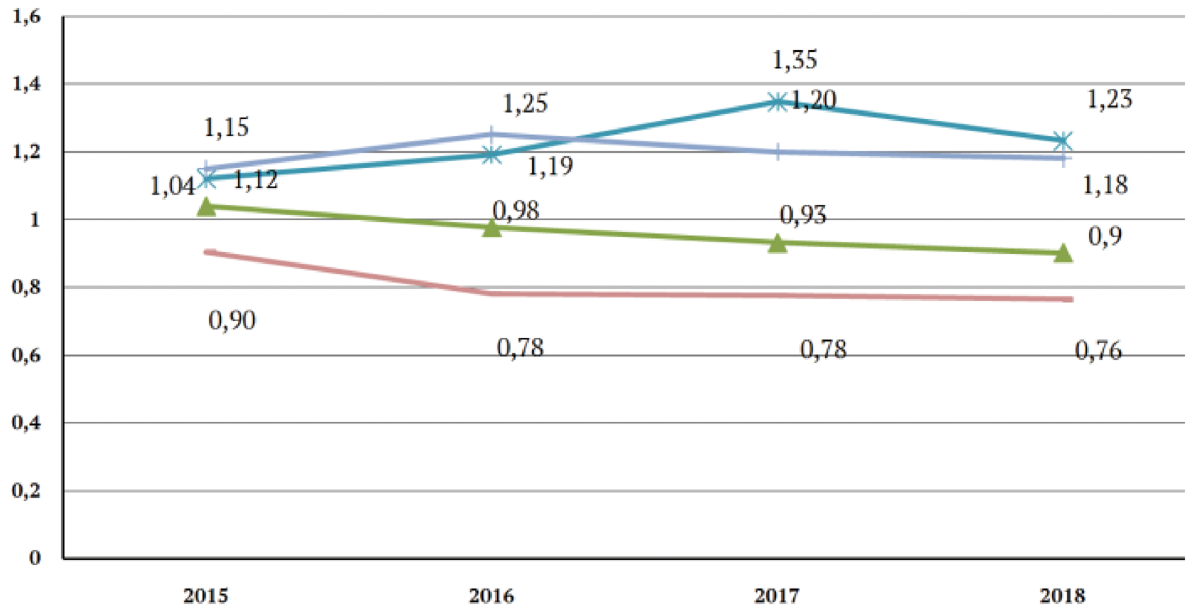
На рисунке показана динамика индекса соотношения между темпами роста производительности труда и средней заработной платы работников компании. На основании полученных данных можно сделать следующее заключение:

• соотношение между темпами роста производительности труда и средней заработной платы работников не достигает нижней границы нормативной величины; в среднем Ic составляет 0,8;

• максимальная величина индекса соотношения между темпами роста производительности труда и средней заработной платы работников составила 0,9 (2015 г.), минимальная — 0,76 (2018 г.);

• низкий уровень соотношения между темпами роста производительности труда и средней заработной платы работников свидетельствует об угрозе потери экономической состоятельности железнодорожной компании.

Корпоративное управление должно способствовать привлечению в железнодорожную компанию значительных инвестиций, внешних и внутренних.



Изменение индексов производительности труда, фондовооруженности труда и коэффициента соотношения роста производительности труда и роста средней заработной платы

За последние годы, как свидетельствует статистика Государственного комитета Республики Узбекистан по содействию приватизированным предприятиям и развитию конкуренции [7], на фондовом рынке увеличилось число местных инвесторов, появились и иностранные игроки. Согласно представленным в таблице данным результаты инвестиционной деятельности АО «Узбекистон темир йуллари» в течение последних трех лет не претерпели особых изменений. Так, в 2018 г. капиталовложения остаются на уровне 650 млн долл., по отношению к 2017 г. это составит 80 %, т. е. инвестиции сократятся на 165,75 млн долл. Эта тенденция связана по меньшей мере с двумя обстоятельствами:

1) в железнодорожной подотрасли по прежнему преобладает государственная собственность (100 % акций АО «Узбекистон темир йуллари» принадлежат государственному унитарному предприятию «Центр по управлению государственными активами»);

2) частный капитал и рыночные методы управления не использовались в течение реорганизационного периода, поэтому трудно убедить отечественных и иностранных инвесторов в необходимости, реализуемости и эффективности инвестиционных проектов на железнодорожном транспорте Республики Узбекистан.

Таким образом, результаты анализа основных показателей деятельности АО «Узбекистон темир йуллари» свидетельствуют о необходимости проведения дальнейших исследований и поиска ключевых методов корпоративного управления, с помощью которых ситуация улучшится. Корпоративное управление — относительно новая для железнодорожного транспорта Республики Узбекистан форма управления, призванная повысить экономическую эффективность компании.

Эффективное корпоративное управление требует четкого понимания ролей совета директоров, менеджмента компании и акционеров; их взаимоотношений, а также взаимосвязей с заинтересованными сторонами. Совет директоров играет важную роль в формировании бизнес-стратегий компании. Выбор высококвалифицированного генерального директора, который возглавит компанию, контроль и оценка его работы, планирование процесса деятельности — некоторые наиболее важные функции совета. Члены совета директоров тщательно контролируют дела компании, затрагивая, в частности, такие ключевые области, как стратегия и риск, но не управляют бизнесом компании, выполняя или дублируя задачи генерального директора и старшей управленческой команды. Акционерное общество возглавляет генеральный директор, который несет ответственность за формирование и реализацию стратегий компании, а также за управление деятельностью компании под надзором членов правления и за информирование совета директоров о состоянии дел. В сферу ответственности высшего менеджмента входит стратегическое планирование, управление рисками и анализ финансовой отчетности. Эффективная команда менеджеров должна управлять компанией с акцентом на ее устойчивое развитие.

Высший менеджмент реализует планы после их утверждения советом директоров, регулярно проверяет выполнение стратегических планов с советом директоров, а также по мере необходимости рекомендует и вносит изменения в планы. Генеральный директор и высший менеджмент несут ответственность за предоставление совету рекомендаций по эффективному распределению ресурсов компании, выбору путей ее экономического роста, форм ее экономической интеграции (дезинтеграции), спин-офф-проектов, методов оптимизации физических и нефизических ресурсов, надлежащего возврата капитала акционерам в форме дивидендов, выкупа акций и других средств распределения капитала и т. д.

В заключение отметим, что на основе анализа показателей деятельности железнодорожной компании следует выделить ряд основных направлений совершенствования корпоративного управления:

• создание долгосрочных ценностей в результате успешного корпоративного управления, основанного на использовании наиболее эффективных методов;

• формирование корпоративных стратегий для улучшения показателей деятельности АО «Узбекистон темир йуллари», что обеспечит устойчивое развитие компании;

• организация управления кадровой политикой для повышения производительности труда работников, поскольку рост численности персонала компании не оказал воздействия на значения основных показателей деятельности компании;

• создание благоприятных условий для широкого привлечения прямых иностранных инвестиций, что предполагает своевременное раскрытие инвесторам определенной информации, например данных о значении финансовых показателей компании.

Таким образом, проблема эффективности корпоративного управления весьма актуальна. В настоящей статье определены направления, дальнейшая разработка которых приведет к действенной практике корпоративного управления в АО «Узбекистон темир йуллари».

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РАССТРОЙСТВА КОГНИТИВНЫХ ФУНКЦИЙ ПРИ НАРУШЕНИЕ СНА У ПОЖИЛЫХ ЛИЦ

Аннотация. Когнитивными (познавательными) функциями называются наиболее сложные функции головного мозга, с помощью которых осуществляется процесс рационального познания мира и обеспечивается целенаправленное взаимодействие с ним. Это процесс восприятия, обработки и анализ информации, запоминание и хранение, обмен информацией и построение, и осуществление программы действий [1]. К когнитивным функциям относятся: память, внимание, ориентация в месте и времени, речь, сообразительность, восприятие, способность к усвоению и сохранению двигательных навыков [2].

Ключевые слова: память, когнитивных функций, старения.

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DISORDERS OF COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS IN SLEEP DISORDERS IN THE OLDER PERSONS

Annotation. Cognitive (cognitive) functions are the most complex functions of the brain, with the help of which the process of rational cognition of the world is carried out and purposeful interaction with it is provided. This is the process of perception, processing and analysis of information, memorization and storage, information exchange and the construction and implementation of an action program [1]. Cognitive functions include: memory, attention, orientation in place and time, speech, intelligence, perception, the ability to assimilate and preserve motor skills [2].

Keywords: memory, cognitive functions, aging.

Для исследования когнитивных функций у людей разного возраста были привлечены волонтеры от 20 до 60 лет. Всего в тестировании приняли участие 40 человек, разделенных на 4 возрастные группы: 20–30 лет – 10 чел., 30–40 лет – 8 чел., 40–50 лет – 7 чел., и группа волонтеров в возрасте свыше 50 лет – 15 чел.

Были предложены следующие психотесты: на логическое мышление, определение доминирующего полушария мозга, память на образы, память на числа, подвижность нервной системы, уравновешенность нервной системы, тест на оценку внимания и простая зрительно-моторная реакция.

В тесте «Логическое мышление» молодые волонтеры в возрасте 20–30 лет показали минимальное число ответов с высоким результатом – всего 20 %, но с возрастом хорошие логические способности показывает все большее число обследуемых – высокий результат показали 53 % лиц старше 50 лет (рис. 1). Средний уровень логического мышления во всех возрастных группах сохраняется на уровне 20–25 % от общего числа волонтеров, низкий уровень стабильно показывают от 30 до 50 %, независимо от возраста.

При хорошо развитом логическом мышлении также могут быть ошибки в ответах, по случайности или от усталости, либо в нестандартных случаях [3]. При среднем уровне развития логического мышления ошибки на ответы теста могут быть при нестандартных ситуациях, на которые требуется нестандартный ответ. Низкий уровень логического мышления связан в первую очередь с развитием общего мышления, жизненным опытом и изменениями активности мозговых процессов – большая часть молодых людей отличается непоследовательностью и отсутствием элементов логики в поведении [4].

В тесте «Память на образы» и «Память на числа» была обследована способность волонтеров запоминать в определенный интервал времени максимум информации. Результаты исследований показали, что молодые люди 20–30 лет обладают хорошей памятью на образы и цифры – 60–70 % респондентов показали высокий результат, 25–30 % – средний результат, 5–8 % – низкий результат. В группе лиц от 30 до 40 лет 50 % респондентов показали высокий результат на сохранность образа предмета, и только 20 % сохранили в памяти все предложенные цифры. 10–20 % лиц от 40 до 50 лет и выше сохранили образы предметов и цифры, у остальных краткосрочное запоминание объектов тестирования не проявилось.Это указывает нарушение сна у лиц старшего возраста приводит к нарушению когнитивных функций.

Данные, полученные в приведенных выше тестах, подтверждаются характеристикой типа ВНД в тесте «Оценка внимания». По результатам теста у 90 % лиц в возрасте 20–30 лет выявлен подвижный тип высшей нервной деятельности, у 10 % – инертный тип высшей нервной деятельности. В остальных возрастных группах у 90 % респондентов от 30 до 50 лет и выше, выявлен промежуточный тип между инертным и подвижным типом высшей нервной деятельности, у 10 % – инертный тип ВНД. Результаты теста показывают динамику снижения когнитивных функций от подвижного типа в сторону инертного типа по мере старения организма человека, что определяется как промежуточный тип, при этом в каждой возрастной группе число лиц с инертным типом ВНД остается одинаковым и составляет около 10 % от общего числа.

Становление межполушарной асимметрии имеет возрастные особенности и происходит в разных отделах мозга по-разному. Функциональная асимметрия – одно из проявлений парной работы больших полушарий. При наличии асимметрии оба полушария работают как единое целое, что обеспечивается морфологическими связями между ними, так называемыми комиссурами [6].

Выводы

2. В тестах «Память на образы», «Память на числа», Зрительно-моторная реакция», «Оценка внимания» почти половина молодых лиц от 20 до 40 лет показали высокий результат, в то время как в группе лиц старше 50 лет хорошие способности к запоминанию проявили только 20 %, то есть с увеличением возраста уменьшается число лиц контролирующих внимание и быстро реагирующих на раздражители в силу снижения сенсомоторных ощущений со стороны анализаторов и когнитивных функций.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ НЕВРОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ И НЕЙРОЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ СИНДРОМОВ ПРИ ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ ИШЕМИИ МОЗГА

Введение. Гипертоническая энцефалопатия (ГЭ) – это поражение мозга на фоне стойкого повышения кровяного давления. В отличие от энцефалопатий атеросклеротического происхождения, при ГЭ поражаются более мелкие капилляры головного мозга. Гипертензивная энцефалопатия прогрессирует медленно, с постепенным развитием деструкции мозговых структур и усилением симптомов. Она проходит несколько стадий, с учетом которых подбирается лечение, и оценивается его исход. Обзорная статья содержит неврологические симптомы при хронической ишемии на фоне гипертонической энцефалопатии.

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FEATURES OF THE MANIFESTATION OF NEUROLOGICAL AND NEURO-EMOTIONAL SYNDROMES IN CHRONIC MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA

Abstract. Hypertensive encephalopathy (HE) is a brain lesion caused by a persistent increase in blood pressure. Unlike encephalopathies of atherosclerotic origin, HE affects smaller brain capillaries. Hypertensive encephalopathy progresses slowly, with the gradual development of destruction of brain structures and increased symptoms. It goes through several stages, taking into account which the treatment is selected, and its outcome is evaluated. The review article contains neurological symptoms in chronic ischemia against the background of hypertensive encephalopathy.

«Первые звоночки» гипертонической энцефалопатии не обращают на себя особого внимания из-за своей неспецифичности. Больные предъявляют жалобы на трудности с концентрацией внимания, ухудшение памяти. Они устают быстрее, чем раньше, и чаще испытывают головные боли. Иногда бывают головокружения.

По мере развития болезни начинают проявляться неврологические признаки разной степени тяжести. Обычно превалирует какой-то один из синдромов:

вестибулярный;

атактический;

дисмнестический;

пирамидный;

подкорковый.

Одни пациенты жалуются на неустойчивость походки, проблемы с координацией, другие страдают нарушением памяти, у третьих слабеют мышцы. Подкорковый синдром вызывает дрожь в конечностях, непроизвольные движения. Постепенно снижается скорость и качество мышления, круг интересов сужается, пропадает мотивация, желание что-либо делать. В силу умственной деградации отсутствует адекватная оценка собственного состояния. У больных гипертонической энцефалопатией отмечается крайне неустойчивое настроение. Характерна неравномерность клинических проявлений, которые то обостряются, то ослабевают.

Самые тяжелые проявления сопутствуют 3 стадии гипертонической энцефалопатии, когда серьезно нарушается работа внутренних органов и головного мозга. Личность человека полностью деградирует, самостоятельно обслуживать себя он больше не может.

Для хронической ишемии головного мозга характерно прогрессирующее течение, поэтому все симптомы болезни со временем становятся выражены все более ярко. Сложности с запоминанием постепенно превращаются в частичную потерю памяти (особенно часто выпадают из памяти события последних часов или дней), в характере появляются такие несвойственные ранее человеку черты, как тревожность и подозрительность, а перепады настроения переходят в депрессию. При этом головные боли усиливаются и учащаются, головокружения становятся все более длительными, появляется шум в ушах, человеку становится все сложнее планировать и контролировать свои действия. Снижается и уровень социальной активности — часто человек, страдающий хронической ишемией мозга, не может и не хочет общаться с окружающими.

При длительном прогрессирующем течении ишемии мозга человек часто падает из-за нарушений равновесия и координации, у него ухудшается и становится неразборчивой речь, ему сложно выполнять обычные бытовые задачи — одеваться, умываться, расчесываться, готовить еду, убирать в квартире.

Таким образом, гипертоническая энцефалопатия – хронически прогрессирующая патология, сопровождающаяся различными неврологическими симптомами и опасная развитием инсультов при осложненных гипертонических кризах. Нередко она приводит к сосудистой деменции.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ БИОЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ МОЗГА У БОЛЬНЫХ ИШЕМИЧЕСКИМ МОЗГОВЫМ ИНСУЛЬТОМ

Введение. Одной из главных проблем здравоохранения третьего тысячелетия является мозговой инсульт. Среди всех видов инсульта преобладают ишемические поражения мозга, которые также являются наиболее частой причиной стойкой инвалидности [1,2]. Высокая летальность и инвалидизация больных сосудистыми заболеванями головного мозга обуславливают особую актуальность данной проблемы неврологии. В последние годы в литературе подчеркивается важность изучения клинической симптоматологии поражения зон смежного кровоснабжения головного мозга [1].

Ключевые слова: инсульт, патологическая активность, кровоснабжение, биоэлектрическая активность.

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FEATURES OF BIOELECTRIC BRAIN ACTIVITY IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL STROKE

Abstact. One of the main health problems of the third millennium is brain stroke. Among all types of stroke, ischemic brain lesions prevail, which are also the most common cause of persistent disability [1,2]. The high mortality and disability of patients with vascular diseases of the brain cause the particular relevance of this problem of neurology. In recent years, the literature has emphasized the importance of studying the clinical symptomatology of lesions in areas of adjacent blood supply to the brain [1].

Keywords: stroke, pathological activity, blood supply, bioelectric activity.

Материалы и методы исследования. Нами было обследовано 45 больных с острым ишемическим мозговым инсультом в разные периоды заболевания, была проанализирована структура типов ЭЭГ в различные периоды заболевания с учетом полушарной латерализации очага поражения. При этом, отдельно анализировались типы ЭЭГ по классификации Жирмунской в пораженном и здоровом полушариях. Отдельно группа больных с правосторонним (n=20) и левосторонним инсультом (n=25).

Результаты исследования. Нами была обследована группа больных с правосторонним инсультом, как и ожидалась абсолютная и процентная представленность патологических дезорганизованных типов ЭЭГ IV и V типа в пораженном полушарии была выше чем в здоровом, но вместе с тем, сопоставление представленности патологических типов в пораженном правом и здоровом левом полушариях в данной подгруппе показали, что имеется выраженная межполушарная ассиметрия и при этом обращает на себя внимание то, что в пораженном правом полушарии происходит относительно медленный регресс медленноволновой активности о чем свидетельствуют сниженные темпы регресса патологических дезорганизованных типов ЭЭГ, в то же время в здоровом левом полушарии представленность патологических типов ЭЭГ была достаточно высока в остром периоде. Однако, в раннем восстановительном и позднем восстановительном периодах происходила значительная редукция относительной и абсолютной представленности патологических типов ЭЭГ.

Таблица № 1.

Динамика структуры типов ЭЭГ при инсульте в пораженном и здоровом полушариях в зависимости от латерализации очага

Полушарие	Тип ЭЭГ	Правое n=20			
		Пор	%	здор	%
Острый период	1 П Ш IV V	1 2 2 5 10	5 10 10 25 50	1 5 3 5 7	5 25 15 20 35
Ранний восстановительный период	1 П Ш IV V	1 2 1 5 11	5 10 5 25 35	1 3 1 4 10	5 15 5 20 15
Поздний восстановительный период	1 П Ш IV V	1 3 1 4 11	5 15 5 20 25	2 4 1 3 10	10 20 5 15 5

Иная картина как видно из таблицы № 2. прослеживалась при поражении левого полушария. Как видно из данной таблицы, в пораженном левом полушарии так же как и в предыдущей группе относительно высока представленность патологических типов ЭЭГ. Но, следует обратить внимание на то, что и в здоровом правом полушарии в данной группе больных представленность патологических типов ЭЭГ также достаточно была высока. При этом регресс представленности указанных патологических типов ЭЭГ происходил значительно медленнее и патологическая активность в здоровом полушарии сохранялась на более длительный срок включая не только ранний, но и поздний восстановительный периоды заболевания. Отсюда можно сделать вывод о том, что при поражении левого полушария патологическая медленноволновая активность имеет более генерализованный характер. Эти данные в совокупности свидетельствуют о том, что правое и левое полушария мозга по разному связаны с неспецифическими системами мозга и подтверждают известную точку зрения о том, что вероятно левое полушарие имеет более тесные связи с активирующими, а правое полушарие имеет более тесные связи с синхронизирующими системами мозга.

Таблица №2.

Динамика структуры типов ЭЭГ при инсульте в пораженном и здоровом полушариях в зависимости от латерализации очага

Полушарие	Тип ЭЭГ	Левое			
		n=25			
		пор	%	здор	%
Острый период	1	1	4	2	8
	П	2	8	3	12
	Ш	2	8	3	12
	IV	7	28	6	24
	V	12	48	11	44
Ранний восстановительный период	1	2	8	4	16
	П	4	16	6	24
	Ш	2	8	3	12
	IV	6	24	5	20
	V	11	44	7	38
Поздний восстановительный период	1	2	8	3	12
	П	5	20	10	40
	Ш	4	16	6	24
	IV	4	16	2	8
	V	10	40	4	26

Мы проанализировали структуру корреляционного взаимоотношения между величиной альфа-индекса в здоровом полушарии и индекса медленно-волновой активности в пораженном полушарии в различные периоды инсульта в зависимости от полушарной латерализации патологического очага. Как видно из рисунка (№ 1) в целом по всей группе имелась вполне объяснимая отрицательная корреляционная связь между величиной альфа-индекса и величиной индекса медленно-волновой активности. Поскольку альфа-ритм является физиологическим ритмом, тогда как медленно-волновая активность является патологической. Но вместе с тем, степени достоверности эти отрицательные корреляционные взаимоотношения достигали лишь в группе больных с поражением правого полушария, особенно в остром и раннем восстановительном периоде заболевания, тогда как при поражении левого полушария во всех периодах инсульта сохранялась лишь тенденция к наличию негативных корреляционных связей без достоверных различий.

Однако она достоверна в раннем восстановительном и позднем восстановительном периодах лишь в группе больных с поражением левого полушария. То есть в целом степень сохранности когнитивных функций находилась в положительных корреляционных взаимоотношениях с представленностью альфа-ритма.

Однако эта закономерность носит статистический достоверный характер лишь при левосторонних поражениях и наоборот, степень сохранности когнитивных функций обратно пропорциональна зависимости от индекса медленноволновой активности.

Выводы.1. При правостороннем инсульте патологические изменения на ЭЭГ носят относительно изолированных характер и сравнительно меньше выходят за пределы пораженного полушария. 2. Ассиметрия во взаимоотношениях между полушариями и активизирующими системами мозга лежит в основе одного из нейрофизиологических механизмов выявленных нами различий в характере вегетативных и эмоциональных расстройств в зависимости от полушарной латерализации патологического очага. 3. При поражении левого полушария патологические изменения в целом на ЭЭГ носятболее диффузный характер, тогда как при поражении правого полушария они более локализованы.

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НОВЫЕ ПРОТИВОЭПЕЛЕПТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРЕПАРАТЫ И ИХ РОЛЬ ПРИ ЛЕЧЕНИИ ЭПИЛЕПСИИ

Аннотация. Обуждаются принципы комплексного механизма действия новых противоэпилептических препаратов (ПЭП). Рассматриваются различные аспекты доклинических и клинических исследований, фармакокинетики новых ПЭП второго поколения и их применение при моно- и комбинированной терапии у взрослых. Новые ПЭП расширяют арсенал средств лечения и способствуют оптимизации индивидуальной терапии эпилепсии. В настоящее время все противоэпилептические препараты (ПЭП) подразделяются на «старые», «новые»=препараты второй генерации и ПЭП в стадии разработки.

Ключевые слова: Новые ПЭП, терапии эпилепсии, клинических исследований.

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NEW ANTIEPILEPTIC DRUGS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY

Annotation. The principles of the complex mechanism of action of new antiepileptic drugs are discussed. Various aspects of preclinical and clinical studies, pharmacokinetics of new second-generation antiepileptic drug and their use in mono- and combination therapy in adults are considered. New antiepileptic drugs expand the arsenal of treatment tools and contribute to the optimization of individual therapy of epilepsy. Currently, all antiepileptic drugs (are divided into "old", "new" =second generation drugs and PEP under development.

Keywords: New antiepileptic drugs, epilepsy therapy, clinical studies.

В настоящем обзоре будут проанализированы последние данные по препаратам второй генерации, полученные главным образом в контролируемых исследованиях. Частично информация представлена в более ранних публикациях. Противоэпилептические препараты действуют на разные молекулярные мишени, селективно изменяя возбудимость нейронов таким образом, что нейрональная активность, связанная с припадками, блокируется без нарушения нормальной активности, необходимой для передачи сигналов между нейронами. Препараты ПЭП 2-го поколения улучшили лечение больных парциальной и генерализованной эпилепсией, однако они не обеспечивают полного контроля над припадками у значительного количества больных.

Считается, что эти препараты более безопасны и лучше переносятся, большинство из них, тем не менее, вызывают неблагоприятные побочные эффекты и имеют ограниченный спектр активности в отношении разных типов припадков. Обширные сведения по фармакокинетике и применении новых ПЭП для моно- и комбинированной терапии эпилепсии у детей, взрослых и пожилых больных, а также фармакоэкономические показатели обсуждаются о возможность их использования для оптимизации индивидуальной терапии — в работе Steinhoff et al.,. Дальнейшие разработки ПЭП основываются на результатах фундаментальных исследований.

Заключение

Контролируемые исследования дали важные сведения об эффективности и переносимости ПЭП. Cramer et al. (2001) предпринял попытку сравнить эффекты новых ПЭП и вагус стимуляцию в фармакорезистентных случаях. Оценка эффективности и переносимости новых ПЭП у больных с впервые диагностированной или резистентной эпилепсией также получена при перекрестном анализе данных (French et al., 2004). Из чего можно сделать вывод о пригодности ГБП (габапентин), ЛТЦ (леветирацетам), ЛТД (ламотриджим), для комбинированной терапии резистентных парциальных судорог у взрослых больных. Имеющиеся данные позволяют предположить, что ЛТД и ТПМ (топирамат) эффективны при комбинированной терапии идиопатической генерализованной эпилепсии у взрослых.

Следует учитывать несколько методологических различий этих исследований, в том числе различие протоколов исследований, категорий больных, сроков наблюдения, а также недостатки исследований — проведение только комбинированной терапии, невыясненные оптимальные дозы или применение фиксированных доз у всех больных. Поэтому в дальнейшем необходимо проведение проспективных, рандомизированных исследований с двойным слепым контролем для прямого сравнения эффектов монотерапии старыми и новыми ПЭП. ПЭП 1-го поколения (ФБ(фенобарбитал), ПМД(примидин), ФТ(фенитоин),) имеют повышенную способность к лекарственным взаимодействиям и побочным эффектам из-за активации и/или торможения активности ферментов. Помимо нарушения познавательных функций и функций эндокринной системы, длительное применение этих препаратов может сопровождаться изменениями костей (остеопорозом) и соединительной ткани (гиперплазия десен, контрактура Дюпюитрена, гипертрихоз и т.д.); гормональными/метаболическим расстройствами, приводящими к нарушению сексуальных функций (Isojarvi et al., 1995; Martin et al., 1999; Meador et al., 2001; Herzog et al., 2003; Pack et al., 2003). Эти побочные эффекты и взаимодействия наблюдаются реже для большинства ПЭП 2-го поколения, поэтому имеется реальный шанс улучшить переносимость лечения. В контролируемых исследованиях частота досрочного прекращения применения ГБП, ПГБ и ТПМ была меньше, чем дляВК и ФТ.

Таким образом, применение ПЭП 2-го поколения улучшает переносимость и соблюдение режима приема ПЭП больными, имеет лучшую фармакокинетику, безопасность. В целом эффективность препаратов 1 и 2 поколения сопоставима. Для суждения о тератогенном потенциале ПЭП 2-го поколения требуется дальнейшее накопление материала.ПЭП 2-го поколения лишь умеренно снижают частоту приступов при фармакорезистентной эпилепсии и существенно не влияют на естественное течение заболевания. В настоящее время целый ряд ПЭП проходят доклинические и клинические исследования. Особый интерес представляют ПЭП, обладающие нейропротективным действи-ем. Ученых также интересуют их профилактические в отношении развития эпилепсии свойства. Поиск новых мишеней для этих препаратов продолжается.

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АУДИТ И ОЦЕНКА ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЕТНОСТИ

Аннотация: В статье представлены определения, данные экономистами, и нормативные документы по аудиту бухгалтерской отчетности. Сравнительный анализ был проведен с использованием практических данных для освещения темы. Также даны предложения по улучшению аудита финансовой отчетности.

Ключевые слова: Выручка от реализации продукции, операционная прибыль, общехозяйственная прибыль, доходы и расходы финансовой деятельности, чрезвычайные прибыли и убытки, прибыль до налогообложения, налоговая и бухгалтерская прибыль, чистая прибыль.

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AUDIT AND EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Annotation: The article presents the definitions given by economists and regulatory documents on the audit of financial statements. Comparative analysis was carried out using practical data to cover the topic. Proposals for improving the audit of financial statements are also given.

Key words: Revenue from product sales, operating profit, general business profit, income and expenses of financial activities, extraordinary profits and losses, profit before tax, tax and accounting profit, net profit.

Становление и развитие рыночных экономических отношений в нашей стране требует необходимости эффективной организации финансово-хозяйственной деятельности предприятий различных форм собственности и оказания им профессиональных аудиторских услуг.

В настоящее время очень необходимы современные подходы к вопросам отражения финансово-хозяйственной деятельности предприятий в бухгалтерской отчетности и оценки их результатов. Национальный стандарт аудиторской деятельности, известный как «Аналитическая деятельность при аудите» № 13, является нормативной базой для применения аналитических процедур при аудите финансовой отчетности.

Настоящий стандарт включает следующие аналитические процедуры:

• сравнение показателей бухгалтерской отчетности предприятия с ее плановыми показателями

• сравнение фактических показателей финансовой отчетности с прогнозными показателями, установленными аудиторской организацией;

• сопоставление показателей финансовой отчетности с действующим законодательством и нормативными документами или нормативными документами, определяемыми самими предприятиями;

• сравнение показателей финансовой отчетности с показателями, не включенными в финансовую отчетность;

• сравнение показателей финансовой отчетности со средними данными отрасли;

• анализ изменений показателей финансовой отчетности во времени и связанных с ними относительных коэффициентов.

Вид аналитической деятельности будет зависеть от цели ее проведения, возможности получения необходимой для ее проведения информации и ее совместимости с ней, вида деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта.

При сопоставлении показателей финансового отчета предприятия с установленным им планом аудиторская организация должна:

- оценивать методологии планирования, используемой предприятием;

- убедиться, что заказчик не изменял финансовые показатели отчетного периода по плановым показателям.

- При сравнении фактических показателей финансовой отчетности с самостоятельно определенными прогнозными показателями аудиторская организация определяет свои допущения на основе установленных принципов.

Эффективен расчет различных видов коэффициентов и процентных соотношений на основе отчетных и нормативных показателей. Выбор коэффициентов, методики их расчета и сроки расчета осуществляются в соответствии с нормативными документами.

Методы выявления возможных зон риска:

- анализ относительных показателей текущего периода;

- анализ изменения относительных показателей, рассчитанных для хозяйствующего субъекта в разные периоды;

- сравнение изменений нескольких видов относительных показателей.

Сравнивая показатели бухгалтерской отчетности предприятия со среднеотраслевыми показателями, аудитор анализирует деятельность данного хозяйствующего субъекта.

При этом аудитору следует учитывать, что показатели отрасли могут быть не пропорциональны показателям данного хозяйствующего субъекта, а также хозяйствующие субъекты могут использовать разную учетную политику.

В процессе сопоставления показателей отчета с данными предыдущих периодов аудиторская организация определяет области возможных рисков на этапе планирования аудита. Общие методы выявления зон потенциального риска включают:

-сопоставление статей бухгалтерского баланса и анализ существенных изменений в них;

-анализ изменений веществ по сравнению с изменениями других веществ. При этом область потенциального риска определяется, когда изменение одного показателя не соответствует изменению другого показателя в силу его экономической природы.

В результате применения аналитических мероприятий аудитор может лучше понять клиента при планировании аудита и определить уровень риска при аудите путем проверки бухгалтерских балансов, сократить количество и объем других аудиторских мероприятий, помочь аудитору сформировать обоснованное, взвешенное мнение в ходе проверки, а также определить области проверки, требующие дополнительных аудиторских мероприятий, служит тщательному изучению наличия возможных финансовых проблем. Аналитическая деятельность осуществляется на протяжении всего процесса аудита.

Простое сравнение. Определить закономерности изменения любого показателя в течение отчетного периода и их распределения в будущих или прошлых периодах; определять количественные взаимосвязи между некоторыми показателями с целью расчета их значений в будущих или прошлых периодах.

Достоверность результатов аналитической деятельности зависит от правильной оценки аудитором уровня риска необнаружения, внутреннего риска и риска контроля. Уровень важности остатков на рассматриваемом счете для достоверности аналитической деятельности; результаты других аналитических мероприятий, направленных на тот же объект проверки; разница сумм показателей, используемых при выполнении аналитической деятельности; небухгалтерские данные являются факторами, влияющими на выполнение аналитической деятельности.

Одним из основных показателей аудиторской оценки деятельности компании является показатель рентабельности.

Рентабельность - характеризует уровень прибыльности предприятия. Обычно рассчитывают несколько его видов. Это может определяться непосредственно формой собственности, местом возникновения или базой доходов, единицами, влияющими на изменение прибыли, или самостоятельными единицами. Основным источником для определения данного показателя является «бухгалтерский баланс» и «отчёт о финансовых результатах» финансовой отчетности.

В условиях рыночной экономики в отраслях экономики определяются следующие виды рентабельности:

1. Рентабельность относительно производственных затрат:

чистая прибыль

Р=--- х100%

производственные затраты

Этот показатель характеризует размер прибыли, полученной за счет одного сума себестоимости продукции.

2. Рентабельность основных средств. Рентабельность основных средств характеризует сумму прибыли, приходящуюся на каждый сум или тысячу сум основных средств. Этот показатель определяется путем деления суммы чистой прибыли на среднегодовую стоимость основных средств.

Чистая прибыль

Р=--х 100 %

Среднегодовая стоимость основных средств

3. Доходность от продаж. Рентабельность продаж характеризует уровень рентабельности реализованной продукции, и этот показатель определяется на основе деления суммы валовой прибыли от продаж на доход, полученный от реализации продукции.

Прибыль от продажи

Р=--х100%

Сумма выручки от продажи

4. Рентабельность текущих активов. Этот показатель характеризует размер прибыли, чистой прибыли на сум оборотных средств. Рентабельность оборотных средств определяется путем деления суммы полученной чистой прибыли на среднегодовую стоимость оборотных средств.

Чистая прибыль

Р=---х100%

Среднегодовая стоимость оборотных средств

5. Общая рентабельность имущества. Этот показатель является основным показателем, характеризующим уровень полезности имущества предприятия. Этот показатель представляет собой сумму чистой прибыли на сум имущества.

Чистая прибыль

Р=--х100%

Всего корпоративных активов

6. Доходность собственных средств. Этот показатель характеризует уровень рентабельности собственных средств компании. Уровень рентабельности собственного капитала изучается на основе деления чистой прибыли предприятия на источник собственных средств.

Чистая прибыль

Р=---х100 %

Собственные средства предприятия

7. *Доходность заемных средств.* Этот показатель определяется исходя из отношения чистой прибыли компании к заемным средствам. Данный показатель представляет собой сумму прибыли, соответствующую каждой сумме кредита в сумах.

Чистая прибыль

Р=---х100%

общая сумма заемных средств

8. *Рентабельность основных средств и материального оборота.* Этот показатель определяется на основе деления суммы чистой прибыли на среднегодовую стоимость основных средств и материальных активов предприятия. Он характеризует величину прибыли на сум основных и оборотных средств.

Чистая прибыль

Р=---х100%

Среднегодовая стоимость основного и оборотного капитала

Сегодня мы разберем некоторые широко распространенные на практике показатели доходности на примере следующей таблицы.

Анализ показателей рентабельности на предприятии, их виды и влияющие факторы

№	Показатели	Прошедший год	Отчетный год	Разница (+,-)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Чистый доход от реализации продукции (работ, услуг), тыс.сум	1452513	3040381	+1587868
2	Себестоимость реализованной продукции (работ, услуг), тыс.сум	929608	2168322	+1238714
3	Валовая прибыль от реализации продукции (работ, услуг), тыс.сум	522905	872059	+349154
4	Чистая прибыль, тыс.сум	30243	25400	-4843
5	Среднегодовая стоимость основных средств (остаточная стоимость), тыс. сум	80892	91253	+10361
6	Среднегодовая величина оборотных средств, тыс.сум	531756	689066	+157310
7	Всего имущества предприятия, тыс.сум	718546	892557	+174011
8	Источник собственных средств, тыс.сум	460499	729410	+268911
9	Кредитные средства, тыс. сум	258047	163147	-94900
10	Рентабельность реализации продукции, %	36,0	28,68	-7,32
11	Рентабельность основных средств, %	37,98	27,83	-9,55

12	Рентабельность оборотного капитала, %	5,69	3,69	-2,0
13	Рентабельность себестоимости продукции, %	56,25	40,22	-16,03
14	Рентабельность собственного капитала, %	6,57	3,48	-3,09
15	Рентабельность активов, %	4,21	2,85	-1,36
16	Общая рентабельность, % (4\5+6)*100	4,94	3,25	-1,69
17	Доходность заемных средств, %	11,72	15,57	+3,85

Из данных приведенной выше таблицы видно, что анализируемое нами акционерное общество показало снижение по большинству видов рентабельности в отчетном году по сравнению с предыдущим годом. Это признак того, что эффективность компании снижается, а ее финансовое состояние ухудшается. Согласно данным, сумма чистого дохода от реализации продукции (работ, услуг) увеличилась на 1 587 868 тыс. сум, но соответственно увеличилась себестоимость продукции и других видов активов. Чистая прибыль уменьшилась на 4843 тыс. сум по сравнению с прошлым годом. В результате по большинству показателей рентабельности наметилась тенденция к снижению. Только рентабельность заемных средств в компании увеличилась на 3,85%. Администрации предприятия предстоит принять меры по улучшению показателей рентабельности. В противном случае финансовое положение предприятия может ухудшиться. Особое значение при анализе уделяется факторам, влияющим на изменение рентабельности. Факторы, влияющие на изменение рентабельности, могут быть определены применительно к участвующим в них подразделениям. Например, если на изменение рентабельности по отношению к реализации продукции влияет изменение суммы валовой прибыли от реализации и изменение суммы выручки, полученной от реализации, то на рентабельность основных средств влияет изменение в чистой прибыли предприятия и на изменение среднегодовой стоимости основных средств, на изменение суммы чистой прибыли, соответствующей одному суму выручки, на общую рентабельность влияют изменения фондоотдачи и изменения в рентабельность материальных активов.

Факторы, влияющие на изменение рентабельности, можно наглядно увидеть на основании следующей таблицы.

Анализ факторов, влияющих на доходность имущества и его изменение на предприятии

Показатели	Прошедший год	Условный показатель (доходность)	Отчетный год	Общее изменение (+,-)	Включая	
					За счет изменения прибыли	В связи с изменением стоимости имущества
1	2	3	4	5	6=4-3	7=3-2

Рентабельность %	4,21	3,53	2,85	-1,36	-0,68	-0,68

В отчетном году рентабельность имущества на анализируемом предприятии снизилась на 1,36% по сравнению с предыдущим годом. В основном на это повлияли два фактора: изменение размера чистой прибыли и изменение стоимости активов. Из данных видно, что в связи с уменьшением чистой прибыли в отчетном периоде рентабельность имущества снизилась на 0,68% по сравнению с предыдущим годом, а изменение стоимости имущества в текущем периоде вызвало снижение на 0,68. %. Такие результаты обычно оцениваются как негативная ситуация для предприятия. Поэтому руководству предприятия следует искать пути повышения прибыльности и находить имеющиеся возможности.

Известно, что аудитор должен изучить, как организован и ведется бухгалтерский учет, прежде чем приступить к проверке финансово-хозяйственной деятельности предприятия. При этом он исследует и оценивает средства контроля, используемые на предприятии, определяет содержание, объем и стоимость аудиторских действий, которые оцениваются на их основе.

Самое главное, аудитор должен удостовериться в том, что действующая система бухгалтерского учета достоверно отражает хозяйственную деятельность аудируемого лица и в какой степени она может опираться на существующие инструменты контроля в аудируемом субъекте. Также необходимо описать систему бухгалтерского учета, т. е. структуру плана документооборота, как распределяются обязанности сотрудников бухгалтерии, какие учетные корреспонденции (взаимосвязи) принимаются для отражения основных операций предприятия, какой учет используются регистры.

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ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЕ ДЕПОЗИТАРНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БЕЛАРУСЬ

Аннотация: в данной статье рассмотрена организация депозитарной деятельности в Республике Беларусь, ее участники. Также нормативно-правовые документы депозитарной деятельности. Был проведен анализ структуры рынка ценных бумаг Республики Беларусь.

Ключевые слова: рынок ценных бумаг, нормативно-правовые документы, счет «ДЕПО», депозитарная деятельность, центральный депозитарий.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF DEPOSITORY ACTIVITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Abstract: this article discusses the organization of depository activities in the Republic of Belarus, its participants. Also regulatory and legal documents of depository activity. The analysis of the structure of the securities market of the Republic of Belarus was carried out.

Keywords: securities market, regulatory documents, "DEPOT" account, depository activity, central depository.

Депозитарная деятельность – деятельность профессионального участника рынка ценных бумаг по оказанию в соответствии с законодательством Республики Беларусь о ценных бумагах услуг по учету ценных бумаг, прав на них и обременений (ограничений) этих прав путем ведения системы записей о депоненте и ценных бумагах, хранению документарных ценных бумаг, а также по осуществлению переводов (списание, зачисление) ценных бумаг по счетам «депо» [1].

В Республике Беларусь функционирует двухуровневая депозитарная система, где верхним уровнем является Республиканский центральный депозитарий, а второй уровень формируют депозитарии, установившие корреспондентские отношения с Центральным депозитарием.

В соответствии с Уазом Президента Республики Беларусь 28 апреля 2006 г. № 277 Рспубликанское унитарное предприятие «Республиканский центральный депозитарий ценных бумаг» является центральным депозитарием ценных бумаг в Республике Беларусь. Учет прав на акции, находящиеся в собственности Республики Беларусь, в том числе в хозяйственном ведении республиканских унитарных предприятий, или ее административно-территориальных единиц, в том числе в хозяйственном ведении коммунальных унитарных предприятий, осуществляется центральным депозитарием ценных бумаг в Республике Беларусь.

РУП «РЦДЦБ», наряду с иными депозитариями, осуществляет депозитарное обслуживание эмитентов ценных бумаг.

В соответствии с заключенным депозитарным договором с эмитентом РУП «РЦДЦБ» осуществляет открытие счета «депо» на имя эмитента, открытие счетов «депо» на имя владельцев ценных бумаг эмитента, формирование реестра владельцев ценных бумаг эмитента, исполняет иные обязанности, предусмотренные заключенным депозитарным договором и законодательством Республики Беларусь [2].

Нормативно-правовые документы депозитарную деятельность в Республике Беларусь представлены в таблице 1:

Документ	Характеристика
Указ Президента Республики Беларусь от 28 апреля 2006 г. № 277 «О некоторых вопросах регулирования рынка ценных бумаг»	Определяет усиление государственного регулирования рынка ценных бумаг и совершенствования законодательства по вопросам его функционирования
Закон Республики Беларусь от 5 января 2015 г. № 231-З «О рынке ценных бумаг»	Содержит основные термины, определяет порядок и субъектов, осуществляющих государственное регулирование; информацию об эмиссионных ценных бумагах и их обращение, о профессиональных участниках и о депозитарной деятельности
Постановление Правления Национального банка Республики Беларусь от 6 июня 2017 г. № 226 «Об утверждении Инструкции о порядке учета, оценки и реализации (погашения) арестованных, конфискованных или обращенных в	Инструкция определяет порядок учета, оценки и реализации (погашения) арестованных, конфискованных или обращенных в доход государства иным способом ценных бумаг Национального банка Республики Беларусь.

доход государства иным способом ценных бумаг Национального банка Республики Беларусь»	
Постановление Правления Национального банка Республики Беларусь от 14 сентября 2017 г. № 379 «Об утверждении Инструкции о порядке осуществления депозитарной деятельности в депозитарии Национального банка»	Инструкция устанавливает порядок и условия осуществления депозитарной деятельности в отношении бездокументарных ценных бумаг в депозитарии Национального банка, функции которого осуществляет Управление сопровождения операций внутреннего рынка Главного управления операций на финансовом рынке, а также особенности работы депозитария с конфиденциальной информацией о депоненте.
Распоряжение Национального банка Республики Беларусь от 13 октября 2009 г. № 669 «Об операционном дне депозитария»	Определяет работы по учету ценных бумаг в депозитарии Национального банка Республики Беларусь о порядке проведения депозитарного учета прав на эмиссионные ценные бумаги,

Источник – собственная разработка на основе [3].

Количество депозитариев в Республике Беларусь - 25 организаций [4]. В рейтинге депозитариев на 01.01.2022 г. по количеству обслуживаемых эмитентов облигаций лидирует ОАО «ОАО АСБ Беларусбанк» - 90, ЗАО «ЛИДЕРИНВЕСТ» -26, ОАО «Сбербанк» - 23; по количеству обслуживаемых эмитентов акций: ОАО «АСБ Беларусбанк» - 749, ОАО «Белагропромбанк» – 594, ЗАО «Агрокапитал» – 307; по количеству переводов: ОАО « АСБ Беларусбанк» – 1439, ОАО «Белагропромбанк» – 891, Национальный банк Республики Беларусь – 742. Таким образом, можно сделать вывод о том, что ведущим участником депозитарного рынка страны является ОАО «АСБ Беларусбанк» [5].

В 2021 году объем операций на рынке ценных бумаг Беларуси составил 29,3 млрд. рублей (около 11,4 млрд. долларов США). Рассмотрим структуру операций на рисунке 1.

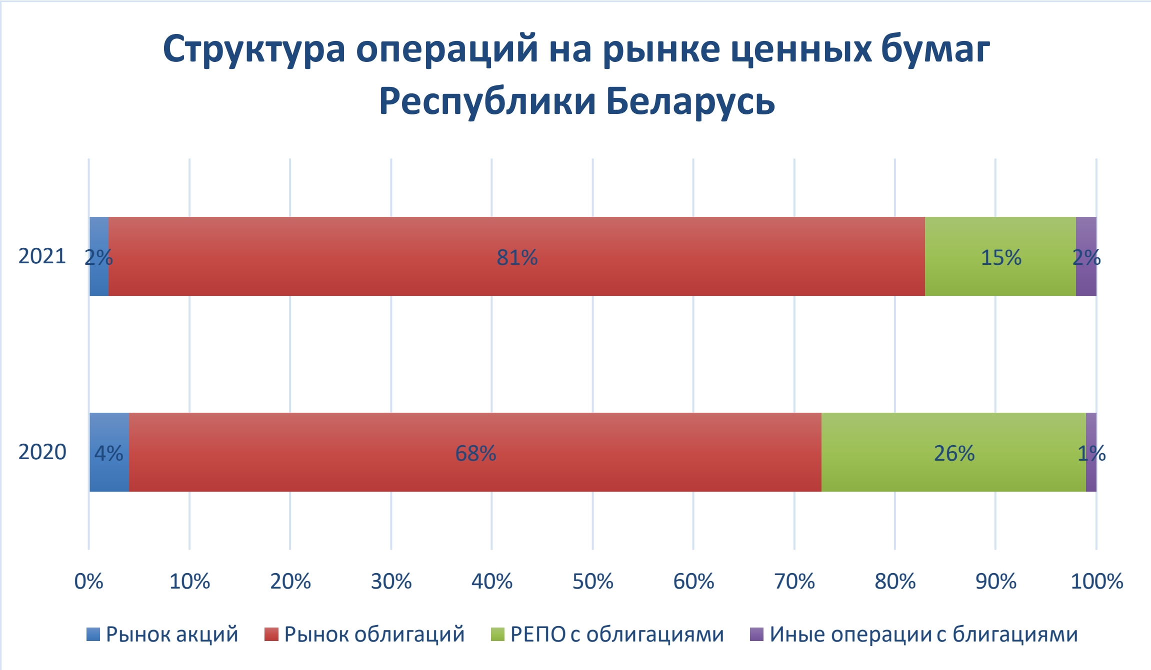

Рисунок 1 – Структур операций на рынке ценных бумаг Республики Беларусь за 2020-2021 гг.

Структура операций рынка ценных бумаг Беларуси показывает, что более половины сделок на рынке ценных бумаг Республики Беларусь приходится на операции на рынке облигаций (80,9% в 2021 году). Второе место по объему занимают операции РЕПО с облигациями – 15% в 2021 году. Сделки РЕПО – сделка купли определенной ценной бумаги с обязательством обратной продажи этой ценной бумаги через определенный срок и по заранее определенной цене (сделка СВОП с ценными бумагами). Объем операций с акциями составляет всего 2%, что говорит о том, что основным инструментом на рынке ценных бумаг Беларуси являются облигации [6].

Основными направлениями развития института депозитариев в Республике Беларусь можно считать:

- переход к централизованно-распределенной организации депозитарной системы с единым пространством депо-счетов;
- повышение уровня внутреннего контроля в депозитарной системе в целом;
- уменьшение рисков депозитарной деятельности за счет организации эффективного риск - менеджмента;
- совершенствование нормативно-правовой базы депозитарной деятельности;
- интеграция в мировые платежные и депозитарные системы;
- организация отчетности и документооборота на уровне каждого звена депозитарной системы, с учетом особенностей взаимодействия с другими ее элементами.

Таким образом, развитие депозитарной системы в этих направлениях будет способствовать повышению гарантий прав владельцев ценных бумаг и, как следствие, позволит увеличить инвестиционную привлекательность отечественного рынка ценных бумаг в целом.

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ИЗУЧЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ГИПЕРТЕНЗИВНЫХ РАССТРОЙСТВ ВЫСОКОГО И НИЗКОГО РИСКА ПРИ БЕРЕМЕННОСТИ

Аннотация. Артериальная гипертензия (АГ) беременных занимает особое место среди актуальных вопросов современной медицины. Она является составной частью как минимум двух чрезвычайно остро стоящих сегодня медико-социальных проблем: АГ в целом и женщин репродуктивного возраста. В данной статье приведены результаты исследований выявления факторов риска развития АГ беременных.

Ключевые слова: преэклампсия, факторы риска, плацентарный фактор роста, допплерометрия маточных артерий.

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STUDIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH AND LOW RISK HYPERTENSIVE DISORDERS IN PREGNANCY

Annotation. Arterial hypertension (AH) in pregnant women occupies a place among the topical issues of modern medicine. It is an integral part of at least two features of acute medical and social problems today: hypertension in general and in women of reproductive age. This article examines the results of studies of risk factors for the development of hypertension in pregnant women.

Key words: pre-eclampsia, risk factors, autoantibodies, placental growth factor, dopplerometry of uterine arteries.

Гипертензивные расстройства при беременности (ГРБ) занимают ведущие позиции среди проблем современного акушерства. Это обусловлено тем, что данная патология оказывает существенное влияние на показатели как материнской, так и перинатальной заболеваемости и смертности. Частота ГРБ колеблется в широком диапазоне — от 5% до 22%. Этот показатель зависит от многих факторов, прежде всего от уровня социально-экономического развития страны, этнической принадлежности, роста общей заболеваемости среди женщин, увеличения числа беременных позднего репродуктивного возраста, а также качества и доступности медицинской помощи. Так, частота ГРБ в США составляет 3,7%, материнская смертность (МС) от ее осложнений составляет 16%, причем втрое чаще у темнокожих женщин. Установлено, что в развитых странах темпы роста ГРБ не имеют тенденции к снижению, хотя частота МС несколько снижается благодаря широкому применению магнезиальной терапии и улучшению антенатального ухода. Доказано, что лечение преэклампсии (ПЭ) и ее осложнений на сегодняшний день малоэффективно, поэтому основными резервами снижения материнской и перинатальной смертности считаются доклиническая диагностика, прогноз и профилактика этой патологии. Несмотря на большое количество гипотез относительно развития ПЭ, ни одна из них не раскрывает ее окончательной причины. Вместе с тем, не вызывает сомнений факт, что основа для развития ПЭ закладывается уже на начальных стадиях беременности.После обобщения данных многочисленных исследований зарубежных авторов установлены наиболее частые клинико-анамнестические факторы ГРБ. Среди них первая беременность, наличие ПЭ и эклампсии в анамнезе, возраст беременных до 18 лет и свыше 35 лет, интервал между родами до 2 лет и свыше 10 лет, отягощенный семейный анамнез по ПЭ, многоплодная беременность, экстрагенитальные заболевания матери и др. Однако надо отметить, что ГРБ осложняют течение беременности также у женщин без факторов риска. Хотелось бы отметить, что в Узбекистанской Республике проблема ГРБ постоянно находится в центре внимания акушеров-гинекологов. Надо сказать, что сведения о частоте, течении и исходах беременности для матери и плода при гипертензивных нарушениях по республике немногочисленны. Нет научных данных относительно значимости различных клинико-анамнестических и иммунологических факторов риска развития этой патологии. Все это предопределило актуальность и цель настоящего исследования.

Цель исследования изучить распространенность гипертензивных расстройств, региональных аспектов формирования факторов риска, особенностей течения, лечения и возможных путей профилактики этих состояний в популяции женщин беременных

Материал и методы обследовали 120 женщин с различными ГРБ (I основная группа), контрольную группу составили 50 женщин с нормально протекающей беременностью без гипертензии.

Пациентки основной группы в зависимости от формы и степени тяжести ГРБ были разделены на 3 подгруппы:

1 подгруппа — гестационная гипертензия (ГГ) — 104 (47,3%);

2 подгруппа — преэклампсия — 89 (40,5%);

3 подгруппа — хроническая гипертензия (ХГ) — 27 (12,3%).

У всех беременных оценивалось наличие факторов риска развития ПЭ — возраст, паритет, гипертензивные нарушения при предыдущих беременностях, отягощенный семейный анамнез по гипертензии, временной интервал между беременностями, бесплодие, многоплодие, экстрагенитальные заболевания (заболевания почек, печени, сердечно-сосудистые болезни, эндокринная патология и др.). Анализ клинико-анамнестических данных установил, что средний возраст беременных основной группы составил 29,5 лет, причем 12,5% обследованных были в возрасте старше 35 лет. Первобеременные составили 70%, что в 1,6 раз чаще ($p<0,01$) по сравнению с контролем. Изучение акушерского анамнеза повторнобеременных показало наличие ПЭ и эклампсии в прошлом у 24,5% беременных основной группы и ни у одной пациентки из группы контроля, интервал между родами до 2 лет и свыше 10 лет у беременных с гипертензией почти в 2 раза был чаще по отношению к здоровым беременным. Отягощенный семейный анамнез по ПЭ встречался у 17,3% беременных с гипертензией, что в 2,1 раза выше по сравнению с контролем. Анализ гинекологического анамнеза показал, что у 9,1% беременных отмечалось первичное, в 4,1% случаев — вторичное бесплодие.Рассматривая возраст беременных до 18 и свыше 35 лет как фактор риска ПЭ, установлена статистически достоверная разница в группах наблюдения (в 2 раза выше в основной группе, $p<0,05$). Многоплодие в основной группе встречалось почти в 4 раза чаще контроля ($p<0,05$).Изучение соматического статуса выявило статистически достоверную высокую частоту сопутствующей патологии у пациенток основной группы: ожирение различной степени тяжести (индекс массы тела >35) — 48 (21,8%, $p<0,01$), заболевания почек и моче-выделительных путей — 22 (10%), сердечно-сосудистая патология — 14 (6,4%), эндокринные заболевания — 18 (8,2%), хронический холецистит — 9 (4,1%). Наличие одного фактора риска определялось у 58 беременных (37,7%), сочетание двух факторов — у 50 (32,5%), трех и более — у 46 (29,8%). При сочетании трех и более факторов частота ПЭ достоверно почти в 3 раза превалирует над ГГ и почти в 2 раза — над ХГ.

Таким образом, полученные данные показали наличие факторов риска развития ГРБ у обследованных основной группы в 70% случаев (154 беременные), большинство женщин были первобеременными и каждая третья имела отягощенный соматический статус. Мы изучили частоту встречаемости отдельных клинико-анамнестических факторов риска в зависимости от формы и степени тяжести ГРБ.

Анализ полученных данных показал, что наиболее значимыми факторами риска ГРБ являются первая беременность, наличие экстрагенитальной патологии у беременной, а также наличие ПЭ и эклампсии в анамнезе. Причем при ХГ ведущая роль принадлежит таким факторам риска, как отягощенный соматический статус (96,3%), первая беременность (55,6%) и ожирение различной степени (48,1%). При ПЭ на первый план вышли такие факторы риска, как первая беременность (58,4%) и наличие ПЭ и эклампсии в анамнезе (39,3%), а ГГ чаще всего встречалась среди первобеременных женщин (83,6%).

Ультразвуковыми признаками ФПН при гипертензивных нарушениях в стадии субкомпенсации являются уменьшение толщины плаценты (18,0%) и преждевременное ее старение (51,4%). Поздними ультразвуковыми критериями ГРБ являются снижение амниотического индекса — у 67,5% и ЗВУР плода по данным биометрии (48,1%), что говорит о декомпенсации фетоплацентарного комплекса и необратимости патологического процесса. Таким образом, относительно ранними ультразвуковыми признаками риска развития ГРБ являются изменения в плаценте (утолщение и кистозные расширения), по остальным параметрам ультразвуковые критерии нельзя отнести к ранним доклиническим маркерам этой патологии, позволяющим предотвратить развитие ФПН и повлиять на улучшение течения гестационного процесса.

Допплерометрическое исследование маточно-плацентарного кровотока в основной группе выявило снижение его в 100% случаев с более выраженными изменениями в левой маточной артерии и наличием дикротической выемки у 55,9% беременных. Для того чтобы выявить допплерометрические прогностические критерии ПЭ мы разделили пациенток этой группы (59 беременных) на три подгруппы по уровню значения индекса резистентности (ИР) — наиболее информативного показателя нарушения кровотока: 1 подгруппа — 0,48-0,60 (17 беременных), 2 подгруппа — 0,61-0,70 (23 пациентки), 3 подгруппа — 0,71-0,98 (19 беременных). Была изучена зависимость между степенью повышения ИР при ПЭ и наличием или отсутствием дикротической выемки в маточных артериях.

Заключение

Результаты проведенных исследований позволили нам выделить целый ряд анамнестических, клинических, иммунологических и инструментальных факторов риска развития ПЭ.

Факторы высокого риска развития ПЭ и тяжелых форм патологии:

Клинико-анамнестические прогностические маркеры (I триместр)

— первая беременность,

— наличие хронической гипертензии,

— наличие экстрагенитальной патологии у беременной,

— наличие ПЭ и эклампсии в анамнезе,

— сочетание трех и более клинико-анамнестиче-ских факторов риска.

Инструментальные прогностические маркеры (II триместр)

— снижение маточно-плацентарного кровотока с более выраженными изменениями в левой маточной артерии и наличие дикротической выемки.

— ИР до 0, 60 и наличие дикротической выемки в обеих маточных артериях, ИР в пределах 0,61-0,70 и наличие дикротической выемки в одной из маточных артерий, ИР более 0,70 и отсутствие дикротиче-ской выемки в маточных артериях.

— кистозные расширения и утолщение плаценты при УЗИ.

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НОРМАТИВНОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ДОГОВОРА РОЗНИЧНОЙ КУПЛИ-ПРОДАЖИ

Аннотация: В статье проанализированы нормативные акты, регулирующие договор розничной купли-продажи
Ключевые слова: договор, купля-продажа, розничная продажа.

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REGULATORY REGULATION OF THE RETAIL SALE AGREEMENT

Abstract: The article analyzes the regulations governing the contract of retail sale
Keywords: contract, purchase and sale, retail sale.

Для реализации договора розничной купли-продажи в нашей стране создана многоступенчатая система контроля, но существует ряд причин, снижающих результативность функционирования данной системы. Практика показывает, что для создания крепкой правовой защиты в сфере розничной купли-продажи необходимо эффективное взаимодействие всех ее составляющих и конкретизация сфер их полномочий.

Основные положения, связанные с договором розничной купли-продажи, как видом гражданско-правового договора, предусмотрены подразделом 2 «Общие положения о договоре» раздела III части 1 ГК РФ [1]. На уровне данного подраздела закреплены: понятие и условия договора, заключение договора, изменение и расторжение договора.

Глава 30 раздела IV части 2 ГК РФ отведена самому массовому гражданско-правовому договору – договору купли-продажи. § 2 главы 30 ГК РФ посвящен розничной купли-продажи. В рамках данного параграфа на законодательном уровне урегулирована: официальная дефиниция договора розничной купли-продажи, форма договора, цена и оплата, обмен товара, виды договора розничной купли-продажи и др.

Договор розничной купли-продажи является публичным договором. На основании п. 1 ст. 426 ГК РФ публичным договором признается договор, заключенный лицом, осуществляющим предпринимательскую или иную приносящую доход деятельность, и устанавливающий его обязанности по продаже товаров, выполнению работ либо оказанию услуг, которые такое лицо по характеру своей деятельности должно осуществлять в отношении каждого, кто к нему обратится (розничная торговля, перевозка транспортом общего пользования, услуги связи, энергоснабжение, медицинское, гостиничное обслуживание и т.п.).

Лицо, осуществляющее предпринимательскую или иную приносящую доход деятельность, не вправе оказывать предпочтение одному лицу перед другим лицом в отношении заключения публичного договора, за исключением случаев, предусмотренных законом или иными правовыми актами.

В соответствии с п. 3 ст. 492 ГК РФ к отношениям по договору розничной купли-продажи с участием покупателя-гражданина, не урегулированным ГК РФ, применяются законы о защите прав потребителей и иные правовые акты, принятые в соответствии с ними.

Статьи ГК РФ о розничной купле-продаже в основном прописывают общие понятия – дают определение договора и устанавливают его форму, обязуют продавца предоставлять достоверную информацию о товаре и наделяют покупателя правом заключать различные виды договоров розничной купли-продажи и другое. Столь общих и размытых понятий для регулирования отношений по данному виду договоров, конечно же, недостаточно. К тому же, многие формулировки статей ГК РФ о розничной купле-продаже носят весьма неясный характер. К примеру, в п. 1 ст. 492 ГК РФ, содержащей само определение договора розничной купли-продажи, продавец определяется, как «осуществляющий предпринимательскую деятельность по продаже товаров в розницу». При этом, розница, в обычном понимании этого слова, – товар, продаваемый штучно или небольшими количествами. А определения предпринимательской деятельности здесь не дано вовсе.

В момент заключения договора розничной купли-продажи установить с какой целью товар будет использоваться покупателем практически невозможно, так как многие товары могут использоваться одновременно и для личных нужд, и для коммерческой деятельности. Единственное, на что предлагает опираться комментарий к ст. 492 ГК РФ, это – объем покупаемого товара. Но, это настолько косвенный признак, что ясности он практически не вносит.

В п. 3 ст. 492 КГ РФ также содержится неясность – «с участием покупателя-гражданина». Данная фраза как будто исключает возможность заключения договора розничной купли-продажи в качестве покупателя для коммерческих и некоммерческих организаций. Хотя, товары, приобретенные для обеспечения жизнедеятельности организации вряд ли можно считать товарами коммерческого назначения. И дальше п. 3 ст. 497, где говорится о моменте исполнения договора путем доставки товара по «месту нахождения покупателя – юридического лица», противоречит данной формулировке. Теперь становится понятно, что покупателями по договору розничной купли-продажи могут быть как физические, так и юридические лица. Но, если с юридическими лицами – некоммерческими организациями все ясно, то с коммерческими организациями вопрос остается дискуссионным.

Хотя комментарий к ст. 492 ГК РФ поясняет, что «правовая регламентация договора розничной купли-продажи различается в зависимости от фигуры покупателя. В случае, когда в качестве покупателя выступает юридическое лицо, отношения сторон регулируются положениями § 2 гл. 30 ГК, а также, в части, не противоречащей им, - нормами § 1 гл. 30 ГК (см. п. 5 ст. 454 ГК).

Если на стороне покупателя выступает физическое лицо, к таким отношениям, в части, не урегулированной ГК, применяется законодательство о защите прав потребителей» [2, с. 164].

Итак, согласно п 3. ст. 492 ГК РФ, к отношениям по договору розничной купли-продажи с участием покупателя-гражданина, не урегулированным настоящим Кодексом, применяются законы о защите прав потребителей и иные правовые акты, принятые в соответствии с ними. В соответствии со статьей 1 Закона «О защите прав потребителей» [3] (далее – ЗоЗПП), отношения в области защиты прав потребителей регулируются Гражданским кодексом Российской Федерации, Законом «О защите прав потребителей», а также принимаемыми в соответствии с ним иными федеральными законами и правовыми актами Российской Федерации.

По отношению к ГК РФ ЗоЗПП является специальным и выражает готовность государства защищать права потребителей путем четкого формулирования этих прав и установления механизмов их реализации. ЗоЗПП применяется к розничной купле-продаже в части, не противоречащей ГК РФ, о чем гласит статья 4 Федерального закона «О введении в действие части второй Гражданского кодекса Российской Федерации» [4]. Однако ЗоЗПП применяется вне зависимости от того, есть на него ссылка или нет в ГК РФ в случаях, если он детализирует или уточняет его положения.

Необходимо помнить, что как ЗоЗПП, так и любые нормативно-правовые акты, принятые на основании него, защищают только договор розничной купли-продажи с участием продавца-организации и покупателя-гражданина. Хотя вопрос о статусе покупателя в научных спорах пока остается открытым, как уже говорилось выше.

Таким образом, споры, вытекающие из договорных отношений между гражданами или споры, вытекающие по договорам, когда товар приобретается для осуществления коммерческой деятельности, законодательство о защите прав потребителей защищать не будет. Поскольку покупатель, согласно формулировке ГК РФ, вступая в отношения по договору розничной купли-продажи не преследует извлечение прибыли, а лишь удовлетворяет личные потребности, то законодательство о защите прав потребителей осуществляет защиту субъективных прав, а значит и предусмотренные Законом «О защите прав потребителей» права потребителей к продавцу по договору розничной купли-продажи переходить не могут.

В п. 9 ст. 40 ЗоЗПП наделяет надзорный орган правом разъяснять применение законодательства в сфере прав потребителей и это позволяет повышать его эффективность, так как на практике все еще существуют противоречащие друг другу федеральные законы.

В реализации прав потребителей часто возникают сложности, которых можно было бы избежать, отрегулировав систему контроля, уточнив границы ответственности и полномочия надзорных органов, осуществляющих государственный контроль в сфере розничной купли-продажи.

В частности, устранив размытость формулировок при определении сфер ответственности, избавившись от дублирования полномочий надзорных органов и установив четкую иерархию между ними. Все это позволит создать четкие и понятные алгоритмы реализации прав потребителей и даст возможность надзорным органам своевременно реагировать, упреждая и пресекая правонарушения в сфере розничной торговли.

Наряду с ГК РФ и ЗоЗПП отдельные виды договора розничной купли-продажи регулируются постановлениями Правительства РФ. Так, например, Постановление Правительства РФ от 31.12.2020 № 2463 «Об утверждении Правил продажи товаров по договору розничной купли-продажи, перечня товаров длительного пользования, на которые не распространяется требование потребителя о безвозмездном предоставлении ему товара, обладающего этими же основными потребительскими свойствами, на период ремонта или замены такого товара, и перечня непродовольственных товаров надлежащего качества, не подлежащих обмену, а также о внесении изменений в некоторые акты Правительства Российской Федерации» устанавливает нормы поведения для продавца и покупателя при заключении различных видов договоров розничной купли-продажи [5]. Пунктом 4 ст.3 ГК РФ предусмотрено право Правительства принимать постановления, содержащие нормы гражданского права.

Основой регулирования отношений в сфере розничной торговли является ГК РФ и Правила продажи товаров по договору розничной купли-продажи лишь уточняют его статьи. Ссылку на них дает также ст. 26.2 Закона «О Защите прав потребителей», которому они подчиняются. По сути своей данные Правила являются уточнением того, чему не было уделено достаточного внимания в ГК РФ и ЗоЗПП.

Первая часть Правил прописывает общие положения, права и обязанности сторон договора розничной купли продажи при дистанционном способе торговли, что уточняет предписания ст. 497 ГК РФ и правила продажи товара с использованием автоматов, что конкретизирует постулаты ст. 498 ГК РФ. А также устанавливает правила продажи непродовольственных товаров, бывших в употреблении и принятых на комиссию.

Вторая часть подробно описывает особенности продажи отдельных видов товара по договору розничной купли-продажи. В ней рассматриваются особенности продажи продовольственных товаров, технически сложных товаров бытового назначения, авто- и мототехники, в том числе прицепов, ювелирных и драгоценных изделий, растений и животных, фонограмм, программ ЭВМ и баз данных, строительных материалов, текстильных и меховых изделий, а также жидкого моторного топлива.

А третья часть устанавливает орган, осуществляющий надзор за исполнением данных Правил.

Правила распространяются на все виды розничной купли-продажи и вводят как общие стандарты, касающиеся всех без исключения сегментов коммерческой деятельности, так и специальные – для отдельных видов торговли.

Так, например, Правилами устанавливается обязанность продавца по обеспечению наличия ценников на товар, контролю достоверности информации на них и обеспечение торговой точки контрольными измерительными приборами.

Также, Правилами устанавливается право покупателя на фото- и видеосъемку, а значит и фиксация нарушений деятельности торговой точки должна проходить беспрепятственно.

Запрещается продажа вне торговой точки продовольственных товаров без упаковки, лекарств и медицинских препаратов, ювелирных и драгоценных изделий.

Запрещается продажа бывших в употреблении медицинских изделий, лекарственных препаратов, предметов личной гигиены, косметики и парфюмерии, бытовой химии, белья и одноразовой посуды.

Таким образом, нормативное регулирование договора розничной купли-продажи осуществляется посредством многоступенчатой иерархичной системы нормативно-правовых документов.

Источники нормативно-правового регулирования данного вида договоров стремятся отразить сразу и общегражданский характер розничной купли-продажи, и в то же время раскрыть все разнообразие видов продажи различных групп товаров.

Основу нормативно-правового регулирования составляет параграф 2 главы 30 ГК РФ о розничной купле-продаже. Закон «О защите прав потребителей» и другие специальные законы действуют в части, не противоречащей ГК РФ. Для продажи отдельных категорий товаров установлены особые правила посредствам специальных подзаконных актов.

Широчайшее распространение договора розничной купли-продажи и его значительнейшая роль в регулировании товарно-денежных отношений между продавцом и покупателем обусловливают пристальное внимание к нему со стороны законодательства.

Но, несмотря на это, многие вопросы, касающиеся практического применения данного вида договоров, все же остаются открытыми и требуют от законодателя конкретизации норма права и сфер ответственности как для самих сторон – участниц договора розничной купли продажи, так и для контролирующих организаций. В современных условиях, с учетом специфики и динамики развития рынка розничной торговли, необходимо столь же динамичное развитие законодательства в данной сфере, своевременно и исчерпывающе отвечающее сложившимся условиям розничной торговли.

Договор розничной купли-продажи — один из видов договоров купли-продажи, но он является самостоятельным видом договора. Квалифицировать его как отдельный вид позволяет ряд специфических признаков. В частности, продавец – лицо, профессионально занимающееся предпринимательской деятельностью в сфере розничной торговли и цель покупки – только не коммерческое использование товара.

Предметом договора розничной купли-продажи могут выступать товары уже существующие и будущие, определяемые родовыми признаками и индивидуально-определенные. Но, главное - они должны обладать оборотоспособностью и быть предназначенными для использования, не предполагающего извлечения экономической выгоды. Назначение применения предмета данного вида договоров имеет важнейшее значение.

По природе своей договор розничной купли-продажи является консенсуальным договором, то есть приобретающим юридическую силу с момента достижения соглашений по всем существенным условиям. В плане заключения и исполнения, это самый простой вид договоров, предполагающий доверительные отношения и не устанавливающий обязательства сиюминутной передачи товара [8, с. 438].

Несмотря на то, что сам по себе договор розничной купли-продажи является консенсуальным договором, типичным для него все же считается совпадение момента заключения и момента исполнения договора. Однако, стоит отметить, что исполнение договора всегда остается лишь следствием его заключения.

Иначе говоря, стороны взаимным соглашением могут лишь насколько возможно сократить временной диапазон между моментами заключения и исполнения договора, но они не в силах сменить его консенсуальную природу на реальную. Хотя, в научной литературе существует и противоположное мнение, которое опирается на противоречие в п. 1 ст. 492 ГК РФ и ст. 493 ГК РФ, последняя, по мнению авторов, указывает на то, что договор розничной купли-продажи содержит черты реального договора [7, с. 2].

Договор розничной купли-продажи относится к возмездным договорам и предполагает при передаче товара уплату его цены. Возмездность данного вида договоров вытекает из самой их сущности, она обусловлена в первую очередь субъектным составом, ведь продавец по договору розничной купли-продажи является предпринимателем, продающим товары в розницу и его вид деятельности сам по себе предполагает экономическую выгоду.

Договор розничной купли-продажи – двусторонний договор, так как каждая из сторон при согласовании условий договора приобретает одновременно и права, и обязанности, при этом взаимные интересы сторон должны быть полностью удовлетворены, а значит юридическую силу данный договор может получить только при наличии волеизъявления обеих сторон и достижения соглашения между ними. Надо отметить, что число сторон в договоре не тождественно числу участников, так как в роли продавца по договору розничной купли-продажи может выступать не только индивидуальный предприниматель, но и юридическое лицо [6, с. 81].

Договор розничной купли-продажи является публичным договором, а значит, при наличии интересующего покупателя товара, торговое предприятие не может отказаться от заключения договора с каждым, кто изъявит желание его заключить, так как это и является признаком публичности договора. При этом цена и прочие условия должны быть равными для всех покупателей (ст. 426 ГК РФ). Так же публичность данного вида договора дает возможность заключать его посредством публичной оферты (ст. 437 ГК РФ) и именно это очень упрощает и ускоряет процесс заключения договора, так как публичная оферта уже содержит в себе все существенные условия договора и волеизъявление одной из сторон заключить договор с каждым желающим.

По сути, покупателю остается лишь акцептировать публичную оферту путем конклюдентных действий. Это обстоятельство указывает и на черты договора розничной купли-продажи как договора присоединения (ст. 428 ГК РФ), когда большую часть условий продавец уже определил в своих формулярах и покупателю, согласному с этими условиями, остается лишь присоединиться к договору.

К форме и структуре договора розничной купли-продажи ГК РФ предъявляет минимальные требования. Договор можно заключить тремя способами: устно, письменно и путем совершения конклюдентных действий. Если есть возможность совершить сделку устно, то ГК РФ в статье 159 рекомендует так и сделать. По общему правилу, договор считается заключенным, когда сторонами достигнуто соглашение по всем существенным условия этого договора (п.1 ст. 432 КГ РФ).

В случаях, когда моменты заключения и исполнения договора совпадают, чаще всего для удобства используется устная форма договора.

Но, бывают и случаи, когда письменная форма более удобна или просто необходима для того, чтобы обезопасить сделку. В этих случаях применяется простая письменная форма (ст. 161 ГК РФ). Данная форма договора свойственна более крупным сделкам. Самый распространенный пример такой сделки – продажа товара в кредит.

Грамотно составленный договор поможет избежать множества проблем в будущем, поэтому письменная форма договора обязательно должна содержать все элементы данного договора, а именно: данные сторон – юридический адрес продавца и паспортные данные покупателя, наименование товара, его количество, цену, срок и место исполнения, дату заключения. В договоре должны быть отражены все нюансы сделки. Закон позволяет заключить договор путем обмена письмами, телеграммами, факсами и другими способами, в том числе и посредством электронной торговли, через интернет. Главное, чтобы использование этих способов позволяло точно установить, какие обязанности приняли на себя стороны.

Для иллюстрации сделки, совершаемой путем конклюдентных действий, можно рассмотреть продажу товара в магазине самообслуживания, когда покупатель выбирает товар, взвешивает его, получает штрих-код и самостоятельно оплачивает товар на кассе. Иными словами, конклюдентные действия – это действия, направленные на исполнение договора, после получения оферты. Это можно считать разновидностью устной сделки.

Стороны договора розничной купли-продажи:

– продавец - только предприниматель (индивидуальный или коллективный − коммерческая организация), осуществляющий деятельность по продаже товаров в розницу;

– покупатель - лицо, приобретающее товар для собственных нужд в розницу.

Субъектный состав данного вида договоров имеет первостепенное значение, так как он обладает особой спецификой и, если субъектный состав будет нарушен, высока доля вероятности того, что договор будет причислен к другому виду – простому договору или договору поставки, например.

Поскольку договор розничной купли-продажи имеет специфические особенности, правовое регулирование его направлено в основном на защиту прав потребителей, как слабой стороны договора. Это обусловлено как экономическим неравенством сторон данного вида договора, так и неравенством их компетенций.

Современное законодательство стремится как можно более детально сформулировать нормы правового регулирования договора розничной купли-продажи с целью нивелировать эти неравенства и наделить продавца и покупателя равной степенью правовой защищенности. К сожалению, пока применение действующих норм правового регулирования договора розничной купли-продажи на практике порождает множество противоречий и споров, доказывая тем самым их несовершенство и указывая на необходимость создания слаженного механизма взаимодействия и взаимоподчинения этих норм.

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ФАКТОРЫ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА И ЕГО ДИНАМИКА

Аннотация: В число основных целей проведения экономической политики долгосрочного характера входит стимулирование роста экономики, а также обеспечение стабильности и оптимальности уровня его темпов. При этом следует иметь четкое понимание сущности экономического роста, факторов, которые его увеличивают и, напротив, снижают.

Ключевые слова: факторы, факторы экономического роста, рост, экономический рост.

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FACTORS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ITS DYNAMICS

Abstract: The main objectives of long-term economic policy include stimulating economic growth, as well as ensuring stability and optimality of the level of its pace. At the same time, you should have a clear understanding of the essence of economic growth, the factors that increase it and, conversely, reduce it.

Key words: factors, factors of economic growth, growth, economic growth.

На сегодняшний день есть большое число определений значения экономического роста. Основным из них принято считать определение, данное Йозефом Шумпетером, понимающим развитие отечественной экономики в качестве дискретного движения от одного оборота к иному, который стихийно порожден самой экономикой, или же изменение траектории движения, по которой происходит этот оборот.

Под экономическим ростом Н.Н. Горюнова подразумевает совокупность изменений, с помощью которых экономическая система движется от положения отсутствия удовлетворенности к новому положению, которое положительно сказываются на материальные и духовные жизненные условия [2, с. 59].

Анализируя это понятие с системной и самоорганизационной позиции, оно предполагает глубокое изменение качества структуры и действия. По результатам проведенного обобщения среди предложенных определений можно прийти к выводу, согласно которому экономический рост – это показатели, отражающие изменение положения некоторой экономической системы не некоторый период времени.

Для экономического роста, как и для любого другого явления, свойственен ряд факторов, оказывающих на него влияние. В частности, к основным факторам экономического роста можно отнести следующие:

- величина человеческого капитала и его качество;
- количество трудовых ресурсов и их квалификационный уровень;
- уровень вовлеченности ресурсов труда;
- степени обеспеченности запасами природных ресурсов;
- степень технического и технологического развития некоторых предприятии и в целом всего государства;
- активность экономических субъектов в предпринимательстве и новаторстве;
- наличие свободных ресурсов, которые не задействованы в процессе производства;
- величина рынка кредитования и его доступность;
- стоимость ресурсов кредитования;
- климат на инвестиционном рынке;
- эффективность применяемой экономической государственной политики;
- политика в области налогообложения;
- стабильная, грамотная, благоприятная и эффективная правовая база;
- отсутствие барьеров административного характера [2, с. 61].

Существуют разнообразные подходы к делению факторов экономического роста по различным классификационным основаниям.

Исходя из сущности экономического роста и его типа, они делятся на:

- экстенсивные факторы, к которым относится рост численного состава работников, рост объемов потребления материалов и сырья, увеличение инвестиций в основной капитал при условии сохранения прежнего технологического уровня;
- интенсивные факторы, к числу которым можно отнести увеличение скорости научно-технического прогресса, увеличение трудовой

производительности и квалификационного уровня работников, повышение качества применения основных и оборотных средств.

Исходя из способа влияния, факторы делятся на:

- прямые, которые включают качество ресурсов труда и их количество, качество и количество природного сырья, величина основного капитала, технологический уровень, степень развития способностей к предпринимательству;

- косвенные, включающие степень монополизации рынка, развитости системы банков и кредитования, климат в налоговой и инвестиционной государственной области, справедливость распределения общественных доходов [1, с. 35].

Исходя из сущности движущих сил экономического роста, факторы бывают:

- экономические, которые состоят из качества и количества используемых ресурсов, климата в инвестиционной сфере, эффективность системы банков;

- неэкономические, к которым относятся географические, военно-политические, культурные, климатические и иные.

К числу стимулирующих устойчивость экономического роста на долгосрочной основе условий необходимо отнести запасы человеческого капитала, прикладные и фундаментальные исследования науки, образование экономической инфраструктуры и институтов, эффективная политика государства, стабильность в социуме, качество образования и так далее.

Данные условия дадут возможность обеспечить прогресс в науке и технике, увеличить трудовую производительность, уменьшить показатели средних затрат, повысить производительность человеческого капитала, модернизировать физический капитал, а также увеличить доходы основной массы экономических субъектов [3, с. 292].

Со времен экономического кризиса, произошедшего в 2008 году, в экономике России, также как и в основной массе развитых и развивающихся стран, отмечается тенденция снижения темпов роста экономики, которая состоит, в первую очередь, в уменьшении темпов валового внутреннего продукта (таблица 1).

Таблица 1. Динамика темпов роста валового внутреннего продукта в экономике России за 2017-2021 годы

Показатель	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Валовой внутренний продукт, млрд. руб.	92 101	103 876	109 241	106 967	131 015
Темп роста ВВП, %	101,6	102,3	102,0	97,0	122,4

Источник: анализ автора

Из таблицы 1 следует, что с начала рассматриваемого периода наблюдается увеличение объема валового внутреннего продукта с 92 101 млрд. руб. до 131 015 млрд. руб. Одновременно с этим отмечается снижение темпов роста данного показателя с 101,6 % в 2017 году до 97,0 % в 2020 году.

Необходимо отметить, что за 2020 год сокращение объема валового внутреннего продукта происходил за счет снижения темпов добычи полезных ископаемых, строительства, оптовой торговли и розничной торговли, финансовой и страховой деятельности, государственного управления и обеспечения военной безопасности, социального обеспечения, а также получения чистых налогов на импортные операции и продукты. Это связано с пандемией из-за короновирусной инфекции Civid-19, для устранения которой государством вводились меры, подавляющие деловую активность на рынках страны [3, с. 293]. В 2021 году экономика России снова нарастила свои объемы.

При всем этом инвестиционная структура в разрезе отраслей представлена в таблице 2.

Таблица 2. Объем инвестиций в основной капитал по экономическим отраслям России (2021 год в % к 2017 году)

Вид отрасли экономики	Объем инвестиций в основной капитал
В целом по экономике, в т.ч.:	87,8
- сельское хозяйство	94,5
- добыча полезных ископаемых	122,5
- обрабатывающее производство	84,5
- производство электроэнергии, газа, воды и их распределение	63,1
- строительство	83,8
- торговля	97,2
- транспорт и связь	66,8

Источник: анализ автора

Из таблицы 2 можно прийти к выводу, что в роли определяющей тенденции выступает систематический рост вложения инвестиций в отрасль добычи полезных ископаемых в условиях сохранения объема инвестиций в отрасли обработки и их снижения в сфере инфраструктуры, а именно в связи, энергетике и транспорта.

Недостаток инвестиций связан с высоким уровнем износа фондов производства, составляющий в среднем по стране порядка 50 %. Средний возраст оборудования в экономике России составляет от 15 до 20 лет.

Помимо этого, снижение активности в инвестициях осуществляется в условиях сохранения оттока из России частного капитала, не добавляющего при этом экономике России инвестиционной привлекательности для российских и иностранных инвесторов.

К еще одной серьезной причине снижения темпов роста экономики России относится динамика трудовой производительности. Даже при том, что по объему часов на одного российского работника страна занимает одно из передовых мест (а это 985 часов ежегодно), происходит сохранение разрыва в трудовой производительности с передовыми развитыми государствами. К примеру, часовая производительность одного работника в экономике России – это около 39 % от идентичного показателя работающего человека в американской экономике.

Низкий уровень трудовой производительности взаимосвязан не только с качеством ресурсов труда (по рейтингу Россия является страной с высоким уровнем развития потенциала работников), а также с качеством инвестиций и неэффективным применением ресурсов труда, в том числе, с увеличивающимися объемами государственного сектора. В этом секторе занятость выросла чуть больше, чем на 10 % в сравнении с 2007 годом, а трудовая производительность снизилась больше, чем на 10 %.

На 2016 год в государственном секторе занятость составляла 17,8 млн. чел. или 23 % рабочего капитала. Тогда как в государствах с аналогичным уровнем безработицы занятость в организациях государственного сектора составляла около 10 %.

Таким образом, в современное время отмечается тенденция сдерживания роста экономики в России, порождающая возникновение ряда проблем, как внутри страны, так и за ее пределами, которые необходимо решать посредством разработки различных сценариев экономического развития и роста по разным областям жизни.

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НОРМАТИВНО-ПРАВОВАЯ БАЗА ПО ПОРЯДКУ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ КАМЕРАЛЬНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН И ЕЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ

В данной статье рассмотрены нормативно-правовая база организации камерального контроля, являющегося важной составной частью налогового контроля, развитие современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий и передовых автоматизированных методов анализа процесса налогового администрирования, эффективные механизмы предотвращения налоговых правонарушений, а также организации информационного обеспечения налогового контроля при проверке налоговой отчетности источники поступления доходов и вопросы совершенствования налогового контроля.

Ключевые слова: финансовая отчетность, налоговая отчетность, камеральный контроль, налоги в упрощенном порядке, налоговый контроль, достоверная база данных.

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REGULATORY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF CAMERAL CONTROL IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

This article discusses the legal framework for organizing in-house control, which is an important part of tax control, the development of modern information and communication technologies and advanced automated methods for analyzing the tax administration process, effective mechanisms for preventing tax offenses, as well as organizing information support for tax control when checking tax reporting sources of income and issues of improving tax control.

Key words: financial reporting, tax reporting, cameral control, taxes in a simplified manner, tax control, reliable database.

Введение

В Республике Узбекистан отношения связанные с камеральным контролем и его учетом, регулируются Конституцией Республики Узбекистан, Налоговым кодексом Республики Узбекистан, Кодексом об административной ответственности Республики Узбекистан, соответствующими постановлениями и постановлениями Президента Республики Узбекистан и решениями Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан.

АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ТЕМЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

При осуществлении камерального контроля в Республике Узбекистан действует статья 70 Налогового кодекса, действующая до 2020 года (принята в новой редакции в соответствии с Законом Республики Узбекистан «О внесении изменений и дополнений в Налоговый кодекс Республики Узбекистан» от 30 декабря 2019 года № УРЗ-599)[1] проводится камеральная проверка, при которой орган государственной налоговой службы без посещения налогоплательщика на основании изучения и анализа представленной финансовой и налоговой отчетности налогоплательщиком в установленном порядке, а также иные документы (сведения), имеющиеся в органе государственной налоговой службы о деятельности налогоплательщика. Указано, что вид контроля осуществляется по месту нахождения. Кроме того, целью камеральной проверки является предоставление налогоплательщику права самостоятельно устранять налоговые правонарушения, выявленные органами государственной налоговой службы по результатам камеральной проверки.

В случае если при заполнении налоговой отчетности были допущены ошибки, либо имеются противоречия между сведениями, указанными в представленной налоговой отчетности, и сведениями, имеющимися в органах государственной налоговой службы, это устанавливается органом государственной налоговой службы в процессе камеральной проверки, у налогоплательщика запрашивается внесение соответствующих исправлений, в письменной форме, а также следует сообщить всё через его личный кабинет.

Органы налоговой службы осуществляют камеральный контроль на основании статьи 84[1] Налогового кодекса на основании сведений, поступающих от органов и организаций, предоставляющих сведения о возникновении обязательств у налогоплательщиков. В этом случае органы государственной налоговой службы выявляют нарушения и несоответствия без посещения налогоплательщика и направляют налогоплательщикам письменное требование о самостоятельном устранении недостатков.

В случае непредставления в установленный срок причин выявленных налогоплательщиком разниц или указанного налогового отчета орган государственной налоговой службы производит доначисление налогов и других обязательных платежей путем обращения в суд с иском.

Камералного контроль впервые установлен решением Налогового комитета Республики Узбекистан от 29 мая 2020 года № 3236 «Об утверждении Положения о проведении камеральных налоговых проверок» в соответствии с Налоговым кодексом Республики Узбекистан. (Данное решение основано на решении Государственного налогового комитета Республики Узбекистан от 27 апреля 2022 года № 2022-14 «О признании утратившими силу некоторых ведомственных нормативных правовых актов, принятых Государственным налоговым комитетом Республики Узбекистан» (список № 3364, 29.04.2022.). Кроме того, база данных внешних источников основана в статье 7 Закона «О государственной налоговой службе»[2] информации, полученной от соответствующих органов и организаций, в соответствии со статьёй 84 Налогового кодекса[3] и Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 30 октября 2012 года «Органы Государственной налоговой службы Республики Узбекистан Формируется на основании информации, представляемой в Государственную налоговую службу органами и организациями, предоставляющими информацию о возникновении обязательств налогоплательщиков. предусмотренные в решении ПП-1843[4] о мерах по дальнейшему повышению эффективности информационно-коммуникационной системы.

В ходе камерального контроля изучается полнота представления налогоплательщиками всех финансовых и налоговых отчетов, подлежащих сдаче в органы государственной налоговой службы.

ТЕОРЕТИКО-МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

На основе опыта зарубежных стран в Республики Узбекистан проведена работа по эффективному использованию налогов и обязательных платежей, поступивших в государственный бюджет в результате камерального контроля, и источников поступлений от них, в результате направления дополнительного обеспечения доходной части государственного бюджета, а также предоставления денежных средств, которые составляют теоретико-методологическую основу научной работы.

ОСНОВНЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

Камеральные налоговые проверки контролируются и регулируются под новой редакцией Налогового кодекса Республики Узбекистан[3], Постановлением №1 Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 7 января 2021 года «Об управлении налоговыми рисками, выявлении налогоплательщиков (налоговых агентов), имеющих налоговые риски, и об организации и проведении налоговых проверок» будет осуществляться и контролироваться в соответствии с решениями № 595 от 22 сентября 2021 года «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию учета налогоплательщиков и упрощению порядка возмещения налога на добавленную стоимость».

Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 18 июля 2017 года № УП-5116 «О мерах по коренному совершенствованию налогового администрирования, повышению собираемости налогов и других обязательных платежей», несовершенство механизмов налогового контроля, в том числе выявление объектов налоговой проверки без проведения необходимого анализа отмечается, что это снижает эффективность выявления нарушений и их раннего предупреждения [5].

В данном Указе предусматривается широкое внедрение современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий и передовых автоматизированных методов анализа в процессе налогового администрирования, полный переход на электронные услуги налогоплательщикам, в первую очередь, субъектам хозяйствования без прямой связи, всестороннее содействие налогоплательщикам в выполнении их обязанности, предотвращение налоговых правонарушений, разработка эффективных механизмов и повышение правовой культуры налогоплательщиков, применение современных методов налогового контроля определены важные направления реформирования системы органов государственной налоговой службы.

Также в Решении № ПП-3802 «О мерах по коренному совершенствованию деятельности органов государственной налоговой службы" было особо отмечено, что в Республике Узбекистан отсутствует в полной мере осуществление налогового администрирования, определение дополнительной налоговой базы, рациональное использование и практика информационно-коммуникационных технологий, что позволяют снизить уровень секрет оборота в экономике [6].

В соответствии с Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 29 июня 2018 года «О концепции совершенствования налоговой политики Республики Узбекистан» № УП-5468 [7] разработана концепция совершенствования налоговой политики. В качестве одного из основных направлений концепции предусмотрено совершенствование форм и механизмов налогового контроля, в том числе внедрение современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий, обеспечивающих более полный охват и учет объектов налогообложения и налогоплательщиков, а также введение порядка для налогообложения операций, связанных с формированием трансфертных цен.

В стратегии совершенствования налогового администрирования, утвержденной Постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан №ПП-4389[8] от 10 июля 2019 года, имеется ряд недостатков и проблем, которые мешают налоговой системе увеличивать бизнес в инвестиционной деятельности, создание здоровой конкурентной среды и эффективное проведение налоговых реформ. Включительно:

- отсутствуют единые стандарты и программные продукты, обеспечивающие обмен информацией между налогоплательщиком (налоговым агентом) и налоговыми органами;

- межведомственное информационное взаимодействие, снижающее качество налогового учета и отчетности, препятствующее расширению налоговой базы и обеспечению стабильных налоговых поступлений;
- механизмы общественного контроля, направленные на снижение уровня теневой экономики, а также поощрение легализации предпринимательской деятельности, несовершенны;
- отмечается наличие актуальных проблем в налоговом администрировании, таких как отсутствие единых стандартов и программных продуктов, обеспечивающих обмен информацией между налогоплательщиком и налоговыми органами.

Основными направлениями решения этих проблем с учетом опыта зарубежных стран являются внедрение современных методов оценки рисков и снижение объемов негласного оборота и неконтролируемых доходов в сфере экономической деятельности, поддержке выхода (легализации) лиц, осуществляющих деятельность вне сферы налогового законодательства из неформального сектора. В качестве одной из основных задач стратегии формирование системы налогового контроля на основе системы анализа рисков и дистанционной аналитической работы, позволяющей снизить вмешательство в деятельность налогоплательщиков, а также «человеческий фактор» в органы государственной налоговой службы и негативные проявления коррупции[8] (ПП-4389, 2019).

Эти недостатки и проблемы препятствуют быстрому развитию налоговой системы, повышению эффективности налогового администрирования, сбору налогов и обязательных платежей на необходимом уровне.

В связи с этим была разработана стратегия совершенствования налогового администрирования, включающая следующие задачи.

Обеспечение стабильности налоговых поступлений в государственный бюджет:

- повышение качества предоставляемых налоговых услуг за счет повышения профессиональных навыков налоговых органов и внедрения цифровых технологий в налоговое администрирование;
- формирование системы налогового контроля на основе системы анализа рисков и дистанционной аналитической работы, что позволяет снизить вмешательство в деятельность налогоплательщиков, а также «человеческий фактор» в органах государственной налоговой службы и негативные проявления в коррупционных случаях.[8]

Понятие камеральной налоговой проверки упоминается в статье 138 Налогового кодекса Республики Узбекистан (2020 г.) включает налоговый отчет, представляемый налогоплательщикам (налоговым агентом), бухгалтерский отчет, а также иные документы, имеющиеся в налоговом органе о деятельности налогоплательщика.

Органы налоговой службы проводят камеральное расследование по сведениям, поступающим от органов и организаций, предоставляющих сведения о возникновении у налогоплательщиков обязательств, предусмотренных Налоговым кодексом, министерствами и ответственными ведомствами.

Камеральная налоговая проверка может проводиться в отношении налоговых периодов, по которым не истек срок исковой давности, указанный в статье 88 НК РУзб.

При проведении камеральной налоговой проверки налоговый орган вправе запросить у налогоплательщика (налогового агента, третьего лица) документы бухгалтерского учета, пояснения к представленным налоговому отчету и документам бухгалтерского учета, а также иную информацию, связанную с исчислением и уплатой налогов, и сборов в порядке, предусмотренном Налоговым кодексом. [3]

В случае представления налогоплательщиком уточненного налогового отчета с суммой налога, исчисленной в порядке, предусмотренном пунктом 3 статьи 83 настоящего Кодекса, до окончания камеральной налоговой проверки камеральная налоговая проверка проводится с учетом представленных уточненных налоговых сведений.

При обнаружении расхождений и (или) ошибок в представленном налоговом отчете по окончании камеральной налоговой проверки налоговый орган направляет налогоплательщику требование о внесении исправлений в налоговую отчетность в порядке, установленном НК РУзб.

Установлено, что датой подачи заявления о внесении исправлений в налоговую отчетность является дата завершения налоговой проверки. Если по результатам изучения и анализа расхождений и ошибок не выявлено, камеральная налоговая проверка считается завершенной.

Налогоплательщик представляет уточненный налоговый отчет по соответствующим налогам и сборам либо, в случае представления подтверждающих документов, обоснование выявленных разниц в порядке, установленном Налоговым кодексом, в течение десяти дней со дня получения заявления для внесения исправлений.[3]

Хотя необходимо повторить, на сегодняшний день база данных, собирающая данные из внешних источников для повышения собираемости налогов, не совершенствуется, своевременная и качественная информация не предоставляется государственным налоговым органам со стороны должностных лиц и организаций, налоговые обязательства предприятия не контролируются эффективным методом, камеральная налоговая проверка осуществляется простыми арифметическими действиями, благодаря ее проведению налоговый контроль остается в большей степени зависимым от человеческого фактора [9].

Примером тому является статья 134 Налогового кодекса и связанный с этой статьей Закон о банковской тайне[3], статья 11 которого гласит следующее:

«Сведения, составляющие банковскую тайну, предоставляются в органы государственной налоговой службы в соответствии с законодательством по делам, связанным с вопросами налогообложения клиента (представителя) банка».

Статья 134 Налогового кодекса предусматривает следующее:[3]

По запросу налогового органа о предоставлении сведений о клиенте банка банк обязан предоставить в налоговые органы в трехдневный срок со дня получения письменного запроса:

1) сведения о наличии банковских счетов клиента;

2) информация об остатках денежных средств на счетах клиента;

3) выписки об операциях по счетам клиента;

4) иные сведения, связанные с исполнением налогоплательщиком налоговых обязательств.

В заключение можно сказать, что налог является тонким экономическим инструментом в руках государства, с помощью которого государство может контролировать всю экономику отрасли или же деятельность отдельных лиц. Состояние экономики во многом зависит и от того, насколько эффективно государство сможет использовать налоговый механизм.

При проведении непроверенных экспериментов на человеческом теле, приводит к плохим последствиям. А не правильное применение в экономике налогов в налоговые практики вызывает негативные последствия. Именно по этой причине проводились и проводятся постоянные исследования в научных работах по совершенствованию налогового механизма в обществе.

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ НЕТРАДИЦИОННЫХ ДОБАВОК В ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ ХЛЕБОПЕКАРНОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ

Аннотация: Проведен анализ нетрадиционных пищевых добавок, применяемых для улучшения физико-химических, органолептических и потребительских качеств хлебобулочных изделий. Были исследованы различные добавки для повышения пищевой и энергетической ценности хлеба. Рассмотрена возможность использования нетрадиционных пищевых добавок в технологии производства многофункционального хлеба. Анализ работы показал возможность использования нетрадиционного сырья в качестве пищевых добавок в хлебобулочных изделиях. На основании проанализированных исследований представляется перспективным производство хлебобулочных изделий с добавлением нетрадиционных видов сырья, обогащающих конечный продукт витаминами и пищевыми волокнами, поступающими в организм в недостаточном количестве.

Ключевые слова: хлебобулочные изделия, нетрадиционное сырьё, пищевая ценность, энергетическая ценность.

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APPLICATION OF NON-TRADITIONAL ADDITIVES IN BAKERY PRODUCTION

Annotation: The analysis of non-traditional food additives used to improve the physicochemical, organoleptic and consumer qualities of bakery products was carried out. Various additives have been investigated to increase the nutritional and energy value of bread. The possibility of using non-traditional food additives in the production technology of multifunctional bread is considered. The analysis of the work showed the possibility of using non-traditional raw materials as food additives in bakery products. Based on the analyzed studies, it seems promising to produce bakery products with the addition of non-traditional raw materials that enrich the final product with vitamins and dietary fiber that enter the body in insufficient quantities.

Key words: bakery products, non-traditional raw materials, nutritional value, energy value.

В настоящее время особое внимание уделяется качеству и безопасности хлебобулочных изделий, при этом они должны иметь не только высокие потребительские свойства, но и функциональную направленность, а их производство должно быть экономически эффективным.

В связи с этим, представляет интерес разработка продуктов здорового питания, обогащенных пищевыми и биологически активными добавками, содержащими комплекс функциональных ингредиентов [1].

Решение этой проблемы при создании продуктов питания определенного химического состава заключается в использовании экологически чистого и нетрадиционного растительного сырья. Продукты переработки нетрадиционных растительных источников - выжимки хурмы и лекарственные растения, особенно подорожник (лат. Plantago), представляют практический интерес как перспективные ингредиенты для создания пищевых продуктов функционального назначения. Использование природных растительных ресурсов в качестве источника сырья, богатого эссенциальными микроэлементами, расширяет ассортимент хлебобулочных изделий и улучшает их химический состав. В сотрудничестве с учеными Ташкентского химико-технологического института и Наманганского инженерно-технологического института на кафедрах технологии пищевых продуктов проводятся научные исследования по изучению нетрадиционных видов сырья и возможности их применения для обогащения хлеба, что объясняется анализом состояния пищевого статуса населения республики.

Одним из немаловажных факторов, определяющих возможность использования растительного сырья в производстве продуктов функционального назначения, являются входящие в его состав пектиновые вещества [4, с.14]. И одним из таких видов растительного сырья считается хурма. Узбекистан входит в пятерку крупнейших экспортеров хурмы на планете. Общая площадь средних и крупных насаждений хурмы в

Ферганской области Узбекистана за последние три года увеличилась с 604 га до 804 га, то есть на 33%. В Ферганской области выращивают более 10 сортов хурмы. Ведущими регионами по производству хурмы являются Алтыарыкский, Кувинский, Ферганский и Бешарыкский. [2] Как известно, хурма содержит в себе бета-каротин, комплекс витаминов группы В, витамины А, С, Е, фолиевую кислоту, калий, кальций, магний, марганец, йод, пектин и ликопин и является сырьем для промышленной переработки с целью получения пектина и пектинсодержащих продуктов. [3, с.63]. В наших исследованиях были исследованы выжимки хурмы (замороженные и сухие) сортов «Зенджи Мару» (шоколадная), «Хиакуме» (королек), «медовая», или «мандариновая», «помидорная», или «бычье сердце» и сорт «россиянка». Из выжимок хурмы были получены пектиновые экстракты по ранее разработанной технологии. Результаты эксперимента по содержанию сухих веществ, в том числе пектиновых веществ в пектиновых экстрактах, позволили определить чистоту пектиновых экстрактов в зависимости от условий консервирования выжимок (таблица 1).

Таблица 1. Качественные характеристики пектиновых экстрактов из выжимок хурмы

Показатель	Пектиновый экстракт, полученный из выжимок хурмы сортов				
	«Зенджи Мару» (шоколадная)	«Хиакуме» (королек)	«Медовая»/ «мандариновая»,	«Помидорная»/ или «бычье сердце»	«Россиянка»
Сухие вещества (СВ), %	5,1* 4,0	5,4 4,3	5,0 3,9	5,3 4,4	5,4 4,2
Выход пектинового экстракта из 100 г выжимок, мл	540,0 592,5	480,0 570,0	512,0 575,0	477,3 574,0	500,0 567,5
Массовая доля ПВ (спиртоосаждением), %	0,75 0,79	0,64 0,69	0,74 0,77	0,67 0,74	0,65 0,71
Степень чистоты, Ач	0,15 0,20	0,12 0,16	0,15 0,20	0,13 0,17	0,12 0,17
*В числителе – ПЭ из сухих выжимок; в знаменателе – ПЭ из замороженных выжимок					

Проведенный анализ качества полученных пектиновых экстрактов хурмы (ПЭХ), показал, что степень чистоты экстрактов из замороженных выжимок выше, чем у экстрактов из сухих выжимок, поскольку при заморозке не происходит деградации пищевых веществ. Комплексная оценка (по физико-химическим и органолептическим показателям) позволила выделить лучшие пектиновые экстракты, полученные из выжимок хурмы сортов Зенджи Мару и Хиакуме. Наряду с пектиновыми экстрактами, полученными из выжимок, были исследован подорожник (лат. Plantago), произрастающей в Наманганском вилояте, и полученный из нее в соответствии с рекомендациями фитотерапии водный экстракт [4, с.163]. Результаты исследования по содержанию пектиновых веществ в подорожнике представлены в таблице 2.

Исходя из полученных данных по высокому содержанию пектиновых веществ в выжимках хурмы и подорожнике, сделали вывод о возможности их использования для обогащения хлеба пектиновыми веществами.

Таблица 2. Содержание пектиновых веществ в подорожнике

Лекарственная трава	Содержание пектиновых веществ			
	в сухом сырье, %			в водном экстракте, г/100 мл (спиртоосаждением)
	РП	ПП	ОП	
Подорожник	2,01	5,98	7,99	0,40

С целью определения влияния пектинового экстракта, полученного из замороженных выжимок хурмы, и их дозировки на процесс брожения и кислотонакопления, тесто готовили из муки пшеничной хлебопекарной высшего сорта безопарным способом в лабораторных условиях. При замесе теста пектиновый экстракт вносили в дозировках: 5, 10 и 15% к массе муки. Результаты исследования показали, что при внесении ПЭХ процесс кислотонакопления и брожения идут более интенсивно. Изучение влияния пектиновых экстрактов в ранее выбранных дозировках на «силу» пшеничной муки показало укрепляющее действие ПЭХ на свойства клейковины (таблица 3).

Таблица 3. Влияние пектиновых экстрактов на силу муки

Показатель качества	Образец с ВПЭ			
	Контрольный образец	дозировка ПЭ, %		
		5	10	15
Содержание сырой клейковины, %	32,1	31,8	32,4	32,4
Растяжимость над линейкой, см	15,5	15	14,5	14,0
ИДК-3М, единиц прибора	75	55	53	43

Таким образом, применение ПЭ может являться рекомендацией его использования для улучшения качества слабой по силе муки. Подъемная сила хлебопекарных дрожжей с пектиновым экстрактом, полученном из выжимок хурмы составила – 3,5 мин для образца с дозировкой экстракта 5%, 7,5 мин – 10% и 9,2 мин – с дозировкой экстракта 15%. На основании полученных результатов, можно сделать вывод, что наилучшими вариантами повышения подъемной силы и ускорения процесса созревания теста, является использование пектинового экстракта в количестве 5 и 10%

к массе муки, но с точки зрения функциональности была принята дозировка 10%.

Поскольку вносимые добавки оказывают определенное влияние на клейковинный комплекс, нами было исследовано влияние ПЭХ и ВЭ подорожника на реологические свойства теста. Данные фаринограмм, полученных с прибора фаринограф Брабендера, указывают на значительное увеличение ВПС теста – 55,7% у контрольного образца, 65,1% у образца с ПЭХ и ВЭ подорожника, что положительно сказывается на выходе хлебобулочных изделий и соответственно повышении экономической эффективности производства, увеличивается устойчивость теста, улучшается эластичность теста. Положительное влияние пектиновых экстрактов на качество теста дает основание говорить об аналогичном их влиянии на качество хлебобулочных изделий. Показатели качества хлебобулочных изделий с ПЭХ представлены в таблице 4.

Таблица 4. Показатели качества хлебобулочных изделий с пектиновым экстрактом хурмы

Показатель	Контроль	Дозировка ПЭ, %		
		5	10	15
Удельный объем, см3/ 100 г	308	293	325	300
Кислотность, град.	1,4	2,0	2,5	3,5
Пористость, %	76	78	80	77

Данные пробных лабораторных выпечек свидетельствуют о том, что с увеличением дозировок пектинового экстракта активизируются процессы кислотонакопления и брожения теста, улучшается подъемная сила теста, удельный объем хлебобулочных изделий, улучшаются структурно-механические свойства мякиша и наблюдается его осветление. По анализу комплекса показателей, учитывая и органолептические, можно сделать вывод, что для хлебобулочных изделий функционального назначения целесообразно вносить в тесто пектиновый экстракт в количестве 10% от массы муки и ВЭ подорожника в аналогичной дозировке. На основании проведенных исследований была разработана рецептура нового сорта хлебобулочного изделия «Оби-хаёт», имеющего в своем составе ПЭХ в дозировке 10% и 10% ВЭ подорожника. Для отработки технологии хлебобулочных изделий на основе ПЭХ и ВЭ подорожника были использованы опарный, безопарный способы тестоприготовления и с использованием откида (порция выброженного теста предыдущего замеса). Тесто готовили по вариантам – безопарным способом с внесением всех ингредиентов при замесе теста; опарным способом с внесением ПЭХ 10% к массе муки в опару и ВЭ подорожника 10% к массе муки в тесто; опарным с внесением ПЭХ 10% к массе муки и ВЭ подорожника 10% к массе муки в тесто и с использованием откида, где ПЭХ вносится в откид, который бродит 15–18 ч, а ВЭ подорожника вносится в тесто.

Проведенный эксперимент позволил выявить наиболее оптимальный способ производства хлебобулочных изделий – на ускоренном способе тестоприготовления (таблица 5).

Таблица 5. Сравнительная оценка параметров технологического процесса хлеба «Оби-хаёт»

Наименование параметров технологических процессов	Контроль	Хлеб «Оби-хаёт»
1. Приготовление откида: Влажность откида, % Начальная температура, °С Продолжительность брожения, ч Кислотность конечная, град.	 48 22 15 3,5	 50 22 13 3,5
2. Режимы приготовление теста: Влажность теста, % Продолжительность замеса, мин. Начальная температура, °С Продолжительность брожения, мин. Кислотность конечная, град.	 45 15 32 60 2,5	 46 10 30 40 3,0
3. Режимы расстойки: Продолжительность, мин. Температура, °С Относительная влажность воздуха, %	 60 40 85	 45-50 40 82-85
4. Режимы выпечки: Температура паровоздушной среды, °С Продолжительность выпечки, мин.	 220-250 25-30	 210-220 25-30

Физико-химические показатели хлебобулочных изделий с использованием охлажденного дрожжевого полуфабриката приведены в таблице 6. Контролем служил образец хлебобулочного изделия, приготовленный опарным способом с внесением добавок при замесе теста.

Таблица 6. Физико-химические показатели качества хлебобулочных изделий

Показатель	Контроль	Образец хлебобулочного изделия на основе ОДП
Удельный объем, $см^3$/100 г	337	370
Пористость, %	77	82
Кислотность, град.	2,9	3,0
Влажность, %: через 24 ч через 48 ч через 72 ч	 42,8 43,7 42,3	 42,6 43,1 42,7

Хлебобулочные изделия, приготовленные с использованием откида, в сравнении с контролем имели лучший удельный объем и пористость мякиша. Влажность в процессе хранения хлебобулочных изделий практически не изменялась. Качественные характеристики хлебобулочного изделия с использованием ПЭ, полученного из выжимок замороженной хурмы и ВЭ подорожника представлены в таблице 7.

Таблица 7 Качественные характеристики хлебобулочных изделий с использованием ПЭ из выжимок замороженной хурмы и ВЭ подорожника

Показатель качества	Образец хлебобулочного изделия	
	Контроль	Хлеб «Оби-хаёт»
Пористость, %	72,0	73,5
Кислотность, град.	1,7	3,0
Влажность мякиша, %	44,0	42,8
Удельный объем, $см^3$/100 г	285,6	289,5
Сорбционная способность, мг Pb2+/ г	102	200

Предлагаемая производству новая рецептура позволяет обогатить продукт функциональными ингредиентами, необходимыми для нормального функционирования организма человека, удлиняют срок сохранения свежести, а также эти хлебобулочные изделия можно рекомендовать как функциональный продукт питания для людей, проживающих в регионах с неблагополучной экологической обстановкой в качестве продукта детоксикационного назначения.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ РЕГИОНОВ ЧЕРЕЗ ПОДДЕРЖКУ МСП

В статье рассматривается влияние малого и среднего бизнеса на региональный и федеральный сектор экономики. Малый и средний бизнес является потенциально важным для регионов и муниципалитетов, при этом наиболее уязвимым сектором. Это обуславливает необходимость создания новых и реформирования имеющихся средств поддержки.

Ключевые слова: малый бизнес, средний бизнес, предпринимательство, региональная экономика.

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS THROUGH SMB SUPPORT

Abstract. The article examines the impact of small and medium-sized businesses on the regional and federal sectors of the economy. Small and medium-sized businesses are potentially important for regions and municipalities, while the most vulnerable sector. This makes it necessary to create new and reform existing means of support.

Keywords: small business, medium business, entrepreneurship, regional economy.

Современная отечественная экономическая модель основывается на демократизации и принципах рыночной экономики. Конкурентная среда и темпы экономического роста страны во многом зависят от развития малого и среднего бизнеса.

Максимальное влияние МСП оказывает на региональную и муниципальную экономику. Это обусловлено тем фактором, что большинство предприятий рассматриваемых субъектов ориентировано на местные рынки: трудовые и материальные. В бизнес-моделях малого и среднего предпринимательства учитывается фактор распространения продукции на локальной территории.

Несмотря на свою ограниченность по географии и сфере влияния, МСП способно оптимизировать экономику и социальную сферу не только муниципалитета, но и государства. Одной из отличительных черт малого/среднего предпринимательства является стремление задействовать максимум ресурсов, постоянные попытки оптимизации и рационализации условий и материальных факторов.

Из-за экономического кризиса 2020 года, государство в лице Правительства РФ и Министерства экономического развития, стремится увеличивать дотации, гранты, субсидии для малых и средних предприятий.

Подобная политика реализуется «на местах», во-первых, благодаря региональным органам управления экономического развития; во-вторых, с помощью создания специализированных центров, призванных помогать существующим предприятиям, а также поддерживать инициативы по созданию новых субъектов экономики.

Вторым важнейшим фактором поддержки МСП, который приобрел популярность и является наиболее востребованным в предпринимательских моделях, являются программы по снижению налоговой нагрузки. Большинство малых и средних предприятий, закрывающихся за последние годы, прекращали свою деятельность именно из-за непосильных налоговых обременений.

Результатом работы над ослаблением налогового давления стали специальные режимы налогообложения: упрощенная система, патентная система, режим налогообложения для сельхозтоваропроизводителей и пр. Данные режимы зафиксированы в Налоговом кодексе РФ и могут применяться в субъекте бизнеса, подходящем под условия.

Таким образом, для успешного развития малого и среднего предпринимательства, и в дальнейшем – оптимизации федеральной экономической модели, следует учитывать и постоянно оптимизировать два фактора: налоговую нагрузку и ресурсную поддержку предприятий. Совокупность данных методов сформирует благоприятные экономические условия в муниципалитете/регионе, а значит увеличат доходность от субъектов экономики в бюджет региона.

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НЕСАНКЦИОНИРОВАННЫЕ «ВРЕЗКИ» В НЕФТЕПРОВОДЫ

Анотация. В статье рассматриваются виды криминальных врезок в нефтепроводы, а также описывается их негативное воздействие на безопасную эксплуатацию нефтепроводов.
Ключевые слова: врезка, трубопровод, хищение нефти.

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UNAUTHORIZED «TIE-INS» INTO OIL PIPELINES

Abstract. The article discusses the types of criminal tie-ins in oil pipelines, and also reveals their negative impact on the safe operation of oil pipelines.
Keywords: tie-ins, pipeline, oil theft.

Добыча, транспортировка, переработка нефти и последующая реализация нефтепродуктов деятельность потенциально опасная. На каждом этапе существуют свои вероятные угрозы, это загрязнение окружающей среды, высокая вероятность пожаров и многое другое. По трубопроводам нефть перекачивают под высоким давлением. Криминальная врезка нарушает целостность трубопровода и создает потенциальную уязвимость. Подобная уязвимость сохраняется и после обнаружения врезки и ее ликвидации. Значительное количество разливов нефти и загрязнения окружающей среды нефтяники связывают в первую очередь с криминальными врезками. При выполнении врезки и прокладке отводов преступники не пользуются инструкциями и руководящими документами, не ведут отчетность, и зачастую используют дешевое оборудование, не имеющее ни паспортов, ни сертификатов. Любая врезка – это потенциальная экологическая угроза [1].

Согласно руководящему документу РД 153-39.4-060-00 «Методика расчета ущерба от криминальных врезок в нефтепродуктопроводы» криминальная врезка представляет собой проделываемое в стенках трубопровода (или какого-либо его элемента) отверстие, предназначенное для хищения нефтепродуктов [2].

По своему виду и конструкции криминальные врезки классифицируются на неквалифицированные и квалифицированные.

Неквалифицированная врезка представляет собой отверстие в теле трубопровода или его оборудования, не снабженное специальным приспособлением для кражи нефтепродукта [3].

Квалифицированная врезка представляет собой отверстие в теле трубопровода или его оборудования с присоединенным приспособлением для кражи нефтепродукта - патрубком, снабженным запорным устройством, а также со шлейфом или без него, или возможностью подключения шлейфа.

Шлейфом называется отвод (труба или шланг), присоединяемый к верхней части патрубка и используемый для кражи топлива из трубопровода в передвижную цистерну (бензовоз) или стационарную емкость.

Короткие шлейфы длиной до 25 м используются, как правило, для налива похищаемого топлива в автомобильные цистерны или другие емкости на механизированном ходу непосредственно вблизи места врезки.

Длинные шлейфы длиной свыше 25 м используются, как правило, для налива похищаемого топлива в автомобильные цистерны или другие емкости на механизированном ходу, а также в стационарные емкости, находящиеся на достаточном удалении от места врезки. Такие емкости могут располагаться на территории различных организаций, заводов, автотранспортных предприятий, в приспособленных складах, ангарах, зданиях, сооружениях и т.п., расположенных вдоль трассы МНПП.

Врезка считается замаскированной, если шурф, послуживший для присоединения врезки к трубопроводу, засыпан, а шлейф на большей части его протяженности замаскирован тем или иным способом. Замаскированные врезки сооружаются, как правило, для многоразовых хищений нефтепродуктов.

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ЖАНРОВОЕ СВОЕОБРАЗИЕ ТВОРЧЕСТВА Н. СУЛЕЙМАНОВА

Аннотация: В данной статье приводятся результаты исследования творчества Н. Сулейманова на предмет автобиографичности и документальности его произведений. Автор статьи рассматривает понятия «жанр», «автобиографичная повесть», «документальная проза».В конце исследования даются выводы, к какому жанру можно отнести повести Н. Сулейманова.

Ключевые слова: повесть, жанр, автобиографичность, документальная повесть, художественные методы.

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GENRE ORIGINALITY OF N. SULEYMANOV'S CREATIVITY

Annotation: This article presents the results of a study of N. Suleymanov's work in terms of autobiographical and documentary nature of his works. The author of the article considers the concepts of "genre", "autobiographical story", "documentary prose".

Key words: story, genre, autobiography, documentary story, artistic methods.

Проблемам жанрового своеобразия тех или иных писателей уделено немало научных трудов. Работы литературоведов – Д. Маркова, Б. Сучкова, Л. Новиченко, Л. Тимофеева, М. Храпченко, В. Хализова и других, в которых широко обсуждаются важнейшие общетеоретические и методо-логические вопросы, связанные с изучением генезиса и типологии жанровых форм, позволяют полнее выявить эстетические и жанровые особенности творчества писателя и обобщить его вклад в обогащение художественных форм. Интерес к жанру повести и рассказа в современном литературоведении велик. Малая повествовательная форма - рассказ, новелла, сказ – активно и всесторонне изучается. Широко известны исследования малой повествовательной формы М. Чудаковой. А. Чудакова, В. Скобелева, Э. Шубина, Н. Грозяевой, А. Нинова, И. Крамова, Т. Заморий, М. Роменец и целого ряда других авторов.

В нашей статье мы попытаемся исследовать своеобразие автобиографического жанра в творчестве сурхандарьинского писателя, а в прошлом известного в Узбекистане журналиста, Назипа Сулейманова.

Внимание исследователей к этим жанровым формам объясняется их идейно-эстетической значимостью в литературе, поэтому нам представляется правомерным исследование художественного мира, созданного Н. Сулеймановым.

Время вносит свои поправки, требуя уточнений бытующих мнений, их дополнения или пересмотра. И дело не только в критическом поиске, в динамике воззрений и смене концепций. Дискуссии эти вводят нас в круг важных теоретических проблем, для решения которых требуется основательность исследования всего содержания творчества Н. Сулейманова, включая его публицистические статьи.

В произведениях Н.М. Сулейманова, которые, по большей своей части являются автобиографическими, описываются обыкновенные житейские истории, свидетелем или участником, которых может оказаться любой из нас в любую минуту, где бы мы не находились, в каком либо учреждение, на рынке, в магазине, в транспорте или у себя дома. Его повести воспитывают, заставляют нас стать лучше, учат сожалеть о причинённых обидах, сочувствовать людям лишённых сострадания, помогают верить и любить, пробуждают в нас человека, в них актуальный вопрос: «Да, что с нами происходит? К чему мы стремимся?».

Главным персонажем повестей являются простые люди, их духовные искания, размышления, нравственное напряжение, в чью стихию вовлекается личность.

К решению выдвинутой нами темы привлекаются произведения Н.М. Сулейманова, написанные в начале 2000-ч годов. Тематически их можно разделить на три группы: описание детства, юность и молодые годы, зрелый период жизни пистаеля.

Произведения Н. Сулейманова отличаются особым ракурсом осмысления событий, сосредоточенностью на нравственной стороне происходящего. Такой подход позволил писателю избежать «облегченной», поверхностной трактовки событий. Случаи из личной судьбы писателя под таким углом зрения сообщают его повестям психологичность, жизненную достоверность, полноту и многогранность постижения жизни.

Актуальность нашего исследования заключается в необходимости более тщательного рассмотрения жанрового своеобразия произведений Н. Сулейманова, которые до настоящего момента не стали предметом специального изучения.

Произведения Н. Сулейманова отличаются особым ракурсом осмысления событий, сосредоточенностью на нравственной стороне происходящего. Такой подход позволил писателю избежать «облегченной», поверхностной трактовки событий. Случаи из личной судьбы писателя под таким углом зрения сообщают его повестям

психологичность, жизненную достоверность, полноту и многогранность постижения жизни.

В начале нашего исследования мы рассмотрели что такое «жанр».

Проблема жанра сегодня – одна из наиболее актуальных для искусствознания, но, вместе с тем, и одна из наиболее дискуссионных. Нет общей точки зрения на природу и сущность этой категории, весьма изменчивы и границы ее объема. Так, говорится о поэме как жанре и о жанрах поэмы, одни исследователи говорят о поэзии и прозе в целом как о жанрах словесности, другие – о лирике как жанре поэзии, третьи – о жанрах лирики и т. п. Следствием подобной неустойчивости в применении понятия оказываются чисто внешние теоретические споры, которые не имеют под собой никакого иного основания кроме терминологических разночтений. Но у всякого понятия есть свой объективный, исторически сложившийся и независимый от субъективных пристрастий отдельных исследователей смысл. Для его выявления необходимо обратиться к истокам происхождения понятия и дальнейшей его семантической эволюции в языке науки. Такой подход позволяет выявить как инвариантные основы смыслового наполнения понятия, так и допустимый диапазон его значений. Между тем применительно к понятию «жанр» подобная информация в доступных справочных изданиях практически отсутствует. А когда нет представления о корнях и истоках понятия, когда принимается во внимание лишь самый поверхностный семантический слой – тогда и оказывается возможным вертеть им как угодно и наполнять чуть ли не любым желаемым для данного исследователя смыслом. И только углубление в историю становления и развития понятия позволяет отделить существенные и эвристические наиболее перспективные значения от случайных и несущественных. Объем статьи позволяет использовать лишь часть собранных нами материалов, поэтому мы наметим основные вехи семантической эволюции понятия «жанр».

Слово «жанр» является русской транскрипцией французского «genre». Непосредственным его переводом является понятие «род», которое (наряду с термином «вид») употреблялось в русском искусствознании начиная с самых первых поэтик, написанных на русском языке, и практически до конца XIX века в том смысле, в котором теперь используется термин «жанр». Понятие «род» и сейчас является одним из наиболее употребительных классификационных обозначений во всех отраслях науки и разговорном языке. А вот термин «жанр» характерен только для сферы гуманитарного, и прежде всего, искусствоведческого знания. По- видимому, именно потребностью отделиться от естественнонаучной сферы и было вызвано его применение в искусствознании. И в этом указании на принадлежность к сфере гуманитарного в культуре и состоит одна из инвариантных смысловых составляющих понятия «жанр».

Правда, первоначально термин «жанр» появился в русском языке в другом значении – бытового рода живописи. Но это значение, как полагает специально занимавшийся этим вопросом Г. Г. Павлуцкий, и в самой Франции «жанр» приобрел случайно, если вообще не по недоразумению. О том же пишет и В. В. Стасов: картины на сюжеты «из человеческой жизни… считались чем-то второстепенным... Этому низкому, как бы не совсем законному виду живописи и дали презрительное название жанра»5. Это значение термина «жанр» является основным на протяжении всего XIX века. Вокруг него ведется полемика, связанная с появлением реализма, выдвинувшего «обращение к обыденной окружающей жизни» своим программным требованием.

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РОЛЬ ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ КОММЕРЦИИ И ИННОВАЦИОННОГО МАРКЕТИНГА В РАЗВИТИИ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется возрастающая роль электронной коммерции и инновационного маркетинга в развитии предпринимательства и как фактора, ускоряющего развитие инновационной экономики.

Ключевые слова: инновационный бизнес, инновации, электронная коммерция, инновационный маркетинг.

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THE ROLE OF E-COMMERCE AND INNOVATIVE MARKETING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Annotation: This article analyzes the increasing role of e-commerce and innovative marketing in the development of entrepreneurship and as a factor accelerating the development of an innovative economy.

Keywords: innovative business, innovation, e-commerce, innovative marketing.

В результате экономических реформ в нашей стране электронная коммерция и инновационный маркетинг приобретают все большее значение для частных покупателей, предприятий, организаций и даже правительств. В ближайшие годы индивидуальное предпринимательство будет заменено инновационными бизнес-моделями. Основными бизнес-моделями будущего станут электронная коммерция и сетевой маркетинг.

На современном этапе развития рыночных отношений особое место отводится задаче совершенствования инновационной составляющей хозяйственной деятельности предприятий в целях повышения эффективности хозяйственной деятельности.

В условиях современной экономики традиционные способы ведения бизнеса не в полной мере соответствуют тенденциям развития организаций. Электронная коммерция может значительно повысить экономическую эффективность предприятий.

Внедрение электронных методов ведения бизнеса на предприятии позволяет, с одной стороны, повысить эффективность продвижения товаров и услуг, расширить рынки сбыта, наладить отношения с клиентами, а с другой стороны, снизить текущие затраты, а также общие затраты на обслуживание клиентов и обработку запросов сократить время.

Решение этих проблем и переход к устойчивому экономическому росту возможен только на основе научно-технического прогресса. Это порождает необходимость структурных изменений в организациях и предприятиях. Для обеспечения жизнеспособности субъектов инновационной деятельности необходимо расширение инфраструктуры, функций инновационного планирования, контроля и управления.

Повышение эффективности использования электронной коммерции в сфере информационных услуг возможно за счет внедрения на предприятии инновационной организационной структуры, ориентированной на клиентов, что требует формирования соответствующих бизнес-процессов. Данная ситуация актуальна для такой государственной отрасли, как телекоммуникации, поскольку особое значение имеет уровень обслуживания, предоставляемого телекоммуникационными компаниями своим клиентам, при этом качество оказываемых услуг и цены на них относительно равны. При этом может меняться не только сервис, но и все этапы взаимодействия с покупателем, такие как подготовка к продажам, логистика и послепродажное обслуживание. Обеспечить перечисленные требования возможно за счет эффективного использования информационных систем предприятия, а также внедрения современных инновационных информационных технологий для электронной коммерции, в частности, построения колл-центров.

Процесс перехода к постиндустриальному обществу в мировой экономике привел к бурному развитию информационных технологий и, в частности, Интернета, что стало условием появления новой отрасли экономики - электронной коммерции. В современное время электронная коммерция представляет собой многогранное явление, требующее серьезного внимания со стороны исследователей.

Электронная коммерция открывает новые горизонты для развития бизнеса, поэтому наличие системы электронной коммерции является необходимым условием становления, роста и развития экономики страны. Во всем мире оборот электронной коммерции с каждым годом растет очень высокими темпами, ведь электронная среда предоставляет большие возможности для продвижения товаров.

В настоящее время лидером в этой области является Китай. Его уникальность заключается в том, что основная доля на рынке электронной коммерции принадлежит холдингу Alibaba Group, в состав которого входит несколько сайтов, ориентированных на определенную группу партнеров и покупателей.

Электронная коммерция стремительно развивается в Узбекистане, но это все еще относительно молодое направление в экономике Узбекистана.

Развитие Интернета и электронной коммерции приведет к существенным изменениям в экономике и в традиционных правилах экономической теории и практики.

Информационно-коммуникационные технологии являются главной движущей силой глобализации. Технологии и стандарты передачи данных через Интернет стали универсальным средством обмена коммерческой информацией и во многом определили принципы ведения бизнеса в сфере электронной коммерции.

Использование Интернета изменяет процессы экономического взаимодействия между компаниями и их клиентами, партнерами и поставщиками. Методы и средства ведения коммерческих операций в сфере электронной коммерции несколько отличаются от таковых в реальной экономике.

Термин «Электронная коммерция» определялся как вид коммерции в общем смысле следующим образом: «Электронная коммерция (от англ. electronic commerce) — 1) экономическая деятельность с использованием электронных информационных технологий; 2) коммерческая деятельность, при которой взаимное сотрудничество сторон осуществляется в электронной форме вместо физического обмена или прямого физического контакта с использованием электронных информационных технологий.

Одним из видов электронной коммерции является интернет-торговля: «электронная коммерция, ограниченная использованием только компьютерной сети Интернет».

Электронная коммерция не является новой темой исследования, хотя, к сожалению, она недостаточно изучена. В настоящее время актуальность данной темы постоянно растет. В развитых странах это можно объяснить тем, что электронная коммерция рассматривается как один из способов повышения эффективности малого и среднего бизнеса, крупных корпораций и государственных учреждений. Одним из основных отличий электронной коммерции от традиционной розницы являются целевые группы покупателей. В электронной коммерции сложнее определить целевую аудиторию, потому что это не обязательно люди, которые работают или живут в близлежащем районе, которые обычно являются потенциальными потребителями в традиционной розничной торговле.

Кроме того, электронная коммерция имеет следующие преимущества:

• глобальное присутствие компании на рынке позволяет даже самым маленьким предприятиям выходить на различные рынки вне зависимости от их местонахождения;

• электронная коммерция создала новый канал для маркетинга и продаж;

• новый канал продаж предлагает ряд преимуществ для онлайн-покупателей, включая доступ к данным, возможности настройки и сравнение цен.

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ПУТИ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ФИНАНСОВОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА

Аннотация: В работе предлагаются авторские пути повышения финансовой устойчивости на предприятиях агропромышленного комплекса страны. Тема актуальна по причине того, что компаниям этой сферы сложно поддерживать финансовую устойчивость по причине сложности ведения сезонного производства. Нынешнее экономико-политическое положение России лишь ухудшает ситуацию. В статье предлагаются мероприятия для наибольшего эффекта достижения финансовой устойчивости предприятий агропромышленного комплекса.

Ключевые слова: финансовая устойчивость, агропромышленный комплекс, анализ финансово-хозяйственной деятельности, страхование урожая, лизинг сельскохозяйственного оборудования.

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WAYS TO INCREASE THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Annotation: The paper suggests the author's ways to increase financial stability at the enterprises of the agro-industrial complex of the country. The topic is relevant due to the fact that it is difficult for companies in this field to maintain financial stability due to the complexity of conducting seasonal production. The current economic and political situation in Russia only worsens the situation. The article suggests measures for the greatest effect of achieving financial stability of agro-industrial enterprises.

Keywords: financial stability, agro-industrial complex, analysis of financial and economic activities, crop insurance, leasing of agricultural equipment.

Финансовая устойчивость – одна из важнейших характеристик финансового состояния предприятия, отражающая его способность функционировать и развиваться максимально эффективно используя собственные и заемные ресурсы, сохраняя платежеспособность и независимость от внешних источников финансирования.

На сегодняшний день своевременно и правильно проведённый анализ финансовой устойчивости предприятия позволит предприятию не только избежать финансового кризиса, но и принять необходимые меры для корректировки своей деятельности, что впоследствии поможет достичь хороших коммерческих результатов.

Предприятия агропромышленного комплекса (АПК) имеют повышенные риски финансовой неустойчивости. Причиной являются особенности их функционирования. Сельскохозяйственная продукция имеет ограниченный срок хранения, к тому же на результаты деятельности существенно влияют неконтролируемые природно-климатические условия. Это лишь основные негативные факторы, заставляющие компании АПК постоянно контролировать собственную финансовую устойчивость. К тому же тяжелая экономическая и геополитическая обстановка в стране повышает уровень угроз — внешний рынок сократился, доходы граждан снизились. Все вышеизложенное подтверждает актуальность выбранной нами темы.

Таблица 1. Коэффициенты, характеризующие финансовую устойчивость сельскохозяйственного предприятия.

Показатели	**Формула расчета**	**Факторы**	**Рекомендуемое значение**
1. Наличие собственных оборотных средств	$СК - ВА$	СК – собственный капитал, ВА – внеоборотные активы	≥ 0
2. Наличие собственных и долгосрочных заемных средств	$СК + ДО - ВА$	ДО – долгосрочные обязательства	≥ 0
3. Общая величина источников формирования запасов	$СК + ДО + КО - ВА$	КО – краткосрочные обязательства	≥ 0
4. Коэффициент абсолютной ликвидности	$\frac{ДС + КФВ}{КЗ + ЗС}$	ДС – денежные средства, КФВ – краткосрочные финансовые вложения, ЗС – заемные средства, КЗ – кредиторская задолженность	≥ 0,2
5. Коэффициент критической оценки	$\frac{ДС + КФВ + ДЗ}{КЗ + ЗС}$	ДЗ – дебиторская задолженность	≥ 1,2
6. Коэффициент текущей ликвидности	$\frac{ОА}{КЗ + ЗС}$	ОА – оборотные активы	≥ 1,2
7. Коэффициент автономии (финансовой независимости)	$\frac{СК}{Валюта\ баланса}$	СК – собственный капитал	≥ 0,44
8. Коэффициент финансовой стабильности	$\frac{СК + ДО}{Валюта\ баланса}$	ДО – долгосрочные обязательства	≥ 0,7
9. Коэффициент финансовой независимости в отношении формирования запасов и затрат	$\frac{СК}{З + НДС}$	З – запасы, НДС – налога на добавленную стоимость по приобретенным ценностям	≥ 0,65
10. Коэффициент обеспеченности собственными оборотными средствами	$\frac{СК - ВА}{ОА}$	ВА – внеоборотные активы	≥ 0,2

На основании полученных данных по первым трем показателям формируется трехкомпонентный показатель, который используется при идентификации типа финансовой устойчивости:

S={S(СОС),S($И_{СОС,ДО}$),S($И_{ОБЩ}$)}, где функция **S(x)** определяется следующим образом:

– если **x ⩾ 0**, то 1;

– если **x > 0,** то 0.

S(x)={1;1;1}— абсолютная финансовая устойчивость;

S(x)={0;1;1}— нормальная финансовая устойчивость;

S(x)={0;0;1}— неустойчивое финансовое состояние;

S(x)={0;0;0}— кризисное финансовое состояние (на грани банкротства)

В таблице 2 показан тип финансовой устойчивости у сельскохозяйственных предприятий Краснодарского края, из неё мы видим что за 2019-2021 годы у предприятий края нормальная финансовая устойчивость.

Таблица 2. Трехкомпонентный анализ типа финансовой устойчивости сельскохозяйственных предприятий Краснодарского края, тыс. руб.

Показатель	2019 г.	2020 г.	2021 г.
Собственный капитал	255795353	253013590	326757116
Внеоборотные активы	265585757	275843750	390626182
Наличие собственных оборотных	-9790404	-22830160	-63869066
Запасы (с НДС но приобретенным ценностям)	101837331	101018638	126143295
Н LTHLUCK (+). недостаток (-) средств для формирования запасов	-111627735	-123848798	-190012361
Долгосрочные пассивы	1249069-46	130558047	202226859
Сумма собственного оборотного капитала и долгосрочных кредитов н займов	115116542	107727887	138357793
Излишек (+). недостаток (-) средств для формирования запасов	13279211	6709249	12214498
Краткосрочные кредиты и займы	118469250	126706798	153164764
Сумма собственного оборотного капитала, долгосрочных и краткосрочных кредитов и займов	233585792	234434685	291522557
Излишек (+), недостаток (-) средств для формирования запасов	131748461	133416047	165379262
Тип финансовой устойчивости	S = (0; 1; 1)	S = (0; 1; 1)	S = (0; 1; 1)

Первым важнейшим способом повышения финансовой устойчивости предприятий АПК является ежемесячная, возможно, даже еженедельная диагностика финансово-хозяйственной деятельности (ФХД). Она должна состоять из вертикального, горизонтального, трендового, факторного и коэффициентного анализов.

Вертикальный анализ позволит выявить долю каждого актива и пассива в балансе компании [1]. Это важно, например, для отслеживания количества запасов и обязательств. Именно эти два аспекта чрезвычайно важны для предприятий АПК — затоваривание склада может привести к потере урожая, а чрезмерные долги — напрямую ухудшают финансовую устойчивость компании. Горизонтальный анализ позволит выявить динамику по каждому активу и пассиву [2]. Это даст возможность определить, насколько темпы сокращения, например, обязательств, согласуются с планами предприятия. Трендовый анализ позволит сравнить достижения предприятия со значениями конкурентов [3]. Это важно для общего мониторинга ситуации на рынке. Факторный анализ позволит выявить, какие элементы наиболее влияют на основные показатели фирмы. Для АПК, например, важно учитывать природно-климатические условия. Здесь рекомендуется применять теорию игр с природой, так как она позволит, исходя из всех выявленных факторов, сделать наиболее верный выбор возделываемых культур, посевных площадей, средств обработки, применяемых технологий и иных аспектов. Коэффициентный анализ напрямую выделит проблемы в сфере финансовой устойчивости предприятия [5]. Именно этот анализ в данном случае ключевой, так как он выделит проблемы, а предыдущие элементы диагностики позволят изучить динамику и ситуацию по этим параметрам. Зачастую предприятия АПК не проводят или реализуют такую диагностику редко, что ведет к отсутствию сведений об ухудшении финансовой устойчивости. Это, в свою очередь, не дает возможности предпринять необходимые меры. В результате, именно диагностика ФХД является первым направлением в повышении изучаемого параметра.

Как уже было сказано выше, от природно-климатических условий значительно зависит финансовая устойчивость предприятий АПК. Исходя из этого, одним из важнейших направлений стабильно высоких значений этого параметра является страхование. На данный момент многие страховые компании предлагают застраховать урожай от гибели по различным причинам. Данный метод позволяет не только получить необходимую компенсацию за низкий полученный урожай по климатическим причинам (засуха, наводнение), но и по природным (поражение культур вредителями). В результате, предприятие АПК сможет компенсировать ущерб, ликвидировав существенный риск банкротства.

Государство активно субсидирует предприятия АПК, при этом некоторые лица не пользуются этими льготами по незнанию специалистов хозяйства или иным причинам [4]. Применение на практике субсидий дает возможность существенно снизить риски финансовой неустойчивости компаний сферы АПК.

Необходимо отметить агролизинг. Такой вид приобретения оборудования и сельскохозяйственной техники позволит снизить расходы на кредитование или полное разовое приобретение основных средств. Данный метод обязательно нужно применять предприятиям АПК, к тому же можно получить государственную поддержку в виде возмещения части затрат на приобретение техники.

Некоторые методики косвенно улучшают финансовую устойчивость предприятий АПК. Например, уменьшение времени на сельскохозяйственные работы, интенсификация использования почвы с помощью удобрений, улучшение производительности труда работников через автоматизацию, увеличение вооруженности основными средствами, повышение мотивации работников, развитие широкой специализации компании. Каждое мероприятие положительно отражается на предприятии, улучшая его финансовую устойчивость.

Для предприятий АПК могут быть полезны и достаточно универсальные рекомендации. В первую очередь необходимо постоянно выявлять направления уменьшения себестоимости продукции. Это может быть увеличение автоматизации, которая приведет к снижению расходов на персонал, применение новейших технологий, контроль издержек менеджеров и работников в целом. Рекомендуется регулярно проводить инвентаризацию. Она поможет выявить наиболее ликвидные и неликвидные товары, недостаток и избыток определенной техники, оборудования, сырья, условия хранения, которые могут не соответствовать определенным требованиям. Неиспользуемую технику можно реализовать или сдать в аренду, что увеличит приток денежных средств и способствует улучшению финансового благополучия предприятия. К тому же есть вероятность выявления складских помещений, которые не используются в производственном процессе. Передача в аренду складских, технических и производственных помещений так же может стать источником дополнительного дохода. Важно изучать формируемые компанией резервы. Некоторые из них могут быть чрезмерными, в некоторых случаях наоборот, недостаточными. Нужно изучать систему сбыта продукции, возможно, существуют покупатели, заинтересованные в экологически чистой продукции и готовые приобретать ее по большей цене. Можно рассмотреть снижение логистических издержек компании, уменьшить расходы на документооборот, сформировать более жесткие условия для покупателей (снижение срока оплаты полученного товара) и лояльные условия для себя при контакте с поставщиками (например, оплата товаров только после их получения в течение двух недель). Рекомендуем изучать обязательства компании, так как долгосрочные обязательства являются наиболее приемлемыми, по сравнению с краткосрочными. Если есть возможность переклассифицировать их, этим нужно воспользоваться.

Исходя из вышеизложенного, делаем вывод, что на данный момент необходимо повышать финансовую устойчивость компаний АПК. Для этого существует множество способов, однако, рекомендуем в первую очередь использовать характерные для АПК элементы, переходя постепенно к более универсальным. Все предложенные нами рекомендации позволят улучшить финансовую устойчивость компаний сферы АПК.

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ПРОБЛЕМА ПЕРИОДИЗАЦИИ СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ АНТРОПОГЕННЫХ ЛАНДШАФТОВ СУРХАНДАРЬИНСКОЙ КОТЛОВИНЫ НА ОСНОВЕ ИСТОРИКО-АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО МЕТОДА ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается изучение становления и функционирования антропогенных ландшафтов Сурхандарьинской котловины с помощью историко-археологического метода, в результате которого выявляются периоды формирования антропогенных ландшафтов.

Ключевые слова: историко-археологический анализ, антропогенные ландшафты, голоцен, плейстоцен, поздний неолит, антропогенно-пастбищные ландшафты, рекреационные комплексы, оазисы, селитебные ландшафты.

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THE PROBLEM OF PERIODIZATION OF THE FORMATION OF ANTHROPOGENIC LANDSCAPES OF THE SURKHANDARYA BOWL ON THE BASIS OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHOD

Annotation: This article discusses the study of the formation and functioning of the anthropogenic landscapes of the Surkhandarya basin using the historical and archaeological method, as a result of which the periods of formation of anthropogenic landscapes are revealed.

Key words: historical and archaeological analysis, anthropogenic landscapes, Holocene, Pleistocene, Late Neolithic, anthropogenic pasture landscapes, recreational complexes, oases, residential landscapes.

Актуальность: Изучение становления и функционирования антропогенных ландшафтов требует своеобразных методов исследования, одним из которых является историко-археологический.

Данный анализ наиболее приемлем при изучения антропогенных ландшафтов в историко-генетическом и структурно-динамическом аспектах, мелко- и среднемасштабном картографировании, выявлении зонально-региональных особенностей и реконструкции погребенных селитебных, древне промышленных ландшафтов земель древнего орошения.

Историко-археологический метод исследования базируется на материалах археологических экспедиций, раскопок и сведений, а также непосредственных полевых наблюдений, произведенных в исторических и функционирующих объектах - аналогах.

Основная часть: На основе историко-археологического метода исследования можно решить ряд проблемных вопросов, являющихся актуальными на современном этапе изучения антропогенных ландшафтов: 1) определение степени воздействия хозяйственной деятельности человека на природную среду по историко-географическим периодам**; 2)** установление основных этапов становления и развития антропогенных ландшафтов; 3) выявление возникновения различных временных категорий антропогенных ландшафтов и установление их возраста; 4) определение основных центров освоения ландшафтов по палеогеографическим и историко-археологическим периодам;5) поэтапное реконструирование структуры палеоантропогенных ландшафтов; **6)** изучение в сравнительном аспекте древних и современных антропогенных ландшафтов; 7) выявление характера природопользования за исторические и социально-экономические периоды**; 8)** установление закономерностей пространственной дифференциации сопутствующих физико-географических процессов, возникающих под влиянием антропогенного фактора.

В результате использования историко-археологического метода нами выявлены следующие периоды формирования антропогенных ландшафтов

Сурхандарьинской котловины.

1.Период господства естественных ландшафтов охватывает плейстоцен (палеолит, 500-12 тыс. лет назад), который является эпохой присваивающей экономики древнего человека. В это время влияние человека на ландшафт не выходило за рамки естественных сукцессий и сопровождалось коренными изменениями их структуры. Основными культурами являлисьащельская, мустьерская и позднего неолита.

2.Период становления предпосылок к формированию антропогенных ландшафтов соответствует голоцену (мезолит, **12-6** тыс, лет назад), когдачеловек, занимаясь охотой, собирательством, строительством и скотоводством, способствовал своеобразной модификации растительного покрова и нарушению экологической среды. Тем самым наметились определенные предпосылки для перехода от количественных изменений ккачественным. Существовала культура мезолита.

3. В период возникновения локальных антропогенных ландшафтов по времени соответствует среднему голоцену (неолит и энеолит, 6-3 тыс. лет назад) В этом периоде значительно улучшается быт людей и формируется хозяйственная жизнь. Появляются антропогенная эрозия и засоление почв, оврагообразование и развевание песков. В энеолите, наряду с пашенными пастбищно-дигресоионными ландшафтами, начали функционировать элементы производственных структур.

Основные культуры: джейтунская, кельтеминарская и культура энеолита типа Анау.

4. Период активного формирования антропогенных ландшафтов в эпоху производящей экономики соответствует первой половине голоцена (бронза, 3,5-2 тыс. лет назад). С возникновением оседлого земледелия развиваются не только пахотные орошаемые сельскохозяйственные ландшафты, но и селитебные - сельского и городского типов. Структура антропогенных ландшафтов усложняется также ирригационными, промышленными и древнеселитебными комплексами. Наряду с эрозией и засолением почв активизируется накопление агроирригационных наносов. Основные культуры: заманбабинская, суярганская, чустская, сапаллинская и амирабадская.

5. Период интенсивного формирования различных видов антропогенных ландшафтов соответствует второй половине верхнего голоцена (железо, от I тысячелетия до н.э. и до середины XX в.). Он отличается всесторонним развитием антропогенных ландшафтов и разнообразием их структурных геосистем, такие как оазисные селитебные, сельскохозяйственно– орошаемые и богарные, террасированные склоновыелесокультурные, промышленные и т.д.

6. Новейший период или период НТР начинается с середины XX века и продолжается в наши дни. К этому времени человек овладел энергией атома, освоил космическое пространство, началась в грандиозном масштабе трансформация ландшафтов, оформились геотехнические системы.

Выводы: В структуре ландшафтов Сурхандарьинской котловины стали доминировать мелиоративные природно-технические системы, водохранилища, рекультивированные антропогенно-пастбищные, рекреационные комплексы.

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ПРОБЛЕМНОГО МЕТОДА ОБУЧЕНИЯ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ДИСЦИПЛИН

Аннотация: Данная статья рассматривает концепцию применения проблемного обучения в преподавании экономических дисциплин. Рассмотрены основные методы обучения. Применение подхода также предполагает анализ результативности применяемых в учебном процессе методов обучения.

Ключевые слова: проблемный подход, методы обучения, экономические дисциплины, преподавание.

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APPLICATION OF THE PROBLEM METHOD OF TEACHING IN THE TEACHING OF ECONOMIC DISCIPLINES

Annotation: This article examines the concept of the application of problem-based learning in the teaching of economic disciplines. The main teaching methods are considered. The application of the approach also involves an analysis of the effectiveness of the teaching methods used in the educational process.

Keywords: problem approach, teaching methods, economic disciplines, teaching.

В учебном заведении среднего профессионального образования при устном изложении учебного материла в основном используются словесные методы обучения. Среди них важное место занимает лекция. Лекция выступает в качестве ведущего звена всего курса обучения и представляет собой способ изложения объемного теоретического материала, обеспечивающий целостность и законченность его восприятия студентами. Лекция должна давать систематизированные основы научных знаний по дисциплине, раскрывать состояние и перспективы развития соответствующей области науки и техники, концентрировать внимание обучающихся на наиболее сложных, узловых вопросах, стимулировать их активную познавательную деятельность и способствовать формированию творческого мышления. Однако, традиционная лекция имеет ряд недостатков, которые обусловлены следующим:

1. Лекция приучает к пассивному восприятию чужих мнений, тормозит самостоятельное мышление обучающихся.
2. Лекция отбивает стремление к самостоятельным занятиям.
3. Лекции нужны, если нет учебников или их мало.
4. Одни слушатели успевают осмыслить, другие – только механически записать слова лектора. Это противоречит принципу индивидуализации обучения.

Однако опыт обучения в колледже свидетельствует о том, что отказ от лекции снижает научный уровень подготовки обучающихся, нарушает системность и равномерность их работы в течение семестра. Поэтому лекция по-прежнему остается как ведущим методом обучения, так и ведущей формой организации учебного процесса в колледже. Указанные недостатки в значительной степени могут быть преодолены правильной методикой и рациональным построением изучаемого материала.

В определенной степени остроту названных противоречий снимает возможность применения в учебном процессе нетрадиционных видов чтения лекций. Эти методы приводят к изменению роли преподавателя, новым инструментам оценки достижений обучающихся. Наиболее распространенные методы обучения представлены на рисунке 1.

Наиболее эффективным методом обучения, особенно в преподавании экономических дисциплин является метод решения проблем (проблемное обучение), поскольку в экономике России остаются нерешенными многие задачи.

Вместо того чтобы «транслировать» обучающимся факты и их взаимосвязь, можно предложить им проанализировать ситуацию (проблему) и осуществить поиск путей изменения данной ситуации к лучшему.

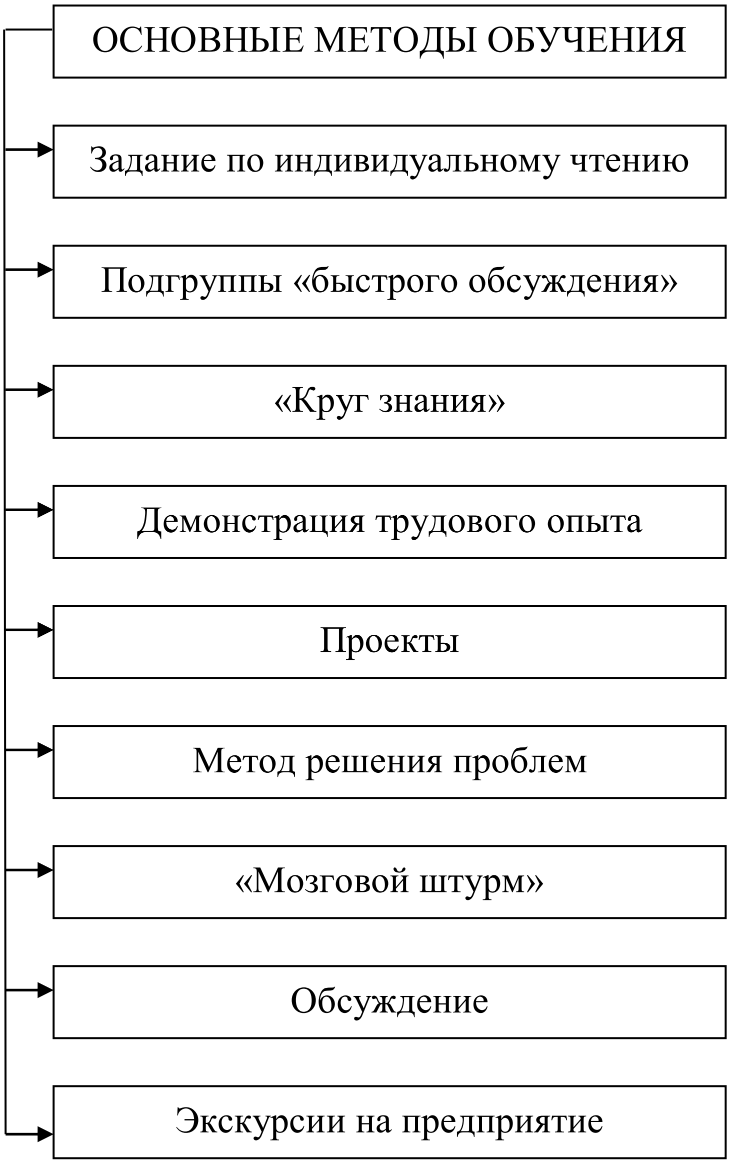

Рисунок 1 – Основные методы обучения

Если в традиционной лекции используются преимущественно разъяснение, иллюстрация, описание, приведение примеров, то в проблемной – всесторонний анализ явлений, научный поиск истины. Проблемная лекция опирается, на логику последовательно моделируемых проблемных ситуаций путем постановки проблемных вопросов или предъявления проблемных задач. Проблемная ситуация – это сложная противоречивая обстановка, создаваемая на занятиях путем постановки проблемных вопросов (вводных), требующая активной познавательной деятельности обучающихся для ее правильной оценки и разрешения.

Проблемный вопрос содержит в себе диалектическое противоречие и требует для разрешения не воспроизведения известных знаний, а размышления, сравнения, поиска, приобретения новых знаний или применения полученных ранее.

Проблемная задача, в отличие от проблемного вопроса, содержит дополнительную вводную информацию и при необходимости некоторые ориентиры поиска для ее решения.

Понятия «проблемный вопрос» и «проблемная задача» разграничиваются лишь условно, ибо проблемные вопросы могут перерастать в задачи, а задачи расчленяться на вопросы и подвопросы.

Уровень сложности, характер проблем зависят от подготовленности обучающихся, изучаемой темы и других обстоятельств.

Решение проблемных задач и ответ на проблемные вопросы осуществляет преподаватель (иногда прибегая к помощи слушателей, организуя обмен мнениями).

Преподаватель должен не только разрешить противоречие, но и показать логику, методику, продемонстрировать приемы умственной деятельности, исходящие из диалектического метода познания сложных явлений. Это требует значительного времени, поэтому от преподавателя требуется предварительная работа по отбору учебного материала и подготовке «сценария» лекции.

В самом общем виде это могут быть следующие ступени.

Анализ и отбор основного ключевого материала, который составляет логический костяк курса.

Выбор основных проблем и трансформация их в проблемные ситуации (не больше 3 – 4).

Продумывание логики и методики разрешения каждой проблемной ситуации.

Компоновка всего лекционного содержания в целостную систему знаний и его методическое обеспечение.

«Проигрывание» лекции вслух или «про себя», прогнозирование успешности применения методических приёмов активизации внимания и мышления слушателей.

Корректировка и окончательная подготовка содержания и методики изложения лекционного материала.

Умение решать проблемы является важнейшей ключевой компетенцией, необходимой человеку в любой сфере его деятельности и повседневной жизни. Если обучающиеся овладевают умениями решать проблемы, их ценность для организаций, где они будут работать, многократно возрастет, кроме того, они приобретут компетенцию, которая пригодится им в течение всей жизни.

Важность данной компетенции для работодателей обусловлена тем, что:

– большинство современных предприятий заинтересованы в кадрах, способных принимать на себя ответственность и работать самостоятельно. Чтобы сделать это, людям необходимо умение выявлять проблемы и предлагать решения, т.е. как раз то, что является основой ключевого умения решать проблемы;

– умение решать проблемы является ключевым аспектом управления качеством – концепция непрерывного совершенствования основана, в первую очередь, на способности людей анализировать свою деятельность, искать проблемы и находить способы совершенствоваться;

– решение проблем не есть прерогатива деятельности отдельного работника – коллектив также должен уметь совместно решать проблемы.

– Проблемы обычно решаются в группах из 4 – 6 человек.

В ходе решения проблемы обучающиеся: углубляют свои знания по конкретному вопросу; развивают умения решать проблемы, применяя принципы и процедуры (теорию); развивают социальные и коммуникативные умения.

Деятельность групп по решению проблем охватывает семь этапов:

- выяснение содержания/значения понятий и терминов;
- определение проблемы;
- анализ проблемы и ее последствий, т.е. разбиение ее на составные элементы или задачи;
- ранжирование по важности выделенных элементов/задач и установление связи между ними;
- формулирование задачи;
- поиск дополнительной информации;
- отчет перед группой с описанием выбранного метода решения и его обоснование.

Поскольку методика проблемного обучения является групповой, то это еще более усиливает ее эффективность, т.к. по материалам научных исследований групповые формы являются наиболее результативными (рисунок 2).

Рисунок 2 – Результативность применяемых в учебном процессе методов обучения (по материалам научных исследований).

Таким образом, на лекции проблемного характера слушатели находятся в постоянном процессе «сомышления» с лектором, и в конечном итоге становятся соавторами в решении проблемных задач. **Все это приводит к хорошим результатам,** так как, во-первых, знания, усвоенные таким образом, становятся достоянием слушателей, т.е. в какой – то степени знаниями – убеждениями; во-вторых, усвоенные активно, они глубже запоминаются и легко актуализируются (обучающий эффект), более гибки и обладают свойством переноса в другие ситуации (эффект развития творческого мышления); в третьих, решение проблемных задач выступает своеобразным тренажером в развитии интеллекта (развивающий эффект); в-четвертых, подобного рода лекция повышает интерес к содержанию и усиливает профессиональную подготовку (эффект психологической подготовки к будущей деятельности).

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ТЎДАКЎЛ СУВ ОМБОРИ ГИДРОТЕХНИК ИНШООТЛАРИНИНГ ИШОНЧЛИЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ БЎЙИЧА ТАВСИЯЛАР

Аннотация. Мақолада Тўдакўл сув омбори гидроузелидаги иншоотларнинг техник холати ўрганилиб, уларни яхшилаш, хавфсиз ва узоқ муддат ишлаши ва ишончлилигини ошириш бўйича тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилган. Бу тавсиялар асосида сув омборида таъмирлаш ва тиклаш ишларини олиб бориш ва иншоотларининг хавфсиз ишлашини таъминлаш мақсадида чора-тадбирлар режасини тузишда фойдаланилади.

Калит сўзлар: Тўғон, дамба, назорат ўлчаш апаратлари, сув чиқариш, сув ташлаш иншооти, сув сатҳи, сув ҳажми, иншоотлар ишончлилиги.

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RECOMMENDATIONS ON INCREASING THE RELIABILITY OF TODAKOL WATER RESERVOIR HYDROTECHNICAL FACILITIES

Abstract. The article examines the technical condition of the structures in the Todakol water reservoir, and develops recommendations for their improvement, safe and long-term operation and reliability. Based on these recommendations, it is used in drawing up a plan of measures to carry out repair and restoration works in the water reservoir and to ensure the safe operation of its facilities.

Key words: Dam, dam, control measuring devices, water release, water discharge facility, water level, water volume, reliability of structures.

Ҳозирги кунда Республикамизда мавжуд гидротехник иншоотларнинг ишончлилигини ошириш, хавфсизлигини ва узоқ муддат ишлашини таъминлаш муҳим масалалардан бири ҳисобланади.

Тадқиқот ўтказиш жараёнида сув омборининг ишлаш режими қуйидагиларни ташкил этади:

сув сатҳи - 299,00 м:

сув омборида сув ҳажми - 984,4 млн $м^{3:}$

сув омборидан сув чиқариш – йўқ:

сув омборини тўлдириш - 20,0 $м^3$/сек:

Шундан: ВБС = 0,0 $м^3$ / сек. ПК 1520 сброс = 20,0 $м^3$/сек.

Тадқиқот ўтказиш натижасида қуйидагилар аниқланди:

Тўғон – дамбанинг (перемичканинг): узунлиги 4,2 км ни, баландлиги 11 м ни, эни 20 метрни ташкил этади, гравий қопламали, ёриқлар, чўкишлар, бузилишлар, силжишлар, ўпирилишлар доимий кузатилади, сувнинг оқиб ўтиш хавфи бор.

Юқори нишаблик – оддий маҳаллий ўрганилмаган шағал тупроқдан ташкил топган, қопламаси йўқ чўкишлар, ёриқлар, ўпирилишлар, кузатилади.

Пастки нишаблик – оддий материалдан ташкил топган, сувнинг фильтрацияси доимий кузатилади, нишаблик ҳолати қониқарли эмас, яьни илмий – техник талабларга умуман жавоб бермайди, чўкишлар, бузилишлар, силжишлар доимий кузатилади.

Зовур – дамбадан (перемичка) сизиб ўтаётган сувни ўлчаш имконияти йўқ, зовур системаси йўқ, илмий – техник талабга жавоб бермайди.

Назорат ўлчаш апаратлари (НЎА) пезометрлар – мавжуд 33 та пезометрдан 32 тасини қайта текшириш лозим**,** реперларни қайта кўриб чиқиш керак.

Сув чиқариш- бетон галереяли конструкциядан иборат ҳолати қониқарли, лойиҳадаги сувни ўтказиш қобилиятига эга, галереяда чўкишлар мавжуд эмас, бузилишлар, коваклар, ейилишлар, узилишлар ва ёрақлар йўқ.

Минора ва зулфинлар камераси – Ёриқлар, узилишлар, бузилишлар, бинода фильтрланиш йўқ, чакка ўтмайди, намлик кўринмайди, металл қисмларни чарчаш ҳолатини албатта текширувдан ўтказиш лозим, ДПЗ лар ишчи ҳолатда эмас.

Сўндиргич – ҳолати қоноқарли, бетон қисмида бузилиш кузатилди, шуни тезда тиклаш чораларини кўриш керак.

Чиқариш ўзани – ҳолати яхши, лойиҳадаги сувни ўтқазиш қобилятига эга, бузилиш, чўкиш ва силжишдар йўқ (кичик таьмирлаш ишларини бажариш лозим).

Гидромеханик ускуналар:

а) Ишчи зулфинлар ҳолати қониқарли, эксплуатация ходимлари томонидан тасдиқланган графиклар асосида таьмирлаш олиб борилади, коррозияга қарши ишлов бериш ва металлни чарчашини текшириш лозим.

б) Авария таьмирлаш зулфинлари ҳолати қоноқарли, режа асосида таьмирлаш ишлари олиб борилган, қотиб қолиш йўқ, коррозияга қарши ишлов бериш ва металлни чарчашини текшириш лозим.

в) Кўтариш механизмлари техник ҳолати қониқарли, нормативлар асосида текширувлар эксплуатация ходимлари томонидан ўтказилиши шарт ва “Саноатконтехназорат” кўригидан ўтказиш лозим.

г) Прокоп иншоотидаги ҳамма ишчи ва авария таьмирлаш зулфинлари ҳолати қониқарли, қотиб қолиш йўқ, зангга қарши ишлов бериш ва металлни чарчашини текшириш тавсия этилади, эл.двигатель ва редукторларни ҳолатини қайта кўриб чиқиш лозим, ташқи ёриткичларни текшириш ва таьмирлаш тавсия этилади.

д) Иккала иншоотда ҳам металл қисмларни чарчашга текшириш ва коррозияга қарши ишлов бериш тавсия этилади.

Электр ускуналари – ҳолати қониқарли, эксплуатация ходимлари томонидан тасдиқланган режа асосида таьмирлаш – тиклаш ишларини УЭС ходимлари томонидан олиб борилмоқда.

Сув омбори косаси:

Қирғоқларни қайта ишланиши – қирғоқларда ўпирилишлар, чўкишлар, силжишлар доимий кузатилади.

Лойқа босиши – эксплуатация ходимларининг таькидлаши ва батиометрик марказнинг текширувларига асосан лойқа босиши 50,0 млн $м^3$ ни ташкил этади, бу умумий ишлатилмайдиган сув хажмининг 5-7 % ни ташкил этади.

Сув ўтказиш иншоотларининг амалдаги ўтказиш қобилятини синаш – сув ўтказиш иншоотлари қайта тарировкадан ўтказилмаган.

Электр таьминоти – асосий 6 кв линия Қуйимозор подстанциясидан энергия билан таьминланади, резерв линия йўқ, сув омборидаги дизель электр станцияси ҳозирги кун талабларига жавоб бермайди, таьмирлаш ёки замонавий электростанция билан таьминлаш тавсия этилади.

Сув омборининг хавфсизлигига таьсир этувчи асосий дефектлар – дамбанинг ҳолати қониқарсиз “Ўзсувлойиҳа” институти ва илмий тадқиқот институти мутахассисларини таклиф этиб, илмий асосда ўрганиб, дамбани тезда қайта куриш тавсия этилади. Экспертлар кенгашининг №2 баёни 20-октябрь 2009 йил топшириқларни бажаришни таьминлаш ҳамда “Давсувхўжаликназорат” инспекцияси диагностик марказининг 2013 йил 20- февральдаги далолатномасидаги камчиликларни бажариши лозим.

Техник ҳолатини яхшилаш ва ишончлилигини ошириш бўйича тавсиялар:

- 32 дона пьезометр ишини назоратга олиш ва пьезометрлар ишлашини таьминлаш:
- Дамбани ўпирилиб, сўрилиб, силжиб кетмаслигини олдини олиш учун график асосида доимий навбатчилар АБМК буйруғи асосида тайинлаш:
- Кўтариш механизмларини холатини назоратга олиш учун кўтариш механизмларини қайта текшириб кўрикдан ўтказиш:
- Дамбани ёритилишини назоратга олиш учун ёритиш тизимини қайта ревизия қилиш:
- Сув ҳажмини меьёрлардан оширмаслигини таьминлаш учун дамбани ҳолатини эьтиборга олиб, аҳоли ва худудларни хавфсизлиги таьминланади:

Хулоса ўрнида шуни таъкидлаш жоизки, ушбу тавсиялар Тўдакўл сув омбори гидроузелидаги иншоотларнинг техник холатини яхшилаш, хавфсиз ва узоқ муддат ишлаши, ишончлилигини ошириш ва сув омборида таъмирлаш ва тиклаш ишларини олиб бориш, иншоотларининг хавфсиз ишлашини таъминлаш бўйича чора-тадбирлар режасини тузиш учун асос бўлади.

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НАЛОГОВЫЕ ПРОВЕРКИ КАК ОСНОВНАЯ ФОРМА НАЛОГОВОГО КОНТРОЛЯ

Аннотация: В условиях рыночной экономики налоги являются основным источником финансирования деятельности государства и содержания его аппарата. Налогообложение физических лиц в настоящее время характеризуется сложностью механизмов его взимания. Причем это определяется не только сложностью самой модели налогообложения, но и некачественным исполнением действующего законодательства, посредством которого эти налоги регулируются.
Ключевые слова: налоги, налоговый контроль, налоговая проверка.

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TAX AUDITS AS THE MAIN FORM OF TAX CONTROL

Abstract: In a market economy, taxes are the main source of financing the activities of the state and the maintenance of its apparatus. Taxation of individuals is currently characterized by the complexity of its collection mechanisms. Moreover, this is determined not only by the complexity of the taxation model itself, but also by the poor-quality implementation of the current legislation through which these taxes are regulated.
Keywords: taxes, tax control, tax audit.

В условиях финансового кризиса и негативных явлений в экономике контроль над соблюдением налогового законодательства, наполняемость бюджета, эффективное налоговое администрированиеприобретают особую актуальность.

Согласно п. 1 ст. 83 НФ РФ налоговый контроль проводится должностными лицами органов в пределах своих компетенций посредствомпроведения налоговых проверок, получения объяснений налогоплательщиков, налоговых агентов и плательщиков сбора, проверка данных учета и отчетности, осмотра повешений и территорий, используемых для извлечения дохода[35].

В качестве субъектов налоговых проверок выступают налогоплательщики, как юридические, так и физические лица:

- государственные учреждения, предприятия и организации коммерческого типа;
- организации с участием иностранного капитала;
- негосударственные и некоммерческие учреждения и организации;
- граждане России;
- иностранные граждане.

Предметом налоговой проверки является документ по исчислению и уплаты налогов, которые используются при проведении налоговой проверки: налоговые декларации и документы бухгалтерского учета, отчеты, сметы, платежная документация, документы, договоры и цифровые носители.

Налоговые проверки занимают важнейшее место в системе налогового контроля. Проверка это основной инструмент контрольной деятельности налоговых органов, которые позволяют более полно и основательно проверить правильность уплаты налогов и сборов.

Основная задача налогового контроля заключается в обеспечении И безопасности экономики государства посредством формирования государственного бюджета, с помощью использования нормативно-правовых, административных и правоохранительных мер.

Контроль за полнотой и правильностью исчисления налогов и сборов может быть реализован посредством сопоставления представленных плательщиков налоговых расчетов. От правильности налоговой проверки зависит эффективное функционирование налогового контроля в целом.

В настоящее время выездные налоговые проверки являются самой эффективной формой проведения налогового контроля. Следует выделить основные задачи выездной налоговой проверки[36].

- Общее исследование финансово-хозяйственной деятельности плательщиков налогов, которое дает представление о правильности и полноте, а также своевременности перечислений в фонды бюджета.

Выявление несоответствий в исследуемой документации, в ведении бухгалтерского учета, налоговой отчетности и декларациях.

Определение доказательной базы в процессе выявления налоговых правонарушений и формирование документального отражения данных нарушений[37].

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[35]Налоговый кодекс Российской Федерации. Часть первая от 31.07.1998 (с изм. и доп. вступ. в силу с 14.11.2017г.) [Электронный ресурс] // КонсультантПлюс : справочно – правовая система / Режим доступа : / URL :http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_19671/ (дата обращения 15.03.2020).

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- Доначисление сумм налогов и сборов, которые не были ранее уплачены, уплачены не в полном объеме и не своевременно, а также принятие решений для их устранения.

В настоящее время выездная налоговая проверка может быть проведена только по месту налогоплательщика, что отмечено в п. 2 ст. 8 НК РФ.

Проверяемый период не может превышать 3 года, что отражено в п. 4 ст. 89 НК РФ.

Плательщики налогов не могут проверяться более 1 раза за период.

Согласно НК РФ, право на проведение выездной налоговой проверки имеет тот налоговый орган, к которому принадлежит налогоплательщик.

Сроком выездной налоговой проверки следует считать день внесения решения о проведении контроля. День окончания срока проверки - дата составления справки по результатам проверки, которая вручается в этот же день.

Основные этапы проведения выездной проверки:

- начало выездной налоговой проверки;
- процесс проведения проверки;
- завершение проверки.

В проведении проверки могут участвовать:

- свидетели;
- эксперты;
- переводчики;
- понятые.

Применяются два метода проверки документации.

Первый-сплошной, когда проверяется вся первичная документация.

Второй- выборочный метод, когда проводится контрольная проверка.

Следует отметить, что если в результате выборочной проверки обнаруживаются нарушения, то проверка документации по данному виду деятельности проводится сплошным методом за весь период[38].

Согласно проставлению Правительства РФ от 30.09.2004 № 506 ФНС РФ осуществляет свою деятельность совместно с федеральными органами исполнительной власти.

Процессом взаимодействия налоговых органов и МВДсчитается основанное на законе и нормативно-правовых актах эффективное сочетание их полномочий, методов работы и средств, присущих каждому из органов.

Согласно официальным статистическим данным, за 2019 год правоохранительными органами была выявлена треть налоговых

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[37] Косов, М. Е. Налогообложение физических лиц: Учебное пособие / М.Е. Косов, И. В. Осокина. - М.: ЮНИТИ, 2013. – С. 210.

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правонарушений, что свидетельствует о достаточно высокой эффективности деятельности МВД в сфере предотвращения экономических преступлений

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ПЕДАГОГИКА И ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ

Аннотация: В данной статье описаны закономерности образования, роль образовательных процессов в развитии личности, разрабатывающая практические пути и способы повышения их результативности.

Ключевые слова: Педагогика, развитие, воспитание, методология педагогики.

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PEDAGOGY AND PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY

Annotation: This article discusses the laws of education, the role of educational processes in personal development, practical ways and means to increase their effectiveness.

Keywords: Pedagogy, development, education, methodology of pedagogy.

ПЕДАГОГИКА − отрасль науки, раскрывающая сущность, закономерности образования, роль образовательных процессов в развитии личности, обозначал «детоводитель разрабатывающая практические пути и способы повышения их результативности. Термин «педагогика» ведет свое происхождение из Древней Греции, и определяется это понятие как наука о воспитании. Тогда педагогом был раб, который обязан был присматривать за детьми господина, сопровождать их в школу. Дословно педагог, а тогда пейдагогос (пейда – ребенок, гогос – вести) и». И только намного позже педагогами стали называть людей, которые обучали детей, а также занимались их непосредственным воспитанием [1]. Развиваясь как наука о воспитании детей (отсюда название), педагогика в процессе эволюции систем образования расширяла свою сферу и стала охватывать соответствующую проблематику, связанную не только с детством и юностью, но и с другими возрастными периодами жизни человека, а также с самыми разнообразными формами организации учебной, воспитательной и образовательной деятельности. При этом понятие «формирование» не означает, что человек превращается лишь в объект посторонних воздействий, поскольку формирует он себя и сам, в частности, в процессе самообразования, самовоспитания, саморазвития. Итак, предметом педагогики выступает образование как реальный целостный педагогический процесс, целенаправленно организованный в специальных социальных институтах (семье, образовательных и культурно-воспитательных учреждениях). При этом нужно отметить, что хотя в центре внимания педагогики оказывается процесс, который разворачивается в организованных условиях, педагогика для полноты понимания изучает его в сочетании со стихийными факторами развития [2]. Категории педагогики. К категориям любой науки относятся наиболее емкие, а также общие понятия, отражающие сущность данной науки. В каждой науке категории имеют ведущую роль, они сплетают все научные знания и как бы выстраивают их в одно целое. Так и для педагогики существуют свои категории: образование, воспитание, обучение, развитие. Воспитание – это целенаправленное формирование личности на основе формирования следующих понятий и качеств: определенное отношение к предметам, явлениям окружающего мира; мировоззрение; поведение как проявление отношений и сложившегося мировоззрения. Современное понимание образования определяется как включающее в себя: -Воспитание; -Обучение. Обучение – специально организованный, целенаправленный и управляемый процесс взаимодействия учеников и учителей, благодаря которому обучаемый усваивает определенные знания, совершенствует умения, приобретает разнообразные навыки. В результате обучения у человека формируются определенное мировоззрение и мышление, развиваются способности и раскрывается его потенциал. Основными результатами обучения считаются: 1) знания; 2) умения; 3) навыки. Знания отражают объективную действительность в форме фактов, представлений, понятий и законов науки. Благодаря умениям человек может сознательно и целенаправленно воплощать теоретические знания в практическую деятельность, опираясь при этом на жизненный опыт и приобретенные навыки. Навыки являются компонентами практической деятельности. Они проявляются при выполнении необходимых действий, доведенных до совершенства благодаря многократным упражнениям. Отрасли педагогики. В настоящее время понятием «педагогика» обозначается целая система педагогических наук. Различают несколько отраслей педагогики в зависимости от задач и направленности данной науки. Систематизация педагогического знания возможна по различным основаниям. Выделяются разделы педагогики по отдельным аспектам педагогического исследования и педагогического процесса. Методология педагогики изучает методы, методику и технику педагогического исследования. Педагогика как социальная наука естественно входит в систему гуманитарного знания, поскольку непосредственно обращена к человеку. Непосредственно связана педагогика с психологией и ее отраслями (особенно — с педагогической психологией). Однако если психология изучает психические процессы, строго говоря, безотносительно к использованию соответствующих данных в процессах воспитания и обучения, то педагогику интересует именно и прежде всего инструментальная сторона. Например, общие закономерности внимания и его развития изучаются психологией; целенаправленное развитие внимания в целях обучения и воспитания относится к сфере педагогики. Несомненна связь педагогики и с возрастной психологией, изучающей возрастные особенности личности и особенности познавательных процессов на каждом возрастном этапе [3]. Непосредственное отношение к педагогике имеет философия. Во-первых, эпистемология (теория познания) составляет наиб, общую методологическую основу педагогического исследования. При этом различные философские направления в существенной мере по-разному «видят» процесс познания вообще и соответственно процесс научного исследования. Это определяет, как приоритеты исследования, так и его методику. Во-вторых, такие традиционно философские человековедческие вопросы, как отношение материи и духа, цель и смысл жизни человека определяют и в общей постановке, и (частично) в практическом решении собственно педагогические вопросы (цели образования, его содержание и др.) [4]. Задачи педагогики. Задачи педагогики принято делить на два типа: постоянные и временные. Постоянные задачи 1. Задача вскрытия закономерностей в областях воспитания, обучения, образования и управления образовательными и воспитательными системами. Закономерности в педагогике – это связь между преднамеренно созданными и объективно существующими условиями и достигнутыми результатами, где результатами являются воспитанность и облучённость. 2. Изучение и обобщение практики, опыта педагогической деятельности. Профессиональная педагогическая деятельность – это всегда творческий процесс. Однако существуют определенные рациональные средства эффективного влияния на учащихся и воспитанников. Для этого требуется систематизация, теоретическое обоснование и научная интерпретация «творчества учителей». 3. Задача разработки новых методов, средств, форм, систем обучения, воспитания. 4. Задача прогнозирования обучения на ближайшее и отдаленное будущее. Прогнозирование выполняет функцию управления развитием педагогики как теоретической и практической науки. 5. Задача внедрения результатов исследований в практику [5]. Временные задачи их возникновение диктуется потребностями практики и самой науки педагогики. К временным задачам можно отнести такие как: 1) создание библиотек электронных учебников; 2) разработка стандартов педагогического профессионализма; 3) выявление типичных стрессов в работе учителя; 4) создание дидактических основ обучения «трудных» детей; 5) разработка тестов уровней педагогического мастерства; 6) анализ- типовых конфликтов в отношениях учитель – ученик и т.п.

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ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ РАЗРАБОТКИ СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ ТРАНСПОРТНОЙ ОТРАСЛИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается актуальность формирования комплексного инструментария разработки стратегии развития предприятия транспортной отрасли. Предложен алгоритм формирования стратегии развития предприятия транспортной отрасли, основывающийся на ряде классических методов стратегического менеджмента.

Ключевые слова: стратегия, инструменты, ресурс, развитие, транспорт, предприятие, логистика.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE METHODOLOGY OF THE RESOURCE STRATEGY OF ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: The article considers the relevance of the formation of a comprehensive toolkit for the development of a strategy for the development of a transport industry enterprise. An algorithm for forming a strategy for the development of a transport industry enterprise based on a number of classical methods of strategic management is proposed.

Keywords: strategy, tools, resource, development, transport, enterprise, logistics.

Тема разработки и выбора стратегии развития является актуальной для изучения из-за относительно малого объема исследований данной сферы российским экономическим научным сообществом в сравнении с объемом научных трудов иностранных ученых-экономистов. Намного менее изученной является тема стратегического развития применительно сферы транспортной логистики, несмотря на то, что существует ряд причин, по которым компаниям транспортно-логистического комплекса следует прибегать к изучению и использованию методов разработки и выбора стратегии развития.

Одной из таких причин является особая чувствительность компаний транспортно-логистической сферы к изменениям рыночных условий. Основными клиентами транспортно-логистических компаний являются промышленные производства, строительные и энергетические компании, предприятия пищевой промышленности, торговые компании-представители малого и среднего бизнеса, и объем их товарооборота претерпевает значительное снижение в период экономического спада и стагнации, что влечет за собой уменьшение потребности в транспортных и логистических услугах. Кроме того, множество коммерческих предприятий, которые могут являться потенциальными пользователями услуг компаний транспортно-логистической отрасли, осуществляют функции снабжения и транспортировки своих товаров собственными силами, не привлекая к этому процессу снабженческие и транспортные организации. Рациональность использования стратегических подходов в деятельности данных предприятий также обусловлена некоторыми негативными факторами, влияющие на сферу транспортной логистики в России: это неудовлетворительное состояние транспортных путей, относительно медленные и нестабильные темпы экономического развития и незначительный рост сферы производства и малого и среднего бизнеса в стране. В качестве еще одной причины можно выделить одновременно и большой потенциал транспортно-логистической отрасли, связанный с возможностью введения технологических инноваций в производственные процессы компаний и тенденцией расширения участия российских компаний в мировом рынке грузовых перевозок. Для того, чтобы наиболее эффективно реализовать этот потенциал, компаниям необходимо разработать стратегии развития.

При разработке и дальнейшем выборе стратегии развития необходимо учесть характерные особенности деятельности компаний транспортно-логистического комплекса и данной отрасли в целом.

В первую очередь следует отметить, что главная услуга, оказываемая компаниями транспортной логистики - это, безусловно, перевозка грузов.

При этом следует выделять два основных вида грузоперевозок: это внутренние (к которым можно отнести городские, пригородные и междугородние перевозки) и внешние, то есть международные. Также существует ряд дополнительных услуг, так или иначе связанных с грузоперевозками и предоставляемых компаниями: хранение и складирование грузов, оптимизация транспортных процессов, формирование отправок и сопутствующего им юридического сопровождения, перегрузочные процессы, информационное сопровождение всех происходящих транспортных процессов, консультации, сервисное обслуживание клиентов и многие другие виды работ и услуг.

Помимо необходимости в сохранении большого спектра оказываемых услуг, перед транспортно-логистическими компаниями также стоит задача минимизации временных издержек на транспортировку товаров при одновременном улучшении клиентского сервиса. Связано это с тенденцией повышения спроса на услуги «экспресс-доставки грузов» среди частных клиентов и компаний малого и среднего бизнеса, которая отмечается экспертами в результате анализа спроса на транспортные и логистические услуги за последние несколько лет [1, с. 239]. Также для того, чтобы соответствовать уровню мировых стандартов, компании транспортной логистики должны иметь развитую структуру складов и транспортного парка, а также четко контролировать все происходящие процессы и иметь возможность дать быструю и информативную обратную связь клиентам, сохраняя при всем при этом приемлемый уровень цен на услуги.

Нельзя снова не отметить и тот факт, что данная отрасль обладает большой зависимостью от состояния конъюнктуры рынков, изменения уровня цен на топливно-энергетические ресурсы, положения инфраструктуры воздушных, морских и сухопутных транспортных сетей, различного рода таможенных барьеров и многих других внешних факторов.

Исходя из рассмотренных выше характеристик, можно выделить несколько основных направлений, в рамках которых предприятиям транспортной логистики было бы целесообразно провести анализ и последующее формирование эффективной стратегии развития.

Во-первых, это направление оптимизации уже существующих и сформированных на предприятии процессов оказания услуг. Для того, чтобы выстроить стратегию, которая поможет компании транспортной логистики усовершенствовать систему использования имеющихся ресурсов и реализовать потенциал к развитию, можно воспользоваться оценивающей методикой стратегического VRIO-анализа. Главная цель данного анализа, разработанного экономистом Дж. Барни - определить, являются ли отдельные ресурсы и способности исследуемой компании ее слабостью или силой в условиях существующих внешних угроз и возможностей [2, с. 13].

Вторым направлением стратегического анализа для компаний транспортно-логистической отрасли является обслуживание потребителей логистических услуг. Главная задача в рамках данного направления состоит в формировании такой стратегии развития предприятия, которая могла бы обеспечить клиентов компании высоким качеством обслуживания, а также позволить компании быстро адаптироваться под изменения потребительских предпочтений и требований в условиях гибкого спроса на услуги. Применимым в данном направлении аналитическим инструментом может стать PEST-анализ.

При разработке стратегии проводится анализ внешней и внутренней среды, включая конкурентов и основополагающих факторов, влияющих на деятельность компании.

Основными инструментами анализа являются PEST-анализ, SWOT анализ.

PEST-анализ (иногда обозначают как STEP) это маркетинговый инструмент, предназначенный для выявления политических (Political), экономических (Economic), социальных (Social) и технологических (Technological) аспектов внешней среды, которые влияют на бизнес компании.

Политический фактор изучается, потому что регулирует власть, которая в свою очередь определяет среду компании и получение ключевых ресурсов для её деятельности. Основная причина изучения экономики - это создание картины распределения ресурсов на уровне государства, которая является важнейшим условием деятельности предприятия. Не менее важные потребительские предпочтения определяются с помощью социального компонента PEST-анализа.

Последним фактором является технологический компонент. Целью его исследования принято считать выявление тенденций в технологическом развитии, которые зачастую являются причинами изменений и потерь рынка, а также появления новых продуктов.

Анализ выполняется по схеме «фактор — предприятие». Результаты анализа оформляются в виде матрицы, подлежащим которой являются факторы макросреды, сказуемым — сила их влияния, оцениваемая в баллах, рангах и других единицах измерения. Результаты PEST-анализа позволяют оценить внешнюю экономическую ситуацию, складывающуюся в сфере производства и коммерческой деятельности.

Учитывая то, что PEST-анализ касается внешних факторов, которые оказывают воздействие на деятельность предприятия, внешнюю среду принято разделять следующим образом:

- Макросреду (правительство, экономика, социально-демографическая среда, научно-технический прогресс, природные факторы).

- Микросреду (поставщики, покупатели, акционеры, конкуренты, кредиторы, профсоюзы).

И третьим этапом проводится SWOT-анализ - наиболее распространенный метод анализа среды. Само понятие SWOT является аббревиатурой от четырех слов - силы, слабости, возможности и угрозы (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats). Впервые она была предложена в 1963 году гарвардским профессором Кеннетом Эндрюсом. Методика SWOT-анализа, стала применяться для разработки стратегии поведения фирмы с 1965 года.

После проведения анализа разрабатывается план по устранению слабых сторон, и действия компании на случай возникновения угроз. Также следует продумать, как наиболее эффективно можно использовать возможности и сильные стороны.

Таким образом, применение вышеописанных методов формирования и выбора стратегии на предприятиях транспортно-логистической отрасли открывает перед компаниями возможности успешной адаптации под изменения рыночной среды и позволяет развиваться в таких важных и приоритетных направлениях, как оптимизация структуры предлагаемых услуг, привлечение новых клиентов и улучшение системы взаимодействия с уже существующими потребителями, выстраивание партнерских цепочек в сфере перевозок и хранения грузов.

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К ВОПРОСУ О КОНФЛИКТЕ ИНТЕРЕСОВ НА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЕ

Аннотация: В статье приводится понятийный аппарат рассматриваемой темы. Приводятся примеры конфликта интересов на государственной службе, раскрываются факторы, приводящие к конфликту интересов. Определяются некоторые пути решения проблемы конфликта интересов на государственной службе.

Ключевые слова: конфликт интересов, государственная служба, коррупция, антикоррупционная политика, личная заинтересованность.

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DIGITAL ECONOMY: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Abstract: The article presents the conceptual framework of the topic under consideration. Examples of a conflict of interests in the civil service are given, the factors leading to a conflict of interests are revealed. Some ways of solving the problem of conflict of interests in the public service are determined.

Key words: conflict of interest, public service, corruption, anti-corruption policy, personal interest.

В настоящее время тема конфликта интересов на государственной службе является достаточно актуальной и не до конца изученной темой. Ни для кого не секрет, что понятие конфликта интересов тесно связано с понятием коррупции.

В соответствии со статьей 10 федерального закона от 25.12.2008 № 273-ФЗ (ред. от 07.10.2022) «О противодействии коррупции», конфликт интересов – это «ситуация, при которой личная заинтересованность (прямая или косвенная) лица, замещающего должность, замещение которой предусматривает обязанность принимать меры по предотвращению и урегулированию конфликта интересов, влияет или может повлиять на надлежащее, объективное и беспристрастное исполнение им должностных (служебных) обязанностей (осуществление полномочий)» [1].

Как конфликт интересов, так и коррупция, способны нанести существенный ущерб обществу в виде сокращения доходов бюджета, ухудшения социально-экономического положения населения и т.д.

При этом есть прямая личная заинтересованность и косвенная личная заинтересованность:

1. Прямая личная заинтересованность – обладание полномочиями по совершению действия, непосредственно в отношении себя и (или) связанных с гражданским служащим лиц. Например, служащий участвует в принятии решения, о приеме на работу, о повышении заработной платы или выплате премии, о назначении на более высокую должность, о заключении договора в отношении: родственника, иного связанного со служащим лица.

2. Косвенная личная заинтересованность – обладание полномочиями по совершению действия в отношении физического или юридического лица. Данное физическое или юридическое лицо рассматривает возможность предоставления, предоставляет или предоставило какую-либо выгоду работнику или связанным с ним лицам. Например, служащий участвует в принятии решения, влияющего на получение выгоды организацией в которой: он сам, его родственник, иное связанное с ним лицо, получал или получает вознаграждение, получал подарки, владеет приносящими доход ценными бумагами, является учредителем, проходил или проходит обучение.

Приведем пример.

В Уфе будут судить начальника отдела следственной части ГСУ МВД республики, который покровительствовал скандально известному автосалону «Камавтоторг». Его обвиняют в превышении должностных полномочий [2].

Следствием установлено, что в декабре 2019 года обвиняемый принял к производству уголовное дело по факту совершения сотрудниками ООО «ДрайвАвто» мошеннических действий при продаже автомобилей в автосалоне «Камавтоторг». В результате пострадали почти 250 человек, им был причинен ущерб на сумму свыше 35 млн рублей. В обеспечительных целях был наложен арест на 42 автомобиля, принадлежащих компании. После чего обвиняемый, превышая свои должностные полномочия, незаконно удовлетворил ходатайство адвоката сторонней компании, представившей документы о якобы наличии у нее прав собственности на арестованные автомобили, отменил наложенный на них арест и выдал ранее изъятые паспорта транспортных средств.

В последующем, часть автомобилей на общую сумму свыше 19 млн рублей были реализованы различным юридическим и физическим лицам. В результате преступных действий обвиняемого существенно нарушены права и законные интересы потерпевших по уголовному делу, в связи с утратой имущества, за счет которого подлежит возмещению причиненный преступлением ущерб. Обвиняемый не признал вину в совершенном преступлении.

Сейчас обвинительное заключение по уголовному делу утверждено, после вручения его копии обвиняемому дело будет направлено в суд для рассмотрения по существу.

В данном случае имеется прямой личный интерес: должностное лицо принимало решения, которые в последующем привели уже непосредственно к факту возникновения коррупции.

Наиболее частыми причинами возникновения конфликта интересов являются:

1. Нарушение и неисполнение требований субъектами конфликта интересов законодательства Российской Федерации, Устава государственного органа власти, локальных нормативных актов и организационно-распорядительных документов государственного органа власти, регламентирующих антикоррупционную деятельность.

2. Несоблюдение норм и принципов корпоративной этики и должностного поведения государственных служащих.

3. Наличие у государственных служащих финансовых интересов с юридическими лицами, с которыми Общество поддерживает деловые отношения.

4. Предоставление государственных служащих в силу личных интересов деловых возможностей физическим и юридическим лицам в ущерб интересам государственного органа власти.

5. Не разрешение предконфликтных ситуаций, возникающих в государственном органе власти [4].

Кроме того, представляется, что в качестве ключевых факторов возникновения конфликта интересов на государственной службе выступают:

- практически не уделяется внимание методическим и практическим аспектам профилактики коррупции. Отраслевые нормативные акты осложняют направление профилактики, в них конкретно не определяются цели и задачи профилактической работы, методы и средства, содержание и структура профилактических мероприятий, виды профилактических мероприятий;

- методологический характер этого вопроса, который включает в себя процесс разработки региональных антикоррупционных программ (зачастую региональные власти не располагают специалистами, обладающими необходимой квалификацией).

Представляется, что первоочередно необходимо решить проблему профилактики конфликта интересов.

Для решения проблемы профилактики конфликта интересов для государственных служащих необходимо проводить образовательные семинары и курсы [3].

Участники семинаров могут обсуждать успешные практики выявления конфликта интересов в органах государственной власти и подведомственных учреждениях.

Цель обучения – повышение осведомленности государственных служащих по вопросам противодействия коррупции, знания нормативных документов, регламентирующих юридическую ответственность государственных гражданских служащих Российской Федерации за конфликт интересов.

Базовые компетенции:

1. Формирование антикоррупционных знаний в области правового регулирования, технологий повышения эффективности работы, этических норм внутриорганизационного взаимодействия, а также взаимодействия с населением и сторонними организациями.

2. Формирование знаний о нормативно-правовой базе конфликта интересов.

3. Формирование знаний и навыков в области конфликта интересов.

Участникам семинаров и курсов должны быть разъяснены требования законодательства в сфере конфликта интересов, должны быть рассмотрены ситуации личной заинтересованности при принятии кадровых решений, закупках, управлении имуществом, осуществлении контрольно-надзорной деятельности, порядке представления и рассмотрения уведомлений о возможном конфликте интересов, а также должны быть даны рекомендации по урегулированию конфликтов интересов.

Также на практике можно разобрать примеры наиболее распространенных ситуаций конфликта интересов.

Успешное окончание обучения по программе изучения конфликта интересов позволит государственным служащим:

- актуализировать знания, навыки и умения в области противодействия коррупции;
- научиться выявлять конфликт интересов и личную заинтересованность;
- научиться своевременно и верно предпринимать меры по недопущению коррупционных ситуаций;
- применять антикоррупционные механизмы в своей профессиональной деятельности;
- повысить уровень личной профессиональной антикоррупционной компетентности.

Кроме того, необходимо уделить внимание методическим вопросам противодействия конфликту интересов на государственной службе.

Например, меры по регулирования конфликта интересов применительно могут устанавливаться посредством: внедрения на законодательном уровне антикоррупционных стандартов для широкого круга публичных должностных лиц, в том числе ответственных за государственное регулирование в той или иной сфере деятельности. При этом предусмотренные запреты, ограничения и обязанности для последних могут дополняться рекомендациями, учитывающими специфику той или иной сферы, и, например, предусматривать для соответствующих категорий должностных лиц перечни типовых ситуаций конфликта интересов в одной сфере; распространения антикоррупционных стандартов, изначально установленных только для государственных служащих.

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СУЩНОСТЬ ИСЛАМСКИХ БАНКОВ: ЕГО ОСОБЕННОСТИ И ОТЛИЧИЯ ОТ ТРАДИЦИОННОГО БАНКА

Аннотация: Для растущей экономики развитая и эффективная банковская система необходима. Роль банковского дела сравнима с тем что делает система артерий в организме человека. Как коммерческие банки, так и другие финансовые институты развития предоставляют краткосрочные, среднесрочные и долгосрочные кредиты бизнесменам и индивидуальным предпринимателям, которые обычно играют ведущую роль в проектах экономического развития.

В ходе проведенного исследования статья посвящена изучению малоизученной концепции ИБ, истории развития исламского банка, характеристика и основные отличия.

Ключевые слова: исламский банк, процент, деньги, кредит, банкинг.

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THE ESSENCE OF ISLAMIC BANKS: ITS FEATURES AND SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES FROM A TRADITIONAL BANK

Annotation: For a growing economy, a developed and efficient banking system is necessary. The role of banking is comparable to what the artery system does in the human body. Both commercial banks and other financial development institutions provide short-term, medium-term and long-term loans to businessmen and individual entrepreneurs, who usually play a leading role in economic development projects.

In the course of the research, the article is devoted to the study of the history of the development of the Islamic bank, characteristics and main differences.

Keywords: Islamic bank, interest, money, credit.

Перспектива развития банковской системы за последние десятилетия обрели активную деятельность в экономике России. Говоря о роли банка она многогранна. Поскольку банковская деятельность является социальным учреждением которое способно помогать населению в предоставлении денежных средств на различные цели. Именно банк является доверенным лицом через которое проходят операции не только по предоставлению денежных средств под проценты, а также осуществляет операции между предприятиями и различными слоями населения. Было отмечено, что на территории России стремительную популярность заняла исламская банковская система.

Концепция исламского банкинга несколько десятилетий. Первая попытка создания исламского финансового учреждения была предпринята в Пакистане в конце 1950-х годов со знанием местного исламского банка в сельской местности.

Данную попытку инициировали несколько землевладельцев которые вкладывали средства без процентов, а затем давали взаймы мелким землевладельцам для развития сельского хозяйства. Заёмщик не платил проценты по предоставленному кредиту, но взималась небольшая комиссия для покрытия операционных расходов банка. В соответствии с которой плата была намного ниже чем процентная ставка. Однако данный опыт не увенчался успехом.

Второй эксперимент по внедрению исламского банковского дела был проведён в Египте в 1963 году по 1967 год путём создания сберегательного банка "Mit Ghamr", который упоминается как первый пример исламского банка. В ходе данного исследования были объединены опыты немецких сберегательных банков и принципы сельских банкингом.

Важным преимуществом данного банка заключалась в открытии большого количества отделений и депозитов. В ходе чего данный банк увенчался успехом.

В ходе своей деятельности банк имел хорошую тенденцию, но потерпел крах из-за изменений в политической атмосфере. Однако данный банк был возобновлён только в 1971 году, но уже под другим названием Nasser Social

В ходе чего данный банк является одним из первых банков который имел статус его одним из основных задач было решение социальных проблем предоставления кредитов без процентов, а также помощь нуждающимся и прочим слоям населения.

Первоначально эти банки интересовали верующих мусульман из-за того, что они работали по законам шариата (нормы предписаний)

Исламский банк — это кредитно-финансовая организация, осуществляющая банковскую деятельность без процентов согласно с точки зрения ислама.

Финансовая система исламского банка имеет схожий механизм с классической системой ей присуще те же функции такие как: денежные, инвестиции, депозитные, учет ценных бумаг, а также вложения денег в различные инфраструктуры бизнеса.

Важно отметить что ИБ получают выручку с помощью вложения в продукцию и в дело своих клиентов. Однако не допускается вкладывать в игорный бизнес, спиртные напитки и в прочую продукцию.

Существует множество отличий, но одними из ключевых являются:

Одной из причин отсутствия банков в исламских странах — это кредиты, потому что по законам ислама было запрещено выдавать деньги получателю и получать за счет него прибыль посредством процентов. Однако данная ситуация поменялась, когда начался рост цена на черное золото, а именно нефть.

Если деятельность традиционного банка на сегодняшний день работает с важными клиентами и в получении максимально прибыли, то деятельность исламских банков напротив направлена на работу со всеми слоями населения начиная от индивидуальных предпринимателей до бывших студентов у которых имеются высокие способности.

Так же традиционные банки могут взыскать деньги у заёмщика в случаях несвоевременного возврата и приостановки выплат процентов. У исламских банков наоборот не могут требовать возврата денег, а только малые возмещения, которые направляются на благотворительность.

Имеет место отметить что если должник не осуществил возврат денег в установленный срок, например, по причине кончины то в этом случае его долг будет аннулирован за счет средств бюджета государства.

Выделяют формы банковской деятельности каждая из которых отвечает различным задачам и имеют аналоги отечественной системе представленные в таблице 1.

Таблица 1

Формы банковской деятельности и её аналоги

	Иджара	Данная система является аналогом «лизинговой операции» которая представляет собой предоставление на долгий срок аренду и дает право распоряжаться имуществом арендодателя.
	Кард-Аль	В отечественной литературеупотребляется понятие «беспроцентная ссуда» то есть организация или лицо заключающий договор на займ должен в установленную дату вернуть полученные средства.
	Мурабаха	Это накидка к стоимости закупочной иначе говоря «торговая наценка». Суть которого заключается в осуществлении перепродажи с учетом торговой наценки. В ходе проведенной

		продажи определенной продукции банк выступает как третье лицо в осуществлении купли-продажи. И тем самым он может иметь притязания на вознаграждение так как он автоматически становится участником данной операции.
	Мудараба	Если говорить о данной форме то это своего рода спонсорство основанный на взаимном доверии. Банк в этом случае предоставляет свои средства предпринимателям которые осуществляют различные операции для получения прибыли. В конечном итоге этой операции банк может претендовать на вознаграждение в размере 40%. Следует учитывать что существуют запреты вложения средств на запрещенную продукцию(алкоголь, табачная продукция и т.д.).
	Мушарака	Указанная форма имеет похожую концепцию с предыдущей формой но следует отметить что в этой форме банк не берет какой-то процент от деятельности. Он выступает вкладчиком капитала (кредитором) и проделывает все операции чтобы данное вложение имело тенденцию к прибыли. Прилученная прибыль или убыток будет распределяется между участниками договора. Прибыль же непосредственно будет распределятся по долям таким образом как прописано в договоре и от вклада в деятельность.
	Салам(салям)	Представленная форма широко применяется в аграрной деятельности то есть деятельность направлена на производство, обогащение и реализацию в частности продукции сельского хозяйства.

В 2020 году «Сбербанк» учитывая запросы свих клиентов со стороны мусульманского населения сделал следующее, он создал специальный план субсидирования, который позволял религиозному населению обращаться в банк при этом в российский банк, не нарушая нормы ислама и для последующих удовлетворения своих нужд.

Первый биржевой паевой инвестиционный фонд появился на бирже России 8.12.2021 году где имеет достаточно высокую тенденцию к развитию.

Рис.1 Динамика стоимости пая и чистых активов фонда Халяльные инвестиции.

А в 2021 году были организованы в московской бирже два допустимых индекса (которые допускают предпринимателей мусульман прибегать к вложению своих средств): MXSHAP и MXSHAPTP.

Подводя итог к раскрытию темы хотелось бы отметить что исламская банковская система может иметь положительную тенденцию развития на территории России и так же что данная система будет конкурентно способной на рынке поскольку она будет широко развиваться поскольку имеет большой спрос.

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ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ КЛИМАТА И БОРЬБЕ С ОПУСТЫНИВАНИЕМ В ОРОШАЕМОМ ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИИ

Аннотация: Основные направления по адаптации к изменению климата в орошаемом сельском хозяйстве в основном связаны с необходимостью повышения урожайности пищевых и технических культур экономического и социального развития Республики.

Повышение концентрации углекислого газа в окружающей среде при других благоприятных условиях положительно влияет на рост и урожайность сельскохозяйственных культур. Так, при удвоении концентрации парниковых газов в атмосфере возможен рост урожайности кукурузы, хлопчатника, проса, сорго, овощных культур на 10-25%, зерновых культур (пшеницы, рис, ячмень, овса) - на 10% (вероятно). Максимальный прирост урожайности в среднем для всех культур может достигать 20-40%.

Ключивые слова: Климат, фактор, сельское хозяйство, солнечной радиация, температура, воздух, атмосфера, пустыня, эрозия, почва, засоление, гумус.

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CLIMATE CHANGE AND DESERTIFICATION IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE

Annotation: The main directions for adaptation to climate change in irrigated agriculture are mainly related to the need to increase the yield of food and industrial crops for the economic and social development of the Republic.

An increase in the concentration of carbon dioxide in the environment under other favorable conditions has a positive effect on the growth and productivity of agricultural crops. So, with a doubling of the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, an increase in the yield of corn, cotton, millet, sorghum, vegetable crops by 10-25%, grain crops (wheat, rice, barley,

oats) - by 10% (probably) is possible. The maximum increase in yield on average for all crops can reach 20-40%.

Key words: Climate, factor, agriculture, solar radiation, temperature, air, atmosphere, desert, erosion, soil, salinity, humus.

Изменение климата является одним из важнейших природных факторов, который необходимо учитывать при разработке стратегии устойчивого развития.

Природно-климатические изменения оказывают значительное влияние на состояние, развитие и размещение отраслей экономики и социальные условия жизни населения. Наиболее уязвимы к возможным климатическим изменениям сельское хозяйство.

Обилие солнечной радиации, высоких температур воздуха, скудость атмосферных осадков и огромный дефицит влажности обуславливают специфические климатические условия в аридных странах, выражающиеся в их засушливости. Засушливость климата является причиной происхождения в пустынях таких негативных процессов, как дефляция или ветровая эрозия почв, засоление почв и снижение их гумусности. Из других климатических факторов опустынивания необходимо отметить активный ветровой режим, характерный для аридных территорий. Сильный ветер способствует активизации дефляционных процессов, а также развеиванию гумусного горизонта почв.

Опустынивание на современном этапе является результатом сложного взаимодействия двух групп факторов-природных и антропогенных. К числу наиболее значимых движущих природных сил, способствующих развитию процессов опустынивания, относятся, в первую очередь, климатические факторы.

Для Узбекистана наибольшую важность представляет оценка уязвимости и адаптации для **сельского хозяйства, водных ресурсов, экологически напряжет территорий и отдельных экосистем.**

При повышении температуры в земледелии возможны не только отрицательные последствия в виде потери урожайности вследствие увеличения испаряемости, снижения относительной водообеспеченности, но и положительные в виде увеличения вегетационного периода, теплообеспеченности сельскохозяйственных культур.

Воздействия изменения климата на агроклиматические ресурсы сельскохозяйственное производство оценивались с применением эмпирико статистического подхода и моделей типа «Почва-Климат-Урожай».

Наиболее существенное повышение температуры воздуха во все сезоны ожидается не только в Республике Каракалпакстана но и в Центральной части Республики Узбекистана, вследствие чего агроклиматические ресурсы территории увеличатся. По областям изменения температур за весенне-летне-осенний период не превысят 1,5

°С.

В среднем по республике Узбекистан**а** на 8-15 дней возрастет продолжительность безморозного периода, даты перехода температур воздуха через 5-10°С сместятся весной на 5-10 дней на более ранний период, а осенью - на 5-15 дней на более поздний период. Суммы эффективных температур воздуха увеличатся на 5-10%.

В данное время оптимальный варианты адаптации сельского хозяйства включают оптимизацию использования земельного фонда и водных ресурсов, в том числе реконструкцию водохозяйственных и ирригационных систем, внедрение и использование водасберегающих технологий, восстановление деградированных земель, улучшение структуры посевов, внедрение высокоурожайных засухоустойчивых сортов, применение передовых агротехнических мероприятий, технологии ведения растениеводства, повышение эффективности использования удобрений, средств защиты растений, регенерацию естественного растительного покрова, фитомелиорацию пастбищ, использование средств активных воздействий для увеличения количества осадков в зоне формирования стока и в пустынных районах.

В настоящее время в связи с ускоренным развитием научно-технического прогресса во всем мире все больше вовлекаются природные ресурсы в хозяйственный оборот. К тому же ежегодный рост населения в мире требует большего производства продуктов питания. Этим обусловлено стремительное сокращение площадей, занятых лесами, наступают пустыни, разрушаются почвы создается дефицит биоэнергетического материала, уменьшается количество гумуса, физические свойства почвы стабилизируются на низком уровне, а плодородие ее ежегодно восполняется высокими дозами минеральных удобрений, эффективность которых за последние годы снизилась. Основными направлениями по адаптации к изменению климата **в орошаемом земледелии** в основном связаны с необходимостью повышения урожайности продовольственных и технических культур экономического и социального развития Республики Узбекистан.

В связи с этим в задачу исследований входило изучение адаптации к изменению климата **в орошаемом земледелии** восполнения запасов биоэнергетического материала, укрепления кормовой базы для животноводства и повышения эффективности минеральных удобрений путем улучшения физических, агрохимических и микробиологических свойств почвы. В Зарафшанской Оазисе и Джизакской области решающая роль в защите почв принадлежит почвозащитным севооборотам с чередованием высокостебельных культур, зерновых трав и паров. Большое значение для почвозащитных севооборотов имеет правильный подбор трав. могут быть использованы посевы промежуточных культур рожь посевная-secale cereale l, соя —glycine, ячменя и других с целью запашки фитомассы под урожай хлопчатника а также для использования на корм. В Зарафшанской Оазисе и Джизакской области хлопководстве на незасоленных сероземных почвах наиболее выгодными являются промежуточные посевы горох- pisum, пшеницы -triticum sp, соя -glycine, накапливающие от 150 до 350 ц/га фитомассы, пригодной для запашки и кормового использования. При запашке фитомассы прибавка урожая хлопка-сырца составляет 70-100 кг на каждые 100 центнеров фитомассы, при кормовом использовании получается 55 ц/га

Под воздействием сидерации почва пронизывается стержневой корневой системой растений семейства капустных и бобовых или разделяется на агрегаты под воздействием корневой системы мятликовых культур. При сидерации увеличивается содержание макроагрегатов в пахотном горизонте Объемная масса пахотного горизонта на сероземах уменьшается на 0,02-0,07 г/см^3, подпахотного горизонта - на 0,03-0,06 г/см^3

Корневая система сидерационных культур активно использует азот, фосфор и калий, выполняя фитосанитарную функцию, препятствуя миграции азота в источники воды и в грунтовый ток. При запашке фитомассы активизируются микробиологические процессы, разлагающие некоторые пестициды. При разложении запаханной фитомассы содержание гумуса в почве на всех почвенных разностях увеличивается на 0,12-0,17 % от веса почвы на поливе и на 0,10-0,12% на богаре от исходного количества.

Запашка фитомассы приводит к увеличению численности антагонистов болезней увядания растений: число бактерий увеличивается более чем в 10 раз больших кокков и актиномицетов - в 6 раз.

Накопление фитомассы для корневого и сидератнного использования на полях хлопкового и других культур рожь посевная-secale cereale l, соя - glycine, чечевица-lens, люпин-lupinus, фасоль-phaseolus, горох-pisum, вика-vicia, редька-raphanus l., пшеница-triticum sp и их смеси.

Снижение засоренности посевов связано с тем, что ежегодная смена сельскохозяйственных культур с различной биоэкологией приводит к разновременному наступлению фенологических фаз развития сорняков и культурных растений, что ограничивает их возможности к адаптации. Чем больше различий в жизненном цикле культурных растений и сорняков, тем выше эффект от чередования культур в борьбе с сорняками. Севооборот снижает засоренность посевов в 2-5 раз по сравнению с бессменным возделыванием сельскохозяйственных культур.

В качестве промежуточных культур возделываются бобовые, злаковые и их смеси, а также культуры семейства капустовых. Промежуточные культуры увеличивают содержание органического вещества в почве от 13 до 24 ц/га, улучшая ее питательные, водно-физические и фитосанитарные свойства. При этом бобовые культуры особенно эффективно улучшают азотный режим, злаковые - структуру, водно-воздушные свойства, а капустовые - снижают засоренность и улучшают фитосанитарное состояние почвы.

На каждый гектар перед посевом или одновременно с посевом вносить 25-30 % годовой дозы NPK и осенний цикл ухода за посевом заканчивать одним поливом нормой 600-800 м^3/га. В марте-апреле проводить второй полив при такой же норме и в оптимальные сроки завершать уборку фитомассы на корм или ее запахивать в почву

Увеличение концентрации углекислого газа в окружающей среде при прочих благоприятных условиях положительно влияет на рост и урожайность сельскохозяйственных культур. Так, при удвоении концентрации парниковых газов в атмосфере возможен рост урожайности кукурузы, хлопчатника, проса, сорго, овощных культур на 10 - 25%, зерновых культур (пшеницы, риса, ячменя, овса) - на 10%. Максимальный прирост урожайности в среднем для всех культур может достигать 20 - 40%. При недостатке минерального питания, особенно при дефиците фосфора, извлечь выгоду из потенциального роста урожайности будет невозможно. Повышение уровня механизации растениеводства на орошаемых землях, состав, объемы и сроки проведения агротехнических и агрохимических мероприятий обеспечить применение севооборотов с использованием промежуточных культур подзимнего сева, что при ожидаемом изменении климата позволит получать на орошаемых землях от полутора до двух-трех урожаев в год.

На особо опасных участках (песчаные, легко развеваемые почвы) применяются 9-метровые буферные полосы из злаково-бобовых трав, которые чередуются с полосами хлопчатника или другими основными культурами шириной до 30м. Хорошо защищают почву от выдувания кулисы из высокостабельных растений, размещаемые поперек вредоносных ветров, через 25-30 м. В период сильных ветров важно поддерживать почву в увлажненном состоянии, что достигается 1-2 дополнительными поливами. Высев повышенных норм семян (за исключением хлопчатника, овощебахчевых культур и картофеля), дополнительное внесение органических и минеральных удобрений, возделывание сидератов способствуют лучшему от структированию почв, увеличению биологической массы, а следовательно, усилению эрозионной устойчивости почв. В составе организационно-хозяйственных мероприятий большое внимание уделяется постоянному надзору за состоянием микрорельефа сельхозугодий, проведению сева и обработок сельхозкультур с соблюдением оптимальных уклонов. Это достигается путем проведения специальных агротехнических приемов (пахота поперек склона, а на сложных склонах контурная вспашка, глубокое полосное рыхление, валкование и бороздование зяби и т.д.).

Существует необходимость оценить природно-ресурсный потенциал, рациональное использование земель, проводить мелиорацию засоленных земель, осуществлять мероприятия по предупреждению и борьбе с последствиями ветровой и водной эрозии, оптимизировать параметры и экономические показатели гидромелиоративных систем, совершенствовать их эксплуатацию на базе местного временного поверхностного стока создать системы лиманного орошения, улучшить водный режим почв и растений путем применения фитомелиорацию и другие методы, улучшить условия минерального и воздушного (углекислотного) питания растений, что даст возможность на фоне общего потепления климата и повышения концентрации углекислого газа повысить урожайность сельскохозяйственных культур, систематически совершенствовать структуру посевов и размещение сельскохозяйственного производства с учетом внедрения новых видов и сортов, устойчивых к засухе, болезням и вредителям это обеспечить сохранение динамических качеств земельных ресурсов на отдаленное будущее.

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ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ НА ОКРУЖАЮЩУЮ СРЕДУ И ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ КЛИМАТА СИСТЕМЫ АЙДАРО-АРНАСАЙСКИХ ОЗЁР

Аннотация: Климат меняется, и это происходит сегодня, вернее прямо сейчас. Речь идет не только о повышения глобальной температуры воздуха. Глобальное потепление способствует увеличению повторяемости экстремальных в опасных гидрометеорологических явлений.

Айдаро-Арнасайский озерной системы последние 40-50 лет увеличился по объемом и по площадью. По данным Узгидромета, химический состав воды озёрных систем, около 60- годах прошлого столетия засолённость 7-8 г/литр, 1993 года 14-15 г/литр, к 2000 году 18 г/литр, настоящее время 21,-23 г/литр.

Созданный замкнутый водоём Айдаро-Арнасайский озерной системы изменил климат и природную среду территории. Создаваемый замкнутый водоём Айдаро-Арнасайский озерной системы изменил климат и природную среду территории.

Ключевые слова: озёрная система, климат, природные среды, замкнутый водоем, экосистема, осадки, засолённость, рыбы, виды птицы.

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND CLIMATE CHANGE CONSEQUENCES OF THE AIDAR-ARNASAY LAKES SYSTEM

Annatation: The climate is changing, and this is happening today, or rather right now. It's not just about rising global air temperatures. Global

warming contributes to an increase in the frequency of extreme hydrometeorological hazards.

The Aydaro-Arnasai lake system has increased in volume and area over the past 40-50 years. According to Uzhydromet, the chemical composition of water in lake systems, around the 60s of the last century, salinity 7-8 g / liter, 1993 14-15 g / liter, by 2000 18 g / liter, currently 21, -23 g / liter.

The closed reservoir of the Aydaro-Arnasay lake system, which was created, has changed the climate and natural environment of the territory. The closed reservoir of the Aydaro-Arnasay lake system, which was being created, changed the climate and natural environment of the territory.

Key words: lake system, climate, natural environments, closed water body, ecosystem, precipitation, salinity, fish, bird species.

До 1960 года, как было отмечено, Айдаркульское понижение служило местом скопления коллекторно-дренажных и загрузки подземных вод. Поверхность понижения была покрыта слоем соли толщиной 20-30 см. при этом состав соли 19,5 % натрий, 25,6 % сульфаты, 25 % хлориды. После отмеченных случаев Айдаркульское озеро превратилось в крупный водоем.

Ежегодно из орошаемых массивов Голодной степи сбрасывался порядка 2,0 км^3 коллекторно-дренажных вод на поверхность 2,9 км^3. По данным Главгидромета ежегодный сброс из Чардарьинского водохранилища составлял 2,0-2,5 км^3.

Климат меняется, и это происходит сегодня, вернее прямо сейчас. Речь идет не только о повышения глобальной температуры воздуха. Глобальное потепление способствует увеличению повторяемости экстремальных в опасных гидрометеорологических явлений, а Айдаро-Арнасайский озерной системы наиболее уязвим к таким явлением как высокие температуры, сильные осадки, сели и лавины.

Высокая уязвимость страны к опасным гидрометеорологическим явлением вызывает ответные действия со стороны Правительства по защите населения и территорий от чрезвычайных ситуаций, связанных с селями, паводками, оползнями и ликвидации их последствий.

Вследствие неравномерного нагрева нашей планеты Солнцем и распределения атмосферных осадков по земной поверхности, климаты Земли очень разнообразны. Первые классификации климатов появились еще в 70-годы XIX века и имели описательный характер. Согласно классификации профессора МГУ Б.П. Алисова, на Земле существует 7 типов климатов, составляющих климатические пояса, 4 из них являются основными, а 3-переходными. К основным типам относятся:

- Экваториальный – для этого типа климата характерно господства экваториальных воздушных масс в течение всего года. В дни весеннего (21 марта) и осеннего (21 сентября) равноденствия Солнце над экватором стоит в зените и сильно нагревает Землю. Температура воздуха в этом климатическом поясе постоянна (+24-28 ^{0}С). На море колебания температур могут вообще быть меньше 1 ^{0}С. Годовая сумма осадков значительна (до 3000 мм), на наветренных склонах гор осадков может выпадать и до 6000 мм. Количество осадков здесь превышает испарение, поэтому почвы в экваториальном климате заболочены, и на них растут густые и высокие влажные леса.

- Тропический – этот тип климата формирует два тропических климатических пояса (в Северном и Южном полушарии). В этом типе климата состояние атмосферы над метериком и океаном различно, поэтому различают материковый тропический климат.
- Материковый – над значительной территорией господствует область высокого давления, поэтому здесь выпадает очень мало осадков (от 100-250 мм). Материковый тропический климат отличается очень жарким летом (+35-40 ^{0}С). Зимой температура значительно ниже (+10-15 ^{0}С). Велики суточные колебания температур (до 40 ^{0}С). Отсутствие облаков на небе приводит к формированию ясных и холодных ночей (облака могли бы задержать тепло, идущее от Земли). Резкие суточные и сезонные перепады температур способствуют разрушению горных пород, что дает массу песка и пыли. Они подхватываются ветрами и могут переноситься на значительные расстояния. Эти пыльные песчаные бури являются большой опасностью для путника в пустыне.
- Морской – который господствует в западных частях Северной Америки, Южной Америки, Евроазии формирует при непосредственном воздействии западных ветров с океана на материк, поэтому отличаются прохладным летом (+15-20 ^{0}С) и теплой зимой (от 1-5 ^{0}С). Осадки, приносимые западными ветрами, выпадают круглый год (от 500 мм до 1000 мм, в горах до 6000 мм).
- Континентальный – господствующий в центральных районах материков, отличается от него. Циклоны сюда проникают реже, чем в приморские районы, поэтому лето здесь теплое (+17-26 ^{0}С), а зима холодная (-10-24 ^{0}С) с устойчивым многомесячный снежным покровом. Благодаря значительной протяженности Евразии с запада на восток наиболее ярко континентальный климат наблюдается в Якутии, где средние январские температуры могут опускаться до -40 ^{0}С и выпадает мало осадков. Это происходит потому, что внутренние районы материка не подвергаются такому влиянию океанов, как побережья, где влажные ветры не только приносят осадки, но и смягчают жару летом и мороз зимой.

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Территории озёрных систем стало около 3800 кв.км., объём 445 куб км., длина до 350 км, ширина 40-45 км.

Созданный замкнутый водоём Айдаро-Арнасайский озерной системы изменил климат и природную среду территории.

Здесь можно встретить виды рыб включенные в Красную книгу МСОП: сазан, толстолобик, Амударьинский малый и большой лопатонос, Аральский усач, карас, щуковидный жерех, остропучка, Аральская шиповка и другие.

Созданный водно-болотной территории стал местожительства сезонна прилетающую, мигрирующую птицу. Здесь можно встретить виды птиц розовый пеликан, кудрявий пеликан (МСОП), малый баклан, малая белая цапля, мраморный чирок, колпица, каравайка, орел могильник, балобан, дрофа-красотка, змееяд, скопа, белый аист, чёрный аист, лебедь шипун, степная орел и другие.

Произошел обводнение пастбищ несколько сотные гектаров, озёрная система в определённой мере влияет на режим подземных вод. Увеличение объём и территории Айдара-Арнасайских систем, объединяет различные морфогенетические типы месторождений подземных вод.

Климат озёра и окрестность озёрных систем сталь континентально и умеренный. Наблюдается значительное влияние западных ветров, приносящих осадки весь год. В этом территории летом умеренно теплое температура (от +10 до 25-28 ^{0}С), зима холодная (от +4^{0}С до -25 ^{0}С). Годовая количество осадков от 1000 мм до 3000 мм, по окраинам до 100 мм во внутренних районах. Ярко проявляются различия по сезонам года.

Сотрудники Джизакского политехнического института проводят научные работы по изучению экологическая обстановка Айдаро-Арнасайский озерной системы и окрестность территории и прогнозирование качество воды.

Поставленные задачи в основном решаеться в целом для изучение и прогнозирование окрестности Айдара-Арнасайских озёрных систем.

Существующая сеть не всегда отражает происходившие изменения на источниках формирования поверхностных и подземных вод. Особенно это касается эколого-гидрогеологических изменений. Выполняемые в рамках этого этапа работы направлены на прогнозирование этого пробела путем комплексного анализа накопившихся материалов и дальнейшего изучения. При этом акцент делается на необходимости максимального учета всех ресурсообразующих факторов поверхностных и подземных вод, представления целостности циклов формирования гидрогеологического процесса т.е. питания, транзита, разгрузки поверхностных и подземных вод. В связи с целевым заданием и проектом предусматривалось выполнение их комплексное изучение.

Ожидаемый результат стратегия позади решения сделали предложение: как решение принесет пользу сообществу на различном уровне то есть образовании, отдельных бенефициариях, принося пользу сообществам, здоровому водному телу и уровновешенной экосистеме.

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УСЛОВИЯ И ОБЩАЯ МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ ПРИНЦИПОВ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ СИЛ И СРЕДСТВ ПРИ ТУШЕНИИ ПОЖАРОВ

Аннотация. В статье приведены статистические данные по пожарам, которые свидетельствуют о необходимости изучения пожаров как источнике опыта для тушения пожаров на аналогичных объектах. Приведены особенности исследования возникших пожаров.

Ключевые слова: пожары, тушение, статистика, методология, силы и средства при тушении.

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CONDITIONS AND GENERAL METHODOLOGY OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE USE OF FORCES AND MEANS IN EXTINGUISHING FIRES

Annotation. The article presents statistical data on fires, which indicate the need to study fires as a source of experience for extinguishing fires at similar facilities. The features of the investigation of the fires that have arisen are given.

Key words: fires, extinguishing, statistics, methodology, forces and means for extinguishing.

Пожары являются настоящим бедствием для любого государства. Зачастую пожар уносит жизнь многих людей, наносит экономический, материальный и социальный ущерб. Значительное количество пожаров, происходящих ежегодно на территории нашей страны, обуславливают необходимость рассмотрения условий и общей методологии принципов применения сил и средств при пожаротушении.

За последние 5 лет (2017-2021 гг.) на территории Российской Федерации произошло 1565499 пожаров (рисунок 1) [3].

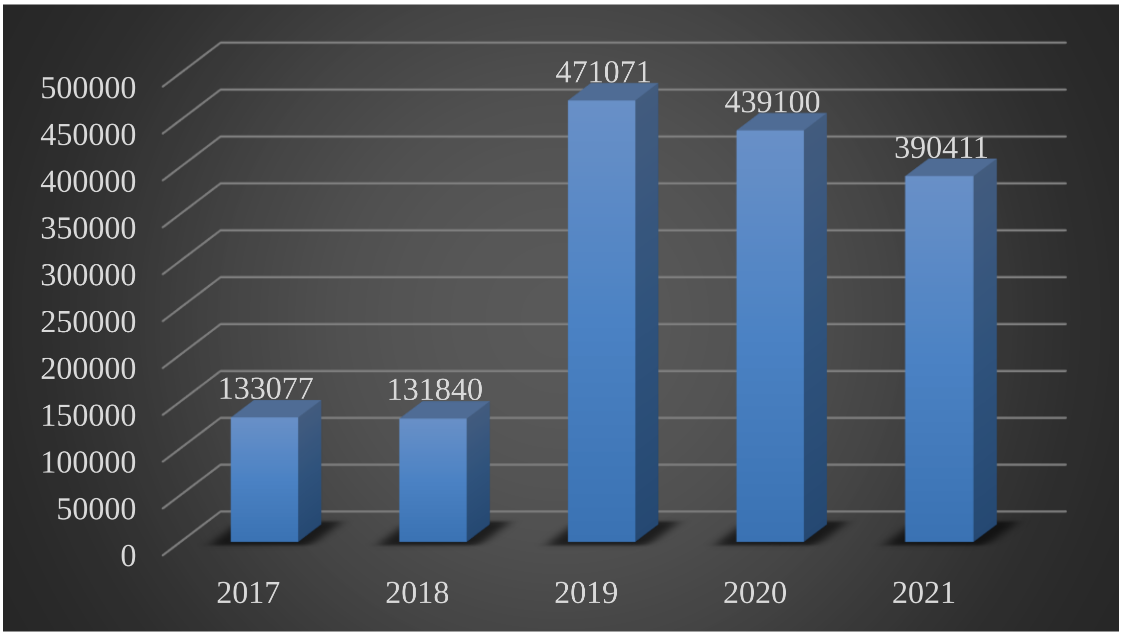

Рисунок 1 – Количество пожаров на территории РФ за 2017-2021 гг.

На пожарах погибло 40918 человек, получили травмы различной степени тяжести 45312 человек (рисунок 2) [3].

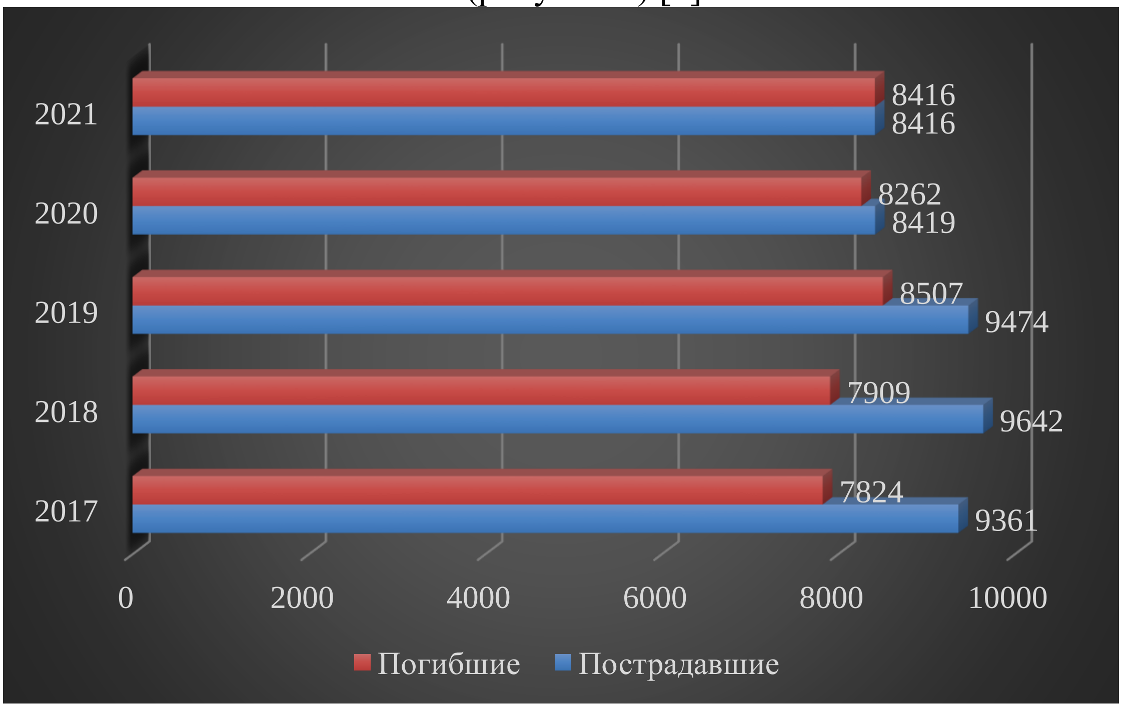

Рисунок 2 – Количество погибших и пострадавших при пожарах в РФ за 2017-2021 гг.

Общий ущерб за период в пять лет составил более 69600000 тыс. рублей.

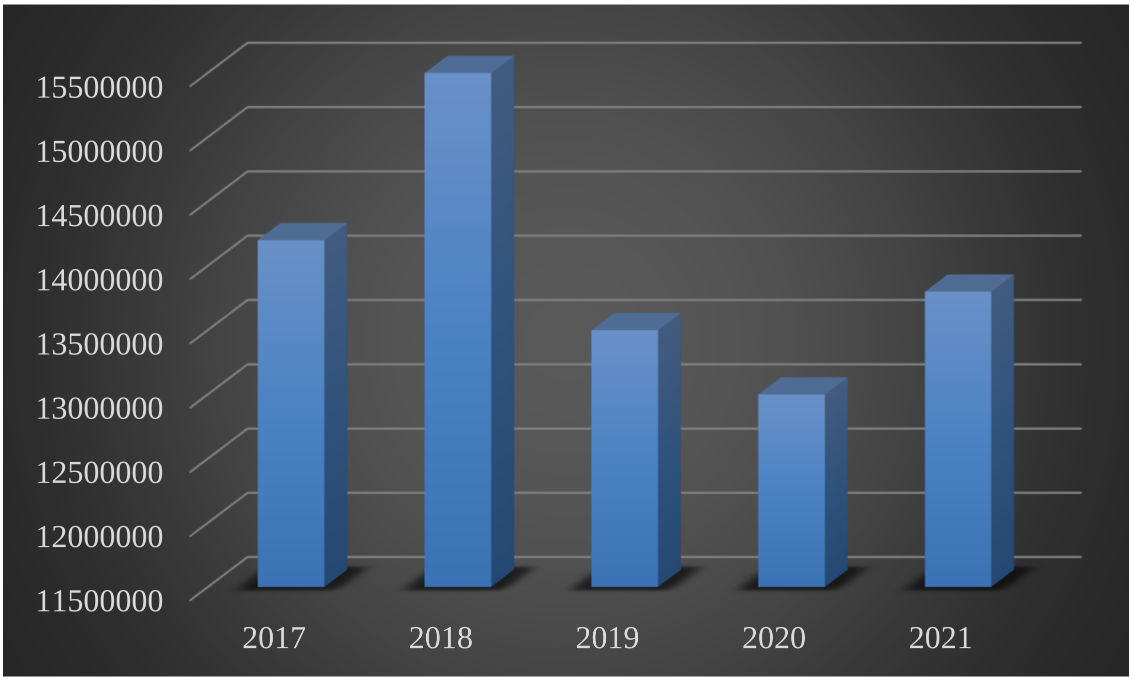

Рисунок 3 – Прямой ущерб от пожаров, тыс. рублей за 2017-2021 гг.

Каждый пожар – уникален. При общей схожести распространения горения, задымления, всегда на объект воздействуют факторы, которые способствует специфическому протеканию возгорания и дальнейшему распространению огня. Изучение пожаров является важным в получении опыта применения сил и средств для тушения, тактики, которые могут быть использованы при пожарах на объектах с аналогичной инфраструктурой и условиями возгорания и распространения.

Изучение является важным и обязательным условием профессионального совершенствования работы пожарных подразделений, улучшения организации тушения пожара, повышения практического опыта руководства тушения пожара, а также может быть фактором, который служит для повышения качества профилактической противопожарной работы [1].

Основу изучения пожара включают в себя следующие составляющие:

- изучение пожара;
- формирование документации по исследованию пожара (описание пожара или карточка боевых действий);
- разбор пожара (проводится аналитическая работа в отношении мероприятий по противопожарной профилактике и боевых действий пожарных подразделений).

Любой пожар, независимо от его масштабов, материальных потерь, количества задействованных сил и средств для тушения, подлежит обязательному исследованию. Исследование возлагается на опытных и подготовленных специалистов, обладающих соответствующей компетенцией, образованием и опытом, но не принимавших участие в тушении пожара, который подлежит исследованию. В ряде случаев для разрешения каких-либо спорных моментов могут привлекаться специалисты других областей.

По факту начало исследования пожара совпадает со временем, когда прибывает первый пожарный расчет, а руководством по тушению пожаров и другими должностными лицами принимаются меры по сохранению и своевременному изъятию каких-либо доказательств, свидетельств от очевидцев возникновения пожара и участников событий, которые имеют прямое или косвенное отношение к возникшему пожару [1].

Целью исследования пожара, которые обуславливают методологическое обеспечение процесса, являются:

- анализ противопожарного состояния объекта, где возникло возгорание, на его соответствие нормативным параметрам;
- установить причину возгорания;
- дать оценку профилактической работе, которая велась на объекте;
- изучить процесс и параметры развития пожара, а также оценить условия, способствующие распространению огня и дыма;
- выявить особенности поведения конструкции здания, веществ, материалов, оборудования, которые были задействованы при его строительстве и в технологическом процессе и работах, производимых на объекте;
- провести анализ организации тушения пожара с разбором действий пожарных, администрации и всех причастных к тушению пожара лиц;
- разобрать меры по спасению людей, их эвакуации, спасению имущества объекта;
- провести анализ эффективности применения техники по тушению пожара, огнетушащих веществ, установок пожарной автоматики и систем, которые обеспечивают противопожарное водоснабжение [2];
- разработать мероприятия по повышению эффективности работы как руководящего состава, так и боевых подразделений по тушению пожара, улучшению их профилактической и оперативной работы.

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ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УТИЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ОТХОДОВ С ВРЕДНЫМИ ХИМИКАТАМИ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены проблемы утилизации промышленных отходов. Отмечено, что проблема защиты окружающей среды является комплексной и носит глобальный характер. Длительные загрязнения природной среды отходами промышленности приводят к деградации окружающей среды. В связи с многочисленными отраслями промышленности, которые поставляют отходы во внешнюю среду, существуют некоторые проблемы утилизации этих отходов. Обострение экологических проблем на фоне интенсификации производственных процессов требует пересмотра подходов для управления процессами в сфере обращения с отходами производства.

Ключевые слова: промышленные отходы, утилизация, вторичное сырьё, безотходная технология, окружающей среды.

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TECHNOLOGIES OF DISPOSAL OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE WITH HARMFUL CHEMICALS

Annotation: The article deals with the problems of industrial waste disposal. It is noted that the problem of environmental protection is complex and global in nature. Long-term pollution of the natural environment by industrial waste leads to environmental degradation. Due to the numerous industries that supply waste to the external environment, there are some problems with the disposal of this waste. The aggravation of environmental problems against the background of the intensification of production processes requires a revision of approaches to managing processes in the field of waste management.

Key words: industrial waste, recycling, secondary raw materials, non-waste technology, environment.

4. ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Вместе с ростом промышленности в городах будут увеличиваться отходы производства и потребления, что приведет к увеличению загрязнения окружающей среды отходами. В таких случаях возможно внедрение безотходных экологически чистых технологий снижения загрязнения окружающей среды отходами, снижения ее загрязнения и мутации за счет переработки любых отходов. [1].

Промышленные отходы используют для специальных технологий их переработки с целью получения исходного сырья и материалов для производства либо прямого получения товарной продукции.

В Санкт-Петербургском государственном морском техническом университете (Барабанщиков Д.А., Сердюкова Ф.А.) проводились исследования по утилизации промышленных отходов и рассматривался вопрос утилизации промышленных отходов [2]. В данной статье рассматриваются пути решения проблем нефтяной промышленности. Авторы обосновывают модернизацию старых и строительство новых НПЗ, загрязняющих экологию. Исследуется экологический контроль на всех этапах работы в нефтяной промышленности Сделан вывод, что утилизация отходов, осуществление мероприятий по вторичной переработке, рациональное использование ресурсов, применение новых энергоэффективных методов принесут экономическую выгоду как предприятию, так и государству. Однако, проводимой работы, исследовательский процесс не охватывает технологические процессы утилизации промышленных отходов.

Охрана окружающей среды от отходов производства и потребления неразрывно связана с проблемами рационального использования природных ресурсов и внедрения экологически безопасных технологий. На протяжении веков неправильное обращение с отходами приводило к изменениям в природных ресурсах, к неожиданным изменениям в природе.

5. МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ.

2.1. Объект обследования.

Объект исследование производства ультрамариновая пигмента совместное предприятия ООО “SOFITEL” расположено в промышленной зоне города Джизака.

Объект исследование показано на рисунке №1. Предприятие граничит: с северной части ООО «Тоштепа текстил», с западной стороны открытая поля, с востока ООО «Ирригации инвест», с юга ООО «Roison».

Занимаемая площадь предприятие составляют 4,4 га. Объект имеют следующие цехи и отделы: производственный цех, дробилка, склад хранения сырья и добавок; отделение дробления; участок помола и подготовки сырьевых материалов; участок смешивания сырьевых материалов; печное отделение; транспортный отдел и админстративной здания.

Для производство ультрамаринового пигмента: ООО «SOFITEL» использует сырьё кальциевый порошок, кварцевый порошок, каолин (Китай), каолин (Узбекистан), сульфит натрия (древесный уголь), хлорид калия.

Рисунок №1. СП ООО "SOFITEL" производства ультрамариновая пигмента

Климатическая характеристика приводится по данным наблюдений метеостанции «Джизака». Климат района резко континентальный. Лето засушливое и продолжительное, зима влажное.

Среднегодовая температура воздуха составляет 14,2 ^{0}С, что гораздо ниже, чем в других более южных районах Республики.

Самым холодным месяцам январь со среднемесячной температурой 0,2 ^{0}С, летом в районе достаточно жарко. Самые теплые месяцы июль и август с температурой 25,5 ^{0}С и 23,5 ^{0}С. Во внутригодовом разрезе повторяемость ветра это градаций имеет почти постоянную повторяемость 51-58 %. Лишь в зимние месяцы (ноябрь-декабрь) она увеличивается до 61 %. Ветра со скоростями 2-3 м/с, обладающие очищающим действием, имеют повторяемость почти 1,5-2,0 раза меньше, чем слабые ветры. Ветры с большими скоростями способствуют выносу загрязняющих примесей и их рассеиванию, а в засушливые периоды сдуванию пыли с поверхности нарушенных земель.

Для оценки воздействия предприятия на окружающую среду предстояло решить следующие задачи: оценить современное состояние окружающую среды района расположения предприятия; провести экологический анализ проектного решения; оценить уровень загрязнения атмосферного воздуха выбросами основного производства; оценить количество отходов производства и потребления, образующихся после реализации проектных решений и рассмотреть их размещению и утилизации; оценить аварийные риски после реализации проектного решения.

Проектная мощность СП ООО «SOFITEL» по производству ультрамаринового пигмента составляет 11 т/сутки, 330 т/месяц, 4000 т/год. Продукция экспортируется и конкурентоспособна на внутреннем и внешнем рынках. Продукт экспортируется в Египет и Турцию через Китай.

а. Процесс отбора проб.

Количество пылевой смеси определяли взвешиванием весовым методом. Измерения проводились при установившемся движении пылевого потока, перед определением параметров потока необходимо было выбрать место для отбора проб.

Надежность и эффективность систем пылеочистки зависят в основном от физико-химических свойств пылевой смеси и основных параметров пылевых потоков. Используются при расчете пылеуловителей, газоходов, бункеров, арматуры и вспомогательного оборудования данные о физико-химических свойствах пылевой смеси, а также для оценки экономической эффективности удаления накопившейся пыли [4].

Скорость пылевой смеси, выбрасываемой в атмосферу через трубу, определяли с помощью микроманометра ММН, количество которого отсасывалось.

6. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ИХ ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

Технологические решения. Последовательность производственного технологического процесса осуществляется следующим образом. Имеется 4 шлифовальных оборудования, 2 измельчают сырье, 2 измельчают выбранный продукт. Количество цистерн по 10 тонн – 4. После того, как продукт вымыт, очищен и высушен, его через норму передают на мельницу. Затем он спускается к лифту. Бак для воды 15 тонн 1 шт. Измельченный продукт направляется в 8 емкостей с водой. Его перекачивают в сосуды 2С, кипятят и подают в пресс Е-1. Продукты измельчают в 3-х бочках Ф-1, Ф-2, Ф-3 (1,5 т), затем сбрасывают в 2 бочки ЭД. Из них С-3, С-4 попадает в бочки, откуда кипячение направляется на пресс Э-2, из которого перекачивается в 8 В-бочек. Следующий процесс – вращать продукт в 8 бетонных бочках в течение 24 часов и отправлять его на пресс Е-3. Затем он попадает в 4 X бочки. Варят при 100 0С с образованием пресса Е-4. Проварить 40 минут и забросить на склад продукции. Следующий процесс сушат в 3-х сушильных контейнерах и измельчают с помощью дробильного оборудования и укрывают как готовый продукт. Загрязняющие вещества, образующиеся в цехе, очищаются 3 циклонами светофильтра RFG и выбрасываются в атмосферу.

В результате исследований разработаны источники выбросов загрязняющих веществ в атмосферу, отходы производства и потребления, их количество, нормативы, класс токсичности, рекомендации по дальнейшей утилизации и утилизации, оценка воздействия установленного оборудования на поверхностные и подземные воды.

Определены лимиты выбросов в атмосферу, лимит размещения отходов. По результатам инвентаризации: Источники загрязнения атмосферного воздуха - 11. От: Организованные ресурсы - 7; Неорганизованные источники - 4; Пылеочистное оборудование (ЧГТУ) – 3.

«SOFITEL» по производству ультрамариновых пигментов» имеется 8 видов загрязняющих веществ, выбрасываемых из источников загрязнения атмосферного воздуха, общее количество составляет 38,763615 т/год, состав следующий:

- Неорганическая пыль – 6,55 т/год, 16,897%;
- Сера элементарная – 0,802 т/год, 2,069%;
- Карбонат натрия – 0,078 т/год, 0201%;
- Сульфат натрия – 0,067 т/год, 0,173;
- Оксид углерода – 26,03 т/год, 67,150%;
- Оксид азота – 5 232 т/год, 13 497 %;
- Бенз(а)пирен – 0,000515 т/год, 0,002%;
- Углеводород 0,0041 т/год, 0,01%;

Из них: в твердом состоянии - 6,55 т/год, 16,897%; в газообразном и жидком виде - 32,213315 т/год, 83,103%; Источников отходов на предприятии - 9. Пунктов сбора отходов – 13. Общее количество отходов составляет 63 105 т/год.

Согласно постоянным наблюдениям, уровень загрязнения атмосферного воздуха оцепилается следующими показателями:

Среднегодовая концентрация серы элементарная составляет 0,006 мг/м^3 что не превышает ПДК (0,5 мг/м^3). Максимально разовая отмечается на 0,029 мг/м3 что также не превышает предельно-допустимый уровень. ИЗА = 0,12.

– Средне годовая концентрации углерода **оксида** составляет 1,0 мг/м^3, что не превышает ПДК (5,0 мг/м3). Максимально разовая отмечается на уровне 2,0 мг/м^3, что также не превышает ПДК. **ИЗА =** 0,36.

– Среднегодовая концентрация азота оксида составляет 0,01 мг/м3 что не превышает- ПДК (0,02 мг/м^3). Максимально разовая отмечается на уровне 0,01 мг/м^3, что также не превышает ПДК. ИЗА = 0,14.

– Среднегодовые концентрации по пылу неорганическая, карбонат натрия, сульфат натрия и углеводороды составляет соответственно 0,01, 0,004, 0,01, 0,03 мг/м^3 что не превышает ПДК. Уровень загрязнения атмосферного воздуха в промышленной зоне городе Джизака и его окрестностях, оценивается как низкий.

ВЫВОДЫ.

Результаты выполненных расчетов концентраций вредных выбросов в атмосферу показали, что на границе предприятия в зоне влияния источника концентрации выбросов в приземном слое атмосферы не превышают допустимых норм по установленным им квотам.

Производственные стоки образуются в процессе работы градирни. Все производственные стоки находятся в системе оборотного водоснабжения. Стоков не образуется..

Сброс хозбытовых стоков осуществлятся в гидроизолированный железобетонный выгреб, откуда по мере накопления будет вывозится спецмашинами в места, указанные СЭС.

Для временного хранения отходов на территории предприятия предусмотрены специальные места. Отходы относятся к 2, 3 4 и 5 классам опасности, условия их хранения таковы, что отходы не окажут негативного воздействия на природную среду и на здоровье рабочего персонала.

Следовательно, из вышеизложенного можно сделать вывод, что функционирование объекта при соблюдении рекомендаций, правил техники безопасности труда и выполнении природоохранных мероприятий не приведёт к необратимым экологическим последствиям.

В дополнительных мероприятиях по сокращению выбросов необходимости нет, для поддержания выбросов на существующем безопасном уровне необходимо строго следить за исправность рукавных фильтров.

Водопотребление на предприятии осуществляется из собственной артезианской скважины. Хозбытовые стоки отводятся в гидроизолированный железобетонный выгреб, откуда по мере заполнения выгреба вывозятся спецмашинами в места, указанные СЭС. Производственные стоки находятся в системе оборотного водоснабжения.

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ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ АЙДАРО-АРНАСАЙСКИЙ ОЗЕРНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация: Для ввода тематической нагрузки использовались фондовые, картографические и статистические материалы, материалы дистанционного зондирования. Для более глубокого изучения динамики происходящих экологических процессов к анализу были привлечены материалы разных лет. Спутниковые снимки системы озер Айдаро-Арнасай, сделанные в 1990, 2000, 2010 и 2017 гг. Комплексный анализ снимков с использованием статистических данных позволил более глубоко проанализировать влияние на окружающую среду изменений уровня воды в Айдаро-Арнасайской озерной системы, что позволит не только проводить анализ экологического состояния окружающей среды, но и оценивать динамику экологических процессов в регионе, в том числе под влиянием резкого изменения уровня воды и влияние этих изменений на экологическое состояние окружающей среды, прогнозировать изменения ландшафтов под влиянием этих и других факторов.

Ключевые слова: озерная система, гидрология, уровень воды, площадь, объем воды, входные и выходные воды, коллекторно-дренажные воды, инфильтрация.

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PREDICTION OF CHANGES IN THE ECOLOGICAL STATE OF THE AIDAR-ARNASAY LAKE SYSTEM

Annotation: To enter the thematic load, stock, cartographic and statistical materials, materials of remote sensing were used. For a deeper study of the dynamics of ongoing ecological processes, materials from different years were involved in the analysis. Satellite images of the Aydaro-Arnasay lake system, made in 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2017. A comprehensive analysis of images with the use of statistical data made it possible to more deeply analyze the impact on the environment of changes in the water level in the Aydaro-Arnasai lake system, which will allow not only to analyze the ecological state of the environment, but also to assess the dynamics of ecological processes in the *region, including under the influence a sharp change in water level and the impact of these changes on the ecological state of the environment, to forecast changes in landscapes under the influence of these and other factors.*

Key words: lake system, hydrology, water level, area, water volume, inlet and outlet waters, collector drainage waters, infiltration.

Анализируя проблему изменения ландшафтов в результате антропогенных воздействий, важнейшими из которых для анализируемого региона являются искусственном орошении больших площадей ранее низкопродуктивной территории Голодной степи, чрезмерный выпас скота в западной части исследуемой территории и искусственное затопление ранее безводной Арнасай-Айдаркульской депрессии, исследователи, как обычно, руководствуются правилом, утверждающим, что все компоненты природного ландшафта взаимосвязаны и взаимообусловлены. Изменения одного компонента ландшафта неизбежно приводят к изменениям остальных. Особенно большое влияние на изменения экологической ситуации в регионе оказало возникновение рукотворного Айдаро-Арнасайского озерного комплекса. В последние десятилетия уровень воды в Айдаркуле неизменно повышался.

Для ввода тематической нагрузки были использованы фондовые, картографические и статистические материалы, материалы дистанционного зондирования. Для более глубокого исследования динамики протекающих экологических процессов к анализу были привлечены материалы разных лет. На рис.1 представлены космоснимки Айдаро-Арнасайской озерной системы, выполненные в 1990, 2000, 2010 и 2017 и 2019 гг. Комплексный анализ снимков с привлечением статистических данных позволил более глубоко проанализировать влияние на окружающую среду изменения уровня воды в Айдаро-Арнасайской озерной системе, что позволит не только проанализировать экологическое состояние окружающей среды, но и оценить динамику экологических процессов в регионе, в том числе и под воздействием резкого изменения уровня воды и влияния этих изменений на экологическое состояние окружающей среды, дать прогноз изменения ландшафтов под воздействием этих и других факторов. При использовании материалов из разных источников или различного срока создания все материалы тщательно анализировались. По материалам, прошедшим контроль и анализ, разрабатывались цифровые тематические карты. С 1991г. по 2019 г. уровень воды в озере поднялся на 9 м. Космоснимки за 1990, 2000, 2010 и 2017 гг. На рис.2 представлен график динамики объем и уровня воды в озере.

Климат, как совокупность процессов, протекающих в атмосфере, не является вещественным компонентом ландшафта. Правомерно было бы рассматривать его в качестве необходимого условия, на фоне которого формируется и функционирует тот или иной ландшафт. Изменение этого условия скажется, очевидно, на различных компонентах по разному. Разные компоненты в силу своей физической природы, обладают различной уязвимостьюпо отношению к таким изменениям.

Возникновение Айдаро-Арнасайской озерной системы, однако, незначительно повлияло на общий климатический режим территории. Если не считать понижение среднесуточной температуры на 1-1,5 °С на очень узкой прибрежной полосе, он остался таким же пустынным, как и прежде. Повышение уровня воды озерной системы, наблюдавшееся в последние десятилетия, и, как следствие, увеличение площади водной поверхности, прежде всего будет отзываться в характере распределения грунтовых вод прилегающих территорий. Процесс постепенного поднятия уровня грунтовых вод, наблюдающийся в прибрежной зоне, в свою очередь приведет к изменению наиболее уязвимых компонентов ландшафта, какими являются биотические. В природных ландшафтах эти компоненты, особенно растительный компонент, представлен большим разнообразием видов и жизненных форм. В ландшафтах растительность играет особенно важную роль. Она часто определяет пространственные зримые границы ландшафтов, их структуру и внешний облик, важнейшие свойства почвы, набор и распределение животных и микроорганизмов. Вместе с тем растительность играет важную роль – индикационную в выявлении условий увлажнения ландшафта.

В связи со сказанным выше имеет определенное прогнозное значение группировка ландшафтов по характеру увлажнения.

Такие группы ландшафтов диагностируются по типам водного и геохимического режимов: соотношению атмосферного, грунтового и натечного увлажнения, степени дренированности ландшафтов, преобладанию выноса или аккумуляции подвижных химических элементов. По этим признакам были выделены группы равнинных элювиальных, элювиально-гидроморфных (полугидроморфных) и гидроморфных ландшафтов.

Группировка ландшафтов по характеру увлажнения является достаточно важным моментом. Так же, от особенностей водно-геохимического режима в настоящем и прошлом во многом зависят структура и направленность развития ландшафтов.

Учитывая местные ландшафтные условия а также опыт строительства равнинных водохранилищ и крупных каналов (напр. Чардарьинского волохранилища, Каракумского, Аму-Бухарского каналов) можно предполагать, что непосредственное влияние дальнейшего поднятия уровня воды в озерной системе будет иметь локальный характер, то есть претерпят изменения в основном ландшафты прилегающих к водоёму территорий. На приведенном графике видна некоторая стабилизация уровня воды в озере в последние годы. Но и при сохранении уровня воды на настоящей отметке, интенсивное поднятие его в предыдущие годы приведет к постепенному поднятию уровня грунтовых вод в прибрежной и на территории ниже отметки 260м в результате поднятия уровня грунтовых вод будет наблюдаться смена растительного покрова более влаголюбивыми видами.

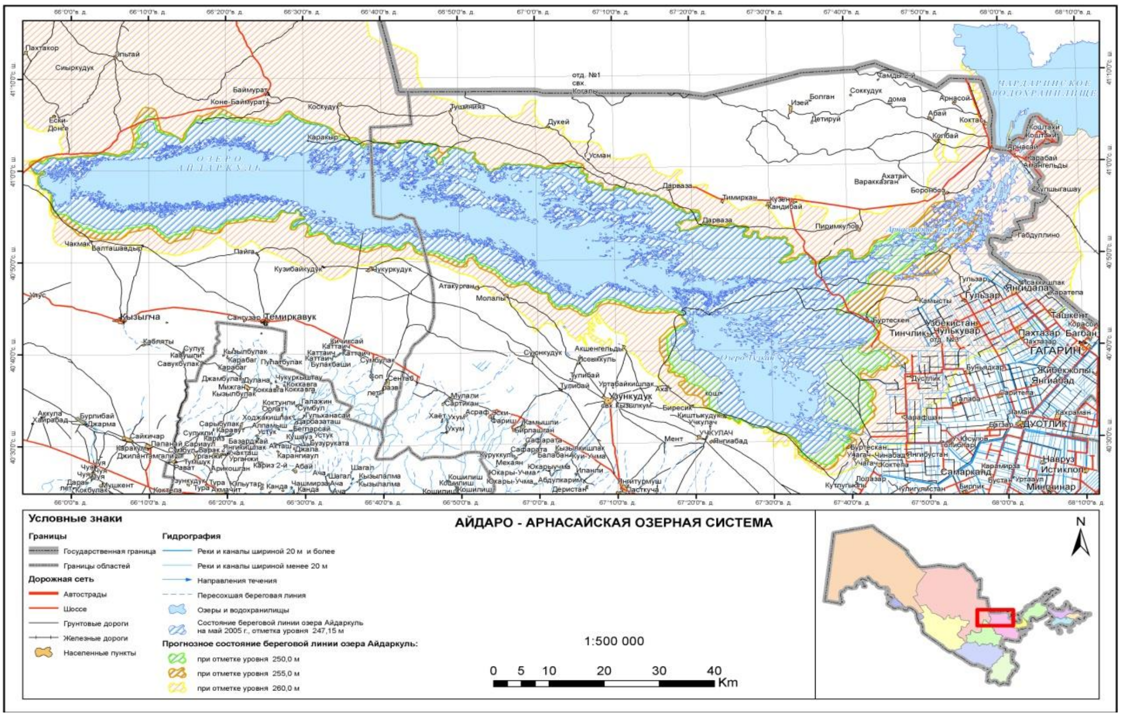
Для более глубокого анализа складывающейся ситуации были построены трехмерные топоосновы на исследуемую территорию, на которой выделены границы затопления территории при отметках 250, 255 и 260м (рис 1,2) [1,2] и ландшафтные карты Айдаро-Арнасайского озерного комплекса [3].

При достижении уровня воды в водоеме до абсолютной отметки 260 метров (см.рис.1,2) многие ландшафты (№№1,2,3,7,8,9) (рис 1 в [3]) окажутся под водой, что приведет к поднятию уровня грунтовых вод в соседних ландшафтах №№5,6,4. В связи с чем эти автоморфные ландшафты переходят в условия полугидроморфного развития. Например, полынно-боялычевые ландшафты (№4) со временем могут переходить в полугидроморфную группу и станут ландшафтами сочносолянковых пустыньна луговых и лугово-болотных почвах.

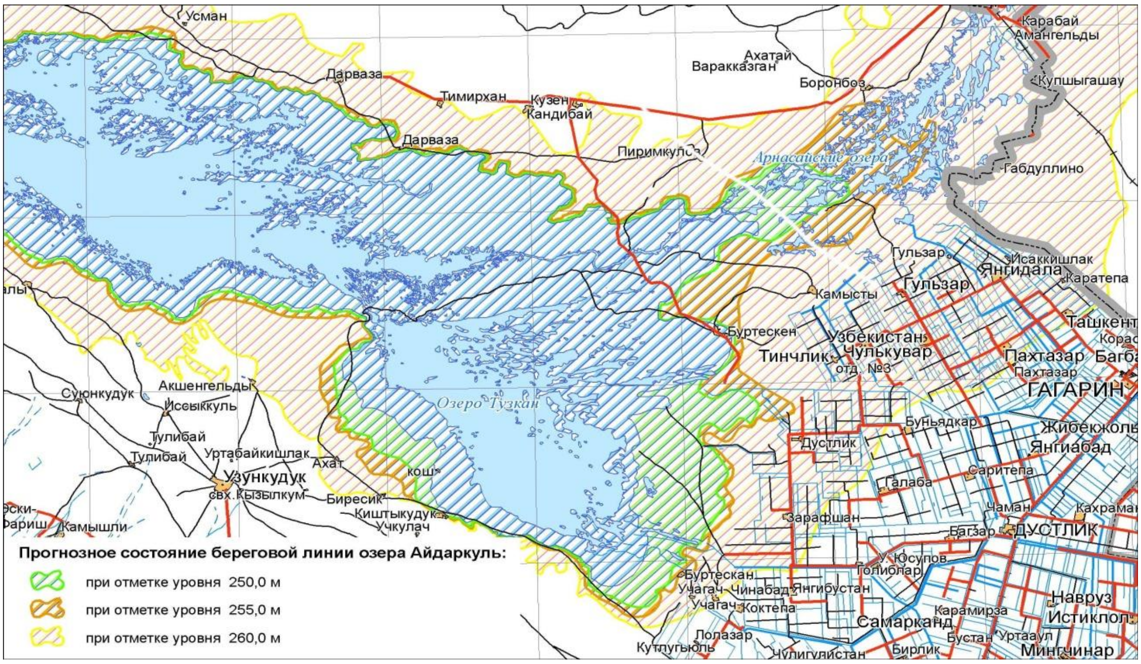
Существенные изменения претерпят почвы ландшафтов орошаемых земель на аллювиальных равнинах. Ныне существующие лугово-сероземные почвы постепенно будут преобретать вид лугово-болотных и болотных почв (ландшафты №№5 и 6).

Ощутимые изменения произойдут и в ландшафтах пролювиальных равнин, развитых к югу от водоёма. Так, ландшафт (№14) эфемеров на пустынных песчаных почвах, особенно его северная половина, где уровень минерализованных грунтовых вод может подняться до 3-5 м от поверхности почвы, будет отличаться господством процессов гидроморфизма. В таких условиях дальнейший подъем уровня грунтовых вод, вторичное засоление почв и грунтов приведет к тому, что ландшафт будет испытывать прогрессивное осолончакование и олуговениес частичным заболачиванием. Аналогичные изменения ожидаются и на севернойузкой полосе (шириной 2-3 км) ландшафта №13, особенно в его западной части.

Следует отметить, что ландшафты (№№5,11,12,13,14,15,16,17) сформировавшиеся на пролювиальной равнине между водоемом и подножьями Нуратау относительно хорошо дренированы и дальнейшее поднятие уровня воды существенных изменений на этих ландшафтах не вызовет.



Рисунка-1. Границы затопления территории при отметках 250, 255 и 260м



Рисунка-2. Границы затопления территории при отметках 250, 255 и 260м. Фрагмент.

По видимому наибольшие изменения в сторону ухудшения мелиоративного состояния земель произойдут на территориях, прилегающих с востока к ландшафтам №5 и №6. Это ландшафты орошаемых земель, сформировавшиеся в пределах плоской, слабо расчлененной, суглинисто-супесчаной равнины, которая характеризуется очень слабой дренированностью и различно засоленными светлыми сероземами сероземно-луговыми почвами. Мелиоративное состояние в дальнейшем может быть оценено как неблагоприятное и оно может быть улучшено путем строительства густой сети дренажных систем, промывки почв, а также научно-обоснованной планировки земель.

Ландшафты (№3 и №4) развитые к северу от водоема в настоящее время используются в основном для пастбищного животноводства. При затоплении водой южной половины ландшафта №3, его северная половина будет развиваться в условиях гидроморфного режима, что приведет к появлению в травостое видов солянки и гребенщика.

По-видимому, увеличится и общая масса травостоя.

Подобная тенденция развития наблюдается и на южной узкой полосе ландшафта №4. Ожидаемые полугидроморфные и гидроморфные условия, по-видимому, будут благоприятными для подсева высокопродуктивных трав. В результате чего могло бы увеличиться производительность кормовых угодий.

Для предотвращения пастбищной деградации следует нормализовать пастбищные нагрузки.

В качестве пастбищ используется также и ландшафты пролювиальных равнин (№№10-17). Богарные посевы здесь целиком зависят от естественного увлажнения территории атмосферными осадками и продуктивность богарных посевов может быть увеличена только за счет подбора засухоустойчивых сортов зерновых.

Выводы. Анализ результатов проведенных исследований позволил разработать следующие основные рекомендуемые природоохранные мероприятия для исследуемого региона, реализация которых послужит для стабилизации экологической ситуации в регионе..

Для антропогенных геосистем: модернизация методов и техники орошения, оптимизация коллекторно-дренажной сети, неукоснительное соблюдение научно-обоснованных агротехнических приемов возделывания сельскохозяйственных культур.

Для озерно-аллювиальных равнин: регулирование выпаса скота, запрещение рубки деревьев и кустарников.

Для эоловые песчаных ландшафтов: Оптимизация сети грунтовых дорог, асфальтирование автодорог. Регулирование выпаса скота, на сильно опустыненных участках – временное запр ещение выпаса скота и рубки деревьев и кустарников. Улучшение состояния пастбищ путем подсева семян белого саксаула, джузгуна, черкеза. Обводнение пастбищ.

Для элювиально-делювиальных склоновых ландшафтов: Оптимизация сети грунтовых дорог, асфальтирование автодорог.

Регулирование выпаса скота, запрещение рубки деревьев и кустарников, уплотнение их зарослей путем подсева его семян и сеянцев.

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ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ И ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД К ОБУЧЕНИЮ СТУДЕНТОВ С ОГРАНИЧЕННЫМИ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЯМИ

Аннотация: В статье обсуждаются трудности инклюзивного образования в высших учебных заведениях по направлению подготовки «Психология» на современном этапе. Описана психолого-педагогическая модель обучения студентов-психологов с ограниченными возможностями здоровья с позиции культурно-исторической теории.

Ключевые слова: инклюзивное образование, студенты с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, выученная беспомощность, методика преподавания психологии.

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PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO TEACHING STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Annotation: The article discussed of the difficulties of inclusive education in high school in the direction of the learning of "Psychology" at the present stage. The psychological-pedagogical model of learning the students-psychologist with disabilities is described from the position of cultural-historical theory.

Key words: inclusive education, students with disabilities, learned helplessness, methods of teaching of psychology.

В настоящее время инклюзия – одна из ведущих стратегий в российской образовательной политике [1]. Действительно, в течение последних лет в образовательном пространстве высшей школы интенсивно формируется психолого-педагогическая практика обучения студентов с ограниченными возможностями здоровья (ОВЗ). Безусловно, в процессе реализации инклюзивного образования в высших учебных заведениях Российской Федерации уже есть определенные достижения, особенно в крупных образовательных центрах. Однако трудностей пока значительно больше, и на данный момент инклюзия в высшей школе все еще находится на переходном этапе, прежде всего, в регионах. Как отмечают коллеги из Казани, «можно констатировать, что инклюзия в образовательном учреждении зачастую происходит стихийно» [6, с. 38]. Открытыми остаются вопросы о том, каких студентов с особыми образовательными потребностями (ООП) возможно обучать в вузах; профессиональная подготовка преподавателей [4, с. 226]; создание структуры управления инклюзивным образованием, включая организацию ресурсных учебно-методических центров по обучению инвалидов и лиц с ОВЗ на базе ведущих профессиональных образовательных организаций [3]; создание инклюзивной «безбарьерной среды» [6; 15]; разработка и апробирование моделей тьюторского сопровождения в условиях профессиональной подготовки [5; 10]; вопросы профориентации и проблемы преемственности в системе «школа – средняя профессиональная школа», «средняя профессиональная школа – высшая профессиональная школа» [13] и др. Несмотря на довольно большой объем материалов, освещающих те или иные аспекты инклюзивного образования в вузе, фактически отсутствуют научные работы, обсуждающие или предлагающие модель образовательной технологии обучения студентов с ограничениями здоровья по направлению подготовки 37.03.01 Психология. Безусловно, вышеизложенные факты ведут к необходимости разработки комплексной стратегии организации образовательного процесса для обучающихся с особыми образовательными потребностями в системе высшего профессионального образования, адапти рованию методических основ преподавания психологии, которые могут быть реализованы в образовательных условиях классического университета, педагогического вуза на переходном этапе. Цельюданной работы является теоретический анализ отечественных психолого-педагогических исследований, посвященных изучению индивидуально-психологических особенностей молодежи с ООП, проблем их обучения, современных моделей образовательной инклюзии в высшей школе и разработка модели обучения студентов с ограничениями здоровья по направлению подготовки «Психология» с позиции культурно-исторической теории. Как показывает анализ научных работ, ключевой составляющей инклюзивного профессионального образования молодого человека с ОВЗ является продолжение успешной социализации благодаря приобретению образовательного и социального опыта со сверстниками. В частности, «к специфическим признакам выученной беспомощности относятся пассивность, отказ от действия, нежелание изменить негативные обстоятельства или негативную среду при наличии возможности это сделать нарушение познавательной активности и ее продуктивности, детерминация к появлению и укреплению психосоматических расстройств» [2, с. 51]. Иными словами, выученная беспомощность представляет собой симптомокомплекс и указывает на устойчивую трансформациюв структуре личности, которая и определяет

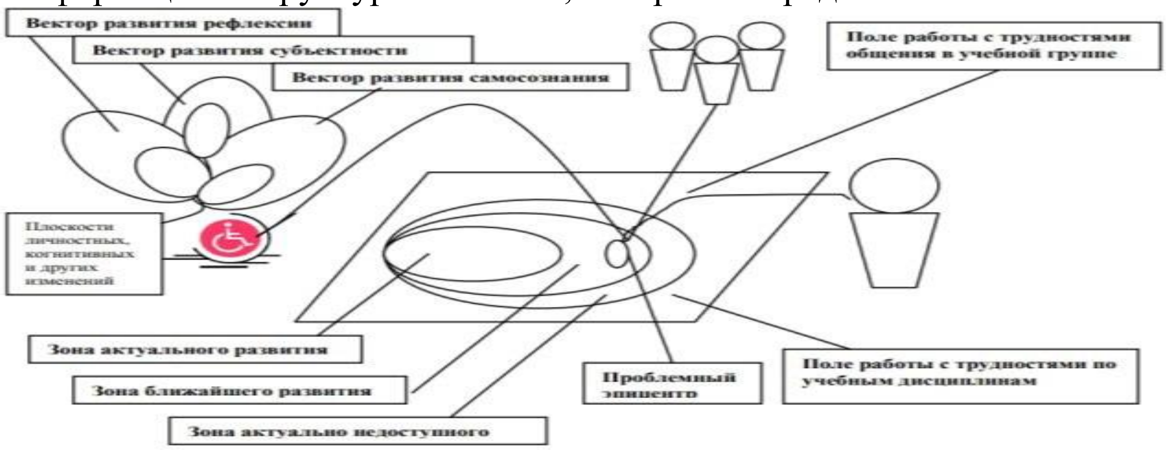

Рис.1. Психолого-педагогическая модель обучения студентов-психологов с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

организацию жизнедеятельности молодого человека с ограничениями здоровья в целом, являясь ингибитором процесса его социализации на этапе молодости. Наряду с этим в современных социальноэкономических условиях интенсивно меняются требования к будущему специалисту в области психологии. Как отмечают Е. Ю. Пономарева и О. А. Рудакова, «…особо актуальной становится проблема подготовки высококвалифицированных специалистов, способных теоретически и практически решать типичные и нестандартные профессиональные задачи, проектировать, создавать и корректировать при необходимости систему профессиональной деятельности» [12, с. 374]. Учитывая высокие требования самой профессии в отношении будущего специалиста, сложность обучения психологии как области гуманитарного знания [11], когда «разворачиваются одновременно педагогическая и учебная деятельности, т. е. совместная деятельность по передаче и усвоению психологических знаний» [7], такие личностные особенности обучающихся с ограниченными воз можностями здоровья представляют весомое препятствие на пути формирования профессионально важных качеств будущего специалиста-психолога, его профессиональной компетентности. Очевидно, что для студентов-психологов с ограничениями здоровья необходимо стратегически выстраивать организацию учебного процесса на протяжении вузовского периода овладения профессией. В связи с этим мы предлагаем психолого-педагогическуюмодель обучения студентов-психологов с ОВЗ как основу организации эффективных совместных форм учебной деятельности в вузе и повышения компетентности будущих специалистов. Согласно культурно-исторической теории Л. С. Выготского, социальные взаимодействия в рамках образовательной системы (при соответствующем руководстве) активизируют те когнитивные функции, которые не получили достаточного уровня развития к настоящему времени [14]. Однако при построении обучения психологии студентов с ОВЗ лишь в плоскости развития когнитивных функций остается интактной личностная сфера, а именно – симптом выученной беспомощности и другие искажения в развитии компонентов самосознания. Мы считаем, что для преодоления данного препятствия необходимо выйти за пределы предметной области образовательной деятельности и сфокусировать внимание на личности студентов-психологов с ограничениями здоровья. Через развитие у студентапсихолога с ОВЗ рефлексии, ценностного самоотношения (уверенности в себе, самопринятия) он приобретает опору для осознания себя как субъекта образовательной деятельности, построения конструктивной стратегии совладания с учебными трудностями, гармонизации развития личности в целом. Главным механизмом этого процесса выступает опосредствование собственно познавательных актов разноуровневыми способами взаимодействия участников обучения, точнее их совместной деятельности.

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РАЗРАБОТКА МЕТОДИКИ РЕСУРСНОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается актуальность формирования комплексного инструментария разработки ресурсной стратегии развития предприятия. Предложен поэтапный алгоритм формирования ресурсной стратегии развития, основывающийся на ряде классических методов стратегического менеджмента.

Ключевые слова: стратегия, инструменты, ресурс, развитие, менеджмент, предприятие.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE METHODOLOGY OF THE RESOURCE STRATEGY OF ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: The article considers the relevance of the formation of a comprehensive toolkit for the development of a resource strategy for the development of an enterprise. A step-by-step algorithm for the formation of a resource development strategy based on a number of classical methods of strategic management is proposed.

Keywords: strategy, tools, resource, development, management, enterprise.

В настоящее время существует огромное количество методов, сформированных для разработки ресурсной стратегии организации основными недостатками которых являются излишняя описательность рассматриваемого явления, однобокость учета определенных факторов, концентрация только на количественных, либо только на качественных оценках, трудоемкость, низкое качество проработки исследовательского инструментария и ряд других проблем.

В связи с этим, актуальным становиться формирование такого исследовательского инструментария, который бы дал возможность комплексно охватить проблематику, учитывал наработки наиболее продвинутых методов разработки ресурсной стратегии, имел разработанную методическую базу.

Воспользуемся методом Р. Гранта [1, с. 47] и предложим алгоритм, соответствующий ресурсному подходу Р.Гранта и формы отчетности для анализа ресурсов и способностей компании, а также для формирования оптимизированной ресурсной стратегии.

Первым этапом является идентификация ресурсов и способностей. Однако, целесообразно изначально провести анализ внешней среды, используя типовую матрицу SWOT-анализа (рис.1).

Матрица SWOT-анализа помогает принять решения, как использовать возможности и реагировать на угрозы, реализуя силу или преодолевая слабости. Иными словами, целью проведения матричного SWOT-анализа является формирование таких характеристик силы предприятия, чтобы нейтрализовать опасности и полностью использовать возможности, а также преодолеть слабости.

Рис. 1. Матрица SWOT-анализа

Далее выделим, согласно модели Р. Гранта следующие выборочные ресурсы и способности предприятия.

Ресурсы и способности необходимо оценивать по нескольким основным факторам. Одними из таких факторов выступают:

1) Важность: какие ресурсы и способности наиболее важны для получения конкурентного преимущества?

2) Приоритетность: какие сильные и слабые стороны у данных ресурсов и способностей по сравнению с конкурентами?

Заполним атрибуты ресурсов и способностей с позиции создания устойчивых конкурентных преимуществ на будущих рынках. Для этого, в качестве основного инструмента анализа, в дополнении к модели Р. Гранта, используем метод VRIO, разработанный Д. Барни [2, с. 13], который базируется на основных постулатах RBV в стратегическом менеджменте (о гетерогенности и немобильности ресурсов). VRIO-анализ позволяет оценить ресурсы и способности компании по четырем критериям: ценность (value), редкость (rarity), имитируемость/воспроизводимость (imitability) и организованность (organization).

Оценка ресурсов и способностей по этим критериям с учетом выявленных изменений внешней среды дает возможность выявить наиболее важные для формирования конкурентного преимущества компании ресурсы и способности, а также определить стратегические последствия их использования.

Таблица 1

Анализ ресурсов и способностей компании по методу Д. Барни

№	Наименование ресурсов и способностей	Ценность	Редкость	Воспроизводимость	Организованность	Стратегически важно	Сильная или слабая сторона
А	Ресурсы						
Б	Способности						

Заполнение таблицы производится с помощью обозначений, где:

«+» - стратегически важный ресурс или способность;

«-» - стратегически неважный ресурс или способность;

V - сильная сторона по сравнению с конкурентами;

X - слабая сторона по сравнению с конкурентами.

Перейдем к группировке ресурсов и способностей по стратегической важности, что даст понимание о том, какую сторону компании они представляют - слабую или сильную. Представим результаты группировки в аналитической таблице 2.

Таблица 2

Группировка ресурсов и способностей по стратегическим направлениям и сторонам силы/слабости компании

Наименование групп ресурсов и способностей	Наименование ресурсов и способностей	Стратегически важно	Сильная/слабая сторона
Стратегически важные Сильные стороны			
Стратегически важные Слабые стороны			
Стратегически неважные Сильные стороны			

Стратегически неважные Слабые стороны			

Определим стратегические направления развития компании, а также существующие ресурсы и способности, которые могут помочь в их реализации. При этом, стратегические направления развития, которые можно реализовать в компании, также будут иметь впоследствии стратегическую оценку для компании (стратегическую важность/неважность), а также представлять собой силу/слабость организации по сравнению с конкурентами. Результаты анализа представим в таблице 3.

Таблица 3

Стратегические направления развития и их оценка

Стратегические направления	Ресурсы и способности	Стратегически важно/ неважно	Сильная/ слабая сторона
1.	1.1. 1.2.		
2.	1.1. 1.2.		

Получив необходимые данные, приступаем к формированию итогового списка стратегических целей и сводим данные в таблицу 4.

Таблица 4

Итоговый список стратегических целей предприятия

Финансы
1.
Клиенты
1.
Внутренние бизнес-процессы
1.
Обучение и развитие
1.

Итоговый список стратегических целей преднамеренно выполнен в соответствии с требованиями построения сбалансированной системы показателей. В конечном итоге это позволит не только сформировать систему стратегических целей развития на основе системы сбалансированных показателей по 4 базовым ее направлениям, но и разработать показатели оценки, наиболее точно описывающие экономический и социальный виды эффектов от реализации конкурентной стратегии по каждому из 4 направлений.

В заключительном этапе, используя данные, полученные в результате анализа, составляется карта стратегических целей на основе системы сбалансированных показателей, где показано, как стратегические цели взаимосвязаны друг с другом по отдельным блокам (обучение, бизнес-процессы, клиенты и финансы).

Подводя итог проведенному нами исследованию, сравним разработанную нами модель формирования ресурсной стратегии и существующие модели. Возьмем за основу модели, подробно рассматривавшийся в данной работе (модель Портера, модель Гранта, модель Барни, Модель SWOT-анализа). Результаты представим в аналитической таблице 5.

Таблица 5

Сравнительный анализ некоторых моделей и предложенной модели

Критерий оценки	Мод. М. Портер а	Мод. Гранта	Мод. Барни	SWOT анализ	Мод. BCG	Мод. ADL/L C	Разработанная модель
Универсальность	-			+		+	+
Комплексный подход	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
Наличие определенной алгоритмизации (последовательности процедур)	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
Экономичность	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Гибкость	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Динамичность	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Системность	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
Наличиебланков корпоративной оценки и отчетности	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Возможность оценки сильныхсторон организации	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
Возможность оценки слабыхсторон организации	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
Возможность оценки угроз организации	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
Возможность оценки возможностей организации	+	-	-	+	-	+	+

Учетскрытого конкурентного потенциала организации	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Возможность построения многоугольнико в конкурентоспосо бно сти	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Наличиеразвито го оценочного аппарата	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
Возможность моделирования конкурентного поведения участников целевого рынка	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Учетжизненного цикла организации	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
Наличие системы и критериевоценк и эффективности достигнутыхот конкурентной стратегии результатов	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ РАЗРАБОТКИ РЕСУРСНОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена актуальной теме разработки стратегии развития предприятия. Стратегия необходима для преодоления статичности в развитии организации, и для обеспечения ее целостности. Именно поэтому стратегический подход к развитию находит широкое распространение во многих фирмах.

Ключевые слова: стратегия, методы, предприятие, инструменты, ресурс, развитие.

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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RESOURCE STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENTERPRISE

Abstract: The article is devoted to the topical topic of developing an enterprise development strategy. The strategy is necessary to overcome the static in the development of the organization, and to ensure its integrity. That is why the strategic approach to development is widely used in many firms.

Keywords: strategy, methods, enterprise, tools, resource, development.

Основным содержанием стратегического управления предприятием выступает система стратегий, включающая ряд взаимосвязанных конкретных предпринимательских, организационных и трудовых стратегий. Под стратегией понимают заранее спланированную реакцию организации на изменение внешней среды, линию ее поведения, выбранную для достижения желаемого результата. Объектами стратегического управления являются организации, стратегические хозяйственные подразделения и функциональные зоны организации. Выбор функциональных стратегий на предприятии определяется составом тех целей и задач, которые ставит перед собой менеджмент предприятия и может включать в себя: стратегию маркетинга; стратегию развития производства; стратегию инноваций; финансовую стратегию; инвестиционную стратегию; стратегию организационного обеспечения системы управления деятельностью предприятия, стратегию управления ресурсами и др. Отдельные направления деятельности предприятия реализуются эффективно тогда, когда функциональные и ресурсные стратегии согласованы и приспособлены одна к одной и к стратегии более высокого уровня. Координация между отдельными видами стратегий – это «концептуальный связующий элемент», объединяющий отдельные виды деятельности – как производственные, так и управленческие.

Основные теоретические и методологические аспекты проблемы формирования стратегии управления ресурсами предприятия и ресурсопотребления на национальном, региональном, отраслевом и производственном уровнях в разное время исследовали: М. Портер, И. Ансофф, А. Томпсон, Р.А. Фатхутдинов, Н.П. Бусленко, В.С. Пономаренко, Ю.Б. Иванов, Н.А. Кизим, И.В. Андронова, О.В. Козлова, В.Н. Гринева и др.

Современная экономическая наука еще в недостаточной степени уделяет внимание проблемам эффективного управления ресурсопотреблением как ключевого фактора развития отдельного предприятия в условиях глобализации, усиливающейся технологической конкуренции, усложнения доступа к необходимым ресурсам и прежде всего исследованию теоретико-методических аспектов формирования стратегии управления ресурсами промышленного предприятия. Кроме того, пока еще не сложилась общая концепция эффективного управления ресурсопотреблением на различных уровнях управления в условиях роста дефицитности ресурсов, которая должна ложиться в основу стратегического управления ресурсами.

Роль ресурсов в стратегическом управлении имеет большое значение. Ресурсы являются потенциалом предприятия. Их стратегическая важность заключается, во-первых, в возможностях с помощью ресурсов разрабатывать наиболее эффективную для предприятия стратегию, во-вторых, в принципиально возможном воздействии на внешнюю среду предприятия, в-третьих, в стратегическом определении целей предприятия. В различных сферах экономики ресурсы различаются как по объему, так и по содержанию. Именно недостаток ресурсов - финансовых, материально-технических, информационных, интеллектуальных - не дает возможности предприятию наиболее эффективно разрабатывать и реализовывать стратегию, не смотря на благоприятные внешние условия [1, с. 35].

Теория стратегического управления получила свое развитие в рамках различных подходов и концепций.

В 80-е годы XX века был разработан новый подход в изучении конкурентного преимущества, основывающийся на анализе возможностей ресурсов. Данный подход в качестве объекта исследования подразумевает выбор одного предприятия, его стратегию, ресурсы, а также сильные и слабые стороны. Сосредоточенность на внутренних возможностях предприятия становится единственно приемлемой внутренней перспективой в процессе исследования возможности установления долговременных и устойчивых конкурентных преимуществ, а процесс накопления внутренних ресурсов, в свою очередь, оказывается единственным возможным.

До 1980 года ресурсный подход был представлен несколькими публикациями. Самой ранней работой в области ресурсного подхода стало исследование экономистов Чэмберлина и Робенсона в 1930 году, которое впоследствии нашло свое развитие в работах британского экономиста Эдит Пенроуза. Отметим, что авторы, вместо поиска источников конкуренции в анализе рынка и внешней среды, отмечали универсальность природы организаций и то, что уникальные ресурсы и организационные возможности могут привести к несовершенной конкуренции и обеспечить получение максимальной прибыли предприятием. Так, Чэмберлин отмечал, что ключевые возможности организации заключаются в технологических ноу-хау, репутации, торговой марке, способностях менеджеров объединяться для достижения целей организации и прочее, что, в свою очередь, находит свое подтверждение во многих современных исследованиях. Эдит Пенроуз в своих исследованиях подробно изложил экономические основы ресурсного подхода:

«Организация представляет собой больше, чем просто административную единицу, она также является совокупностью ресурсов, распределенных с течением времени между разными пользователями посредством принятия административных решений» [2, с. 26].

Наиболее эффективное определение основных позиций, отмеченных в ресурсоориентированном подходе, возможно благодаря исследованиям Дж. Барни. Он попытался определить подход, базирующийся на ресурсах организации, основываясь на противопоставлении главным характеристикам того, что он называет «модели внешней среды организации». Данные подходы значительно отличаются, однако ресурсный подход упускает два существенно важных предположения, на основании которых строятся модели внешней среды:

1.Гомогенность ресурсов и возможностей среди предприятий, функционирующих в одних и тех же сферах.

2.Максимальная мобильность ресурсов.

Среди главных проблем стратегического управления стоит выделить проблему понимания того, каким образом создается конкурентное преимущество [3, с. 25-31].

Ряд исследований относительно источников конкурентного преимущества до середины 1980 г. были направлены либо на изолировании возможностей и угроз, на описании внутренних сильных и слабых сторон предприятия, либо на анализе того, как возможности и угрозы соотносятся с сильными и слабыми сторонами при выборе той или иной стратегии предприятия. К середине 1980 г. наибольшую популярность получили исследования Майкла Портера, которые, по выражению Дж. Барни, «заключались в описании внешних условий окружающей среды предприятий, способствующих высоким показателям деятельности предприятий» [4, с. 13]. Так, например, модель пяти сил конкуренции М. Портера позволяет определить критерии привлекательности отрасли, при этом высказывая предположение, что возможности для предприятий в этих отраслях будут выше, чем в других отраслях, а угрозы, соответственно, ниже. Эти предположения формировали концептуальную основу, на основании которой модели внешней среды предприятия имели возможность описывать конкуренцию в отрасли с точки зрения одного единственного предприятия.

до середины 1980 г. исследования основывались на двух важных предположениях, которые в дальнейшем были оспорены сторонниками ресурсной теории.

Во-первых, работы Портера и других исследователей в этой области предполагали, что предприятия внутри отдельной отрасли однообразны по отношению к использованию ресурсов и формировании своих стратегий – гомогенны [5, с. 28]. Во-вторых, данные исследования отмечали, что ресурсная гетерогенность даже если и проявлялась в группе предприятий одной отрасли (например, в результате выхода на рынок новых предприятий), была бы быстро закончена, вследствие того, что ресурсы, используемые предприятиями, могут быть относительно быстро куплены и проданы на соответствующих рынках, т.е. обладают высокой мобильностью.

В полемику с данным подходом вступил ресурсный подход, впервые появившийся в научных работах Уэрнерфельта, и занял доминирующее положение в стратегическом управлении. В последнее время данный подход подвергся определенной критики, но, несмотря на это, сохранил свое лидерство. В ресурсном подходе лежат две основные предпосылки. Первая предпосылка основывается на том, что предприятия внутри одной отрасли значительно отличаются друг от друга по отношению к тому, какие ресурсы доступны для их владения и контроля.

Согласно второй предпосылки, ресурсная гетерогенность различных предприятий внутри одной отрасли может сохраняться достаточно длительное время, так как ресурсы обладают свойством немобильности. Некоторые ресурсы не могут быть легко переданы между предприятиями, а также между предприятием и рынком. Такие ресурсы, равно как и компетенции, созданные при их использовании, получили название «липкие» [6, с. 16]. Также эти ресурсы называют фирмоспецифическими. Как утверждал Петераф: «Будучи мало мобильными или немобильными совсем, ресурсы нельзя перепродать, вследствие чего они становятся менее полезными другим потенциальным пользователям, они не так легко передаются от того, кто ими пользуется изначально» [7, с. 15].

Таким образом, конкурентное преимущество, каким бы ни были его источник и свойства, в конечном счете, должно позволить предприятию получить большую по сравнению с конкурентом выгоду. Для этого предприятие должно квалифицировать ценность ресурсов и организационных способностей во взаимодействии с конкурентной динамикой отрасли. Без достижения конкурентного преимущества фирма не в состоянии достичь фундаментальной цели - максимизировать собственную ценность (стоимость) в долгосрочном периоде.

Именно ресурсная теория рассматривает источники конкурентного преимущества предприятия и пути их возникновения, основываясь на рассмотренных предпосылках. Ресурсный подход позволяет предприятию свободно вырабатывать решения относительно стратегии в соотношении со специфическими ресурсами и компетенциями, приобретенными и разработанными непосредственно предприятием в процессе его функционирования.

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ИММУНОТРОПНЫЕ ПРЕПАРАТЫ

Аннотация. Иммунотропные препараты — это лекарственные средства, которые оказывают влияние на иммунную систему (например, стимулируют синтез иммуноглобулинов, цитокинов и т. д.). Иммунотропные препараты включают препараты бактериального, растительного происхождения, продукты пчеловодства, гормоны, цитокины и медиаторы и т. д.

Ключевые слова: иммунитет, цитокины, иммуномодуляторы, бактериальные лизаты, адаптогены, антиоксиданты, Трекрезан.

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IMMUNOTROPIC DRUGS

Annotation. Immunotropic drugs are drugs that affect the immune system (for example, stimulate the synthesis of immunoglobulins, cytokines, etc.).

Immunotropic drugs include drugs of bacterial, plant origin, bee products, hormones, cytokines and mediators, etc.

Keywords: immunity, cytokines, immunomodulators, bacterial lysates, adaptogens, antioxidants, Trekrezan.

Актуальность. Иммунотропные препараты относят к лекарственным средствам с доказанным воздействием на различные звенья иммунной системы или выработку цитокинов, антител. Первым официальным препаратом с доказанным *in vitro* и *in vivo* эффектом у животных и человека был левамизол, его изучение началось в 1960-х гг. За 60 последующих лет появились новые препараты, в фармакологических справочниках была выделена фармакотерапевтическая группа иммунотропных препаратов.

Многочисленные исследования подтверждают эффекты иммунотропных препаратов, которые могут назначаться в острый период заболевания вместе с этиотропной терапией либо после ее окончания. Предпочтительно курсовое назначение препаратов, длительность курса определяется на основании утвержденной инструкции и результатов иммунологического обследования пациента. С целью профилактики иммунотропные препараты можно назначать как монотерапию. Многие иммунотропные препараты прошли клинические исследования с позиций доказательной медицины (двойной слепой контроль с назначением плацебо пациентам контрольной группы): механические и химические бактериальные лизаты, интерфероны (ИФН), синтетические бактериальные лизаты, инозин пранобекс, лечебные моноклональные антитела и др.

Единой общепринятой классификации иммунотропных препаратов пока нет. Среди иммунотропных препаратов растительного происхождения изучены лекарства, полученные из эхинацеи (*Echinacea angustifolia* и *Echinacea purpurea*), родиной которой является Северная Америка. Индейцы использовали эхинацею в лечении инфекционных заболеваний, для заживления ран, ускорения выздоровления больных. Растительные препараты более безопасны, но не надо забывать о возможности развития лекарственной непереносимости. Растительные препараты менее эффективны и требуют более длительного приема. Сочетание экстракта эхинацеи и витамина С повышает эффективность. Изучены также иммунотропные свойства прополиса и, в меньшей степени, меда. Прополис усиливает фагоцитоз, стимулирует созревание лимфоцитов в тимусе. Есть данные, что мед также стимулирует фагоцитоз.

С 1970-х гг. в клинической практике стали использовать бактериальные лизаты. Препараты были получены из бактерий, наиболее часто высеваемых из дыхательных путей при респираторных инфекциях. Некоторые представители данной группы (например, бактериальный липополисахарид) в настоящее время уже не применяются. Предполагалось создание специфических вакцин, но изучение свойств и механизма действия бактериальных лизатов подтверждало их иммунотропный эффект и указывало на отсутствие формирования стойкого протективного иммунитета против возбудителей, из которых были изготовлены лизаты. Более правильно называть эти лекарственные средства бактериальными иммуномодуляторами, их можно подразделить на препараты системного и местного действия. Большинство бактериальных лизатов получены химическим путем. Исключение составляет механический лизат, полученный методом механического воздействия на бактерии, что приводит к сохранению и повышению иммуногенности.

Клинический эффект бактериальных лизатов направлен прежде всего на снижение числа и тяжести респираторных инфекций. Механизм действия связан, с одной стороны, с выработкой специфического IgA и фиксацией на слизистых, а с другой стороны — с активацией иммунной системы (Т-, В-клетки, макрофаги, дендритные клетки). Гибель инфицированных клеток и патогенов усиливается после активации макрофагально-фагоцитарного звена, цитотоксических Т-, ЕК-клеток.

При респираторной инфекции бактериальные антигены взаимодействуют с TLR-рецепторами на поверхности дендритных клеток, что приводит к их созреванию, активации и миграции в лимфатические узлы. Дендритные клетки регулируют дифференцировку Th0-лимфоцитов в Th1, Th2 или Т-регуляторные клетки. Дендритные клетки стимулируют Th1-лимфоциты, синтезирующие ИФНγ при повышении уровня ИЛ-12 у больных ОРЗ. При низком уровне ИЛ-12 дендритные клетки стимулируют дифференцировку Th2-лимфоцитов, синтез ИЛ-2, ИЛ-4 и пролиферацию В-лимфоцитов. Образующиеся плазматические клетки синтезируют специфические IgA и s-IgA, обеспечивающие целостность слизистых и опсонизацию патогенов.

Бактериальные лизаты можно назначать в острый период ОРЗ в сочетании с этиотропной терапией, для профилактики ОРЗ их можно использовать как монотерапию]. Приведенные данные показывают широкий спектр иммунологических взаимодействий, в которых могут участвовать иммунотропные препараты, включая межклеточные взаимодействия, синтез цитокинов, ИФН. В народной медицине можно найти рекомендации для больных по назначению женьшеня, элеутерококка, лимонника и других растительных препаратов, ускоряющих выздоровление после вирусных инфекций, уменьшающих астенизацию. Эти препараты относятся к адаптогенам, повышающим сопротивляемость организма к различным воздействиям (физическим, химическим, биологическим), но, к сожалению, механизмы их действия и влияние на иммунную систему изучены недостаточно. У больных с ишемической болезнью сердца и развитием хронической сердечной недостаточности назначение препарата Трекрезан® в комплексе с нитратами улучшало показатели гемодинамики, состояния капилляров, снижало показатели ПОЛ. Известно, что гидроперекиси липидов ухудшают состояние мембран клеток, что приводит к нарушению регуляции мышечных сокращений.

Заключение. Разнообразие иммунотропных препаратов и адаптогенов ставит задачу изучения механизмов действия и определения показаний к их назначению. Препарат Трекрезан относится к адаптогенам и обладает иммуномодулирующим действием, что повышает его клиническую значимость. Препарат малотоксичен. Показано антиастеническое действие препарата, которое может быть использовано в терапии больных с постинфекционной астенией. Необходимо проведение дальнейших исследований по применению препарата Трекрезан с позиций доказательной медицины, которые позволят уточнить механизмы действия препарата при различных иммунозависимых заболеваниях.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИНСТИТУТА ФИНАНСОВОГО КОНТРОЛЯ В РОССИИ

Аннотация: в статье автор рассматривает значение и сущность института финансового контроля в России, дает определение данному понятию, рассматривает отдельные проблемы функционирования механизма финансового контроля, а также предлагает определенные направления в их решении.
Ключевые слова: финансовый контроль, бюджет, проблемы, понятие, институт, нормативный акт, бюджетные правоотношения, механизм.

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THEORETICAL PROBLEMS OF THE INSTITUTE OF FINANCIAL CONTROL IN RUSSIA

Annotation: in the article, the author considers the meaning and essence of the institution of financial control in Russia, defines this concept, considers certain problems in the functioning of the mechanism of financial control, and also suggests certain directions in their solution.
Key words: financial control, budget, problems, concept, institution, normative act, budget legal relations, mechanism.

Финансовая деятельность государства зависит от финансового контроля. Финансовый контроль необходимо осуществлять, поскольку стороны финансовых правоотношений не всегда материально заинтересованы в исполнении возложенных на них финансовых обязанностей.

Говоря об актуальности темы данного научного исследования, необходимо прежде всего отметить, что в любой организации, в любом межгосударственном образовании, а также в любом государстве существует определенная финансовая система с, зачастую, уникальными механизмами ее регулирования, которые формируются исходя из определенных особенностей такой системы. [1]

Существование финансовой системы логично повлекло за собой создание механизма финансового контроля, который призван служить инструментом регулирования бюджетных правоотношений между субъектами, то есть, участниками финансовой системы. Реализация задач и функций финансового контроля направлены, прежде всего на формирование благоприятной финансовой среды для функционирования бюджетной системы внутри государства.

Важно также отметить, что не смотря да весьма серьезное развитие тематики финансового контроля не только в отечественной, но и в мировой правовой науке, на сегодняшний день не утихают споры относительно сущности понимания термина финансовый контроль, так, например, Е.Ю. Грачева под финансовым контролем понимает: «регламентированная нормами права деятельность уполномоченных государственных, муниципальных, общественных органов и организаций, иных субъектов по проверке своевременности и точности финансового планирования, обоснованности и полноты поступления доходов в соответствующие фонды денежных средств, правильности и эффективности их использования в целях достижения стоящих перед обществом задач». [1, с. 12] Анализируя данное определение можно сказать, что на мой субъективный взгляд, весьма сомнительно представляется участие в механизме финансового контроля общественных органов и организаций наравне с органами государственной власти и органами государственной власти субъектов Российской Федерации, да, несомненно, некоторое участие в финансовом контроле они все же принимают, но, с точки зрения правового регулирования, оказывают слишком небольшое регулирующее воздействие на функционирование механизма финансового контроля в России.

Ю.А. Ильин и М.А. Моисеенко определяют финансовый контроль: «как особую форму деятельности уполномоченных государственных органов и хозяйствующих субъектов, основанную на властных предписаниях правовых норм, направленную на проверку своевременности и точности финансового планирования, обоснованности и полноты поступления доходов в соответствующие фонды денежных средств, правильности и эффективности их использования, осуществление принудительных изъятий в бюджетную систему, установление оснований для применения мер ответственности за нарушение финансового законодательства». [2, с. 22]

Основываясь на вышеупомянутых определениях, финансовый контроль можно определить, как деятельность государственных и муниципальных органов, а также иных компетентных органов, связанная с проверкой законности и целесообразности действий в процессе формирования, распределения и использования денежных фондов.

Законодатель в настоящее время до сих пор не счел необходимым закрепить понятие финансового контроля в каком-либо нормативно-правовом акте, что с одной стороны дает широкий простор для развития науки финансового права, а с другой – создает некоторое непонимание правоприменителя в вопросе о понимании термина финансовый контроль. Значимость бюджетных правоотношений проявляется, прежде всего в их сложной структуре и необходимости построения соответствующей системы их правового регулирования, так, законодатель ежегодно посредством внесения различных законопроектов устраняет отдельные ошибки и неточности в механизме правового регулирования бюджетных правоотношений и института финансового контроля в частности.

В настоящее время перед законодателем стоит серьезная проблема создания единого нормативно-правового акта, который бы консолидировал в себе множество разрозненных норм, посвященных функционированию института финансового контроля, который включал бы в себя цели и задачи финансового контроля, его систему и внутреннюю структуру, его понятие, сущность. В данном случае важно отметить, что именно посредством эффективного финансового контроля, любое правовое государство формирует эффективную финансовую систему. В государстве существует огромное количество правовых и финансовых инструментов, которые направлены на аккумулирование, распределение и перераспределение финансовых потоков между субъектами бюджетной системы.

Именно благодаря механизмам финансового контроля любое современное государство имеет возможность использовать функцию перераспределения между федеральным бюджетом и бюджетом субъекта федерации, что потенциально направлено на снижение финансовой нагрузки на денежные фонды субъектов, которые, во многих регионах Российской Федерации являются исключительно дефицитными, что не позволяет им в полной мере осуществлять развитие региона. Таким образом, наиболее актуальной проблемой в сфере финансового контроля в России является необходимость формирования единого нормативно-правового акта, который бы объединил в себе необходимые правовые нормы для функционирования института финансового контроля. [5, с. 212] Продолжая развитие данной проблемы, хотелось бы отметить, что помимо создания единого нормативно-правового акта необходимо формирование единой государственной концепции финансового контроля, которая должна установить единые методологические и правовые основы осуществления государственного финансового контроля в Российской Федерации, определить систему органов, осуществляющих контроль, а также механизм их взаимодействия.

Ю.И. Подшивалов отмечает, что: «в целях снижения административной нагрузки и устранения структурной путаницы необходимо создание отдельных контрольно-надзорных органов, которым будут переданы соответствующие полномочия Счетной палаты Российской Федерации, Федерального Казначейства, органов субъектов Российской Федерации и местной власти. [6, с. 52] Данная мера позволит также разрешить проблемы во взаимодействии внешнего и внутреннего финансового контроля. Следует подчеркнуть важность критериев оценки эффективности контроля при принятии отдельного федерального закона о государственном финансовом контроле». [3, с. 22]

В первую очередь, деятельность контрольного органа должна основываться на фундаментальных положениях, определенных конституцией Российской Федерации, а в предлагаемом нормативно-правовом акте должны быть детально проработаны и дополнены основополагающие принципы, на основе которых происходило бы осуществление деятельности контрольного органа. Например, принцип законности одновременно определит и ограничит деятельность органа в рамках законодательства.

Принцип централизации поможет выстроить иерархию и установит вертикаль власти в контрольных органах, что окажет положительное воздействие на деятельность уполномоченных на то субъектов. По нашему мнению, данный нормативно-правовой акт должен будет включать разделы, касающиеся объекта финансового контроля, их прав и обязанностей.

Таким образом, подводя итоги данного научного исследования, стоит сказать, что на сегодняшний день, механизм финансового контроля не только в России, но и в мире в целом, имеет важное правовое и финансовое значение, отсутствие единого нормативно правового акта, посвященного институту финансового контроля является серьезной проблемой и, в некотором смысле, пробелом финансового права в России. Ряд вышеназванных проблем может быть разрешен именно посредством формирования единого нормативно правового акта, который включил бы в себя понятие финансового контроля, его цели и задачи, а также иные ключевые положения, необходимые для эффективного его функционирования. [4, с. 222]

Предложенные меры требуют тщательной проработки со стороны законодательной власти, но в целом при компетентном и грамотном подходе представляется возможным выстроить единую и должно функционирующую систему государственного финансового контроля, которая позволит целесообразно использовать имеющиеся финансовые ресурсы, а также будет препятствовать нарушению законности финансовой деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов.

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АЛГОРИТМЫ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ВТОРИЧНЫХ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЙ ГОЛОВНОГО МОЗГА ПРИ СОЧЕТАННЫХ ЧЕРЕПНО-МОЗГОВЫХ ТРАВМАХ В ОСТРОМ ПЕРИОДЕ

Аннотация: Наше исследование основано на анализе 615 больных, за период с 2012 по 2022 г., прошедших комплексное обследование и лечение в Андижанском филиале республиканского научного центра экстренной медицинской помощи. В исследуемых группах у всех 615 (100%) больных черепно-мозговая травма, из них травмы позвоночника и спинного мозга встречались в 172 (27,9%), травмы конечностей – 241 (39,1%) травмы костей таза – 72 (11,8%), травмы грудной клетки наблюдались в 130 (21,2%) случаев.

Ключевые слова: сочетанная черепно-мозговая травма, вторичные повреждения, хирургические аспекты.

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ALGORITHMS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF SECONDARY BRAIN INJURIES IN COMBINED TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES IN THE ACUTE PERIOD

Annotation: Studies are based on an analysis of 615 patients during the period from 2012 to 2022, passed a comprehensive examination and treatment in the Andijan branch of the Republican scientific center for emergency medical care. In the treatment groups for all 615 (100%) of patients with traumatic brain injury, including spinal injuries and spinal cord occurred in 172 (27.9%), extremity injuries - 241 (39,1%) injuries of the pelvis - 72 (11.8 %), chest injuries were observed in 130 (21.2%) cases.

Keywords: Combined traumatic brain injury, secondary injury, surgical aspects.

Введение: Сочетанные травмы как наиболее тяжелый вид повреждения характеризуется высокой и не имеющей тенденции к снижению летальности, составляющей от 23,5-85 %, и длительной утратой трудоспособности и высоким уровнем инвалидности (от 25 до 80%), превышающей в 10 раз таковой при изолированных повреждениях [1,2]. По мнению многих авторов, неудовлетворительные результаты лечения пострадавших связаны с отсутствием единой хирургической доктрины оказания помощи при тяжелой сочетанной травме и с лечением большей части этих пострадавших в общехирургических стационарах и с недостаточным представлением хирургов об особенностях хирургической тактики при сочетанных повреждениях. [3,4]

Было выявлено, что наибольшее значение для летальности и инвалидизации пострадавших, наряду с первичными, имеют факторы вторичного повреждения мозга (Воита С.Г., е.а.1991; Bullok K. e.a..1995; Chegrut R.M. e.a.,1993; Гайтур Э.И.,2000). К ним относятся такие экстракраниальные факторы, как гипоксия артериальная, гипо - и - гипертензия, гипертермия, нарушение газообмена и внутреннего гомеостаза, а также интракраниальные факторы (внутричерепная гипертензия, нарушение церебрального кровообращения и метаболизма), сопровождающие острый период тяжелой ЧМТ, отягощающие его клиническое течение и непосредственно влияющие на прогноз и исходы (Kohy Y.,e.a.1984; Lam A.M., e.a. 1991; Miller J.D. 1993; Nakamura N.e.a. 1993).

Цель исследования: определение показаний к хирургическому и консервативному методам лечения вторичных повреждений при сочетанных черепно-мозговых травмах в остром периоде.

Материалы и методы исследования: Наши исследования основаны на анализе 615 больных, за период с 2012-по 2021 г., прошедших комплексное обследование и лечение в Андижанском филиале РНЦЭМП.

В исследуемых группах у всех 615 (100%) больных черепно-мозговая травма, из них травмы позвоночника и спинного мозга встречались в 172 (27,9%), травмы конечностей – 241 (39,1%), травмы костей таза – 72 (11,8%), травмы грудной клетки наблюдались в 130 (21,2%) случаев.

Из 615 пострадавших сдавление мозга внутричерепными гематомами было у 158 (25,7%). В данный анализ были включены только 101 больных, которым было проведено полное динамическое МСКТ исследование, начиная с первых суток после травмы. Статистический анализ проведен с использованием основных клинических, МСКТ и МРТ данных (объем внутричерепной гематомы, выраженность набухания мозга, распространенность отека мозга, степень смещения прозрачной перегородки). Больные были распределены на три группы в зависимости от причины сдавления мозга: *первая группа* — 46 пострадавших со сдавлением мозга внутримозговыми гематомами; *вторая группа* - 34 пострадавших со сдавлением мозга оболочечными гематомами, которые сопровождались негрубыми паренхиматозными повреждениями; *третья группа* - 21 пострадавших со сдавлением мозга оболочечными гематомами, которые сопровождались выраженными паренхиматозными повреждениями.

Основные клинические показатели и исходы в сравниваемых группах.

Основные показатели	**1группа**	**2группа**	**3группа**
Число больных Средний возраст Средний балл по ШКГ Средняя длит-ть комы(сут) Средний объем гематом Среднее латерал. Смещение	46 37,1-+1,5 8,5+-0,3 4,2+_0,8 28,1-+1,7 2,8+-0,4	34 30,5+-2,1 9,3+-0,4 3,1+-0,8 58,6+-5,3 3,6+-0,5	21 33,5+-2,1 6,9+-0,3 8,5+-0,9 84,1+-5,3 4,5+-0,6
Исходы			
Хорошее восстановление Умеренная инвалидизация Глубокая инвал-ция и ВС Летальный исход	31 7 6 2	23 6 3 2	13 5 2 1

ВС- вегетативное состояние;

При внутримозговых гематомах наиболее часто причиной травмы были удары по голове или головой, а также автотравмы (у одной трети пострадавших). Средний возраст у них был наибольшим. Тяжесть их состояния существенно не отличалась от тяжести состояния больных второй группы (t=l,6; p>0,05). Средний объем гематом, и смещение срединных структур были наименьшими в этой группе больных.

Вторая группа характеризовалась наиболее молодым возрастом и меньшей тяжестью состояния больных при поступлении. Период бессознательного состояния был короче. При детальном рассмотрении причины черепно-мозговой травмы в данной группе не удалось обнаружить преобладания какого - либо механизма получения травмы. Средний объем оболочечных гематом был вдвое больше, чем объем внутримозговых гематом. Смещение срединных структур более выраженным – 3,6мм.

Третья группа характеризовалась более тяжелым состоянием больных, при этом наиболее частой причиной черепно-мозговой травмы в этой группе был наезд автомобиля при дорожно-транспортном происшествии (25%). Кроме этого, длительность бессознательного состояния была наибольшей при этом виде сдавления мозга. О тяжести травмы в этой группе больных свидетельствовали и максимальный суммарный объем внутричерепных гематом, и соответственно максимальное смещение срединных структур.

Анализ динамики угнетения уровня сознания, выявил, что у одной трети больных, бессознательное состояние наступало после «светлого промежутка». Наиболее часто светлый промежуток наблюдался среди больных второй и третьей группы (42%). При этом он был наиболее характерным для оболочечных гематом. Наравне со светлым промежутком были отдельно проанализированы основные неврологические симптомы у всех больных, у которых наблюдался светлый промежуток независимо от этиологии сдавливания мозга.

Клинические и компьютерно-томографические сопоставления выявили тесную взаимосвязь между длительностью комы и исходами для всех больных со сдавлением мозга (г=0,6; p<0,01). Исходы у этих больных достоверно коррелировали с тяжестью состояния при поступлении (г=0,5; p<0,01), объемом внутричерепной гематомы (г=0,3; p<0,05), выраженностью набухания мозга (г=0,4; p<0,01), степенью сдавления цистерн основания (г=0,3; p<0,05), степенью смещения срединных структур (г=0,2; p<0,05). При определении этих же закономерностей у больных со светлым промежутком были выявлены сильные корреляции исходов с объемом гематомы, выраженностью отека мозга, степенью смещения срединных структур и степенью сдавления цистерн основания (p<0,05). У больных, у которых потеря сознания наступила сразу после травмы, эти корреляции были слабо выраженными и не достоверными (p>0,05). Это свидетельствует о том, что у больных со светлым промежутком, у которых первичная травма была менее тяжелой, дальнейшее течение заболевания зависит от развития вторичных повреждающих факторов головного мозга - увеличения объема гематомы, нарастания отека мозга и соответственно этому усиления смещения мозга.

Закономерности сдавления мозга у больных разного возраста отличались. На основании корреляционного анализа было выявлено, что исходы у больных до 40 лет (п=146) достоверно зависели от объема сдавливающего субстрата (г=0,3; p<0,01), распространенности отека мозга (г=0,5; p<0,01), степени сдавления желудочковой системы (г=0,3; p<0,01) и цистерн основания (г=0,3; P<0,01). Тогда как в возрасте старше 40 лет (п=56) исходы травмы не коррелировали с этими показателями. Это свидетельствуют о том, что у пациентов до 40 лет существуют более жесткие объемные соотношения в полости черепа, нарушение которых в связи с дополнительным объемом и сдавлением мозга, оказывают более выраженное влияние на исходы травмы (251).

Тяжесть полученной травмы, которая оценивалась по шкале комы Глазго при поступлении, оказывала достоверное влияние на исходы. Исходы у больных, поступивших в сопорозном или коматозном состоянии (n=124) коррелировали только с выраженностью сопутствующего отека мозга (r=0,3; p<0,01). Исходы у больных, поступивших в состоянии оглушения (n=72) коррелировали с объемом внутричерепной гематомы (r=0,3; p<0,01) и выраженностью отека мозга (r=0,3; p<0,01). Следовательно, у больных в оглушении наиболее важное прогностическое значение имеют объем гематомы и сопутствующий отек мозга.

Между длительностью коматозного состояния и исходами для всех больных обнаружена высокая степень корреляции. У больных с длительностью комы до 3 суток включительно (n=120) исходы травмы коррелировали с объемом внутричерепных гематом (r=0,2; p<0,05), распространенностью отека мозга (r=0,3; p<0,01). У больных с длительностью коматозного состояния свыше 3 суток (n=76) исходы коррелировали только с распространенностью сопутствующего отека мозга ($r=0,3$; $p<0,01$). Полученные данные свидетельствуют о том, что в случае быстрого выхода из бессознательного состояния исходы тесно связаны с объемом гематомы. Однако если произошла декомпенсация и коматозное состояние продолжается свыше 3 суток, то исходы уже зависят от выраженности вторичных повреждающих.

Объем внутричерепной гематомы оказывает достоверное влияние на исходы во всей группе больных. При объеме внутричерепной гематомы свыше 30 мм^3 (n=109) исходы зависели от выраженности сопутствующего отека мозга ($r=0,3$; $p<0,01$), от степени сдавления желудочковой системы ($r=0,2$; $p<0,05$), цистерн основания (r=O,2; $p<0,05$), массивности кровопотери. При объеме до 30 мм^3 (n=87) исходы не зависели от этих показателей. Следовательно, при внутричерепной гематоме объемом до 30 мл, существующие компенсаторные возможности ликворных пространств еще не исчерпаны и такие показатели, как смещение, сдавление желудочков и цистерн основания, не коррелируют с исходами. При объеме гематомы свыше 30 мл компенсаторные возможности ликворных пространств истощаются, и на исходы влияют степень сдавления желудочковой системы и цистерн основания.

Распространенность отека мозга достоверно коррелировала с исходами во всей группе. При распространении отека перифокально или в пределах одной доли (n=122) исходы были тесно взаимосвязаны с объемом внутричерепного образования ($r=0,2$; $p<0,05$). В случае распространения отека на одно полушарие или его генерализацию (n=74) не было корреляции между компьютерно-томографическими показателями и исходами. Следовательно, при распространении отека мозга перифокально или в пределах доли мозга объем внутричерепной гематомы влияет на исходы, однако в случае генерализации отека мозга, объем гематомы, степень сдавления желудочковой системы и цистерн основания не влияют на исходы травмы.

Результаты: Анализ динамики глубины бессознательного состояния среди оперированных и неоперированных больных показал, что неоперированные больные по уровню сознания были относительно стабильны в течение первых 11 суток после травмы, тогда как больные, которые были оперированы в АФРНЦЭМП часто демонстрировали клиническое ухудшение, связанное в основном с угнетением уровня сознания, а иногда, и нарастанием очагового неврологического дефицита. При объеме менее 30 мл все больные лечились консервативно, а при объеме свыше 40 мл осуществлялось только хирургическое лечение. В случае объема очага ушиба от 30 до 40 мл использовали как хирургическое, так и консервативное лечение. Из 9 больных с объемом свыше 30 мл, которые не были оперированы, скончались трое: один больной скончался вследствие не удаленной внутримозговой гематомы, остальные от внечерепных причин.

Выводы:

1. Условную границу между объемом очага ушиба-размозжения в хирургической и не хирургической группах можно провести на уровне 30 мл.

2. Если имеется проникающая черепно-мозговая травма или вдавленные переломы, оперативное лечение, безусловно, показано, даже если пострадавший соответствует вышеперечисленным критериям.

3. Выбор метода лечения больных с очаговыми ушибами размозжениями 3-4 видов основывается на клинических и МСКТ показателях. Успех лечения и правильный выбор тактики в настоящее время невозможен без учета вторичных внутричерепных и внечерепных факторов и их выраженности, а также без учета удельного веса очаговых и диффузных повреждений мозга при СЧМТ.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ЭКОНОМЕТРИЧЕСКИХ МОДЕЛЕЙ РАЗВИТИЯ ХЛОПКОВО-ТЕКСТИЛЬНОГО КЛАСТЕРА

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрены общие понятия эконометрической модели, система уравнений, отражающая связь между неизвестными переменными, определяющими структуру и динамику изучаемого экономического явления, будущее развитие хлопково-текстильных кластеров путем наполнения этих моделей соответствующими Показаны методы количественного содержания для осуществления такого выбора переменных с учетом оценки или ограничений.

Ключевые слова: модель, уравнение, эконометрическая модель, хлопково-текстильного кластера.

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SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMETRIC MODELS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COTTON-TEXTILE CLUSTER

Abstract: This article discusses the general concepts of the econometric model, a system of equations that reflects the relationship between unknown variables that determine the structure and dynamics of the economic phenomenon and the future development of cotton-textile clusters by filling these models with the appropriate ones. Methods of quantitative content are shown to implement such a choice of variables with ratings or restrictions.

Keywords: model, equation, econometric model, cotton-textile cluster.

В общем виде эконометрическая модель это система уравнений, отражающих зависимость между неизвестными переменными, определяющими структуру и динамику исследуемого нами экономического явления. Наполняя эти модели соответствующим количественным содержанием, можно оценить будущее развитие ХТК или осуществить такой подбор переменных, при соблюдении ограничений, при котором достигается оптимизация плана развития в будущем с точки зрения принятого нами критерия оптимальности.

При этом составные элементы модели, представленной системой. уравнений, зависят от типа взаимосвязей, между аргументами (линейные, нелинейные, непрерывные, дискретные и т.д.). В экономических исследованиях очень часто используются линейные взаимосвязи, в некоторых случаях могут использоваться нелинейные уравнения.

В уравнениях модели, кроме переменных, содержатся постоянные величины, называемые структурными параметрами модели. Эти параметры модели не являются данными, известными заранее, поэтому их надо оценивать на основе статистических данных. Эти расчёты необходимо выполнять для зависимых и независимых переменных.

Также структуру модели оказывают влияние различные неучтённые случайные факторы, и порождают случайные ошибки. Такие ошибки относятся к уравнениям и рассматриваются как ошибки, источником которых являются неучтённые факторы и недостаточно правильно выбранная форма связи между переменными, входящими в систему ограничений.

Модели подразделяются на: детерминистические и стохастические. К детерминистическим относят модели, в которых, результат полностью и однозначно определяется набором независимых переменных. Они представляют собой систему уравнений, совместно решаемых для получения результатов.

Как известно, детерминистические модели подразделяются на: балансовые и оптимизационные. Балансовые модели характеризуются системой балансовых таблиц и могут быть записаны в виде квадратных матриц. Оптимизационные модели- это такие, что целью их построения является, математическое описание условий её функционирования, при этом полную научную ценность имеют правильно сформулированные, оцененные и проверенные модели. Использованию эконометрических моделей предшествуют следующие этапы:

- первый этап - это постановка проблемы, или задачи в обобщённых формулировках с определением критерия оптимальности и основных типов ограничений;

- второй этап - предмодельное описание задачи с отражением наиболее существенных особенностей изучаемой экономической системы;

-третий этап - формализация модели в математическом виде и основывается на предшествующих стадиях.

Формализация модели означает также необходимость выбора формы для определенных уравнений, определение числа переменных в конкретных уравнениях. В качестве факторных переменных используют такие переменные, которые можно рассматривать как причины изменения зависимых переменных. Этап формализации модели охватывает также принятие соответствующих; гипотез, касающихся стохастической структуры модели. Эти гипотезы обусловливают выбор наилучшего метода оценки параметров модели на основе статистических данных.

- четвёртый этап - сбор соответствующих статистических данных, необходимых для оценки параметров модели.

- пятый этап- оценка параметров модели.

Модели развития дают достоверные научные оценки зависимостей, выступающих между различными величинами, от которых зависит экономическое развитие региона, а познание взаимосвязей между различными экономическими переменными позволяет совершенствовать систему прогнозирования.

Модель как система уравнений, позволяет представить множество экономических: зависимостей во всей их сложности. Модель, как система уравнений является, чрезвычайно ценным орудием экономического анализа, дающим возможность раскрыть внутренние взаимосвязи.

Известно, что построение модели состоит, не только в её записи, но также в оценке её параметров на основании соответствующего статистического материала. Возможности правильной оценки модели, а также выбор методики и техники оценки зависят от вида модели. При этом более сложным является, определение нелинейного характера связи в модели со многими факторными переменными. Для этого, на основе фактических значений коэффициента детерминации R^2 проверяется правомерность использования линейной модели.

В процессе эконометрического моделирования довольно часто встречаются такие случаи, когда возникают трудности при определении вида тренда. В особенности это относится к таким явлениям, на которые влияют факторы нерегулярного характера. В таком случае, для выделения тренда можно воспользоваться одним из неклассических подходов, например, методом скользящего тренда,

В этом методе эмпирический временный ряд функциональной переменной выравнивается к сегментной непрерывной функции с линейными сегментами. Её графическим выражением является, ломаная линия. На основании скользящего тренда данной переменой, можно сделать прогноз её значений на несколько будущих периодов с помощью метода гармонических весов, В основе этого метода лежит принцип, состоящий в том, что прогноз строится на информации, полученной из более близких периодов, в котором мы находимся.

После оценки параметров наступает очередной этап - статистическая оценка модели. На этом этапе необходимо получить ответ на основной вопрос, подтверждает ли экономическая действительность принятую модель, и какова величина отклонений теоретических значений, от фактических статистических данных. Необходимо также определить, правильно ли получены оценки модели. Ответы на эти вопросы можно получить, анализируя цифровые результаты произведенной оценки модели,

Таким образом, основным инструментом, используемым в процессе определения оптимальных решений, является статистическая оптимизационная модель. Применение математических методов для практического решения экономических проблем, в особенности о выборе оптимальных решений, зависит от:

1) точного определения экономической проблемы;

2) формулировки экономических условий в виде соответствующих ограничений и создание адекватной модели;

3) определения оптимального решения с помощью соответствующих математических методов;

4) формального, качественного и логического анализа полученного решения.

При построении модели оптимизации функционирования любого сложного экономического образования - в том числе ХТК - надо стремиться к выделению цели или целей, которые должны быть получены на основе моделей, а также определить обстоятельства, обусловливающие достижение данной цели. А выбор критерия оптимальности диктуется экономической сущностью решаемой задачи. Критерий оптимальности формируется в виде функции от входных и выходных переменных и параметров задачи, значение которой достигает максимума или минимума при данных условиях, учтённых в модели.

При выборе критерия оптимальности ХТК и построения целевой. функции следует учитывать согласованность интересов всех звеньев: отрасли, территории, предприятия, причём необходимо исходить прежде всего из общих интересов. Экономическим критерием, служащим предпосылкой выбора лучшего (из возможных) варианта, могут быть, например: прибыль, чистая продукция, издержки производства и т.д.

Основным преимуществом данного критерия является, возможность оптимизировать объём производства продукции ХТК. Вариант, обеспечивающий максимальное значение функции цели, будет самым лучшим, то есть оптимальным планом. Второй очень важной частью статистической модели является система ограничивающих, условий. Относительно часто мы оптимизируем значение функции цели, принимая во внимание один критерий, а остальные включаем в комплекс ограничивающих обусловленностей.

Среди системы ограничивающих условий, мы можем выделить несколько видов, главным образом, в зависимости от роли, которую они играют во всём процессе создания статистической модели и её решения. Не предрешая важности ни одного из решений, модели, нам кажется, что особое значение надо придавать ограничениям, характеризующим факторы производства.

Другим видом ограничений, с которыми мы сталкиваемся при оптимизации данной модели развития ХТК, являются ассортиментные ограничения. Они выражают необходимость соблюдения определённых уровней производства продукции. В данном варианте эти ограничения характеризуют уровень производства продукции, который находится в определённых границах. Возможность учёта такого рода условий имеет важное экономическое значение. В некоторых ситуациях требуется априори, чтобы уровень производства продукции ХТК находил в заранее определённых границах

Следующим видом ограничений являются ограничения, касающиеся ассортиментной структуры производства ХТК. Экономическим эффектом включения этих, ограничений в модели, является соблюдение условий в оптимальном варианте плана, что количественные соотношения создаваемых продукции определённого вида будут такими же, как они были приняты априори.

Последнее ограничение, которое вводится в модель, заключается в том, что переменные системы уравнений или неравенств должны принимать только неотрицательные значения, ибо только в этом случае переменные не теряют экономического смысла. Ограничение значений основных, переменных модели линейного программирования необходимо с экономической точки зрения, так как с их помощью принимаются решения, учитывающие определённые требования, вытекающие из объективных и субъективных потребностей отраслей.

В системе моделей, касающихся ХТК, отражён тот факт, что производство тяготеет скорее к территориальному принципу управления, чем к отраслевому. На языке моделей это означает, что горизонтальные межотраслевые связи внутри региона, являются более тесными, чем вертикальные и межрегиональные связи в рамках отрасли. Эта специфика существенно выделяет его среди других отраслей и делает неприменимыми к нему системы моделей, разрабатываемых для развития и размещения других отраслей.

В моделях перспективного размещения производства и заготовок продукции ХТК, можно оперировать зонами и микрозонами. Связь между отдельными блоками в двухуровневой статической модели осуществляется через общий критерий оптимальности, общую нагрузку на комплекс, общий объём капитальных вложений с учётом возможностей межрегионального перераспределения транспортабельной продукции, продукции обеспечивающих и перерабатывающих отраслей.

Адекватность эконометрической модели к реальным экономическим процессам, существенно зависит и предопределяется с учётом фактора времени. Требование динамического подхода реализуется через все компоненты модели:

- при определении по динамическим рядам тенденций изменения основных, структурных параметров модели;

- при расчёте потребности в ресурсах когда учитывается их. наличие к началу планового периода и возможность их прироста за счёт капитальных вложений.

В известной мере, динамический аспект отражается и при расчёте задаваемых объёмов продукции, так как в данном случае учитывается рост объёмов производства, обусловливающий перспективные сдвиги в структуре потребления продукции ХТК. Задача моделирования ХТК решается на основе нескольких временных точек, с учётом перехода неиспользованных ресурсов от одного временного этапа развития к другому.

Отличительной особенностью эконометрической модели ХТК является, синтез методов статистики, экономического анализа и экономико-математической оптимизации, опирающейся в основном на задачи линейного программирования. Существенным элементом "статистической компоненты" модели выступает система регрессионных уравнений, отражающих зависимость продукции от других.

Регрессионные уравнения используются в виде производственных функций линейного или нелинейного типов, например, типа функции Кобба-Дугласа.

Подобный синтез экономики, статистики и математики превращает жесткую модель классического линейного программирования в гибкую, реалистичную, эконометрическую модель оптимизации ХТК.

Прогнозирование развития ХТК включает выявление:

- будущих потребностей (объём, структура);

- закономерностей развития производства с точки зрения направлений, тенденций в развитии основных резервов производства (земли, рабочей силы, средств производства) и возможностей их замещения;

- направлений углубления прямых и обратных связей ХТК и связанных с ним отраслей;

- тенденций в развитии внутренней организации материально-производственной базы, интегрирующих и кооперативных связей в рамках ХТК.

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ФАРМАКОТЕРАПИЯ, ПРОВЕРЕННАЯ ВРЕМЕНЕМ: ОТ МЕХАНИЗМОВ К КЛИНИЧЕСКОЙ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ

Аннотация. В данной обзорной статье на материале значительного количества источников описан полный круг фармакологического действия, механизм и аспекты клинического применения оригинального отечественного препарата Димефосфон (международное непатентованное наименование: диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилат). Рассмотрены вазоактивный и антигипоксический, нейропротекторный и церебропротекторный, а также антиоксидантный эффекты данного препарата.

Ключевые слова: димефосфон, нейропротектор, церебропротектор, антиоксидант, антигипоксант, вазопротектор, кровоток, сосудистый тонус, метаболизм, кислотно-основное состояние.

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TIME-TESTED PHARMACOTHERAPY: FROM MECHANISMS TO CLINICAL EFFECTIVENESS

Annotation. This review article, based on a significant number of sources, describes the full range of pharmacological action, the mechanism and aspects of the clinical use of the original domestic drug Dimephosphone (international non-proprietary name: dimethyloxobutylphosphonyl dimethylate). The vasoactive and antihypoxic, neuroprotective and cerebroprotective, as well as antioxidant effects of this drug are considered.

Keywords: dimephosphone, neuroprotectors, cerebroprotectors, antioxidants, antihypoxant, vasoprotectors, blood flow, vascular tone, dangerous, acid-base state.

Актуальность. Диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилат (диметиловый эфир 1,1-диметил-3-оксобутилфосфоновой кислоты, молекулярная масса — 208,20 г/моль, брутто-формула $C_8H_{17}O_4P$) относится к группе синтетических малотоксичных неантихолинэстеразных фосфорорганических соединений. В настоящее время диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилат (Димефосфон) зарегистрирован для медицинского применения; он принадлежит к фармакотерапевтической группе «антиацидотическое средство». Препарат имеет высокую биодоступность и проникает через гистогематические барьеры; наибольшая его концентрация создается в головном мозге, селезенке и эритроцитах. Диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилат оказывает антиацидотическое, мембраностабилизирующее, противовоспалительное и антиоксидантное действие, нормализует кровоток и метаболизм мозга, улучшает регуляцию кровообращения, в т. ч. мозгового, что подтверждается результатами многочисленных клинических исследований.

Механизмы действия диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилата: Гипотермическое действие при введении больших доздиметилоксобу тилфосфонилдиметилата выявлено на мышах, крысах и кроликах. Температура тела животных в эксперименте понижалась в течение 1 ч после введения дозы 2000 мг/кг (максимально переносимая доза), эффект сохранялся до 9 ч. Важно отметить, что данный эффект был получен на животных при использовании доз значительно более высоких, чем терапевтическая (для терапевтических доз данный эффект не отмечался), но экспериментальные данные подчеркивают безопасность диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилата. Параллельно со снижением температуры тела данное лекарственное средство снижает потребление кислорода, но не повышает устойчивость организма к гипоксии. Препарат подавляет метаболические процессы в печени, о чем свидетельствует его способность продлевать наркотическое действие гексенала. После введения диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилата выявлено усиление потребления кислорода митохондриями печени подопытных крыс во всех метаболических состояниях. При этом индекс дыхательного контроля по Чансу и Ларди и коэффициент фосфорилирования не изменялись, таким образом, усиление скоростей дыхания митохондрий печени подопытных крыс не обусловлено нарушением сопряженности дыхания и фосфорилирования митохондрий.

Клиническое применение диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилата: Разнообразие фармакологических эффектов диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилата и низкая токсичность препарата являются основой его широкого применения в клинической практике. Диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилат известен в Узбекистане, России, Великобритании, Германии, Швейцарии, Японии, подтверждены его оригинальность и высокая клиническая эффективность.

Также проведена оценка диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилата как средства коррекции нарушенной реактивности церебральных сосудов у пациентов в остром периоде черепно-мозговой травмы легкой и средней степени тяжести. В настоящее время накоплен большой клинический опыт применения диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилата при острых нарушениях мозгового кровообращения, послеоперационных и посттравматических церебральных нарушениях, болезни Меньера и вегетативной дисфункции, а также при спинномозговой травме. Диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилат также нашел широкое применение в пульмонологии и фтизиатрии. Препарат рекомендован в комплексной терапии у больных ОРВИ с бронхообструктивным синдромом, рецидивирующим бронхитом и бронхиальной астмой, хроническими неспецифическими заболеваниями легких, а также пневмонии у новорожденных. В результате проведенных клинических исследований у диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилата были обнаружены антиаритмический эффект и способность предупреждать развитие склеротизации миокарда. Перспективным остается применение диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилата в кардиологии и онкологии. В настоящее время диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилат используется в онкологии как корректор иммуносупрессивных свойств противоопухолевых средств и в качестве радиопротектора.

Заключение: Таким образом, в данном обзоре показан полный круг фармакологического действия, механизмы и аспекты клинического применения оригинального отечественного препарата Димефосфон. Отмечена способность данного неантихолинэстеразного фосфорорганического соединения нормализовать цереброваскулярную реактивность, оптимизировать сосудистый тонус, нормализовать регионарный кровоток и кислородзависимый энергетический метаболизм в структурах ЦНС. Подчеркнута способность диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилата оптимизировать внутриклеточный метаболизм и нормализовывать обменно-энергетические процессы головного мозга. Многолетние клинические исследования в практической медицине показали высокую терапевтическую эффективность и безопасность использования диметилоксобутилфосфонилдиметилата в нейрохирургии и неврологии, эндокринологии, кардиологии, хирургии, нефрологии, педиатрии, дерматологии, пульмонологии и других областях медицины.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ЛЕЧЕНИЮ ОСТРЫХ И ХРОНИЧЕСКИХ БОЛЕЙ У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯМИ ОПОРНО-ДВИГАТЕЛЬНОГО АППАРАТА: ФОКУС НА БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ ФАРМАКОТЕРАПИИ

Аннотация. Все заболевания опорно-двигательного аппарата характеризуются развитием хронического болевого синдрома, наиболее частой причиной которого является наличие хронического воспаления синовиальной оболочки. Нестероидные противовоспалительные препараты (НПВП) являются наиболее часто назначаемыми средствами в лечении хронической патологии суставов, а также применяются для купирования острого болевого синдрома. Нимесулид является единственным НПВП, относящимся к классу арилсульфонамидов. В данном обзоре обсуждаются возможности применения нимесулида для лечения хронических и острых болей у пациентов с заболеваниями опорно-двигательного аппарата.

Ключевые слова: болезни опорно-двигательного аппарата, нимесулид, Найз, фармакодинамика, эффективность, переносимость, коморбидность.

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MODERN APPROACHES TO THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE AND CHRONIC PAIN IN PATIENTS WITH DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM: FOCUS ON THE SAFETY OF PHARMACOTHERAPY

Annotation. All diseases of the musculoskeletal system are characterized by the development of chronic pain syndrome, the most common cause of which is the presence of chronic inflammation of the synovial membrane. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are the most commonly prescribed drugs in the treatment of chronic joint pathology, and are also used to relieve *acute pain. Nimesulide is the only NSAID belonging to the arylsulfonamide class. This review discusses the possibilities of using nimesulide for the treatment of chronic and acute pain in patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system.*

Keywords: diseases of the musculoskeletal system, nimesulide, Nise, pharmacodynamics, efficacy, tolerability, comorbidity.

Актуальность. Скелетно-мышечные боли — одна из самых частых причин обращения к врачам различных специальностей. В различные периоды жизни боль в связи с поражением компонентов опорно-двигательного аппарата встречается у 20–45% населения, чаще у женщин, чем у мужчин, и в старших возрастных группах. Все заболевания опорно-двигательного аппарата характеризуются развитием хронической боли, наиболее частая причина которой — наличие хронического воспаления синовиальной оболочки. Поэтому нестероидные противовоспалительные препараты (НПВП) являются наиболее часто назначаемыми средствами для лечения хронической патологии суставов. Для лечения острой боли НПВП используются реже, хотя их анальгетический потенциал хорошо известен клиницистам. Применение НПВП, которые мы теперь относим к классу неселективных ингибиторов циклооксигеназы (ЦОГ), сопровождалось развитием нежелательных явлений (НЯ). Изотипы ЦОГ (ЦОГ-1 и ЦОГ-2) были открыты в конце XX в. Особенности структуры нимесулида определяют его возможности в лечении как хронической, так и острой боли, а также его хорошую переносимость. Нимесулид является единственным НПВП, относящимся к классу арилсульфонамидов, и обладает практически нейтральным уровнем кислотности, что препятствует его удерживанию в слизистой оболочке и захвату митохондриями ее клеток, способствуя меньшей частоте развития повреждения слизистой. Преимущественное ингибирование ЦОГ-2 нимесулидом давно доказано. В терапевтических концентрациях нимесулид оказывает сбалансированное воздействие и на ЦОГ-2, ингибируя в терапевтических дозах 88% ее активности, и на ЦОГ-1, ингибируя 45% ее активности. Однако нимесулид по механизму действия отличается не только от неселективных НПВП, но и от других селективных ингибиторов ЦОГ-2. Отличает его многофакторный механизм действия: помимо подавления синтеза провоспалительных ПГ путем ингибирования ЦОГ-2, нимесулид способен редуцировать освобождение ряда цитокинов, таких как фактор некроза опухоли α, интерлейкин 6 (ИЛ-6), а также уменьшать продукцию оксигенных радикалов и других компонентов активации нейтрофилов, высвобождение гистамина и энзимов, участвующих в деградации хряща (матриксных металлопротеаз). За счет разнообразия механизмов действия нимесулид не только, как и другие селективные НПВП, реже вызывает НЯ со стороны ЖКТ, но и обладает гастропротективным эффектом, предупреждая развитие НПВП-гастропатии, а сбалансированное ингибирование обеих изоформ ЦОГ определяет низкую частоту НЯ и со стороны сердечно-сосудистой системы (ССС). В экспериментальном исследовании было показано, что нимесулид, в отличие от напроксена, в терапевтической концентрации индуцирует внутриклеточное фосфорилирование и активацию глюкокортикоидных рецепторов, активирует их связывание с таргетными генами, что усиливает противовоспалительный потенциал препарата.

В настоящее время обсуждается вопрос о гепатотоксичности нимесулида. Известно, что многие НПВП, особенно диклофенак, вызывают НЯ со стороны печени. По статистическим данным, при кратковременном использовании нимесулида повышение уровня АСТ и АЛТ отмечается у 0,4% больных, при использовании его более 6 мес. — у 1,5% больных, напомним, что прием диклофенака вызывает повышение уровня АСТ и АЛТ примерно у каждого 5-го больного. С 1985 по 2002 г. во всем мире было зарегистрировано лишь 195 случаев непереносимости нимесулида со стороны печени. В Индии при регистрации нимесулида для использования в педиатрической практике 600 педиатров провели исследование его безопасности, при этом не было ни одного сообщения о тяжелых гепатотоксических реакциях. В крупном популяционном исследовании гепатотоксичности нимесулида представлен анализ частоты лекарственного поражения печени у 400 тыс. больных, получавших различные НПВП за период 1997–2001 гг. Было показано, что нимесулид вызывал гепатопатии в 35,3 случая на 100 тыс. пациенто-лет. Это значительно реже, чем диклофенак (39,2 случая на 100 тыс. пациенто-лет) и ибупрофен (44,6 случая на 100 тыс. пациенто-лет). Тяжелое поражение печени (цитолиз, холестатический синдром) при использовании НПВП — редкое осложнение (1 случай на 10 тыс. больных). По данным ВОЗ, из 185 253 сообщений о НЯ при приеме НПВП в 2,7% случаев были отмечены осложнения со стороны печени: при приеме диклофенака — 990 случаев, ибупрофена — 590, нимесулида — 152; при этом потенциально жизнеугрожающая печеночная недостаточность была зафиксирована у 21 больного, получавшего диклофенак, у 32 больных, получавших ибупрофен, и только у 4 пациентов, получавших нимесулид.

Нимесулид используется в Узбекистане более 10 лет, при этом отечественные авторы свидетельствуют о благоприятной переносимости данного препарата в отношении функции печени, в т. ч. и при лечении больных подагрой, заболеванием с частым коморбидным поражением печени. Примечательно, что применение нимесулида у 81 больного подагрой], т. е. у пациентов, имеющих немало факторов риска лекарственного повреждения печени (употребление алкоголя, жировой гепатоз печени, частое развитие желчнокаменной болезни и др.),. Факторами риска ее развития являются: пожилой возраст, женский пол, патология гепатобилиарной системы, тяжелые сопутствующие заболевания, сочетанный прием препаратов, влияющих на метаболизм НПВП, генетические аномалии, гипоальбуминемия, гепатотоксические реакции в анамнезе.

Заключение. Таким образом, по данным зарубежных и отечественных рандомизированных и открытых сравнительных исследований можно заключить, что нимесулид обладает выраженным противовоспалительным и анальгетическим эффектом, высокой скоростью развития обезболивания и хорошей переносимостью, в т. ч. у больных с НПВП-гастропатией, метаболическим синдромом (больные подагрой), артериальной гипертензией. Применение нимесулида в лекарственной форме «гель для наружного применения» позволяет при комбинации с таблетированной формой достичь большего эффекта без ущерба для переносимости.

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ФЕНОМЕН АМИНОФЕНИЛМАСЛЯНОЙ КИСЛОТЫ

Аннотация. Аминофенилмасляная кислота (АФК) является одним из наиболее популярных отечественных транквилизаторов. Существуют самые разные мнения относительно клинического использования препарата. Взрослым пациентам он рекомендуется для лечения невротических расстройств и астенических состояний. В детском возрасте АФК рекомендуют при астенических состояниях, тревожно-фобических расстройствах (ТФР), синдроме дефицита внимания и гиперактивности (СДВГ), тикозных расстройствах и заикании, сенсоневральной тугоухости.

В статье подробно обсуждаются механизм действия АФК, режим дозирования, показания к применению и клинические эффекты.

Ключевые слова: аминофенилмасляная кислота, психиатрия, неврология.

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AMINOPHENYLBUTYRIC ACID PHENOMENON

Annotation. Aminophenylbutyric acid (AFK) is one of the most popular domestic tranquilizers. There are a variety of opinions regarding the clinical use of the drug. It is recommended for adult patients for the treatment of neurotic disorders and asthenic conditions. In childhood, AFC is recommended for asthenic conditions, anxiety-phobic disorders (TFR), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), tic disorders and stuttering, sensorineural hearing loss.

The article discusses in detail the mechanism of action of ROS, dosage regimen, indications for use and clinical effects.

Keywords: aminophenylbutyric acid, psychiatry, neurology.

Актуальность. Пожалуй, наиболее интересным из всех существующих в настоящее время в нашей стране препаратов является аминофенилмасляная кислота (АФК), известная под такими торговыми названиями, как Анвифен, Фенибут, Ноофен. АФК рассматривается в качестве ноотропного, транквилизирующего, психостимулирующего, антиагрегантного и антиоксидантного средства. Некоторые отечественные специалисты считают, что АФК улучшает функциональное состояние мозга за счет нормализации метаболизма тканей. Соответственно, взрослым пациентам препарат рекомендуется для лечения ТФР (невротических), астенических состояний в т. ч. у больных шизофренией. Но особенно широкий круг показаний у АФК в детском возрасте. Препарат рекомендуют при ТФР, астенических состояниях, негрубых тикозных расстройствах и заикании, сенсоневральной тугоухости, СДВГ. Наконец, обсуждаются возможности использования АФК в наркологии. Так, в некоторых зарубежных публикациях сообщается о целесообразности назначения препарата больным алкоголизмом. Указывают, что АФК способствует купированию синдрома отмены, а также редукции патологического влечения к алкоголю. При этом нервные клетки перестают выделять свои нейромедиаторы (гистамин, ацетилхолин, норадреналин, глутамат), т. е. тормозят свою основную активность. Предполагается, что это происходит из-за значительной разницы в чувствительности ГАМКБ-рецепторов. Те из них, которые располагаются на ГАМК-нейронах, очень чувствительны к ГАМК. Эти ГАМКБ-рецепторы реагируют даже на небольшое количество «своего» нейромедиатора. Напротив, те рецепторы, которые располагаются на дофаминовых нейронах, менее чувствительны к ГАМК. Они реагируют только на значительное количество «чужого» нейромедиатора. Вот почему если ГАМК мало, то первоначально снижается активность. Таким образом, у АФК есть два основных компонента механизма действия, которые имеют значение для клинического использования препарата: тормозящий Эти расстройства никогда не изучались представителями одной медицинской специальности. Напротив, в их исследовании участвовали психиатры, неврологи, кардиологи, пульмонологии. В клинической практике для лечения этих расстройств часто применяются бензодиазепины. И эта тактика представляется вполне оправданной с учетом механизма действия указанных препаратов. Однако выше уже упоминалось о том, что существуют многочисленные контингенты больных, у которых генерализованное торможение, часто связанное с гиперседацией, будет создавать определенные проблемы при проведении фармакотерапии. В этой ситуации представляется предпочтительным использовать умеренный тормозящий компонент механизма действия АФК. Лучшей переносимости терапии будет способствовать и то, что АФК (в отличие от бензодиазепинов) обладает активирующим компонентом механизма действия (↑ДА). Между тем дофаминовая активность необходима для реализации функций интеллектуальной и моторной сферы как взрослых, так и детей. Именно дофаминовые нейроны отвечают за развитие мотивации, системы подкрепления, а, следовательно, целенаправленного поведения в процессе обучения любым новым навыкам. Кроме того, дофаминовые нейроны чрезвычайно важны для переключения с одной задачи на другую. Наконец, они же отвечают за эмоции, организацию точных движений и их плавность, а также регулируют эндокринную систему. АФК будет способствовать купированию побочных эффектов нейролептиков. При этом появится возможность снизить дозы тригексифенидила, а следовательно, и риск развития поздней дискинезии. Таким образом, показаниями для назначения АФК могут быть и некоторые расстройства, связанные со снижением активности дофаминовых нейронов и повышением – норадреналиновых и ацетилхолиновых. Интересно, однако, что свойственное АФК избирательное торможение в значительной мере препятствует ее использованию не по медицинским показаниям. Действительно, исходя из представленного выше механизма действия, препарат способен активировать дофаминовые нейроны, но только в терапевтических дозах. Именно при соблюдении этих условий АФК будет действовать на ГАМКБ-рецепторы ГАМК-нейронов, которые тормозят дофаминовые нервные клетки. Но если доза препарата возрастет, он «доберется» и до ГАМКБ-рецепторов, расположенных на дофаминовых нейронах. В результате они затормозятся и перестанут выделять дофамин. Между тем одним из наиболее важных механизмов формирования зависимости является возможность повышения дозы вещества для того, чтобы преодолеть толерантность к нему или привыкание к его эффектам. В свою очередь это приводит к тому, что АФК, даже в условиях полного отсутствия какого-либо врачебного контроля, остается безопасным препаратом. Случаи развития серьезных осложнений (гиперседация, синдром отмены) при использовании АФК не по медицинским показаниям достаточно редки, а смертельные исходы не встречаются во все представленные данные о механизме действия АФК позволяют высказать и некоторые соображения относительно преимуществ и недостатков различных препаратов, содержащих рассматриваемое действующее вещество. Так, преимущества избирательного торможения позволяют использовать АФК у больных самого разного возраста (включая детей с 3-х лет), а также при большом числе патологических состояний. Вот почему представляется весьма удобным пользоваться таблетками, которые содержат разное количество АФК. В этом случае создаются оптимальные возможности для индивидуального подбора доз. Именно таким требованиям соответствует препарат Анвифен. Он выпускается в дозах 50 и 250 мг. В то же время остальные препараты, содержащие АФК в качестве действующего вещества, доступны только в самой высокой из перечисленных дозировок.

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ВАЖНОСТЬ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ ПЕДАГОГА ДЛЯ УСПЕШНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: в данной статье проанализирован вопрос, связанный с проблемой профессиональной компетентности педагога, влияние профессионализма на развитие личности учащегося, выделены виды компетентности, представлена формула для взаимоотношений с учащимися ПОПС. Ключевые слова: профессиональная компетентность, индивидуальное развитие, нестандартные формы и методы обучения.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF THE TEACHER FOR THE SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN EDUCATION

Abstract: this article analyzes the issue related to the problem of professional competence of the teacher, the influence of professionalism on the development of the student's personality, highlights the types of competence, presents the formula for relationships with students of the POPS. Keywords: professional competence, individual development, non-standard forms and methods of training.

Основа, определяющая успешность школьного образования, обучения и воспитания – это педагог. От профессионализма учителя, его квалификации, энтузиазма зависит то, какими будут его ученики, как будет сформирована личность каждого из них, какие знания, навыки и умения они получат, правильно выберут свой дальнейший путь.

Профессионализм учителя, как правило, оценивается через уровень его предметной квалификации и имеющиеся педагогические компетенции. Между тем в современных условиях необходимым компонентом качественного преподавания становится также и наличие информационных компетенций, которые органично взаимосвязаны с остальными профессиональными категориями, а также представляют собой самостоятельный блок компетенций преподавателя.

В педагогике учёт индивидуальности означает раскрытие возможности максимального развития каждого ученика. Но, чтобы индивидуально работать с каждым учеником, учитывая его психологические особенности, необходимо по-иному строить весь образовательный процесс. Современный учитель должен знать основные требования к разработке дидактического обеспечения учебного процесса:

- в ходе обучения необходимо постоянное согласование опыта ученика с научным содержанием задаваемых знаний;

-активное стимулирование ученика к образовательной деятельности должно обеспечить ему возможность самообразования в ходе овладения знаниями;

-учебный материал должен быть организован таким образом, чтобы ученик имел возможность выбора при выполнении заданий;

-необходимо стимулировать учащихся к самостоятельному выбору и использованию наиболее значимых для них для них способов проработки учебного материала;

-необходимо обеспечивать контроль и оценку не только результата, но, главным образом, процесса учения, т.е. тех трансформаций, которые осуществляет ученик, усваивая учебный материал;

-образовательный процесс должен обеспечить построение, реализацию, рефлексию, оценку учения как субъектной деятельности.

Говоря о профессии учителя, прежде всего, нужно упомянуть о профессиональной пригодности. Любой человек может получить профессию педагога, но не каждый может им стать, так как педагог – не просто профессия, это призвание, которое обусловлено совокупностью необходимых личностных и психофизических качеств. Педагог должен обладать психическим и физическим здоровьем, иметь хорошие речевые способности, обладать высоконравственными личностными качествами. Помимо всего этого, учитель должен иметь склонности к работе с людьми и с детьми в особенности, он должен быть наблюдателен, внимателен, активен, должен творчески подходить к решению проблем, а также иметь организаторские способности, быть крайне тактичным и терпеливым

Каждый человек за свою жизнь не раз побывал и в роли ученика, и в роли учителя. Профессия педагога считается одной из важнейших в мире.

В наше время педагогами называют людей, которые имеют соответствующую подготовку и профессионально занимающихся педагогической деятельностью. Педагоги занимаются педагогической деятельностью профессионально.

Что же влияет на успех педагога? Это, прежде всего: способность к проектированию личности, способность устанавливать взаимоотношения с воспитанниками, способность приобретать и использовать знания.

Профессионализм учителя включает в себя такие важнейшие составляющие, как опыт и профессионально значимые личностные качества. «Чтобы быть хорошим преподавателем, нужно любить то, что преподаешь, и любить тех, кому преподаешь», — писал выдающийся русский историк В.О. Ключевский.

Педагогом может быть только человек, который любит детей. Надо любить ребёнка, не лишая его права оставаться ребёнком, т.е. любить его со всеми недостатками, шалостями и капризами. Нельзя убивать в детях шалунов. Чтобы ребёнок не натворил, это всегда попытка обратить на себя внимание. Многие шалости и выходки маленьких школьников происходят из-за психологической неустроенности. Порой их агрессивность, драчливость, конфликтность – нормальная реакция на ненормальный стиль воспитания, стиль общения с ними. Учителя порой слишком строги, бескомпромиссны в своей авторитарности. Формируем дисциплину любой ценой, не хотим задуматься о причинах непослушания детей. Вот и появляется у детей перед школой страх, вместо радости. Настоящий педагог должен учить детей быть маленькими солнышками, светиться хорошими поступками, согревать окружающих своим теплом. Пусть в детстве ребёнок поймёт, что любовь, доброта, великодушие сильнее зла. Это одна из основных задач современного педагога.

Одной из главных составляющих профессионализма учителя является компетентность. А.К.Маркова выделяетчетыре вида профессиональной компетентности:

1. Специальная, которая характеризует владение деятельностью на высоком профессиональном уровне. Она включает не только наличие специальных знаний, но и умение применить их на практике.

2. Социальная, которая характеризует владение способами совместной профессиональной деятельности и сотрудничества.

3. Личностная. Эта компетенция характеризует владение способами самовыражения и саморазвития, умение самостоятельно принимать решения, планировать свою профессиональную деятельность, видеть проблему.

4. Индивидуальная, характеризующая владение приёмами саморегуляции, наличие устойчивой профессиональной мотивации, готовность к профессиональному росту.

Одной из важнейших составляющих профессиональной компетентности А.К. Маркова считает способность самостоятельно приобретать новые знания и умения использовать их в практической деятельности. А для этого учитель должен подходить к своей работе творчески, использовать нестандартные формы и методы обучения. На уроках часто используем интерактивные методы обучения, такие как дискуссии, мозговой штурм, работа в группах, ролевые игры и другие. Цель ролевой игры – смоделировать ситуацию, близкую к реальной, в которой ученики имеют возможность применить знания, полученные при изучении материала. Например, игра «Потерпевшие кораблекрушение». Здесь важно, чтобы дети чётко представили, какие проблемы встанут перед группой людей в экстремальной ситуации. Это проблема удовлетворения потребностей и взаимоотношения между людьми, которые необходимо регулировать законами. Тут очень важна личная позиция играющих, глубокое понятие демократии вообще и представление о других формах правления. Стратегия методики «Каждый учит каждого» может использоваться при введении какого-либо блока, при обобщении изученных моментов или при завершении работы с блоком информации. Данная методика даёт возможность ученикам принимать участие и передаче своих знаний одноклассникам. Использование этого метода даст учащимся общую картину понятий и фактов, которые необходимо изучить во время урока, а также вызовет вопросы и повысит интерес. Работа в группах. Цель этого метода – максимальная активизация учащихся в процессе обучения. Работая в группах, школьники учатся вырабатывать собственное мнение по отдельным вопросам,обсуждать его в группе и на основе различных мнений формировать общую точку зрения. Кроме того, у них появляются навыки публичного выступления, когда учащиеся выступают, например, в качестве «спикера» и отстаивают позицию группы перед большой аудиторией. «Займи позицию». Этот метод помогает вести обсуждение спорного вопроса в классе. Его можно использовать для того, чтобы продемонстрировать разнообразие подходов к изучаемой теме, а также предоставить учащимся возможность высказаться, не критикуя мнение другого. Ученики, высказывая своё мнение, могут использовать ПОПС- формулу. Метод ПОПС означает: П - позиция, О- отношение, П - пример, С - следовательно.

Например: ПОЗИЦИЯ – «я согласен, что курение вредно для здоровья»;

ОТНОШЕНИЕ – «потому что люди, которые курят, живут меньше, чем люди, которые не курят» СЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНО – «курение вредно для здоровья»

На уроках также часто используется метод проектов. Этот метод предполагает построение процесса обучения наподобие процесса научного исследования, осуществление основных этапов исследовательского процесса, разумеется, в упрощенной, доступной учащимся форме: выявление неизвестных (неясных) фактов, подлежащих исследованию (ядро проблемы); уточнение и формулировка проблемы; выдвижение гипотез; составление плана исследования; осуществление исследовательского плана, исследование неизвестных фактов и их связей с другими, проверка выдвинутых гипотез; формулировка результата; оценка значимости полученного нового знания, возможностей его применения.Очень часто на уроках используем работу в парах. Например,при изучении темы «Корень слова» на этапе закрепления полученных знаний можно провести такую работу.

Работа в парах по рядам (эстафета)

Каждому ряду выдается плакат,на котором изображено дерево с «корнем». Дети должны на ветках написать однокоренные слова. Первая парта пишет свое слово и передает карточку второй парте и т.д. Ученик с последней парты вешает карточку на доску. Далее представитель ряда озвучивает, какой корень был предложен их ряду и какие однокоренные слова были составлены.

1 ряд – корм2 ряд –вод 3 ряд - дом

Уроки проводятся в нестандартной форме: уроки-сказки, уроки-путешествия,уроки-викторины, уроки-диспуты и т.д.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что профессионализм учителя -это отличное знание своего предмета, использование в своей работе инновационных технологий, умение разрешать различные ситуации спокойно и справедливо, любовь к детям и своей профессии

Учителем может быть только тот, кто является личностью.

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АМУ – БУХОРО МАШИНА КАНАЛИНИНГ ТУРИСТИК – РЕКРЕАЦИОН ИМКОНИЯТЛАРИ

Аннотация: мамлакат ва минтақалар ривожланишида туризм ва рекреацияни ўрганиш муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Ушбу мақолада Аму-Бухоро машина каналининг рекреацион ресурс имкониятлари тавсифланган.

Таянч сўзлар: Аму-Бухоро машина канали, туризм, рекреация, рекреацион ресурс, рекреацион имконият, саёҳат.

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AMU BUKHARA MACHINE CHANNEL AS A RECREATIONAL RESOURCE

Abstract: The study of tourism and recreation is important development of the country and regions.This articlediscusses thedistinctive recreational resources of the Amu Bukhara machine channel.

Key words: Amu Bukhara machine channel, tourism, recreation, recreational resource, recreational potential, journey.

Бугунги кунда миллий иқтисодиёт тармоқлари орасида туризм энг тез ва барқарор ривожланаётган соҳалардан бирига айланди. Айниқса, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 5 январдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикасида туризмни жадал ривожлантиришга оид қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида” ПФ–5611-сон Фармонига асосан мамлакатда туризмни янада ривожлантиришга хизмат қилмоқда.

Кўплаб тарихий обида ва ёдгорликлар, муқаддас қадамжо ва зиёратгоҳлар ҳамда бошқа диққатга сазовор жойларга эга Бухоро вилояти туризм энг ривожланган минтақалардан бири ҳисобланади. Қолаверса, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2022 йил 28 сентябрдаги 543-сонли “2022-2026 йилларда Бухоро вилоятида туризм соҳасини янада ривожлантириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги қарори эса ҳудудда сайёҳлик индустриясини ривожлантиришда ниҳоятда муҳим дастуриламал бўлиб хизмат қилмоқда.

Гарчи Бухоро вилояти туризмни ривожлантиришнинг катта имкониятлари мавжуд бўлсада, унда асосан тарихий (обидаларни кўриш) ва зиёрат туризми ривожланган холос. Ваҳоланки, вилоятда экотуризм, қишлоқ туризми, этнографик, спорт, гастрономик, рекреацион (даволаш-соғломлаштириш) каби турларини амалга ошириш учун кенг имкониятлар мавжуд. Хусусан, вилоятнинг табиий шароитидан рекреация мақсадларида фойдаланиш орқали туризмни ривожлантиришнинг истиқболлари катта.

Минтақаларда аҳоли турмуш фаравонлиги ва маданиятининг юксалиши ҳамда демографик ўсишнинг юқорилиги каби омиллар уларнинг дам олиш-рекреация ва рекреацион ресурсларга бўлган талабини кучайтириб бормоқда. Э.Б.Алаев “Табиат – жамият муносабатлари аҳолига йўналтирилган бўлса, у ҳолда бу рекреациядир” деб кўрсатган. Н.Ф.Реймерс эса “рекреация – аҳоли ўз саломатлиги ва иш қобилиятини тиклаш мақсадида табиий ҳудудларда дам олиши ёки миллий боғ, архитектура ёдгорликлари ва бошқа кўнгилочар масканларга туристик саёҳатларга чиқишидир” деб таъкидлайди. Айниқса, Бухоро вилоятнинг чўл зонасида жойлашганлиги, табиий оқар сув манбаларининг йўқлиги, жазирама ёз мавсумида ҳаво ҳароратининг юқори бўлиши, нисбий намликнинг пасайиши каби кишилар учун ноқулайликлар, уларни сув ва сувбўйи ҳудудларига чорлаши табиий ҳол. Шунингдек, бугунги кунда 2019 йил 1 январь ҳолатида вилоят аҳолиси сони 1899,5 минг кишидан ортиши ҳам ушбу ҳудудларнинг имкониятларига ижтимоий талабнинг ортганини кўрсатмоқда.

Юқорида вилоятдаги рекреация имкониятларига талабнинг қисқача эҳтиёжини келтирдик. Шу билан бир қаторда Аму-Бухоро машина канали қурилишининг бош мақсади XX асрнинг 60-йилларидан бошлаб сув танқис бўлган Бухоро вилоятининг аҳолиси ва барча хўжалик тармоқларини узлуксиз сув билан таъминлаш эди, холос. Чўл бағрини кесиб ўтган каналнинг дам олиш имкониятларидан фойдаланиш талаб даражасида эмаслиги олимлар томонидан қайд этилган.

Бугунги куннинг долзарб вазифаларидан бири ушбу канал ва канал ўзани ўтган ҳудудларнинг хушманзара, соғломлаштирувчи, спорт ва бошқа рекреацион имкониятларини ўрганиш, баҳолаш ва улардан фойдаланиш бўйича тавсияларни ишлаб чиқишдир.

Аму-Бухоро машина каналининг хўжаликдаги аҳамияти беқиёс. Ҳозирги кунда канал орқали жами 314,9 минг га, шундан, Бухоро вилоятидаги 275,0 минг гектар, Навоий вилояти 39,9 минг гектар майдонлар Амударё суви билан суғорилмоқда. Аммо каналдан хўжаликнинг бошқа тармоқларида, хусусан рекреация мақсадларида фойдаланиш даражаси қониқарли аҳволда эмас. Аму-Бухоро машина канали (I-II навбатлари) соҳилларида рекреация мақсадларида фойдаланиш мумкин бўлган дарахтли, бутали тўқайзорлар мавжуд. Сув бўйида кенглиги 8-12 метр келадиган дарахтли тўқайларда туронғил тераги (2 тури), тол, жийда, бўйра қамиш, юлғун, оддий қамиш йўлаклари ҳосил бўлган (1-жадвал).

1-жадвал

Аму-Бухоро машина канали рекреация турлари

Рекреацияда фойдаланиш турлари	Жой хусусиятлари	Объектларга бориш имконияти	Рекреация ҳудудлари номлари	Инфратузилмани нг мавжудлиги
Қайиқда сузиш	Канал ўзани кенглиги 10-14 м, сув сат-ҳи кенглиги 14-16 м, чуқурлиги 4-6 м.	Бухоро – Қоровулбозор йўналиши автобус қатнови	Гаван кўприги – Қоровулбозор кўприги йўналиши	Манзилларга борадиган йўллар қаттиқ қопламали. Инфратузилма мавжуд эмас.
Балиқ овлаш (спорт)	Аму-Бухоро машина канали (I-II навбатлари) соҳиллари қайирлари	Бухоро – Қоровулбозор йўналиши автобус қатнови	Гаван кўприги – Қоровулбозор кўприги йўналиши	Манзилларга борадиган йўллар қаттиқ қопламали. Инфратузилма мавжуд эмас.
Саёҳат туризми	Ҳududнинг ўсимлик ва ҳайвонот дунёси ўрганиш	Бухоро – Қоровулбозор йўналиши автобус қатнови	Жайрон экологик маркази жойлашган ҳудудда	Манзилга борадиган йўллар қаттиқ қопламали. Инфратузилма мавжуд
Саломатликни тиклаш	Канал атрофидаги қайирларда дам олишни йўлга қўйиш	Бухоро – Қоровулбозор йўналиши автобус қатнови	Бухоро – Қарши йўли кесиб ўтадиган ҳудудда	Манзилга борадиган йўллар қаттиқ қопламали. Инфратузилма мавжуд эмас

Жадвал муаллиф томонидан тузилган.

Жадвалдан кўриниб турибдики, Аму – Бухоро машина каналидан қайиқда сузиш, балиқ овлаш (спорт), саёҳат туризми, саломатликни тиклаш каби рекреация мақсадларида фойдаланиш мумкин. Аммо инфратузилманинг мавжуд эмаслиги канал атрофидан рекреация мақсадларида фойдаланишни чеклайди. Шу боис, яқин келажакда замонавий меҳмонхоналар (масалан, Жайрон экологик маркази яқинида) ва умумий овқатланиш муассасалари қуриш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Хулосалар

1. Бухоро вилояти аҳолиси, жумладан хорижий сайёҳларни Аму – Бухоро машина канали ва уни атрофидан йил давомида рекреацион ресурс сифатида фойдаланишлари учун канал ҳудуди имкониятлари етарли;

2. Канал оқиб ўтадиган район ранг-баранг ҳайвонот дунёсига бой;

3. Аму – Бухоро машина канали бўйича дам олувчиларга ахборот берувчи воситалар етишмайди. Реклама – ташвиқот ишлари паст даражада;

4. Аму – Бухоро машина канали атрофида оммавий дам олувчилар учун шароит етишмайди.

Таклифлар

1. Бухоро вилояти аҳолиси, жумладан хорижий сайёҳларни Аму – Бухоро машина каналидан йил давомида турли мақсадларда дам олишларини уюштириш ва аҳолининг қўшимча маблағ олиш имкониятларини яратиш;

2. Канал оқиб ўтадиган район ранг-баранг ҳайвонот дунёсини кўпайтириш бўйича қўшимча тадбирлар ишлаб чиқиш;

3. Аму – Бухоро машина канали бўйича радио, телевидение, турли рисолалар орқали дам олувчиларга ахборот бериш;

4. Аму – Бухоро машина канали атрофида оммавий дам олувчилар учун шароит қўшимча бинолар қуриш, ижтимоий инфратузилмани яратиш;

5. БДПИ география ва иқтисодий билим асослари ҳамда биологиятаълим йўналишлари талабалари билан уларни назарий билимларини мустаҳкамлаш мақсадида Аму – Бухоро машина канали бўйлаб экскурсиялар уюштириш.

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ЧЎЛ ТУРИЗМИНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШНИНГ АЙРИМ ЖИҲАТЛАРИ (ГАЗЛИ – ЦВЕТУШИЙ – ЖОНГЕЛДИ – ЧУРУҚ – ГАЗЛИ ҲАЛҚАСИ МИСОЛИДА)

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада муаллиф томонидан берк ҳавзада жойлашган минтақаларда мамлакаттараққиёти бевосита чўлларни ўзлаштириш билан боғлиқ. Чунки, чўл зонаси республика келажагининг “иқтисодий кенгайиш” майдони ҳисобланади. Чўл ландшафтлариниг моддий ва номоддий ресурслари ҳақида фикр мулоҳазалар юритилган.

Таянч сўзлар: Чўл ландшафти, моддий ва номоддий ресурс, иқтисодий-ижтимоий ривожланиш, рекреация, рекреацион ресурс, ўсимлик қоплами.

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SOME ASPECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF DESERT TOURISM (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE GASLI-TSVETUSHII-DZHONGELDY-CHURUK-GAZLY RING)

Annotation: In this article, the author states that the development of the country in the regions located in a closed basin is directly related to the development of deserts. Because the desert zone is the area of "economic expansion" of the future republic. The material and non-material resources of desert landscapes are discussed.

Key words: desert landscape, material and non-material resource, economic and social development, recreation, recreational resource, vegetation cover.

Агар океан бўйидаги мамлакатларининг келажак тараққиёти бевосита океанлар билан вобаста бўлса, берк ҳавзада жойлашган минтақаларда чўлларни ўзлаштириш билан боғлиқ. Шу жиҳатдан олиб қараганда, қуруқликнинг ички қисмида ўрнашган давлатлар, жумладан, Ўзбекистон учун чўлларни тадқиқ этиш ўта муҳим. Чунки, чўл зонаси республика келажагининг “иқтисодий кенгайиш” майдони ҳисобланади. Шу билан бирга чўллар катта табиий ресурс захираларига эга. Маълумотларга кўра ҳозирги кунда чўл-яйлов зонаси ландшафтларининг моддий ва номоддий ресурсларидан 37 тармоқ соҳаларида фойдаланилмоқда.

Дарҳақиқат, Ўзбекистоннинг 70 % ҳудудини эгаллаган чўл минтақаси жуда катта табиий ресурс ва имкониятларга эга. Чўлларнинг мавжуд имконият ва бойликларидан фойдаланиш ҳудудларнинг иқтисодий-ижтимоий ривожланиши ва аҳолининг турмуш тарзини юксалишида муҳим ўрин тутади. Бухоро вилояти мамлакатимизнинг чўлли ҳудудларидан бири ҳисобланади. Вилоят ҳудудининг қарийб 90 фоизини Қизилқум чўли эгаллаган.

Маълумки, чўл шароитида аҳоли жойлашувининг 2 хил кўриниши хос: воҳаларда аҳоли ниҳоятда зич (ғуж), чўл-яйлов минтақасида эса сийрак ҳолда яшайди. Бухоро вилоятининг чўл ҳудудларидаги аҳоли манзиллари асосан Газли – Цветуший – Жонгелди – Чуруқ – Газли ҳалқасига тўғри келади (Қоровулбозор воҳасини истисно қилганда).

Газли – Цветуший – Жонгелди – Чуруқ – Газли ҳалқаси Бухоро шаҳридан 72 км масофада, шимоли-ғарб йўналишидажойлашган бўлиб, типик чўл иқлимига эга. Мазкур ҳудудда чўл зонаси учун хос бўлган – ҳаво ҳароратининг юқорилиги, ёғинларнинг ўта камлиги, юқори даражадаги буғланувчанлик, доимий шамоллар ва сийрак ўсимлик қоплами кабилар хос. Юқоридаги хусусиятлар чўл зонасида аҳоли ва хўжаликни ҳудудий ташкил этишда бир қатор қийинчиликларни келтириб чиқаради.

Шунга қарамай, узунлиги 200 кмдан ортиқ “ҳалқа” ичида ва атрофида Бухоро вилоятининг чўл зонасидаги энг кўп аҳоли манзилгоҳлари ва хўжалик тармоқлари шаклланган. Бунинг бир қанча асослари бор:

- Ушбу ҳудуд Қадимий карвон йўллари, яъни Буюк Ипак йўли ёқасида жойлашган. Ҳозирда Бухоро – Хоразм йўли ёқасида вужудга келган;
- XX асрнинг 50-йилларидан кейин районда жуда катта захирага эга бўлган Газли табиий газ кони топилди ва ҳудуд республика газ саноатининг йирик марказига айланди;
- Ҳудуд Ўзбекистон қоракўлчилигининг асосий марказларидан бири саналади. Унда Жонгелди қоракўлчилик ширкат хўжалиги жойлашган.

Газли – Цветуший – Жонгелди – Чурук – Газли ҳалқаси

Шу боис, “ҳалқа” бўйлаб Газли шаҳри, Жонгелди, Чурук, Цветуший, Учқудуқ каби қишлоқлар (овуллар) вужудга келган. Саноат объектларидан – Газли газ-нефть, Муллахол нефть, Тозбулоқ мармар ва гранит, Жонгелди ва Тошқудуқ минерал ранглар конлари мавжуд. Чорвачиликда асосан қоракўлчилик ва туячилик ривожланган бўлиб, унинг асосий маркази Жонгелди наслчилик ширкат хўжалигидир.

“Ҳалқа”нинг жанубий қисмидан 74 км масофада Ўзбекистон миллий автомагистрали ўтган бўлиб, у районнинг ҳозирги ҳолатини вужудга келишига асос бўлган. Бухоро – Мискин темир йўли эса ҳудуд марказининг шарқидан ғарбга томон кесиб ўтиб, “ҳалқа” аҳолиси ва хўжалигининг келажак истиқболини белгилашда муҳим рол ўйнайди.

Газли – Цветуший – Жонгелди – Чурук – Газли ҳалқаси атрофида ижтимоий (номоддий) соҳа объектлари суст ривожланган. Аммо мазкур ҳудудда туризм, соғлиқни сақлаш, хизмат кўрсатиш сингари тармоқларни ривожлантиришнинг катта имкониятлари мавжуд.

Жумладан, мазкур “ҳалқа” атрофида туяда сайр қилиш, қумда тобланиш, шамол ҳосил қилган рельеф шаклларини (барханлар, кўчма қумлар, қум грядалари ва ҳ.к.) томоша қилиш, Қорақир кўлига саёҳат уюштириш (балиқ ови, кўлда сайр қилиш), минераллашган қудуқ ва булоқларни ўрганиш сингари чўл туризми турларини ташкил қилиш имконияти мавжуд.

Ҳақиқатан ҳам чўл ресурсларидан нафақат саноат ёки қишлоқ хўжалигида, балки туризм, рекреация ва саломатликни тиклаш каби номоддий соҳаларда ҳам янада кенгроқ фойдаланиш чоралари кўрилмокда. Ҳаммага аёнки, тоғ зонаси ўзининг тоза ҳавоси, шифобахш суви ва доривор ўсимликлари билан машҳур. Шу ўринда чўлларнинг ҳам иқлим шароитининг аҳоли саломатлигини тиклашда муҳим рол ўйнашини унутмаслик лозим. Чўлларда ҳам худди Туркманистоннинг Байрам-Али шаҳридаги сингари дунё аҳамиятига эга курортларни қуриш мумкин. Узоқ давом этадиган (қарийб олти ой) қуруқ ва жазирама иқлим ҳамда ҳаво намлигининг 15-20 фоиздан ошмаслиги буйрак касалликларини даволашда яхши натижа беради. Шунингдек, чўл зонасидаги иссиқ қум, шифобахш лой, тузли балчиқ, суви минераллашган қудуқ ва шўр кўллар атрофида ҳам саломатликни тиклаш муассасаларини ташкил қилиш имконияти бор. Мазкур масканларда кўпроқ суяк касалликларини, шунингдек, радикулит, бруцеллёз ва асаб тизими билан боғлиқ баъзи касалликларни ҳам даволаса бўлади. Бухоро вилоятида бундай типдаги санаторийлар аллақачон шаклланган Бухоро шаҳри (Ситораи Мохи Хосса) ва унинг яқинида (Ф.Аълоев ж/х да) минерал сув, Олот туманида шўр сув ва иссиқ қум ёрдамида даволаш йўлга қўйилган. Келажакда шу хилдаги даволаш муассасаларини Газли – Цветуший – Жонгелди – Чуруқ – Газли ҳалқаси атрофида кўпайтириш чораларини кўриш зарур.

Шунингдек, чўл зонасидаги Чуруқ ва Жонгелди овулларининг маҳаллий аҳолисининг турмуш тарзини ўрганиш бўйича саёҳатлар ташкил қилиш мумкин. Бунда гастрономик туризмни (миллий таомлар ва маҳаллий ошхоналар билан танишишни) йўлга қўйиш яхши натижа беради. Хусусан, қозоқ миллий таоми “Бешбармоқ” тайёрлаш бўйича мастер-класслар уюштириш, қўй ва эчки гўштидан, туя сутидан турли маҳсулотлар тайёрлашни йўлга қўйиш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Бундан ташқари, Газли шаҳри ва ЎзФА Ботаника илмий-тадқиқот институти Қизилқум чўл станциясига маърифий саёҳатлар уюштириш (чўл флорасини муҳофаза қилиш чоралари) туристлар учун қизиқарли ҳисобланади. Қолаверса, Қизилқум чўл станцияси ҳудудида Аквариус маъданли сувини чиқиши, Цветуший – Жонгелди автомобий йўли яқинида минералашган, иссиқ булоқларнинг мавжудлиги мазкур ҳалқа атрофида чўл туризмини самарарали ташкил қилишга асос бўлади.

Бундан ташқари, халқаро автомобил йўли (Газли – Цветуший оралиғида) ва Бухоро – Мискин темир йўли разъезди ёқасида хилма-хил хизмат кўрсатиш муассасалари, умумий овқатланиш ва савдо объектларни жойлаштириш мумкин.

Умуман олганда, Газли – Цветуший – Жонгелди – Чуруқ – Газли ҳалқасининг мавжуд имкониятларидан оқилона фойдаланиш ҳудуднинг иқтисодий ва ижтимоий ривожланишида муҳим рол ўйнайди. Ўз навбатида ҳудудларнинг ривожланиши минтақа ва вилоятлар ривожланишига олиб келади. Қолаверса, чўл минтақасида яшовчи аҳоли табиий шароитга мослашган бўлиб, имкониятлардан фойдаланишда бой тажрибага эга.

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СОЗДАНИЕ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОЙ МОДЕЛИ СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКОЙ ГИПОСЕНСИБИЛИЗИРУЮЩЕЙ ИММУНОТЕРАПИИ С ПРИМЕНЕНИЕМ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫХ ПЫЛЕВЫХ АЛЛЕРГЕНОВ

Аннотация: Впервые в Узбекистане установлены аллергенные и антигенные свойства экстракта из производственной пыли хлопчатобумажного комбината. В эксперименте на морских свинках выявлены критерии аллергенности изученной пыли: в сыворотке крови сенсибилизированных животных, определены специфические термолабильные гомоцитотропные антитела, успешно воспроизведены активная и пассивная сенсибилизация кожи, активный и пассивный анафилактический шок, а также аллергическая реакция дегрануляции тучных клеток. Доказано наличие прямой коррелятивной связи между аллергическими реакциями и уровнем содержания гомоцитотропных антител в сыворотке крови сенсибилизированных животных.

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CREATION OF AN EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF SPECIFIC HYPOSENSITIZING IMMUNOTHERAPY USING INDUSTRIAL DUST ALLERGENS

Abstract: For the first time in Uzbekistan, the allergenic and antigenic properties of an extract from industrial dust of a cotton paper mill have been established. In an experiment on guinea pigs, the criteria for the allergenicity of the studied dust were identified: in the blood serum of sensitized animals, specific thermolabile homocytotropic antibodies were determined, active and passive skin sensitization, active and passive anaphylactic shock, and an allergic reaction of mast cell degranulation were successfully reproduced. The presence of a direct correlation between allergic reactions and the level of homocytotropic antibodies in the blood serum of sensitized animals has been proven.

Key words: allergen, sensitization, guinea pigs, homocytropic antibodies, immunotherapy.

Введение

Вопросы профессиональной аллергии наиболее актуальны для нашего региона, т.к. отмечается тенденция роста данной патологии. Вопросы диагностики и лечения профессиональной аллергии обладают первостепенной значимостью. Для их решения проводятся экспериментальныеисследования, возможности которых гораздо шире клинических. В настоящее время для лечения поллинозов, некоторых форм бронхиальной астмы и других аллергических болезней широко используют метод специфической гипосенсибилизирующейиммунотерапии (СГИТ). Однако проблема его практического применения в лечении лиц, страдающих профессиональной аллергией, освещена недостаточно широко, в связи с чем возникает необходимость разработки модели СГИТ с применением производственных пылевыхаллергенов.

Цель исследования. Разработать экспериментальную модель СГИТ с применением аллергена из производственной пыли хлопчатобумажного производства.

Методы исследования Антиген из производственной пыли готовили по общепринятой методике. Сенсибилизацию и анафилактические реакции получали по методике, предложенной А.Д. Адо. Экспериментальную модель СГИТ получали на 30 половозрелых морских свинках обоего пола массой 250-350г. Контрольная группа включала 15 морских свинок. Сенсибилизация аллергеном из производственной пыли проводилась 3 раза с интервалом 3 дня. Разрешающая доза антигена вводилась на 14-21-й день после последнего введения аллергена. Степень изменения чувствительности организма определяли методом аллергометрического титрования. Для проведения СГИТ опытных животных разделили на три группы по 10 особей: первой группе аллерген вводили подкожно ежедневно 3 раза в день по 10000о PNU/мл (10-7). Второй и третьей группе опытных животных таким же образом и в тех же количествах вводили аллергены в дозах 20000 и 30000 PNU/мл соответственно. Контрольным животным вместо аллергена в том же режиме и тех же объёмах подкожно вводили экстрагирующую жидкость. Эффективность СГИТ оценивали по содержанию гомоцитотропных антител (ГЦА) в сыворотке крови, результатам теста нерпрямой дегрануляции тучных клетоки степени тяжести анафилактического шока (АИ).

Полученные данные обрабатывали с помощью метода вариационной статистики. Результаты и их обсуждение Анализ результатов исследований показал, что у всех морских свинок, получивших аллерген из производственной пыли, выявлены специфические ГЦА в сыворотке крови, уровень которых находился в пределах от 7,2 +0,1 до 8,2 + 0,3 (р» 0,5). При внутри венном введении разрешающей дозы специфического аллергена из 10 опытных животных тяжёлый анафилактический шок развился у трёх, у стольких же шок средней тяжести, шок лёгкой степени- у 1 животного, у троих признаки шока отсутствовали, шок со смертельным исходом не отмечался (АИ%3D1,0). Полученные данные подтверждаются научной литературой и позволяют прийти к заключению, что при применении относительно больших доз аллергенов по укороченной схеме эффективность СГИТ повышается. Патогенез СГИт довольно сложный, и есть ещё много нерешённых вопросов. Что касается механизма СГИТ, то тут существуют различные теории. К общепризнанным относятся увеличение синтеза блокирующих антител, снижение синтеза IgE, переключение синтеза IgE на синтез IgG, снижение способности тучных и базофильных клетоквысвобождать биологически активные вещества, усиление активности факторов неспецифической защиты организма и другие.

Выводы

Внедрениев практическое здравоохранениерегионального аллергена из производственной пыли хлопчатобумажного комбината будет способствовать повышению качества ранней специфической диагностики как явной аллергии, так и скрытой сенсибилизации организма, что имеет большое лечебно-профилактическое значение. Аллерген производственной пыли хлопчатобумажного комбината может быть использован в качестве специфическойгипосенсибилизирующей терапии. Большие дозы аллергена, использованные по укороченной схеме, эффективно повышают специфическую иммунотерапию. Аллерген может быть использован также и для специфической гипосенсибилизирующей иммунотерапии.

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СВЯЗЬ АЛЛЕРГЕННОЙ РЕАКТИВНОСТИ ОРГАНИЗМА ОТ УРОВНЯ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННОЙ ПЫЛИ (ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ)

Аннотация. Установлено, что организм морских свинок является реактивным на воздействия аллергена из производственной пыли. При повторном парентеральном введении специфического аллергена в организм предварительно сенсибилизированных животных успешно воспроизводятся специфические аллергические реакции анафилактического типа, в том числе общие, местные(кожные) и клеточные (тучные клетки).

Ключевые слова: аллерген, антигенные свойства, анафилактический шок, сенсибилизация.

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THE CONNECTION OF ALLERGENIC REACTIVITY OF THE BODY FROM THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRIAL DUST (EXPERIMENTAL STUDY)

Abstract: It was determined that the organizms of young age guinea-pigs (newborns, two weeks, three weeks, month) were the reactive on industrial cotton dust allergen. At repeated parental introducing of special allergen in organizm of beforehand sensebilized animals it was successfully made the special allergic reactions of anaphylactic type including general, local (skin) and mast cells.

Keywords: allergen, internal of antigen, anaphylaxis shoch, sensibilisation.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Проводилось определение критериев аллергенной активности производственной пыли Андижанского хлопчатобумажного объединения в эксперименте у морских свинок разного возраста.

В связи с чем были проведены экспериментальные исследования по выяснению особенностей этиологии и патогенеза профессиональной аллергии.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ: Аллерген из производственной пыли готовили по общепринятой методике. Приготовленный аллерген (1-2-3%) представлял собой прозрачную, стерильную и не токсическую жидкость коричневого цвета с pH 7,00±0,2, содержание белкового азота- 10000-30000.

Опыты проводили на 50 половозрелых морских свинках обоего пола, весом 250-350г (опытных-40, контрольных- 10) и 72 молодых (новорождённых, двухнедельных, трехнедельных, месячных) (опытных-52 и контрольных-20).

Активную сенсибилизацию и анафилактические реакции воспроизводили путем трехкратного введения аллергена по схеме: первую инъекцию аллергена вводили подкожно в смеси с 1,0 мл АКДС-вакцины, вторую-через 48 часов, третью - внутрибрюшинно через 48 часов одним аллергеном без АКДС в количестве 1 мг/кг.

Разрешающую дозу специфического аллергена вводили внутривенно (задняя лапка) в количестве 2-5 мг/кг на 16-21 день после последней сенсибилизирующей инъекции. Оценку тяжести общего анафилактического шока и вычисление анафилактического индекса (АИ) проводили по Weigleat., пассивную кожную анафилаксию воспроизводили по Ovary, а клеточную анафилаксию, (реакцию непрямой дегрануляции тучных клеток) тест 8helly в модификации А.И. Польнера.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ. Проведенные исследования показали, что экстракт из производственной пыли хлопчатобумажного объединения обладает четко выраженными аллергенными свойствами. У половозрелых морских свинок (40) анафилактический шок со смертельным исходом наблюдали у 20 (50%), тяжелый шок 15 (37,5%), средней тяжести-у 5 (12,5%). При этом у молодых морских свинок, сенсибилизированных экстрактом производственной пыли отмечалось преобладание случаев шока средней (21,2%) и легкой (30,7%) тяжести по сравнению с шоком у половозрелых животных. У контрольных животных симптомы анафилактического шока отсутствовали. В целом частота тяжелых и смертельных случаев клинического течения анафилактического шока у молодых животных была реже в 2,3 раза (P<0.05), что можно объяснить достижением к месячному возрасту их аллергической реактивности организма уровня реактивности половозрелых животных. Аллергенная активность экстракта из производственной пыли также устанавливалась нами по результатам данных пассивного переноса повышенной чувствительности от активно сенсибилизированных животных интактным. Для этой цели было испытано 50 сывороток крови активно сенсибилизированных морских свинок на 10 интактных животных. Положительные результаты пассивной кожной анафилаксии свидетельствуют о наличии специфических гомоцитотропных антител (ГЦА) в сыворотке крови активно сенсибилизированных животных. Титр ГЦА находился в разных пределах, что указывало на наличие индивидуальных особенностей аллергической реактивности организма.

ВЫВОД: Таким образом, экстракт из производственной пыли хлопчатобумажного объединения обладает четко выраженными аллергенными свойствами, подтверждающими на экспериментальных моделях общих, местных (кожных) и клеточных (тучные клетки) анафилактических реакциях. При этом организм молодых морских свинок (новорождённых, двухнедельных, трехнедельных и месячных) является реактивным на воздействие аллергена из производственной пыли хлопчатобумажного объединения, о чем свидетельствует развитие активной сенсибилизации и анафилактического шока различной степени тяжести при парентеральном введении специфического аллергена из производственной пыли.

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РАЗРАБОТКА РЕКОМЕНДАЦИЙ ПО КОМПЛЕКСНОМУ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЮ ЗЕМЕЛЬНО-ВОДНЫХ И БИОРЕСУРСОВ И УСТОЙЧИВОМУ РАЗВИТИЮ АЙДАРО-АРНАСАЙСКОЙ ОЗЕРНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация: Водный и гидрохимический режим озер не стабилен. Многие элементы режима озер меняются столь стремительно, что отследить их динамику не возможно, даже при наличии картографического и аналитического материалов. Озеро Айдаркуль – наиболее крупное из входящих в озерную систему. Котловина озера представляет собой плоскую впадину, выделяющуюся на фоне бугристо-грядового рельефа прилегающей пустыни Кызылкум.

Ключевые слова: озерная система, гидрология, уровень воды, площадь, объем воды, входные и выходные воды, коллекторно-дренажные воды, инфильтрация.

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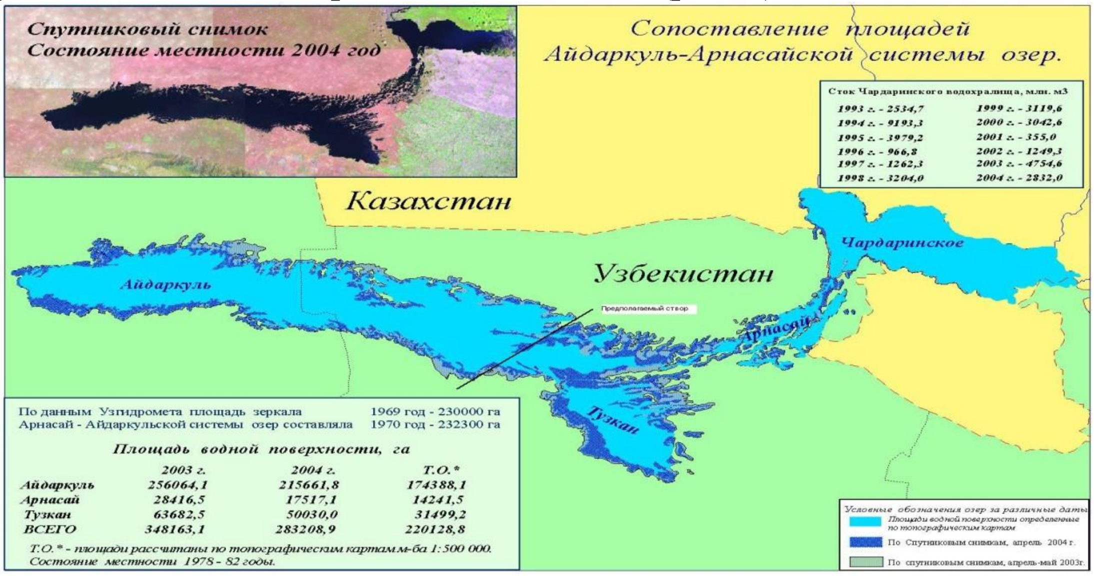
DEVELOPMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE INTEGRATED USE OF LAND-WATER AND BIORESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AIDAR-ARNASAY LAKE SYSTEM

Annotation: The water and hydrochemical regime of the lakes is not stable. Many elements of the lake regime are changing so rapidly that it is not possible to track their dynamics, even with the availability of cartographic and analytical materials. Lake Aydarkul is the largest lake in the lake system. The basin of the lake is a flat depression that stands out against the background of the hilly-ridged relief of the adjacent Kyzylkum desert.

Key words: lake system, hydrology, water level, area, water volume, inlet and outlet waters, collector drainage waters, infiltration.

Арнасайские озера расположены в среднем течении р. Сырдарьи, южнее Чардаринского водохранилища, на стыке Голодностепского плато с пустыней Кызылкум, на территории Джизакского и Навоийского вилоятов Республики Узбекистан. Котловина наиболее крупного из входящих в озерную систему оз. Айдар простирается в восточном юго-восточном направлении вдоль предгорной части Нуратинского хребта более чем на 130 км, переходя затем в котловину оз. Тузкан. От Шардаринского водохранилища в юго-западном направлении к ним примыкает цепочка Восточно-Арнасайских озер, протянувшихся почти на 70 км и собирающих воду основных коллекторов Голодной степи (рис. 1).



Рисунка 1. **Айдаро-Арнасайской озерной системы**

Эта водная система сложилась в последние годы и в своем развитии прошла ряд периодов, особенности которых определялись направлением и уровнем хозяйственной деятельности на их водосборе.

ААСО ранее была основным поставщиком свежей рыбы населению таких видов рыб как – сазан, судак, лещ, плотва, карась, жерех, растительноядных видов рыб и даже такого вида, как сом. В настоящее время промысловый улов представлен в основном только тремя видами – это сазан, судак и плотва. Такие виды рыб как – лещ, жерех, растительноядные виды рыб, сом сегодня в уловах фактически отсутствуют.

ААСО в наше время имеет большое социально-экономическое, экологическое значение для жителей близлежащих населенных пунктов. На сегодня ААСО даёт работу сотням людей близлежащих населенных пунктов.

В целях предотвращения ущерба от резких изменений уровня в Айдаро-Арнсайских озерах, а также для повышения водообеспеченности орошаемых земель Мирзачульского и Арнасайского районов Джизакской области, в 2003-м году в двух километрах от Шардаринской плотины возведен комплекс сооружений, состоящий из водохранилища (объем 0,6 км^3), двух насосных станций и системы каналов. Это позволило ограничить сброс воды из Шардарьинского водохранилища, регулировать наполнение Арнасайского водохранилища и, исходя из складывающейся ситуации на озере Айдаркуль, производить попуски воды в него из Арнасая.

На данном этапе существования озерной системы коллектора являются распреснителями озер, образуя при впадении зоны с пониженной минерализацией. Основным же опреснителем остаются ежегодные сбросы Сырдарьинских вод.

На качество водных масс озер в летний период большое влияние оказывает термический режим озер. Устойчивая термическая стратификация летнего периода препятствует сильной вертикальной циркуляции и водообмену поверхностных вод с глубинными слоями, что является основной причиной образования дефицита кислорода. Продолжительная термическая стратификация может проводить к образованию анаэробных условий и появлению сероводорода нижних горизонтах воды.

В весенний период концентрация загрязняющих веществ на большей части озерной системы находится ниже предельно-допустимых концентраций (ПДК) для водотоков рыбохозяйственного назначения. Это позволяет использовать эти районы, как базу развития рыбного хозяйства.

Но водный и гидрохимический режим возникшей крупной водохозяйственной экосистемы нестабилен. При принятии мер по стабильному поддержанию уровня воды на определенной отметке, принятия мер по недопущению повышению минерализации воды, при грамотном ведении работы - в части охраны, воспроизводства, рационального использования рыбных ресурсов, вылов рыбы в ближайшие годы по ААСО можно довести до 5 – 10 тысяч тонн ежегодно.

Дальнейшая судьба Айдар-Арнасайской системы озер, возможность затопления новых площадей, или же напротив падения горизонтов воды, а также возможность стабилизации ситуации, целиком зависит от работы Токтогульского водохранилища, которое в настоящее время эксплуатируется в энергетическом режиме. Рис. 2.

Негативные последствия резких изменений уровня ААСО связаны не только с затоплением новых территорий, нарушением инфраструктуры и разрушением хозяйственных объектов при подъеме уровня, но и с тем, что при его последующем падении начнется деградация водных и земельных комплексов, а в результате переформирования берегов и их засоления, осушенное дно озер трудно поддается рекультивации и территории, попавшие под затопление, длительное время не смогут эффективно использоваться в хозяйственной деятельности.

Анализ современного состояния ААСО на основе моделирования проведенного НИГМИ Узгидромета показал, что ежегодные сбросы из Шардарьинского водохранилища менее 1,5 - 2 км^3 приведут к медленному сокращению озерной системы, причем в условиях прекращения попусков из водохранилища первые три года уровень воды в озерах будет понижаться на 0,4-0,6 м в год. Затем интенсивность падения уровня снизится и в перспективе он стабилизируется на отметках 242 м.

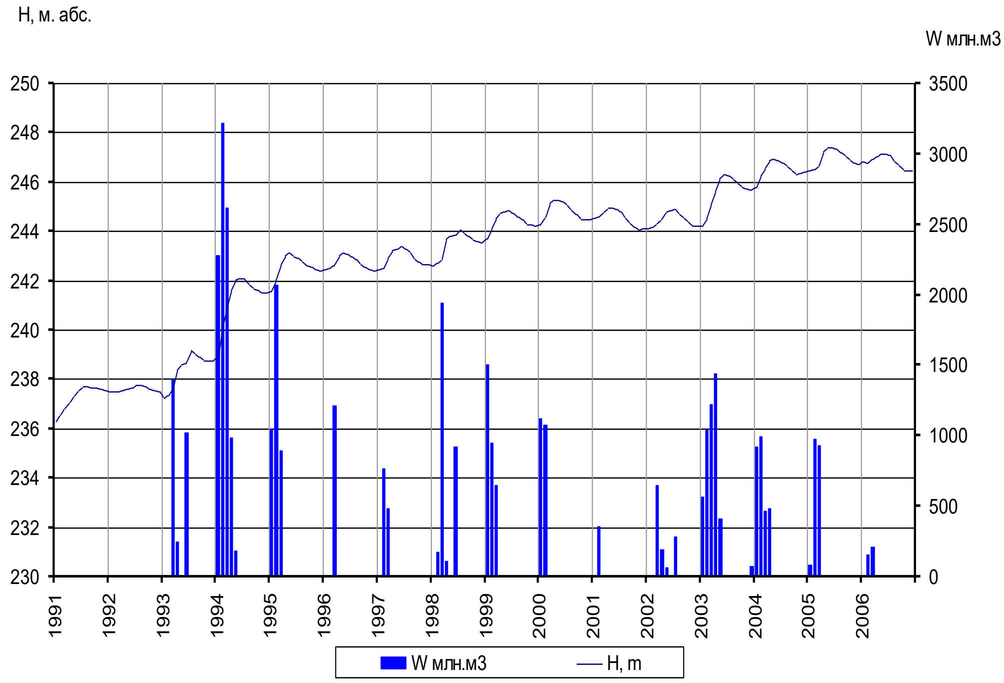


Рис. 2. Многолетний внутригодовой ход уровней воды Арнасайских озери сбросов из Чардаринского водохранилища

Из-за поступающего в озера коллекторно-дренажного стока постепенно начнется повышение минерализации вод ААСО и на большей части акватории будет превышать 20 г/л, что приведет к прекращению нереста пресноводных рыб. Суммарная площадь осушенного дна составит порядка 1100 км^2. В отличие от Аральского моря, по ААСО при падении уровня активизируются процессы вторичного загрязнения, т.к. в донных отложениях аккумулированы загрязняющие вещества, поступившие в озера в прошлом. С понижением уровня обмен водных масс с донными отложениями возрастет.

Оценочные расчеты Узгидромета на сверхдолгосрочную перспективу показали, что даже в условиях полного прекращения сбросов воды из водохранилища, ААСО будет оставаться крупным водоемом региона, по крайней мере в ближайшие 40-50 лет. Однако, если не будет ежегодной строго определенной подпитки свежей воды для всей системы озер, то в скором времени минерализация начнет повышаться и водоем превратиться во второй Арал.

Если в водном балансе Айдаро-Арнасайской системе озер (ААСО) основным компонентом приходных статей являются сбросы из Чардарьинского водохранилища и коллекторов Голодной степи, то в солевом балансе их основной приходной статьей является выщелачивание солей из грунта.

Вторым по величине приходным компонентом солевого баланса является поступление солей с коллекторно-дренажными водами. В зависимости от водности года и гидромелиоративного состояния орошаемых территорий в Арнасай с коллекторно-дренажными водами поступает от 7 до 10 тыс. тонн водорастворимых солей.

Несмотря на относительно невысокую минерализацию воды Чардарьинского водохранилища, в Арнасайские озёра во время сбросов поступает 2-8 тыс. тонн солей.

Основными расходными компонентами солевого баланса являются выпадение в осадок труднорастворимых солей и потери в отшнуровывающихся водоемах. Расходные компоненты составляют не более 5% от суммы приходных, что приводит к постепенному накоплению солей в озёрах. Интенсивное испарение способствует постоянному увеличению концентрации солей в поверхностных слоях озерных вод.

Республикой Узбекистан под особый контроль взята экологическая ситуация на ААСО и начаты работы комплексного изучения состояния экологических и гидрологических режимов Айдаро-Арнасайской системы озер, разработка конкретных мер по решению накопившихся проблем.

Подготовленный проект межгосударственного Соглашения между Правительством Республики Казахстан, Правительством Кыргызской Республики, Правительством Республики Таджикистан и Правительством Республики Узбекистан «Об использовании водных и энергетических ресурсов бассейна реки Сырдарьи», которое решает вопросы по урегулированию режима работы всего Нарын-Сырдарьинского каскада гидроузлов, выделяемый лимит воды почти весь распределен между сельхозпроизводителями и подпитку ААСО не предусматривает.

Республика Казахстан расчистила и продолжает расчищать русло реки Сырдарьи, рассчитывая принять весь паводок, и с той же целью планирует ниже Шардары строительство Коксарайского водохранилища. Исходя из этого, в Соглашение предусматривается: «В межвегетационный период в многоводные годы и при угрозе возникновения чрезвычайной ситуации на Шардаринском водохранилище вследствие высокой приточности к нему или в случае другой необходимости осуществляются сбросы воды из Шардаринского водохранилища в Арнасайское понижение. Объемы и расходы сбросов согласовываются Сторонами».

В настоящее время, из-за поднятия уровня воды, потеряны острова, на которых раньше находились колонии птиц (бакланы, чайки, кулики, крачки) и, в не большом количестве, гнездились утки и гуси. В связи с поднятием уровня воды в системе озёр водная площадь заказника увеличилась.

Выбор стратегии управления водным режимом ААСО должен базироваться на общей концепции рационального использования водных ресурсов бассейна реки Сырдарьи, с учетом возможных воздействий на окружающую территорию и необходимости поддержания благоприятных экологических, биологических ресурсов крупнейшей искусственно созданной озерной системы региона.

В целях сохранения и поддержания в дальнейшем стабильного состояния водной экосистемы Айдаро-Арнасайской системы озер (ААСО), следует предусмотреть:

- определения состояния: водных, ихтиологических ресурсов озер и запасов рыбных ресурсов; современного состояния растительного покрова зоны и прогноз изменения Айдаро-Арнасайского комплекса;

- стабилизации гидрометеорологического и экологического состояния в озерах, разработки методов и технических решений по стабилизации водного и гидрохимического режима озерной системы, сохранения, воспроизводства и рационального использования рыбных ресурсов.

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ИСТОРИКО-ПРАВОВЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ АДМИНИСТРАТИВНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ ЗА НЕЗАКОННОЕ ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИЕ ТОВАРОВ ЧЕРЕЗ ТАМОЖЕННУЮ ГРАНИЦУ

Аннотация: Автором статьи дается краткий обзор истории становления административно-правовой норм ответственности за незаконное перемещение товаров через таможенные границы России. Выявлено, что первые нормы отечественного законодательства в данной сфере регулирования стали складываться еще во времена удельных княжеств – Ростово-Суздальского и Владимиро-Суздальского. В дальнейшем возникшая на этой базе административная ответственность за незаконное перемещение товаров через таможенную границу получила свое развитие и достигла той высокой степени институциализации, какая следует из норм действующего КоАП РФ.

Ключевые слова: таможенная граница, незаконное перемещение товаров, административная ответственность, удельные княжества России, история правовых институтов.

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HISTORICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE EMERGENCE OF ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ILLEGAL MOVEMENT OF GOODS ACROSS THE CUSTOMS BORDER

Abstract: The author of the article gives a brief overview of the history of the formation of the administrative and legal norm of responsibility for the illegal movement of goods across the customs borders of Russia. It is revealed that the first norms of domestic legislation in this area of regulation began to take shape back in the days of the appanage principalities – Rostov-Suzdal and Vladimir-Suzdal. In the future, the administrative responsibility that arose on this basis for the illegal movement of goods across the customs border was developed and reached the high degree of institutionalization that follows from the norms of the current Administrative Code of the Russian Federation.

Keywords: customs border, illegal movement of goods, administrative responsibility, specific principalities of Russia, history of legal institutions.

Вопрос об установлении норм правовой ответственности за незаконное перемещение товаров через таможенную границу стал формироваться на территории русских земель весьма рано, в начальный период становления российской государственности. Особенностью этого раннего этапа было то, что до превращения Руси в единое, целостное государство система мер ответственности за нарушение таможенных правил перемещения товаров через таможенные границы складывалась самостоятельно в отдельных русских землях. Для примера можно рассмотреть Ростово-Суздальскую (позднее – Владимиро-Суздальскую, Владимирскую) землю.

В период пребывания Ростово-Суздальской земли в составе единой древнерусской державы, экономика княжества носила в значительной степени натуральный характер. Старшие города отстояли от Волжского торгового пути на несколько десятков километров. Ростов и Суздаль были центрами сельскохозяйственных округов, в которых производился ряд ремесленных изделий для удовлетворения нужд окрестных хозяйств.

Однако по мере развития происходила постепенная интеграция Ростово-Суздальской земли в систему международной торговли, а, следовательно, и возникновение в княжестве определенной таможенной системы. Ростово-Суздальская земля втягивалась в международную торговлю постепенно, начиная с X в. Именно в этот период была сформирована северо-русская монетно-весовая система, при помощи которой можно было устанавливать курсы валют, оптовые цены на товары и т.д. [5, с. 160].

Первоначально Ростов и Суздаль были пунктами торгового транзита между Новгородом и Волжской Болгарией. Из Новгорода в Волжскую Болгарию через ростово-суздальские земли поступали прибалтийский янтарь, моржовая кость, цветные металлы, оружие. В свою очередь з стран Востока в Новгородскую землю везли серебро в монетах и ломе, драгоценности, стеклянную посуду, бусы, шелк, атлас, перец, мускус. Ростово-Суздальская земля поставляла и на восток и на запад пушнину – меха соболя, куницы, горностая, бобра, белки, лен, мед, рыбу, рыбий клей, кожу (сафьян), заготовки дерева (береза, ясень, дуб), клинки мечей [1, с. 180].

Взимание таможенных пошлин в этот период находилось в руках вечевых властей Ростова и Суздаля и осуществлялось непосредственно силами Ростовской тысячи. Здесь действовал новгородский весовой стандарт. Таможенная пошлина бралась по весу и ассортименту товара при взвешивании товара во время выгрузки с корабля на берег или, наоборот, при погрузке его на корабли. Однако на первом этапе во внешней торговле участвовала ничтожная часть населения княжества. Внутренний рынок был развит слабо, и основная торговля развертывалась в условиях натурального хозяйства и слабой потребности в привозных товарах. Внешняя торговля была уделом крупных городов [2, с. 96].

Дальнейшее развитие таможенной политики на Ростово-Суздальской земле было связано с функционированием Владимиро-Суздальского княжества и датируется периодом конца XI-XIII вв. включительно. В этот период Ростово-Суздальское княжество попадает под власть Мономашичей, и особые черты его таможенной политики во многом определяются начавшимся расширением международных связей княжества и многосторонней интеграцией его не только в региональный, но и в международный рынок. Ростово-Суздальская земля начала принимать участие в международном торговом процессе не только как поставщик сырья или посредник, но и как производитель-монополист. С этим связывают появление в Ростово-Суздальских пределах четкой княжеской таможенной политики.

В описываемый период Владимиро-Суздальское княжество стало производителем-монополистом льна-долгунца на международном рынке. В средние века вся золототканая промышленность Средней Азии, Индии, Персии, Среднего Востока, Ближнего Востока, Египта, Малой Азии, Византии, Италии и Испании не могла существовать безо льна. Основа для золотой нити была льняной. На нее накручивалось покрытие золотой амальгамы или тонких позолоченных лент серебра. Северная Русь была монополистом по производству и продаже на мировом рынке сырья льна-долгунца, пряжи, нитей и просто льняной ткани [2, с. 183]. Все это способствовало развитию таможенных практик.

В старших городах княжества князь не имел права собирать таможенные пошлины, они находились под контролем веча. Зато в младших городах, которые, как правило, располагались в пределах княжеского домена, таможенные пошлины собирали княжеские мытники. Как правило, таможенные пошлины традиционно взимали с веса и ассортимента товара. Размер пошлин не был единым. Он определялся межгосударственными торговыми соглашениями. Пошлины, как и в Новгороде, выплачивались либо серебром, либо какими-то достаточно дорогими и компактными товарами, например, перцем [1, с. 394].

Объем налоговых поступлений в княжескую казну от таможенных пошлин был достаточно крупным. Достаточно сказать, что для расчетов с княжескими мытниками купцы пользовались слитками серебра весом в 4 гривны [5, с. 161].

Одной из разновидностей таможенных пошлин стал «торг» – чрезвычайно прибыльная пошлина с любого рынка, действовавшего на территории княжеского домена. В обязанности мытника входило также присутствовать при заключении оптовых сделок между купцами, удостоверяя факт совершения купли-продажи. При этом мытники обязаны были гарантировать качество товара и получаемых за него платежных средств. Князь как бы выступал гарантом сделки [1, с. 394].

Появление пошлин привело к появлению и тех, кто уклонялся от их уплаты, стремясь переместить товары через таможенную границу княжества незаконно. Таких людей выявляли и подвергали штрафным санкциям и денежным начетам за различные нарушения таможенных правил, и, прежде всего, за перемещение товаров в обход «пошлых дорог», где находились мытные заставы [3, с. 98]. Как отмечается в исследованиях современных авторов, «уклонение от явки и платежа мыта, преждевременная складка товара (до явки таможенникам) рассматривались как серьезные таможенные правонарушения. «Промытившегося» торгового человека наказывали штрафом – промытом, а нередко и конфискацией товара в пользу государя» [4, с. 111].

По всей видимости, нарушителей, стремившихся провезти товары через таможенные границы без уплаты таможенных пошлин (мыта) уже в ранний период российской государственности было немало. Не случайно М.М. Шумилов полагает, что в период XIII – первой половины XVII вв. штрафы стали «самостоятельным разрядом таможенных сборов, часть из которых законным путем переходила в руки местной администрации и самих таможенников, стимулируя их служебное рвение в борьбе контрабандой и другими таможенными правонарушениями» [4, с. 111].

Борьба с попытками незаконно провозить товары через таможенные посты и границы привела к тому, что уже в период Средневековья на Руси возник целый ряд санкций за нарушение государственных таможенных правил.

Первый вид санкций – это взимание промыта. Исследователи отмечают, что первоначально промыт представлял собой пеню за неплатеж мыта (налога). «Промыт взимался с воза, судна или иного транспортного средства. (…) В XVI-XVII вв. характер промыта изменился: он стал штрафом за неуплату таможенных пошлин вообще» [4, с. 112].

Помимо уплаты промыта возникли и другие виды санкций для нарушителей за незаконное перемещение товаров через таможенные посты и границы. Например, появилась заповедь (заповедные деньги) – «личная пеня с торгового человека, при взимании которой поначалу обращалось мало внимания на количество, стоимость товара или число товарных транспортных средств» [4, с. 112].

Со временем, как пишет М.И. Шумилов, «заповедь превратилась в многофункциональный штраф: за неявку товара таможенникам; за неуплату пошлины при продаже (покупке) лошади; с купца, складировавшего свой товар в доме частного лица помимо гостиного двора, и с домохозяина, укрывшего товар на своем дворе; за продажу «померного» товара в обход таможни, т. е. за неуплату померной пошлины (взимался как с купца, так и с продавца); за использование меры неустановленного образца, так называемой «непятенной меры»; за продажу весчего товара «без весу», не в «таможнои пуд», т. е. за неуплату весчей пошлины; за хранение в частном доме весов; за неявку в таможню купленного и выменянного серебра; за неуплату судовой пошлины; за неуплату привязной пошлины с животины; за неуплату пошлин вообще и т. д.» [4, с. 114].

Особенностью санкции в виде заповеди являлось то, что, как правило, ее половина взималась на купце, а другая половина на продавце, то есть к ответственности (в отличие от промыта) привлекались обе стороны незаконно проведенной сделки.

Однако ближе всего к современным мерам административной ответственности за незаконное перемещение товаров через таможенные посты и границы была «протамга», «протаможье» – штраф за нарушение таможенных правил. Он взимался в том случае, если торговый человек «протамжил» или «промытил», то есть допустил «тайный провоз товара (в обход таможни), и преждевременную складку товара с воза или из судна до явки таможенникам (до записи товара в таможенную книгу). Кроме того, протаможье взималось и за остановку торгового человека на частном подворье, минуя таможню, и за уклонение от уплаты таможенных пошлин вообще» [4, с. 115].

Итак, анализ раннего периода развития таможенной практики, таможенных платежей и штрафов на исконно российских землях показывает, что необходимость привлечения к ответственности лиц, виновных в незаконном перемещении товаров через таможенные посты и границы, была осознана на Руси весьма рано, уже в период существования удельных княжеств (что, например, показывает рассмотренная выше история таможенной практики Ростово-Суздальской земли). В дальнейшем зародившиеся в период первых русских княжеств меры ответственности за незаконное перемещение товаров через таможенные посты и границы закрепились в российском таможенном законодательстве и столетие за столетием постепенно развивались, пока не превратились в современный комплекс мер административно-правовой ответственности, предусмотренных действующим российским законодательством.

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ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ КОММУНАЛЬНЫХ УСЛУГ И ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА НИХ (ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ)

Аннотация: в данной статье рассмотрены влияние факторов на коммунальные услуги. Данная работа содержит методологию, корреляцию, регрессионный анализ, наличие мультиколлинеарности, проверку на стационарность, гетероскедастичность и автокорреляция а также представляет с собой соответствующие выводы.

Ключевые слова: Входные данные, регрессия, стационарность, мультиколлинеарность, модель линейной регрессии, метод наименьших квадратов

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UTILITY CONSUMPTION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THEM (ELECTRICITY)

Annotation: This article discusses the consequences of utilities. This work contains methodology, correlation, regression analysis, presence of *multicollinearity, testing for stationarity, heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation, which also represents a proportion.*

Keywords: Input data, regression, stationarity, multicollinearity, linear regression model, least squares method.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ:

Сегодня люди всего мира пользуются водой, газом, электричеством, и потребность в них увеличивается день ото дня, например, горячая вода и газ, электричество используются больше зимой, чем в другие времена года, потому что погода плохая. Зимой, то есть много холодных дней, и потребности людей в этом потреблении будут очень высоки, из-за большого количества потребностей в их использовании спрос на коммунальные услуги будет возрастать по сравнению с другими в зимний сезон. Кроме того, коммунальные услуги (газ, электричество, вода) имеют важное значение в экономической и социальной жизни. Являются важными коммунальными услугами, которые играют определенную роль. Эффективные коммунальные услуги являются необходимым условием ликвидации бедности. В настоящее время во многих странах проводится множество исследований по улучшение государственных услуг. Одним из главных вопросов в сфере коммунальных услуг является необходимость соблюдения международных конвенций, защищающих свободу объединения и ведение коллективных переговоров, и максимально избегать перекосов в предоставлении коммунальных услуг. Мы сейчас говорим об одной из таких коммунальных услуг; электричество, которым пользуются почти все мировые машины, фабрики, метро, светофоры и светофоры, ни одно из них не может функционировать без электричества. Существует множество факторов, влияющих на электричество, например, один из них - плохие погодные условия. Кроме того, у людей также очень высока потребность в электроэнергии, почти все их потребности удовлетворяются за счет электроэнергии.

В этой независимой работе мы рассмотрим эти вопросы. В первом разделе будет рассмотрена литература по спросу на электроэнергию и связанных с ней исследованиях в разных странах. Второй раздел будет выбран для исследования, чтобы объяснить переменные и их методологии, а третий и четвертые разделы объясняют результаты исследования в программе OLS соответственно.

МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ

В этой части мы изучили, в какой степени семь факторов повлияли на потребление электроэнергии в Мексики, то есть на использование электроэнергии населением в 1980-2021 гг., Чтобы объяснить детерминанты потребления электроэнергии в Мексике, мы использовали несколько релевантных и доступных данных в качестве объяснений в регрессии OLS. Мы знаем, что регрессия показывает, что количество одной переменной зависит от количества другой переменной. Поэтому для дискретных данных линейный метод OLS используется без уравнения.

$$Access\_Electr=B+B1ln\_investment+B2population+B3renewable+B4import+B5product+B6natural+E$$

ЗАВИСИМАЯ ПЕРЕМЕННАЯ	Использование электроэнергии населением	Использование населением электроэнергии в 1980-2021 гг.
НЕЗАВИСИМЫЕ ПЕРЕМЕННЫЕ	Рост населения	Годовой процентный прирост населения
	Возобновляемая электроэнергия	Влияние возобновляемых источников энергии на общую электроэнергию в процентах
	Импорт электроэнергии	Сколько электричества получить
	Получение электроэнергии от ядерных источников	Например, получение электричества от солнечного света.
	Инвестиции в электричество	Инвестиции в электроэнергию указаны в долларах США.
	Общее воздействие природных ресурсов	Влияние природных ресурсов на электроэнергию в процентах

Полную статистику вы можете посмотреть в этой таблице

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
access	42	90.997	10.714	64.499	100
population	42	1.42	0.531	0.672	2.36
Renewable	42	88.036	10.273	68.852	105.231
Import	42	19.521	9.924	4.099	43.483
Product	42	1.975	1.244	0.021	4.347
Investment	42	5.750e+09	6.922e+09	6500000	3.035e+10
Natural	42	2.806	0.976	0.949	4.742

Obs- это количество наблюдений, использованных в регрессионном анализе, поэтому у нас есть 42 года.

составил 34 процента. Заметно было и влияние инвестиций, т. е. минимум 65%, максимум 3,03e+10. Значительно выросли природные ресурсы, т. е. минимум 94%, максимум 4,74%.

ПОЛУЧЕННЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

В этом разделе мы проводим регрессионный анализ Ols, чтобы увидеть, как выбранные переменные влияют на потребление электроэнергии.

Linear regression

access	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95%Conf	Interval]	Sig
population	-28.236	2.98	-9.48	0	-34.286	-22.187	**
renewable	0.396	0.112	3.53	0.001	0.168	0.624	**
import	-0.141	0.103	-1.37	0.18	-0.349	0.068	
product	-0.298	0.603	-0.49	0.624	-1.521	0.925	
investment	0	0	-2.73	0.01	0	0	**
natural	-2.881	0.565	-5.10	0	-4.029	-1.733	**
Constant	108.891	8.107	13.43	0	92.432	125.35	**

Mean dependent var	90.997	SD dependent var	10.714
R-squared	0.952	Number of obs	42
F-test	114.689	Prob > F	0.000
Akaike crit. (AIC)	202.203	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	212.629

**** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1*

Мы знаем, что на потребление электроэнергии влияет множество факторов. Одним из таких факторов является использование электроэнергии населением. Если потребление электроэнергии населением изменится на одну единицу, то влияние на потребление электроэнергии составит 28 236 изменений. энергия оказывает большое влияние на электроэнергию. Как мы видим из таблицы OLS. Если возобновляемая электроэнергия изменяется на одну единицу, влияние на потребление электроэнергии изменяется на 0,396.Также электроэнергия, если импорт изменяется на одну единицу, изменяется влияние на потребление электроэнергии на -0,141. Если энергия от ядерных источников изменится на одну единицу, влияние на потребление электроэнергии изменится на -0,298. Если инвестиции изменятся на одну единицу, если они изменятся, то влияние на электроэнергию будет равно 0. Если энергия, полученная из природных ресурсов, изменится на одну единицу, то влияние на потребление электроэнергии изменится на -2,2881.

Теперь мы увидели влияние этих переменных на квадрат R. Результат был равен R в квадрате = 0,952. Мы знаем, что R в квадрате находится между 0 и 1. Из этого мы видим, что наш результат попадает в этот диапазон, и мы можем сказать, что эти выбранные переменные выбраны правильно и оказывают значительное влияние на потребление электроэнергии.

Стационарная проверка

Мы знаем, что в данных службы времени есть две основные проблемы, одна из них - стационарность, а другая - автокорреляция. В стационарности это называется условием, что выбранная нами независимая переменная имеет одинаковое изменение в определенном временном интервале. Решая эти проблемы, мы используем тест Dickey fuller и можем увидеть их тремя различными способами: 1. ПОСТОЯННАЯ 2. НЕПОСТОЯННАЯ 3. ТРЕНД Если она не оказывается стационарной в этих трех методах, мы можем проверить, является ли она стационарной или не помещая добавление перед переменной, если наш тест является стационарным, если он меньше, чем одно из наших трех критических значений, которые мы сейчас проверим

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=40

---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------

Test Statistic	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)-4.329	-3.648	-2.958	-2.612

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0004

Переменная потребления электроэнергии (Y) не была стационарной, когда мы проверяли ее методами постоянного, непостоянного, трендового, а когда мы проверяли ее этим методом, она была стационарной при 1% Critical Value, 5% Critical Value, 10% Critical Value

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=41

---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------

Test Statistic 1% Critical Value 5% Critical Value 10% Critical Value

Z(t)-2.826 -3.641 -2.955 -
2.611

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0547

Рост населения (переменная) не был стационарным, когда мы проверяли его непостоянным методом, трендовым методом, а когда мы проверяли его постоянным методом, статистический тест был при 10% Critical Value и стационарен при 10% Critical Value.

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=40
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test Statistic 1% Critical Value 5% Critical Value 10% Critical, Value

Z(t)-4.329 -3.648 -2.958 -
2.612

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0004

Возобновляемая энергия (переменная) не была стационарной, когда мы проверяли методы постоянного, непостоянного и трендового, и когда мы проверяли этот метод, статистический тест 1% Critical Value, 5% Critical Value и 10% Critical Value, стационарного

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=40
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test Statistic 1% Critical 5% ValueValue Critical 10% Critical Value

Z(t)-4.483 -3.648 -2.958 -
2.612

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0002

Импорт энергии (переменная) не был стационарным, когда мы проверяли его в методах постоянного, непостоянного, трендового, и когда мы проверяли его в этом методе, он был стационарным при 1% Critical Value, 5% Critical Value и 10% Critical Value.

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=40
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test Statistic 1% Critical 5% ValueValue Critical 10% Critical Value

Z(t)-7.295 -3.648 -2.958 -
2.612

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

Солнечный ресурс (переменная) не был стационарным, когда мы проверяли его методами постоянного, непостоянного, трендового, и когда мы проверяли его этим методом, статистический тест был стационарным при 1% Critical Value, 5% Critical Value, и 10% Critical Value.

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=40
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValue Value

Z(t)-7.295 -3.648 -2.958 -
2.612

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

Инвестиции (переменная) не были стационарными, когда мы проверяли их методами Постоянного, Непостоянного, Трендового, и когда мы проверяли их этим методом, они были стационарными при 1% Critical Value, 5% Critical Value и 10 % Critical Value.

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=40
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValue Value

Z(t) -7,092 -3,648 -2,958 -
2,612

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0,0000

Природный ресурс (переменная) не был стационарным, когда мы проверяли его методами Постоянного, Непостоянного, Тренда, а когда мы проверяли его этим методом, он был стационарным при 1% Critical Value, 5% Critical Value и 10 % Critical Value.

Автокорреляция

Поскольку мы использовали данные службы времени, мы использовали тест BREUSCH-GODFREY для проверки проблемы автокорреляции, и мы можем видеть это в результате ниже.

Sticity

Breusch-Godfrey LM test for autocorrelation chi2	df	Prob>Chi2
10.197	1	0.001
10.202	2	0.006
10.470	3	0.015
11.496	4	0.021
12.177	5	0.032
12.276	6	0.056
12.276	7	0.092

12.499	8	0.130
12.501	9	0.187
12.835	10	0.233
14.695	11	0.197
14.699	12	0.258

H0: no serial correlation

Кажется, что только на 2-м году из последних двенадцати лет результатов мы можем не столкнуться с проблемой автокорреляции.

МУЛЬТИКОЛИНАРНОСТЬ

Эта модель в основном создает значение VIF для переменных. Значение VIF начинается с 1.

VIF интерпретируется следующим образом.

Значение 1 указывает на отсутствие корреляции между данной независимой переменной и другими переменными в модели.

Значение от 1 до 5 указывает на умеренную корреляцию в этой модели, а значение выше 5 указывает на потенциально сильную корреляцию.

VIF	1/VIF
14.120	0.071
7.970	0.125
6.870	0.146
3.700	0.270
2.130	0.470
2.050	0.489
6.140	

В нашей модели есть проблема мультиколлинеарности, поскольку среднее значение VIF больше 5.

Гетероскедастический

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskeda
Ho: Constant variance
Variables: fitted values of access
chi2(1) =4.66
Prob > chi2 =0.0309

Одна из часто встречающихся проблем в регрессии называется гетероскедастичность. Одним из возможных тестов для определения гетероскедастичности является тест BREUSCH PAGAN. Этот тест дает статистику теста chi2 и соответствующее значение p. Если значение p ниже определенного порога т.е. 0,01 меньше 0,05 и 0,10, то можно говорить о наличии проблемы гетероскедастичности. Статистика критерия chi2 этого теста равна 2,30, а значение p равно 0,1296, так как оно больше, чем значение 0,10, так что это проблема гетероскедастичности, мы делаем вывод, что это тяжело.

Durbin-Watson d-statistic (7,41) = 0.7892309

Статистика теста DURBIN WATSON проверяет нулевую гипотезу. Статистика DURBIN WATSON находится в диапазоне от 0 до 4. Значение, близкое к 2, указывает на отсутствие автокорреляции, значение, близкое к 0, указывает на положительную автокорреляцию, а значение, близкое к 4, указывает на отрицательную автокорреляцию, поэтому мы может иметь положительную проблему автокорреляции.

UPPER=1.120

LOWER=1.924

ВЫВОД

В этом исследовании мы рассмотрели факторы, влияющие на потребление электроэнергии в Мексике.

Согласно этим исследованиям, использование населением электроэнергии, производство энергии из солнечных ресурсов, возобновляемая электроэнергия, импорт электроэнергии, рост населения, инвестиции и природные ресурсы являются основными факторами, влияющими на потребление электроэнергии. В результате этого исследования в разные годы был различный спрос на потребление электроэнергии, но в 1980-х годах очень мало людей потребляло электроэнергию, потому что электроэнергии производилось очень мало. Например: производство электроэнергии из возобновляемых источников, то есть ветер, вода, солнце и т. д., значительно улучшилось потребление электроэнергии.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ПРИВЛЕКАТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

В нынешнее время многие организации заинтересованы в повышении своей продуктивности, рентабельности, конкурентоспособности и ликвидности. Особое внимание предприятия уделяют финансовой независимости и устойчивости в долгосрочной перспективе, что напрямую зависит от их инвестиционной активности, а также от их инвестиционной привлекательности. Для предприятий крайне важно внедрять проекты для повышения их инвестиционной привлекательности. Однако, для того чтобы внедренные проекты считались эффективными, требуется производить расчеты и особое внимание здесь уделяется таким показателям, как чистый дисконтированный доход и индекс доходности. В случае положительного результата проекты как правильно внедряют.

Ключевые слова: инвестиционная привлекательность, чистый дисконтированный доход, индекс доходности, срок окупаемости.

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THE MAIN INDICATORS OF THE INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE ENTERPRISE

Nowadays, many organizations are interested in increasing their productivity, profitability, competitiveness and liquidity. Enterprises pay special attention to financial independence and sustainability in the long term, which directly depends on their investment activity, as well as on their investment attractiveness. It is extremely important for enterprises to implement projects to increase their investment attractiveness. However, in order for the implemented projects to be considered effective, calculations are required and special attention is paid here to such indicators as net discounted income and the profitability index. In case of a positive result, the projects are implemented correctly.
Keywords: investment attractiveness, net discounted income, profitability index, payback period.

В настоящее время один из важнейших показателей экономического анализа является такой показатель, как инвестиционный анализ и характеристика инвестиционной привлекательности предприятия. Можно сказать, что на текущий момент мы сталкиваемся с большим количеством определений и понятий «инвестиционная привлекательность», что, в некоторой степени, затрудняет понятие сути данного термина. Рассмотрим ниже некоторые из них.

Актуальность данной темы можно объяснить тем, что инвестор, который осуществляет инвестиции, берет на себя определенный финансовый риск. В текущий периодд времени финансовые риски особенно высоки, поэтому инвесторы должны быть крайне аккуратны и осознано подходить к тому, чтобы выбрать в какой проект стоит вкладывать денежные средства, какому проекту стоит давать жизнь, а от какого стоит отказаться, так как от этого зависит доходность от вложенных средств в инвестиции в будущем.

Для того, что снизить финансовый риск необходимо прийти к эффективному подходу, такому как оценка инвестиционной привлекательности. Основными показателями, которые характеризуют инвестиционную привлекательность предприятия можно назвать: характер деятельности предприятия, а точнее то, чем именно занимается предприятие, сумма инвестиций, цель инвестиций, на воплощение каких целей, мероприятий, проектов идут денежные средства, кредитная история организации и его репутация, что является не менее важным показателем для каждого предприятия.

Увидеть, насколько четко и грамотно функционируют различные предприятия совершенно разных организационно-правовых форм можно благодаря инвестиционной привлекательности. Если уровень инвестиционной привлекательности достаточно высокий, то и преимущества перед конкурентами будут выше. Благодаря созданию новых мощностей и производств в местах с наиболее доступными сырьевыми возможностями стало возможным повышение эффективности производительности предприятий. Также увеличению и возрастанию эффективности может способствовать реализация новых инновационных проектов, увеличение и дифференциация масштабов производства, а также его модернизация, техническое и технологическое оснащение ресурсосберегающими оборудованием и материалами[39].

Ежедневно предприятия внедряют все новые и новые проекты в надежде получить прибыль, усовершенствовать производство и поднять продажи. Некоторые из проектов носят некоммерческий характер, а например социальный, как правило такие проекты воплощают некоммерческие организации. Мы же рассматриваем предприятия, которые занимаются коммерцией.

Для того, чтобы определить эффективность проекта, мы можем соотнести финансовые затраты и результаты, которые обеспечивают положенную норму доходности. Методы данной оценки разделяются на два класса:

1. простые методы (статичные)
2. методы дисконтирования

Благодаря простым методам мы можем быстро и точно провести расчеты для оценки экономической эффективности. По данной информации можно увидеть, что если проект не смог пройти по простым критериям, то он однозначно не пройдет и по более сложным. В качестве показателей, которые рассчитывают простыми методами, используют:

1. удельные капитальные вложения на создание одной единицы производственной мощности или на одну единицу выпускаемой продукции;
2. простая норма прибыли проекта – данные являются отношение чистой прибыли к полному объему инвестиций или к инвестируемому акционерному капиталу;
3. период возврата инвестиций или простой срок окупаемости.

Метод дисконтирования, который можно рассчитать на основании показателей называется базовый метод расчета эффективности. Его можно воспроизвести благодаря следующим показателям:

1. Индекс доходности или индекс прибыльности (PI)
2. Внутренняя норма доходности или внутренняя норма прибыли, рентабельности (IRR)
3. Срок окупаемости (PP)
4. Модифицированной нормы доходности (MIRR)
5. Чистый дисконтированный доход, или интегральный эффект (NPV)

[39] 1. Оценка эффективности инвестиционных проектов https://finswin.com/projects/ekonomika/ocenka-ehffektivnosti-investicionnogo-proekta.html

В данной статье мы более подробно рассмотрим такие показатели, как индекс доходности, чистый дисконтированный доход и период окупаемости.

Благодаря чистому дисконтированному доходу (NPV) мы можем получить наиболее обобщенную характеристику результата инвестирования, а именно точный эффект в денежном эквиваленте. NPV рассчитывается как разница между приведенными к настоящей стоимости суммой денежного потока за период эксплуатации инвестиционного проекта и суммой инвестируемых в его реализацию средств[40].

1. если NPV<0, то в данном случае проект является для его владельца убыточным;
2. если NPV=0, то в данном случае проект никак не повлияет на благосостояние его владельца;
3. если NPV>0, то в данном случае проект является для его владельца прибыльным.

На мой взгляд данный показатель является наиболее важным для определения характеристики проекта, благодаря ему мы и можем определить давать ли проекту жизнь или стоит его пересмотреть, так как возможно затраты будут превышать доходность и проект попросту окажется невыгодным для предприятия, а возможно и даже фатальным. Примеров с провальными проектами в мире и, в частности в России существует великое множество. Вполне вероятно, что предприниматели неверно или некорректно провели расчет такого показателя, как NPV. Возможно, была некорректно рассчитана ставка дисконтирования или, что еще более вероятно были некорректно рассчитаны денежные потоки за определенный период времени. Денежные потоки, которые будут поступать от проекта реально рассчитать довольно сложно, можно лишь предположить, какая будет от проекта прибыль, либо основываться на опыте предприятий, которые уже внедрили подобный проект.

Далее рассмотрим индекс доходности (PI), который представляет собой отношение суммы приведенных эффектов к величине инвестиций.

В данном случае условия принятия проекта по инвестиционному критерию являются таковыми:

— если PI > 1, то проект можно внедрить;

— если PI < 1, то проект не следует внедрять;

— если PI = 1, проект является ни прибыльным, ни убыточным.

Можно заметить, что при оценке данных проектов, в которых предусмотрен одинаковый объем первоначальных инвестиций, критерий PI полностью скооперирован с критерием NPV.

[40] Основные критерии эффективности инвестиционного проекта и методы их оценки https://www.cfin.ru/finanalysis/savchuk/7.shtml

В результате критерий PI имеет явное преимущество при выборе одного проекта из целого ряда, которые имеют приблизительно одинаковые значения NPV, но абсолютно разные суммы требуемых инвестиций. В этом случае лучше и прибыльнее тот из них, который создает большую эффективность вложений. На основании этого текущий показатель позволяет изменять проекты при абсолютно ограниченных инвестиционных ресурсах.

Стоит отметить также, что неоднозначность при дисконтировании отдельно взятых притоков и оттоков денежных средств можно отнести к недостаткам данного метода.

Срок окупаемости (PP). Длительность периода от начального момента до момента окупаемости мы называем статическим сроком окупаемости. В задании на проектировании мы указываем начальный момент. Самый ранний момент времени в расчетном периоде, после которого чистый доход становится положительным и является моментом окупаемости.

Также существует срок окупаемости с учетом дисконтирования, который характеризуется длительностью периода от начального момента до «момента окупаемости с учетом дисконтирования». В задании на проектировании мы указываем начальный момент. Самый ранний момент времени в расчетном периоде, после которого чистый дисконтированный доход становится положительным и является моментом окупаемости.

Таким образом, благодаря сроку окупаемости мы можем узнать, число базовых периодов в которые изначальная сумма инвестиций будет абсолютно полностью возмещена созданных проектом притоков денежных средств.

Иногда проект может быть с высокой доходностью, но порой это можно достичь лишь спустя довольно большой промежуток времени, например 10 или даже 20 лет, что в нынешнее время не предоставляется возможным, так как ситуация в стране и в целом в мире меняется стремительно. Возможно то, что сейчас кажется нам достаточно актуальным и прибыльным может оказаться абсолютно неликвидным спустя пару лет. Именно поэтому период окупаемости не должен и не может быть длительным, иначе проект следует пересмотреть и внести в него корректировки.

Данные показатели можно рассчитать вручную, однако в современном мире их все чаще рассчитывают с помощью специальных программ для получения наиболее точно результата.

Подводя итоги, можно сказать, что расчет данных показателей является достаточно важным для оценки инвестиционной привлекательности организации, так как благодаря им мы можем увидеть доходность предприятия от внедрения проекта и узнать, стоит ли данный проект производить или же нужны дальнейшие действия для его усовершенствования.

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МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ ПО ПОВЫШЕНИЮ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ПРИВЛЕКАТЕЛЬНОСТИ ООО «НТТЗ «МЕТАЛЛИНВЕСТ»»

Одно из наиболее перспективных направлений повышения финансово-экономической эффективности, устойчивости организации и тем самым повышения ее инвестиционной привлекательности является на мой взгляд диверсификация производственной программы за счет расширения ассортимента выпускаемой продукции.

Расширение ассортимента выпускаемой продукции при правильном подходе, грамотно выстроенном менеджменте и корректных расчетах, а самое главное за счет актуальности и востребованности может значительно повысить инвестиционную привлекательность предприятия.

Ключевые слова: инвестиционная привлекательность, чистый дисконтированный доход, экономическая эффективность.

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MEASURES TO INCREASE THE INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF LLC «NTTZ «METALLINVEST»»

One of the most promising directions for improving the financial and economic efficiency, sustainability of the organization and thereby increasing its

investment attractiveness is, in my opinion, the diversification of the production program by expanding the range of products.

Expanding the range of products with the right approach, well-structured management and correct calculations, and most importantly, due to relevance and demand, can significantly increase the investment attractiveness of the enterprise.

Keywords: investment attractiveness, net discounted income, economic efficiency.

В данной статье мы выбрали предприятие ООО «НТТЗ «Металлинвест»», которому предложим расширить ассортимент выпускаемой продукции.

ООО «НТТЗ «Металлинвест»» − завод, который занимается производством труб различной формы и различных диаметров, а также полых профилей и фитингов.

На заводе работают квалифицированные специалисты, главная задача которых состоит в производстве продукции, которая будет полностью удовлетворять потребности российских и зарубежных потребителей.

Основными заказчиками завода являются нефтегазодобывающие предприятия.

Для того, чтобы определить в каком направлении двигаться предприятию рассмотрим и изучим проблемы, которые существуют у партнеров, сотрудничающих с ООО «НТТЗ «Металлинвест»». Таким образом мы сможем определить, в какой именно продукции или товаре нуждаются заказчики.

Рассмотрим проблемы, которые в текущий период присутствуют у многих нефтегазодобывающих предприятий.

Большая часть крупных месторождений России вступили на позднюю стадию разработки. Западная Сибирь, на которую приходится 55% российской добычи нефти, является основным добывающим регионом страны.

Обводненность извлекаемого флюида имеет высокие значение, приблизительно 90%.

Большинство уникальных и самых крупных месторождений ХМАО, в которых находится 67% запасов Западной Сибири, имеет выработанность от 65% до 85%. Средняя обводненность скважиннной продукции по этим месторождениям составляет 72-92%.

Увеличение себестоимости нефти происходит по причине обводнения скважин, поскольку добыча попутной воды требует больших дополнительных расходов. Именно поэтому большая часть скважин добывает флюид механизированным способом. Добыча высокообводненной продукции является экономически нерентабельной для большинства нефтяных скважин, такие скважины заносятся в бездействующий фонд.

Основной целью компаний, которые эксплуатируют месторождения на поздней стадии разработки, является не увеличение нынешнего уровня добычи, а его сохранение. Для того, чтобы сохранить уровень добычи, в условиях его снижения, необходимо уменьшать обводненность скважинной продукции для сохранения рентабельности эксплуатации месторождений. В связи с этим возникает необходимость использования методов регулирования процесса разработки и технологий по ограничению избыточных водопритоков, включая и потокоотклоняющие технологии.

По результатам проведенных исследований видится целесообразным рассмотреть возможности диверсификации производства за счет пополнения ассортимента такой позицией как управляемые многоразовые муфты.

Достоинства разрывных многоразовых муфт:

– простота конструкции муфт;

– быстрая нормализация забоя;

– относительно короткие сроки освоения скважины.

Руководству компании предлагается проект по использованию 10 000 управляемых муфт. Их можно использовать на всех объектах месторождения, где есть риск большого притока воды к забою скважины в результате МГРП.

Как отмечают специалисты, метод позволяет «оживить» простаивающие скважины, на которых добыча традиционными способами уже невозможна или малорентабельна.

ООО «НТТЗ «Металлинвест»» имеет опыт производства данного вида продукции, персонал организации имеет необходимые знания и квалификацию. А также создание такого производства не потребует капитальных затрат, так как завод располагает необходимыми производственными мощностями.

Итак, повышение показателей финансово-экономической эффективности и инвестиционной привлекательности ООО «НТТЗ «Металлинвест»» предполагается за счет пополнения ассортимента выпускаемой продукции такой позицией как управляемые многоразовые муфты.

Проектом предполагается, что ООО «НТТЗ «Металлинвест»» предстоит обеспечить своей продукцией (управляемые многоразовые муфты, начало продаж 01.07.2023 г.) в среднем около 16000 изделий в год. Выход на проектную мощность будет осуществляться поэтапно: с 1 по 3 месяцы проекта – 600 шт. в месяц, с 4 по 6 месяцы – по 1 000 шт. в месяц, далее выход на проектную мощность 16 тыс. изделий в год.

Средняя плановая цена реализации предприятием принята на уровне 3,2 тыс. руб. за одно изделие.

Производственная себестоимость одной муфты составляет 2,51 тыс. руб.

Горизонт планирования – 7,5 лет. Расчет выполнен без учета инфляции, то есть в постоянных ценах. Основная валюта проекта — рубли (тыс. руб.)

Предполагается один этап в реализации данного проекта – проектно-изыскательские работы (ПИР) затраты на запуск производства, длительность которых составит 30 дней с 01.06.2023 г. по 30.06.2023 г.

Для запуска производства не потребуется капитальных затрат по строительству, приобретению оборудования и прочим статьям. Возникнет необходимость в адаптации проектной документации, и отладке производственного процесса.

Расчеты экономической эффективности проекта выполняются с учетом официального издания «Методических рекомендаций по оценке эффективности инвестиционных проектов» (Утверждены: Министерством экономики РФ, Министерством финансов РФ, Государственным комитетом РФ по строительной, архитектурной и жилищной политике № ВК 477 от 21.06.1999) и представлены в таблице.

Результаты расчетов и показатели анализа эффективности проекта.

Показатель	Количество
Период окупаемости — PB, мес.	9
Дисконтированный период окупаемости — DPB, мес.	9
Средняя норма рентабельности — ARR, %	62,82
Чистый приведенный доход — NPV	75 800
Индекс прибыльности — PI	4,76
Внутренняя норма рентабельности — IRR, %	22,00
Модифицированная внутренняя норма рентабельности — MIRR, %	22,86

Результаты, представленные в таблице, показывают, что проект реализуем и удовлетворяет всем критериям эффективности.

Период окупаемости проекта составляет 9 месяцев. Такое значение является приемлемыми для подобных инвестиционных проектов, нацеленных на перспективу и решение стратегических проблем организации.

NPV проекта составил 75 800 тыс. рублей, что свидетельствует о превышении дисконтированного ЧПД проекта над инвестициями и говорит о целесообразности принятия решения о финансировании и реализации проекта. Величина чистого приведенного дохода представляет собой некий «запас прочности», который будет компенсировать ошибки при прогнозировании чистых денежных потоков проекта.

Индекс прибыльности составил 4,76. Он характеризует внутреннюю норму доходности организации. Значение этого показателя является оптимальным для подобной отрасли.

Внутренняя норма рентабельности превышает ставку дисконтирования (0%, так как кредиты не берет организация), что позволяет сделать вывод о том, что организация имеет возможность привлечь заемные ресурсы из внешних источников под более высокий проект, чем определен изначально.

Модифицированная норма рентабельности (MIRR) не ниже ставки дисконтирования, что также является положительным фактом в рамках оценки экономической эффективности проекта.

Совокупность приведенных показателей свидетельствует о положительных перспективах реализации данного проекта.

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ОБОСНОВАНИЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ОБЛЕГЧЕННОЙ БУРОВОЙ СМЕСИ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМОЙ ПРИ БУРЕНИИ ПЛАСТОВ НИЗКОГО ДАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются требования к буровому раствору, его приготовлению, водопроницаемости, плотности, вязкости буровых растворов, статическим сдвиговым параметрам и добавляемым к ним смазочным материалам, а также определение параметров фильтрации.

Ключевые слова: аэрация, глобулы, пенообразователь, газовый поток, взрывы, вязкость, плотность, поверхностно-активные вещества, пластовое давление, фильтрация.

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JUSTIFICATION OF LIGHT DRILLING MIXTURE USED IN DRILLING LOW PRESSURE FORMS

Annotation. The article discusses the requirements for drilling fluid, its preparation, water permeability, density, viscosity of drilling fluids, static shear parameters and lubricants added to them, as well as the determination of filtration parameters.

Keywords: aerated, globules, foaming agent, gas flow, explosions, density, viscosity, surfactants, layer pressure, filtration.

Введение

При бурении нефтяных и газовых скважин к свойствам и параметрам буровых растворов предъявляются высокие требования. Неправильный подбор свойств и параметров раствора при вскрытии пластов с аномально низким пластовым давлением основан на том, что это вызывает большие осложнения.

Аэрированные промывочные растворы получают путем подачи необходимого количества воздуха в струю воды или в водоэмульсионную смесь. Степень аэрации по отношению к расходу воздуха такова, что давление, прикладываемое к стенке скважины при бурении, должно быть меньше давления абсорбции и не должно быть меньше пластового давления.

Давление, оказываемое на стенку скважины аэрируемыми промывочными растворами, зависит от режима бурения, его расхода и степени аэрации.

По мере увеличения скорости потока давление увеличивается, а по мере уменьшения скорости аэрации влияние давления уменьшается. По мере увеличения скорости аэрации уменьшается плотность, уменьшается вязкость промывочного раствора и изменяются другие свойства [1].

Из-за низкой плотности пузырьков воздуха во входном потоке буровой раствор относительно медленно перемещается в окружающую среду. По мере приближения потока раствора к верху скважины их скорость увеличивается, давление аэрированного раствора снижается, пузырьки расширяются. Прыжок пузырьков в воде не столь велик, а в глинистых смесях вообще мал.

Для замедления образования пузырьков воздуха в растворе в аэрированный раствор добавляют пенообразующее поверхностно-активное вещество (ПАВ), которое образует в аэрированном растворе мелкие глобулы и со временем превращается в пену. ПАВ предотвращает попадание глобул в воздух в виде крупных пузырьков, которые проникают через поверхность отсека и повышают устойчивость пузырьков.

Эффективность пенообразования ПАВ зависит от степени минерализации воды и состава частиц разложившейся породы [2,3].Наиболее эффективное действие на пресную и соленую воду оказывает смесь сульфатных и этилоксидных полифенолов ОП-10. Может использоваться для бурения глинистых и суглинистых пород.

Стабильные пены обладают тиксотропными свойствами. Применение пен улучшает вынос раздробленных пород, снижает загрязнение продуктивных пластов, значительно снижает потребную мощность компрессора.

Минеральный водный аэрированный раствор или пена ускоряют коррозию оборудования при бурении скважин, промывке или эксплуатации их.

Для предотвращения коррозии в раствор добавляют ингибиторы или гидроксид кальция, чтобы его значение было не менее 10 в среде раствора.

Фильтрационные и кольматизационные свойства. Как обсуждалось выше, буровой раствор препятствует проникновению потоков пластового флюида через ствол скважины. В свою очередь, раствор проникает в проницаемые слои, а твердая фаза раствора проникает в поры и трещины стенки ствола и образует илистые оболочки. Поскольку эта оболочка имеет низкую проницаемость, через нее проходят только фильтраты. Фильтрация делится на два типа: статическая и динамическая. Первый возникает при отсутствии циркуляции, т. е. буровой раствор не тормозит рост фильтрационных раковин. Описание второго типа, при котором происходит циркуляция, ограничивается разрастанием фильтрационной оболочки за счет эрозионного воздействия потока бурового раствора.

Все гидроксиды реагируют с глинистыми минералами при температуре выше 95°С. Слабо влияет на реологические свойства слабощелочных растворов, однако при снижении щелочности снижается эффективность понизителя вязкости и также наблюдается обратная связь. В зависимости от ионного типа металла в гидроксиде это явление может иметь большое влияние на сильнощелочные растворы.

При повышении температуры происходит ионная активность любого электролита и рост ионов растворимых солей в любом растворителе.

Состояние различных типов буровых растворов сильно различается при высоких температурах. Растворы, приготовленные на минерализованной воде, относительно стабильны, т. е. высокое содержание электролитов в них препятствует рассеиванию шлама. Сплавы из известняка имеют высокое предельное статическое напряжение сдвига из-за реакции между гидроксидом и глинистыми минералами, но кальциевые сплавы, обработанные ПАВ, остаются полностью стабильными при 180°С.

В скважинах с большим отклонением от ствола колебания плотности в процессе циркуляции имеют более быстрые свойства, чем в скважинах с крутым окончанием.

Инженеры обнаружили, что величина колебаний эквивалентной плотности (ВКЭП) в обращении сильно отличалась от ранее запланированных значений. Учитывая, что концепция применения ВКЭП в буровых работах влияет на дополнительное давление, возникновение циркуляции бурового раствора в любом случае во времени связано с наличием давления на скважине.

Циркуляция с эквивалентной плотностью представляет большой риск в скважинах с большим отклонением от уклона, поэтому значение вибрации велико, а допустимое отклонение от малого до большого значения.

При большом значении вибрации расстояние прохождения жидкости также велико, а глубина по вертикали значительно меньше. В частности, параметры буровых растворов сильно ускоряются для поддержания качественного процесса очистки ствола скважины, при этом система буровых растворов имеет небольшую способность контролировать параметры. В скважинах с большим уклоном траншеи большое влияние на параметры бурового раствора оказывают температура и давление.

Качественное планирование гидропромывки очень важно в скважинах с большим отклонением от уклона, дебита и наличием ограничения по напору насоса. Это касается и скважин большой длины с большими отклонениями от вертикали, и скважин малой длины в зависимости от мощности буровой установки.

Очистка дна скважины воздухом или газом. В мировых операциях широко применяется воздушная или газовая очистка ствола скважины, а буровой раствор заменяется газообразным циркулирующим агентом. О технологии очистки забоя скважины от дробленых частиц с помощью потока раствора высказано много мнений, а также о том, что она имеет ряд преимуществ в предыдущих темах [4].

Думаем, как очистить дно скважины с помощью газа, есть ли дефекты или недостатки. Газ не оказывает большого сопротивления стенке скважины. При их использовании трудно остановить поток жидкости в пластах и предотвратить изгиб или просачивание неустойчивых пород.

При покое газа трещиноватая порода не имеет свойства висеть во взвешенном состоянии и не проявляет влияния смазки на поверхность трения [5]. Газоагенты также целесообразно применять при бурении многолетних льдистых и хорошо укрепленных пород, а также пород с малыми коэффициентами аномальности и низким содержанием глины.

Поток поступающего газа имеет высокую скорость при извлечении частиц дробленой породы из скважины. По мере подъема газ расширяется и скорость потока к вершине скважины достигает 10÷20 м/с. Поэтому для очистки воздуха используются высокоскоростные проточные компрессоры, а поверхность скважины герметизируется до необходимого уровня.

При попадании в процесс бурения с закачиваемым потоком небольшого количества воды частицы глины в дробленой породе намокают, слипаются, происходит усадка ствола скважины [6].

Поток газа не в силах устранить такие преграды. Водные растворы с добавлением вспененного ПАВ прокачиваются потоком газа для предотвращения образования усадки. При очистке скважин пневмоприводом существует вероятность взрыва при накоплении от 6,5 до 12,8% углеродистых концентратов из слоистых пород вокруг перекачиваемого потока. Водный раствор пенообразователя ПАВ подается вместе с потоком воздуха для предотвращения взрывов. Если при закачке природного газа возникает пожар, закачка газа прекращается и для его ликвидации в скважину закачивается водный раствор.

При абразивном воздействии разложившихся пород в газе эрозия пробуренных скважин ускоряется, а в результате сухого трения труб о стенку скважины быстро происходит эрозия снаружи. Из-за большого количества воды в перекачиваемом газе увеличивается расход компрессора.

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ПОВЕДЕНИЕ ДОМОХОЗЯЙСТВ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ УСЛУГ

Аннотация: Система здравоохранения считалась одной из важных сфер для всех стран. Признание основных движущих сил спроса на услуги здравоохранения имеет важное значение для надлежащего и эффективного формирования правительства и оценки воздействия изменений в государственной политике и оценки спроса на услуги здравоохранения.

Ключевые слова: переменные, расходы, факторы, потребление, медицинские услуги, стационарность, табачные изделия.

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HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR IN HEALTHCARE CONSUMPTION

Abstract: A system of high health scores for all countries. Recognition of the main drivers in health care consumption is essential for properly recording and evaluating the formation of indicators and assessing changes in government regulation of health care consumption.

Key words: variables, costs, factors, consumption, medical services, stationarity, tobacco products.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Здравоохранение играет прямую и косвенную роль в производстве страны. В последние десятилетия интерес к человеческим ресурсам и инвестициям постоянно растет, хотя существуют противоречивые мнения о постоянном росте таких затрат. По мнению медицинских работников, наличие у людей большого количества свободного времени приводит к увеличению их расходов на здравоохранение. Поэтому медперсонал считает, что свободное время нужно посвятить спорту и правильному питанию. В частности, рост случаев пандемии и заболеваемости в мире в последние годы требует развития системы здравоохранения и ее дальнейшего реформирования. Кроме того, глобальное распространение COVID-19 в 2019 году сильно угрожало глобальной системе здравоохранения. Кроме того, система здравоохранения в США стала намного слабее. В результате сильно пострадала экономика страны. Причиной этого является важность потребления здравоохранения и факторов, влияющих на него для страны. При этом сфера здравоохранения и ее определяющие факторы всегда находятся в центре внимания исследователей. Кроме того, в последнее десятилетие ожидается рост спроса на медицинские услуги. Это приводит к увеличению расходов на здравоохранение в странах. Например, в США доля расходов на здравоохранение в ВВП увеличилась с 9 процентов в 1998 году до 16 процентов в 2008 году. Эти процессы побуждают исследователей изучать детерминанты затрат на здравоохранение. В этой статье мы исследуем систему здравоохранения и ее детерминанты в Соединенных Штатах, используя модель OLS. Разделы организованы следующим образом: В первом разделе представлен краткий обзор предыдущих исследований в области здравоохранения в разных странах. Во второй части описываются статистические данные, использованные в статье, и применяемая методология. В последнем разделе обсуждаются и обобщаются результаты регрессионного теста МНК.

За последнее десятилетие были проведены десятки исследований затрат на здравоохранение и факторов, влияющих на них в различных ситуациях. Однако выводы исследователей относительно проведенных исследований были иными. Некоторые исследователи считают, что потребление медицинской помощи является одним из основных факторов, влияющих на систему здравоохранения, в то время как некоторые исследователи считают, что существуют и другие важные факторы, влияющие на систему здравоохранения. В частности, по мнению многих исследователей, одним из основных потребительских факторов, влияющих на систему здравоохранения, является потребление алкоголя и алкогольной продукции в этой стране. Увеличение потребления алкоголя и алкоголя в стране приводит к увеличению расходов на здравоохранение. Кроме того, употребление фруктов и овощей при соблюдении здорового образа жизни может даже в определенной степени сократить расходы на здравоохранение. В частности, если мы посмотрим на исследования, проведенные исследователями,

В 2013 году Али К. Дж. и Номан А. А. в своем исследовании под названием «Спрос на здравоохранение и детерминанты в Бангладеш» оценили спрос и детерминанты здравоохранения в Бангладеш, применив модель бинарной логистической регрессии, и их эмпирические результаты показали, что изменение цен отрицательно связана со спросом на медицинскую помощь и является статистически значимой. Кроме того, согласно результатам, спрос на медицинскую помощь положительно сказался на уровне доходов и образования. Исследователи, изучая свои эмпирические результаты, пришли к выводу, что для максимизации потребности пациентов в медицинской помощи необходимо снижение затрат в системе здравоохранения.

Огундари.К. и Абдулай в 2014 году. в их статье под названием «Детерминанты расходов домохозяйств на образование и здравоохранение в Нигерии» для анализа услуг здравоохранения в Нигерии и расходов домохозяйств на образование в сельских и городских районах страны использовалось много информации для учебных целей. Чтобы исследовать это, исследователи использовали модель двойного барьера, которая обеспечивает изучение суммы расходов и расходов на образование и здравоохранение. Эмпирические результаты показывают, что решения домохозяйств о расходах на здравоохранение и образование положительно и отрицательно коррелируют с доходом домохозяйства, уровнем образования главы домохозяйства и размером домохозяйства. Кроме того, результаты показали, что расходы на образование и здравоохранение были значительно выше в домохозяйствах, возглавляемых женщинами, чем в домохозяйствах, возглавляемых мужчинами.

Методология

Мы использовали годовые данные временных рядов из базы данных FRED с 1984 по 2021 год для анализа затрат на здравоохранение и их определяющих факторов. Рассмотрим этот анализ на примере Соединенных Штатов Америки. Основное требование этой задачи — провести регрессионный анализ МНК для изучения взаимосвязи между выбранными независимыми переменными и зависимыми переменными. Мы можем увидеть затраты на здравоохранение и факторы, влияющие на них, в таблице ниже. В этом случае мы выбрали общее потребление медицинских услуг за последние 12 месяцев как Y, или, другими словами, как непроизвольную переменную. Мы берем ряд факторов, влияющих на потребление медицинских услуг, для более точного его анализа. К ним относятся: ожидаемая продолжительность жизни, доход, население, потребление фруктов и овощей, потребление алкоголя, потребление табака и ВВП на душу населения. Таким образом, чтобы объяснить социально-экономические детерминанты затрат на здравоохранение в Соединенных Штатах, регрессия МНК использует ряд релевантных и доступных данных.Общее уравнение регрессии МНК выглядит следующим образом:

$$Healthcare\_exp_{it} = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 Life\_Expectancy + \beta_2 GDP + \beta_3 Population + \beta_4 Fruit\_consumption + \beta_5 Tobacco\_consumption + \beta_6 Income + \beta_7 Alcaghol\_consumption$$

Зависимая переменная:	Потребление здравоохранения	Суммарное потребление домохозяйств на здравоохранение за последние 12 месяцев
Независимые переменные	Доход	Годовой доход домохозяйств
	Население	Общая численность населения в Соединенных Штатах
	Доля ВВП на душу населения	Распределение ВВП на душу населения в США
	Средняя продолжительность жизни	Средняя продолжительность жизни в стране
	Потребление табака	Годовое потребление табака в стране
	Спиртные напитки Потребление	Годовое потребление алкоголя в стране
	Потребление фруктов и овощей	Годовое потребление фруктов и овощей в стране

Основываясь на результатах предыдущих исследований, основными детерминантами потребления медицинских услуг являются:

Расходы на здравоохранение*:* этот фактор является одним из факторов, составляющих основную и большую часть доходов всех стран, особенно в США. Ранее, если домохозяйства тратили 10% или более своего дохода на здравоохранение, эти расходы классифицировались как катастрофические расходы. В исследовании 2003 года был предложен еще один новый показатель катастрофических расходов на здравоохранение, который использует платежеспособность домохозяйств и устанавливает порог, равный или превышающий 40% их платежеспособности. Последующее исследование рекомендовало повысить платежеспособность с поправкой на размер домохозяйства и реальный доход. Это помогло снизить расходы домашних хозяйств на здравоохранение.

Доход*:* в Соединенных Штатах много людей с высоким доходом. Это один из основных факторов, увеличивающих расходы на здравоохранение в США.

Потому что вредные вещества в пище, потребляемой людьми с высокими доходами, увеличивают их расходы на здравоохранение

Ожидаемая продолжительность жизни: увеличение продолжительности жизни среди населения является одним из основных факторов, повышающих спрос на медицинские услуги и расходы на здравоохранение.

Употребление табака. Употребление табака также является одним из основных факторов, увеличивающих расходы на здравоохранение. Потому что спрос на курение табака, вредного для жизни человека, и увеличение числа курильщиков среди населения приведет к увеличению расходов на здравоохранение.

Потребление алкоголя. Как и употребление табака, потребление алкоголя является одним из основных источников расходов на здравоохранение.

Потребление фруктов и овощей. Потребление фруктов и овощей, полезных для здоровья человека, является одним из основных факторов, снижающих спрос на медицинские услуги и расходы на здравоохранение.

Описательная статистика

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Healthcare exp	37	1203.768	674.643	276.476	2462.787
Life Expectancy	37	76.899	1.491	74.563	78.841
GDP per capita	37	48001.29	7944.11	33906.351	60687.232
Population	37	2.854e+08	30025900	2.358e+08	3.315e+08
Fruit cons	37	217.922	65.884	105.7	304.956
Tobacco cons	37	297.568	41.252	219	380
Household income	37	42885.865	12728.613	22415	68703
Alcaghol cons	37	292.189	82.511	178	455

В этой таблице мы можем увидеть минимальное и максимальное значения выбранных переменных для количества лет, которое мы получили для анализа. То есть здесь мы использовали данные с 1984 по 2021 год (т.е. 37 лет) для анализа наших переменных. Здесь расходы на здравоохранение в Соединенных Штатах варьировались от 276 миллионов долларов до 2462 миллионов долларов. Средняя продолжительность жизни составляет от 74 до 78 лет. Кроме того, потребление табака составило от 219 миллионов долларов до 380 миллионов долларов. Доход домохозяйств составляет от 22415 миллионов долларов до 68703 долларов. При этом потребление алкоголя составило от 178 миллионов долларов до 455 миллионов долларов.

Результаты

Healthcare_exp	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
Life_Expectancy	109.667	41.296	2.66	.013	25.206	194.127	**
ln_GDP	-1620.898	610.187	-2.66	.013	-2868.87	-372.926	**
ln_Population_	5347.129	1189.763	4.49	0	2913.79	7780.468	***
ln_FruitConstantum~n	-1713.772	236.528	-7.25	0	-2197.525	-1230.018	***
ln_TobaccoConstant~n	239.875	194.02	1.24	.226	-156.941	636.691	
ln_Income	1217.441	462.939	2.63	.014	270.625	2164.257	**
ln_AlcagholConstan~n	1349.317	189.368	7.13	0	962.016	1736.618	***
Constant	-106621.55	19388.868	-5.50	0	-146276.23	-66966.861	***

Mean dependent var	1203.768 0.994	SD dependent var Number of obs	674.643 37
R-squared			
F-test	710.953	Prob > F	0.000
Akaike crit. (AIC)	411.449	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	424.336

**** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1*

В этой таблице мы видим регрессию факторов, влияющих на затраты на здравоохранение. Если значение P в нашей регрессии меньше 0,10, эта статистика считается значимой. Если он не маленький, это не важно. Так, согласно полученным результатам, увеличение средней продолжительности жизни населения на 1 год увеличит расходы на здравоохранение на 109 млн долларов, и эта статистика показательна. Фактически, старение населения увеличивает спрос на медицинские услуги, что приводит к увеличению затрат на здравоохранение. Увеличение ВВП на душу населения на 1% снижает затраты на здравоохранение на -1620 млн долларов, что является статистически значимым. Увеличение населения на 1% увеличивает расходы на здравоохранение на 5 347 миллионов долларов, что является статистически значимым. Увеличение населения страны приводит к увеличению расходов на здравоохранение в ней. То есть, чем больше население страны, тем выше там спрос на здравоохранение. Мы знаем, что одним из основных факторов, снижающих затраты на здравоохранение, является потребление полезных фруктов и овощей. В Соединенных Штатах увеличение потребления фруктов и овощей на 1% снижает расходы на здравоохранение на 1713 миллионов долларов, что является статистически значимым. То есть увеличение потребления натуральных продуктов населением снизит спрос на медицинские услуги и затраты на здравоохранение. Увеличение потребления табака на 1% увеличивает расходы на здравоохранение на 239 миллионов долларов, и эта статистика не является значимой, т. е. значение p больше 0,10. Увеличение потребления алкоголя на 1% увеличивает расходы на здравоохранение на 1 349 миллионов долларов, и эта статистика значительна. То есть увеличение потребления этих двух продуктов закономерно ведет к увеличению расходов на здравоохранение в стране. Кроме того, увеличение дохода на 1% увеличивает расходы на здравоохранение на 1 217 миллионов долларов. Фактически, чем выше доход, тем выше спрос на медицинскую помощь и выше затраты. В частности, по оценкам Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ), 150 миллионов человек ежегодно испытывают серьезные (катастрофические) финансовые трудности из-за низкого дохода, и примерно 100 миллионов человек живут в бедности из-за расходов на здравоохранение. А некоторые люди, которые не могут позволить себе медицинское обслуживание, используют альтернативные стратегии выживания, такие как одалживание денег, отчуждение или продажа собственности, продажа скота и забирание детей из школы. Некоторые даже предпочитают не обращаться за медицинской помощью, что может привести к снижению производительности и доходов даже в условиях слабого здоровья.

Результаты после предположения

Мы используем тест Дикки Фуллера для проверки стационарности выбранных нами переменных. Если значение статистики T в результатах, полученных при проверке наших переменных на стационарность, меньше произвольного значения Критических значений, стационарность существует.

Например:

Когда мы тестировали нашу первую переменную Healthcare_expenditure на стационарность, значение статистики T было больше, чем все значения критического значения, и стационарности не было. Здесь мы используем (dfuller d.Healthcare_exp), чтобы сделать нашу переменную стационарной. Во второй раз, когда мы проверяем Healthcare_expenditure (таблица 1) на стационарность, значение статистики T (-3,004) является стационарным и составляет 5% от критического значения.

Когда мы впервые проверили нашу вторую переменную ln_GDP на стационарность, значение статистики T было больше всех значений Критического значения, и стационарности не было. Когда мы проверяем во второй раз (dfuller d.ln_GDP) значение статистики T (-3,116) Критическое значение

Он стационарен при значении 5% (табл. 2).

Когда мы проверяем стационарность нашей третьей переменной ln_Population, значение статистики T (-5,137) стационарно и составляет 1% от критического значения (таблица 3).

Когда мы проверяем стационарность нашей четвертой переменной, ln_Fruit_consumption, значение статистики T (-3,821) стационарно и составляет 1% от критического значения. (таблица 4).

Когда мы проверяли нашу пятую переменную ln_Tobacco_consumption на стационарность, значение статистики T было больше всех значений Critical value, и в ней нет никакой стационарности. Когда мы проверяем во второй раз (dfuller d.ln_Tobacco_consumption), значение статистики T (-6,522) остается постоянным на уровне 1% от критического значения. (Таблица 5)

Когда мы проверяли нашу шестую переменную ln_Income на стационарность, значение статистики T было больше всех значений Critical value, и стационарности в ней нет.. Когда мы проверяем во второй раз (dfuller d.ln_Income), значение статистики T (-4,193) остается постоянным на уровне 1% от критического значения. (таблица 6).

Когда мы проверяли нашу седьмую переменную ln_Alcaghol_consumption на стационарность, значение статистики T было больше всех значений Critical value, и стационарности в ней нет.. Когда мы проверяем во второй раз (dfuller d. ln_Alcaghol_consumption), значение статистики T (-6,127) остается постоянным на уровне 1% от критического значения. (таблица 7).

Когда мы проверяли нашу восьмую переменную Life_Expectancy на стационарность, значение статистики T было больше всех значений Critical value, и стационарности в ней нет.. Когда мы проверяем во второй раз (dfuller d. Life_Expectancy), значение статистики T (-2,814) остается постоянным на уровне 10% от критического значения. (таблица 8).

Вывод

Мы использовали модель OLS для анализа затрат на здравоохранение и их определяющих факторов в Соединенных Штатах. Среди выбранных нами переменных все остальные переменные, кроме потребления табака, показали значимые результаты. Результаты показывают, что доход оказывает положительное влияние на увеличение потребления медицинских услуг, и люди с более высокими доходами потребляют больше медицинских услуг, чем люди с более низкими доходами. Кроме того, как отмечается в отчете Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ) за 2000 год, одной из основных функций системы здравоохранения является обеспечение справедливого финансирования, которое может защитить людей от финансовых трудностей, связанных с лечением их болезней. В 2010 году Всемирная организация здравоохранения (ВОЗ) сообщила, что всеобщий охват услугами здравоохранения позволит каждому получить доступ к услугам здравоохранения без финансовых трудностей. Большинству людей в странах с низким уровнем дохода и некоторым в странах со средним уровнем дохода по-прежнему приходится платить из собственного кармана, что является наименее устойчивым вариантом и несправедливым способом финансирования здравоохранения. Кроме того, в Соединенных Штатах расходы на здравоохранение для людей с высшим образованием выше, чем расходы на здравоохранение для людей, не имеющих высшего образования. В то же время вегетарианцы в США, то есть люди, которые едят больше фруктов и овощей, несут гораздо меньшие расходы на здравоохранение, чем другие люди, — это один из основных факторов, снижающих расходы на здравоохранение. Наоборот, затраты на здоровье людей, употребляющих вредные для жизни табачные изделия и алкоголь, значительно выше.

Али К.Дж. и Номан. Исследование 2013 года под названием «Спрос на медицинские услуги и факторы, влияющие на него в Бангладеш» показало, что доход и образование являются основными факторами, влияющими на спрос на медицинские услуги.

Ogundari.K и Abdulai.A в своей статье 2014 года под названием «Детерминанты расходов домохозяйств на образование и здравоохранение в Нигерии» в своем анализе услуг здравоохранения в Нигерии обнаружили, что расходы домохозяйств на здравоохранение доход членов семьи, уровень образования Глава семейства имел большое влияние.

Оценка МНК

1. Коэффициенты или параметры и стандартные ошибки регрессионной модели должны быть линейными. В рассмотренной нами модели $Y_i = \alpha+\beta_1x_1 +\beta_2x_2+\beta_3x_3+ \ldots+\beta_ix_i+\varepsilon$ все коэффициенты β и е должны быть одинаково сильными.

2. Среднее значение значения P должно быть равно нулю. Значения, близкие к нулю или менее 0,1, указывают на верную оценку.

3. Остатки должны иметь одинаковую дисперсию, и не должно быть проблемы гетероскедастичности.

4. Не должно быть проблем с автокорреляцией при соблюдении членов ошибки. Он исследует корреляцию временного ряда текущего значения связанного значения со значением предыдущего года.

5. Одна переменная не должна зависеть от другой переменной.

6. Количество исследований должно быть больше количества параметров.

7. Значения x в объясняющих переменных не должны совпадать.

8. Должна быть надлежащая спецификация модели, в которой должны правильно моделироваться отношения между зависимыми и независимыми переменными.

9. Независимые переменные не должны иметь очевидной линейной зависимости.

Всемирная организация здравоохранения. Доклад о состоянии здравоохранения в мире (2000 г.) – Повышение эффективности систем здравоохранения, Женева: Всемирная организация здравоохранения.

Всемирная организация здравоохранения. Доклад о состоянии здравоохранения в мире (2010 г.) – Финансирование системы здравоохранения: на пути к всеобщему охвату. Женева: Всемирная организация здравоохранения: (2010 г.)

Приложения

```
** Change the label of variables **
rename Healthcareexpenditure Healthcare_exp
rename LifeExpectancy Life_Expectancy
rename GDPpercapitaGDP_per_capita
rename Population Population
rename Fruitandvegetables Fruit_cons
rename Tobaccoconsumption Tobacco_cons
rename Householdincome Household_income
rename Alcagholconsumption Alcaghol_cons
** order stata to read the data as time-series data**
gen date = y(1970) +_n - 1
format %ty date
tsset date
*** Create Logariphmic variables ***
gen ln_GDP = log(GDP_per_capita)
gen ln_Population_ = log(Population)
gen ln_Fruit_consumption = log(Fruit_cons)
gen ln_Tobacco_consumption = log(Tobacco_cons)
gen ln_Income = log(Household_income)
gen ln_Alcaghol_consumption = log(Alcaghol_cons)
** OLS regression analysis **
reg Healthcare_exp Life_Expectancy ln_GDPln_Population_ ln_Fruit_consumptionln_Tobacco_consumptionln_Incomeln_Alcaghol_consumption
** Checking for stationarity **
dfullerd.Healthcare_exp
dfullerd.ln_GDP
dfullerln_Population_
dfullerln_Fruit_consumption
dfullerd.ln_Tobacco_consumption
dfullerd.ln_Income
dfullerd.ln_Alcaghol_consumption
dfullerd.Life_Expectancy
predict ehat, resid
tslineehat
```

** Checking for autocorrelation **
ac ehat, lags(12)
** Bruche-Godfrey test for autocorrelation **
estatbgodfrey, lags(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12)
reg Healthcare_exp Life_Expectancy ln_GDPln_Population_ ln_Fruit_consumptionln_Tobacco_consumptionln_Incomeln_Alcaghol_consumption

Table 1

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=35
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-3.004 -3.682 -2.972 -2.618

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0346

Table 2

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=35
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-3.116 -3.682 -2.972 -2.618

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0254

Table 3

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=36
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-5.137 -3.675 -2.969 -2.617

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

Table 4

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=36
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-3.821 -3.675 0-2.969 -2.617

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0027

Table 5

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=35
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-6.522 -3.682 -2.972 -
2.618

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

Table 6

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=35
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-4.193 -3.682 -2.972 -
2.618

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0007

Table 7

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=35
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-6.127 -3.682 -2.972 -
2.618

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

Table 8

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=35
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-2.814 -3.682 -2.972 -
2.618

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0563

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МЕЖБЮДЖЕТНЫЕ ТРАНСФЕРТЫ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ БЮДЖЕТНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Статья посвящена особенностям межбюджетных трансфертов, которые могут предоставляться в виде дотаций, субсидий, субвенций и иной финансовой помощи. Межбюджетные трансферты играют немаловажную роль, являясь инструментом регулирования бюджетной системы в Российской Федерации. Однако, можно заметить, что бюджетное законодательство имеет свои недостатки и проблемы, которые необходимо проанализировать в полной мере и найти пути их решения. Главная проблема состоит в том, что финансовая помощь государства может в некоторых случаях снижать автономность и самостоятельность субъектов РФ, что противоречит политике бюджетного федерализма, которая установлена нашим государством с 2005 года.

Ключевые слова: Межбюджетные трансферты, дотации, субсидии, субвенции, финансовая помощь, самостоятельность, бюджетный федерализм.

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INTER-BUDGET TRANSFERS AS A TOOL OF STATE REGULATION OF THE BUDGET SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The article is devoted to the peculiarities of inter-budgetary transfers, which can be provided in the form of grants, subsidies, subventions and other financial assistance. Inter-budget transfers play an important role, being a tool for regulating the budget system in the Russian Federation. However, it can be noted that the budget legislation has its own shortcomings and problems that need to be fully analyzed and ways to solve them found. The main problem is that financial assistance from the state may in some cases reduce the autonomy and independence of the subjects of the Russian Federation, which contradicts the policy of fiscal federalism, which has been established by our state since 2005.

Keywords: Inter-budget transfers, grants, subsidies, subventions, financial assistance, independence, fiscal federalism.

Межбюджетные трансферты представляют собой средства, которые направляются из одного бюджета бюджетной системы Российской Федерации другому бюджету.

Вообще, наибольшее свое развитие межбюджетные трансферты получили с 1990-ых годов. До принятия законодательства, которое регулировало бы движение трансфертов в бюджетной системе, действовал принцип изъятия денежных средств. Такая практика существовала до вступления в силу закона, регулирующего бюджетные права. После его принятия финансы нижестоящего уровня стали привлекаться лишь на возвратной основе в качестве бюджетных ссуд, что было отменено с утверждением политики бюджетного федерализма в 2005 году. На данный момент в законе отсутствует легальное определение термина «политика бюджетного федерализма». На наш взгляд, его можно определить следующим образом: это совокупность основных принципов и механизмов, которые регулируют бюджетное устройство в федеративном государстве. Его суть состоит в том, что он подразумевает под собой самостоятельность и автономность субъектов РФ.

По итогам проведения программы бюджетного федерализма была создана трехуровневая бюджета система, то есть, федеральный бюджет, региональный и местный.

До 2004 года в законодательстве Российской Федерации применялись понятия «финансовая помощь» или «финансовая поддержка», после дополнений, введенных Федеральным законом от 20.08.2004 г. №120-ФЗ «О внесении изменений в Бюджетный кодекс РФ в части регулирования межбюджетных отношений», был закреплен термин «межбюджетные трансферты».

Помимо вышесказанного, постановление Конституционного Суда РФ от 17.06.2004 № 12-П «По делу о проверке конституционности пункта 2 статьи 155, пунктов 2 и 3 статьи 156 и абзаца 22 статьи 283 Бюджетного кодекса РФ..» говорит нам о том, что региональный бюджет или местный бюджет не являются отдельно существующими, так как они представляют собой часть финансовой системы России.

Следующим немаловажным этапом стало бюджетное послание Президента, датированное 9 марта 2007 года, в котором говорилось о том, что необходимо укрепить бюджетные правоотношения в сфере трансфертов.

Мы можем наблюдать, что межбюджетные трансферты наибольшее развитие получили, начиная с 1990-ых годов, на самом деле, на данный момент не в полной мере выполняется политика бюджетного федерализма, поэтому необходимо глубоко и детально изучить данную тему.

Положения, касающиеся межбюджетных трансфертов, закреплены в главе 16 Бюджетного кодекса Российской Федерации.[41] В указанной норме регулируются дотации, субсидии, субвенции, условия предоставления трансфертов и другие вопросы.

Возможности в сфере финансов каждого субъекта должны быть уравнены, что является одной из приоритетных задач настоящей политики в области бюджета, которая определяется Конституцией РФ, нормативно-правовыми актами и бюджетным законодательством. То есть, необходимо создать для всех граждан нашей страны равные права и возможности с целью удовлетворения их нужд с помощью получения различных услуг.

Чтобы воплотить указанную задачу, государство реализует свои функции посредством осуществления дотаций, субсидий и субвенций.[42]

Разберем подробнее каждый вид трансфертов и их роль в бюджетной системе Российской Федерации.

Статья 131 БК РФ регламентирует положение дотаций. Так, они являются межбюджетным трансфертом, который выплачивается в виде денежной суммы, выделяемой так называемым «депрессивным регионам» для уравнивания бюджетной обеспеченности. Их суть состоит в том, что они выдаются на безвозмездной и безвозвратной основе. Депрессивным регионом называется территория, у которой экономическое состояние, ресурсы и возможности являются существенно ниже среднего.

[41] "Бюджетный кодекс Российской Федерации" от 31.07.1998 N 145-ФЗ (ред. от 21.11.2022) // Официальный интернет-портал правовой информации – URL: https://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_19702/

[42] Кузнецова Н.Р. Проблемы использования межбюджетных трансфертов при бюджете бюджета Российской Федерации // Экономика и бизнес: теория и практика. 2018. №5-1. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/problemy-ispolzovaniya-mezhbyudzhetnyh-transfertov-pri-formirovanii-byudzheta-subekta-rossiyskoy-federatsii (дата обращения: 03.12.2022).

До 1 августа текущего года Министерство финансов РФ обязано отправить в исполнительные органы государственной власти субъектов РФ информацию с целью осуществления расчетов для распределения дотаций на следующий год и плановый период. После чего до 20 августа текущего финансового года проводится проверка данной информации.

Проблемой в сфере предоставления дотаций является то, что они приводят нижестоящие бюджеты к зависимости от финансовой помощи государства.[43] Такая ситуация означает, что регионы теряют свою автономность и самостоятельность в сфере бюджетной системы. Здесь мы можем говорить о том, что политика бюджетного федерализма исполняется не в полной мере. Можно выделить основные минусы:

1. Нецелесообразное развитие экономики.
2. Налоговая несамостоятельность.
3. Появление кредитных обязательств.

Планируется, что на 2022 - 2024 годы предусмотрены дотации в объеме 90,0 млрд. рублей ежегодно, часть которых была направлена в 2022 году на компенсацию дополнительных расходов на увеличение оплаты труда.

Также можно отметить, что в отличие от субсидий и субвенций, дотации не имеют целевой характер. Однако, как и субсидии, они могут выдаваться в двух формах: натуральной и денежной. В то время как субвенции перечисляются только в виде денежной формы.

Что касается субсидий, то они также представляют собой вид межбюджетных трансфертов, которые выделяются на безвозмездной и безвозвратной основе на условиях долевого финансирования целевых расходов. Например, сюда можно отнести субсидированные билеты. Они вошли в обиход с принятием Бюджетного кодекса РФ в 1998 году.[44]

Они являются целевыми, то есть их выделение из федеральных бюджетов нижестоящим бюджетам на цели, которые не утверждены Федеральным законом или нормативно-правовыми актами Правительства РФ, не допускается.

Относительно недавно, Федеральным законом от 02.08.2019 № 307-ФЗ в Бюджетный кодекс РФ была добавлена статья 183.3, которая предусматривает возможность направления субсидий из бюджета одного субъекта РФ в бюджет иного субъекта РФ.

Третий вид – субвенции, которые предоставляются для выполнения отдельных государственных полномочий. К примеру, они выделяются с

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[43] Васюнина М.Л. Межбюджетные трансферты решениям Российской Федерации: современные проблемы и приоритеты // Дайджест-финансы. 2019. №2 (250). URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/mezhbyudzhetnye-transferty-subektam-rossiyskoy-federatsii-sovremennye-problemy-i-prioritety-1 (дата обращения: 12.03.2022).

[44] Провалинский Д. И. Субсидии в современном российском праве (понятие, признаки, виды) // Право и государство: теория и практика. 2019. №10 (178). URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/subsidii-v-sovremennom-rossiyskom-prave-ponyatie-priznaki-vidy (дата обращения: 03.12.2022).

целью выдачи квартирам детям-сиротам. Можно отметить важный факт: 5% субвенций можно потратить на иные цели, в отличие от тех же дотаций.

Субвенции предоставляются на основании федерального закона, закона субъекта РФ. Субвенции из местных бюджетов предоставляются в порядке, установленном ст.ст. 133, 140, 142 Бюджетного кодекса РФ.

Кроме того, БК РФ устанавливает иные межбюджетные трансферты:

1. В случае софинансирования обязательств, которые возникают при осуществлении функций органов государственной власти субъектов РФ и органов местного самоуправления.

2. В случае софинансирования расходных обязательств.

3. В случае предоставления бюджетных ассигнований, где источником являются резервные фонды Президента РФ и Правительства РФ.

4. В случаях, которые установлены федеральными законами.

5. В случаях, когда возмещаются расходы, осуществляемые законодательными ил исполнительными органами государственной власти субъектов РФ.

6. И иные случаи.

Можно сказать, что иные межбюджетные трансферты, обычно, направляются государством для решения вопросов местного значения, не которые не требуют софинансирования. К это категории можно отнести стимулирующие виды поддержки: например, гранты, различные поощрения, которые предоставляются на конкурентной основе

Статья 130 БК РФ предусматривает условия предоставления межбюджетных трансфертов.

Основным условием является то, что они могут быть предоставлены в случае соблюдения субъектами РФ, конкретно их органами государственной власти, бюджетного законодательства, а также нормативно-правовых актов, регулирующих сферу о налогах и сборах.

Министерство финансов РФ может приостановить направление дотаций, субсидий и субвенций, если органы государственной власти субъектов РФ не соблюдают указанное выше условие.

Бюджетная система в сфере межбюджетных трансфертов имеет свои проблемы:

1. Как мы уже не раз отмечали, у регионов отсутствует мотивация к увеличению своей налоговой базы.

2. Преобладание регионов, которым предоставляются дотации над регионами-донорами.

3. Возникновение расходных функций, переданных с федерального уровня на региональный уровень.

4. Огромное число субсидий, которые ограничивают самостоятельность органов власти.

5. Другой проблемой можно назвать то, что РФ занимает огромную территорию, что сказывается на значительном неравенстве субъектов нашей страны, их социально-экономическом развитии, которое зависит от его расположения, численности населения и других факторов.

Мы считаем, что преодоление указанных проблем возможно поэтапно, учитывая особенности и специфику каждого региона. Так, можно выделить следующие способы:

1. Разработать надбавки для субъектов, осуществляющим финансовую помощь территориям, которым выплачиваются дотации.

2. Поиск источников увеличения своего доходного потенциала для регионов и муниципалитетов.

3. Постоянная проверка эффективности и целесообразности применения субсидированных средств.

4. Осуществление контрольных мероприятий для снижения уровня коррупции.

Выше упоминался термин «регион-донор», согласно такому документу как: «Распределения субсидий из федерального бюджета субъектам России на 2021 год», который установлен приказом Минфина РФ № 1030, в число регионов-доноров вошли тринадцать регионов РФ (Ненецкий автономный округ, Ямало-Ненецкий автономный округ, Ханты-Мансийский автономный округ — Югра, Москва, Санкт-Петербург, Тюменская, Сахалинская, Свердловская, Самарская, Ленинградская, Московская, Калужская области, а также Республика Татарстан).

Если проанализировать статистику, то можно заметить, что с 2018 года по 2020 год произошел большой рост в финансовой помощи, оказываемой в качестве межбюджетных трансфертов.

Например, в 2018 году на межбюджетные трансферты приходилось около 1719,6 миллиарда рублей, а в 2020 году указанные данные составляли уже 2153,9 миллиарда рублей, в общем, рост составил 434,3 миллиарда рублей. Однако, к 2021 году цифры снизились, показатель составлял 2013,9 миллиарда рублей.

Необходимо отметить то, что за указанный выше период Курганская и Калужская области перестали получать дотации, Республика Крым стала также получать меньшее число дотаций.

Что касается Иркутской области, то 2019 года по 2020 год были осуществлены такие изменения: она стала получать значительно большее число дотаций, что составило более 10 % от средств собственного бюджета.

Таким образом, межбюджетные трансферты представляют собой финансовую помощь, которая может выплачиваться регионам РФ в виде дотаций субсидий и субвенций. Свое регулирование они получили в главе 16 Бюджетного кодекса Российской Федерации. Мы выяснили, что законодательство в сфере трансфертов постоянно развивалось и изменялось, но и на сегодняшний момент присутствуют проблемы, которые необходимо решить. Главная проблема состоит в том, что субъекты, получая помощь от государства, в какой-то степени теряют свою самостоятельность и не могут в полной мере искать источники для наращивания финансовой базы, что не соответствует политике бюджетного федерализма.

Кроме того, бюджетное законодательство является в нашем государстве крайне нестабильным, происходит частое изменение бюджетных правил, что также является причиной неустойчивости бюджетов субъектов.

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КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТЬ КАК ФАКТОР ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Рыночная экономика представляет собой постоянное соперничество между разными экономическими субъектами за различные конкурентные преимущества, а также деятельность в долгосрочной перспективе развития. Такое положение соответственно требует от хозяйствующих субъектов постоянного и непрерывного развития и повышения конкурентоспособности. Способность конкурировать подразумевает наличие конкретных конкурентных преимуществ у организации, которые обеспечивают не только прибыльность, но и жизнеспособность организации в изменяющейся среде. Заинтересованность экономических субъектов в улучшении результатов своей хозяйственной деятельности формирует потребность не только в повышении конкурентоспособности своей организации, а также собственного продукта потребления, но и учёта множества различных аспектов хозяйственной деятельности и бизнес-процессов с целью обеспечить собственную безопасность. Это определяет тесную взаимную связь между конкурентоспособностью и обеспечением безопасности.

Ключевые слова: экономическая система, конкурентоспособность, экономическая безопасность, конкурентные преимущества.

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COMPETITIVENESS AS A FACTOR OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

The market economy is a constant rivalry between different economic entities for various competitive advantages, as well as activities in the long term development. This situation accordingly requires from economic entities constant and continuous development and increase of competitiveness. The ability to compete implies that the organization has specific competitive advantages that ensure not only profitability, but also the viability of the organization in a changing environment. The interest of economic entities in improving the results of their economic activities creates a need not only to increase the competitiveness of their organization, as well as their own consumer product, but also to take into account many different aspects of economic activity and business processes in order to ensure their own security. This defines a close relationship between competitiveness and security.

Keywords: economic system, competitiveness, economic security, competitive advantages.

Современная экономическая конъюнктура сформировала потребность у каждого экономического субъекта реализовывать свою хозяйственную деятельность с единственной целью – прибыль. Данный экономический результат определяет деятельность всех коммерческих организаций, что в свою очередь формирует соперничество между организациями, которые занимаются похожей деятельностью и реализуют схожие продукты потребления.

Исторически сформировавшаяся конкуренция в свою очередь породило необходимость в обеспечении достаточно уровня безопасности с целью сохранения жизнеспособности организации. Конкурентоспособность представляет собой сложную структуру, а также комплекс мероприятий, направленных на сохранение эффективной экономической деятельности в долгосрочной перспективе в контексте рыночной экономики [1]. Определений данному термину существует множество. Так, как Э. Чемберлен и Дж. Робинсон в своих научных трудах подразумевают под конкурентоспособностью не только к возможности борьбы с конкурентами, Различные попытки получения конкурентных преимуществ за счёт дифференциации продуктов потребления и новых рынков сбыта.

Й. Шумпетер и П. Ромер определяют конкурентоспособность как возможность создания и использования новых технологий для реализации создаваемых продуктов. Б. Хендерсон и О. Уильямсон высказывали идеи схожие с теорией М. Портера о конкурентных преимуществах и видели основу концепции в уменьшении затрат в деятельности организации.

Отечественное научное сообщество также сформировала множество концепций по определению конкурентоспособности. Так, П. Завьялов Рассматривает конкурентоспособность в контексте общей экономической деятельности и формирует необходимость в учёте следующего:

1. Наличие многообразия трактовок термина, а также многообразием субъектов обеспечения конкурентоспособностью.

2. Субъекты, которым присущи характеристики или свойства конкурентоспособности, должны оцениваться экономическими показателями.

3. Уровень конкурентоспособности определяется по результатам сравнения множества показателей, поскольку концепциям носит сложный структурный характер, а также может отличаться по количественным и качественным характеристикам.

4. Сравнение таких свою очередь показателей должно соответствовать общим и конкретным требованиям с целью обеспечения корректности и полноты исследования вопроса [2].

Поскольку рыночная среда представляет собой условия противостояния различных организаций с целью обеспечения собственной жизнедеятельности в долгосрочной перспективе, возникает приоритет по обеспечению собственной безопасности. Безопасность включает в себя не только обеспечение целостности и сохранности определенного имущественного комплекса, в контексте организации данное понятие становится намного шире и включает себя гораздо больше количество составляющих.

Экономическая безопасность представляет собой использование ресурсов не только для осуществления своей хозяйственной деятельности, но и для минимизации различных рисков угроз внешней и внутренней среды, а также для их предупреждения. Уровень эффективности в таком случае зависит от множества различных показателей, но наиболее общим является отражением целостности всей системы, и её способность реагировать на потенциальные угрозы. Как было отмечено риски и угрозы могут формироваться для организации как во внешней, так и во внутренней среде. Среди рисков угроз могут быть как человеческий фактор, некогда сотрудников или действия конкурентов, политическая нестабильность либо же общее состояние рынка [3].

Таким образом экономическая безопасность представляет оптимальное состояние хозяйствующих субъектов, которое характеризуется его конкурентоспособностью. Данному виду деятельности свойственно целенаправленное и постоянное сохранение устойчивого и стабильного положения организации, а также составляющих бизнес-процессов.

Цель экономической безопасности организации заключается в формировании специальных условий для реализации эффективной хозяйственной деятельности, а также для долгосрочного развития. Можно выделить несколько направлений реализации экономической безопасности:

1. Создание наиболее подходящих условий для максимизации эффективности компании.

2. Обеспечение технологического развития и конкурентоспособности.

3. Оптимизация различных процессов для повышения безопасности компании.

4. Развитие интеллектуальной и кадровой составляющей организации.

5. Обеспечение правовой защищенности деятельности компании, регламентация взаимодействия сотрудников и формирование политики поведения сотрудников.

6. Развитие сценариев для минимизации потенциального ущерба, обеспечение оптимального рабочего пространства для выполнения трудовых задач сотрудниками.

7. Формирование системы обеспечения защиты материальной и интеллектуальной собственности.

8. Разработка превентивных решений для нейтрализации угроз.

9. Анализ текущего и потенциального состояния развития [4, 5].

Перечисленный, но неполный список целей экономической безопасности отражает там множество, которые постоянно воздействует на целостность хозяйствующего субъекта. Учёт и анализ каждой составляющей организации формирует целостную картину обеспечения её защищённости.

Для учёта такого многообразия формируются специализированная система и Механизм обеспечения экономической безопасности. Целью этих объектов является не только обеспечение безопасности, но и сохранение конкурентоспособности. к функциям можно отнести:

1. Устранение и нейтрализацию рисков и угроз.

2. Анализ и обнаружение потенциальных факторов риска.

3. Разработка мероприятий по обеспечению целостности информационных потоков.

4. Поиск и разработка новых и нестандартных способов разрешения кризисных ситуаций [6].

Исходя из вышеуказанных целей и функций экономической безопасности, можно сделать вывод, что основным критерием деятельности является превентивная нейтрализация негативных факторов. В условиях конкурентной среды и множество неизвестных переменных определение уязвимостей является основным приоритетом. В свою очередь это требует под системы экономической безопасности постоянного совершенствования и развития методов и процедур, а также сценариев взаимодействие с различными факторами риска. Такое положение обеспечит организации достаточно конкурентоспособность для осуществления деятельности в долгосрочной перспективе через адаптацию.

Конкурентоспособность также может рассматриваться в долгосрочной перспективе. В каком случае она должна учитывать значительные глобальные изменения не только в Непосредственной сфере деятельности конкретной организации, но и учитывать изменения в смежных направлениях экономической деятельности [7]. Это формирует дискуссию о постоянной потребности получения прибыли с множеством неизвестны переменных и определяет потребность в развитии систем анализа данных.

Ещё одной особенностью обеспечение конкурентоспособности в контексте экономической безопасности является учёт особенностей конкретной рыночной среды. Как уже отмечалось организация необходимо анализировать множество внешних и внутренних факторов, в которых существует конкретный экономический субъект. Другими словами, конкурентоспособность хозяйствующего субъекта по итогу развития ведёт к достижению автаркии.

Так, как среди множества различных факторов можно выделить следующие возможные угрозы для обеспечения конкурентоспособности и безопасности:

- высокая конкуренция;
- появление новых средств производства и обмена;
- недостаточная инвестиционная привлекательность;
- высокий уровень бедности населения вкупе с высокими издержками на производство потребляемого продукта;
- высокий уровень безработицы;
- недостаточная развитость финансово-кредитных организаций;
- ослабление заинтересованностью продуктом;
- недостаточное количество ресурсов для обеспечения собственных обязательств или для обновления технологического, интеллектуального комплекса;
- юридическая незащищенность или недостаточное правовое регулирование вопроса.
- инсайдерская деятельность или саботаж.
- нестабильность экономической, политической или социальной системы.

Таким образом существует множество различных угроз, направленных против деятельности экономического субъекта обеспечения конкурентоспособности и экономической безопасности тесно взаимосвязаны между собой и формируют комплекс для обеспечения жизнеспособности компании в долгосрочной перспективе. Поскольку в рыночной экономике основным показателем является прибыль, результатом деятельности любого сценария по обеспечению конкурентоспособности и безопасности является эффективность и целесообразность. Данные категории определяются количественно для каждой организации непосредственно с учётом различных особенностей экономической деятельности в долгосрочной перспективе.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ КОМПЬЮТЕРНОЙ ТОМОГРАФИИ ПРИ ДИАГНОСТИКЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ СЕЛЕЗЁНКИ

Аннотация. Компьютерная томография – это метод медицинской визуализации любого органа для диагностики патологических изменений. Селезенка является крупнейшим органом иммунной системы, участвующим в защите нашего организма. Патология, будь она незначительной, оказывает существенное влияние на состояние иммунитета, поэтому своевременная диагностика изменений в этом органе является очень важным этапом лечения.

Ключевые слова. Иммунитет, селезёнка, патология, заболевание, радиология, компьютерная томография, диагностика.

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THE USE OF COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASES OF THE SPLEEN

Annotation. Computed tomography is a method of medical imaging of any organ for the diagnosis of pathological changes. The spleen is the largest organ of the immune system involved in protecting our body. Pathology, whether it is insignificant, has a significant impact on the state of immunity, so the timely diagnosis of changes in this organ is a very important step in the treatment.

Keywords. Immunity, spleen, pathology, disease, radiology, computed tomography, diagnostics.

Актуальность. Селезенка, как орган лимфоидной системы, подвержена изменениям структуры, проявляющимся увеличением ее размеров и развитием спленомегалии при таких патологических состояниях как заболевания печени, системы крови, инфекционных, воспалительных, аутоимунных, онкологических заболеваниях и коллагенозах [1].

Цель исследования. Целью работы является критический анализ фактов о методах исследования селезенки и определения патологических изменений.

Материалы и методы. Проведен обзор публикаций по данной тематике в базах РИНЦ, PubMed, cyberlinika.ru и авторитетных учебных пособиях, опубликованных за последние 10 лет, указаны основные способы оценки наличия патологических изменений у детей и взрослых, их преимущества и недостатки.

Результаты. В данной статье приведена подборка новых научных исследований на тему «использование компьютерной томографии при диагностике заболеваний селезёнки». Научное исследование было проведено в департаменте здравоохранения города Москвы, в которой были проанализированы результаты КТ исследований 176 пациентов с подозрением на травму и нетравматические изменения селезенки в период с 01.2016 по 12.2018 г. Возрастной диапазон пациентов составлял 18–86 лет, преимущественно были лица мужского пола (54%). Результаты в дальнейшем были подтверждены интраоперационно или клинически (в случае консервативного ведения пациента). Частота встречаемости патологических изменений составляла: разрывы паренхимы и капсулы селезенки (64 наблюдения — 36,3%), инфаркты (55 наблюдений —

31,25%), подкапсульные гематомы (21 наблюдений — 12%), различные кисты (20 наблюдений — 11,3%), хронические и острые абсцессы (8 наблюдений — 4,5%), метастатическое поражение (5 наблюдений — 3%), гемангиомы (3 наблюдения — 1,7%) Чувствительность и специфичность КТ с внутривенным болюсным контрастированием в диагностике травмы селезенки составляла 100% (ложноотрицательные и ложноположительные результаты не были выявлены). В случае нетравматических изменений показатели чувствительности и специфичности метода, в зависимости от заболевания, были 91,1–97,0%. После проведения КТ диагноз был изменен у 17 больных (9,6%). У 53 больных (30%) была проведена коррекция лечения. Применение КТ с внутривенным болюсным контрастированием у пациентов с травмати- ческими и нетравматическими изменениями селезенки позволяет с высокой точностью определить характер вы- явленных изменений, выбрать адекватную лечебную так- тику, а также в ряде случаев избежать необоснованных спленэктомий и выявить источник кровотечени [2].

В исследовании проведённым Оренбургским государственным медицинским университетом было проанализировано компьютерные томограммы брюшной полости 75 детей и подростков. В исследование не были включены пациенты с патологией органов брюшной полости, а также после оперативных вмешательств. Обследованные были разделены на четыре группы: 1-я – период раннего детства (8 девочек, 11 мальчиков), 2-я – период первого детства (8 девочек, 10 мальчиков), 3-я – период второго детства (10 девочек, 8 мальчиков), 4-я – подростковый период (10 девочек, 10 мальчиков). Использованы обезличенные томограммы из архива рентгенологического отделения Областной детской клинической больницы, полученные на 16-срезовых компьютерных томографах General Electric BrightSpeed (США) и Toshiba Aquilion (Япония). Срезы толщиной 1–1,25 мм снимались в нативную, раннюю артериальную, портальную венозную и отсроченную венозную фазы. Контрастное усиление выполняли с использованием неионизированного низкоосмолярного рентгеноконтрастного препарата «Ультравист 370». Продольный и поперечный размеры, а также высота селезенки на уровне середины тел позвонков ThXI– LIII определялись с помощью программы RadiAnt DICOM Viewer (версия 2020.2). Полученные данные были подвергнуты вариационно-статистической обработке с помощью программного пакета Statistica 10. Нормальность распределения признаков была подтверждена на основе критериев Шапиро–Уилка и Колмогорова– Смирнова. Для статистической обработки материала использованы критерии параметрической статистики с определением среднего значения (M), стандартной ошибки (s) и достоверности различий полученных данных с помощью t-критерия Стьюдента. Статистически значимыми считались различия при уровне $p \leq 0{,}05$. Длина селезенки на данном материале оказался максимальным на уровне ThXII. Минимальные значения этого параметра определись среди всех обследованных в первой и второй группах и среди девочек третьей группы на уровне LIII, а среди мальчиков третьей группы и всех обследованных четвертой группы – на уровне LII. С возрастом отмечена тенденция к увеличению длинника селезенки, при этом на уровне ThXII среди мальчиков отмечен достоверный прирост показателя во второй группе по сравнению с первой (p=0,004) и в четвертой группе по сравнению третьей (p=0,037), а среди девочек – только в четвертой группе по сравнению с третьей (p=0,028). На уровне LI отмечено достоверное различие только среди мальчиков второй и первой групп (p=0,011). Высота селезенки колебалась от 7,1±0,3 см в первой до 10,2±0,3 см в четвертой группе. Среди девочек этот показатель в первой группе составил 6,4±0,7 см. Полученные на собственном материале средние величины линейных показателей размеров селезенки в целом согласуются с данными, полученными отечественными и зарубежными исследователями. По данным И.В. Дворяковского и др. [5], длина селезенки среди детей до года равняется в среднем 61,0±6,5 мм, а среди детей 16 лет – 106,8±9,0 мм, ширина – 29,1±5,5 и 51,9±6,2 мм, а толщина – 25,8±2,9 и 46,3±5,3 мм, соответственно. Также в работах И.В. Дворяковского и др. [6], L.A. Rousan et al. [14] и C.U. Eze et al. [7] показано отсутствие достоверных различий морфометрических параметров этого органа среди детского населения между девочками и мальчиками. В настоящем исследовании обнаружены статистически значимые различия длинника и поперечника селезенки между мальчиками и девочками у представителей первого детского возраста на уровне ThXII и длинника органа – у представителей раннего детского возраста на том же уровне. Полученные данные в целом согласуются с результатами, представленными О.В. Возгомент и др.: статистически значимая разница между длиной (80,0±1,3 и 77,4±1,4 мм) и толщиной (31,4±0,9 и 30,1±0,7 мм) селезенки среди пятилетних мальчиков и девочек. Вместе с тем, в цитируемой работе отмечены достоверные различия по длине и толщине селезенки у мальчиков и девочек 14 и 15 лет. Однако данные, полученные на собственном материале, указывают на отсутствие статистически значимых различий между линейными параметрами этого органа у подростков разного пола. [3].

Вывод. Основным удобным и быстрым методом диагностики патологических изменений селезёнки является радиологический метод – компьютерная томография. Данный метод славится тем, что он неинвазивный, безболезненный, быстрый и относительно недорогой, ко всему к этому при компьютерной томографии с помощью современных разработок, можно визуализировать в 3D формате и отчётливо разглядеть увеличения или же уменьшения в размерах, а также смещение и деформацию.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ГОРОДСКОГО ПАССАЖИРСКОГО ТРАНСПОРТА

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются основные тенденции развития городского пассажирского транспорта, позволяющие решать задачи пассажирских перевозок в условиях высокого демографического роста, урбанизации и развития мегаполисов. Отмечено, что сфера пассажирских перевозок требует глубоких изменений в подходах к оптимизации технологических процессов, управлению кадрами, предприятиями и сопутствующей инфраструктурой, внедрения инновационных технологических решений. Рассмотрены основные цифровые инструменты, внедренные в систему городских пассажирских перевозок крупных городов в зарубежных странах.

Ключевые слова: пассажирские перевозки, городские транспортные системы, инновации.

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MODERN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN PASSENGER TRANSPORT

Abstract: the article discusses the main trends in the development of urban passenger transport, which allow solving the problems of passenger transportation in conditions of high demographic growth, urbanization and the development of megacities. It is noted that the sphere of passenger transportation requires profound changes in approaches to the optimization of technological processes, personnel management, enterprises and related infrastructure, and the introduction of innovative technological solutions. The main digital tools introduced into the system of urban passenger transportation of large cities in foreign countries are considered.

Key words: passenger traffic, urban transport systems, innovations.

Обеспечение социального и экономического благополучия быстро растущих городов невозможно без интенсивного развития городского пассажирского транспорта. Надежное функционирование системы пассажирских перевозок является ключевым условием устойчивого развития современных мегаполисов и городских агломераций. Перевозка городских жителей должна отвечать определенным требованиям и растущим потребностям населения, к которым относится обеспечение доступной мобильности, определенного уровня комфорта и экономии времени горожан [1]. С экономическим и демографическим ростом, с территориальным развитием городов растет нагрузка и на транспорт. Со временем дорожная сеть и сложившаяся транспортная инфраструктура перестают удовлетворять потребностям жителей, стихийный рост числа автотранспортных средств создает заторы, трудности в передвижении как самих автомобилистов, так и пешеходов, растут показатели аварийности, постоянно возникают коллапсы на дорогах [2]. Таким образом, задачи системного развития и оптимизации сферы городских пассажирских перевозок актуальны для всех растущих городов. Сегодня требуются глубокие изменения в подходе к управлению, структурная модернизация и внедрение инновационных технологических решений в систему пассажирских перевозок.

Изучению существующих проблем развития системы городских пассажирских перевозок в мировом научном сообществе уделяется значительное внимание. В исследованиях Д.В. Завьяловой, О.В. Пищиковой, О.В. Сагиновой поднимаются вопросы развития инновационной городской мобильности. В работах В.В. Бирюкова, В. Ю. Кирничного, Е.Б Лерман рассматриваются приоритетные задачи современного городского пассажирского транспорта и предлагаются пути их решения. Изучению проблем оптимизации транспортных систем и внедрению инновационных изменений посвящены труды J. Schlingensiepen, D. Buretea, V. Iordache, A. Durand, L. Harms, S. Hoogendoorn-Lanser, T. Zijlstra, Е.В. Будриной, К.А. Рубцовой, В.А. Мирончук, А.А. Хайдаровой, В.Н. Трегубовой, Л.В. Славнецковаой, М.И. Малышевой, А.В. Тарановского, Е.Г. Жулиной и многих других авторов.

Анализируя материалы исследований, посвященных развитию и совершенствованию систем городского пассажирского транспорта, можно отметить единство определения целей, заключающихся в достижении устойчивой регулярности перевозок населения, высокого уровня комфорта и низкой себестоимости услуг при минимальных временных и финансовых затратах для транспортных компаний на каждую поездку. Однако пути достижения поставленных целей могут иметь значительные различия и зависят от специфических особенностей и самобытности конкретных городов, что исключает возможность выявления и применения единой модели развития городского пассажирского транспорта, но дает возможность определения некоторых общих основных тенденций [3]. Мы сделали анализ зарубежного опыта организации и развития городского пассажирского транспорта в крупных городах Японии, России, Великобритании, Финляндии и выявили несколько общих тенденций.

Инновационные изменения транспортной сферы в мире прежде всего основаны на растущих возможностях цифровизации и внедрении инновационных цифровых технологий на всех уровнях управления транспортом. Указанное позволяет более оперативно реагировать на увеличивающиеся запросы к функциональным возможностям транспортной отрасли и тем самым повышает конкурентные преимущества отдельных хозяйствующих субъектов [4].

В целом, применение цифровых технологий в сфере городских пассажирских перевозок охватывает следующие уровни:

- технологические, позволяющие модернизировать и совершенствовать качество оказываемых услуг по перевозке населения;
- управленческие, направленные на инновационные изменения процессов управления перевозками;
- информационные, обеспечивающие прозрачность внедрения цифровизации на любом технологическом этапе.

Применение цифровых технологий позволяет создавать инновационную интеллектуальную модель транспортной системы, основанную на управлении информационными и коммуникационными ресурсами. Возможности интеллектуальной транспортной системы позволяют координировать функции оперативной и диспетчерской работы для всех сторон, участвующих в дорожном движении – от водителя до транспортных ведомств [5].

Сегодня собираемые в режиме реального времени информационные данные о характеристиках перемещения населения, загруженности любого участка дорожной сети в каждый момент времени, маршрутах транспортных средств ложатся в основу функционирования интеллектуальных транспортных систем. Такие данные можно аккумулировать непосредственно со смартфонов населения, навигационных гаджетов и бортовых компьютеров транспортных средств. С этой целью активно разрабатываются специализированные приложения, транспортные карты, основанные на применении GPS, ГЛОНАСС и других навигационных систем. Данные о передвижении пассажиров, используемые для статистики, анализа, прогнозов транспортного движения на улицах городов также можно получить через SIM-карты населения от операторов сотовой связи и обрабатывать цифровым программным инструментом Big Data. Функционал облачной системы Big Data позволяет осуществлять эффективное управление городским транспортным движением в онлайн режиме. Сбору информации о загруженности дорог и особенностях автомобильного движения также способствует установка вдоль маршрутов движения камер видеонаблюдения и дорожных радаров. Есть опыт применения данных с метеостанций [6]. Такой объем характерных данных позволяет осуществлять глубокий анализ функционирования транспортной сферы, оперативно реагировать на возникающие проблемы и принимать обоснованные управленческие решения, отвечающие логистическим принципам управления транспортом. Применение Big Data позволяет эффективно распределять нагрузку на транспортную сеть городов, сокращать транзитные пассажирские маршруты в наиболее загруженных районах, рационально распределять пассажиропоток по видам городского пассажирского транспорта и развивать транспортную сеть в соответствии с потребностями населения.

Еще одним популярным трендом, основанном на применении цифровых технологий, к реализации которого стремятся мегаполисы развитых стран, стала концепция Mobility-as-a-Service (MaaS) – «мобильность как услуга». Суть этой системы заключается в создании цифровой платформы, включающей в себя все городские транспортные сервисы и дающей пассажиру выбор построения идеального для себя маршрута с учетом индивидуальных предпочтений. Для успешной реализации проекта MaaS необходимо достижение определенных условий развития городской транспортной сети, предполагающее:

- стабильную и прогнозируемую работу транспортной инфраструктуры,
- функционирование достаточного количества видов транспорта для организации эффективных мультимодальных поездок,
- сотрудничество частных и государственных транспортных операторов для быстрого обмена данными,
- применение электронных билетов и систем безналичного расчета,
- доступность для пассажиров мобильного интернета [7].

Наличие определенных требований и условий для внедрения MaaS стимулирует создание новых цифровых инструментов. Так в **Хельсинки** создана интеллектуальная платформа Whim, ставшая лидером по эффективности применения в мире, в том числе благодаря предоставлению возможностей расчета оптимальных маршрутов передвижения с учетом предпочтений клиента, функциям синхронизации с календарем и заблаговременного планирования поездки, а также отсутствия необходимости оплаты проезда на каждом этапе смены вида транспорта путем внесения ежемесячного платежа только за пользование MaaS-сервисом Whim.

В **Великобритании** создан сервис ArrivaClick, позволяющий населению вызывать автобус с некоторой корректировкой маршрута так, чтобы забрать пассажира от наиболее близкой к нему посадочной точки и доставить как можно более близко к месту назначения. MaaS-сервис «Автобус по вызову», дает возможность незначительно изменять маршрут движения автобусов, адаптируя его по функциональности наиболее близко к такси. Автобус не довезет пассажира до дверей дома, но доставит его максимально близко, при этом стоимость такого сервиса значительно дешевле, время ожидания составляет 5-10 минут. Кроме того, приложение позволяет заранее планировать заказ автобуса к определенному сроку [8].

Аналогичный сервис «автобус по вызову» внедрен и в городах **Японии** – местная цифровая платформа Convenicle позволяет пассажирам заранее подавать заявки на автобус и тем самым оптимизировать маршрут и исключить время ожидания.

В **России** цифровые инструменты MaaS активно внедряет компания Яндекс. Объединенная навигационная платформа «Яндекс.Карты и Транспорт» позволяет следить за движением городского транспорта в реальном времени, строить маршрут движения, планировать время посадки и прибытия и т.д. Подобные приложения с успехом применяются во многих развитых странах.

Таким образом, в основе современных тенденций развития городского пассажирского транспорта лежит реализация возможностей Big Data, искусственного интеллекта, нейросетей, требующее дальнейшего развития цифровизации и населения в целом. Стремление крупных городов воплотить инновационные решения по типу «мобильность как услуга», создавать интеллектуальные транспортные системы «умного транспорта» позволяют значительно повысить эффективность и качество пассажирских перевозок, снизить на дорогах мегаполисов количество личных автомобилей, оптимизировать загруженность транспортной сети, разгрузить дороги и сделать город удобным не только для владельцев транспортных средств, но и для пешеходов.

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DIGITAL-РЕКРУТИНГ КАК ОДИН ИЗ МЕТОДОВ ПОДБОРА ПЕРСОНАЛА

Аннотация: Статья посвящена одному из актуальных вопросов современного подхода к подбору персонала - Digital-рекрутингу.

Актуальность использования Digital-рекрутинга продиктована тем, что все HR-процессы должны базироваться на автоматизации поиска и подбора персонала. В статье рассмотрены цифровые инструменты поиска персонала, представлены преимущества цифровой стратегии найма. Отдельное место в статье уделяется описанию основных направлений использования цифровых технологий в подборе персонала.

Ключевые слова: digital-рекрутинг, HR-процессы, подбора персонала, цифровые инструменты, социальные сети.

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DIGITAL RECRUITMENT AS ONE OF THE STAFF SELECTION METHODS

Annotation: The article is devoted to one of the topical issues of the modern approach to recruitment - Digital recruiting.

The relevance of using Digital recruiting is dictated by the fact that all HR processes should be based on the automation of search and recruitment. The article discusses digital tools for personnel search, presents the advantages of a digital recruitment strategy. A separate place in the article is devoted to the description of the main directions of the use of digital technologies in personnel recruitment.

Keywords: digital recruiting, HR processes, recruitment, digital tools, social networks.

Современные бизнес - структуры в условиях бысто меняющейся внешней среды не могут использовать старые внутриорганизационные модели взаимодействия. Вследствии этого возникает острая необходимость цифровизации всех бизнес-процессов, в том числе и в сфере управления человеческими ресурсами. Цифровые технологии внедряются в управление не только всеми современными производственными бизнес-процессами, но в HR- управление.

В статье «Проектирование подбора персонала как инструмент эффективного менеджмента» авторы Илюхина Л. А. и Богатырева И. В. отмечают, что «компании, игнорирующие процесс цифровизации своих процессов управления персоналом, ухудшили свой HR-бренд. В результате чего в компаниях наблюдается высокий уровень текучести или перенасыщенности сотрудников взрослого поколения, что также приводит к неэффективности компаний» [4].

Одним из методов цифровизации HR-просессов является Digital-рекрутинг, который в настоящее время получает всё большее распространение.

В статье «Digital-рекрутинг как современная технология подбора персонала» Бушуева И. П. определяет Digital-рекрутинг как автоматизацию поиска и подбора персонала, основанную на общении соискателей с виртуальными рекрутерами, создание так называемых чатов и аудиоботов [1]. В целом, цифровой подбор персонала выходит далеко за рамки размещения вакансий на онлайн-досках по трудоустройству и в социальных сетях, хотя эти платформы, несомненно, играют определенную роль. Цифровой подбор персонала затрагивает целый ряд цифровых инструментов и стратегий, которые охватывают весь процесс найма - от начала до конца.

К такой тактике относятся:

– Цифровая реклама на доске объявлений о вакансиях

– Размещение на карьерных сайтах

– Мобильный рекрутинг

– Использование онлайн-оценок

– Социальный рекрутинг

Следовательно, можно отметить, что цифровой рекрутинг - это процесс использования различных технологий и интернета для поиска, привлечения, анализа, отбора и найма кандидатов на открытые вакансии.

Есть большая вероятность предположить, что большинство российских предприятий применяют один или два из перечисленных выше методов. Организации, использующие один или два метода далеки от принятия настоящей цифровой стратегии найма.

Реализация цифровой стратегии найма обусловлена следующими преимуществами:

– Более широким охватом: можно охватить гораздо больше удаленных кандидатов, включая международных талантов, а также пассивных кандидатов.

– Повышением эффективности: поиск, отбор и найм кандидатов занимает меньше времени. А именно потому, что общение с потенциальными клиентами гораздо более управляемо, как и автоматизация частей процесса найма.

– Более высокой окупаемостью инвестиций: несмотря на то, что организации необходимо инвестировать в разработку и реализацию цифровой стратегии найма, рентабельность инвестиций обычно выше, чем у традиционных методов найма[2;3].

Принято условное разделение на три группы всех цифровых HR-технологий.

Первая группа – технико-аппаратное обеспечение, включающее применение компьютерной техники и телекоммуникационные линии связи. Представляет собой один из первых шагов применения цифровых технологий в управлении персоналом.

Ко второй группе относят интернет-технологии. Данные технологии, связаны с интернетом. Например, к ним можно отнести корпоративные веб-сайты, мессенджеры, электронную почту, облачные технологии.

Специализированное программное обеспечение входит в третью группу цифровых технологий, связанных с персоналом.

Далее остановимся на рассмотрении основных направлений использования цифровых технологий в подборе персонала.

К цифровым технологиям в данном контексте относят искусственный интеллект и робототехники как одно из основных направлений, по которым развивается рекрутинговый процесс (роботизция и автоматизация процессов).

Другим направлением использования цифровых технологий в подборе персонала является цифровизация процессов. Данное направление включаючает видио-и аудиоинтервью, виртуальную реальность (VR), а также автоматические системы оценки кандидатов.

Третье направление HR-аналитика, состоящая из предикативной аналитики и анализа Big Data.

И последнее направления цифрового подбора персонала – агрегация данных, включающая агрегаторы, биржы и HR-space.

Например, уже многие компании сообщают о найме сотрудников через социальные сети, такие как LinkedIn, Twitter, YouTube, VK и Facebook. Рекрутинг в социальных сетях ежедневно демонстрирует, что компании могут быстро находить лучшие таланты без огромных финансовых вложений [5].

Хотя каждая социальная сеть предлагает свои индивидуальные предложения, большинство из них позволяют работодателям:

1. Просматривать, не подвергаясь экранированию. Это может звучать немного хищнически, но когда кандидат, который вас интересует, активен в социальных сетях, можно многое почерпнуть о том, как он работает с

другими, как он обращается с клиентами, конфликтами и многим другим. Все это помогает увидеть, кто может отлично подойти для вашей компании, тем самым увеличивая шансы на более длительное удержание.

2. Развивать отношения с потенциальными кандидатами, узнавать больше друг о друге, обнаруживать хорошие совпадения и совместимости и обсуждать возможности совместной работы.

3. Следить за контактами, поскольку в большинстве сетей есть функции обновления, чтобы можно было отслеживать, кто ищет работу, кто уже нашел, кого можно выбрать.

4. Отсеять кандидатов, которые могли не быть найдены другими методами.

5. Найти первых последователей и увлеченных выпускников начального уровня, которые уже используют эту технологию и будут впечатлены, обнаружив вас там же.

Таким образом, Digital-рекрутинга выступает востребованным и перспективным методом поиска и подбора кандидатов из внешних источников. И в связи с этим, основная задача рекрутеров сводится к умению пользоваться социальными сетями и большими данными.

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МАКТАБГАЧА ТАЪЛИМТАШКИЛОТИДАПСИХОЛОГИК МАСЛАҲАТНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада мактабгача таълим ташкилотида психологик маслаҳат беришнинг назарий ва амалий жиҳатлари асосланган. Психологик маслаҳат турлари келтирилган. Психологик маслаҳат беришда болалар ва ота-оналар билан ишлаш йўллари кўрсатилган. Ота-оналарга психологик тавсиялар берилган.
Калит сўзлар: психологик хизмат, психологик маслаҳат, психологик зўриқиш, ижтимоий ривожланиш, коррекциялаш, сюжетли ролли ўйин, мулоқот, “Мен-концепцияси”.

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ORGANIZING PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING IN SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Abstract: In the article the theoretical and practical aspects of psychological counseling in preschool education.The given hands-on experience of working with children and their parents are offered psychological recommendations to parents.
Keywords: psychological service, psychological consultation, psychological stress, social development,compensation, role-playing game,communion, ”I-Kontsepsiya”.

КИРИШ:Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг мактабгача таълим тизимига доир Фармонида “мактабгача таълим тизимини янада такомиллаштириш, самарали давлат бошқаруви тизимини яратиш, мактабгача таълим ташкилотлари давлат ва нодавлат тармоғини кенгайтириш, моддий-техника базасини мустаҳкамлаш, уларни малакали педагог кадрлар билан таъминлаш, мактабгача таълим ташкилотларига болаларни қамраб олишни кескин ошириш, таълим-тарбия жараёнларига замонавий таълим дастурлари ва технологияларини татбиқ этиш орқали болаларни ҳар томонлама интеллектуал, маънавий-эстетик, жисмоний ривожлантириш ҳамда уларни мактабга тайёрлаш сифатини тубдан яхшилаш”[1] вазифаларининг белгиланиши соҳа ходимлари зиммасига катта масъулият юклайди.

Шахснинг ҳар томонлама шаклланиши, ривожланиши ва мослашуви, болалар ривожланишининг барча ёш даврларида психологик саломатлигини муҳофаза қилиш учун психологик-педагогик шарт-шароит яратишдан иборат. Мактабгача таълим ташкилоти психологи-болани яхши билиши, чуқур тушуниши, психик ривожланиш қонуниятларини фарқлай оладиган, турли ёш ва индивидуал хусусиятларини билиши лозим.Психолог ўз фаолиятида нафақат болаларнинг балки, катта ёшдагилар психологиясиҳақида маълумотга эга бўлиши, уларнинг болаларга бўлган муносабати ва қарашларини аниқлай олиши зарур. Психологик хизматнинг асосий йўналишларидан бири бу психологик маслаҳат ҳисобланади.

АСОСИЙ ҚИСМ:Психологик маслаҳат мактабгача таълим ташкилотлари ходимлари ва ота-оналарга болаларнинг интеллектуал, шахсий ва ижтимоий ривожланишининг ёш хусусиятлари, ривожланишдаги бузилишлар ҳамда кечикишлар, уларни коррекциялаш, шунингдек, болаларни бошланғич синфда ўқишга ва мактабга мослашувига психологик тайёрлаш масалалари бўйича маслаҳатлар беришдан иборат.

Психологик маслаҳат турлари қуйидагича бўлади.

- Болаларнинг мактаб таълимига бориши, бошланғич синфдан ўрта синфга ўтиши, шунингдек, мактабни битириш ва бўлғуси касб-ҳунар ҳамда таълим ташкилотини танлаш масалаларида ўқувчилар, ота-оналар ёки қонуний вакилларга маслаҳатлар бериш;
- Мактаб-интернатлар, меҳрибонлик уйлари, шунингдек, етим болалар таълим олаётган умумтаълим ташкилотлари ходимларига таълим-тарбия, болаларнинг ижтимоийлашуви ва мослашувини психологик кузатиш масалалари бўйича маслаҳатлар бериш;
- Болалар, ўсмирлар ва ёшларга катталар ва тенгдошлари билан бўладиган ўзаро муносабатлар, оилавий муаммолар, хулқ-атвордаги оғишларни бартараф этиш, ўз-ўзини тарбиялаш ва ривожлантириш, шунингдек, ҳаётий ва касбий ўзлигини англаш масалаларида маслаҳатлар бериш;
- Мактабгача таълим, умумтаълим ташкилотлари, меҳрибонлик уйлари раҳбарларига педагогик жамоани бошқаришни оптималлаштириш, қўл остидаги ходимлар билан шахслараро муносабатлар, юзага келиши мумкин бўлган низоларни ҳал этиш ҳамда соғлом психологик муҳитни таъминлаш масалаларида маслаҳатлар бериш;
- Маслаҳат бериш жараёнида тарбияланувчиларда мустақил таълим олиш, ўз-ўзини тарбиялаш, ўз-ўзини коррекциялашга ижобий муносабатларни шакллантириш ҳамда уларни амалиётда қўллаш бўйича тавсиялар ишлаб чиқиш.

Ота-оналарда ўз фарзандларини мактаб таълимига тайёрлашларида турли хил психологик муаммолар вужудга келади, яъни бола китоб билан ишлашни ҳохламаслиги, топшириқларни бажармаслиги ёки бошқа сабаблар. Мана шу жараёнда ота-оналарда ҳам психологик зўрқиш ёки фарзанди билан мулоқот вақтида муаммолар пайдо бўлиши мумкин. Айнан шу масалада мактабгача таълим ташкилоти психологи ота-оналарга ва болаларга психологик маслаҳат бериши зарур. Психологик маслаҳат вақтида психолог имкон даражасида ота-оналарга муаммонинг ечимини ўзлари топишларига кўмак бериши ҳамда уларни тўғри хулоса чиқаришларига туртки бериб туриши керак.

Психологга ота-оналар турлича сабаблар орқали мурожаат қиладилар. Ҳаётда шундай мураккаб вазиятлар бўладики, ҳатто катталар ҳам бундай ҳолатларни ҳал этишда қийинчиликларга дуч келадилар. Бунга мисол қилиб яқин одамидан айрилиш, ота-оналарни ажрими, оила аъзоларига янги одамни қўшилишини айтиш мумкин. Ҳар бир вазиятда психолог боланинг кучли ҳаяжонланиши, ҳавотирга тушишини аниқлай олиши лозим. Оилага эса бундай вазиятлардан чиқишларида психологик ёрдам кўрсатиш керак.

Юқоридаги муаммоларни ҳал этиш учун болаларда қўрқинчни енгиш, ўз-ўзини англаш ва бошқариш, ўзлигини намоён этиш малакаларини ривожлантириш лозим. Болаларда қўрқинч ва ҳавотирни енгиш ва ўз-ўзини бошқаришларида психологик маслаҳатни тўғри ташкил эта олиш талаб этилади. Бунда психолог қуйидаги вазифаларни белгилаб олиши лозим.

1. Мактабгача ёшдаги болаларни психологик хусусиятларини чуқур билиш;

2. Мактабгача ёшдаги болаларга маслаҳат беришнинг ўзига хос хусусиятларини ўрганиш ва аниқлаш;

3. Болалардаги қўрқиш ҳисси муаммосини ҳал этиш йўлларини аниқлаш.

Ҳар бир боладаги қўрқиш ҳиссини олдини олиш зарур, бунда оилада ота-оналар болагаишончли муносабатда бўлиши, ҳиссий алоқаларни бузмаслик ёки ҳиссий томондан ўзларига бўйсундурмасликлари лозимлиги ҳақида психологик кўрсатмалар берилади. Юқоридаги ҳолатларда психолог ижтимоий вазиятларни ҳам ўрганиш зарур бўлади,чунки болалар мактабгача таълим ташкилотига келиши билан шахслараро муносабат муҳити янада кенгаяди.

Аввалооилавий муҳит (тўлиқ оила, нотўлиқ оила, она билан ўзаро муносабатнинг хусусиятлари, буви ва бувалар муносабати, онанинг ўз фарзандига эътиборсизлиги), бола ва ота муносабати, ота-оналарнинг фарзанд тарбиясидаги бирдамлиги, ҳамфикрлилиги, бир-бирларига тайзиқ ўтказмаслиги чуқур таҳлил қилинади.

ХУЛОСА: Ота-оналар ва мактабгача ёшдаги болаларга психологик маслаҳат беришда ёш хусусиятлариинобатга олиниши зарур. Оиладаги мураккаб вазиятлар болаларни катталар билан мулоқоти ва боланинг мустақил бўлишга интилиши, унинг психик ривожланишига салбий таъсир кўрсатади. Бундан ташқари, болаларда юз берадиган муаммолар ота-оналарнинг оиладаги ўзаро муносабатларига ҳам боғлиқ бўлиши мумкинлигини эътиборга олиш керак. Психолог болага ва ота-оналарга психологик маслаҳатни баравар ташкил этиши мақсадга мувофиқ. Ана шундагина бола тарбиясидаги ҳар қандай муаммоларни ҳал этиш осонроқ кечади.

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ҲУДУДИЙ ТРАНСПОРТ ТИЗИМЛАРИ ЖОЙЛАШУВИ ВА РИВОЖЛАНИШИГА ТАЪСИР ҚИЛУВЧИ ОМИЛЛАР

Аннотация. Мақолада асосий эътибор транспорт тизимларининг шаклланиши тарихий ҳолати ва ривожланиш тенденцияларида унга таъсир этувчи омиллар ҳамда бу омилларнинг географик жиҳатлари ёритилган.
Таянч сўзлар. Транспорт тизимлари, табиий, иқтисодий, ижтимоий, сиёсий, экологик, техник-технологик омиллар, географик муҳит, транспорт тарихий шаклланиш, рельеф, иқлим, аҳоли, транспорт техник тараққиёт.

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FACTORS AFFECTING THE LOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

Abstract. The main focus of the article is on the historical state of the formation of transport systems and the factors affecting it in the development trends, as well as the geographical aspects of these factors.
Keywords. Transport systems, natural, economic, social, political, ecological, technical and technological factors, geographical environment, transport historical formation, relief, climate, population, transport technical development.

Глобаллашув даврида дунёдаги барча мамлактлар транспорт инфратузилмасига ҳамда транспорт хизматларига олдинги даврларданда кўпроқ эҳтиёж сезмоқда. Бинобарин минтақалар орасида янги келишувлар савдо ва маданий алоқаоар йўлга қўйилмоқда ва бугунги кунда транспортнинг технологик ривожланиши инновацион ишланмалар келажакда транспорт тизимининг ўзгаришга учрашидан далолат бермоқдаки, узоқ масофалар тез фурсатларда босиб ўтилмоқда, стратегик аҳамиятли маконларда транспорт инфратузилма ҳамда алоқаларни янада мустаҳкамлаш ва ривожлантириш долзарб масала ҳисобланмоқда. Жаҳон транспорти ижтимоий меҳнат тақсимотини шунингдек ишлаб чиқариш кучларини шакллантириш ва ривожлантириш ҳамда такомиллаштиришд каби асосий вазифаларни бажаради. Дунё транспорт тизимига бугунги кунда ушбу вазифаларга қўшимча технологик, инновацион ва экологик вазифалар юкламоқда. Транспорт тизимлари долзарблиги ҳар қачонгидан ҳам ҳозирги дунё минтақалари интеграцияси ривожланган муҳитда муҳимлашди.

Унинг аҳамияти, айниқса, миллий иқтисодиётнинг барча турдаги тармоқлари билан интеграция муаммоларини ҳал қилишда, жаҳон бозори муносабатларининг янада ривожланишини кучли омили ва маҳсулотлар ва маълумотлар айланиши жараёнида транспорт муҳим боғловчи элемент сифатида аниқ намоён бўлди.

Транспорт иқтисодиётнинг шундай тармоғики, унинг жойлашиши ва ривожланиши, ҳудудий тизимларини вужудга келишида бир қанча омилларнинг таъсири катта. Шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш жоизки, транспорт тармоқларининг жойлашишида уларнинг тури ҳам алоҳида аҳамиятга эга. Масалан, темир йўл, автомобил, транспортлари бевосита курукликда жойлашганлиги сабабли, уларга энг аввало ҳудудларнинг табиий шароити (географик ўрни – яъни қуруқлик ичкарисида, қирғоқбўйида жойлашганлиги, ер юзаси тузилиши – рельефи, ҳудуднинг гидрографик тўри, иқлими), ижтимоий-иқтисодий омиллар – яъни йирик аҳоли пунктларининг узоқ-яқинлиги, аҳоли зичлиги, аҳоли пунктларининг зичлиги, фойдали қазилмаларнинг жойлашиши хусусиятлари ва шунингдек сиёсий омиллар ҳам ўз таъсирини кўрсатади. Шунингдек қувур транспорти баъзи минтақаларда қуруқликда шаклланган бўлса айрим ҳудудларда сув ости ҳудудларида ташкил этилганлиги билан ажралиб туради. Аммо, ҳаво транспортида юқоридаги омилларнинг бевосита таъсири кам. Денгиз транспортининг ривожланиши эса қулай денгиз савдо йўллари ва йирик портлар билан бевосита боғлиқдир.

Транспорт тизими шаклланиши ва ривожланиши қуйидаги гуруҳ омилларига боғлиқ

- Табиий-географик
- Иқтисодий-ижтимоий
- Сиёсий
- Техник-технологик
- Атроф муҳитга таъсир экологик омил

Юқоридаги омилларнинг ҳар бирида алоҳида жиҳатлар омил ичидаги омиларни кўриб чиқишимиз мумкин. Табиий-географик омилга мисол қилиб қуйидагиларни келтириш мумкин:

- Географик жойлашуви
- рельефи
- иқлими

- гидрографик тўри
- морфологик жиҳати ва бошқалар.

Бу омилларни таҳлил қилиш мобайнида ҳудудда транспорт инфратузилмасини шакллантиришнинг қийинлиги ёки қулайлигини аниқлаш мумкин.

Ҳудудда транспорт тизими инфратузимасини жойлаштириш транспорт мажмуасини ривожлантиришда Иқтисодий-ижтимоий географик гуруҳ омилини ҳам ўрганиш аҳамиятли бўлиб, Иқтисодий-ижтимоий географик гуруҳ омилини кичик омилларга бўлиш муҳим. Улар;

- иқтисодий геогрфик ҳолати
- тарихий географияси
- аҳоли манзилгоҳлари (ҳудуга тўғри келувси аҳоли сони (киши/км^2))
- табиий ресрурсларнинг мавжудлиги
- саноат корхоналарнинг қурилиш ёки мавжудлиги
- меҳнат ресурслари

Шунингдек ўрганилётган объект учун таъсир этувчи жиҳатлардан ёинки омиллардан долзарби бу албатта сиёсий омил бўлиб, ҳудуднинг геосиёсий ўрнини анлатади.

Омиллар хусусиятлари, тарихий шаклланиш даврлари жиҳатидан олиб қаралганда табиий-географик омил, илк таъсир этувчи асос омиллардан лекин технологик жараёнлар келажак транспортининг қай ҳолатда тараққий этишини белгилайди

Дунёда денгизга тўғридан тўғри чиқиш имкониятига ега бўлмаган давлатлар сони 44 та бўлса, денгизга чиқиш учун икки давлат ҳудудидан ўтиши керак бўлган давлатлар жаҳонда 2 та Лихтенштейн[45] ва Ўзбекистон. Бу ўз ўрнида географик жойлашувнинг транспорт ривожига таъсири жуда катталигини англатади. Чунки жаҳонда экспорт ва импорт масалаларининг асосий қисми (90 %) денгиз транспорти орқали амалга оширилади ҳамда бу транспорт турида юкларни ташиш арзонроқдир.

Рельеф хусусиятини асосан темир йўл ҳамда автомобил йўлларини қуришда, йўлнинг тоғ ёки текисликда қурилишига қараб, худуд транспорт инфратузилмасини шакллантириш учун, қулай ёки ноқулай деб баҳоланади.

Шундай бўлишига қарамасдан кўпгина давлатларда транспортни жойлашиши ва ривожланиши табиий-географик хусусиятни ҳам ҳисобга олмасдан амалга ошириб бўлмайди. Ҳудуд тоғли районда жойлашган бўлса бу ерда темир йўл, ва автомобил транспорт тизимларини жойлаштириш бирмунча қийиндир.

Транспорт географик олимлардан Эрнст Эмил Курт Хассерт (1868-1947) темир йўлларни ташкил этишда рельеф омилининг аксинча баҳолаган. (проф. С.В. Бернштейн-Коган Очерки Географии транспорта.

[45] Лихтенштейн худуди 160 км^2, аҳоли сони 38613 киши (2021 йил) аҳоли жон бошига даромад 114 минг доллар.

гос изд-во 1930.-360 с) Чунки Боливиядаги баъзи темир йўллар (Мулато-Потози) 4880 метр[46] баландликдан ўтганлигини қайд этган.

Транспортни жойлашуви ҳозирги ривожланган замонда баъзи ҳудудларда табиий омилларни ҳам чеклаб ўтмоқда, бу давлатларнинг қанчалик иқтисодий ривожланганлик даражасига ҳам боғлиқ. Мисол тариқасида 2006-йилда Хитойда очилган темир йўл бекати Танг-ла 5072 м баландликдан ўтган, бунгача Европада Юнгфрау (3750 м) ҳамда Жанубий Америкада бир қанча баланд тоғли ҳудуддан ўтган темир йўллар мавжуд. Темир йўлларни тоғли баланд жойлардан олиб ўтиш учун мамлакат иқтисоди юқори бўлиши, етук мутахассислар мавжудлиги ҳамда ўтказилаётган темир йўлнинг давлат транспорт тармоқларидаги ўрни ва аҳамияти эътиборга олинади.

Тарихдан маълумки йўллар дарёлар билан параллел жойлашиб келган, мисол тариқасида Мисрда Нил дарёси бўйлаб транспорт тизими жойлашган ва Ўртаер денгизигача давом этган. Бу хусусият мамлакатимиздаги дарёларда ҳам ўз аксини топган бўлиб, мисол тариқасида Сурхондарё дарёси ёқалаб шимолдан жанубга транспорт тизимлари жойлашган. Дарёнинг йўл билан туташ қисмида кўприклар барпо этишга тўғри келади. Унинг кенглиги кўприклар барпо этишдаги қийинчиликлар туғдиради. Мисол тариқасида жаҳондаг энг йирик Амозонка дарёсининг кенглиги боис кўприк мавжуд эмас (ирмоқларида мавжуд). Шунингдек кўприк қурилишида ўша ҳудуд тупроқларини ўрганиш яъни жойнинг геоморфологиясини, муҳандис геологик ишлар бажарилиб ташкил этишни тақозо этади.

Сурхондарё дарёси ва унинг ирмоқлари кенг бўлмасада транспорт иншоатларини барпо этишда дарёнинг сув кўпайиш даври ҳисобга олинади. Ёғинли фаслларда дарёлар тошиб транспорт инфратузилмалари шдан чиқишига сабабчи бўлади.

Қисқа қилиб айтганда транспорт тармоқлари ривожланишга табиий-географик нуқтаи назардан олиб қаралганда селлар, қор кўчкилари, сурилма, шамоллар, қум кўчкилари, автомобил йўлларида эрозия жараёнлари, карст ва геоморфологик жараёнлар ўз таъсирини кўрсатади.

Ҳудудда транспорт тизими инфратузилмасини жойлаштириш транпорт мажмуасини ривожлантиришда Иқтисодий-ижтимоий географик гуруҳ омилини ҳам ўрганиш аҳамиятли бўлиб, гуруҳ омилларини кичик омилларга бўлиш муҳим. Улар;

- аҳоли манзилгоҳлари
- табиий ресрурсларнинг мавжудлиги
- саноат корхоналарнинг қурилиш ёки мавжудлиги
- меҳнат ресурслари ва ҳакозо

[46] Проф. С.В. Бернштейн-Коган Очерки Географии транспорта. гос изд-во 1930.-360 с

Аҳоли манзилгоҳларини жойлашувини транспорт нуқтаи назаридан ўрганганда, аҳоли зич бўлган шаҳар, қишлоқ аҳоли пунктлари ҳамда узоқ ҳудудларда жойлашган манзилларни тушуниш мумкин. Улар дастлаб табиий, иқтисодий, сиёсий жараёнлар туфайли пайдо бўлган бўлса кейинчалик аҳоли жойлашган ҳудуд траснпорт тизимлари томонидан қулайлаштирилади.

Дунё миқёсида бир қанча оролларга денгиз ёки ҳаво транспорт орқали борилади. Мисол тариқасида Росс музлигида (Антарктика) Мак-Медро станциясида 1200 дан ортиқ аҳоли мавжуд ва у ерда 2 та аеродром мавжуд. Ва бу фақат илмий мақсадларда борилган бўлиб аҳолини транспорт эҳтиёжлари ҳаво транпорти орқали қондирилади.Ўзбекистонда ҳам бу турдаги аҳоли пунктлари мавжуд бўлиб уларни тоғли ҳудудларда учратиш мумкин. Сурхондарё вилоятида Тўпаланг сув омборининг юқори қисмида тоғли ҳудудда жойлашган аҳоли пункти асосан сув омбордан қайиқ орқали ўтиб кейин кўзлаган манзилига автомобил транспортида етиб олади.

Бундан ташқари республикамизда тарихдан савдо сотиқ йўллари устида жойлашган аҳоли пунктлари (Тошкент, Хива, Бухоро, Термиз, Самарқанд) транспорти аллақачон шаклланиб бўлган бўлиб, аҳолининг кундан кунга кўпайиши ва хизматлар соҳасига талаб ортиши, транспорт тизимларини янада ривожлантиришни тақозо этмоқда.

XIX – XX асрларда дунёда табиий ресурслардан фойдаланиш жуда кенгайди ва табиий ресурсларни қазиб олиш ва уни истеъмолчига етказиш жараёнида транспортга эҳтиёж сезилди. АҚШда темир йўлларнинг қурилиши нефт корхоналари билан боғлиқ бўлиб, йирик нефт конларидан олинган маҳсулотлар темир йўллар орқали етказилган. Мамлакат иқтисоди кунда кунга ўсишда давом этган. Кейинчалик нефтни ташишда қулай ва рельеф танламайдиган қувур транспорти ривожланган.

Табиий ресрурсларнинг мавжудлиги уни қазиб олиш учун ташкил қилиниши керак бўлган саноат корхонаси деталлари албатта транспорт орқали етказилади ҳамда мавжуд хом ашёни етказиш учун транспорт инфратузилмаси зарурати пайдо бўлади.

Ўзбекистонда фойдали қазилма конлари ва унга боғлиқ бўлган завод фабрикаларини ташкил этилиши, транспорт тизимларини шаклланиши ва ривожланишига туртки бўлган асосий иқтисодий географик омиллардандир. Чунки кўмир конларининг ишга туширилиши темир йўл транспортига йўл очган бўлса, мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётида муҳим бўлган нефт ва газ конларининг Қашқадарё, Бухоро, Сурхондарё вилоятларида ташкил этилиши ва уларни етказишда учун зарур бўлган қувур транспортини ривожлантирди.

Меҳнат ресурслари ва транспортда бир бирига боғлиқ жараёнлардан бири бу албатта йўловчи оқими таркибидаги меҳнат ресурсларининг бошқа ҳудудда фаолият юритишидир. Бунда транспорт тизими катта аҳамиятга эга бўлиб узоқ масофаларга меҳнат ресурслари тақсимотини амалга оширади. Доимий икки нуқта оралиғидаги йўловчи оқими эса шу йўналишда транспорт тармоқлари ривожланишига сабабчи бўлади.

Дунёда мигрантларнинг асосий қисмини меҳнат ресурслари ташкил этади ва БМТнинг маълумот беришича улар дунё аҳолисининг 3.6% ни қамраб олади. Жаҳонда мигрантларнинг бир мамлакатдан бошқа мамлакатга ва мамлакат ичида бир ҳудуддан бошқа ҳудудга доимий қатнаш жараёни кузатилади. Мисол тариқасида Африка қитъасидан Европага мигрантларнинг катта оқими денгиз ва ҳаво транспорти орқали бориши натижасида, бу йўналишларда доимий қатновлар йўлга қўйилган.

Ўзбекистон аҳолиснинг катта қисми Россия федерациясида меҳнат фаолиятини олиб бориши натижасида Ўзбекистон- Россия ўртасида ташилаётган йўловчиларнинг катта ҳажми, миргантлар ҳисобига амалга оширилади. Натижада меҳнат ресурслари фаолияти билан боғлиқ ҳаво, темир ва автомобил транспорти ривожланиб бормоқда.

Ўрганишлар натижаси таҳлиллар шуни кўрсатмоқдаки сўнгги вақтдаги транспорт тенденцияларини ҳисобга олиб замонавий транспорт тизимларини ривожлантириш арзон, қиммат, қулай, ноқулай тез ва секин каби мезонлар устида ишлар олиб бориш орқали эришилади.

Транспорт жойлашувига таъсир этувчи яна бир омил борки унда инсонният, ҳукумат ва давлатларнинг ўзаро алоқаси сиёсий муносабатлар катта аҳамиятга эгадир. Яъники сиёсий омил, транспортни нафақат қуруқликда ва сувликда, балки ҳаво ҳудудида ҳам шаклланишига ва ривожланишига имкон яратади ёки тўсқинлик қилади.

Мисол тариқасида Хитой император сулолаларининг бир неча аср давомида денгизда сузишни тақиқлаганлиги, Япониянинг эса ёпиқ давлат бўлганлиги мамлакатлар транспорт алоқаларини бир ёқлама шаклланишига олиб келган бўлса, ёки яқин ўтмишда бўлган Чор Россияси ва Буюк Британия манфаатлари тўқнашган ҳудудда Чор Россиясининг Марказий Осиё жануби томон темир йўлларнинг ётқизилиши сабаб бўлган бўлса, кейинчалик Афғонистонда йиллар давомида урушлар низолар бўлиши, у ерда транспорт тизимларини шаклланиши ва ривожланишига сиёсий томондан тўсиқ бўлган.

Бугунги кун мисолида айтиладиган бўлса Россия федерацияси Украина ҳудуди билан делимитация ишларини олиб бориш мақсадида қилинган ҳарбий юришлари, транспортни куйидаги жиҳатларига таъсир этди

- Украинани Осиё қитаъси билан транпорт алоқасини бир муддат сусайишига олиб келди

- Россия федерациясини Европа қитъаси билан йирик транспорт савдо алоқаларини чеклади

- Украина ҳудудидаги транспорт инфратузилмаларини ишдан чиқишига дарёлардаги бир қанча кўприклар бузилишига олиб келди.

- Украина давлатидаги ҳаво лайнерларини вақтинча бекор қилиниши ва хакозо.

Бу урушнинг нафақат икки давлат транспорт тизимига балки Ўзбекистон республикаси транспорти, МДҲ давлатлари савдо алоқаларини тўхтатиб қўйди, шунингдек мамлакатимизнинг асосий савдо ҳамкорларидан бири Украина билан экспорт импорт миқдорини камайишига олиб келди.

Россия федерацияси Ўзбекистон мева – сабзавотларининг асосий экспортёри ҳисобланади(барча етказиб берилаётган мева-сабзавотларнинг 30,5 фоизи). Шунингдек республикамизга ўсимлик ёғи, гўшт, шакар, ёғоч каби маҳсулотларини етказиб берувчи асосий давлатлар Украинадан Россия улушига тўғри келади. Бу ўз навбатида минтақа иқтисодиётига таъсир этади транспорт тизимлари ривожига тўсқинлик қилади.

Республика транспорти шаклланиш тарихида сиёсий омил катта ўрин эгаллаб келган. Дастлаб йўлларнинг асосий қисми темир йўллардан ташкил топиб катта миқдорда юкларни ташишга мўлжалланган ҳамда транспорт коридорлари фақат шимол томон ривожлантирилган.

Айни вақтда автомобил ва темир йўлларни қуриш ва фойдаланишда иқлим омиллари, қор кўчкилари, ҳаво ҳарорати, ёмғир, шамол ва бошқаларнинг таъсири каттадир. Ҳаво транспортида аэропортларни жойлаштиришда эса атмосфера ҳавоси, босим, иқлим хусусиятларини эътиборга олиш зарур бўлади.

Милков таъкидлашича табиий ландшафтларнинг ўзгаришига енг кучли таъсир этувчи омил антропоген омил ҳисобланади. Яна шунингдек у антропоген ландшафтларни категорияларга бўлганда, йўл ландшафтларини ажратади. Ва айнан йўл ландшафтларини шаклланиши табиий ландшафтларнинг модда ва энергия алмашинувига, тупроқ турларининг ўзгаришига олиб келади.

Ҳозирги кунда БМТ нинг транспорт соҳасидаги резолюцияларида яна бир жиҳатга, омилга этибор қарқтмоқда. Бу ҳам бўлса эклогик омилдир. Бунга сабаб Ер сайёрасидаги чиқаётган иссиқхона газларининг 16 % и транспорт ҳиссасига тўғри келиб, ушбу улушнинг 12 % қисмини автомобил транспорти ҳосил қилади[47].

Йирик шаҳарларда, саноат марказларида экологик муаммоларнинг асосий омилларидан бири – транспортдир. Жумладан Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Тошкент шаҳри 2022 йилда дунёда энг ифлосланган ҳудуларда биринчи ўринни эгаллаб турибди. Ҳамда бу ифлосланиш кўрсатгичининг асосий қисми (93 %) транспортга тўғри келади. Бундан келиб чиқадиги республикада шаҳар транспорт тизими экологик омилларни ҳисобга олинмасдан ривожлантирилмоқда.

[47] https://plus-one.ru

Хулоса қилиб айтганда транспорт тизимларини шаклланишига, ривожланишига ҳудудларнинг географик жойлашуви, давлатлар орасидаги иқтисодий алоқалар (транспорт иқтисодий алоқалар) ёки низолар, урушлар, технологик тараққиёт(электромобиллар, дронлар, супер танкерлар), экологиянинг бузилиши ва бунда транспортдан чиқаётган чиқиндилар (CO) натижасида кам чиқиндили транспорт воситалари кашф этилиши ҳамда ушбу транспорт воситалари учун инфратузилма шакллантириш кабилар ҳудудларда транспорт тизимларини шаклланишига, ривожланишига таъсир этувчи омиилар бўлиб қолмоқда.

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13. INDICATORS OF URBAN ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT AND CRITERIA FOR THEIR SELECTION

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ФАКТОРЫ И УСЛОВИЯ, ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩИЕ КАЧЕСТВО ЖИЗНИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАН

Аннотация: В статье говорится о факторах и условиях, определяющих качество жизни населения Республики Каракалпакстан. В статье говорится об экологических проблемах, проблемах безработицы и бедности, представляющих серьезную угрозу для качества жизни и здоровья населения Республики Каракалпакстан, и показана широкомасштабная работа, проводимая для решения этих проблем.

Ключевые слова: качества жизни населения, экология, водные ресурсы, уровень безработицы, сокращение бедности, повышение благосостояния населения.

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FACTORS AND CONDITIONS DETERMINING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Abstract: The article talks about the factors and conditions that determine the quality of life of the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The article talks about environmental problems, the problems of unemployment and poverty, which pose a serious threat to the quality of life and health of the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and shows the large-scale work being done to solve these problems.

Keywords: quality of life of the population, ecology, water resources, unemployment rate, poverty reduction, improvement of the population's well-being.

Процессы социально-экономического развития Республики Каракалпакстан приобрели характерную особенность, и тяжесть экологической обстановки не смогли не отразиться на качестве жизни населения.

Одной и основной из проблем, которые представляют серьезную угрозу качеству жизни, здоровью и среде обитания населения в Республике Каракалпакстан, является дефицит воды в регионе и неудовлетворительное качество водных ресурсов.

Республика использует водные ресурсы Амударьи. Средний объем используемых водных ресурсов составляет 6,8 млрд. м^3 в год [1], что составляет 12,8% от водных ресурсов Республики Узбекистан. В результате большого потребления речной воды для орошения в среднем и верхнем течении Амударьи ее воды не впадают непосредственно в Аральское море. На территории республики имеется одно искусственное водохранилище [2].

По данным экспертов Всемирного банка, годовой объем воды, поступающей в Амударью в весенние и летние месяцы, уменьшается из-за повышения температуры воздуха. По оценкам экспертов, к 2050 году температура воздуха в Центральной Азии может повыситься до 1,5-2 градусов по Цельсию, из-за этого и других неблагоприятных факторов площадь орошения может сократиться на 50%. Такое изменение климата, несомненно, окажет негативное влияние, в первую очередь, на сельское хозяйство и другие отрасли экономики.

Известно, что 20% от общего объема водных ресурсов, используемых в нашей стране, образуются внутри страны, а 80% образуются на территории соседних Таджикистана и Кыргызстана.

Согласно полученным данным, за последние 40 лет растаяло 30 процентов площади из более чем 8 тысяч ледников, существующих в Таджикистане, около 10 тысяч площади ледников в Кыргызстане. Тенденция к сокращению вековых ледников продолжается. В то же время за последние 20-30 лет количество осадков в регионе также значительно сократилось, что также оказывает свое влияние на объем водных ресурсов [3]. Республика Каракалпакстан отличается резко континентальным климатом - сухим летом и относительно холодной зимой с небольшим количеством снега.

В связи с этим, если сравнить данные за последние три года, то объем воды уменьшилось в среднем примерно на 1 млрд.м^3 в год. В настоящее время объем воды, собранной в Туямуюнском водохранилище, также составляет 978 млн.м^3 или на 33,4 процента меньше по сравнению с прошлым годом [4].

Также, по данным экспертов, самый высокий уровень минерализации и загрязнения в большей степени наблюдается в среднем и нижнем течении основных рек. Это создает серьезную угрозу для жизни и здоровья населения, а также для поддержания среды обитания на уровне требований. Основным загрязнителем верхних и подземных вод является сельское хозяйство. Доля сточных вод на промышленных и коммунальных предприятиях не очень велика, но чрезвычайно опасна и вредна с точки зрения степени повреждения [5].

Согласно Программе развития ООН (2005), речная вода в Республике Каракалпакстан будет непригодна для питья в течение года 10 месяцев из-за большого количества минеральных остатков. Запасы пресной воды в песчаных пресных линзах, расположенных вдоль берегов крупных каналов, были утрачены или загрязнены агрохимическими и другими комплексными соединениями, а также смесями. Однако часть сельского населения использует линзы вдоль каналов в качестве единственного источника питьевой воды. В ряде районов количество питьевой воды, качество которой не соответствует ГТК, составляет 30-100 процентов [6]. Также, согласно данным, 37% населения в этом регионе пользуется централизованной системой водоснабжения, в то время как 40% населения имеют доступ к услугам водоснабжения менее 6 часов в неделю [7].

В целом, в регионе Приаралья существует много нерешенных проблем, которые в настоящее время еще больше усугубляются в процессе изменения климата. Таким образом, на сегодняшний день, принимая во внимание условия для восстановления потенциала региона и утраченных возможностей и создания передовых отраслей, в Республике Каракалпакстан проводится соответствующая работа по решению проблем, не ограничиваясь в основном Аральской катастрофой и экологической ситуацией.

В последовательных реформах Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Мирзиёева особое внимание уделяется социально-экономическому развитию, благоустройству и повышению уровня жизни Республики Каракалпакстан.

Прежде всего, подписанный Президентом Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзеевым документ об эффективном использовании водных ресурсов в Республике Каракалпакстан - Постановление «О неотложных мерах по эффективному использованию водных ресурсов и улучшению мелиоративного состояния земель в Республике Каракалпакстан» поднял темпы усилий в этом направлении на новый уровень. Дело в том, что этим документом были решены многие вопросы, такие как строительство и реконструкция объектов водного хозяйства в Республике Каракалпакстан, внедрение водосберегающих орасительных технологий, улучшение мелиоративного состояния земель, установление автоматизированного контроля в использовании водных ресурсов и электроэнергии, снижение потерь воды посредством широкого производства научных инноваций, повышение коэффициента полезного действия каналов, а также реализация мер по надежному водоснабжению орошаемых земельных угодий [8].

Также глава государства выступал на сессиях Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН по экологическим вопросам в регионе Приаралья, выдвигал важные предложения на международных саммитах. В то же время ведется и практическая работа, опирающаяся на наши возможности. В частности, миллионы тонн пыли и ядовитых солей поднялись из осушенных глубин Аральского моря и распространились на большой площади. Шавкат Мирзиёев в 2018 году во время посещения Муйнакского района консультировался с учеными, где поставил задачу по посадке солеустойчивых растений. За последние годы в осушенной водой части моря было посажено 1 миллион 524 тысячи гектаров тугайного леса. Для этого заготовлены и высаженны в сложных условиях около 6 тысяч тонн семян таких пустынных растений, как саксаул, гречиха, кандым, черкез. В этих работах участвовало более 4 тысяч рабочих, было задействовано 1 тысяча 600 единиц техники и самолеты. Это доброе и актуальное дело продолжается. В этом году планируется на площади 100 тысяч гектаров возвести зеленые леса. Сегодня на 26 тысячах гектаров ведутся работы, заготовлено 562 тонны удобрений. Также организуется питомник на площади в 100 гектаров [9].

Одной из самых серьезных проблем в регионе Республики Каракалпакстан является безработица. По сравнению с большинством регионов Узбекистана самый высокий уровень безработицы был зафиксирован в Республике Каракалпакстан, Андижанской, Кашкадарьинской, Самаркандской, Сырдарьинской и Ферганской областях (9,7%) [10]. (В среднем по Республике Узбекистан - 8,8 % [11]).

Средняя численность населения в Республике Каракалпакстан составляет 1952,1 тыс. человек, из которых трудоспособное население составляет 1078,4 тыс. человек. А экономически активное население составляет 791,6 тыс. человек, из которых занятое население составляет 716,3 тыс. человек. В формальном секторе экономики численность занятых составляет 314,2 тыс. человек, а в неформальном секторе экономики численность экономически неактивного населения составляет 265,2 тыс. человек. А число безработных насчитывается 75,3 тысячи человек [12]. Вместе с тем уровень безработицы в Каракалпакстане выше, чем в целом по республике. В настоящее время одна из проблем безработицы остается актуальной – т.е. не для всех хватают рабочие места. По этой причине в Республике Каракалпакстан наблюдается высокий миграционный поток людей трудоспособного возраста.

Согласно данным, 2,6 миллиона человек покинули Республику Узбекистан и отправились в зарубежные страны в целях зароботка [13].

Вместе с тем, самые высокие относительные показатели международной трудовой миграции наблюдаются в Хорезмской и Андижанской областях, а также в Республике Каракалпакстан, а самые низкие показатели - в Навоийской, Наманганской и Джизакской областях. Важными факторами, вызывающими миграцию из Узбекистана, являются низкая эффективность рынка труда, ограниченные возможности трудоустройства и получения достойной заработной платы, нехватка средств для повышения уровня жизни, потрясения различного характера [14].

В экономике Узбекистана будут созданы около 280 тысяч новых рабочих мест в год. А по демографическим причинам ежегодно должно создаваться почти 600 тысяч рабочих мест. Поэтому рабочие места, создаваемые каждый год в экономике, должны удваиваться только для того, чтобы трудоустроить новых работников, входящих на рынок труда. Большинство рабочих мест необходимо создать за счет создания новых предприятий и дальнейшего расширения существующих предприятий. Авторы отчета отмечают, что рынок труда Узбекистана имеет следующие структурные и системные недостатки:

- пассивное стимулирование труда;
- недостаточная квалификация персонала;
- нехватка возможностей для обучения сотрудников техническим навыкам на предприятиях;
- высокий уровень безработицы среди молодежи;
- большая доля экономически неактивного населения;
- длительная безработица;
- ограниченная мобилизация рабочей силы [15].

Вместе с тем некоторые районы Республики Каракалпакстан характеризуются высоким уровнем бедности по сравнению с другими регионами Республики Узбекистан. Согласно результатам, высокий уровень бедности наблюдается в Ташкентской, Самаркандской, Сурхандарьинской, Андижанской областях и некоторых районах Республики Каракалпакстан. Самый низкий уровень доли населения среднего класса в общей численности населения наблюдается в Самаркандской, Сурхандарьинской, Андижанской, Сырдарьинской, Ташкентской, Хорезмской областях и некоторых районах Республики Каракалпакстан [16].

Наблюдатели отмечают, что беднейшую часть населения составляют граждане, проживающие на селе [17]. Более 51% населения Республики Каракалпакстан проживает в сельской местности [18].

Но, основываясь на опыте Китая по сокращению бедности, в Республике Каракалпакстан создаются сельскохозяйственные кооперативы. При этом в регионах Республики Каракалпакстан выявлены бедные малообеспеченные и нуждающиеся в социальной защите семьи и внедрена практика объединения в среднем 50 граждан, изъявивших желание вступить в сельскохозяйственные кооперативы и иметь источник дохода за счет своего труда, выделения каждому в среднем до 20 соток из земель запаса, а также субсидий из Государственного фонд содействия занятости до 10 кратного размера базавого расчета. Согласно этого, в январе-июне 2022 года 776 безработным гражданам, изъявившим желание вступить в членство 29 кооперативов в сфере сельского хозяйства, шитья, ремесел, рыболовства, кролиководства, пчеловодства, было выделено 2499,2 млн.сумов субсидий [19].

Система работы "махаллабай" была создана путем внедрения "Темир дафтар" (Железная книга), "Аёллар дафтари" (Книга женщин) и "Ёшлар дафтари" (Книга молодежи), чтобы вывети население из бедности. В частности, обеспечено трудоустройство 45 тысяч безработных трудоспособных членов 32,5 тысяч семей, вошедших в "Темир дафтар" [20].

Согласно данным Республиканского государственного комитета по статистике о доходах на душу населения в 2017 году, самый низкий показатель общего дохода на душу населения наблюдается в Каракалпакстане (в 2017 году общий доход на душу населения составил 4,129 млн.сумов, что составляет 507,3 доллара в год или 1,38 доллара в день), Джизаке (4,216 млн сумов, 518 долларов в год или 1,4 доллара в день) и Наманганской (4,284 млн. сумов, что составляет 526 долларов в год или 1,44 доллара в день) областях [21].

Но сейчас Республика Каракалпакстан последовательно улучшает свои позиции по показателю дохода на душу населения. За прошедший период доход на душу населения в Каракалпакстане увеличился в 2,7 раза, с последнего места в нашей стране, на 9-е место сегодня. Всего было создано 83 тысячи новых постоянных рабочих мест, средняя заработная плата увеличилась в 2,8 раза и составила 2,7 млн.сумов [22].

Также принят Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 31 августа 2022 года № УП-213 "О дополнительных мерах по повышению благосостояния населения Республики Каракалпакстан путем ускоренного развития предпринимательства, инновационных технологий и инфраструктур", в котором предусматривается эффективное использование существующего социально-экономического, в том числе производственного и инвестиционного потенциалов Республики Каракалпакстан, развитие предпринимательской деятельности и стимулирование производства конкурентоспособной продукцией с высокой добавленной стоимостью, расширение сферы финансовых услуг, предоставляемых предпринимателям, обеспечение занятости населения путем создания инфраструктурных условий, а также выведение экономического и социального развития территории на новый уровень [23].

Также принято постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 04.04.2022 года № 155 "О дополнительных мерах по комплексному социально-экономическому развитию территорий и дальнейшему улучшению уровня жизни населения Республики Каракалпакстан в 2022-2026 годах" [24].

В республике наблюдается устойчивая положительная динамика, поэтому по многим показателям Республика Каракалпакстан занимает одну из лидирующих позиций в рейтинге регионов нашей страны. По итогам 2022 года Каракалпакстан является одним из регионов, куда Узбекистан направляет больше всего инвестиций, средств и внимания. Регион имеет хорошие показатели с точки зрения газоснабжения, средней заработной платы и охвата школами [25].

В целом, анализ факторов и условий, определяющих качество жизни населения, является необходимым компонентом в разработке и внедрении технологий управления и повышения качества жизни населения.

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СУЩНОСТЬ И ВИДЫ АУДИТОРСКОГО АНАЛИЗА В УСЛОВИЯХ ПЕРЕХОДА НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЕТНОСТИ

Аннотация: Данная статья будет интересна для исследователей, которые занимаются изучением сущности аудита и анализа. Автором было исследовано разные подходы к аудиторскому анализу и предложены виды аудиторского анализа.
Ключевые слова: «аудит», «аудитор», «анализ», «слушатель», «ученик», «следователь», аудиторский анализ, анализ на основе аудиторских проверок, анализ, не основанный на аудиторских проверках.

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ESSENCE AND TYPES OF AUDITOR ANALYSIS IN CONDITIONS OF TRANSITION TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

Annotation: This article will be of interest to researchers who study the essence of audit and analysis. The author explored different approaches to audit analysis and proposed types of audit analysis.
Keywords: "audit", "auditor", "analysis", "listener", "student", "investigator", audit analysis, audit-based analysis, non-audit analysis.

В научных исследованиях, проводимых в мировой практике в условиях глобализации экономики стран, миграции инвестиций из одной страны в другую, появления и развития транснациональных компаний, большое внимание уделяется совершенствованию методов бухгалтерского учета и аудиторского анализа. В результате научных исследований в этой области были достигнуты определенные успехи в совершенствовании концептуальных вопросов учета и аудита. Однако возникает необходимость обращения особого внимания на научную проработку вопросов признания, оценки и учета показателей, аудиторского анализа финансовых показателей предприятий. Найти научные и практические решения этих вопросов является актуальным в условиях масштабного привлечения странами иностранных инвестиций в свою экономику.

Данная статья в определенной степени служит выполнению задач, поставленных в Указах Президента Республики Узбекистан от 7 февраля 2017 года № УП-4947 «О Стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан», от 29 июня 2018 года № УП-5468 «О концепции совершенствования налоговой политики Республики Узбекистан», Постановлениях Президента Республики Узбекистан от 19 сентября 2018 года № ПП-3946 «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию аудиторской деятельности в Республике Узбекистан», от 24 февраля 2020 года № ПП-4611 «О дополнительных мерах по переходу на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности» и в других нормативно-правовых актах, связанных с этой деятельностью.

Аудиторский анализ является одним из важных понятий. Это понятие представляет собой рычаг, появившийся в результате совместного использования в практической деятельности таких понятий, как «аудит», «аудитор», «анализ».

Согласно источникам, «аудит» происходит от латинского слова «аудит», что в переводе на русский означает «слушаю». Понятие «аудитор» происходит от латинского слова «аудитор», и в русском языке означает «слушатель», «ученик», «следователь», а в переводе с узбекского на русский означает «слушатель», «читатель»., «следователь» соответственно. [4].

«Анализ» происходит от греческого слова «analisis», что означает «отделять, разделять, разбивать».[5].

Исходя из вышеизложенных понятий, понятие аудиторского анализа, означает «анализ, проводимый аудиторами».

Ведь в постановлении Президента нашей Республики от 19 сентября 2018 года «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию аудиторской деятельности в Республике Узбекистан» №3946 [1]. рассматривается как обременительная административная процедура поставлена задача как одного из факторов дальнейшего развития аудиторской деятельности, а также анализа и подтверждения достоверности бухгалтерской отчетности хозяйствующих субъектов, а также реальной и правдивой оценки эффективности хозяйственной деятельности, стали основой для определения основных задач аудиторских организаций.

С одной стороны, эти задачи, поставленные перед аудиторскими организациями по углубленному анализу деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов, свидетельствуют о взаимной согласованности аудита и анализа, а с другой стороны, о важных вопросах создания теоретико-методической и организационной базы. основы аудиторского анализа, который считается новым направлением в науках об аудите и анализе и их практике, что делает необходимым решение.

Следует отметить, что с внедрением в практику аудиторского анализа в специальной литературе, издаваемой в нашей республике, такой как учебники и учебные пособия, появился термин «аудиторский анализ». Например,. В учебнике проф. М.К Пардаева «Теория экономического анализа» он определил аудиторский анализ следующим образом: «Аудиторский анализ - это анализ, проводимый аудиторами для получения правильных выводов при проверке финансово-хозяйственной деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов» [2].

В последние годы также были опубликованы некоторые научные статьи о статусе и интерпретации аудиторского анализа. Например, В своей статье «О состоянии и толковании аудиторского анализа» проф. К.Б. Уразов и О. Пардаев отмечают, что аудиторский анализ зарождается как новое направление экономического анализа, но его теоретические, организационные и методологические основы еще не до конца разработаны.

Весьма примечательны мнения этих ученых о необходимости найти ответы на следующие вопросы аудиторского анализа: «(1) Итак, что же такое сам аудиторский анализ? (2) является ли аудиторский анализ частью финансового анализа и управленческого анализа, признаваемого компонентами общего экономического анализа, или он принципиально отличается от них по содержанию и форме, а также в других отношениях?

(3) Является ли первичным аудиторский анализ или аудиторский обзор? (4) какой из них служит другому в анализе и исследовании? (5) Аудит для анализа или анализ для аудита? (6) не означает ли сам аудит аудиторский анализ? (7) Может ли аудиторский анализ быть независимой дисциплиной?

На наш взгляд, «аудиторский анализ» по своему содержанию и сущности является разновидностью экономического анализа. Однако это экономический анализ, осуществляемый на договорной основе аудиторскими организациями, являющимися специальными хозяйственными единицами. Аудиторский анализ является составной частью аудиторской деятельности, которая считается хозяйственной деятельностью аудиторских организаций. По своему характеру аудиторский анализ относится как к аудитам, проводимым аудиторской организацией, так и к профессиональным услугам.

В ходе проверок аудиторы анализируют документы, записи в бухгалтерских счетах, различные корреспонденции, расчеты, балансы и другие формы отчётов различного назначения. Также по условиям договоров на оказание аудиторских услуг на основании данных бухгалтерского учёта и отчётности анализируются показатели деятельности предприятий, отдельно полученные центры ответственности, оценивается их эффективность, определяются внутренние неиспользованные резервы и так далее.

Уместно рассматривать аудиторский анализ как элемент общего «аудита», который описывается как процесс. Как процесс аудиторские проверки или профессиональные аудиторские услуги, осуществляемые на предприятиях и в организациях, включают в себя различные аудиторские процедуры. Аудиторский анализ является одной из таких процедур. При проведении аудиторских проверок или аудиторских профессиональных услуг процедуры, связанные с анализом, осуществляются в различных формах и методами.

Важность анализа, используемого при проверках, заключается в том, что в первую очередь выявляются отклонения в счетах и отчётах. Эти отклонения измеряются в единицах количества, а также находятся факторы, вызывающие их появление. Эти факторы подразделяются на прямые и косвенные и даются рекомендации по устранению факторов, оказывающих негативное влияние. Это свидетельствует о том, что анализ на основе проверок является одним из средств обеспечения пользователей информации реальной и достоверной информацией.

Анализ, проводимый аудиторами без предварительной проверки и в качестве профессиональных услуг, не будет иметь вышеуказанных характеристик. Аудиторский анализ на основе непроверенных данных также может привести к неверным управленческим решениям.

Заключение

Все вышеизложенное указывает на то, что аудиторский анализ является специфическим и целесообразным видом анализа.

В результате проведенного нами исследования было установлено, что целесообразно разделить аудиторский анализ на анализ, основанный на результатах аудита и не основанный на них.

Анализ на основе аудиторских проверок представляет собой совокупность процедур, связанных с проверкой, систематизацией, группировкой, агрегированием и оценкой достоверности показателей, характеризующих их в количественном и качественном выражении, а также видов операций, процессов и видов деятельности, которые происходят на предприятиях на основании договоров со стороны аудиторских организаций.

Анализ не основанный на аудирских проверках - это совокупность процедур, связанных с систематизацией, группировкой, агрегированием и оценкой предприятий на основе договоров, без проверки достоверности данных бухгалтерского учета и отчетности, предоставляемых им аудиторскими организациями, видов операций, процессов и видов деятельности, происходящих в них, а также показателей, характеризующих их в количественном и качественном отношении.

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БАНКОВСКИЕ КРЕДИТНЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрено влияние факторов на получение банковских кредитов в Российской Федерации. Данная работа содержит методологию, корреляцию, регрессионный анализ, наличие мультиколлинеарности, проверку на стационарность и гетероскедастичность, а также представляет с собой соответствующие выводы.

Ключевые слова: входные данные, стационарность, регрессия, метод наименьших квадратов, мультиколлинеарность, модель линейной регрессии, модель линейной регрессии.

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BANK CREDIT RESOURCES

Annotation: This article discusses the influence of factors on obtaining bank loans in the Russian Federation. This work contains methodology, correlation, regression analysis, the presence of multicollinearity, testing for *stationarity and heteroscedasticity, and also presents the corresponding conclusions*

Keywords: input data, stationarity, regression, least squares method, multicollinearity, linear regression model, linear regression model.

В сегодняшнем глобализирующемся мире деньги играют важную роль в жизни всех. Из этого видно, что все планируют различные предпринимательские действия с целью увеличения своего дохода и осуществляют необходимые для этого средства с помощью банковских кредитов. Кредит существовал еще много веков назад, и многие ученые провели свою научную работу над этим фактором. В научно-исследовательской работе рассмотрены основные показатели факторов, влияющих на получение кредитов населением Российской Федерации. Проведен анализ динамики выданных кредитов по видам экономической деятельности и отдельным направлениям использования средств в 1980-2021гг. Показаны объемы кредитования различных отраслей экономики. Получение ссуды может сыграть важную роль в жизни малообеспеченных или бедных семей, поскольку позволяет им справляться с различными финансовыми проблемами. Обилие денежного резерва в банке выгодно заемщикам, так как обилие денежного резерва будет основным средством удовлетворения спроса заемщика. Валовой внутренний продукт определяет уровень экономического развития государства. Повышение экономических показателей государства вызывает создание возможностей для кредитования населения. Чем больше сумма вкладов населения, тем больше кредитов создается коммерческими банками. Банки не могут устанавливать слишком низкие процентные ставки по кредитам, потому что процентного дохода будет недостаточно для покрытия различных расходов. Кроме того, он не может устанавливать слишком высокие ставки по кредитам, потому что теряет отношения с заемщиками. Уровень безработицы напрямую влияет на уровень бедности и увеличивает склонность к кредитованию. Еще одним фактором, побуждающим брать кредит, является размер ежемесячной зарплаты. Низкая заработная плата увеличивает уровень склонности людей брать кредиты для удовлетворения своих потребностей. Денежные средства, потраченные на удовлетворение собственных потребностей, приравниваются к затратам, а это само по себе означает, что увеличение суммы затрат также может служить посредником для получения кредита. Для этого исследования используются вторичные данные, полученные из показателей банка Jaejoong. Образец охватывает период Российской Федерации с 1980 по 2021 год. В то время как данные, полученные в процессе работы с данными, были отсортированы по выбору кредита в зависимости от бедности, банковского резерва, ВВП, социальных банков, кредитования процентной ставки, безработица, инфляции, общих доходов и расходов в качестве независимых переменных. Для этого анализа была построена следующая модель OLS:

$$Кредит=\alpha+\beta_1 poverty+\beta_2 bank\_reserve+\beta_3 ln\_GDP+\beta_4 ln\_con\_bank+\beta_5 lending\ \_interest\_rate+\ \beta_6 unemploy+\ \beta_7 inflat+\ \beta_8 wage\_total+\ \beta_9 expense + \varepsilon$$

Табл 1. Переменные и статистика

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
kredit	42	25.658	18.903	4.5	59.773
poverty	42	21.007	7.616	10.7	34.4
bank reserve	42	19.62	10.657	5.546	39.838
ln GDP	42	27.002	4.699	2.485	38.469
ln com bank	41	22.968	1.703	18.063	25.314
lending intrest rate	42	16.737	7.107	6.73	31.013
unemploy	42	11.556	5.811	4.5	21.103
inflat	42	20.717	11.834	.608	42.204
wage total	42	84.72	8.839	63.294	92.44
expense	42	14.374	6.304	6.439	28.928

Общая статистика показывает, что в период с 1980 по 2021 год были указаны минимальные и максимальные значения факторов, влияющих на получение кредита. Уровень бедности в Российской Федерации составлял в промежутке от 10,7% до 34,4%, а средний показатель составлял 21%. Резерв банка составлял в среднем по РФ 19 процентов. Показатели валового внутреннего продукта составляли минимум 2.5 и максимум 38 процентов. Средний показатель социальных банков, используемых населением для размещения своих вкладов, составляет 23 процента. Показатели процентной ставки, которые необходимо учитывать при получении кредита, в среднем составляют 16 процентов, а максимальное значение − 31 процент. Еще один фактор, который следует учитывать при получении кредита - это инфляция. Наименьшее значение показателя инфляции составляет 0.6%, а максимальное − 42%. Совокупный доход женщины и мужчины в среднем составляет 84 тыс. рублей. Показатели расходов семей составляют в среднем 14 процентов.

Matrix of correlations

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1) kredit	1.000									
(2) poverty	-0.897	1.000								
(3) bank_reserve	-0.884	0.773	1.000							
(4) GDP	-0.124	0.084	0.176	1.000						

(5) com_bank	0.119	-0.199	-0.160	-0.112	1.000					
(6) lending_intres~e	-0.799	0.719	0.900	0.130	-0.043	1.000				
(7) unemploy	-0.873	0.776	0.950	0.251	-0.104	0.893	1.000			
(8) inflat	-0.852	0.753	0.922	0.136	-0.078	0.835	0.888	1.000		
(9) wage_total	0.725	-0.688	-0.929	-0.098	0.074	-0.890	-0.876	-0.886	1.000	
(10) expense	-0.444	0.483	0.044	-0.009	-0.068	-0.013	0.067	0.075	0.176	1.000

Корреляции измеряют силу и направление линейных отношений между двумя переменными. Коэффициент корреляции может варьироваться от -1 до +1, при этом -1 указывает на идеальную отрицательную корреляцию, +1 указывает на идеальную положительную корреляцию, а 0 вообще не указывает на корреляцию. (Переменная, которая коррелирует сама с собой, всегда будет иметь коэффициент корреляции 1.) Вы можете думать о коэффициенте корреляции как о степени, в которой вы можете предсказать значение одной переменной, принимая во внимание значение другой переменной. Из приведенной ниже диаграммы распределения читаемых и записываемых переменных мы можем видеть, что точки движутся по линии, идущей снизу слева, направо вверху справа, то же самое, можно сказать, что корреляция положительна. Если корреляция выше, точки будут ближе к линии; если корреляция меньше, они, как правило, дальше от линии. Также обратите внимание, что по определению любая переменная, которая коррелирует сама с собой, имеет корреляцию 1.

Результат. В этой части мы проведем регрессионный анализ OLS потому что мы можем увидеть влияние, которое этот анализ оказал на нас, чтобы отобрать независимые переменные на кредитный ресурс.

Табл 2. Линейная регрессия

D kredit	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
D poverty	.551	.22	-2.50	.018	-.999	-.102	**
D bank_reserve	1.207	.29	-4.17	0	-1.798	-.617	***
ln_GDP	.033	.138	0.24	.814	-.249	.314	
ln_com_bank	.447	.408	-1.10	.282	-1.278	.385	
D	.393	.221	-1.78	.085	-.844	.058	*

lending_intrest _rate							
D unemploy	.416	.394	-1.05	.3	-1.22	.388	
D inflat	.299	.143	-2.08	.045	-.592	-.006	**
wage_total	-.929	.311	-2.99	.005	-1.563	-.295	***
D expense	.664	.207	-3.21	.003	-1.086	-.242	***
Constant	176.232	35.095	5.02	0	104.655	247.809	***

Mean dependent var	26.116	SD dependent var	18.901
R-squared	0.968	Number of obs	41
F-test	104.282	Prob > F	0.000
Akaike crit. (AIC)	235.200	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	252.336

*** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1

Мы знаем, что многие факторы влияют на получение кредита. Что касается этого фактора, то одним из них является уровень бедности. Мы знаем, что люди с низким доходом с большей вероятностью получат ссуду. Если бедность изменится на единицу, влияние на получение кредита изменится на 0,551. Что касается следующего фактора, то это банковский резерв. Увеличение банковских резервов способствует кредитованию. Как видно из таблицы OLS. Влияние на получение кредита изменится на 1,207, если банковский резерв изменится на единицу. Экономическое развитие государства обусловливает рост ВВП, в экономически развитых странах показатель кредитования выше. Как мы видим на графике OLS, изменение GDP на единицу, изменяет спрос на кредит на 0,033. Развитие банков также увеличивает влияние на получение кредита, изменение этого показателя на единицу в таблице 2 оказывает влияние на получение кредита на 0.447. Изменения процентной ставки по кредиту изменяют влияние на получение кредита. Чем ниже процентная ставка по кредиту, тем выше спрос на получение кредита. На графике OLS эта цифра составила 0,393. Рост безработицы среди населения увеличивает доступ к кредитам. Чувствуя потребность в деньгах, население старается брать кредиты в банках. В таблице OLS эта цифра составила 0,416 при изменении на единицу. Когда в стране происходит инфляция, это вызывает обесценивание денег. Влияние на получение кредита изменится на 0,299, если инфляция изменится на единицу. Естественно, что изменение ежемесячной суммы меняет способ получения кредита. Влияние изменения месячной нормы на единицу на получение кредита изменится на 0,929. Увеличение или уменьшение суммы расходов изменяет спрос на получение кредита. Изменение стоимости на единицу изменяет влияние на получение кредита на 0,664.

R-квадрат равен 0,9680. МЫ ЗНАЕМ, ЧТО " R " SQUARED НАХОДИТСЯ МЕЖДУ 0 И 1. ИЗ ЭТОГО СЛЕДУЕТ, ЧТО ЭТИ ПЕРЕМЕННЫЕ ОКАЗЫВАЮТ БОЛЬШОЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА КРЕДИТ.

Time service Data имеет две основные проблемы это стационарность и автокорреляция. Стационарность-это состояние, которое означает, что изменение девяти независимых переменных, которые мы выбрали, в течение определенного периода времени одинаково. Чтобы решить эту проблему, мы решаем ее с помощью теста Дикфуллера, который можно исправить 3 различными способами.

1. Constanta
2. Noconstanta
3. Trend

Если даже из этого мы получаем, что наш статистический тест не является меньшим, чем наше значение в критическом значении, из которого, состояние, которое у нас есть, остается стационарным, переменная, которую мы выборочно тестируем, будет стационарной, т. е. мы обнаружим, что ее изменение с годами не то же самое, но мы должны достичь однородности.

Dfuller (независимые и зависимые переменные), trend (noconstant) будут выглядеть так.

Если даже есть стационарность, тогда мы получим “D."мы можем проверить, является ли положительная переменная стационарной по сравнению с разницей в год перед ней, и мы сделаем это сейчас.

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=40
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-4.635 -3.648 -2.958 -
2.612

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0001

Мы не смогли определить, является ли кредит (переменная Y) стационарным, когда мы проверили в методе Trend, Constant, Noconstant, но проверив с помощью difference (последний 1 год), тестовая статистика была стационарной в 1% Critical value.

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=40
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-5.421 -3.648 -2.958 -
2.612

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

Мы не смогли определить, является ли Poverty (переменная) стационарной, когда мы проверили в методе Trend, Constant, Noconstant, и когда мы проверили через difference (последний 1 год), Test Statistic 1% является стационарным в критическом значении.

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=41
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-3.274 -2.634 -1.950 -
1.606

Когда мы проверили через difference (последний 1 год), Test Statistic 1% является стационарным в критическом значении.

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=41
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-7.370 -3.641 -2.955 -
2.611

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

ln_GDP (когда мы проверяем (переменную) в состоянии константы, тестовая статистика стационарна в 1% критического значения.

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=39
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-5.734 -3.655 -2.961 -
2.613

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z (t) = 0.0000

Когда мы проверяем инфляцию (переменную) в состоянии константы, Test statistic 5% является стационарным в критическом значении.

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=41
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-4.599 -4.233 -3.536 -
3.202

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.00

Когда мы проверяем состояние константы ln_com_bank (переменная), тестовая статистика является стационарной в 1% Critical value.

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=40
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-7.785 -3.648 -2.958 -
2.612

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

Когда мы проверили через difference (последний 1 год), Test Statistic был стационарным на 1% Critical value.

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=41
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-5.527 -4.233 -3.536 -
3.202

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

Мы проверили через difference (последний 1 год), Test Statistic был стационарным в 1% Critical value.

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=41
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-3.499 -3.641 -2.955 -
2.611

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0080

Wage_total (переменная) тест статический при проверке в положении константы 5% стационарный в критическом значении.

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs=40
---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
Test 1% Critical 5% Critical 10% Critical
Statistic ValueValueValue

Z(t)-8.406 -3.648 -2.958 -
2.612

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.00000

Мы проверили через difference (последний 1 год), Test Statistic 1% является стационарным в критическом значении.

Чтобы проверить проблему автокорреляции, поскольку мы используем данные Службы времени

Мы использовали тест Брейша-Годфри, и мы можем увидеть результат в таблице 3.

Из этого видно, что мы можем столкнуться с проблемой автокорреляции только на 6 – м и 8-м годах из последних 12 лет.

Табл.3

Number of gaps in sample: 1 Breusch-Godfrey LM test for autocorrelation Xi2	df	Prob>Xi2
1.557	1	0.212
2.168	2	0.338
4.787	3	0.188
5.959	4	0.202
6.210	5	0.286
11.259	6	0.081
11.964	7	0.102
14.514	8	0.069
14.547	9	0.104
14.699	10	0.143
14.797	11	0.192
18.058	12	0.114

Мультиколлинеарность. Значение от 1 до 5 указывает на среднюю корреляцию между данной объяснительной переменной и другими объяснительными переменными в модели, но это часто недостаточно серьезно, чтобы требовать внимания.

Значение больше 5 указывает на потенциально серьезную корреляцию между данной аннотирующей переменной и другими аннотирующими переменными в модели.

У нас нет проблемы мультиколинарности потому что среднее значение мультиколинарности находится в диапазоне от 1 до 5, и мы можем проиллюстрировать это в таблице 4.

Табл.4

VIF	1/VIF
4.100	0.244
3.510	0.285
1.690	0.591
1.530	0.653
1.530	0.655
1.210	0.827
1.210	0.830

1.200	0.836
1.180	0.847
1.110	0.901
1.830	

Гетероскедастичность

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity

Ho: Constant variance

Variables: fitted values of D.kredit

Xi2 (1) =1.46

Prob > Xi2 =0.2264

К сожалению, одна из проблем, которая часто возникает при регрессии, называется гетероскедастичностью, при которой наблюдаются систематические изменения дисперсии остатков в диапазоне ряда измеренных значений. Один из тестов, который мы можем использовать для определения наличия гетероскедастичности,-это тест Брейша-язычника.

Это статистика теста хи-квадрат. В этом случае он составляет 1,46.

Prob> Xi2: это значение P, которое соответствует статистике теста Xi-квадрат. В этом случае он равен 0,2264. Поскольку это значение меньше 0,05, мы можем опровергнуть нулевую гипотезу и сделать вывод о наличии гетероскедастичности в данных. **Number of gaps in sample: 1 Durbin-Watson d-statistic (11,40) =1.532289**

Статистика теста Дурбина-Ватсона проверяет нулевую гипотезу

Нормальная регрессия наименьших квадратов не автокоррелирована относительно альтернативы

остатки следуют процессу OLS. Статистика Дурбина-Ватсона определяется в диапазоне значений от 0 до 4. Значение около 2 указывает на отсутствие автокорреляции; значение около 0 указывает на положительную автокорреляцию; значение около 4 указывает на отрицательную автокорреляцию. Из этого видно, что у нас есть вероятность возникновения проблемы автокорреляции.

LOWER POINT = 0.896 UPPER POINT = 2.228

Заключение

В настоящем исследовании изучены факторы, способствующие получению кредита в РФ. Согласно этому, бедность, безработица, процентная ставка по кредитам, ВВП, инфляция, доходы и расходы являются основными факторами, способствующими получению кредита. В результате анализа мы выяснили, что спрос на кредит в разное время находился на разных уровнях. Переменные, которые мы выбрали, помогли нам изучить спрос на кредит в более широком масштабе. Вместо вывода стоит сказать, что экономические социальные показатели стран выражают спрос на получение кредита.

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АВТОМОБИЛЬ КАК ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА

Анотация. В статье рассматривается общее устройство автомобиля, его основные системы, узлы и агрегаты. Даётся краткая характеристика и назначение этих систем. Описываются основные составляющие части систем.

Ключевые слова: устройство автомобиля, основные системы, краткая характеристика.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK OF RECOMMENDATION SYSTEMS BASED ON JOINT FILTERING AND CONTENT-ORIENTED METHODS

Abstract. The article discusses the general structure of the car, its main systems, components and assemblies. A brief description and purpose of these systems is given.

Keywords: car device, basic systems, a brief description.

Автомобиль является сложной технической системой, состоящей из множества подсистем. Под технической системой понимается совокупность объединенных между собой конструктивных элементов, предназначенных для решения общей технической задачи. Основными системами, определяющими устройство автомобиля, являются двигатель, трансмиссия, рулевое управление, тормозная система, несущая система (кузов или рама), подвеска и колеса.

Автомобильный двигатель — двигатель, который преобразует энергию какого-либо рода в механическую работу, необходимую для приведения автомобиля в движение.

Наиболее распространённым типом автомобильного двигателя является поршневой двигатель внутреннего сгорания (ДВС). Этот двигатель может быть карбюраторным или инжекторным.

Питаться может различным автомобильным топливом: бензин, дизельное топливо, сжиженный нефтяной или сжатый природный газ.

Кроме ДВС, на автомобилях могут быть установлены двигатель Стирлинга или роторно-поршневой двигатель Ванкеля; также двигатели, использующие энергию предварительно раскрученного маховика, энергию находящегося под высоким давлением газа (см. воздухомобиль), паровые двигатели (см. паромобиль), электродвигатели (см. электромобиль).

На гибридных автомобилях силовая установка комбинированная.

Трансми́ссия (силовая передача) — (от лат. transmissio — пересылка, передача) в машиностроении все механизмы, соединяющие двигатель с тем, что должно двигаться (например, с колёсами в автомобиле), а также всё, что обеспечивает работу этих механизмов.

В состав трансмиссии автомобиля в общем случае входят:

Сцепление или гидротрансформатор;

Коробка передач;

Главная передача, включающая механический редуктор и дифференциал;

Шарнир равных угловых скоростей (для переднеприводных автомобилей) и валы привода колёс (полуоси).

Также, опционально в трансмиссии автомобиля могут быть:

Карданная передача;

Раздаточная коробка.

Рулевое управление — совокупность механизмов автомобиля или другой колёсной машины (трактора, комбайна, строительной техники, боевых машин), а также шасси самолёта, обеспечивающая движение по заданному водителем направлению. Состоит из рулевого колеса, рулевой колонки, рулевого механизма и рулевого привода.

Тормозная система предназначена для снижения скорости движения и/или остановки транспортного средства или механизма. Она также позволяет удерживать транспортное средство от самопроизвольного движения во время покоя.

По своему назначению и выполняемым функциям тормозные системы подразделяются на:

Рабочая тормозная система

Запасная тормозная система

Стояночная тормозная система

Вспомогательная тормозная система

Ку́зов — часть автомобиля или другого транспортного средства, предназначенная для размещения пассажиров и груза. Кузов крепится к раме автомобиля. Распространены безрамные несущие кузова, выполняющие одновременно функцию рамы — к ним крепятся все остальные узлы и агрегаты автомобиля.

Подвеска автомобиля (тж: Система подрессоривания автомобиля) — совокупность устройств, обеспечивающих упругую связь между несущей системой и колёсами (или мостами) автомобиля, уменьшение динамических нагрузок на несущую систему и колёса и затухание их колебаний, а также регулирование положения кузова автомобиля во время движения. Свойства подвески конкретного автомобиля зависят от различных параметров (неподрессоренных масс автомобиля, кинематики подвески, колёсной базы, колеи, жёсткости кузова) и взаимодействия отдельных деталей (от типа и жёсткости упругих элементов, амортизаторов, стабилизаторов, шарниров, рычагов, и особенно от шин).

Направляющие устройства:

Элементы подвески, определяющие характер перемещений колёс относительно несущей системы автомобиля (кузова или рамы). В первую очередь под таковыми понимаются рычажные механизмы различных конструкций и кинематических схем. Также, роль направляющих устройств могут выполнять такие упругие элементы подвески как рессоры.

Упругие элементы подвески:

Элементы подвески, обеспечивающие уменьшение динамических нагрузок, действующих на автомобиль.Это рессоры, пружины, торсионы, резиновые, пневматические и гидропневматические упругие элементы. Также стабилизаторы поперечной устойчивости и ограничители хода подвески.

Гасящие устройства:

Элементы подвески, обеспечивающие затухание колебаний кузова автомобиля при движении. Это амортизаторы любого принципа действия.

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ТЬЮТОРСТВО КАК УСЛОВИЕ РАЗВИТИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ УЧИТЕЛЯ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена вопросам анализа тьторства как условия развития социально-педагогической компетентности учителя, его самообразования. Даны выводы и рекомендации по заданной теме.

Ключевые слова: компетентность, самосовершенствование, тьторство, методическая работа, дидактические условия.

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TUTORING AS A CONDITION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TEACHER'S SOCIAL AND PEDAGOGICAL COMPETENCE

Annotation. The article is devoted to the analysis of teaching as a condition for the development of a teacher's socio-pedagogical competence, his self-education. Conclusions and recommendations on a given topic are given.

Key words: competence, self-improvement, teaching, methodical work, didactic conditions.

Процессы глобализации и информатизации в мире, педагогические риски, возникающие в условиях пандемии и инновационной образовательной среды, требуют внесения оперативных изменений в систему образования. Зарубежный опыт, накопленный в развитых странах, показывает необходимость совершенствования механизмов эффективного применения смешанных образовательных моделей в развитии социально-педагогической компетентности у будущих учителей, повышения уровня профессионально-личностной подготовки путем формирования социальной мобильности субъектов образовательного процесса посредством педагогической рискологии.

ВУзбекистане большое внимание уделяется широкому внедрению цифровых технологий в высшее педагогическое образование, подготовке учителей, способных успешно работать в альтернативных формах обучения в условиях педагогики нового Ренессанса, обладающих комплексом педагогической компетентности. «Продолжение курса дальнейшего совершенствования системы непрерывного образования, повышения доступности качественных образовательных услуг, подготовки высококвалифицированных кадров в соответствии с современными потребностями рынка труда» [1,с.70]. Все это указывает на необходимость дальнейшего расширения методических возможностей смешанного обучения. Это требует разработки дидактической системы и технологической модели развития социально-педагогической компетентности будущих учителей в условиях смешанного обучения и совершенствования дидактических условий их внедрения в практику.

Можно выделить три взаимодополняющих направления реализации аксиологических возможностей педагогико-психологических наук. Первое направление – широкая популяризация аксиологических основ педагогико-психологических наук; второе – обогащение учебной деятельности студентов информацией социально-педагогического характера; третье – совершенствование управленческой деятельности учителя по реализации двух предыдущих этапов [4,с.46].

Г. Штомпф определяет три способа «решения проблем в человеческой практике» [6]. К первому способу отнесен метод анализа, ко второму – принятие решений, к третьему – проектирование.

Проект как метод обучения вбирает в себя все три способа, научая современного школьника рациональному действованию в процессе всей логически построенной проектной цепочки, от анализа проблемы до ее разрешения. И в то же время формирует иррациональную сферу, возвышенно-духовную, перенаправляя вектор деятельности при решении проблем от себя к благополучателю, включая весь спектр своих ресурсов (интеллектуальных, практических, эмоциональных, временных и т.д.) в решение проблем ближнего, бескорыстную помощь ему. Считается, что проектное мышление лежит в основе любой успешной деятельности, более того «каждый постоянно мыслит проектно» [3]. Сложность заключается в том, что качество «проектных мыслей» у разных людей существенно отличается. Требуется длительная многолетняя практика, прежде чем человек от «дилетанта» дорастет до «мастера проектного мышления».

Можно сказать, что вся жизнь человека – это «серия» фрактально построенных, взаимосвязанных и взаимодополняемых друг друга проектов, где качество одного проекта влияет на «отметку» другого. Получив «неудовлетворительно» за один проект, сама жизнь потребует от автора «работы над ошибками» и приложения больших усилий в подготовке к реализации другого. Богатые традиции современной педагогики в осуществлении методической и профессиональной помощи, в первую очередь молодым учителям, нашли отражение в наставничестве, которое на современном этапе развития педагогического сообщества, трансформировалось в тьюторское движение. В задачу тьютора входит помощь в создании индивидуальной образовательной траектории обучающегося, сопровождение его в саморазвитии [2, с. 346].

Тьюторство, как социальный институт, успешно действующий в зарубежной педагогике, существует достаточно длительное время (Т.М. Ковалева) и рассматривается с позиций взаимодействия «педагог – обучающийся», где в качестве последнего выступают главным образом учащиеся и студенты.

Педагоги-тьюторы в содружестве с педагогами-тьюторантами объединяются в профессиональные сообщества, организовывая профессиональные сети, очерченные, как правило, территориальными границами и профессиональными интересами. Следует отметить, что позиции «педагог-тьютор» и «педагог-тьюторант» не монолитны. Педагог опытный в одном профессиональном направлении может выступать в нем как тьютор, в другом же получать помощь как тьюторант. Совместная взаимосвязанная деятельность тьютора и тьюторанта позволяет педагогическому мастерству и одного, и другого специалиста расти и развиваться, преумножая опыт друг друга в значимых вопросах современного образования в целом и в становлении социальной компетентности подростков, в частности. [6, с. 346].

Профессия «учитель», традиционно считающаяся одной из самых трудных, отягощена сложностями информационного этапа развития общества. Недостаточная готовность к непрерывному образованию и самообразованию, мобильным изменениям в нестабильном обществе в силу разных объективных и субъективных причин, побуждают систему образования к пересмотру постдипломного сопровождения современного педагога. Наставничество, традиционно поддерживающее молодых специалистов, вышло на новые рубежи и, перестроившись, сегодня оказывает тьюторское сопровождение в самообразовании и саморазвитии любому педагогу, независимо от стажа и опыта работы. Данный подход позволяет повысить качество педагогических условий для развития обучающихся подросткового возраста в целом и их социальной компетентности в частности.

Как сопровождающий профессиональное развитие учителя, тьтор организует ситуации: самоопределения, самообразования, самоосуществления, самореализации человека в профессии. В качестве условий, способных обеспечить саморазвитие учителя, совершенствование его профессионализма, повышение компетентности в системе методического сопровождения-тьторства должны быть использованы новые интерактивные формы обучения педагогов. К ним можно отнести - интеллектуальный спринт, подиум стилей, мировое кафе, групповой портрет, продюссирование педагогов, камертон и другие.

Профессиональная компетентность учителя - главный ресурс качества образовательного процесса. Этот ресурс состоит из:

- «хочу»- создание информационно-образовательной среды для учителя;
- «могу»- написание ИОМ (индивидуально-образовательного маршрута).
- «знаю»- курсы, конференции, семинары, круглые столы, вебинары и т.д.
- «умею»- открытые уроки, мастер- классы.
- «делаю»- качество образовательного процесса как результат повышения профессиональной компетентности учителя.

Подводя итоги, следует отметить, что реализация системы методического сопровождения тьюторства позволяет обеспечить создание оптимальных условий для наиболее эффективного совершенствования профессиональной компетентности педагога на всех этапах его деятельности.

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КОНСТИТУЦИЯ – ИСТОЧНИК НАШЕГО СЧАСТЬЯ

Аннотация: Принятие нашего главного закона – Конституции Республики Узбекистан как важного политико-правового документа явилось уникальным свидетельством рождения нового, суверенного государства с блестящими перспективами в мире. Эта статья охватывает Конституцию Республики Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: Конституция, право, государство и общество, человек, независимость.

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THE CONSTITUTION IS THE SOURCE OF OUR HAPPINESS

Abstract: The adoption of our main law - the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan as an important political and legal document was a unique evidence of the birth of a new, sovereign state with brilliant prospects in the world. This article covers the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: Constitution, law, state and society, man, independence.

Человек не может организовать свою жизнь, не обращая внимания на существование и его законы. Вот почему он пытается узнать больше о своих особенностях и стандартах, открывая и узнавая о себе.

Термин конституция раньше означал политическую систему. Конституция является основным признаком правового государства. В нем будут отражены социально-политические характеристики общества, основные критерии развития, основные направления внутренней и внешней политики страны.

Конституция Республики Узбекистан является первой Конституцией независимой страны. Декларация о независимости была принята на второй сессии Верховного Совета Республики Узбекистан 20 июня 1990 года. В декларации была провозглашена государственная независимость Узбекистана. 31 августа 1991 года был принят Закон «Об основах государственной независимости Республики Узбекистан». Основой для этого послужили Декларация независимости и Заявление. Этот закон состоит из 17 статей. Этот документ создал правовую основу для первых шагов Узбекистана как независимого государства. По своей сути ее можно охарактеризовать как Временную Малую Конституцию. Одним из достижений этого закона является введение впервые гражданства Республики Узбекистан. В этом законе было отмечено, что все граждане Республики Узбекистан обладают одинаковыми гражданскими правами, независимо от их национальности, и что они охраняются Конституцией и законами Республики.

На 12-м созыве 11-й сессии Верховного Совета Республики Узбекистан (8 декабря 1992 года) был принят юридический и важный документ – Конституция Независимости. Он создал основательную региональную основу для глубоких реформ в экономике, общественно-политических отношениях и духовной жизни.

Прежде всего, в Конституции нашли отражение исторические традиции и территориальное мышление узбекского народа.

Конституция независимого Узбекистана в полной мере воплощает в себе достижения международного сообщества в области прав человека. Эта Конституция включает в себя все важные положения в области прав человека: право на жизнь, свободу и неприкосновенность частной жизни, право на владение имуществом и другие подобные права.

Наша Конституция является не только юридическим документом, но и служит общечеловеческим идеям, составляющим социально-политическую и духовную основу нашей национальной идеологии.

Конституция является высшим правовым документом, определяющим и регулирующим важные направления развития государства и общества и их структур.

Конституция независимого Узбекистана создана на основе исторического опыта развитых стран, воплощая проверенные историей общечеловеческие ценности.

Конституция Узбекистана признана ведущими мировыми политологами-экспертами совершенным документом, полностью отвечающим международным стандартам.

Наш Генеральный совет, гарантирующий интересы народа, в корне отличается от конституций других новых независимых государств, и не только предназначен для переходного периода, но и заслуживает высокого внимания как формальный документ, определяющий все направления государственной и общество.

Все более возрастает значение Конституции в развитии нашей благополучной жизни, в судьбе нашей страны и народа.

Очень важно, чтобы мы учитывали и ценили нашу конституцию не только при ее оценке, но и на основе детального выполнения ее положений.

Мечта нашего народа о построении правового демократического государства, справедливого гражданского общества, свободной и благополучной жизни полностью выражена в нашей конституции. В нем определяются основы мира, спокойствия и гармоничной жизни, которые являются залогом нашей жизни. Права и обязанности граждан согласованы друг с другом. Самое главное, что права человека и свобода человека надежно закреплены.

В нашей конституции, как высшей ценности, основное внимание сосредоточено не на государственном и общественном строе, а на интересах человека. В статье 13 указано, что демократия в Республике Узбекистан основывается на общечеловеческих принципах, согласно которым человек, его жизнь, свобода, честь, достоинство и другие неприкосновенные права являются высшей ценностью.

Кроме того, в этой статье не только декларируются права и свободы человека и гражданина, но и усиливается защита демократических прав и свобод Конституцией и законами.

Основной закон содержит 34 статьи, непосредственно раскрывающие содержание прав и свобод человека и гражданина. От введения до заключительных положений прививаются идеи заботы о человеке и его благополучии. Деятельность любого государственного органа, любого должностного лица подчинена интересам человека.

За годы независимости мы ясно представляли себе значение нашего народа и Конституции нашей страны, и в первую очередь осознавали, от чего мы поступимся и что приобретем. Стоит отметить, что в то же время оберегающий его щит является главной правовой основой нашего общества. Самое главное, благодаря конституции Республика Узбекистан заняла достойное место на политической карте мира как новое демократическое государство.

Характеризуя сущность конституции, Президент Ислам Каримов сказал: «В развитых демократических странах мира ни один гражданин, ни один человек не может представить защиту своей общественной частной жизни без конституции. Не может».

За истекший период наша Конституция прошла серьезные жизненные испытания. На основе этого важного документа наш народ произвел беспрецедентные изменения, которые могли произойти на протяжении веков. Наша страна вышла из глубокого экономического спада, доставшегося в наследство от советских времен, и благодаря проводимым широкомасштабным экономическим реформам стабилизируется экономика, основанная на рыночных отношениях. Формируется национальная государственность и правовой строй, основанный на принципах демократии, неуклонно развивается социокультурная сфера, обновляется духовный облик нашего народа, в его жизнь все глубже внедряется идея независимости. умы, и наше независимое молодое государство занимает достойное место в международном сообществе.

Конституция Республики Узбекистан служит интересам нашего народа. Наша главная энциклопедия находится под защитой закона даже матушки-природы, подземных и наземных природных ресурсов, который охватывает человечество, потому что служит и для человека.

В связи с принятием Конституции в школах, колледжах, лицеях, высших учебных заведениях и библиотеках, являющихся местами обучения, проводится пропагандистская работа, посвященная Конституции.

Задача республиканских библиотек и АРМ - привлекать внимание читателей к изучению нашей Конституции, знать свои права и обязанности, соблюдать законы и правила, широко пропагандировать ее важное место в политике нашей страны.

В рамках этой работы организуются презентация книги, научно-практическая конференция, научно-практический семинар, вечера вопросов и ответов, круглые столы, научные конкурсы, тематические и дискуссионные вечера, вечера-встречи, книжная выставка, выставка публикаций о Конституции. библиотеки и АРМ для продвижения литературы могут использовать различные районные методы, такие как

Для организации такого цикла мероприятий могут быть привлечены историки, юристы, представители власти, офисные работники, сотрудники юридического центра.

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К ВОПРОСУ О РОЛИ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ ОРГАНОВ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ВЛАСТИ И ГРАЖДАНСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены основные понятия темы исследования. Сформулировано авторское определение понятия взаимодействия органов государственной власти и гражданского общества. Охарактеризована значимость участия гражданского общества в решении социально-экономических вопросов населения. Указывается на необходимость модернизации имеющихся механизмов взаимодействия органов государственной власти и общества. Приводятся данные о существующих разработках в данной сфере.

Ключевые слова: гражданское общество, население, государственная власть, взаимодействие с населением, общественный контроль.

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ON THE ISSUE OF THE ROLE OF INTERACTION BETWEEN PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Annotation: The article discusses the basic concepts of the research topic. The author's definition of the concept of interaction between public authorities and civil society is formulated. The importance of the participation of civil society in solving socio-economic issues of the population is characterized. The necessity of modernization of the existing mechanisms of interaction between state authorities and society is indicated. Data on existing developments in this area are provided.

Keywords: civil society, population, state power, interaction with the population, public control.

В настоящее время вопросы взаимодействия органов государственной власти и гражданского общества обретают особый характер. Пандемия коронавируса, проведение специальной военной операции на Украине, обострение социальных и экономических проблем в обществе – все эти факторы негативно влияют на настроение населения. Современное общество хочет того, чтобы его «услышали», а государственные органы власти необходимы как раз для того, чтобы решать проблемы общества.

Гражданское общество – это совокупность негосударственных отношений и институтов, выражающих частные интересы и потребности граждан в различных сферах жизни [1].

В целом преобладает мнение исследователей о том, что основные характеристики современного гражданского общества – это дихотомия, то есть одновременно и противостояние, и продуктивное сотрудничество [5]. Есть определение, в котором уточняются субъекты политической власти: государство, правящие элиты, граждане.

Особенности гражданского общества:

– объединения граждан не имеют прямого отношения к государственной власти и реализуют свои повседневные индивидуальные и коллективные потребности;

– преобладают горизонтальные связи и отношения между людьми (в отличие от государственных организаций, где преобладают вертикальные связи).

Далее сформулируем собственное определение понятия взаимодействия органов государственной власти и гражданского общества: взаимодействие органов государственной власти и гражданского общества – комплекс методов организации взаимного воздействия органов государственной власти и гражданского общества друг на друга, в пределах их установленных законодательством ограничений.

Формирование и развитие гражданского общества в каждой стране имеет свои особенности. Но, безусловно, объединяет их одно – демократические преобразования, формирование культуры диалога.

В настоящее время в Российской Федерации существует большое количество направлений взаимодействия органов государственной власти и гражданского общества, все данные направления можно разграничить на три группы:

1. Императивные формы взаимодействия органов государственной власти и гражданского общества. Императивные формы взаимодействия государства и гражданского общества – такие его формы, которые позволяю т выявить обязательную для исполнения волю народа или населения. К их числу следует отнести референдум и выборы, которые согласно ч. 3 ст. 3 Конституции РФ являются также формами высшего непосредственного выражения власти народа [1].

2. Консультативные формы взаимодействия органов государственной власти и гражданского общества. С помощью этих форм изучается общественное мнение, которое учитывается при осуществлении правотворческой и правоприменительной деятельности органов публичной власти (опросы, публичные слушания и т.д.)

3. Консультативные формы взаимодействия органов местного самоуправления и местного общества.

К формам воздействия гражданского общества на органы власти относятся обращения в органы публичной власти, публикация заявлений и обращений в СМИ, участие граждан в референдумах и правоприменительном процессе.

В отличие от российской практики, в успешных развитых странах США и Европы, часто используется такая форма взаимодействия органов государственной власти и гражданского общества, как СМИ, например, по вопросам реализации антикоррупционной политики.

В целом, на наш взгляд, в настоящее время СМИ выступает в качестве одного из наиболее перспективных общественных институтов. Средства массовой информации оказывают большое влияние на формирование общественного сознания, так как влияют на чувства, социальные установки и ценностные ориентации многих людей, что проявляется в поведении отдельных социальных групп и населения в целом. На современном этапе цивилизационного развития этот общественный институт становится основным агентом производства и распространения массовой культуры, потому что формирует предпочтения и общественное мнение населения в целом и отдельных его групп в частности.

Таким образом, важнейшим условием для функционирования и развития публичной власти являются процессы взаимодействия и воздействия.

Для выстраивания реального взаимодействия государства и гражданского общества нужны институциализированные механизмы, правовые или легитимные [4]. При этом легитимными должны быть формы взаимодействия, как, например, общественные советы или общественные палаты [3]. Их применение участниками публичной власти может привести к разному типу отношений.

Практика работы региональных общественных палат показывает, что при взаимодействии с органами власти и институтами гражданского общества можно многого достичь для защиты прав и свобод граждан, налаживать обсуждение актуальных проблем, проводить поиск эффективных технологий в практике правозащитной деятельности.

Хотим мы того или нет, в мире сложилась глобальная сеть гражданского общества. И сегодня все озабочены тем, каким образом ее регулировать, как ею управлять и как на нее реагировать. Ведь оно сегодня транслирует на просторах социальных сетей как позитивные, так и негативные тенденции.

В российском обществе в последние годы складывается социальный инфантилизм, поэтому принимаемые меры должны обеспечить максимальную вовлеченность каждого в принятие управленческих решений и ответственность быть гражданином страны. Это такие инициативы, как улучшение благосостояния народа, борьба с коррупцией, общественный контроль за эффективностью принятия законов и решений, общественная экспертиза их реализации, эффективность общественного договора власти и народа, укрепление доверия к институтам государства.

Важно для этого наладить обратную связь с обществом, используя все возможные каналы коммуникации, в том числе, посредством местного самоуправления.

Так, количество обращений граждан в государственные и муниципальные органы власти растет из года в год, граждане начали чаще жаловаться на неэффективную работу государственных и муниципальных органов власти, а также на неполные ответы в рамках письменных и личных обращений граждан на территории Российской Федерации.

Вместе с тем в настоящее время в российском обществе наблюдаются высокие ожидания перемен и решительных реформ. Сформирован общенациональный запрос на кадровое и идеологическое обновление, на продолжение преобразований в общественно-политической сфере, на очищение от коррупции, неэффективных институтов и подходов.

Очевидно, что масштаб поставленных задач требует мобилизации экспертного сообщества и гражданских активистов для разработки новой социально-экономической политики и общественно-политических реформ.

Таким образом, только вместе, объединив усилия государственного аппарата и гражданского общества, можно построить устойчивое и демократическое государство, сохранить вектор успешного экономического, социального и культурного развития.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ РОЗНИЧНОГО БАНКОВСКОГО БИЗНЕСА: АНАЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрены основные этапы анализа эффективности розничного банковского бизнеса: анализ состава, структуры и динамики финансового результата деятельности банка; оценка сбалансированности доходов и расходов банка по операциям с физическими лицами; анализ динамики показателей эффективности розничных операций банка.

Ключевые слова: банк, анализ, операции с физическими лицами, розничный бизнес.

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EFFICIENCY OF RETAIL BANKING BUSINESS: ANALYTICAL ASPECT

Abstract: the article considers the main stages of the analysis of the effectiveness of retail banking business: analysis of the composition, structure and dynamics of the financial result of the bank; assessment of the balance of the bank's income and expenses on transactions with individuals; analysis of the dynamics of the bank's retail operations performance indicators.

Keywords: bank, analysis, transactions with individuals, retail business.

Одной из важнейших задач развития банковского сектора в Республике Беларусь является расширение состава и качества банковских услуг, а также создание действенного механизма аккумулирования денежных средств населения, предприятий и трансформации в кредиты реальному сектору экономики.

Для банковской системы и государства в целом важность развития сегмента розничных услуг заключается в том, что в любых экономических условиях операции с физическими лицами обеспечивают стабильный и достаточно высокий уровень доходов для банков.

Рынок розничных банковских услуг имеет значительный потенциал роста. Развитие розничного бизнеса позволит не только расширить активные операции банков, но и повысить уровень жизни населения, стимулировать развитие экономики.

Значимость решения задач, стоящих перед банковской системой в области развития розничного бизнеса, расширения спектра банковских услуг для населения, внедрения современных стратегий их продаж, предопределяет актуальность анализа эффективности розничного бизнеса.

Эффективность операций банка с физическими лицами оценивается с помощью различных аналитических инструментов. На примере условного банка проведем анализ эффективности розничного банковского бизнеса (таблицы 1 – 3) [1].

Таблица 1 – Состав и динамика финансового результата деятельности банка

В тыс.руб.

Наименование показателя	2020 год	2021 год	Откло-нение	Темп роста, %
Процентные доходы	29660	38253	8593	128,97
- в т.ч. по кредитам физ.лиц	4948	7053	2105	142,54
Процентные расходы	14187	15045	858	106,05
- в т.ч. по кредитам физ.лиц	3367	3622	255	107,57
Чистые процентные доходы	15473	23208	7735	149,99
- в т.ч. по кредитам физ.лиц	1581	3431	1850	217,01
Комиссионные доходы	24440	30532	6092	124,93
- в т.ч. по операциям с физ.лицами	16526	21694	5168	131,27
Комиссионные расходы	8505	13790	5285	162,14
- в т.ч. по операциям с физ.лицами	7482	12279	4797	164,11
Чистые комиссионные доходы	15935	16742	807	105,06
- в т.ч. по операциям с физ.лицами	9044	9415	371	104,10
Чистый доход по операциям с финансовыми инструментами	-58	-744	-686	–
- в т.ч. по операциям с физ.лицами	–	–	–	–
Чистый доход по операциям с иностранной валютой	18902	32353	13451	171,16
- в т.ч. по операциям с физ.лицами	11575	19658	8083	169,83
Чистое изменение резервов под обесценение финансовых активов	-11354	-19505	-8151	–
- в т.ч. по операциям с физ.лицами	-1334	-51	1283	–
Чистое изменение резервов по обязательствам кредитного характера	–	1038	1038	–
- в т.ч. по операциям с физ.лицами	–	11	11	–
Прибыль банка до налогообложения	5126	15717	10591	306,61
- в т.ч. по операциям с физ.лицами	20886	32464	11578	155,43

Коэффициент соотношения прибыли по операциям с физ.лицами с общей прибылью банка	4,07	2,07	-2,0	50,86

Структура чистых доходов банка по операциям с физическими лицами представлена на рисунке 1.

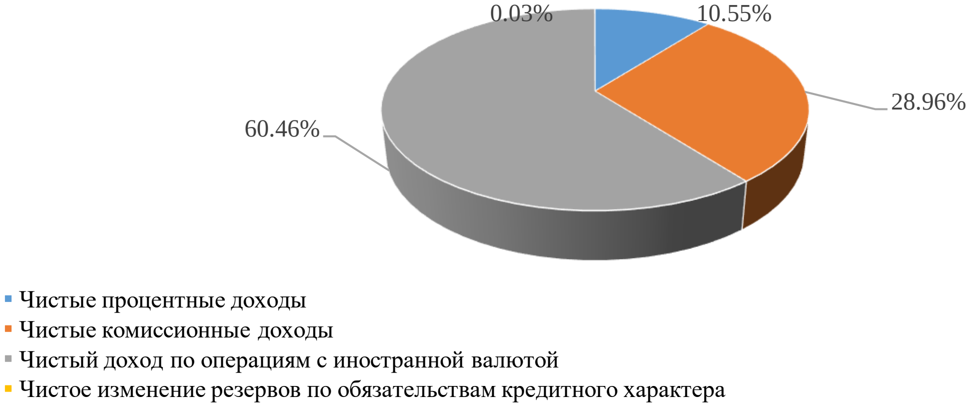

Рисунок 1 – Структура чистых доходов банка от операций с физическими лицами в 2021 году

Основную долю чистых доходов от операций с физическими лицами составляют чистые доходы по операциям с иностранной валютой (60,46%).

Таблица 2 – Данные о сбалансированности доходов и расходов банка по операциям с физическими лицами

Наименование показателя	2020 год	2021 год	Откло-нение	Темп роста, %
1 Доходы – всего, тыс. руб., в том числе	31715	38950	7235	122,81
1.1 процентные доходы	4948	7053	2105	142,54
1.2 непроцентные доходы	26767	31897	5130	119,17
2 Расходы – всего, тыс. руб., в том числе	10829	15901	5072	146,84
2.1 процентные расходы	3367	3622	255	107,57
2.2 непроцентные расходы	7482	12279	4797	164,11
3 Прибыль, тыс. руб.	20886	32464	11578	155,43
4 Процентная маржа, тыс. руб.	1581	3431	1850	217,01
5 Коэффициент сбалансированности доходов и расходов, в том числе	2,929	2,450	-0,479	83,65
5.1 процентных доходов и расходов	1,470	1,947	0,477	132,45
5.2 непроцентных доходов и расходов	3,578	2,598	-0,98	72,61
6 Соотношение процентной маржи и совокупных доходов, %	4,99	8,81	3,82	х
7 Соотношение непроцентных расходов и совокупных доходов, %	23,59	31,53	7,94	х
8 Уровень рентабельности доходов, %	65,86	83,35	17,49	х

Наличие прибыли по операциям с физическими лицами обеспечивает достаточную эффективность продуктовой политики банка.

Таблица 3 – Динамика показателей эффективности розничных операций банка

Наименование показателя	2020 год	2021 год	Откло-нение	Темп роста, %
1 Доходы по розничным операциям, тыс. руб.	31715	38950	7235	122,81
2 Расходы по розничным операциям, тыс. руб.	10829	15901	5072	146,84
3 Прибыль от операций с физическими лицами, тыс. руб.	20886	32464	11578	155,43
4 Среднегодовая стоимость активов по операциям с физическими лицами, тыс. руб.	36756	52137	15381	141,85
5 Среднегодовые остатки средств физических лиц, тыс. руб.	206149	207744	1595	100,77
6 Среднегодовая процентная ставка по розничным активам, (стр.1/стр.4)*100, %	15,38	18,75	3,37	х
7 Среднегодовая процентная ставка по привлеченным средствам физических лиц, (стр.2/стр.5)*100, %	5,25	7,65	2,40	х
8 Спрэд по розничному бизнесу, (стр.6-стр.7), %	10,13	11,10	0,97	х
9 Рентабельность розничных активов, (стр.3/стр.4)*100, %	56,82	62,27	5,45	х

При наращивании среднегодовой стоимости активов и обязательств растет среднегодовая процентная ставка по активам и привлеченным средствам физических лиц, а также спрэд по розничному бизнесу. В сочетании с ростом прибыли по розничным операциям и их высокой рентабельностью можно сделать вывод о том, что для банка розничный бизнес является определяющим, поскольку именно он формирует положительный финансовый результат работы банка.

Развитие розничного банковского рынка ведет к формированию эффективной банковской системы в целом, а также достижению значимого социально-экономического эффекта.

Для потребителей розничных банковских услуг важнейшие результаты развития данного сегмента рынка будут заключаться в улучшении качества и расширении спектра оказываемых услуг, что приведет к повышению доверия населения к банковской системе.

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НОВЫЕ ОПЕРАТИВНЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ ПОДДЕРЖКИ РЫНКА ТРУДА

Аннотация: в статье представлены новые оперативные инструменты поддержки рынка труда. Автором разработана матрица выбора элементов (мероприятий) формирования комплекса мер по восстановлению численности занятого населения и показан практический пример ее заполнения. В матрице выделяются три характерные области, которые можно соотнести с характером принимаемых решений. Наиболее приоритетными для финансирования являются те направления, где имеется мультипликативный эффект, оказывающий влияние на другие сферы социально-экономического развития города/региона в долгосрочном периоде.

Ключевые слова: рынок труда, занятость, безработица, экономически активное население, трудовой потенциал.

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NEW OPERATIONAL TOOLS TO SUPPORT THE LABOR MARKET

Abstract: the article presents new operational tools to support the labor market. The author has developed a matrix for selecting elements (measures) for the formation of a set of measures to restore the number of employed people and shows a practical example of filling it out. Three characteristic areas are distinguished in the matrix, which can be correlated with the nature of the decisions being made. The most priority for financing are those areas where there is a multiplier effect that affects other areas of the socio-economic development of the city/region in the long term.

Key words: labor market, employment, unemployment, economically active population, labor potential.

В условиях нестабильной геополитической ситуации работодатели столкнулись с падением выручки и отсутствием достаточных ресурсов для оплаты текущих платежей, выплаты заработной платы. Использование привычных инструментов в данной ситуации сдерживается их отсроченным влиянием на социально-экономическое положение, в то время как поддержка занятости в кризисных условиях должна приносить эффективный, действенный и всем понятный результат быстро.

Для людей старшего поколения возможно создание информационного портала «Старшее поколение», с помощью которого может осуществляться информирование пожилых граждан о всех событиях и возможностях, предоставляемых старшему поколению.

На рисунке 1 представлена предлагаемая нами для использования при принятии решений матрица выбора элементов (мероприятий) формирования комплекса мер по восстановлению численности занятого населения в регионе.

Стадии, для которых могут использоваться те или иные элементы комплекса мер восстановления численности занятого населения определены в соответствии с общим социально-экономическим состоянием экономики региона: мероприятия могут быть направлены на преодоление кризиса, восстановление после кризиса, активный рост. При этом также мероприятия могут носить в большей или меньшей степени мультипликативный эффект и оказывать влияние на другие стороны социально-экономического развития города/региона.

Рисунок 1 – Матрица выбора элементов (мероприятий) формирования комплекса мер по восстановлению численности занятого населения

Анализ матрицы «мультипликативность-направленность на стадию социально-экономического развития» дает возможность принимать взвешенные решения относительно комплекса мер по восстановлению численности занятого населения в городе/регионе[48]. Здесь стратегический выбор основывается на оценке отдачи, что является показателем долгосрочного планирования регионального развития[49].

В матрице выделяются три характерные области, которые можно соотнести с характером принимаемых решений. Наиболее приоритетными для финансирования являются те направления, где имеется мультипликативный эффект, оказывающий влияние на другие сферы социально-экономического развития города/региона в долгосрочном периоде (рисунок 2, квадранты 2, 3 и 6).

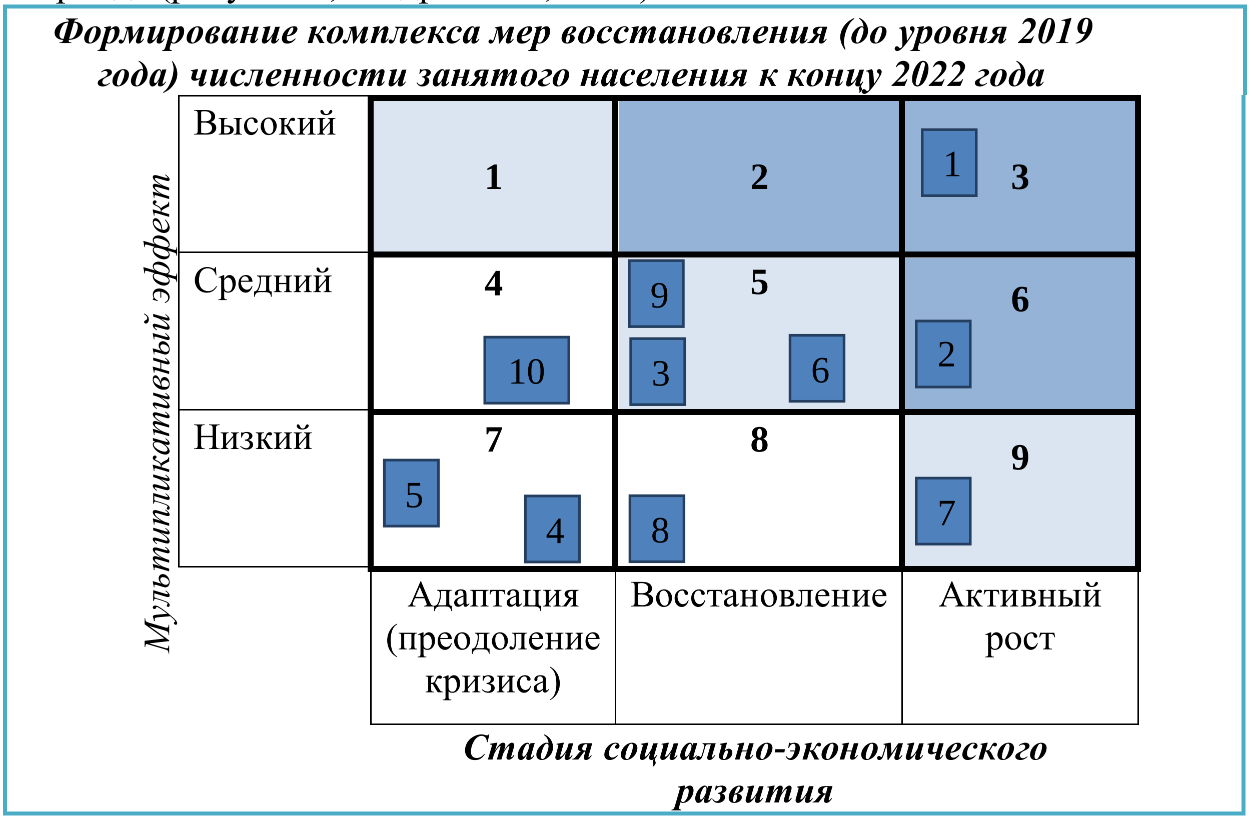

Рисунок 2 – Матрица выбора элементов (мероприятий) формирования комплекса мер по восстановлению численности занятого населения

Для решений, попавших в квадранты, расположенные по диагонали матрицы (1, 5 и 9) необходима продуманна стратегия финансирования, ориентированная на среднесрочный период с пересмотром выработанного комплекса мер по истечении соответствующего периода. Это ориентация на стабильное развитие региона и сохранение своих позиций.

Комплекс мероприятий, попадающих в квадранты 4, 7 и 8 необходимо финансировать на краткосрочной основе с соответствующим

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[48] Старина В.А. Проблемы обеспечение занятости населения в условиях социально-экономического кризиса в стране за период 2020-2022 гг. // E-Scio. – 2022. – № 5 (68). – С. 164

[49] Путренко Д.О. Проблемы государственного регулирования занятости населения // Научный Лидер. – 2022. – № 6 (51). – С. 163

периодическим пересмотром принимаемых решений внутри комплекса мероприятий.

Например, предлагаемые нами меры, касающиеся организации:

– стажировок для выпускников (1);

– активного взаимодействия управления и его подведомственных учреждений с образовательными организациями, органами местного самоуправления, работодателями (2);

– формирования портала «старшее поколение» (3);

– частичная компенсации затрат на оплату труда работников и суммы страховых взносов на обязательное пенсионное страхование, социальное страхование, обязательное медицинское страхование на каждого работника (4);

– образовательные программы по разработке индивидуальных проектов и программ по восстановлению и развитию индивидуального, малого и среднего предпринимательства (5);

– для предприятий, объединяющих трех и более членов семьи, региональными властями может быть предусмотрена возможность получения финансовой поддержки (6);

– система привлечения студентов и выпускников к научно-исследовательским и опытно-конструкторским работам на реальном

– производстве по заказу работодателя в процессе обучения или после выпуска (7);

– проведение социологических исследований студентов (8);

– распространение финансирования в рамках нацпроекта «Образование» на работодателей (9);

– для лиц старшего поколения проведение обучения по программе «Психология раннего детского развития», что может быть основой развития такого направления занятости «Сертифицированная бабушка» (10).

Исходя их матрицы видно, что часть мероприятий оценивается как имеющие долгосрочную стратегическую направленность, а часть – как элементы оперативного реагирования на последствия современного кризисного состояния экономики.

Таким образом, основные меры должны учитывать прогноз макроэкономической ситуации и предусматривать формирование системы обучения в рамках концепции «тройной спирали», новые оперативные инструменты поддержки рынка труда в кризисный период.

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ПОДДЕРЖКА РЫНКА ТРУДА И ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ЗАНЯТОСТИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

Аннотация: в статье выявлены основные направления работы правительства по регулированию занятости в период кризиса, связанного с геополитической ситуацией. Также автором отмечены проблемы баланса спроса и предложения на рынке труда России в 2022 году. По результатам исследования предложено использование новых методов в сфере трудоустройства в современных условиях.

Ключевые слова: рынок труда, занятость, безработица, экономически активное население, трудовой потенциал.

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LABOR MARKET SUPPORT AND POPULATION EMPLOYMENT UNDER MODERN CONDITIONS

Annotation: the article reveals the main directions of the government's work on the regulation of employment during the crisis associated with the geopolitical situation. The author also noted the problems of balancing supply and demand in the Russian labor market in 2022. According to the results of the study, the use of new methods in the field of employment in modern conditions is proposed.

Key words: labor market, employment, unemployment, economically active population, labor potential.

Структурные сдвиги, которые происходят в экономике, влияют на изменения на национальном и региональном рынках труда. Это может привести к росту безработицы и, как следствие, недостаточно эффективному использованию трудового потенциала экономически активного населения Российской Федерации, что сказывается на производстве ВВП.

С научной точки зрения, данная тема актуальна, так как позволяет акцентировать внимание на проблемах, существующих в государственном управлении в области труда и социальной защиты, и дает возможность анализировать социально-экономические процессы, происходящие в стране, и прогнозировать возможные последствия. Всё это в сумме позволит избежать нежелательных последствий бедности и безработицы, которая может возрасти при отсутствии качественных механизмов её регулирования.

С практической же точки зрения, актуальность данной темы объясняется тем, что в настоящее время множество людей региона нуждаются в социальной защите и трудоустройстве, существует ряд профессий, которые изживают себя, появляется запрос на новые профессии. При этом, часто требования работодателей и ожидания работников не совпадают.

Занятость населения – это стратегическая перспектива существования страны. Сохранить и способствовать развитию занятости населения – это вложение в будущее страны[50].

Основными этапами работы по содействию занятости населения можно определить следующие:

– применение активных мер содействия занятости;

– обучение навыкам эффективной самопрезентации;

– расширение диалога с партнерами в сфере активизации поведения населения на рынке труда в сфере услуг.

Важнейшими задачами государственной политики в этот сложный период являются содействие гражданам в поиске работы, переобучение по новым профессиям, поддержка и трудоустройство безработных.

Исходя из сложившейся ситуации на рынке труда, можно констатировать, что и на федеральном и на региональном уровне удалось избежать резкого и взрывного роста безработицы. Формирование пакетов мер на федеральном уровне, которые касались повышения пособия по безработице, дополнительные выплаты неработающим родителям на детей, упрощение порядка получения выплат и оформления целого ряда бумаг – все это способствовало более эффективному управлению занятостью населения в условиях кризиса, вызванного пандемией covid-19[51].

Был предпринят ряд шагов по стимулированию работодателей к сохранению работы, в том числе меры по поддержке малого и среднего бизнеса, основу которого составляет сфера услуг. Введение безвозмездных субсидий на выплату заработной платы каждому работнику, занятому на предприятиях МСБ, в размере минимальной заработной платы, предоставление организациям из пострадавших отраслей льготных кредитов по ставке 2% для сохранения рабочих мест (предприятиям, которые удерживают не менее 90% своих сотрудников).

[50] Путренко Д.О. Проблемы государственного регулирования занятости населения // Научный Лидер. – 2022. – № 6 (51). – С. 163

[51] Старина В.А. Проблемы обеспечение занятости населения в условиях социально-экономического кризиса в стране за период 2020-2022 гг. // E-Scio. – 2022. – № 5 (68). – С. 164

В условиях пандемии люди находили работу, но в то же время защищали свое здоровье и переходят на выполнение работы в дистанционном режиме. Специально для формирования спроса и предложения на рынке в условиях удаленного формата взаимодействия безработные могли зарегистрироваться на бирже труда через портал «Работа в России».

В современных макроэкономических условиях существует дисбаланс власти между государственными органами, бизнесом и наемными работниками. Необходимо выстраивать систему трудовых отношений таким же образом, чтобы поддерживать баланс между защитой прав работников и интересов работодателей.

Предлагаемые направления регулирования занятости в период кризиса представлены на рисунке 1.

Баланс между защитой прав работников и интересами работодателей

Оперативное реагирование на возникающие проблемы предпринимателей

Оперативное реагирование на возникающие проблемы наемных работников

Использование новых методов в сфере трудоустройства

Поддержка удалённой формы занятости

Защита прав удаленных работников

Отдельные программы для молодёжи, выпускников вузов и организаций среднего профессионального образования

Рисунок 1 – Основные направления работы по регулированию занятости в период кризиса, связанного с геополитической ситуацией

При их выработке мы опирались на анализ макроэкономической ситуации и оценку тех инструментов, которые внесли наибольший вклад в преодоление кризисных явлений на рынке труда в краткосрочной и долгосрочной перспективе. К основным можно отнести: необходимость нахождения баланса между защитой прав работников и экономическими интересами работодателей. Это возможно лишь при формировании механизма оперативного реагирования на возникающие проблемы предпринимателей и наемных работников в сфере услуг.

С современных условиях чрезвычайно актуальным стало использование новых методов в сфере трудоустройства, поддержка удалённой формы занятости и защита прав удаленных работников.

Отдельного внимания заслуживает формирование программ по работе с молодёжью, выпускниками вузов и организаций среднего профессионального образования, как наиболее перспективной части населения.

Как показывает анализ, к основным дестабилизирующим факторам, которые наблюдаются при взаимодействии людей, ищущих работу и работодателей, ее предлагающих, относят: разницу в зарплатных ожиданиях. Во-первых, при расчете зарплаты и рыночного предложения видно разницу. Особенно работодатели предлагают на 15-25% меньше, чем хотят получать работники.

Проблемы баланса спроса и предложения на рынке труда России в 2022 году представлены на рисунке 2.

Рисунок 2 – Проблемы баланса спроса и предложения на рынке труда России в 2022 году

Необходимо отметить несоответствие навыков безработных граждан востребованным работодателями компетенциям, что требует принятия определенных усилий по корректировке системы обучения.

Также наблюдается значительный спрос со стороны безработных граждан на создание собственного дела и здесь необходимо активизировать сотрудничество между службой занятости и теми институтами, которые занимаются развитием малого бизнеса.

Чтобы действительно улучшить ситуацию с занятостью, необходимо активно применять новые методы работы с работодателями и наемными работниками в сфере занятости. В частности, необходима поддержка удаленной занятости. Сейчас число людей, работающих удаленно, превышает показатели предыдущего периода развития рынка труда в несколько десятков раз. Эта форма оказалась не только вынужденно необходима, но даже и удобна для многих категорий работников, в том числе имеющих ограничения по здоровью или родителей с маленькими детьми. Также информационные технологии и программы среднего и высшего образования с рядом тех же направлений для трудоустройства являются перспективной формы.

Кроме того, построение системы взаимодействия при поиске работы и размещении вакансий в соответствии с новыми реалиями требует пересмотра регламентов со стороны служб занятости.

Предлагаемые изменения представлены на рисунке 3.

Необходимо наладить удаленное взаимодействие по вопросам занятости в триаде: работник-работодатель-государственные органы. Для этого необходимо продлить сроки возможной подачи заявлений в центры занятости удаленно (перевести на постоянную основу), внедрить и использовать электронный кадровый документооборот, улучшить сервис портала «Работа в России», регламентировать использование гибких форм занятости.

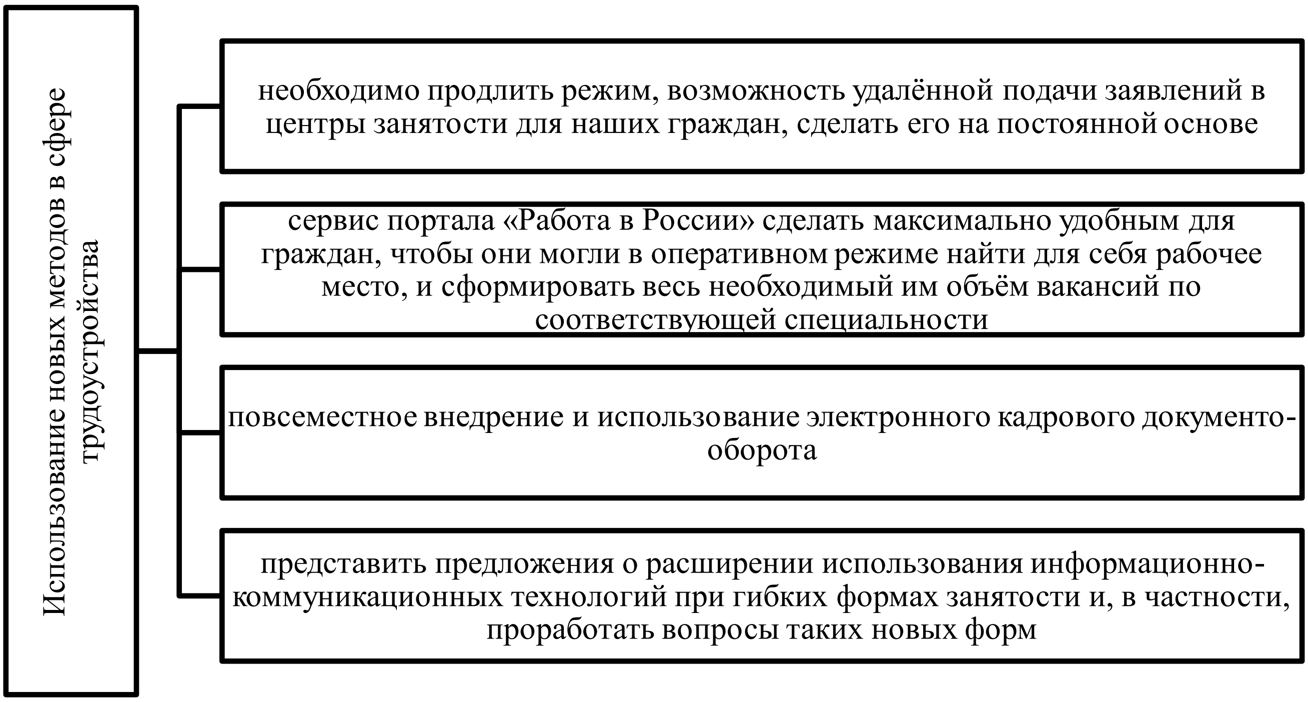

Рисунок 3 – Использование новых методов в сфере трудоустройства в современных условиях

Таким образом, совершенствуя направления в организации работы органов труда и социальной защиты населения, можно добиться повышения уровня занятости населения в современных условиях. Тем самым, добиться эффективности социальной политики, направленной на социальную поддержку незащищенных слоев населения.

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РЕТРОСПЕКТИВНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫХ ДАННЫХ ОБ ИНФЕКЦИИ МОЧЕВОГО ТРАКТА

Аннотация. Анализ динамики изменений в иммунном статусе больных при инфекции мочевого тракта показал закономерности, характеризующиеся переходом острых воспалительных реакций в подострые и хронические на основе усугубляющегося снижения фагоцитарной функции и нарастающих показателей вторичного иммунодефицита, ведущих к формированию органоспецифической аутоаллергии, что создает морфологическую основу длительно текущего воспалительного поражения и должно учитываться в диагностике и лечении.

Ключевые слова: мочевой тракт, инфекция, иммунитет, заболевание, воспаление, аллергия.

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RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE DATA ABOUT URINARY TRACT INFECTION

Annotation. An analysis of the dynamics of changes in the immune status of patients with urinary tract infection showed patterns characterized by the

transition of acute inflammatory reactions to subacute and chronic ones based on an aggravated decrease in phagocytic function and increasing indicators of secondary immunodeficiency, leading to the formation of organ-specific autoallergy, which creates a morphological basis for a long-term inflammatory lesion and should be taken into account in diagnosis and treatment.

Keywords: urinary tract, infection, immunity, disease, inflammation, allergy.

Актуальность. Инфекции мочевого тракта (ИМТ) занимают ведущее место среди инфекций организма человека в целом [1, 3, 6, 9, 10]. Согласно статистическим данным, по обращаемости за амбулаторной помощью ИМТ занимают второе место после инфекций респираторного тракта [2, 5, 4, 8]. В США, по оценкам Американской урологической ассоциации, за год регистрируются около 7 млн визитов к врачу, обусловленных инфекцией мочевыделительной системы, более 100 тыс. пациентов госпитализируются, а ежегодные затраты, связанные с этой патологией, превышают 1,6 млрд долларов США [10, 11]. Например, обычный цистит, протекающий в неосложненной форме, обусловливает до 1,7 млн дней неработоспособности в год, что с точки зрения экономики имеет выраженное негативное значение. Многие авторы по показателям заболеваемости и распространенности (от10 до 40%) сравнивают ИМТ с сахарным диабетом и относят их к числу социальных болезней [1, 3, 7, 11].

Риск развития ИМТ зависит от возраста и пола пациента, наличия сопутствующих заболеваний и патологии мочевыводящих путей. У женщин риск ИМТ в30 раз выше, чем у мужчин [5, 11]. В возрасте от 2 до 15 лет девочки болеют ИМТ в 6 раз чаще, чем мальчики. Почти такое же соотношение заболеваемости у мужчин и женщин наблюдается в молодом и среднем возрасте, однако в пожилом возрасте ИМП чаще возникает у мужчин.

Важными факторами риска острого цистита у молодых женщин являются частота половых актов и характер применяемых контрацептивов: частота возникновения заболевания выше при использовании диафрагм и спермицидов. Во время беременности риск возникновения ИМП повышается, они развиваются у 4-10% беременных женщин, у 25-30% рожениц выявляется бактери-урия. У женщин в постменопаузальный период частота развития неосложненных ИМП составляет 20% [3, 8, 9, 11].

Согласно анатомической классификации, ИМП подразделяют на инфекции верхних и нижних отделов мочевыводящих путей. К инфекциям нижних отделов мочевыводящих путей относятся острый цистит и уретрит, к инфекциям верхних отделов мочевыводящих путей – острый и хронический пиелонефрит.

Неосложненные ИМТ возникают у больных при отсутствии обструктивных уропатий и структурных изменений в почках и мочевыводящих путях (разные формы мочекаменной болезни, поликистоз, аномалии развития и расположения почек, стриктуры мочеточника, уретры, пузырно-мочеточниковый рефлюкс, доброкачественная гиперплазия предстательной железы с нарушением пассажа мочи из верхних мочевыводящих путей и т. д.), а также у пациентов без серьезных сопутствующих заболеваний [4, 7, 9].

Осложненные ИМТ возникают у пациентов с различными обструктивными уропатиями, серьезными сопутствующими заболеваниями (сахарный диабет, подагра), на фоне инструментальных (инвазивных) методов обследования и лечения [1, 3, 4, 6]. Осложненные ИМТ могут приводить к развитию тяжелых гнойно-септических осложнений, бактериурии, сепсиса.

Основным направлением в лечении острого пиелонефрита на сегодня считается комбинированная антибактериальная терапия, направленная на элиминацию возбудителя из почки [8, 10].

Согласно медико-экономическим стандартам основой антибактериальной терапии являются антибиотики широкого спектра действия, при этом группами выбора чаще считаются аминогликозиды и цефалоспорины 1-3 поколений. Однако, надежды, возлагавшиеся на антибиотики, полностью не оправдались, а антибиотикотерапия оказалась далеко не безобидным методом лечения, дающим большое количество осложнений, побочных реакций, аллергий, угнетение иммунитета, при этом из-за устойчивости микрофлоры далеко не всегда обеспечивающей выздоровление [2, 7, 8, 9].

Поэтому в последние годы поиски ученых направлены как на создание новых противомикробных и антивирусных агентов, лишенных отрицательных свойств антибиотиков, так и на разработку других методов лечения острого пиелонефрита с использованием современных достижений науки и техники [3, 5, 6].

Анализ динамики изменений в иммунном статусе больных острым пиелонефритом показал закономерности, характеризующиеся переходом острых воспалительных реакций в подострые и хронические на основе усугубляющегося снижения фагоцитарной функции и нарастающих показателей вторичного иммунодефицита, ведущих к формированию органоспецифической аутоаллергии [8, 10], что создает морфологическую основу длительно текущего воспалительного поражения и должно учитываться в диагностике и лечении.

Вывод: Необходимость выделения осложненных и неосложненных инфекций мочевого тракта определяется различием их этиологии и подходов к лечению. Следует учитывать, что неосложненные инфекции мочевого тракта могут протекать не только в легкой/среднетяжелой, но и в тяжелой форме с выраженными симптомами интоксикации.

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КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ ТЕРАПИЯ ПРИ ОСТРОМ НЕОСЛОЖЁННОМ ПИЕЛОНЕФРИТЕ

Аннотация. Успех лечения острого пиелонефрита во многом определяется взаимоотношением микроба и многообразными механизмами

иммунологической защиты макроорганизма, в связи с чем важное значение в комплексном лечении отводится контролю иммунитета и различным вариантам иммунотерапии, иммунокоррекции и иммуномодуляции.

Ключевые слова: пиелонефрит, комплескная терапия, иммунотерапия, инфекция, ослоножнение

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COMPLEX THERAPY FOR ACUTE UNCOMPLICATED PYELONEPHRITIS

Annotation. The success of the treatment of acute pyelonephritis is largely determined by the relationship of the microbe and the diverse mechanisms immunological protection of the macroorganism, and therefore, in complex

treatment, immunity control and various options for immunotherapy, immunocorrection and immunomodulation are of great importance.

Keywords: pyelonephritis, complex therapy, immunotherapy, infection, complications

Актуальность. Пиелонефрит — неспецифическое инфекционно-воспалительное заболевание почек, при котором в процесс вовлекаются почечная лоханка, чашечки и паренхима почки с поражением в первую очередь и в основном межуточной ее ткани [1, 4, 5, 8, 10]. Острый пиелонефрит составляет 14% болезней почек, в большинстве случаев протекает как тяжелое инфекционное заболевание, представляющее угрозу для жизни больного [2, 3, 10, 11, 12]. Отмечается, что при высоком уровне заболеваемости пиелонефритом, поражается преимущественно работоспособный возраст (93,1% диагнозов у мужчин и 88,5% у женщин), причем 28,6% заболевших в возрасте до 29 лет, а более половины - до 39, что определяет не только медицинскую, но и социальную значимость проблемы [6, 7, 9, 11, 12].

Цель исследования – сравнительный анализ лечения острого неосложнённого пиелонефрита при традиционных и дополнительных методах лечения.

Материал и методы исследования: 114 больных с диагнозом острый неосложнённый пиелонефрит (ОНП), проходивших стационарное лечение в отделении урологии клиники АГМИ. Больные разбиты на 2 группы: 1- 54 пациента, у которых традиционные антибиотики широкого спектра действия не назначались из-за связанных с ними аллергических реакций, в качестве антибактериальной терапии использовались только фторхинолоны и тропные к мочевым путям препараты, но все больные с момента поступления дополнительно получали иммуновит. Контрольную группу составили 60 пациентов, лечение которых проводилось традиционно с использованием антибиотиков широкого спектра, но без иммуновит.

Результаты исследований: Изучение результатов стационарного этапа лечения ОНП показало, что средняя длительность пребывания в стационаре в основной группе составила 11,61±0,39 койко-дней, в контрольной 12,36±0,37 койко-дней, а купирование основных клинических проявлений пиелонефрита происходило несколько лучше в основной группе. Так, нормализация температуры тела в группах наступала в одинаковые сроки, боли в области почки в основной группе в среднем прошли через 3,55±0,14 дней, в контрольной - через 3,58±0,13 дней, дизурия в основной группе исчезла через 3,92±0,14 дней лечения, в контрольной - через 3,86±0,13, нормализация общего состояния, уменьшение симптомов интоксикации в основной группе в среднем наступило через 3,68±0,16 дня, в контрольной через 3,74±0,16 дня.

Изучение динамики лабораторных показателей при лечении ОНП выявило, что существенной разницы в снижении лейкоцитоза крови в группах не было: средние значения его в основной группе при поступлении 11,28±0,61х10^9/л, при выписке 7,16±0,21; в контрольной соответственно 10,84±0,5 и 17,47±0,21. Лимфоциты крови, как отражение уровня иммунитета, восстанавливались лучше при приеме Иммуновита, чем при лечении антибиотиками: к выписке уровень их составил 30,49±1,29% в основной и 29,28±1,30% в контрольной группах. Снижение величины СОЭ было одинаковым в группах, в среднем на 6 мм/час за стационарный период лечения. Установлено, что бактериурия в основной группе у 31 (57,4%) пациента при поступлении была 10^6КОЭ и более, у 13 (24%) 10^5КОЭ и у 10 (18,5%) 10^4КОЭ; к выписке у 4 (7,4%) больных бактериурия констатирована на уровне 10^5 КОЭ, у 50 (92,5%) менее 10^4 КОЭ. В контрольной группе у 33 (55%) больных при поступлении бактериурия была 10^6 КОЭ и более, у 15 (25%) 10^5 КОЭ и у 12 (20%) 10^4КОЭ; к выписке выявлена у 4 (6,7%) на уровне 10^5 КОЭ, у 56 (93,3%) менее 10^4 КОЭ. Разницы между группами в достижении ремиссии по бактериурии не отмечено.

Лейкоцитурия при поступлении установлена в основной группе в среднем
на уровне 63,42, в контрольной 75,12 тыс. в 1 мл, на 7-ой день лечения соответственно 9,24 и 10,77 и при выписке 2,1 и 2,3 тыс. в 1 мл. У большинства больных обеих групп (48 - 88,9% основной и 55 — 91,7% контрольной) перед выпиской лейкоцитурия отсутствовала как в общем анализе мочи, так и при количественной оценке лейкоцитурии. Но в 6 (11,1%) наблюдениях основной группы и 5 (8,3%) контрольной к выписке сохранялась до 5 тысяч в 1 мл, при этом в общем анализе мочи только у 1 больного контрольной группы имелись лейкоциты до 10-12 в п/зр., у остальных они составляли 5-8 в п/зр. Данные результаты говорят о том, что разницы между группами в купировании воспалительного процесса в почках нет. Если при поступлении наличие патологических форм активных лейкоцитов было практически одинаковым в основной и контрольной группе (22,2% и 23,3%), то через 3 дня от начала лечения в основной группе они стали выявляться почти в 4 раза реже, а в контрольной только в 2. Однако, к 7 дню стационарного лечения эта разница нивелировалась и патологические формы не выявлялись в обеих группах.

Вывод: Выбор оптимального лечения и реабилитации больных острым необструктивным пиелонефритом позволяет улучшить результаты лечения, сократить сроки пребывания в стационаре.

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ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД ПРИ ХРОНИЧЕСКОМ ПРОСТАТИТЕ

Аннотация. Хронический простатит является инфекционно-воспалительным заболеванием предстательной железы и встречается у мужчин различных возрастных групп. В реальной клинической практике подавляющее большинство больных -это пациенты, страдающие хроническим абактериальным простатитом/синдромом хронической тазовой боли категории III. Длительно протекающее заболевание чаще обусловливает сексуальные нарушения, при этом наибольшая встречаемость отмечается у пациентов с длительностью хронического простатита более 5 лет.

Ключевые слова: простатит, предстательная железа, воспаление, возраст, боль.

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DIAGNOSTIC APPROACH FOR CHRONIC PROSTATITIS

Annotation. Chronic prostatitis is an infectious and inflammatory disease of the prostate gland and occurs in men of various age groups. In real clinical practice, the vast majority of patients are patients suffering from chronic abacterial prostatitis/chronic pelvic pain syndrome category III. A long-term disease often causes sexual disorders, while the highest incidence is observed in patients with a chronic prostatitis duration of more than 5 years.

Keywords: prostatitis, prostate gland, inflammation, age, pain.

Актуальность. Хронический простатит является инфекционно-воспалительным заболеванием предстательной железы и встречается у мужчин различных возрастных групп. Частота возникновения хронического простатита у мужской популяции составляет от 5 до 16%. В реальной клинической практике подавляющее большинство больных - это пациенты, страдающие хроническим абактериальным простатитом/синдромом хронической тазовой боли категории III. Эти больные предъявляют жалобы на хроническую тазовую боль, нарушение акта мочеиспускания и расстройства сексуальной сферы в комбинации с эректильной дисфункцией. По имеющимся сведениям, длительно протекающее заболевание чаще обусловливает сексуальные нарушения, при этом наибольшая встречаемость отмечается у пациентов с длительностью хронического простатита более 5 лет.

Цель исследования – установить совокупность значения диагностических методов при хроническом простатите.

Материал и методы исследования: комплексное клинико-лабораторное, функциональное изучение результатов у группы больных хроническим абактериальным простатитом клинической категории IIIA (n=45) и IIIB (n=40) по общепринятой сегодня и рекомендованной к применению классификации Национального института здоровья США. При оценке исходного уровня симптомов заболевания и эффективности лечения использовали шкалы Национального института здоровья США (NIH-CPSI), частоты и выраженности симптомов Nickel & Sorensen (в модификации НИИ урологии), IPSS, QOL.

Результаты исследования. Учитывая особенности локализации и интенсивности боли в группе больных категории IIIB нами высказано предположение о существовании возможной взаимосвязи между вертеброгенными изменениями и хронической тазовой болью. Возможность заинтересованности пояснично-крестцового отдела позвоночника и пудендального нерва в качестве причины возникновения болевого синдрома, с последующим формированием «порочного круга» и развитием уродинамических расстройств у больных категории IIIB, нами рассматривалось в первую очередь.

При анализе результатов урофлоуметрии обструктивный тип кривой и стремительное мочеиспускание достоверно преобладали у больных категории IIIB, в то время как неоднозначный тип кривой мочеиспускания, в большей мере, присутствовал в группе IIIA Признаки стремительного мочеиспускания (максимальная скорость более 30 мл/сек) отмечены только в группе больных категории IIIB.

Результаты цистометрии подтвердили, что достоверные различия в группах по показателям гиперактивности детрузора (7,5%) и комплаентности (12,5%), могут косвенно указывать на нарушение функции накопления и изменение адаптационных свойств мочевого пузыря в группе IIIB.

При анализе результатов исследования давление/поток у пациентов групп IIIA и IIIB отсутствовали значимые различия в частоте динамической инфравезикальной обструкции. Достоверные различия отмечены по показателям дисфункционального мочеиспускания, детрузорно-сфинктерной диссинергии и нарушению сократительной функции мочевого пузыря, преобладавших в группе IIIB. Эти результаты свидетельствуют, что у пациентов категории IIIB нарушение мочеиспускания, протекающее по дисфункциональному типу, возможно, имеет неврологическую природу или связано с пограничными (субклиническими) нейрогенными расстройствами.

Совокупность полученных данных позволила заподозрить нейрогенный характер патологических изменений у пациентов группы IIIB.

Результаты лечения тамсулозином в дозе 0,4 мг в сутки больных групп IIIA и IIIB продемонстрировали, что эффективность лечения групп статистически сравнима и составляет 57% и 39% соответственно. При сопоставлении результатов лечения а-1-адреноблокатором и предшествовавшего функционального исследования, наибольший клинический эффект в виде уменьшения балла NIH-CPSI, IPSS и увеличения Qmax был достигнут в группе пациентов с динамической инфравезикальной обструкцией.

У больных категории ШA и ШB частота симптоматического ответа на лечение методом биологической обратной связи статистически различна 8,8% и 22,5% соответственно. При сопоставлении результатов лечения методом биологической обратной связи и исходного функционального обследования выявлено, что наибольший клинический эффект в виде уменьшения балла NIH-CPSI, IPSS, балла интенсивности боли по Nickel-Sorensen и увеличения Qmax, был достигнут в группе пациентов с дисфункциональным мочеиспусканием.

Вывод: Патогенез нарушений мочеиспускания у пациентов категории IIIA и IIIB различен: в первой группе он, преимущественно, обусловлен воспалением в предстательной железе, а во второй - наличием нейрогенных расстройств. Последней группе больных необходимо специализированное неврологическое обследование с применением электромиографии и консультацией невролога.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ ПАТОГЕНЕТИЧЕСКОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ САХАРНОГО ДИАБЕТА 2 ТИПА

Сахарный диабет 2 типа (СД 2) является мультифакториальным заболеванием, то есть этиологический субстрат для данного заболевания - взаимодействие генетической предрасположенности и образа жизни человека. Выделяют следующие факторы риска развития СД 2: ожирение или избыточная масса тела; этническая принадлежность (особенно при смене традиционного образа жизни на западный); отягощённый семейный анамнез; гиподинамия; нерациональное питание; артериальная гипертензия, вредные привычки.

Ключевые слова: сахарный диабет 2 типа; гипергликемия; инсулинотерапия; современные методы лечения.

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MODERN PRINCIPLES OF PATHOGENETIC TREATMENT OF 2 TYPES DIABETES MELLITUS

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM2) is a multifactorial disease, that is, the etiological substrate for this disease is the interaction of a genetic predisposition and a person's lifestyle. There are the following risk factors for the development of DM 2: obesity or overweight; ethnicity (especially when changing the traditional lifestyle to the Western one); burdened family history; physical inactivity; irrational nutrition; hypertension, bad habits.

Keywords: type 2 diabetes mellitus; hyperglycemia; insulin therapy; modern methods of treatment.

Введение. Основой этого заболевания являются следующие патофизиологические дефекты: инсулинорезистентность, нарушение функции β-клеток поджелудочной железы. Инсулинорезистентность – снижение опосредованной инсулином утилизации глюкозы тканями, реализующаяся на фоне дисфункции секреции β-клеток. Современные данные о патогенезе сахарного диабета 2 типа свидетельствуют о том, что он может развиваться и как инсулинчувствительный вариант, и как инсулинорезистентный вариант.

Обычно, пациенты с заболеванием имеют нормальный или слегка увеличенный вес, у них отсутствует повышение риска развития заболеваний сердечно-сосудистой системы. Как правило, СД 2 дебютирует у лиц старше 40 лет, при этом, следует отметить, что у подавляющего большинства пациентов имеет место один или несколько факторов риска.

Диагностика на раннем этапе СД 2 позволяет назначить лечение своевременно, тем самым предупредить возможные осложнения данного заболевания, такие как: ретинопатия; полинейропатия; нефропатия и др [1].

По современным представлениям, СД2 манифестирует в ситуации, когда секреторные возможности β-клеток оказываются несостоятельными для преодоления барьера инсулинорезистентности. Основная роль в этой несостоятельности инсулярного аппарата отводится генетическим нарушениям, однако немаловажную роль в снижении секреторных резервов инсулярного аппарата играет так называемый «феномен глюкозотоксичности», за счет которого развивается апоптоз и гибель β-клеток. По статистическим данным, к моменту манифестации заболевания у пациентов функционирует только 50% от начального количества β-клеток, что подтверждает теорию постепенного прогрессирования нарушений углеводного обмена: от нормогликемии в условиях инсулинорезистентности и гиперинсулинемии до манифестации СД через последовательные стадии нарушения гликемии натощак и нарушенную толерантность к глюкозе [2].

Исходя из вышеизложенного, напрашивается вполне логичный вывод о том, что основным стратегическим направлением в лечении СД2 должно быть воздействие на инсулинорезистентность как главное патогенетическое звено в развитии заболевания. Снижая инсулинорезистентность, мы уменьшаем нагрузку на инсулярный аппарат, сохраняя тем самым его секреторные возможности и снимая негативное влияние гиперинсулинемии на повышение аппетита, прибавку веса, состояние сердечно-сосудистой системы. Наиболее простой способ повышения чувствительности к инсулину – снижение веса за счет изменения образа жизни и характера питания, что, к сожалению, позволяет достичь целевого уровня гликемии менее чем у 30% пациентов с впервые выявленным СД2 [5]. В таких ситуациях необходимы средства, воздействующие на основное патогенетическое звено синдрома – инсулинорезистентность.

Коррекция расстройств гемореологии и перекисного окисления липидов. Постоянно идёт поиск новых и эффективных возможностей воздействия на указанные патологические механизмы. В последние годы значительный прорыв был достигнут благодаря раскрытию роли гипергликемии в развитии окислительного стресса и пониманию последовательности звеньев свободнорадикального окисления.

Вместе с тем, роль ферментов антиоксидантной защиты с введением в практику методов их количественной оценки также подверглась переоценке. Современной тенденцией является включение в комплексную терапию ИМ и СД не только гипогликемизирующих средств, но и препаратов, оказывающих влияние на уменьшение окислительного стресса и инсулинорезистентности, улучшение липидов и реологических свойств крови, снижение гипоксии и апоптоза клеток как миокарда, так и поджелудочной железы [7, 8].

Сегодня, в эпоху распространения бариатрической хирургии, имеются свидетельства несомненной пользы похудения для лечения всех компонентов метаболического синдрома. Так, исследование, проведенное на 100 000 медицинских сестер в возрасте от 30 до 55 лет, показало, что снижение массы тела более чем на 5 кг ассоциируется с пропорциональным снижением риска развития СД2. В Шведском Исследовании Ожирения (Swedish Obesity Study, SOS) шунтирование желудка и последующее похудение позволили добиться излечения СД2 у 69% пациентов: диагноз СД2 был снят у 72% пациентов спустя два года после операции [3, 5]. В целом, по результатам проведенных исследований, ремиссия СД2 была достигнута у 76,8% пациентов, подвергшихся бариатрическим операциям [3, 6].

К ингибиторам ДПП-4 относятся вилдаглиптин, ситаглиптин и саксоглиптин, которые блокируют активность фермента ДПП-4, что приводит к возрастанию концентрации и увеличению продолжительности действия глюкогоноподобного пептида-1 и глюкозозависимого инсулинотропного полипептида. Принимаются эти лекарственные средства перорально и обеспечивают физиологический уровень инкретинов в крови, обладая значительно лучшей переносимостью по сравнению с аналогами глюкогоноподобного пептида-1 [4].

Выводы. Таким образом, использование блокаторов РААС, современных гипогликемических средств, таких как ингибиторы SGLT-2, а также вилдаглиптин у пациентов с СД II типа задерживают прогрессирования ХБП и снижают сердечно-сосудистые риски. Нефропротективный потенциал блокаторов РАСС, ингибиторов SGLT-2, а также вилдаглиптина заключается в стабилизации внутрипочечного кровотока, снижении экскреции альбумина с мочой и компенсации нарушений углеводного обмена. Органопротективные эффекты гипогликемических препаратов (ингибиторы SGLT-2, а также вилдаглиптин) в сочетании с возможностями блокаторов РААС следует использовать для замедления прогрессирования поражения почек при СД II типа и снижения сердечно-сосудистого риска еще в додиализном периоде ХБП.

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СЕЛЕВЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ В ГОРНЫХ РАЙОНАХ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены особенности образования селевых потоков в горных районах Республики Узбекистан, приведены основные характеристики селеобразования и аналитические данные, выявленные по итогам наблюдений за селевой активностью в отдельных областях Республики, сделаны выводы о важности осуществления постоянного мониторинга климатических и метеорологических характеристик, картографирования, анализа цикличности образования селей для достижения высокой результативности оценки фактических рисков.

Ключевые слова: сели, климат, сели дождевого генеза.

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MUDFLOW PROCESSES IN THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: the article discusses the features of the formation of mudflows in the mountainous regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, presents the main characteristics of mudflow formation and analytical data identified from the results of observations of mudflow activity in certain regions of the Republic, conclusions are drawn about the importance of continuous monitoring of climatic and meteorological characteristics, mapping, analysis the cyclical nature of mudflows in order to achieve high efficiency in the assessment of actual risks.

Key words: mudflows, climate, rain-generated mudflows.

Изменение климата и глобальное потепление, провоцирующие образование опасно высокого количества жидких осадков, интенсивное таяние ледников и прочих критических гидрометеорологических факторов, увеличивают риски паводков, наводнений, рост селевой активности и угрозы схождения селей в горных районах. Катастрофические природные явления гидрологического характера занимают лидирующие позиции среди стихийных бедствий, происходящих в мире [1]. Селевые русловые потоки, насыщенные тяжелым обломочным материалом, грязекаменными массами, порой достигают инерционной мощности в 100-300 м3/с. Схождение селей сопровождается масштабной разрушительной силой, часто наносящей значительный вред населенным пунктам, расположенным в бассейнах соленосных рек на протяженности в несколько километров. Разрушаются объекты транспортной инфраструктуры, мостовые, гидротехнические сооружения, автомобильные и железные дороги. Ущерб от селевых явлений сопровождается не только значительными экономическими потерями, но и человеческими жертвами [2].

В Центральной Азии склоновые явления, в основе которых лежат рельефные особенности горных районов, а также климатические особенности горной местности создают значительные риски для жизни населения, народного хозяйства, строительства и эксплуатации дорожных сооружений и развития транспортной инфраструктуры. Задачи исследования характерных особенностей природы селей имеют большое практическое значение и ложатся в основу методов прогнозирования, оценки и предотвращения рисков селевой угрозы [3].

Изучению особенностей склоновых явлений в горных регионах, подверженных сходам селей, оползней, обвалам посвящается множество научных трудов. В работах Ф. К. Кочерги, В.Ф Бабкова, Л.К. Гинзбурга, Ф. Фреха, Н. М. Трофимовой, И.А. Петрухина, В.А. Лесной, Н.М Муртазина, М.Г. Ходкает, В.Б. Соколовского, А.О. Конева, Р.Ф. Кирсанова, С.И. Маций, В.В. Толоконникова, А.И. Билеуш, Г.Д. Недря, Н.А. Цитовича, Н.Н Маслова, К. Ш. Шадунц, Г.М. Шахнунянца, М.Н Гольдштейн, В.Ю. Юнусова, М. С. Коломиец, А.А Токарева приводится данные мониторинговых исследований, рассматриваются основные проблемы снижения угрозы инженерно-геологических процессов техногенного и природного характера, в том числе освоение горных территории, строительства и эксплуатации объектов электроэнергетики, хозяйства, транспортной сети, предлагаются меры борьбы со склоновыми явлениями [4].

Горные территории среднеазиатского региона, включающие в себя высокогорье Тянь-Шаня, Памиро-Алая, Копет-Дага, подвержены значительным рискам селевой активности. Возникновению селевых очагов способствуют особенности рельефа местности, подверженность почвы высоким эрозийным изменениям, континентальный климат. Особенно высокая угроза схода оползней и селей возникает в сейсмоактивных регионах в весеннее время года и обусловлена сезонным ростом преимущественно ливневых осадков, таянием снежных масс, а также характерной для горного рельефа этого региона скудностью почвенно-растительного покрова [5]. Селевые потоки являются одной из основных угроз для жизни населения, проживающего в горных районах Узбекистана. Сейсмоактивные регионы, расположенные в бассейнах рек Амударья, и Сырдарья, подвержены частым оползням и обвалам. Ежегодно в этих районах происходит от 10 до 20 сильных селевых паводков с интенсивностью до 10 метров в секунду.

Сложное прогнозирование селевых процессов наряду с такими опасными факторами как: высокими динамическими характеристиками и значительной ударной, разрушительной силой, способствующей аварийным эрозийным изменениям русла, образованию заносов и выносных конусов обломочного материала, становятся причинами разрушения инфраструктуры народного хозяйства и наносят порой катастрофический ущерб населению и экономике селеопасных регионов [6]. В 90% случаев причиной образования селевых потоков на территории Узбекистана становится выпадение значительного количества ливней, в 4% приводит таяние снежного покрова в горной местности, к оставшимся 6% можно отнести прочие факторы, обусловленные влиянием климатического характера.

Возникновение селевых явлений имеет сложную структуру, включающую природные и антропогенные свойства. Гидродинамическая сила селевого потока определяется комплексной совокупностью характерных природных и техногенных факторов, в том числе климатоландшафтных и геоморфологических: особенности форм рельефа и степень выветривания почв, гидрометеорологические условия, характеристики растительного покрова; факторы, связанные с влиянием хозяйственной деятельности. Большое влияние на структуру почвы, ее характерные особенности и формы оказывает рельеф местности. Значительные уклоны склонов, активное выветривание грунта, оползневые и обвально-осыпные явления становятся причиной скопления в руслах рек рыхлообломочного материала и провоцируют схождение селевых потоков [7].

Таким образом, при анализе и оценке селевых рисков территории республики Узбекистан необходимо учитывать широкий спектр факторов, включающий в себя: характеристики метеорологических условий, рельефа, почвы, особенности рек, озер и других водных объектов местности и т.д.

Высокие динамические характеристики селевой поток приобретает на крутых склонах при его насыщении значительной массой твердых обломочных материалов. Схождение селя характеризуется быстротой возникновения и прохождения, а также формированием конусов выноса большого объема обломочных материалов. Практически все реки в горной местности республики опасны угрозой селевого схождения по своим траекториям. Для качественного определения селевого режима важно обладать наиболее подробными данными о случаях сходов селей: времени возникновения, продолжительности, повторяемости, объеме селевых выносов, климатических характеристиках и т.д. На основании анализа аналитических данных о количестве и времени схождении селей в разных горных районах страны можно сделать вывод о характере образования селевых потоков и диапазоне повторяемости. На рисунке 1 приведены данные о количестве произошедших схождений селей в районах страны за все время осуществления мониторинга с 1900 по 2021 годы.

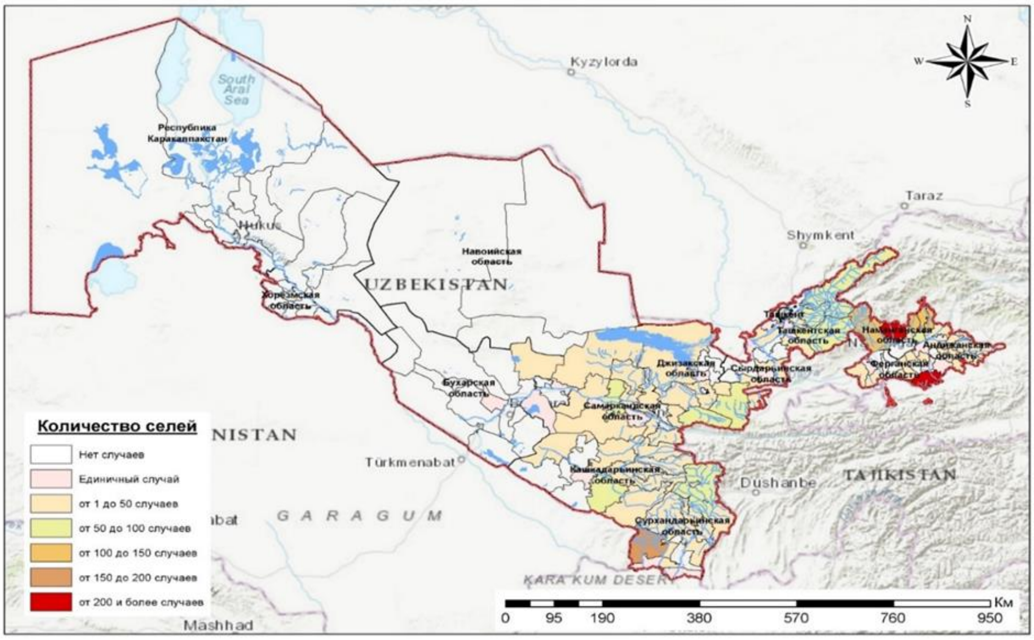

Рисунок 1. Количественный учет селевых инцидентов в административных районах Узбекистана за период 1900 – 2021 годов.

Средний диапазон частоты селевой активности можно определить десятилетним периодом. Селевую опасность местности можно отнести к очень высокой при образовании более 200 инцидентов схождения селей за весь период мониторинга, высокой от 100 до 200 инцидентов, средней до 100 случаев и низкой при возникновении менее 50 инцидентов.

В горных районах Узбекистана селевые риски резко возрастают в сезонный период выпадения обильного количества осадков, преимущественно ливневого характера. В связи с проявлением климатических изменений в Республике в последние годы растет количество жидких осадков, выпадающих в летний период, что в совокупности с сезонным таянием снежников и ледников значительно повышает риски образования селей дождевого и прорывного характера, способных приносить значительный ущерб. Таким образом, климатические изменения влияют и на длительность сезона селевой активности, пиковые значения которого на территории Узбекистана смещаются в сторону летнего периода.

На рисунке 2 приведены данные по количеству схождения селевых потоков в течение года за период 1990-2021 год в отдельных областях республики.

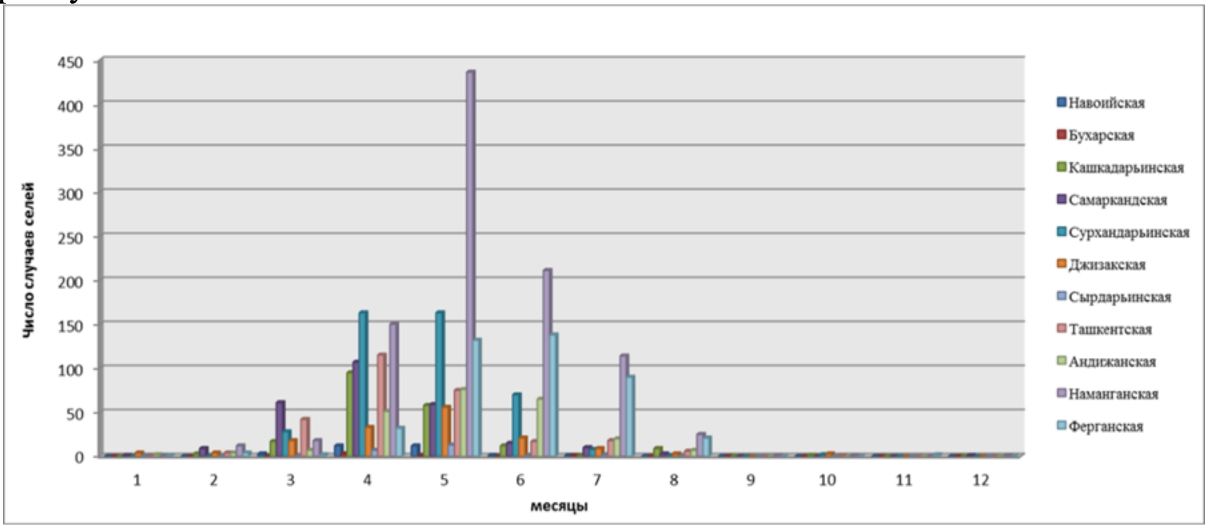

Рисунок 2. Данные по количеству схождения селевых потоков в течение года за период 1990-2021 год в отдельных областях республики.

В основе определения селевой активности лежат мониторинговые исследования повторяемости схождения селевого потока. Наиболее частое схождение селей характерно для небольших селевых бассейнов, а также для районов со склонными к выветриванию породами.

До 61% селевых схождений в Узбекистане являются причиной материального ущерба народному хозяйству, в 17% сели становятся причиной гибели людей. К наиболее уязвимым по отношению к селевой опасности территориям республики относятся: замкнутая среди гор Ферганская долина, расположенная на западном склоне Памир-Алайских гор Кашкадарьинская область и Сурхандарьинская область, для которых высокую селевую опасность представляют притоки рек Сурхандарьи и Кашкадарьи, горные хребты Чирчик-Ангренский округа. Западную часть Зарафшанского округа с возвышающимися в той местности горными хребтами Нуратау, Каратау, Актау, Мальгузар относят к средней степени уязвимости, а остальная часть территории Зарафшанского округа имеет низкую степень уязвимости.

Негативный опыт схождением селей и причинения ими значительного экономического ущерба, потери людских жизней говорит о том, что любую хозяйственную деятельность в горных районах, имеющих высокий уровень селевой опасности, необходимо осуществлять только с учетом результатов оценки рисков селевой угрозы и принятием мер по защите от влияния опасных инженерно-геологических факторов селевого воздействия [8].

Таким образом, снижение рисков селевой активности тесно связано с осуществлением постоянного мониторинга данных об изменении климатических и метеорологических характеристик, картографирования, анализа обстоятельств и цикличности образования селей, факторов, моделирующих его зарождение, определения характерного времени и этапов формирования для возможности заблаговременного оповещения населения и выполнении превентивных мероприятий по защите от селевой угрозы.

В Республике Узбекистан в настоящее время планомерно реализуются мероприятия, направленные на защиту населенных пунктов, расположенных в зонах подверженных рискам селевой опасности, в том числе по развитию и модернизации систем мониторингового наблюдения и повышения точности прогноза природных явлений гидрометеорологического характера. Одной из стратегических задач является создание и совершенствование автоматизированных систем раннего оповещения населения о возможности возникновения чрезвычайных ситуаций техногенного и природного характера.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ЗАДАЧИ ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЯ ДОРОЖНЫХ ВОДОПРОПУСКНЫХ СООРУЖЕНИЙ

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрены основные задачи проектирования водоотводящих систем с дорожно-мостовых сооружений, отмечены проблемы и недостатки в применяемых в настоящее время методологиях проектирования водоотведения особенно для дорожных объектов, расположенных в сложных природных условиях или условиях обремененных различными техногенными факторами, сделан вывод о необходимости расширения стандартных инженерных расчетов и выполнении дополнительных гидрометеорологических и морфометрических изысканий.

Ключевые слова: водоотведение, дорожные одежды, инженерные сооружения.

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PROBLEMS AND OBJECTIVES OF DESIGNING ROAD CULVERS

Abstract: the article considers the main tasks of designing drainage systems from road and bridge structures, notes the problems and shortcomings in the currently used methodologies for designing drainage systems, especially

for road facilities located in difficult natural conditions or conditions burdened by various technogenic factors, the conclusion is made about the need to expand the standard engineering calculations and additional hydrometeorological and morphometric surveys.
Key words: drainage, pavement, engineering structures.

В настоящее время от уровня развития транспортной отрасли, в том числе качества, протяженности дорожной сети, ее возможностей удовлетворять растущие экономические и социальные потребности зависит благополучие каждой области и всей страны в целом. Проектирование и строительство дорог должно обеспечивать их долгую, безопасную эксплуатацию, способную оправдать высокие материальные затраты на возведение дорожного полотна и способствовать достижению экономической эффективности строительства. Снижение плотности грунта под воздействием водных масс в дорожных одеждах – опасный фактор, ведущий к ухудшению его несущей способности и, соответственно, снижению устойчивости всех элементов дороги к восприятию нагрузок. Кроме этого, вода, находящаяся на поверхности дороги, провоцирует аварийные риски утраты автомобилем устойчивости в результате потери сцепления колес с дорожным полотном и дальнейшего неуправляемого глиссирования [1]. Системы водоотведения и быстрый отвод атмосферных осадков от дорожного полотна способствуют минимизации возникновения аварийных ситуаций и снижению ущерба от воздействия воды на дорожное полотно. Одной из значимых в строительстве дорожных сетей задач является анализ наиболее уязвимых мест при проектировании дорожных водопропускных сооружений и обустройство водоотводов, соответствующих предельным гидрологическим, гидравлическим, климатическим нагрузкам [2].

С разработкой и проблемами проектирования водоотведения с проезжей части автодорог связано множество ученых трудов. В работах И.В. Чистякова, Г.А. Федотова, М.Н. Кудрявцева, Б.Ф. Перевозникова, Л.И. Высоцкого, Н.М. Константинова, Н.Н. Петрова, Б.Ф. Бабкова, А.А. Ильиной приведены научные изыскания, позволившие опираться на них при проектировании устройств водоотведения и в настоящее время. Однако сегодня, с учетом результатов актуальных познаний в области изучения гидравлических и гидрологических вопросов, прогрессивных разработок в области строительных материалов и дорожных конструкций, растущих требований экологической и транспортной безопасности [3] необходимо корректирование методологических аспектов расчетов и конструирования водоотводящих систем. Решение задач квалифицированных расчетов при проектировании дорожных водопропускных сооружений водоотводящих систем должно учитывать совокупность множества эксплуатационных факторов, что делает его достаточно сложным и трудоемким. Вместе с тем системы водоотведения с верно рассчитанными инженерными параметрами позволяют исключить негативное воздействие атмосферных осадков и значительно продлевают срок эксплуатации дорожно-мостовых сооружений, повышают безопасность их эксплуатации [4]. Анализ аварий и инцидентов в виде разрушения возведенных дорожных сооружений показывает, что в большинстве случаев причиной их становится недостаточный уровень проектирования, основанный на отсутствии должного внимания к проведению предварительных расчетов.

Можно отметить следующие недостатки в применяемых в настоящее время системах проектирования водоотведения с дорожных сетей:

- зачастую достаточно поверхностное проведение инженерно-гидрометеорологических изысканий и полевых работ;
- крайне малое наличие сведений по исследованиям характерных особенностей стока, осадков и испарения в водоотводящих системах;
- недостаток единых методологических расчетных приемов стока с антропогенно корректированных поверхностей и методик определения, составляющих водного баланса;
- методики гидравлических расчетов при необходимости водоотведения в сложных условиях недостаточно проработаны [5].

Системы водоотведения с автомобильных дорог и мостовых сооружений могут иметь значительные и разнообразные конструкционные отличия, в зависимости от условий эксплуатации можно выделить:

- водоотводящие от земляного настила автомобильных и железных дорог инженерные сооружения;
- водоотводящие с проезжей части автомобильных дорог конструкции;
- водоотвод на путепроводах, высоководных мостовых сооружениях;
- системы, служащие для отвода воды от балластных слоев, находящихся на пролетных строениях железнодорожных мостов;
- водоотвод от дорог и мостовых сооружений в продольно-склоновом и поперечно-склоновом расположении большой протяженности;
- водоотводящие инженерные сооружения с дорожной сети в горной местности и т.д. [6]

Можно отметить, что конструктивные особенности системы водоотведения зависят от факторов среды эксплуатации: ландшафтных и климатических особенностей местности, необходимой водопропускной способности и т.п. К примеру, при расчетах конструкционных особенностей водоотводящих систем должен быть учтен объем максимальных значений сброса сточных вод за определенный промежуток времени. Также большое влияние на сложность гидрологических расчетов при конструировании систем водоотведения оказывает расположение транспортных развязок на пойменных массивах при часто возникающих рисках затоплений, когда существует задача нахождения гидрологического и гидравлического баланса водоотведения с режимами пойменных подтоплений. Достаточно трудоемкими и многообразными являются расчеты при конструировании водоотводящих систем для дорог, расположенных на высоких насыпях, береговых склонах, водораздельных площадях, в горной местности и других местах, имеющих сложный ландшафт [7]. При проектировании водоотводящих систем, предназначенных для дорожных объектов, которые расположены в сложных природных условиях или условиях обремененных различными техногенными факторами, помимо стандартных инженерных расчетов необходимо выполнение дополнительных гидрометеорологических и морфометрических изысканий:

- проведение анализа и учет характеристик поверхностей склонов и русел водоемов;
- анализ значений площадей речных склонов и уклонов временных и искусственных русел и склонов;
- учет особенностей почв и растительности;
- учет особенностей гидрографической карты местности;
- анализ геологических особенностей местности;
- анализ гидрогеологических характеристик участка;
- анализ температурных характеристик с учетом значений среднемесячных температур, минимальных и максимальных значений, декадных или пятидневных весенних значений;
- учет количества осадков для многоводного (обеспеченность 1,10%) и среднего по водности года (обеспеченность 50%);
- учет пиковых значений суточных осадков обеспеченностью 1, 10, 50, 63%, а также значения расчетной интенсивности и характеристик ливневого схода и значений предельных дождевых масс для разных площадей стока;
- анализ инфильтрационных потерь осадков и значения испарений с поверхности почвы и водных объектов за месяцы (декады, пятидневки и сутки);
- расчет пиковых коэффициентов стока с учетом особенностей ландшафта;
- учет предельных расходов в различных точках (у русла и водоотвода).

Анализ, и учет вышеперечисленных характеристик, выполняемый в совокупности с традиционными инженерными расчетами, позволит добиваться создания водопропускных сооружений, оптимально соответствующих специфическим условиям эксплуатации.

Таким образом, можно отметить, что проектирование водоотводящих систем особенно для новых трасс и сооружений сегодня необходимо проводить с учетом расширенных гидрогеологических и климатических характеристик местности, а также возможностей применения современных материалов и конструкции. Указанное позволит обеспечить долгую, безопасную и экономически выгодную эксплуатацию всей дорожной сети.

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ПРОДУКТИВНОСТИ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА И НАРАЩИВАНИЕ ОБЪЕМОВ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В УСЛОВИЯХ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ, ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ И ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ

Аннотация. В данной научной статье выражаются социально-экономические и политические процессы и реалии в мире, находящиеся под угрозой исчезновения основным фактором, который угрожает обеспечению продовольственной безопасности в странах.

С одной стороны, это глобальный экономический, финансовый и аграрный кризис, влияющий к сокращению международным пищевым рынкам, а с другой стороны это проблема, которая зависима процессам роста и урбанизации.

Ключевые слова: продовольствие, продовольственная безопасность, устранение голода, бедность, социально-экономические аспекты по обеспечению продовольственной безопасности.

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INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND INCREASING PRODUCTION IN A SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Annotation. This scientific article expresses socio-economic and political processes and realities in the world, which are under threat of disappearance, the main factor that threatens to ensure food security in countries.

On the one hand, it is a global economic, financial and agrarian crisis that affects the reduction of international food markets, and on the other hand it is a problem that is dependent on the processes of growth and urbanization.

Keywords: food, food security, elimination of hunger, poverty, socio-economic aspects in ensuring food security.

Введение. Глобальные изменения климата в условиях глобализации мирового рынка, роста опасных продуктов в результате крупномасштабных компонентов и добавок на мировом рынке, рост различных вредителей и опасных растений, а также вирусов еще больше усугубляют отмеченные проблемы. В частности, начиная с 2020 года, проблема выращивания и доставки основных типов сельского хозяйства и пищи для условий пандемии Covid-19 является наиболее насущной задачей в мире.

В сентябре 2015 года в повестке дня встречи с государствами – членами ООН была принята программа развития тысячелетия и целей устойчивого развития. Одна из задач, установленных для целей в этой программе, отражена в «устранении голода, обеспечении безопасности пищевых продуктов и здорового питания, а также достижение устойчивого сельского хозяйства».

Обсуждения. Существует одна из основных проблем, которая всегда стоит перед правительствами, состоит в удовлетворении возросшего спроса на приемлемое и достаточно питательное продовольствие, вызванного ростом населения и доходов, а также изменениями в рационах питания на фоне снижения уровня наличия и качества природных ресурсов.

Увеличение числа бедных в городах и распространение бедности в странах со средним доходом это суть и аспекты той же проблемы. Еще одной темой для рассмотрения является воздействие изменения климата на сельскохозяйственное производство, питание и на продовольственные системы, которое будет наращивать риск отсутствия продовольственной безопасности, особенно для производителей, проживающих в социально обособленной среде, и для домохозяйств мелких производителей продовольствия.

Движение за усиление внимания к проблеме питания (САН) зародилось в сентябре 2010 года. Его цель состоит в поощрении политической воли в вопросах более решительной борьбы с голодом и недостаточным питанием в глобальном масштабе в контексте всеобщего права на достаточный уровень продовольственной безопасности. Масштабы движения быстро нарастают: обязательства по расширению деятельности, направленной на обеспечение полноценного питания, взяли на себя правительства 27 стран, где значительная часть населения питается неполноценно. Поддержка правительствам оказывается широким спектром представляющих различные отрасли экономики заинтересованных сторон в соответствующих странах, равно как глобальными сетями доноров, гражданским обществом, бизнесом, исследовательскими организациями и учреждениями системы ООН.

Решение этой проблемы требует повышения урожайности и общего наращивания объемов производства продовольствия и сельскохозяйственной продукции в контексте более полного учета в сельскохозяйственном секторе социального, экономического и экологического аспектов устойчивости. Для этого также требуется уделять повышенное внимание калорийности продуктов питания и диверсификации состава продовольственной корзины за счет разнообразия рациона питания.

Производительность большинства мелких производителей продовольствия в мире все еще ниже потенциально достижимого уровня. Обычно причиной такого "провала урожайности" становятся отсутствие у фермеров доступа к обеспечивающим повышение продуктивности производственным ресурсам и технологиям, не подтвержденные или не оформленные должным образом права доступа к земле, владения и пользования, отсутствие знаний и возможности учиться (особенно для женщин и молодых людей, выходящих на сельский рынок труда), неадекватность обслуживающей коммерческой инфраструктуры, в том числе межрегиональных сетей, высокие рыночные цены на производственные ресурсы и отсутствие информации о возможных ценах реализации собственной продукции[52]. Часто производительность ограничивается грузом болезней, обусловленным распространением хронических заболеваний – малярии, ВИЧ-СПИД и туберкулеза.

Исходя из вышесказанного, всем международным и региональным организациям, а также всем прочим соответствующим заинтересованным сторонам, рекомендуется:

1) укреплять институциональный потенциал развивающихся стран с целью осуществления эффективной политики, обеспечивающей мелким производителям продовольствия доступ к технологиям, производственным ресурсам, средствам производства, кредитам и рынкам[53];

2) обеспечить женщинам и мужчинам на недискриминационной основе надежный и справедливый доступ к природным ресурсам, включая землю, воду и биоразнообразие, и возможность их устойчивого использования[54];

3) стимулировать инвестиции в мелкомасштабное сельское хозяйство в условиях тесной координации между государственными и частными капиталовложениями;

4) обеспечивать мелким производителям продовольствия и другим участникам продовольственной цепочки приращения стоимости более

[52] Итоговый доклад о работе 37-й сессии КВПБ
[53] Декларация Всемирного саммита по продовольственной безопасности
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надежный доступ к финансовым инструментам и инструментам управления рисками, включая инновационные виды страхования, управление погодными рисками и механизмы финансирования;

5) способствовать существенному расширению научных исследований в области сельского хозяйства и поощрять их финансирование, в том числе путем активизации и поддержки национальных исследовательских программ, государственных университетов и научно-исследовательских институтов, содействия передаче технологий, обмену опытом и практическими наработками;

6) изыскивать пути расширения масштабов передачи фермерам технологий и результатов научных исследований и обеспечения соответствия исследований их потребностям и проблемам через вовлечение в процесс самих фермеров. Содействовать передаче технологий, распространению знаний и наращиванию потенциала;

7) совершенствовать услуги по передаче опыта для поддержки распространения информации и знаний, стремясь к всестороннему признанию и удовлетворению потребностей женщин-фермеров;

8) в меру целесообразности содействовать развитию и укреплению потенциала существующих кооперативов, организаций производителей, организаций, объединяющих звенья цепочки приращения стоимости, с уделением максимального внимания мелким производителям продовольствия и обеспечением всестороннего участия женщин-фермеров;

9) поддерживать более устойчивое сельское хозяйство, которое позволяет повышать уровень продовольственной безопасности и искоренять голод и является экономически жизнеспособным, обеспечивая сохранение земельных и водных ресурсов, генетических ресурсов растений и животных, биологического разнообразия и экосистем, а также повышая степень устойчивости к изменению климата и стихийным бедствиям;

10) В меру целесообразности, учитывать в управлении сельским хозяйством экосистемный подход, направленный на достижение устойчивости сельского хозяйства, включая, в частности, комплексную борьбу с вредителями, органическое сельское хозяйство, другие традиционные и местные стратегии преодоления нехватки продовольствия, создающие благоприятные условия для диверсификации агро-экосистем и улавливания углерода почвой;

11) повысить уровень услуг в области животноводческого производства, в том числе ветеринарных услуг;

12) создавать условия для обеспечения начального и высшего сельскохозяйственного образования, в том числе путем разработки программ профессионального обучения.

Выводы. К конкретным мероприятиям по улучшению питания относятся инвестиции в стратегии развития, которые будут способствовать улучшению питания всех групп населения в сочетании с всеобщим доступом к ряду апробированных и испытанных механизмов, непосредственно приводящих к сокращению масштабов недостаточного питания, особенно среди беременных и кормящих женщин, детей младше двух лет и лиц, подверженных заболеваниям или живущих в нищете. Проблемы в области питания должны решаться как с помощью непосредственных действий, так и путем включения вопросов питания в национальные стратегии, меры политики и программы в сфере сельского хозяйства, продовольственной безопасности, здравоохранения, качества и безопасности продуктов питания, водоснабжения и санитарии, систем социальной защиты и социальных гарантий, развития сельских районов и развития в целом66. Такие действия включают наращивание собственных усилий стран в борьбе с недоеданием и реализацию меж секторального подхода. Инвестиции в питание имеют твердую экономическую основу, ибо сокращают расходы, связанные с наличием скрытого голода и замедления в развитии.

Согласно Добровольным руководящим принципам в поддержку поступательного осуществления права на достаточное питание в контексте национальной продовольственной безопасности, государствам рекомендуется, в частности:

- при необходимости принимать меры по поддержанию, адаптации или укреплению пищевого разнообразия и принципов здорового питания и приготовления пищи, а также режимов питания, включая грудное вскармливание, следя за тем, чтобы изменения в наличии и доступности продовольственных товаров не оказывали негативного влияния на состав и размер рациона питания;
- предпринимать шаги, в частности, в рамках положений об образовании, информации и маркировке, по предупреждению чрезмерного потребления продуктов и несбалансированности рациона, которые могут приводить к неполноценности питания, ожирению и дегенеративным заболеваниям;
- привлекать все соответствующие заинтересованные стороны, в частности, общины и местные власти, к разработке, реализации, регулированию, мониторингу и оценке программ по наращиванию производства и потребления здоровой и калорийной пищи, особенно с высоким содержанием микроэлементов;
- решать вопросы, связанные со специфическими потребностями в продовольствии и питании людей, живущих с ВИЧ и СПИДом либо страдающих от других заболеваний эпидемического характера;
- распространять последовательную и соответствующую современному уровню научных знаний и международно принятой практике информацию о питании грудных и малолетних детей, противодействовать распространению неверной информации о питании грудных детей.

Государствам следует рассматривать вопросы ухода за детьми и больными, в том числе связанные с грудным вскармливанием и вирусом иммунодефицита человека (ВИЧ), опираясь на научные консультации, предоставляемые наиболее авторитетными специалистами, которые владеют актуальными знаниями, а также на рекомендации ВОЗ и ЮНИСЕФ.

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ПРОБЛЕМА БЕЗРАБОТИЦЫ СРЕДИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ И ВЫПУСКНИКОВ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЙ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрена ситуация, сложившаяся на рынке труда в современном обществе. Приведена статистика, отражающая уровень безработицы среди молодежи, а именно среди обучающихся и выпускников учебных заведений. Предложены определенные улучшения в системе государственного регулирования, направленного подготовку необходимых специалистов и их дальнейшее трудоустройство.

Ключевые слова: безработица, трудоустройство молодых специалистов, выпускники, безработная молодежь, уровень подготовки.

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THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG STUDENTS AND GRADUATES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Abstract. This article considers the situation in the labour market in modern society. Statistics reflecting the unemployment rate among young people, namely, among students and graduates of educational institutions, are given. Certain improvements in the system of state regulation aimed at training the necessary specialists and their further employment are proposed.

Key words: unemployment, employment of young professionals, graduates, unemployed youth, level of training.

Безработица − одна из основных проблем современного общества, прослеживающаяся фактически в каждом регионе Российской Федерации. За последние годы актуальность набирает такой подраздел, как «молодёжная безработица», что обуславливается следующими факторами: отсутствие опыта, неверный выбор стратегии личного развития, страх взрослой жизни и многое другое. Проблема трудоустройства молодежи все четче прослеживается в последнее время, говоря о том, что данный факт нельзя оставлять без внимания.

К возрастной группе «»молодежь» в России относятся люди от 18 до 35 лет. Согласно данным Росстата, уровень молодёжной безработицы в 2019-2020 годах составил 22,1% (возрастная категория - 15-19 лет). Всеобщий уровень безработицы по России на 2019-2020 гг. составил 4,7-4,9%. Показатель безработицы молодежи, в возрасте 15-19 лет, превышает всеобщий уровень безработицы по России в 4,5 раза. Исследуя возрастную категорию 20-24 года, уровень безработицы составил 15,1%, что в свою очередь превышает общий показатель в 3,2 раза [3].

Такая ситуация могла сложиться по некоторым причинам. Основной из них является тот факт, что работодатели, в большинстве своём, не заинтересованы в трудоустройстве молодежи, выпускников ВУЗов / коллежей. Объясняется это тем, что данную категорию работников необходимо обучать, направлять, соответственно производительность их труда значительно меньше (в определённых ситуациях), в отличие от работников со стажем. Следующей причиной такого положения дел мог стать уровень заработной платы, которую работодатели готовы предложить начинающим специалистам. Зачастую, современная молодежь не желает трудоустраиваться на официальной основе именно по этой причине, считая, что они имеют возможность заработать значительно больше, занимаясь какой-либо неофициально.

Рассмотрим некоторые возможные пути развития, которые помогут изменить данную ситуацию и повысить уровень занятости молодежи в современной России. Государство, с целью поддержания стабильной занятости молодежи в современной России, могло бы предоставлять некоторые льготы (льготное налогообложение, льготная ставка кредитования для предприятия / организации и т.д.) тем предприятиям / компаниям / организациям, которые готовы принять на работу молодых сотрудников, выпускников ВУЗов, обучающихся старших курсов и т.д. [1]. Еще одним вариантом разрешения данной ситуации является привлечение и подготовка именно такого рода специалистов, которые будут необходимы и востребованы через определение количество времени. Стимулированием в данном случае может выступать повышенное количество бюджетных мест, повышение стипендий, агитация, путем раскрытия всей возможностей и плюсов данного направления / направлений.

Проблема безработицы среди молодежи остро встаёт в современных реалиях. Молодым людям в современном обществе действительно проблематично устроиться именно по тому направлению и на ту специальность, которую он считает максимально приемлемой для себя. Данный этап осложняется еще и отсутствием поддержи со стороны государства. Некоторые время назад выпускники учебных заведений получали направление на работу и были уверены в своём будущем. Сейчас же выпускнику необходимо брать на себя полную ответственность за своё будущее и не ждать поддержки со стороны. Используя определенные методы государственного регулирования, как минимум те, которые были перечислены выше, ситуация с «безработной молодёжью» начнет улучшаться.

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ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ ДЛЯ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННОГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Анотация. В статье рассматривается вопрос цифровизации производственного предприятия. Анализируется стратегия внедрения в производство современных информационных технологий. Рассматриваются преимущества применения цифровых технологий и возникающие побочные проблемы.

Ключевые слова: цифровизация, информационные технологии, коньюнктура рынка, бизнес-процессы, платформенные решения.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF DIGITALIZATION FOR THE MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE

Abstract. The article deals with the issue of digitalization of a manufacturing enterprise. The strategy of introduction of modern information technologies into production is analyzed. The advantages of the use of digital technologies and the side problems that arise are considered.
Keywords: digitalization, information technologies, market conditions, business processes, platform solutions.

Цифровизация производственного предприятия является на современном этапе основной тенденцией развития отечественной экономики и становится залогом успешного развития любого предприятия. В любой сфере деятельности сегодня обязательно присутствует сбора информации/данных, обработка этого массива и его хранение.

Цифровизация любого предприятия адаптирует его к быстро меняющейся коньюктуре рынка, повышая гибкость и как следствие эффективность работы. Усовершенствованные технологические процессы открывают для производства новый рынок сбыта и приводят к увеличению прибыли. Использование предприятием любой отрасли перспективных средств цифровизации позволяют достигать максимальный эффект не только в финансово-экономической деятельности но и в хозяйственной, научной, профессиональной и др.

Сегодня рыночная стоимость многих компаний во многом определяется «цифровыми активами» (размеры и лояльность интернет-аудитории, узнаваемость и репутация бренда в киберпространстве и т.п.). Их значимость иллюстрирует тот факт, что в последние годы именно цифровые гиганты (Facebook, Google, Microsoft, Apple, Amazon) достигли рекордной рыночной капитализации, а их совокупная стоимость составляет значительную долю от всего биржевого индекса S&P 500 [1].

Стратегия внедрения современных информационных технологий в производство позволяет производственному предприятию построить цифровое партнерство.

Следует отметить, что при применении цифровых технологий, наряду с явными преимуществами предприятие получает и ряд побочных проблем. Так, например, уже на этапе запуска пилотного проекта следует уделить внимание обучению персонала в части повышения квалификации при внедрении цифровых технологий. Обучение персонала в ряде случаев процесс болезненный и конфликтный, особенно если сотрудники предприятия возрастные и редко пользуются современными технологичными средствами. Однако жесточайшая конкуренция на рынке труда требует от руководства производственного предприятия вложения финансовых средств в подготовку персонала к работе в новых условиях.

Переход к цифровой экономике повышает прозрачность деятельности предприятия и повышает качество продукции. Естественно сокращается использование ручного труда, а так же затраты на временной процесс. Как следствие снижается вероятность ошибок, связанных с человеческим фактором.

Также, с помощью цифровизации бизнес-процессов на предприятии:

- повышается производительность и сокращаются издержки предприятия;
- повышается качество планирования работ и управления предприятием;
- происходит заметное улучшение в обслуживании клиентов при предоставлении потребителям модернизированной продукции, а также в обеспечении более быстрого взаимодействия с ними;
- появляются широкие возможности персонализации [2].

Для производственного предприятия, взявшего курс на цифровую трансформацию важно формирование нового подхода к управлению данными, внедрение платформенных решений и создание цифровой среды с помощью информационных технологий.

Необходимо заметить, что в развитии и применении цифровизации необходимо участие государства. Необходимо принятие надежных нормативно-правовых актов, стимулирование инновационных предприятий, государственная поддержка научных исследований и подготовки высококвалифицированных кадров.

В России 05.10.2022 запущена платформа «Эффективность.рф» для цифровизации предприятия, которая, по словам инициаторов проекта, поможет бизнесу без найма дорогостоящих специалистов и создания собственных вычислительных мощностей начать цифровизацию своего производственного предприятия.

Планируется, что к 2023 году 75% предприятий России будут иметь комплексные дорожные карты по цифровой трансформации [3].

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ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ЗАКОННОСТИ КАК ВЛАСТВОВАНИЯ ЗАКОНА В АНТИЧНОЙ ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИИ В УСЛОВИЕ ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОСТИ СДЕЛКИ

Аннотация: статья посвящена одному из условий действительности сделки-законности содержания, в основу которого положены фундаментальные исследования представителей политических и правовых, так и философских учений, начиная с античных времен. На современном этапе законность содержания сделки коррелирует общеправовому принципу законности. Обосновано: для истинного понимания сделки необходимо учитывать: в качестве общих условий преобразования определенных действий в сделку, как юридический факт (основание возникновения гражданских правоотношений) вступает соответствие данного акта действующей правовой норме, как и цели сделки (субъективный момент), и образование ожидаемых от сделки последствий (объективный момент). Отражая значение содержания сделки, как условия действительности, указано на необходимость дополнения системы основных начал гражданского законодательства (принципов гражданского права), данным принципов, внеся изменения в ст. 1 ГКРФ).

Ключевые слова: гражданско-правовая сделка, законность содержания условия действительности, античная юриспруденция.

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TRANSFORMATION OF LEGALITY AS THE RULE OF THE LAW IN ANCIENT JURISPRUDENCE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE VALIDITY OF THE DEAL

Annotation: the article is devoted to one of the conditions for the validity of a transaction - the legality of the content, which is based on fundamental research of representatives of political and legal, as well as philosophical teachings, starting from ancient times. At the present stage, the legality of the content of the transaction correlates with the general legal principle of legality. Justified: for a true understanding of the transaction, it is necessary to take into account: as a general condition for the transformation of certain actions into a

transaction, as a legal fact (the basis for the emergence of civil legal relations), the compliance of this act with the current legal norm, as well as the purpose of the transaction (subjective moment), and the formation of expected from the transaction consequences (objective moment). Reflecting the significance of the content of the transaction, as a condition of reality, it is indicated that it is necessary to supplement the system of basic principles of civil legislation (principles of civil law), these principles, by amending Art. 1 GKRF).

Key words: civil law transaction, legality of the content of the conditions of reality, ancient jurisprudence.

В качестве гражданско-правовой сделки признано совершенное в соответствии с установленной законом процедурой действие, направленное на закрепление в частноправовых положениях правил реализации прав сферы цивилистики, как и исполнения гражданских обязанностей, на их соответствующее возникновение, корректирование и прекращение [1].

Законность гражданско-правовой сделки свидетельствуют о фактическом состоянии общественных отношений, отражая характер и особенности государственного, политического устройства, состояния правопорядка, констатируя о реализации регламентированных прав, обязанностей, законных интересов субъектов сделки. Значение законности применительно к сделке, как безусловного следования требованиям нормативов [2], основанного на общеправовом принципе законности [3], в системе условий действительности сделки (законность содержания; наличие гражданской правосубъектности; корреляция воли с волеизъявлением; соблюдение требуемой формы сделки), велико.

Интерес к категории «законность», констатируемый, начиная с времен античной юриспруденции (Протагор, Д. Абдерский, Сократ, Платон, Аристотель Цецерон) и впоследствии – ведущими представителями политических и правовых, философских учений (Фома Аквинский, Б. Спиноза, А. Н. Радищев, А. И. Герцен, Н. Г. Чернышевский) был обусловлен тем, что властвование закона признано выше властвования правителей, в связи с чем, законность должна быть ориентированной на потребности в идеальном законе [4]. Непревзойденные по силе научной мысли прошлого позиции в отношении основ законности указывали на важную исследовательскую цель, заключающуюся в формировании такого понимания ценностей явления законности (социальных, политических, юридических), которые соответствуют о справедливости, позволяя оценить поведение субъекта, как посредством авторитета и роли закона, так и его корреляции с нравственными ценностями общества, со значением идей справедливости, являющихся не отделимыми от действующего права.

Характеризуя современное понимание законности содержания сделки, вытекающее из законности как властвования закона в античной юриспруденции, выделим основные признаки данного явления:

- корреляция законности и справедливости, как всеобщей добродетели, особенность которой (по Аристотелю) выражаются в направленности законности и на лицо, управляющее добродетелью, и на всех иных лиц [5];
- общеобязательность исполнения всеми без исключения лицами требований источников права, признание высшей юридической силы закона, всеобъемлемость законодательных предписаний;
- единство действующего закона на государственной территории, обеспечивающее единое понимания закона, его применение;
- закон, как высший показатель целесообразности, не допускает противоречий;
- соблюдение законности соответствует развитию общества, граждан, генезису их культурного уровня;
- нарушение законности обуславливает применение мер государственного принуждения, включая гражданско-правовую, другие виды юридической ответственности.

На современном этапе законность –условие действительности сделки, условие функционирования правового государства, цель которого - обеспечение конституционных прав и законных интересов, свобод каждого индивида, как члена общества. Безусловная значимость законности в гражданско-правовом институте сделки оценивается с позиции общеправового конституционного принципа (принцип законности), распространяющегося на все национальное правовое поле как «матрица», ориентир для «должного» поведения и состояния действующего права.

В контексте принципа законности сделки данный принцип, в отличие от иных подобных юридических конструкций, не вытекает из другого основного начала, выступая системообразующим элементом правовой системы, ее институтов, включая институт сделки [6].

Актуальность законности сделки подчеркивается, соответственно, тем, что к системе основных условий ее действительности, как оснований трансформации определенного акта в юридический факт, относится корреляция действия субъектов сделки юридической норме, содержанию, цели сделки (субъективный аспект содержания сделки), направленной на возникновение необходимых последствий (объективный аспект содержания сделки). Категорию «законность», как условие действительности сделки, целесообразно понимать, при этом, как сложное по сущности, структуре многоаспектное явление общественной и государственной политико-правовой жизни, которое отражает степень правомерности действий субъектов сделки и совершенства правоприменения при совершении и исполнении сделок, как и систему требований к субъектам сделки в отношении их правосубъектности и реализуемой деятельности.

При этом, полагаем, что в качестве гарантий законности сделки, выступают: ясность содержания нормативных актов, регулирующих институт сделок; отражение на нормативном уровне основных прав и обязанностей субъектов; установление в гражданском законе принципов права, применимых при совершении сделок; соответствие норм института сделок конституционным нормативам при признании верховенства закона над другими источниками права; максимально совершенная законодательная техника института сделок; развитие правового сознания и правовой культуры субъектов сделки, их юридической ответственности, механизма юридической информированности; возможность защиты нарушенных прав судом, адвокатским, медиативным сообществами.

На современном этапе развития института сделки, как и российской правовой системы, в целом, законность, исследуемая в рамках политических и правовых, философских учений, начиная с античных времен, признается, таким образом, в качестве общеправового принципа права и важнейшего условия действительности сделки (законность содержания), выступая гарантом безопасности субъектов сделки и нивелируя возможность признания сделки недействительной. Принимая во внимание значение данного условия действительности, целесообразно признать его одним из принципов гражданского права (основных начал гражданского законодательства), расширив содержание ст. 1 ГК РФ абзацем: «Содержание сделки должно соответствовать запретительным правилам нормативных актов, то есть не содержать условий, которые нормативные правовые акты запрещают включать в содержание сделки под страхом наступления неблагоприятных правовых последствий».

В результате, для истинного понимания сделки необходимо учитывать: в качестве общих условий преобразования определенных действий в сделку, как юридический факт (основание возникновения гражданских правоотношений) вступает соответствие данного акта действующей правовой норме, как и цели сделки (субъективный момент) и образование ожидаемых от сделки последствий (объективный момент).

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ДИАГНОСТИКА ТРАВМ ПОЗОВНОЧНИКА С ПОМОЩЬЮ КОМПЬЮТЕРНОЙ ТОМОГРАФИИ

Аннотация. Компьютерная томография – это не инвазивный метод, используемый в радиологии для диагностики заболевания с визуализацией состояния органов человека. Травма позвоночника является опасным повреждением для организма человека. Ранняя диагностика повреждений позвоночника и своевременный выбор тактики лечения являются ключевым моментом в лечении пациента [1].

Ключевые слова. Радиология, травма, визуализация, компьютерная томография, лечение, пациент.

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DIAGNOSIS OF SPINE INJURIES USING COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

Annotation. Computed tomography is a non–invasive method used in radiology to diagnose a disease with visualization of the state of human organs.

Spinal injury is a dangerous injury to the human body. Early diagnosis of spinal injuries and timely choice of treatment tactics are the key point in the treatment of the patient [1].

Keywords. Radiology, trauma, imaging, computed tomography, treatment, patient.

Актуальность. Обычное рентгенографическое исследование позвоночника, при всей ее важности и необходимости, во многих случаях не в состоянии ответить на все возникающие у травматологов и нейрохирургов вопросы. Спондилография не всегда выявляет компрессию спинного мозга костными фрагментами тел или дужек позвонков, или внедрившимися в спинномозговой канал случайными инородными телами. Это приводит к ошибкам в установлении показаний к операции, ее объему, и сроков ее выполнения. Поэтому во всех случаях травмы позвоночника даже при отсутствии признаков повреждения позвонков на спондилограммах показано проведение КТ или МРТ исследования [1].

При наличии у пациента компрессионной радикулярной или миелорадикулярной симптоматики, при отсутствии на рентгеновских снимках костной патологии на МР-томограммах может выявиться грыжа диска. Точная же диагностика уровня и характера повреждения позволяет провести минимально инвазивное оперативное вмешательство [2].

Цель исследования. Целью данного исследования является анализ научной литературы на тему «диагностика травм позовночника с помощью компьютерной томографии».

Материалы и методы. Научная литература, использованная в данной статье, была опубликована за последние 7 лет, в таких научных базах как cyberlinika.ru, google scholar, linkspringer.com, «Российский научный центр рентгенорадиологии».

Результаты исследования. В данной статье были проанализированы несколько научных работ на тему использование компьютерной томографии в диагностике травам позвоночника. Первое исследование было проведено в НИИТО в городе Астана, в котором приняли участие 148 пациента. Исследование проводилось на компьютерном томографе «Tomoskan AV/SR 5000» фирмы «PHILIPS» (Германия). Во всех случаях травмы позвоночника (при имеющихся клинических данных повреждения спинного мозга или его корешков, при выраженном болевом синдроме) даже при отсутствии признаков повреждения позвонков на спондилограммах было показано проведение КТ–исследования. По результатам стандартной рентгенографии и компьютерной томографии установлено, что среди переломов позвоночника превалируют повреждения грудопоясничного отдела. В группе с переломами позвонков в 57 (61,9%) случаях выявлен перелом L1 позвонка, в 28 (30,4%) – L2 позвонка, сочетание повреждения в L1 и Th12 позвонков – в 28 (30,4%), сочетание повреждения L1и L2 позвонков – в 30 (32,6%) случаях КТ–признаками компрессионного перелома на аксиальных срезах являлись: линии перелома, смещение отломков, компрессия костной ткани; повышение плотности при денситометрии в области компрессии костной ткани при проведении денситометрии. Одним из проявлений травмы позвоночника были хрящевые узлы тел позвонков (грыжи Шморля), чаще всего наблюдались в нижнегрудном и верхнепоясничном отделе. КТ признаками грыж Шморля у обследованных пациентов являлись наличие деформации замыкательной пластинки округлой или овальной формы, со склеротическим валом вокруг, которые хорошо визуализируются на аксиальных срезах при КТ. При денситометрии плотность в узелке соответствовала консистенции межпозвонкового диска [1].

Следующее исследование было проведено Научно-исследовательским институтом неотложной детской хирургии и травматологии, в нём приняли участие 4355 пациента в возрасте от 6 месяцев до 17 лет Для сравнения возможностей методов КТ и МРТ в диагностике тораколюмбальной травмы позвоночника была составлена выборка из 95 пациентов. На основе данной выборки определено количество повреждений (общее и их распределение по типу травмы). Общее количество повреждений, выявленное с помощью: отдельно МРТ = 325, отдельно КТ = 228, совместно (МРТ и КТ) = 199. Согласно результатам, полученным при помощи теста МакНемара, МРТ статистически достоверно лучше выявляет взрывные переломы позвонков, разрывы задней продольной связки (ЗПС) и жёлтой связки (ЖС), разрывы связок третьей колонны, грыжи дисков, эпидуральные и подсвязочные гематомы, гематомиелию, полные и частичные разрывы спинного мозга и его отек; КТ обладает превосходством в выявлении переломов задних элементов позвонков [3].

Компьютерная томография была проведена 67 больным до лечения, 54 пациентам в процессе лечения; после снятия аппарата наружной транспедикулярной фиксации наблюдался 31 пациент и 32 пациента в отдалѐнном периоде. Исследования проводили на компьютерном томографе Somatom AR.HP фирмы «Siemens» (1996 год выпуска) по программе – Thor. spine [4].

Вывод. Магнитно-резонансная томография позволяет видеть мягкотканные структуры позвоночника: связки, межпозвонковые диски, оболочки спинного мозга и сам спинной мозг с имеющимися в нем изменениями, а также изменения в телах позвонков.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ДОГОВОРА УЧАСТИЯ В ДОЛЕВОМ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВЕ

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются проблемы правового регулирования договора участия в долевом строительстве.

Ключевые слова: договор; долевое строительство; многоквартирный дом; застройщик; эскроу-счет.

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PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION OF THE AGREEMENT OF PARTICIPATION IN SHARED CONSTRUCTION

Annotation: the article deals with the problems of legal regulation of the agreement on participation in shared construction.

Key words: contract; share building; apartment house; developer; escrow account.

В настоящее время договор участия в долевом строительстве является самым популярным способом реализации прав граждан на жилище, закрепленных Конституцией РФ. Дальнейшее развитие данного договора в законодательстве имеет первостепенное значение для решения жилищной проблемы в Российской Федерации.

Из курса теории государства и права известно, что правовое регулирование – это целенаправленное воздействие права на общественные отношения с помощью системы специальных юридических средств (механизма правового регулирования) в целях их упорядочения и развития в соответствии с объективными потребностями общества.

Под механизмом регулирования подразумевают систему специальных юридических средств, при помощи которых осуществляется правовое регулирование.

Соответственно, договор участия в долевом строительстве регулирует общественные отношения, связанные с приобретением гражданами жилья в еще не созданном объекте недвижимости у лица, являющимся профессионалом в сфере строительства (застройщика).

В настоящее время существует юридическая коллизия при определении ответственности застройщика за нарушения, допущенные им при возведении объекта недвижимости, при передаче объекта участнику долевого строительства, когда таким участником является физическое лицо (физические лица), приобретающее объект для собственных нужд, не связанных с осуществлением предпринимательской или иной деятельности.

В соответствии с ч. 9 ст. 4 214-ФЗ к отношениям, вытекающим из договора, заключенного гражданином - участником долевого строительства исключительно для личных, семейных, домашних и иных нужд, не связанных с осуществлением предпринимательской деятельности, применяется законодательство Российской Федерации о защите прав потребителей в части, не урегулированной настоящим Федеральным законом.

Согласно п. 1 Постановления Пленума Верховного Суда РФ от 28.06.2012 № 17 «О рассмотрении судами гражданских дел по спорам о защите прав потребителей» отношения, одной из сторон которых выступает гражданин, использующий, приобретающий, заказывающий либо имеющий намерение приобрести или заказать товары (работы, услуги) исключительно для личных, семейных, домашних, бытовых и иных нужд, не связанных с осуществлением предпринимательской деятельности, а другой – организация либо индивидуальный предприниматель (изготовитель, исполнитель, продавец, импортер), осуществляющие продажу товаров, выполнение работ, оказание услуг, являются отношениями, регулируемыми Гражданским кодексом Российской Федерации, Законом Российской Федерации от 7 февраля 1992 года № 2300-1 «О защите прав потребителей», другими федеральными законами и принимаемыми в соответствии с ними иными нормативными правовыми актами Российской Федерации.

Таким образом, к данным отношениям применялись как нормы Закона о защите прав потребителей, так и нормы Федерального закона об участии в долевом строительстве многоквартирных домов и иных объектов недвижимости и о внесении изменений в некоторые законодательные акты Российской Федерации, что делало ответственность застройщика перед дольщиком достаточно широкой, однако, в марте 2022 г. Правительством РФ принято два постановления, существенно ограничивающих ответственность застройщика перед участниками долевого строительства, которые и создали правовую неопределенность. Частично данная проблема была затронута во второй главе настоящей работы, однако сейчас мы рассматриваем указанное постановление с точки зрения проблем, которые создаются для правового регулирования.

Так, Постановление Правительства РФ от 23.03.2022 № 442 «Об установлении особенностей передачи объекта долевого строительства участнику долевого строительства» своим п. 2 установило, что к отношениям, связанным с передачей объекта долевого строительства участнику долевого строительства по договору, заключенному гражданином - участником долевого строительства исключительно для личных, семейных, домашних и иных нужд, не связанных с осуществлением предпринимательской деятельности, применяются исключительно положения Федерального закона «Об участии в долевом строительстве многоквартирных домов и иных объектов недвижимости и о внесении изменений в некоторые законодательные акты Российской Федерации» с учетом особенностей, установленных настоящим постановлением – постановление ограничило возможность дольщика пользоваться правами, предоставленными ему законом о защите прав потребителей.

Ранее, если застройщик передавал физическому лицу (участнику долевого строительства) объект, качество которого не соответствовало условиям договора, требованиям технических регламентов, проектной документации и градостроительных регламентов, а также иным обязательным требованиям (ч. 1 ст. 7 214-ФЗ), то дольщик, в соответствии с Законом о защите прав потребителей и 214-ФЗ, по своему выбору мог потребовать от застройщика:

– безвозмездного устранения выявленных недостатков;

– соразмерного уменьшения цены договора;

– возмещения своих расходов на устранение недостатков.

Теперь Постановлением установлено обязательное обращение дольщика с требованием к застройщику о безвозмездном устранении выявленных недостатков, и только в случае, если застройщик их не устранил, дольщик может обращаться с иными требованиями.

Также 26.03.2022 г. принято Постановление Правительства РФ № 479 «Об установлении особенностей применения неустойки (штрафа, пени), иных финансовых санкций, а также других мер ответственности за неисполнение или ненадлежащее исполнение обязательств по договорам участия в долевом строительстве, установленных законодательством о долевом строительстве», согласно которому существенно ограничили права дольщиков на взыскание с застройщика убытков, а также законной неустойки.

Необходимо ответить, что Правительство РФ уже издавало аналогичное по содержанию постановление в 2020 году: Постановление правительства РФ № 423 от 2 апреля 2020 года снимало обязанность с застройщика по уплате неустойки участникам долевого строительства в случае задержки сдачи жилого дома за период с 02.04.2020 до 01.01.2021 г.

Обратимся к решению Октябрьского районного суда г. Екатеринбурга по делу № 2-778/2020 от 23 июля 2020 г. по делу № 2-778/2020:

Участник долевого строительства обратился в суд с иском, в котором просил взыскать с застройщика расходы по устранению недостатков отделочных работ в квартире, приобретенной им до ДДУ, неустойку по правилам 214-ФЗ и Закона о защите прав потребителей, штраф и компенсацию морального вреда по Закону о защите прав потребителей, судебные издержки.

Ответчик против исковых требований о взыскании неустойки возражал, ссылаясь на нормы Постановления правительства РФ № 423 от 02.04.2020 г., однако суд частично удовлетворил требования истца, в том числе и во взыскании неустойки, сославшись на то, что каких-либо особенностей исчисления неустойки, предусмотренной ст. 7 Федерального закона «Об участии в долевом строительстве многоквартирных домов и иных объектов недвижимости и о внесении изменений в некоторые законодательные акты Российской Федерации» указанное Постановление не устанавливает [4].

Таким образом, уже в 2022 году законодатель учел данный «пробел» и устранил возможность применения закона о защите прав потребителей по требованиям, предъявляемым к застройщику, предусмотренным ст. 7 214-ФЗ, однако, проблемы в правовом регулировании остались: очевидно, что правоприменитель хотел на определенный период времени, в связи со сложившейся экономической и политической ситуацией обезопасить застройщиков от потери привлеченных на строительство средств, а также возможного банкротства с целью исполнения застройщиками взятых на себя обязательств по возведению объектов недвижимости, однако судебная практика складывается иным образом.

Так, в Обзоре судебной практики Верховного Суда РФ № 2 (2022), утвержденным Президиумом Верховного Суда РФ 12 октября 2022 г. в разделе «Разъяснения по вопросам, возникающим в судебной практике» указано, что Постановление правительства № 442 от 23.03.2022 г., в т.ч. его п. 2, не содержит положений, которые прямо исключают возможность применения Закона о защите прав потребителей к отношениям по передаче объекта долевого строительства участнику долевого строительства, т.к. в самом 214-ФЗ, нормами которого надлежит руководствоваться участникам общественных отношений по ДДУ согласно Постановлению, содержится ссылка на применение все тех же норм Закона о защите прав потребителей в части, не урегулированной этим федеральным законом [30].

Соответственно, создается правовая коллизия нормативных актов. С одной стороны, как было указано выше, правоприменитель хотел защитить застройщиков и обеспечить выполнение ими своих обязательство во избежание банкротства, с другой стороны, судебная практика продолжает защищать интересы граждан, участников долевого строительства, как потребителей, руководствуясь сложившейся практикой и подходом законодательства о потребителе как о более слабой, менее защищенной стороне в таких правоотношениях.

Той же самой позиции, еще до утверждения вышеуказанного Обзора судебной практики Верховного Суда РФ № 2 придерживался и Седьмой кассационный суд общей юрисдикции, указав в своем Определении от 08 сентября 2022 г. по делу № 8Г-12839/2022 о том, что по требованиям о взыскании неустойки за ненадлежащее исполнение обязательств по договору участия в долевом строительстве положения данного Постановления Правительства РФ, примененные в споре судам апелляционной инстанции, применению не подлежали, в связи с чем апелляционное определение судебной коллегии по гражданским делам Свердловского областного суда от 21 апреля 2022 года отменил и направил дело на новое рассмотрение в суд апелляционной инстанции.

Таким образом, при принятии указанного постановления, Правительством РФ не был создан надлежащий механизм правового регулирования уже сложившихся общественных отношений по договорам участия в долевом строительстве, что породило не мало противоречий в судебных решениях, а также дальнейшую отмену таких решений судами вышестоящих инстанций. На тоже самое указывает автор Кирсанов А.Р. подчеркивая, что на практике удовлетворение повышенных требований дольщиков, первыми их заявивших, приводит застройщика если не к банкротству, то к проблемам с финансированием и нарушению сроков окончания строительства [3].

Соответственно, для обеспечения стабильной деятельности застройщиков во время нестабильной экономической ситуации, предлагается внести изменения в сам 214-ФЗ в котором следует указать, что, при совокупности определенных условий, Правительство РФ может издавать временные постановления, изменяющие характер ответственности сторон по договорам долевого участия в строительстве, и, в случае принятия такого постановления, сторонам надлежит пользоваться правилами, установленными этим постановлением за исключением части, неурегулированной правилами этого постановления.

Несмотря на все предпринимаемые меры проблемы в сфере участия в долевом строительстве существуют. Можно выделить такую проблему как просрочка исполнения обязательств со стороны застройщика, изменение проектной документации, заморозка объекта, некачественное строительство. Однако, как показывают события последнего месяца, геополитические проблемы создали самый негативный фон для дальнейшего развития ДДУ. Среди основных проблем, с которыми столкнулись застройщики, являются: нарушения сроков поставок строительных материалов, нарушение логистических связей, уход с российского рынка поставщиков импортных отделочных материалов, уход иностранных инвесторов, значительный рост цен на строительные материалы.

Данные проблемы решаемы, но требуют от застройщиков дополнительных денежных и временных инвестиций, поиска новых поставщиков материалов, создания новых производств, построения новых бизнес-связей, что существенно скажется на конечной себестоимости строящихся объектов. Неизвестность перспектив построения бизнеса, необходимость перестройки имеющихся бизнес-процессов, существенное увеличение расходов на кредитование бизнес-проектов значительно сократят количество инвесторов юридических лиц.

Недоступность и удорожание стоимости ипотечного кредитования приведут к сокращению инвесторов-физических лиц. На сегодняшний день эксперты рынка недвижимости воздерживаются от предположений о перспективах развития рынка долевого строительства, а государство, имея возможность правового регулирования данной ситуации, должно дополнить действующее законодательство нормами, защищающими интересы всех участников рассмотренных отношений и, в большей мере, интересы инвесторов-физических лиц.

Еще одной из проблем правового регулирования является то, что в Федеральном законе № 214-ФЗ не прописаны многие моменты, связанные с обязательствами, которые вытекают из договора участия в долевом строительстве многоквартирных домов. Как отмечает С.Г. Горбачев, «заключаемые на практике договоры часто содержат значительные недостатки, которые вызваны различным пониманием правовой природы сделки, желанием применить к нему нормы, регулирующие смежные договоры» [1] – проблема определения предмета договора участия в долевом строительстве подробно описана в первой главе настоящей работы, однако следует добавить, что неправильная разработка застройщиками договора участия в долевом строительстве путем смешения различных норм ГК РФ, относящихся к смежным договорам, приводит к тому, что на практике часть вопросов, которые должны были быть урегулированы таким договором, в действительности остается неурегулированными, т.к. существует риск признания отдельных пунктов договора недействительными в силу закона или путем судебного оспаривания.

Существует и обратная сторона данной проблемы: дольщики руководствуются ничтожными или оспоримыми условиями договора при взаимодействии с застройщиками, в связи с чем далеко не каждый участник долевого строительства прибегает к защите своих нарушенных прав, поскольку, в связи со сложностью природы данного договора, для обывателя бывает неочевидно, что недобросовестный застройщик при составлении договора участия в долевом строительстве применил нормы, регулирующие смежные общественные отношения.

Предполагается, что с целью разрешения данной проблемы, надлежит конкретизировать содержание 214-ФЗ и ГК РФ, в которых указать, какие положения смежных правоотношений не подлежат применению для договора участия в долевом строительстве.

Игонина Н.А., Ережипалиев Д.И. справедливо отмечают, что проблемы правоприменения в сфере строительства многоквартирных домов порождены не только несовершенством Закона об участии в долевом строительстве, нуждаются в доработке нормы градостроительного, земельного, жилищного законодательства.

Авторы указывают на то, что государственный строительный надзор нуждается в совершенствовании и расширении спектра своего действия путем контроля за соблюдением лицами, осуществляющими строительство малоэтажных жилых домов, требований технических регламентов и проектной документации [2].

Исходя из изложенного, можно сделать вывод, что несмотря на постоянные совершенствования законодательства в сфере участия граждан в долевом строительстве, в настоящее время в законодательстве по-прежнему присутствуют проблемы правового регулирования, вызывающие спорные моменты в судебной практике.

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ГИДРОЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ И РЫБОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ АЙДАР АРНАСАЙСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ОЗЕР

Аннотация: Айдар-Арнасайской системе озер, обладают определенной целостностью в рамках водной экосистемы и находится под прямым воздействием физических и химических свойств воды и иных факторов, включая промысел. Кроме того, для озерной системы характерны нерегулярные колебания уровня воды (сброс воды из Чардарьинского водохранилища), резкие изменения от года к году условий нереста, изменения экологии (возрастной и половой структуры популяций) рыб.

Ключевые слова: экосистема, климат, фактор, озера, водохранилища, температура, воздух, атмосфера, свойств, уровень, ихтиофауна, рыба.

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HYDROECOLOGICAL STATE AND FISHING POTENTIAL OF THE AIDAR-ARNASAY SYSTEM OF LAKES

Annotation: The Aidar-Arnasai lake system has a certain integrity within the aquatic ecosystem and is directly affected by the physical and chemical properties of water and other factors, including fishing. In addition, the lake system is characterized by irregular fluctuations in the water level (discharge of water from the Chardarya reservoir), abrupt changes from year to year in

spawning conditions, changes in the ecology (age and sex structure of fish populations).

Key words: ecosystem, climate, factor, lakes, reservoirs, temperature, air, atmosphere, properties, level, ichthyofauna, fish.

С потерей рыбопродуктивности Айдара-Арнасайских озерных систем роль и рыбохозяйственное значение, сохранившихся внутренних водных экосистем в обеспечении населения биопродуктами значительно возрастает. В этой связи, поиск водоемов и водоисточников, рыбохозяйственное освоение которых даст возможность пополнит пробел рыбных продуктов в рынке Узбекистана.

В условиях разнообразия экологического состояния различных типов озер региона, в данной работе эти вопросы исследовались на примере крупнейших разноплановых водоемов региона на формирование режима которых оказывают влияние речные и дренажные воды.

Эти последствия связаны с переходом Токтогульского водохранилища на полностью энергетический режим его эксплуатации, в результате чего при зимних паводках в Арнасайское понижение было сброшено 21,8 куб км воды. Как следствие, были затоплены пастбища, колодцы, зоны отдыха и другие важные объекты. Сбросы привели к формированию Айдар-Арнасайской системы озёр, которая по объёму стала третьим озером в бассейне двух великих рек, достигнув своего максимального объёма в 44,19 км^3.

В 2008 г. Айдар-Арнасайская система озёр включена в Рамсарский список водно-болотных угодий, имеющих международное значение. Дальнейшая же судьба Айдар-Арнасайской системы озёр целиком зависит от режима работы Токтогульского водохранилища.

В настоящее время Айдар-Арнасайская система озёр является самым крупным рыбохозяйственным водоёмом для гнездования, пролёта и зимовки многих редких и исчезающих видов птиц, занесённых в Международную Красную книгу и Красную книгу Узбекистана, а так же одним из самых важных мест зимовки водоплавающих птиц в Центральной Азии.

В ново-образованной гидроэкосистеме создались очень благоприятные условия для быстрого развития флоры и фауны. Однако, в последующие годы, из-за отсутствия попусков речной воды и полного перехода на питание коллекторно-дренажными водами (Центральный Голодностепский Коллектор (ЦГК), коллектора Арнасайский, Клы и Акбулак и др.) произошло осолонение и загрязнение вод ААСО. Основной приходной статьей водного баланса АСО в период с 1973 до 1993 года стали коллекторно-дренажный сток в объеме около 2,5 км^3/год.

Исследованы биомасса и численность фитопланктона и зоопланктона. Пробы фитопланктона и зоопланктона были обработаны по общепринятой методике.

Для качественного сбора планктонных сооющств использовались сети Апштейна – горизонтальное протягивание и Джедди вертикальный сбор (№ -68 и 46) для сбора качественных проб, Кожевникова-Дьяченко для сбора количественных проб.

Основные гидрохимические анализы проводились в лабораториях Узгидромета.

Температурный режим морфологические и батиметрические показатели ААСО делают температурный режим более или менее оптимальным для развития гидробионтов (табл.1.). Температура по вертикали в основном меняется в глубоководных участках где средняя глубина составляет более 10 метров.

Таблица 1.

Температура воды на поверхности

Годы	Месяцы												Средне-годовая
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
2021	3,1	6,5	8,8	14,7	21,6	25,5	27,2	27,5	24,1	18,6	9,9	4,9	18,2

Минерализация воды ААСО колеблется в зависимости от гидрологического режима. К 1978 году уровень понизился на 5 м. и минерализация возросла до 7-8 гл. Было решено приступить к реконструкции озерной системы. Были построены: дамба и водорегулирующий пропуск воды между озерами Тузканом и Айдаром, мост через протоку Арнасай, подпитывающий канал.

После образования единой системы практически до 1993 года в эту систему не поступала свежая вода, а только коллекторно-дренажная. Вследствие этого минерализация значительно повысилась и составила к началу 90-х годов в оз. Тузкан – 10-11 гр/ л., а в оз. Айдар (которое является конечным водоемом) – 14-15 г/л. (Б.А.Ташмухамедов, И.М.Мирабдуллаев,2009).

Но с 1993 г., ежегодно, происходит сброс воды из Чардарьинского водохранилища, который привел к снижению минерализации – на оз. Айдар до 8,5 гр/л. (западная часть), в центральной части – до 7,9 гр/л., в восточной части – до 7,4 гр/л., на оз. Тузкан – до 7,4 гр/л. В настоящее время минерализация воды ААСО колеблется от 7,2 до 11,2 г/л, а в Арнасайском водохранилище от 0,8 до 1,6г\л. а по вертикали Минерализации по вертикали повышается ко дну водоема (табл.2), следовательно из года в год на дне водоема накапливается большое количества соли, а по периодам повышается от весны к осени.

Если не будет ежегодной строго определенной подпитки свежей воды для всей системы озер, то в скором времени минерализация начнет повышаться и водоем превратится во второй Арал. По расчетам Узгидромета, пропуски воды превышающие 1,5 куб. км приведут к затоплению новых пастбищных площадей, каждый последующий куб.км. будет повышать уровень на 0,2-0,3 м. и затоплению 50-70 кв. км площади. Пропуски свыше 3,0 куб. км приведут к подъему уровня не менее чем на 0,5 м. и затоплению до 200 кв. км площади. Основные районы затопления – северо-восточные части озер Тузкан и Айдар. (Б.А.Ташмухамедов, И.М.Мирабдуллаев,2009)

Содержание кислорода варьировало в пределах 7,8-9,1 мг/л. содержание кислорода в зависимости от температуры колебалось в пределах 74,8 - 102% насыщения, минимальные значения насыщенности наблюдалось в августе, что является экологически приемлемым.

Необходимо отметить, что среди токсических поллютантов концентрации меди в воде также превышало ПДК до 3 раза, однако, по-видимому, это не является антропогенным, а обусловлено естественными факторами.

Исходная кормовая база водоема. В исследованных пробах фитопланктона было обнаружено 208 видов, разновидностей и форм водорослей, из которых сине-зеленых *(Cyanophyta)* – 49 видов (23,56%) 24,820 – 1650,0 мг/л (осень), диатомовых *(Bacillariophyta)* – 115 видов (55,29%) до 709,0 мг/л (осень), зеленых *(Chlorophyta)* – 28 видов (13,46% до 582.250 мг/л (осень), динофитовых – 7 видов (3,37%), золотистых *(Chrysophyta)* – 3 вида (1,44%), криптофитовых *(Cryptophyta)* – 3 вида (1,44%), евгленовых *(Euglenophyta)* – 3 вида (1,44%).

Всего было отмечено 44 вида планктонных животных в том числе 13 видов кладоцер, 12 копепод и 18 коловраток. (табл.5). Обработанные нами количественные пробы с озер Айдаро-Арнасайской системы показали, что численность зоопланктона с осенью была выше, чем в июле. Доминировали *Arctodiaptomus salinus (80%)* и *Thermocyclops rylovi (*20%) и - 310 мг/м^3. В Восточном Арнасае количественные показатели развития были выше чем в других озерах. Впервые отмечен для ААСО хищный рачок *Leptodora kindtii,* известный ранее в Узбекистане только из водоемов Южного Приаралья.

Биомасса весеннего зоопланктона Восточного Арнасая уменьшается почти в 7 раз и составляет (сеть Джедди) - 34,44 мг/м^3, численность уменьшается в 2,5 раза – 4705,57 экз/м^3.

Биомасса весеннего зоопланктона озера Тузкан составляет (сеть Джедди) 87,20 мг/м^3, численность – 5307,86 экз/м^3

Биомасса весеннего зоопланктона озера Айдар составляла (сеть Джедди) 268,14 мг/м^3, численность – 9445,40 экз/м^3

Зообентос был представлен креветкой *Macrobrachium nipponense,* личинками хирономид и малощетинковыми червями *сем. Tubificidae.* Характерной особенностью ААСО является отсутствие моллюсков, что связано с солоноватоводностью водоема. Количественные показатели развития макрозообентоса Айдаро-Арнасайской системы озер в летний период колеблется от41,5 до 725 мг/л в Восточном Арнасае, от 500 до 6416 мг/л в оз Тузкан. Весовом отношении доминируют креветки.

Видовой состав рыбного населения водоема и сведения о его формировании. Ихтиофауна ААСО сформировалась на основе фауны реки Сырдарья. В дальнейшем, в связи с созданием на ней озерно-товарного рыбного хозяйства, она пополнялась культивируемыми видами: белым и пестрым толстолобиком, белым амуром, карпом и карасем.

В настоящее время ихтиофауна Айдаро-Арнасайской системы озер состоит из 26 видов рыб (в 2018 г. было отмечено 20 видов), относящихся к 8 семействам, из которых 14 видов являются промысловыми рыбами. Однако в промысле участвуют лишь немногие из них. Запасы остальных сильно сократились и в промысловой статистике многие виды уже не подаются. Стада некоторых подорваны настолько, что в контрольных уловах не встречаются на протяжении нескольких лет.

Необходимо также укрепить кормовую базу Айдаро-Арнасая путем вселения солоноватоводных ракообразных и моллюсков. Таким образом, можно существенно увеличить общую рыбопродуктивность водоема. Так, если рыбопродуктивность таких мезотрофных (среднекормных) водоемов как ААСО обычно находится на уровне 0,2-0,3 ц/га, то в прудах она достигает 50-100 ц/га, а в сетчатых садках – до 10 тыс. ц/га.

Заключение. Причиной малого объема промысла рыбы является бесквотная, бесконтрольная в нарушение всех правил добыча рыбы десятками самостоятельных рыболовных предприятий, арендующих участки акватории. При этом арендаторы не выполняют требования по обеспечению сохранности и воспроизводства рыбных ресурсов, ежегодному зарыблению водоемов и проведению рыбоводной мелиорации. Поэтому уловы рыбы стали существенно падать, теперь добывается малоценная плотва и другая рыба, не достигшая товарного веса.

В сложившейся ситуации крайне необходима организация ассоциации арендаторов и также вероятно государственное участие в управлении биоресурсами Айдаро-Арнасая. Лишь ассоциация арендаторов способна наладить зарыбление водоема, провести интродукционные и мелиоративные работы.

Бессточный режим АСО со временем приведет к увеличению солености, который может играть лимитирующий роль для развития пресноводных видов гидробионтов

Существующая промысловая ихтиофауна ААСО все более недоиспользует продукционные потенции гидроэкосистемы. Имеющаяся достаточно развитая кормовая база делает целесообразным разработку нормативов зарыбления водоема молодью различных промысловых, включая растительноядных рыб с целью заселения всех экологических ниш водоема с учетом уровня минерализации для формирования промысловой ихтиофауны.

Результаты исследований позволяют рекомендовать следующие: формирования промысловой ихтиофауны в условиях нарастающего повышения минерализации воды в АСО и сокращения воспроизводства рыб рекомендуем разработать строительства рыбопитомника в виде нерестово-выростного хозяйства на берегу Арнасайского водохранилища, где качество воды соответствует этому.

Благоприятное экологическое состояние ААСО делает злободневным развитие методов аквакультуры, из которых наиболее перспективны садковое рыбоводство в глубоководных плесах водоема, которое может быть дополнительным источником товарной рыбы

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СУЩНОСТЬ СФЕРЫ УСЛУГ И ВАЖНОСТЬ ЕЕ РАЗВИТИЯ В СЕЛЬСКОЙ МЕСТНОСТИ

Аннотация. В этой статье были установлены сущность, цели и задачи сферы услуг, всестороннее развитие сферы услуг в нашей стране, постепенное реформирование экономики. Путем решения социальных проблем населения, улучшения условий жизни населения, обеспечения занятости населения в сельской местности и проведения экономических реформ предусматривается наилучшим образом использовать имеющиеся ресурсы, научный потенциал населения, инновационные способности, технологические достижения науки. При инновационном развитии экономики в сфере услуг была разработана эволюционная модель и даны научные рекомендации.

Ключевые слова: сфера услуг, сельские районы, занятость населения, цифровые технологии, инновационная деятельность, концептуальные подходы, эволюционная модель, интеграция инфраструктуры и научных поставок.

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THE ESSENCE OF THE SERVICE INDUSTRY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF ITS DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS

Annotation. This article established the essence, goals and objectives of the service sector, the comprehensive development of the service sector in our country, the gradual reform of the economy. By solving the social problems of the population, improving the living conditions of the population, providing employment in rural areas and carrying out economic reforms, it is planned to make the best use of available resources, scientific potential of the population, innovative abilities, technological achievements of science. With the innovative development of the economy in the service sector, an evolutionary model was developed and scientific recommendations were given.

Key words: services, rural areas, employment, digital technologies, innovation, conceptual approaches, evolutionary model, integration of infrastructure and scientific supplies.

Это доказывает, что в сельских районах страны необходимо выбрать сектор услуг, который требует небольших ресурсов, развивать цифровые, онлайн-сервисы и использовать их в больших масштабах. В Узбекистане поставлены важные задачи по всесторонней поддержке сферы услуг, предоставлению льгот промышленности, развитию сферы услуг в сельской местности и реализации комплексных мер по увеличению занятости. В обеспечении реализации этих приоритетных задач осуществление научных исследований в таких областях, как повышение уровня занятости населения на основе развития сферы услуг в сельской местности, развитие цифровых технологий и инновационной деятельности на основе интеграции производства, инфраструктуры и научных снабжение - это насущный вопрос.

В условиях сегодняшней глобализации особое значение придается повышению занятости населения за счет развития сферы услуг в сельской местности на основе концептуальных подходов и цифровых технологий.Когда Республика Узбекистан обрела независимость, она стремилась выбрать передовой и оптимальный вариант развития.Посредством таких конкурсов всестороннее развитие сектора услуг, постепенное реформирование экономики ставят вопрос.Решение социальных проблем населения, улучшение условий жизни населения показали, что для молодой страны необходимо провести следующие реформы:

Первая реформа отношений собственности;

Вторая аграрная реформа;

Третья финансово-кредитная реформа;

Четвертые социальные реформы;

Пятая реформа внешнеэкономических связей[1].

Каждая страна пытается искать альтернативные пути развития, тем самым максимально используя имеющиеся в стране ресурсы, научный потенциал населения, инновационные способности, достижения науки и техники. Наша страна тоже с самых первых дней целенаправленно использовала имеющиеся ресурсы и методы при осуществлении экономических реформ. Однако в результате различных изменений в спросе населения возникает необходимость в эффективном использовании экономических ресурсов. На сегодняшний день страна показала, что необходимо выбирать сектор услуг, требующий небольших ресурсов, развивать цифровые сервисы и использовать их в больших масштабах. Причина в том, что сектор услуг выступает локомотивом инновационного развития экономики. Исходя из этого, необходимость полного понимания сути содержания предоставления услуг становится еще более острой.

Будучи сервисом, основанным на сфере услуг, эта деятельность связана с реализацией различных процессов. Прежде всего, слово "услуга" в основном имеет следующие два различных лингвистических значения: - действие, приносящее пользу кому-то другому и обеспечивающее кому-то экономический комфорт [2].

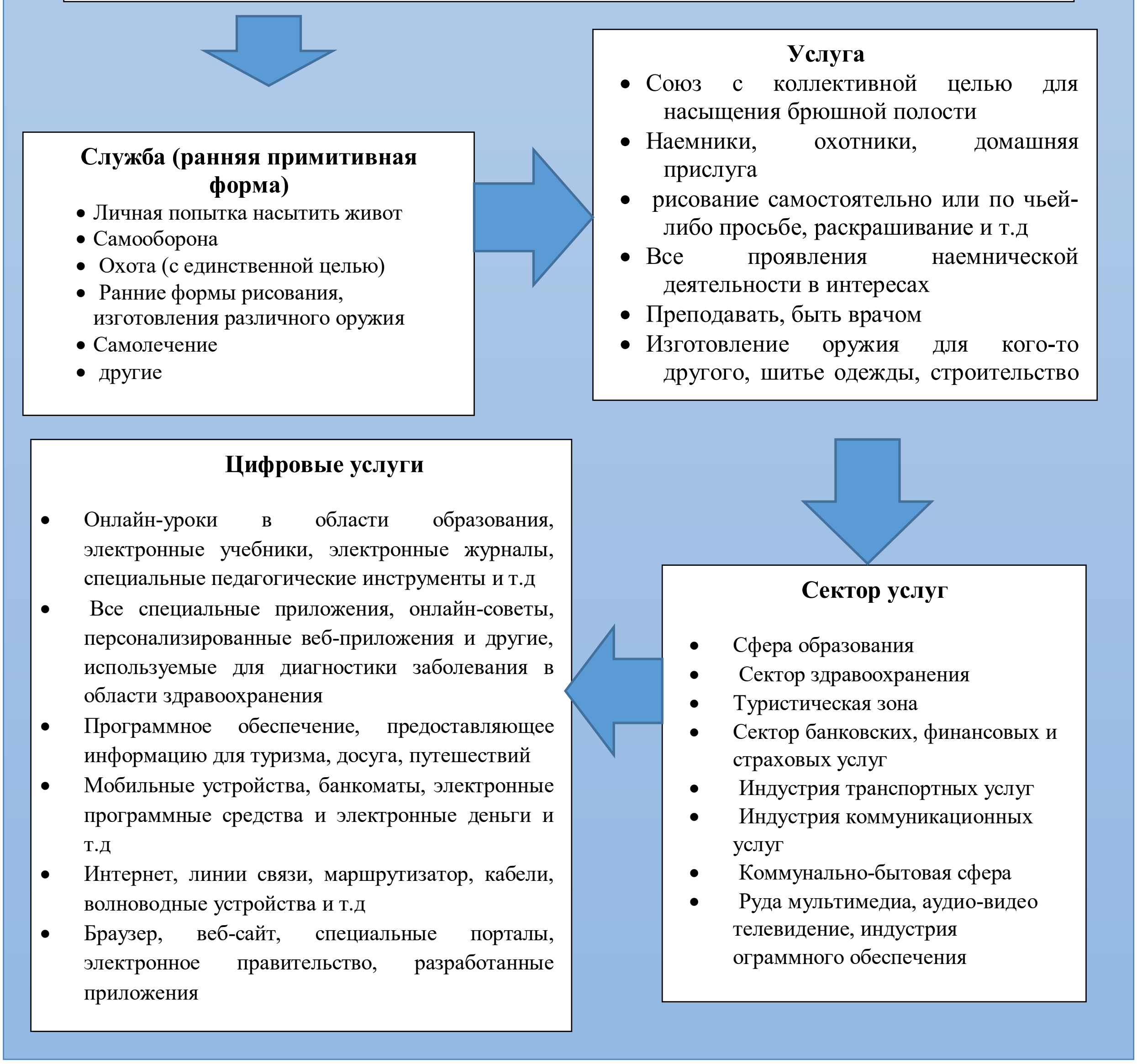
Основываясь на отзывах вышеперечисленных ученых, можно сказать, что государство, общество, предприятия и организации, или будь то отдельный потребитель, потребляют услуги различных проявлений для того, чтобы удовлетворить свои потребности и прихоти. Поэтому их спрос и потребность в потреблении услуг является наглядным свидетельством того, что именно сфера услуг сама по себе является локомотивом отраслей и производственников в достойном развитии сферы услуг.

Методология статьи основана на выборе ресурсоемкого сектора услуг в стране, развитии цифровых сервисов и их масштабном использовании.

Сегодня расширение видов услуг свидетельствует о том, что спрос и нужда в обществе человека имеют сильную сферу влияния. Сфера услуг развивалась в тесной связи с прогрессом человеческой цивилизации. Попытка ученых-экономистов раскрыть сущность сферы услуг в теоретико-логическом значении, в частности, вызвала множество комментариев научного мнения. Однако они не останавливались на модели эволюции. По этой причине мы сформировали эволюционную модель сектора услуг. (Рисунок 1)

Рисунок 1.

Эволюционная модель сектора услуг



Как видно из модели на рисунке 1, служба впервые сформировалась в эпоху первобытной общины и выполнялась самим индивидом. Форма служения в этот период проявилась в первых признаках служения в его формах, таких как цель попытки насытить личное брюхо, защита себя от опасностей побочного окружения, охота за личной собственностью, с целью самообороны или изготовления охотничьего оружия для себя, самоисцеление, рисование на различных рокариях. Позже почувствовалась необходимость во вспомогательных силах для построения семьи, расширения племен, конфликтов интересов, преследующих различные цели. Это привело к тому, что пострадала именно форма обслуживания. с другой стороны, предоставление услуг заложило основу для развития сферы услуг. Таким образом, специализация различных секторов услуг, таких как сектор образования, здравоохранения, туризма, ознаменовала начало нового этапа.

В настоящее время цифровые услуги, как показано на рисунке 1, указывают на более высокий уровень охвата всех секторов экономики. Это указывает на то, что сектор услуг является одним из основных секторов экономики.

Обесцвечивание экономики в разные периоды означает результат экономической эволюции в обществе личности. По этой причине экономическая эволюция в обществе личности привела к тому, что сектор услуг стал одним из наиболее важных секторов экономики. Его состояние зависело от развития остальных секторов и было сформировано достойно. Сектор услуг стал ключевым компонентом мировой экономики. Поэтому для понимания экономической природы сектора услуг считается целесообразным разделить цивилизацию развития на три большие стадии. Эти стадии - аграрное общество, индустриальное и постиндустриальное общества.

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ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРАВА В СМИ: ПРОБЛЕМА РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье автор рассматривает интеллектуальные права в СМИ и пытается определить проблемы их регулирования в Российской Федерации.
Ключевые слова: средства массовой информации, интеллектуальная собственность, Гражданский кодекс, информационный материал, интеллектуальные права, Российская Федерация, интеллектуальная деятельность.

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INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS IN THE MEDIA: THE PROBLEM OF REGULATION

Abstract: In the article, the author considers intellectual property rights in the media and tries to identify the problems of their regulation in the Russian Federation.
Keywords: media, intellectual property, Civil Code, information material, intellectual property rights, the Russian Federation, intellectual activity.

В соответствии со статьей 1226 Гражданского кодекса Российской Федерации, интеллектуальные права признаются на результаты интеллектуальной деятельности и средства индивидуализации. Интеллектуальные права включают в себя исключительное право, которое считается имущественным правом, а также в случаях, которые предусмотрены данным Гражданским Кодексом, личные неимущественные права и другие права.

В соответствии с Законом Российской Федерации «О средствах массовой информации» от 27 декабря 1991 года № 2124-1 (ред. от 05.12.2022), средством массовой информации признается сетевое издание, телеканал, телепрограмма, кинохроникальная программа, видеопрограмма, периодическое печатное издание, радиоканал, радиопрограмма и другие виды периодической передачи массовой информации под неизменным наименованием.

Информационные материалы, которые распространяются в виде текста, фотографий, видеороликов, а также материалы телепередачи и радиопередачи считаются продуктами массовой информации. По этой причине понятие продукта СМИ связывают с понятием «интеллектуальная собственность».

В соответствии со статьей 1226 Гражданского кодекса Российской Федерации, интеллектуальной собственностью считаются научные изобретения, произведения искусства и литературы, сообщения в эфир или по кабелю теле- и радиопередач, фонограммы и т.п. Все информационные материалы (в традиционных СМИ и в интернет-медиа) признаются объектами авторских прав и регулируются законодательством РФ. Особую роль в защите интеллектуальных прав играет Суд по интеллектуальным правам, который является первым специализированным судом в России.

Согласно статье 1228 Гражданского кодекса Российской Федерации, автором результата интеллектуальной деятельности является лицо, создавшее этот результат своим творческим трудом. Исключительное право на это произведение принадлежит его автору и может быть передано другому лицу на основании заключенного договора или согласно иным основаниям. Согласно статье 42 Закона РФ «О средствах массовой информации», редакции масс-медиа должны соблюдать права на эксплуатацию произведения, включая авторские, издательские и другие права на интеллектуальную собственность.

Редакции СМИ могут защитить свое право на передачу информационных материалов при помощи предъявления доказательств собственного труда или денежных средств, потраченных для получения определенных сведений (например, договор с агентством, которое является автором материалов), иначе присвоение чужой интеллектуальной собственности будет признано неправомерным. Согласно ст. 34 Закона РФ «О средствах массовой информации», для того, чтобы иметь необходимые доказательства телепрограммы и радиопрограммы должны сохранять записи информационных материалов, вышедших в эфир на срок не менее 1 месяца, а также вести регистрационный журнал передач (где фиксируются дата и время выхода в эфир, тема каждой передачи, ФИО автора, ведущего и участников), которые вышли в эфир, на срок не менее 12 месяцев с даты крайней записи в данном журнале.

В соответствии со статьей 146 УК РФ и статьей 7.12 КоАП РФ, нарушение авторских прав влечет за собой гражданско-правовую, административную, а также уголовную ответственность. Если присвоение авторского права причинило значительный ущерб самому автору интеллектуальной собственности или иному правообладателю, то виновное лицо обязано выплатить штраф в крупном размере или отработать наказание в виде обязательных, либо исправительных работ, а также в определенных случаях мерой наказания служит арест. Согласно Кодексу об административных правонарушениях, минимальный размер административного штрафа составляет 30 тыс. руб. В соответствии со статьей 1301 Гражданского кодекса Российской Федерации, автор или другой правообладатель интеллектуальной собственности имеет право требовать от нарушителя выплаты компенсации, сумма которой варьируется от 10 тыс. до 5 млн. руб. (сумма компенсации определяется судом), вместо возмещения убытков. Согласно ст. 25 Закона Российской Федерации «О средствах массовой информации», в случае, если издатель, редакция, либо распространитель нарушают имущественные или личные неимущественные права автора, а также в иных случаях, которые предусмотрены данным законом, суд может вынести решение о прекращении распространения продукции масс-медиа.

Существенная доля информационных материалов, которые размещаются в масс-медиа не считаются оригинальными, следовательно, закон подобные материалы не признает объектами авторских прав. Согласно статье 1259 ГК РФ, объектами авторских прав не являются: сведения о новостях дня, расписания движения транспорта, программы телепередач и другое. Само событие не является объектом интеллектуальной собственности, граждане узнают о нем через СМИ. Лицо, распространившее первым эту новость в объективном виде должно иметь исключительное право на эксплуатацию данного произведения. Согласно ст. 23 Закона «О средствах массовой информации», СМИ обязаны указывать ссылки на информационное агентство в случае, если они распространяют информационные материалы данного агентства. Другими словами, распространяемые информационные материалы являются объектом, который принадлежит агентству (например, служебное произведение, исключительное право на которое принадлежит работодателю).

В свою очередь, немаловажной проблемой является несогласованное использование фотографий граждан средствами массовой информации. В ст. 152 части 1 ГК РФ приведен перечень лиц, с одобрения которых фотографию человека можно эксплуатировать, а именно: сам гражданин, его дети и супруг/супруга – в случае его смерти, при отсутствии перечисленных членов семьи, согласие дают родители. Существует 3 ситуации, когда согласие граждан не обязательно: если человек получил оплату за свои фотографии, если фотография эксплуатируется в общественных, государственных и других публичных интересах, если данная фотография была сделана в местах, открытых для свободного посещения, либо на общественных мероприятиях за исключением случаев, когда данная фотография признается главным объектом использования. Право человека на свое изображение признается личным неимущественным правом и, как следствие, суд может обязать нарушителя оплатить компенсацию морального вреда (в денежной форме) за нарушение данных прав. Согласно законодательству Российской Федерации, разрешена эксплуатация лишь правомерно обнародованных произведений.

Резюмируя все вышесказанное, можно сделать вывод о том, что в настоящее время вопрос интеллектуальных прав в СМИ особенно актуален. Существует значительное количество терминов и определений, у которых нет четкой детализации, за счет чего возникают расхождения в их понимании. Необходимы четкие разъяснения некоторых определений. Ведь от того, о каком конкретном нарушении идет речь, зависит, какие способы защиты стоит применять и какие меры наказания данное нарушение за собой влечет.

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5. Статья 1226 ГК РФ. Интеллектуальные права.
6. Статья 1228 ГК РФ. Автор результата интеллектуальной деятельности.
7. Статья 1232 ГК РФ. Государственная регистрация результатов интеллектуальной деятельности и средств индивидуализации.

УДК 347

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ НЕДВИЖИМОСТИ КАК ПРЕДМЕТА ДОГОВОРА КУПЛИ-ПРОДАЖИ

Аннотация: в статье обозначается, что недвижимость в Российской Федерации занимает одно из ключевых мест, ввиду значимости для всех сфер жизнедеятельности. Отмечается, что правовой статус недвижимым вещей, а также введение новых технологий являются одними из важнейших вопросов российского законодательства. В связи с этим вопросы в действующем законодательстве о недвижимости возникают прежде всего из-за неточности и неполноты основных гражданско-правовых понятий, относящихся к недвижимости. Предметом договора купли-продажи может выступать недвижимое имущество. Тем не менее на практике возникают споры о признании того или иного объекта недвижимом имуществом, что объясняется динамикой правоотношений, техническим прогрессом во многих сферах жизни человечества, а также увеличением производственной деятельности.

Ключевые слова: недвижимость, правовой статус, законодательство, гражданско-правовая категория, предмет договора, договор купли-продажи, правоотношения, гражданский оборот недвижимости.

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REAL ESTATE FEATURES AS THE SUBJECT OF THE AGREEMENT OF SALE

Abstract: the article indicates that real estate in the Russian Federation occupies one of the key places, due to its importance for all spheres of life. It is noted that the legal status of immovable things, as well as the introduction of new technologies are among the most important issues of Russian legislation. In this regard, issues in the current legislation on real estate arise primarily due to the inaccuracy and incompleteness of the basic civil law concepts related to real estate. The subject of the contract of sale may be real estate. Nevertheless, in

practice, disputes arise about the recognition of an object as immovable property, which is explained by the dynamics of legal relations, technological progress in many spheres of human life, as well as an increase in production activity.

Keywords: real estate, legal status, legislation, civil category, subject of the contract, contract of sale, legal relations, civil turnover of real estate.

Система Имущество является объектом гражданских прав. При этом, при отсутствии его легального закрепления в законе, определение «имущество» является одним из основополагающих понятий в юриспруденции и отечественной цивилистике[55].

Характеристика имущества позволяет конкретизировать и обобщать большинство общественных отношений, входящих в предмет гражданского права. Категория «имущество» является межотраслевой, поскольку, входит в категориальное ядро других отраслей права, например, конституционного, налогового, предпринимательского, жилищного, земельного, водного и так далее.

Гражданское право характеризуется регулированием имущественных и личных неимущественных отношений. При этом, гражданско-правовое определение имущества в ГК РФ отсутствует. Однако классификация имущества, правовой статус его видов – законодателем определяется и постоянно совершенствуется. Соответственно, меняются и редакции норм, регламентирующих данные правоотношения. Вводятся новые виды имущества. В связи с этим, формируется и смежное с гражданскими нормами, федеральное законодательство и иные нормативные правовые акты. В связи с этим, необходим постоянный мониторинг изменений законодательных предписаний, а также формирующейся на его основе правоприменительной практики. Этим обусловлена актуальность исследования вопросов определения имущества как объекта гражданских прав.

Понятием имущества могут обозначаться вещь (совокупность вещей) как материальных объектов, предметов, служащих для удовлетворения потребности человека в его жизнедеятельности; вещь (совокупность вещей) и связанных с ними имущественных прав; или вещь (совокупность вещей), а также связанных с ними имущественных прав и обязанностей, в целом отражающих имущественное положение их владельца.

При многообразии видов имущества прикладное значение имеет их классификация. В научной литературе разрабатываются различные критерии такой классификации, и это служит определению типовых признаков различных видов имущества, более точному уяснению их

[55] Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации (часть первая) : федеральный закон от 30.11.1994 N 51-ФЗ (ред. от 16.12.2019, с изм. от 12.05.2020) // Собрание законодательства РФ, 05.12.1994, № 32, ст. 3301

правовой природы[56].

В статье 130 Гражданского кодекса РФ установлен перечень недвижимого имущества, исходя каких физических особенностей объекта, так и из позиции законодателя, который ряд объектов причислил к недвижимому имуществу императивом закона.

В нынешних реалиях активно расходятся мнения как научной литературы, законодательства, так и судебной практики в целом, по вопросам места недвижимости как объекта вещных прав, разделения движимого и недвижимого имущества, составных частей недвижимости и их невозможности рассматривать как единый объект недвижимости.

Также особо важным в настоящее время является рассмотрение вопросов блокчейн в государственной регистрации права на недвижимость. В современном мире данный вопрос имеет важное место, так как происходит переход всего в электронный формат. Поэтому в сети Интернет нередки случаи такого мошенничества, когда мошенники могут воспользоваться незащищёнными документами и навредить собственнику недвижимого имущества. В связи с этим крайне необходима разработка этой технологии в данной сфере оборота.

Следует указать на то, что актуальность исследования также обусловлена введением в действие новых нормативных предписаний, регламентирующих вопросы действуют нормы Федерального закона от 13.07.2015 № 218-ФЗ «О государственной регистрации недвижимости»[57], которым установлены положения о том, что кадастровый учет недвижимости и государственная регистрация прав на нее объединены в единую систему учета и регистрации.

Критерии недвижимости четко в законодательстве не определены. При определении движимого или недвижимого характера той или иной вещи следует учитывать цель ее использования. О движимых вещах речь следует вести, если их использование предполагает перемещение.

Практика применения ГК и прочих нормативных правовых актов о недвижимости наделяет достаточными основаниями полагать, что статья 130 ГК была дополнена несколькими новыми объектами недвижимого имущества – жилыми комплексами. Необходимость включения их в перечень недвижимых вещей объясняется как значимостью их для гражданского оборота, так и в дальнейшем детализировать правовой режим их использования.

Остановимся подробнее также на характеристике правовой природы недвижимых вещей, которые для гражданского законодательства являются

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[56] Зелюка, П.А. Понятие и особенности недвижимости как системного элемента объектов гражданских прав / П.А. Зелюка. – Текст : непосредственный // Общество и право. - 2018. - № 4. - С. 131 - 135.

[57] Федеральный закон от 13.07.2015 № 218-ФЗ (ред. от 02.07.2021) (с изм. и доп., вступ. в силу с 01.09.2021) "О государственной регистрации недвижимости" // Официальный интернет-портал правовой информации http://pravo.gov.ru, 14.07.2015

новыми. Рассмотрим машино-места (части зданий или сооружений, предназначенные для размещения транспортных средств) как вид недвижимости[58]. Следует учитывать, что, как правило, подземные паркинги оснащаются системами спринклерного автоматического пожаротушения, системами вентиляции, системами контроля загазованности, системами автоматической пожарной сигнализации, системой оповещения о пожаре и управления эвакуацией. Принимая во внимание все многообразие оборудования, переоборудование машино-места в отдельный гараж является недопустимым[59].

Машино-место характеризуется наличием определенной площади. Поскольку площадь, отведенная под машино-место, - это часть зданий, сооружений, являющихся изначально совместной собственностью, то возникает вопрос, по какому принципу должны быть определены размеры и границы одного машино-места. Должно ли это быть равное распределение площади или площадь под машино-место должна учитывать размеры имеющегося в собственности транспортного средства?

Актуальным вопросом остается то, что не все машино-места подлежат оформлению в собственность. Действительно, размеры машино-мест в подземных паркингах формировались по классу автомобиля, подлежащего размещению на парковке. В связи с этим в паркингах, как правило, заранее проектируются места для малолитражных автомобилей, чья длина не более 3,7 м и ширина – 1,6 м. Однако если границы нового машино-места не совпадают с границами других помещений или смежных машино-мест, либо площадь машино-места не соответствует требованиям законодательства, органы Росреестра могут отказать в регистрации данного вида недвижимости.

Следующим признаком машино-места является то, что в отличие от иного нежилого помещения, имеющего, как правило, физические ограничители (перегородки и стены), машино-место имеет весьма условные границы, зафиксированные лишь в технической документации, хотя не исключается наличие неких конструктивных элементов (часть стены здания). Площадь машино-места определяется не только привязкой к общей конструкции здания, сооружения, но и путем нанесения разметки на напольном покрытии или нанесения наклеек. Не следует забывать о такой разновидности автостоянок (паркинга), как механизированные стоянки, которые, в соответствии со ст. 5.2.26 СНиП 21-02-99 (Свод правил стоянки автомобилей. Parkings. Актуализированная редакция), могут быть следующих разновидностей: башенными, многоэтажными, стеллажными многоярусными, роторными, трехмерными матричной

[58] Новикова, С.В. Машино-место как объект гражданского права / С.В. Новикова // Эпомен. 2018. - № 13. - С. 45.

[59] Лужина, А.Н. Недвижимое имущество: понятие и отдельные виды: учеб. пособие / А.Н. Лужина. - М.: РГУП, 2017. – С. 75.

системы.

Все эти разновидности паркинга предполагают наличие определенного сложного механизма, использующего различные подъемники и двухкоординатные манипуляторы, подающие, принимающие и распределяющие автомобили по навесным ячейкам в разнообразном порядке, в зависимости от разновидности основного механизма.

Термин “правовой режим” гражданским законодательством не употребляется. Он представляет собой определенное теоретическое понятие, обобщающее правовую характеристику недвижимости как объекта права. Понятие правового режима земли более близкое, чем понятие правого режима имущества. Поскольку речь идет о правовом положении земли в целях сохранения ее качественных характеристики и поведении субъектов при ее использовании. Правовые режимы различных объектов недвижимости сформированы недостаточно, и в процессе их пересечения друг с другом возникает множество противоречий. Полагаем, необходимо чётко указать в законе, что является жилым и нежилым помещением, является ли здание и сооружение одним или разными объектами недвижимости, урегулирование вопросов самовольных построек. По нашему мнению, необходимо полное и комплексное регулирование данных правоотношений.

Проблема возникает в определении самих объектов недвижимости. Концепция единого режима позволит решить данную проблему, так как перечень объектов остается открытым. Если даже такие объекты и тесно связаны с землей, и их перемещение невозможно без соразмерного ущерба, то они все же не являются недвижимостью, потому что только функционально улучшают земельный участок. Например, это асфальтовое покрытие, насыпи, железнодорожные пути. Предлагаем такие вещи, которые временно связаны с землей, называются мнимые составные части, так как объединение таких вещей с земельным участком происходит на небольшой срок. Такими вещами могут быть: почтовые линии, линии электропередачи электростанции, железнодорожные рельсы и т.п.

Ежегодно российское законодательство подвергается изменениям в сфере недвижимости. Нормативно-правовая база недвижимой отрасли России продолжает развиваться.

Во-первых, указанные изменения направлены на защиту интересов семей с детьми (два и более ребёнка) при приобретении нового, более просторного жилья при условии продажи прежнего жилого помещения.

Во-вторых, законодательные изменения направлены на дальнейшее развитие сельского хозяйства в России, поскольку позволяют фермерам возводить объекты ИЖС значительной площадью – до 500 кв. м, высотой и этажностью на землях сельскохозяйственного назначения. В-третьих, данные новации способствуют воспитанию в гражданах внимательного отношения к своевременному, грамотному документальному оформлению отношений собственности. Необходимо отметить, что освещенные новации далеко не последний этап реформирования гражданского законодательства в сфере недвижимого имущества.

В целом, отметим, что в настоящее время в связи с постоянным расширением рынка недвижимого имущества вопросы правового регулирования недвижимого имущества и его правового режима являются особенно значимыми.

Использованные источники:

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ОЦЕНКА КАЧЕСТВА УСЛОВИЯ ДВИЖЕНИЯ ТРАНСПОРТНОГО ПОТОКА

Аннотация: В статье рассказывается об оценке пробок на автомагистралях, их характеристике и тщательном изучении параметров, связанных с движением.

Ключевые слова: транспорт, интенсивность, уровень обслуживания, безопасность движения, транспортный поток, скорость движения.

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QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF TRAFFIC FLOW CONDITIONS

Abstract: The article describes the assessment of traffic jams on motorways, their characteristics and a thorough study of traffic-related parameters.

Keywords: transport, intensity, level of service, traffic safety, traffic flow, speed of movement.

Оценка любого изменения некого явления требует тщательного исследование параметров, характеризующие этого явления и дающих количественных выражений этих изменения. Параметры, характеризующие транспортный поток интенсивность, плотность, концентрация, скорость и длина очередей используются для получения количественного описания транспортного потока. Относительно к движению транспорта уровень обслуживания означает качество условий движения, обеспечиваемое на определенной участке дороги. С уровнем обслуживанием связаны такие факторы, как желаемая скорость движения и продолжительность поездки, свобода маневра, безопасность движения, комфорт и удобства вождения транспортного средства. Для получения качественного показателя условий движения транспортного потока было предложено много методов измерений уровня обслуживания. Однако, общепринятый показатель не был принят, возможно вследствие того, что неизвестно, какие параметры транспортного потока следует измерять для определения качество условий движения.

Необходимость объективной оценки уровня обслуживания дорог является важным показателем в современной развитой сети автомобильных дорог. С помощью определения условий качества движение можно присвоить дороге уровень обслуживания. Существует ряд оценки условия качества движения, такие как формула, предложенная Гриншилдсом, показатель качества, учитывающий скорость движения, с которой водитель может равномерно вести автомобиль. При выводе этого показателя в основу был положен тот факт, что, общая скорость движения определяет продолжительность поездки, следовательно, скорость пропорционально качеству движению и имеет форму[1]:

$$\mathrm{Q} = \frac{KS}{\Delta s}\sqrt{\mathrm{f}}$$

где, S - средняя скорость, км/ч; Δs - абсолютные суммы отклонение скорости движения на 1 км пути; f - число изменений скорости на 1 км пути; K - некоторая постоянная.

Платт [2] отмечает, что помехи со стороны других автомобилей и средства регулирования движения раздражают водителя больше чем медленное движения, поскольку он вынужден делать остановки. Кроме того, было установлено, что удовлетворение водителя и его усилия не находится в линейной зависимости от скорости, а изменяется как сложные функции. Следствие чего Платт добавил в показатель качества интенсивность изменение скорости, частота сброса газа, частота включения передачи и частота торможения.

Установлено что, эти показатели предоставляют собой превосходное средство оценки общей эффективности больших участков магистрали. Однако на практике установлено, что изменение геометрических характеристик дороги сопровождаются изменением оптимальной скорости, интенсивности и плотности на последовательных коротких отрезках дорог. Исходя из этого показатель качества движения, должен отражать качественную эффективность небольших отрезков дорог. Этот параметр должен отражать не только инженерную оценку уровня обслуживания, но и, что более важно, учитывать показатель обслуживания, рассматриваемого водителем. Для этого следует ввести понятие желаемая скорость, которая могла бы учесть показатель обслуживания рассматриваемое водителем.

Желаемая скорость эта та скорость, при которой автомобиль движется в отсутствие препятствии связанные с продольным уклоном, кривизны кривой, неудобства езды и транспортных заторов, на прямолинейном и без заторных участков дороги. Желаемая скорость формируется под влиянием поведением водителя в соответствии безопасности, психологических, культурно-экономических соображений. А изменение желаемой скорости зависит от следующих факторов как ширина дороги, помехи связанные придорожными сооружениями, участие не моторизированного транспорта, ограничение скорости различными мероприятиями.

В исследованиях известного ученого, один из основополагающих теории транспортных потоков Дональта Дрю было предложено за показатель качества движения может, быть принят параметр транспортного потока, называемый шумом ускорений. Он обусловил этот показатель двумя причинами, первое показатель связан с такими тремя основными элементами транспортного потока, как водитель, дорога и условия движения, во вторых, этот параметр по существу является показателем равномерности движения. Математическое выражение шума ускорения описано таким образом:

$$\delta^2 \approx \frac{1}{T}\sum_{i=0}^{T}\left(\frac{\Delta v}{v}\right)^2 \Delta t - \left(\frac{v_T - v_0}{T}\right)^2$$

где, v_0 и v_T - начальная и конечная скорости соответственно,

T - длительность поездки.

В своих исследованиях Дрю обосновал, что для оценки степени перегрузки, шум ускорения является более приемлемым, чем другие показатели, такие как длительность остановок или время ожидания.

В конечном итоге шум ускорение оценивает качества движения с помощью измерения отклонений скоростей и из формулы видно, что состояние водителя его психологическое состояние и его культурно-экономические соображения косвенно зависят от шума ускорения через скорости движения. При оценки качество движения следует учесть прямую связь изменения состояния водителя (психологические и культурно-экономические соображения) от скорости (желаемой).

Желаемая скорость является много факторным показателем и возникает из поведения водителя в соответствии безопасности, психологических, культурно-экономических соображений, а изменения этой скорости зависит от геометрических параметров дороги.

Изменение желаемой скорости в зависимости от параметров дороги, такие как ширина дороги, дорожные помехи, участие не моторизированного транспорта (при отсутствии знака ограничение скорости) описан Хорбаном (Horban) в следующей форме[3]:

VDES0=VDES*XFRI*XNMT*VDESMUL

Где, VDES0 желаемая скорость при отсутствии ограничения скорости (м/с);

VDES - желаемая скорость приведенная к ширине дороги (м/с);

XFRI - снижение скорости движения из-за придорожных помех для данного участка (безразмерный, 0,6-1,0; при отсутствии помех=1,0);

XNMT – снижение скорости движения из-за не моторизированного транспорта для данного участка (безразмерный, 0,6-1,0; при отсутствии помех=1,0);

VDESMUL – фактор учитывающий желаемую скорость в зависимости одно и много полосности дороги (безразмерный, 0,6 -1,0; при отсутствии помех=1,0). Основной моделью служит двух полосная дорога.

Выше предложенная формула является превосходным средством оценки изменение желаемой скорости зависимости от выше изложенных факторов. Однако оно не описывает формирование самой желаемой скорости движения, которое могло бы служит показателем качества движения. При формировании или выборе желаемой скорости движения водителем, следует, оценить какой процент водителей едут с риском и насколько обеспечена желаемая скорость в зависимости от геометрических параметров дороги. В соответствии желаемой скорости можно сделать вывод потребности той и или иной дороги.

Качество езды для асфальтобетонных и цементобетонных покрытий

Категория дороги	Качества езды (м/км IRI)			
	Хорошее	Удовлетворительное	Плохое	Худшие
Первая категория	2	4	6	8
Вторая категория	3	5	7	9
Местного значения	4	6	8	10

Также в литературы встречается понятие качества езды, которое является показателем ровности дороги. Этот параметр используется для прогнозирования транспортно эксплуатационных затрат. Ниже следующим таблице предложена оценка качества езды[4].

В публикациях встречаются также оценка качества управления движением на регулируемых и нерегулируемых перекрестках дорог. Например, Транспортный Исследовательский Комитет издал, технический отчет «Теории транспортных потоков» 1975 году. В настоящее время этот отчет переиздан и дополнен новыми научными исследованиями[5].

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ФИНАНСОВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ РОСТ КИТАЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье изучаются экономические прогнозирование, методы их решений при помощи линейного регрессии. Экономика Китая и ее регионов сегодня столкнулась с востребованной временем проблемой развития – качественной трансформацией воспроизводства основного капитала. Исследований взаимосвязи между финансовым развитием и экономическим развитием мегаполисов и мегаполисов Китая в последние годы.

Ключевые слова: линейная регрессия, МНК, ВВП, тест Дикфуллера, гетероскедастичност, корреляция.

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FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH OF CHINA

Abstract: This article studies economic forecasting, methods of their solutions using linear regression. The economy of China and its regions today is faced with the problem of development demanded by the time - a qualitative transformation of the reproduction of fixed capital. Studies on the relationship between financial development and economic development of China's metropolitan areas and metropolitan areas in recent years.

Keywords: linear regression, OLS, GDP, Dickfuller test, heteroscedasticity, correlation.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Рост замедлился за последние несколько лет из-за структурных ограничений, включая более низкий рост рабочей силы, более низкую отдачу от инвестиций и более медленный рост производительности. Задача на будущее состоит в том, чтобы найти новые пути роста, обращаясь к социальному и экологическому наследию предыдущего пути развития Китая. Роль государства должна быть сосредоточена на развитии и обеспечении ясной, справедливой и стабильной деловой среды, укреплении нормативно-правовой базы и верховенства права для дальнейшей поддержки рыночной системы, обеспечении равного доступа к государственным услугам для всех граждан. Его экономическая перибалансировка создает новые возможности для экспортеров-производителей, хотя в среднесрочной перспективе это может привести к снижению спроса на товары. Китай оказывает все большее влияние на другие страны с развивающейся экономикой через торговлю, инвестиции и идеи. Многие из сложных проблем развития, с которыми сталкивается Китай, являются общими для других стран, включая переход к новой модели роста, быстрое старение, построение рентабельной системы здравоохранения и продвижение низко углеродного пути получения энергии. Ожидается, что на фоне многочисленных внутренних и внешних препятствий рост ВВП Китая резко замедлится до 2,8 процента в 2022 году с 8,1 процента в 2021 году. Массовые вспышки Омикрона и экстремальные погодные условия ослабили экономический рост. Внешние условия также значительно ухудшились после вторжения России в Украину, что привело к замедлению глобального роста, росту инфляции и ужесточению финансовых условий. Замедление на рынке недвижимости, вызванное ужесточением регулирования, которое привело к сокращению ликвидности для застройщиков, еще больше подстегнуло экономическую активность.

Данная самостоятельная работа организована следующим образом: в первой части рассматривается актуальная литература о финансовом развитии и экономическом росте, наблюдаемом внутри страны и между странами. Вторая часть – это переменные, выбранные для исследования, методология и их объяснение. Третий и четвертый разделы объясняют результаты исследования и МНК соответственно.

ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЙ ОБЗОР

Как упоминалось ниже, для изучения связи между финансами и экономическим ростом был проведен ряд исследований, большинство из них основано на теории роста, в основе которой лежит теория экономического роста - технологического развития, человеческого капитала, исследований и

развитие (научно-исследовательское) показывает постоянный рост за счет таких сил. В 1990-х годах международное сообщество начало признавать, что экономика Китая является самодостаточной и быстро растет; следовательно, его быстрый рост будет продолжаться еще какое-то время. Сегодня Китай является одной из самых быстрорастущих экономик мира.

Ханда и Хан (2008) утверждают, что финансовые системы в странах с низким и средним уровнем дохода не так развиты, как в странах с высоким уровнем дохода, и поэтому положительная роль финансовой системы в экономическом росте непроста наблюдаемый. Кроме того, хотя Индия относится к странам с низким уровнем дохода; его финансовый сектор относительно развит, и в стране увеличивается количество различных финансовых институтов и инструментов. Таким образом, финансовая система Индии помогает повысить эффективность инвестиций и способствует экономическому росту больше, чем в других странах с низким уровнем дохода. Используя данные с 1960 по 2002 год, он выбирает 13 стран для оценки того, сохраняются ли причинно-следственные связи на разных этапах экономического развития. Эти 13 стран включают четыре страны с низким уровнем дохода, а именно Бангладеш, Индию, Пакистан и Шри-Ланку.; пять стран со средним уровнем дохода, а именно Аргентина, Бразилия, Малайзия, Таиланд и Турция; и четыре страны с высоким уровнем дохода, а именно Германия, Япония, Соединенное Королевство и Соединенные Штаты. Они обнаружили, что Индия и четыре страны с высоким уровнем дохода имеют двунаправленную причинно-следственную связь между финансовым развитием и экономическим ростом и другими странами с низким и средним уровнем дохода.

В 2011 году общий ВВП Китая достиг 5,93 трлн долларов США, обогнав Японию и став второй по величине экономикой мира.

Чен и Цзян (2018) провели исследование западных провинций и городов Китая с 2010 по 2015 год, чтобы найти положительную связь между финансовым развитием и экономическим ростом. Это показывает, что между регионами, находящимися на разных этапах развития, отношения разные, что является следствием разных экономических и финансовых показателей. Однако исследований взаимосвязи между финансовым развитием и экономическим развитием мегаполисов и мегаполисов Китая в последние годы немного.

МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ

В этой части мы изучили, в какой степени семь выбранных нами факторов повлияли на финансовое развитие и экономический рост в Китайской Республике в период с 1990 по 2020 год, то есть на ВВП. Для того чтобы объяснить детерминанты финансового развития и экономического роста Китая, регрессия МНК использует в качестве пояснений несколько релевантных и доступных данных. Затем для дезагрегированных данных используется линейный метод МНК.

Уравнение линейной регрессии МНК:

$$Y = \beta0 + \beta1X1 + \beta2X2 + \beta3X3 + \beta4X4 + \beta5X5 + \beta6X6 + \beta7X7 + ui.$$

Y - Зависимая переменная

X1,X1, X3,.... X7 - Независимые переменные

β1,β2, β3,.... β7 - коэффициент

Здесь, если мы представим это уравнение на основе данных, которые у нас есть:

GDPit = β0 + β1Total Invest + β2Inflation + β3Gross national saving + β4GDP deflyator + β5 Unemployment rate + β6Population + β7 Government expenditure + Uit

Зависимая переменная	GDP (ВВП)	Изменения ВВП за последние 30 лет
Независимые переменные	Инвестиции	Инвестиции приходят в страну
	Инфилация	Показатели инфляции за 30 лет
	Валовые национальные сбережения	Это сумма частных, государственных и иностранных сбережений, которая представляет собой общую сумму национального дохода за вычетом общего потребления и указывает на средства, доступные для внутренних и иностранных инвестиций
	Дефлятор ВВП	Страна измеряет изменения цен на все товары и услуги, произведенные в экономике.
	Безработица	Уровень безработицы в стране
	Население	Показатели населения страны
	Государственные расходы	Государственные расходы в разные годы

Во-первых, мы приказываем Stata читать данные как данные временных рядов, потому что мы используем данные службы времени:

Полную статистику вы можете увидеть в этой таблице.

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
GDP	31	3613.583	3480.445	346.873	10525.001
Totalinvestment	31	40.651	4.154	33.735	47.029
Grossnationalsavings	31	43.715	4.677	35.43	51.613
Inflationaverageco~c	31	4.025	5.463	-1.4	24.1
Unemploymentrate	31	3.606	.654	2.3	4.3
Population	31	1298.591	79.719	1143.33	1412.12
Generalgovernmentt~i	31	21.472	7.769	11.095	35.403
Grossdomesticprodu~r	31	72.626	25.006	29.497	112.142

Obs — это количество наблюдений, использованных в регрессионном анализе, поэтому у нас есть 31 год.

Общая статистика показывает, что в период с 1990 по 2020 год минимальное и максимальное значения этих семи переменных были показаны в млрд. По мере развития этой страны объем инвестиций в эту страну увеличивался, то

есть максимальной процентной ставкой считалось 47,029%. Объем валовых национальных сбережений в этот период также имел минимальное и максимальное значения 35,43% и 51,613%. Уровень инфляции был очень низким в первые годы -1,4%, но максимальный уровень составлял 24,1%.Уровень безработицы в Китае значительно низок, минимум 2,3% и максимум 4,3%.Государственные расходы составляют 35,403%. ВВП на душу населения, и следует сказать, что государственные расходы растут из года в год. Увидеть

уровень изменения цен на продукцию или товары отечественного производства можно в индексах.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

В этой части мы проведем регрессионный анализ МНК, поскольку этот анализ позволяет увидеть влияние выбранных независимых переменных на ВВП на душу населения.

В регрессии следует объяснить самое основное: независимые переменные, значение t, P>|t|, R-квадрат и коэффициенты рассчитываются.

In_GDP	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
Totalinvestment	.015	.006	2.44	.023	.002	.028	**
Grossnationalsavings	.032	.005	6.27	0	.021	.042	***
Inflationaverageco~c	-.014	.003	-4.70	0	-.02	-.008	***
Unemploymentrate	-.23	.047	-4.84	0	-.328	-.131	***
In_Population	5.702	1.632	3.49	.002	2.326	9.079	***
Generalgovernmentt~i	.046	.004	11.52	0	.038	.054	***
In_Govdeflator	1.15	.194	5.92	0	.748	1.552	***
Constant	-40.193	10.836	-3.71	.001	-62.609	-17.776	***

Mean dependent var	7.623	SD dependent var	1.156
R-squared	0.998	Number of obs	31
F-test	1929.425	Prob > F	0.000
Akaike crit. (AIC)	-85.749	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	-74.277

*** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1

Здесь цель R-квадрата состоит в том, чтобы показать выбранные независимые переменные, изменение зависимой переменной и процент изменения. R-квадрат всегда находится между 0 и 1, а его значение равно 0,9966, то есть выбранные нами

независимые переменные показывают изменение нашей зависимой переменной на 0,99%.

Увеличение общего объема инвестиций на 1% увеличивает ВВП на душу населения на 1,5%, и эта статистика считается значимой, поскольку P>|t| менее 0,10. Увеличение валовых национальных сбережений на 1% увеличивает ВВП на душу населения на 3,2%, и этот регрессионный анализ считается статистически значимым. Если уровень инфляции изменится на 1%, ВВП уменьшится на 1,4%, а влияние инфляции на ВВП на душу населения будет статистически значимым, поскольку значение P невелико, 0,10. Одной из следующих независимых переменных является уровень безработицы, в этой таблице увеличение безработицы на один процент оказывает негативное влияние на ВВП на душу населения, что считается статистически значимым. Увеличение государственных расходов вызывает увеличение нашей зависимой переменной, то есть это можно понять из этой формулы:

$$GDP = C + I + G + (NX)$$

Данные службы времени имеют две основные проблемы, которые считаются стационарностью и автокорреляцией. Стационарность - это условие, которое указывает на то, что семь независимых переменных, которые мы выбрали, одинаковы в определенный период времени, Чтобы решить эту проблему, мы решим ее с помощью теста Дикфуллера, его можно решить 3 различными способами.

Constanta

Noconstanta

Trend

Если критическое значение нашего статистического теста не мало, наша ситуация останется стационарной, переменная, которую мы проводим выборочный тест, будет стационарной, то есть ее изменение с годами будет неодинаковым. добиться однородности.

dfuller (независимые и зависимые переменные), тренд (неконстанта) будут выглядеть так.

Если еще есть стационарность, то мы имеем «d». мы можем проверить, является ли переменная стационарной по отношению к разнице между двумя предыдущими годами, и мы делаем это сейчас.

```
. dfuller d.In_GDP

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                     Number of obs   =        29

                               ---------- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller ---------
                  Test         1% Critical       5% Critical      10% Critical
               Statistic           Value             Value             Value
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 Z(t)             -4.853            -3.723            -2.989            -2.625
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000
```

В первом случае мы провели тест на стационарность относительно In_GDP, и когда мы проверили, является ли In_GDP трендовым, постоянным или непостоянным, значение тестовой статистики не превышало критических значений. Затем мы проанализировали выбранную переменную ВВП на душу населения, добавив прошлогоднее значение, и избавились от стационарности.

Как и прежде, мы считали общие инвестиции тремя способами, но так как с их помощью нельзя было избавиться от стационарности, мы анализировали эту независимую переменную, добавляя ее предыдущие значения. Тогда тестовое статистическое значение было равно -3,565, и это значение было меньше двух критических значений.

Все остальные независимые переменные проверялись на стационарность в следующем порядке:

В следующем анализе мы проверим автокорреляцию.

Автокорреляция - показывает, коррелируют ли данные службы времени Ui (термин ошибки) с терминами ошибки других лет, и это можно проверить двумя различными способами. 1. Через тест Брюше-Годфри.

2. Проверим тестом Дурбан-Вотсен.

estat bgodfrey,lags() мы вводим этот код в Stata и получаем следующий результат, этот результат дает нам автокорреляцию, потому что значение P в таблице является значительным, поэтому у нас есть автокорреляция. Чтобы устранить это, мы используем L. (переменная).

L.() — это добавит значение нашей зависимой переменной год назад.

```
. estat bgodfrey, lags(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12)
```

Breusch-Godfrey LM test for autocorrelation

lags(*p*)	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	16.430	1	0.0001
2	16.718	2	0.0002
3	17.576	3	0.0005
4	17.578	4	0.0015
5	18.409	5	0.0025
6	19.104	6	0.0040
7	19.241	7	0.0075
8	20.012	8	0.0103
9	22.259	9	0.0081
10	22.859	10	0.0113
11	23.523	11	0.0149
12	24.232	12	0.0189

H0: no serial correlation

Когда мы проверяли автокорреляцию с помощью теста Бреуша-Годфри, все значения значения P были меньше 0,10, т.е. значимы, поэтому мы считаем данные, предоставленные нам в нашем предыдущем регрессионном анализе, неверными.

```
. estat bgodfrey, lags(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12)

Breusch-Godfrey LM test for autocorrelation
```

lags(p)	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	0.079	1	0.7782
2	0.550	2	0.7597
3	2.435	3	0.4871
4	6.554	4	0.1614
5	8.118	5	0.1499
6	9.085	6	0.1688
7	9.780	7	0.2014
8	11.175	8	0.1920
9	13.197	9	0.1539
10	14.944	10	0.1341
11	16.889	11	0.1112
12	19.040	12	0.0876

```
H0: no serial correlation

.
```

Теперь в этом случае, поскольку почти все значения P больше 0,10, мы обнаруживаем, что автокорреляция отсутствует. Теперь мы еще раз проанализируем регрессию и данные, предоставленные регрессией, будут для нас правильными.

D.In_GDP	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
DTotalinvestment	.022	.008	2.76	.011	.005	.038	**
DGrossnationalsaving	.014	.011	1.29	.21	-.008	.036	
DInflation	-.013	.004	-3.17	.004	-.021	-.004	***
DUnemployment	-.124	.07	-1.77	.091	-.27	.022	*
In_Population	.181	.274	0.66	.515	-.387	.748	
DGovermentexpend	.017	.012	1.39	.177	-.008	.042	
DGDP deflator	1.138	.379	3.00	.007	.352	1.925	***
Constant	-1.246	1.967	-0.63	.533	-5.325	2.833	

Mean dependent var	0.114	SD dependent var	0.080
R-squared	0.506	Number of obs	30
F-test	3.223	Prob > F	0.017
Akaike crit. (AIC)	-72.602	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	-61.393

*** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1

Для нас реальным считается регрессионный анализ, свободный от автокорреляции.

Здесь значение R-квадрата равно 0,506, то есть выбранные нами независимые переменные показывают изменение нашей зависимой переменной с точностью 0,50%.

Увеличение общего объема инвестиций на 1% увеличивает ВВП на душу населения на 2,1%, и эта статистика важна, поскольку P>|t| Он меньше 0,10, и действительно приток инвестиций в государство вызывает рост ВВП, увеличение валовых национальных сбережений на 1% увеличивает ВВП на душу населения на 1,4%, но считается статистически незначимым в регрессионном анализе. Увеличение инфляции в штате уменьшает нашу зависимую переменную на 1,3%, и это статистически значимо в нашем регрессионном анализе, поскольку P>|t| менее 0,10. Что касается государственных расходов и доходов, то не имеет значения, насколько сильно они влияют на ВВП, рост безработицы на 1% снижает ВВП на душу населения на 12,4%. Если ранжировать население Китая в мире, то оно займет 1 место, но в нашем регрессионном анализе прирост населения не является статистически значимым. Изменение цен на продукты, товары и услуги, произведенные в стране, приводит к изменению ВВП на душу населения на 11,3%.

ВЫВОДЫ

В отличие от большинства предыдущих исследований в Китае, в этом исследовании использовались независимые переменные, влияющие на рост финансового развития, а именно общий объем инвестиций, занятость, для изучения влияния финансового развития на экономический рост после 1990 г. уровень, уровень инфляции, государственные расходы. эмпирические результаты показывают, что среди семи выбранных нами независимых переменных, которые влияют на развитие или снижение ВВП на душу населения, все они существенно влияют на нашу зависимую переменную, пока она не влияет. Например, государственный фонд, расходы, население этой страны.

Оценка МНК

1. Коэффициенты или параметры и стандартные ошибки регрессионной модели должны быть линейными. Если рассматривать модель Y i = a + b 1 X 1 + b 2 X 2 + b 3 X 3 +…+ b i X i + e, то все коэффициенты при b и при степени e должны быть равны единице.

2. Остатки должны иметь одинаковую дисперсию, поэтому не должно быть проблемы гетероскедастичности. Var (e| X) = σ 2, что означает, что члены ошибки каждого X должны быть равны.

```
. estat hettest

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity
         Ho: Constant variance
         Variables: fitted values of In_GDP

         chi2(1)      =     0.27
         Prob > chi2  =   0.6037
```

3. Независимые переменные не должны иметь очевидной линейной зависимости. Но не все переменные удовлетворяют этому предположению, потому что значение Vif не близко к единице.

```
. estat vif
```

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
Generalgov~e	39.26	0.025470
Generalgov~i	35.07	0.028510
In_Populat~n	12.28	0.081444
Unemployme~e	8.69	0.115022
Totalinves~t	7.28	0.137297
Grossnatio~s	7.19	0.139162
Inflationa~c	3.17	0.315799
Mean VIF	16.14	

4. Среднее значение значения P должно быть равно нулю. Значения, близкие к нулю или менее 0,1, указывают на верную оценку.

5. Не должно быть проблем с автокорреляцией при соблюдении членов ошибки. Он исследует корреляцию временного ряда текущего значения связанного значения со значением предыдущего года.

6. Одна переменная не должна зависеть от другой переменной.

7. Количество исследований должно быть больше количества параметров.

8. Значения x в объясняющих переменных не должны совпадать.

9. Должна быть надлежащая спецификация модели, в которой должны быть правильно смоделированы отношения между зависимыми и независимыми переменными.

10. Независимые переменные не должны иметь очевидной линейной зависимости.

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ПУТИ ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ ПОТОКОВ В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрены пути оптимизации денежных потоков организации с аспекте нахождения баланса между максимизацией прибыли, повышением абсолютной платежеспособности и сбалансированностью дефицитного денежного потока в долгосрочном периоде.

Ключевые слова: платежеспособность, денежный поток, кредитование, минимальный остаток денежных средств.

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WAYS TO OPTIMIZE CASH FLOWS IN THE ORGANIZATION

Abstract: the article discusses ways to optimize the organization's cash flows in terms of finding a balance between maximizing profits, increasing absolute solvency and balancing the deficit cash flow in the long term.

Keywords: solvency, cash flow, lending, minimum cash balance.

Экономическая стабильность организации во многом зависит от эффективного управления денежными средствами.

Чаще всего проводимый анализ денежных потоков показывает, что основной проблемой, стоящей перед организацией в области управления денежными потоками является неэффективное планирование их оттока и притока, в результате чего при итоговом положительном чистом денежном потоке, образуется значительная диспропорция в притоке и оттоке денежных средств по отдельным периодам.

Для эффективного функционирования организации необходимо обеспечивать размер денежных средств, достаточный для выплат по обязательствам и своевременной оплаты запланированных поставок.

В целом организация преследует три важнейшие цели:

– получение достаточной прибыли;

– управление активами и обязательствами предприятия;

– предотвращение нехватки денежных средств [1].

Последнее приобретает особую актуальность в современных условиях хозяйствования, так как платежеспособность является одним из уязвимых мест организаций.

Оптимизации и повышение сбалансированности денежных потоков в должно базироваться на выборе наилучших форм их организации учетом условий и особенностей осуществления его деятельности.

Следует отметить, что отрицательный денежный поток не означает недостаток средств у организации для погашения своих обязательств и осуществления срочных платежей, однако его неравномерность может создать угрозу для платежеспособности в долгосрочном периоде, так как организация не сможет точно спрогнозировать размер средств необходимый для нормального функционирования.

Вследствие этого для оптимизации остатка денежной наличности необходимо определить оптимальный размер денежных средств необходимый для успешного функционирования организации, который позволит повысить ее финансовую устойчивость и снизит риск неплатежеспособности.

Основным направлением повышения эффективности управления денежными потоками для большинства организаций будет являться мероприятия, направленные на увеличение входящего денежного потока и сокращение исходящего.

Увеличение входящего денежного потока в краткосрочном периоде может быть достигнуто за счет:

– использования предоплаты за всю или большую часть отгружаемой продукции;

– сокращения этапов платежей по каждую отдельную отгрузку;

– использования современных форм рефинансирования просроченной дебиторской задолженности — учет векселей, факторинга, форфейтинга;

– индивидуальной работы с каждым дебитором с целью ускорения поступления средств;

– использования краткосрочных финансовых кредитов и ссуд.

С целью замедления выплат средств в краткосрочном периоде рекомендуются такие мероприятия:

– увеличение сроков (по согласованию с поставщиками) товарного (коммерческого) кредита;

– замедление инкассации собственных платежных документов;

– реструктуризация краткосрочных финансовых долгов путем перевода их в долгосрочные долги;

– уменьшение размера платежей за счет усовершенствования внутренней и внешней финансовой политики предприятия, направленной на экономию расходов.

Однако данные мероприятия, повышая уровень абсолютной платежеспособности организации в краткосрочном периоде, могут создать проблемы дефицитности денежных потоков в будущем, то параллельно должны быть разработаны меры по сбалансированности дефицитного денежного потока в долгосрочном периоде.

В долгосрочной перспективе увеличение входящего денежного потока можно достичь за счет:

– введения системы бюджетирования денежных средств;

– увеличения размеров собственного капитала;

– привлечения дополнительных финансовых кредитов и ссуд;

– продажи части активов для увеличения объема средств в обороте;

– продажи части имущества, в первую очередь основных фондов, или сдачи их в аренду в случае их недостаточно эффективного использования;

– увеличения объема оказываемых услуг путем;

– диверсификации деятельности.

Уменьшить объем исходящего денежного потока в долгосрочном периоде можно за счет:

– введения ограничений на приобретение основных средств, которые не обеспечивают существенного увеличения входящего денежного потока в долгосрочной перспективе;

– сокращения объемов инвестирования;

– снижения расходов на приобретение материальных оборотных активов;

– профилактики и снижения издержек производства.

Предложенные пути оптимизации денежных потоков обусловлены тем, что организации могут утвердить процесс погашения задолженности в несколько этапов по заранее утвержденному графику, что дает широкие возможности бюджетирования доходов, а, следовательно, позволит боле эффективно управлять расходами.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ УСТОЙЧИВОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ РЕСУРСОВ АЙДАРО-АРНАСАЙСКОЙ ОЗЕРНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация: Водный и гидрохимический режим озер не стабилен. Многие элементы режима озер меняются столь стремительно, что отследить их динамику не возможно, даже при наличии картографического и аналитического материалов. Озеро Айдаркуль – наиболее крупное из входящих в озерную систему. Котловина озера представляет собой плоскую впадину, выделяющуюся на фоне бугристо-грядового рельефа прилегающей пустыни Кызылкум.

Ключевые слова: озерная система, гидрология, уровень воды, площадь, объем воды, входные и выходные воды, коллекторно-дренажные воды, инфильтрация.

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MODERN PROBLEMS OF THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF THE AIDAR-ARNASAY LAKE SYSTEM

Annotation: The water and hydrochemical regime of the lakes is not stable. Many elements of the lake regime are changing so rapidly that it is not possible to track their dynamics, even with the availability of cartographic and analytical materials. Lake Aydarkul is the largest lake in the lake system. The basin of the lake is a flat depression that stands out against the background of the hilly-ridged relief of the adjacent Kyzylkum desert.

Key words: lake system, hydrology, water level, area, water volume, inlet and outlet waters, collector drainage waters, infiltration.

Охрана и устойчивое использование водных ресурсов в аридных зонах, которым относиться большинства территории Узбекистана является трудоемким процессом, требующим решения многочисленных и сложных задач.

Айдаро-Арнасайская система озер (включающая озера Айдаркуль, Тузкан и Арнасайское водохранилище) расположена в 250 километрах от Ташкента, в среднем течении р. Сырдарьи, южнее Чардаринского водохранилища, на территории Джизакского и Навоийского вилоятов Республики Узбекистан. В настоящее время Айдаро-Арнасайская озерная система (ААОС) – крупнейшая озера Узбекистана расположенного в естественном понижении южного Кызылкума, образованное в результате аварийного сброса вод Сырдарьи в экстремально многоводные годы.

До начала освоения Голодной степи только котловина озера Тузкан, подпитываемая рекой Клы, ежегодно заполнялась водой. Дно огромного Айдаро-Арнасайского понижения занимали высохшие солончаки и шоры. В 1969 году при срезке пика половодья на реке Сырдарья из Чардаринского водохранилища в Арнасайские озера было сброшено более 21 км^3 воды. При этом произошла перестройка гидрографической сети Восточно-Арнасайских озер, заполнение котловины озера Айдаркуль, которое после прорыва перемычки соединилось с озером Тузкан, образовав единую озерную систему под общем названием – Арнасай.

На сегодня в ААОС накоплено воды больше, чем во всех водохранилищах региона.

Водный и гидрохимический режим озер не стабилен. Многие элементы режима озер меняются столь стремительно, что отследить их динамику не возможно, даже при наличии картографического и аналитического материалов. Озеро Айдаркуль – наиболее крупное из входящих в озерную систему. Котловина озера представляет собой плоскую впадину, выделяющуюся на фоне бугристо-грядового рельефа прилегающей пустыни Кызылкум, и как бы разделенную на две относительно равные части - восточную и западную. Ширина восточной части озера Айдаркуль достигла 28,33 км, в средней части – 22,4 км, в западной – 23,8 км.

Озеро Тузкан представляет собой достаточно крупный (320 км^2) мелководный водоем, несколько вытянутый в юго-восточном направлении. Главная ось водоема делит озеро на две части: южную, выходящую к горам Писталитау, занятую относительно слабо расчлененными плесами, и северную - островную зону. Максимальная ширина озере Тузкан – 34,84 км.

Основные изменения в режиме озер связаны с развитием орошаемого земледелия. Строительство Центрального Голодностепского коллектора (ЦГК) (1957 год), перебросившего воду из Сардобинского понижения в Восточный Арнасай, дало начало постоянному подпитыванию озер, и по условиям питания трансформировало их из степных эфемеров в ирригационно-сбросовые.

Завершение строительства Чардаринского водохранилища (1965 год) и Арнасайского гидроузла, пропускная способность которого составляет 2100 $м^3/с$, сделало возможным регулирование режима озер в весьма широких пределах, что дало начало новому этапу в режиме озер. Увеличение коллекторно-дренажного притока и пробные сбросы из водохранилища привели к тому, что во второй половине 60-х годов Восточно-Арнасайские озера стали проточными, сбрасывающими избыток дренажных вод в Айдарскую котловину.

Максимальная длина ААОС при уровне 246,54 м. абс. составляет 160,4 км. Общая площадь равна 3478 $км^2$, объем – 41,1 $км^3$. Изменилась и максимальная глубина озерной системы, которая увеличилась до 33,64 м. Средняя глубина всего водоема оценивается в 12,54 метра. В настоящее время на водоеме насчитывается 240 островов с общей площадью более 199 $км^2$.

Анализ космических снимков района ААСО за разные годы, выявил не только изменения размеров и конфигурации акватории озер, постепенное зарастание водоема влаголюбивой растительностью, но и заметное влияние водоемов на прибрежную растительность.

Озерная система является местом естественного воспроизводства десятков видов рыб, гнездования и обитания большого количества птиц, таких как кряква, огарь, красноголовый и красноносый нырок, серый гусь, пеликан, кулик, цапля, лебедь, баклан и многих других. В камышовых и тугайных зарослях обитают фазаны, кабаны, шакалы, барсуки, камышовые и степные коты и другие животные.На озерах встречается большой диапазон растений – от влаголюбивых (рдест, камыш), произрастающих на урезе, до пустынных солончаковых ассоциаций

В 2008 году Айдаро-Арнасайская система озер включена в Рамсарский список водно-болотных угодий и получила статус международного значения. По мнению специалистов-экологов, включение ААСО в Рамсарский список водно-болотных угодий, должно привлечь внимание мировой общественности к проблеме сохранения и улучшения экологического состояния этой уникальной биосистемы.

Интенсивное переформирование песчаных берегов требует постоянной корректировки морфологических характеристик. Весьма перспективным в этой связи является использование космических снимков с хорошо дешифрируемой водной поверхностью, позволяющей установить даже небольшие изменения в конфигурации водоема**.**

Разработка и оценка биологических потенциалов ААОС важен для развития рыболоства, животноводства и экотуризма.

Изучены гидрологические и гидрохимические характеристики ААОС. Оценены уровень и состав воды в период 1993-2010. Определены содержания минерализации, кислорода, азотных соединений и тяжелых металлов. В заключение делается вывод о широких возможностях развития рыболовства и экотризма в ААОС.

ААОС расположен на стыке двух климатических подрайонов с отличающимися гидрометеорологическими характеристиками – орошаемым массивом Голодной степи и пустыней Кызылкум. Климат исследуемого района резко континентальный с холодной малоснежной зимой и сухим и жарким летом. В исследуемом районе отмечаются значительные градиенты метеорологических характеристик, при этом прослеживается усиление континентальности климата с востока на запад. Вдоль котловин озера Айдаркуль и озера Тузкан, простирающихся на 180 километров в западно-северо-западном направлении, перепад температуры воздуха составляет 3-4°C, перепад влажности составляет 4-5 %, что в свою очередь характеризует увеличение континентальный климата с продвижением на запад.

Термический режим озер характерен для южных мелководных водоемов с интенсивным прогреванием в весенний период, высоким максимумом, достигающим по наблюдениям до 30 °С, и длительным безледоставным периодом. В последние годы отмечались ледовые явления, продолжительность которых составляла 10-30 дней, но, согласно климатическим характеристикам, средняя климатическая продолжительность ледостава не превышает 5-10 дней. В среднем устойчивые ледовые явления наблюдаются раз в 10-11 лет. Перепад температуры воздуха над сушей и водоемом составляет 1-3°С. Влажность воздуха, измеренная на континентальных метеостанциях в летний период, на 2-4 мбар ниже, чем наблюдаемая над акваторией озер.

Анализ данных средней многолетней влажности воздуха выявили, что относительно высокая влажность характерен для весенне-летнего сезона. Как и ожидалось с повышением температуры воздуха, повышается влажности воздуха. Низкая влажность характерна для холодного сезона года.

Среднемесячных суммы осадков за 2000-2021 метеостанций расположенных в районе (вокруг) ААОС. Как следует среднемесячные суммы осадков в районе ААОС колеблется в широких пределах. В целом 2006- 2021 годы отличалось сравнительно высокой суммы выпадавших осадков.

Среднемесячные суммы осадков в районе ААОС

Таблица 1

№	Метеостанции	По годам, мм										
		2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1.	Машикудук	134,7	102,9	208,1	212,6	140,6	186,9	88,8	113,8	92,9	163,3	95,2
2.	Нурота	107,8	192,0	352,1	345,6	210,2	292,5	188,7	230,4	166,9	375,0	182,0
3.	Жиззах	216,7	270,7	458,6	444,6	292,0	368,4	311,1	367,1	289,2	518,5	351,7
4.	Дустлик	-	-	-	-	-	220,6	247,7	343,2	220,7	395,8	293,6
5.	Янгикишлок	187,8	266,7	524,7	517,1	323,0	335,0	264,6	-	-	-	-
	Среднее	161,8	208,1	385,9	380,0	241,5	280,7	220,2	263,6	192,5	363,2	230,6

В последние годы максимальные расходы коллекторно-дренажных вод наблюдаются в зимне-весенний период. При этом просматривается тенденция повышенных значений минерализации воды на крупных коллекторах так же в зимний период, хотя на малых и средних коллекторах максимальная минерализация характерна для минимальных расходов воды. Наименьшая минерализация воды характерна для коллекторов Клы и Акбулак**.**

Водные массы коллекторов, как и водные массы ААСО, относятся к сульфатно-натриевому типу, что не приводит к значительной метаморфизации при их смешении. (**табл.2).**

Минерализация коллекторно-дренажных вод значительно ниже минерализации основных водных масс ААСО, и эти воды могут использоваться для стабилизации гидрохимического состояния озерной системы.

Концентрация главных ионов, 2022 г (в мг/л)

Таблица 2

Пункт отбора проб	Сумма ионов	плотный остаток	Cl -	S042	HCO3	Na	K	Ca	Mg
р. Клы	3560	3634	242	1970	277	578	6	261	226
Кол. Акбулак	3822	4062	396	1992	207	712	7	297	212
Кол. АРК	5027	5384	1058	2182	211	1041	5	261	270
Кол. Пограничный	4209	4932	967	1716	192	810	6	313	207
Кол. ЦГК	4473	4442	642	1758	172	1429	6	257	209

Анализ вышезложенных метеорологическх, морфометрических и гидрологических характеристики ААОС предсказывает широкие возможности развития и добычи биологических ресурсов, рыболовства и экотурима в ААОС.

Нами в 2000-2021 годах проведены исследования по оценке рыбного потенциала ААОС.

Для развития рыболовства и рыбоводства, экотуризма необходимо совершенствовать систему мониторинга экологического состояния водоемов с использованием стационарной сети наблюдений, комплексных экспедиционных исследований с применением современного оборудовании и методов наблюдений включая дистанционные методы и спутниковую информацию.

Для предотвращения сильного осолонения воды озер необходимо межгосударственное соглашение и регулярный выпуск воды из Чардаринского водохранилище.

Важным является анализ, проработка и внедрение различных вариантов регулирования водно-солевого баланса различных частей озерной системы.

Причиной катастрофического падения улова рыбы является бес квотная, бесконтрольная в нарушение всех правил добыча рыбы десятками самостоятельных рыболовных предприятий, арендующих участки акватории. При этом арендаторы не выполняют требования по обеспечению сохранности и воспроизводства рыбных ресурсов, ежегодному зарыблению водоемов и проведению рыбоводной мелиорации. Поэтому уловы рыбы стали существенно падать, теперь добывается малоценная плотва и другая рыба, не достигшая товарного веса.

Арендаторы не заинтересован вкладывать деньги ни в научные рыбохозяйственные исследования, ни в зарыбление водоема. В этом случае работает естественная психология: «зарыблю озеро я один, а поскольку рыба границ не знает, то вылавливать «мою» рыбу будут все», «заботясь о рыбных запасах, ограничивать вылов буду я один, а все остальные будут эти запасы нещадно эксплуатировать». Вот и идет ловля рыбы на Айдаро-Арнасае «наперегонки».

Усилить работы по зарыблению водоемов промысловыми видами перспективными в современных условиях и перспективе.

Дополнительным источником товарной рыбы может быть восстановление и организация новых прудовых хозяйств по мелководью. Именно прудовое и садковое рыбоводство с искусственной подкормкой является наиболее рациональным способом увеличения доли рыбопродуктов в рационе населения. Так, если рыбопродуктивность таких мезотрофных (среднекормных) водоемов как ААСО обычно находится на уровне 0,2-0,3 ц/га, то в прудах она достигает 50-100 ц/га, а в сетчатых садках – до 10 тыс. ц/га.

В сложившейся ситуации, адекватным решением вопросов, связанных с повышением эффективности использования водных ресурсов водоемов, может стать создание Ассоциации водопользователей (арендаторов) ААСО, основная задача которой будет заключаться в создании и усилении тесного, совместного сотрудничества всех заинтересованных сторон, налаживании зарыбления водоема, проведении интродукционных и мелиоративных работ на водоемах и прилегающей территории.

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ПРИ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯХ АЙДАРА-АРНАСАЙСКОЙ ОЗЕРНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация: На основе фондовых картографических, статистических материалов и космических снимков разных лет проанализировано состояние озерного комплекса Айдаро-Арнасай. Ландшафтная карта региона разработана с учетом анализа местных природных условий на основе интегрированных Географический информационный системы (ГИС) − технологий и методов 3D моделирования. Карта позволит создать необходимую базу для разработки природоохранных мероприятий и обеспечить устойчивое развитие данной территории.

Ключевые слова: экология, охрана окружающей среды, дистанционное зондирование, Географический информационный системы (ГИС) - технологии, цифровая картография.

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APPLICATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN ECOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE AIDAR-ARNASAY LAKE SYSTEM

Annotation: Summary: on the base of fund cartographic, statistic material and different years cosmic imagines the condition of Aydaro-Arnasay lake complex were analyzed. Landscape map of the region has developed according to the local nature conditions analyze on the base of integrated GIS-technologies and 3D modelling methods. The map will allow to create nessessary base to develop the nature-conservation measures and to provide the sustainable development of this area.

Key words: ecology, environment protection, remote sensing, GIS-technologies, digital cartography.

Проблемы охраны окружающей среды, экономо-эколого-социального развития и экологической безопасности Республики Узбекистан в плане информационной обеспеченности освещены к настоящему времени недостаточно и требуют безотлагательного решения с использованием самых современных информационных технологий и научных подходов. Интенсивное антропогенное воздействие на окружающую среду привело в странах среднеазиатского региона, в том числе и в Республике Узбекистан, к резкому ухудшению экологического состояния окружающей среды, возникновению масштабных трудноразрешимых противоречий между интересами развития сельскохозяйственного производства и сохранением природы, поскольку в результате интенсивного использования природных ресурсов происходит разрушение природных систем и интенсивное загрязнение среды. Еще в 1972 году в Стокгольме на Первой Международной конференции ООН по оценке состояния природной среды было признано, что экологическое состояние природной среды во многих странах стало угрожать не только здоровью населения, но и самому существованию человечества. Решение этих проблем, возникающих в связи с катастрофическим ухудшением окружающей природной среды, занимает центральное место при выработке стратегии экологически устойчивого социально-экономического развития республики. Успешное решение указанных проблем возможно при условии использования научно-обоснованных подходов, современных информационных технологий и материалов дистанционного зондирования. В настоящее время исследования Земли из космоса приобретают всеобъемлющий характер. Современные технологии получения и обработки материалов дистанционного зондирования позволяют решать широкий спектр задач, основанный на спектральном, топологическом, структурном и ряде других методов анализа.

При информационном обеспечении охраны окружающей среды территориальное структурирование поверхности Земли и выявление неблагополучных в экологическом отношении ее участков путем составления разнообразных тематических карт относится к одной из важнейших научных и прикладных проблем.

В рамках данных исследований была разработана цифровая топооснова на исследуемую территорию в масштабе 1:500000. Цифровая топооснова разработана на основе общих требований к процессу создания и обновления цифровых топографических карт, основных требований к цифровым топографическим картам, включая требования к полноте исходной информации, к ее актуализированности, к точности и согласованности информации.

Цифровая топооснова в целом отражает современное состояние местности с точностью, полнотой и достоверностью, удовлетворяющими требованиям, которые предъявляются к топографическим картам соответствующих масштабов. Поэтому, при создании и обновлении цифровой топоосновы использованы картографические, аэрокосмические, топографические материалы, (в том числе представленные в цифровой форме), достоверность, полнота и точность которых удовлетворяют требованиям к цифровой топооснове создаваемого масштаба. При создании и обновлении цифровой топоосновы использованы дополнительные и справочные материалы, (включая материалы Центрального картографо-геодезического фонда, инспекции Госгеонадзора и справочно-информационных систем других ведомств), гарантирующие современность помещенных в них сведений. Цифровые топографические основы содержат все объекты топокарт, соответствующие их масштабу и состоянию описываемой ими местности. Полистное представление цифровой топоосновы не является препятствием для создания единого бесшовного покрытия на всю территорию Узбекистана. Послойное представление основных элементов нагрузки цифровой топоосновы позволяет при создании тематических экологических карт включать в рассмотрение только необходимые слои.

Экологическое состояние окружающей среды, ландшафты исследуемой территории находятся в тесной взаимосвязи с рельефом. Границы контуров выделяемых объектов в этих случаях можно проводить более точно, когда к анализу сведений по оценке экологического состояния анализируемой территории привлечены данные о рельефе. Традиционное представление рельефа в виде горизонталей зачастую усложняет разработку тематических карт и анализ общей ситуации. С целью уточнения границ выделяемых контуров и упрощения анализа тематических карт были разработаны трехмерные цифровой модели рельефа. На рис. 1 приведен фрагмент такого трехмерного представления цифровой топоосновы на горную территорию. Для ввода тематической нагрузки были использованы фондовые, картографические и статистические материалы, материалы дистанционного зондирования. Для более глубокого исследования динамики протекающих экологических процессов к анализу были привлечены космические снимки разных лет. Комплексный анализ снимков с привлечением статистических данных позволил более глубоко проанализировать влияние на окружающую среду изменения уровня воды в Айдаро-Арнасайской озерной системе, что позволит не только проанализировать экологическое состояние окружающей среды, но и оценить динамику экологических процессов в регионе, в том числе и под воздействием резкого изменения уровня воды и влияния этих изменений на экологическое состояние окружающей среды, дать прогноз изменения ландшафтов под воздействием этих и других факторов [2-3].

При использовании материалов из разных источников или различного срока создания все материалы тщательно анализировались. По материалам, прошедшим контроль и анализ, разрабатывались цифровые тематические карты.

Выбранная для исследований территория является сложным в экологическом отношении регионом, требующим проведения комплекса неотложных природно-мелиоративных мероприятий.

Понятие «Устойчивое развитие» получило в последнее время международное признание как императив безусловное требование решения комплекса эколого-экономических проблем прогрессирующих на той или иной территории. В европейских государствах в настоящее время для решения данного круга проблем привлекаются широкие возможности так называемого ландшафтного планирования [4], междисциплинарного инструмента, объединяющего посредством механизмов согласования различные ведомства и лиц, принимающих решения на разных уровнях и с помощью которого выявляются природоохранные проблемы и дефициты и предлагаются новые пути развития [5]. В последние годы изучение потенциала ландшафтного планирования для его использования в проведении эколого-экономической политики в государственных масштабах производится на территории России.

Задачи ландшафтного планирования состоят в выявлении и оценке функций и свойств ландшафтов, разработке комплекса научно-практических мер по устойчивому сохранению компонентов геосистем, а также облика ландшафтов и их эстетических качеств [6-7].

Как известно, все виды ландшафтов Средней Азии относятся к пустынным (аридным) видам. Поскольку в основе их определения лежит гидротермический режим, те или иные типы ландшафтов тесно связаны с определенными природными зонами (в нашем случае с зонами пустынь).

В необходимых случаях внутри определенного вида ландшафтов могут быть выделены группы подвидов. Например, ландшафты северных пустынь или ландшафты южных пустынь. В нашем случае все ландшафты анализируемой территории относятся к подвиду ландшафтов южных пустынь.

К следующей группе ландшафтов относятся классы ландшафтов, в основе определения которых лежат морфотектонические свойства. Помимо этого для определенных классов ландшафтов свойственно зональное распределение, для других – высотное распределение. Исходя из изложенного на разработанной нами ландшафтной карте основная часть ландшафтов относится к равнинным ландшафтам (ландшафты №1-17), ландшафты северного предгорья Нуратинских гор отнесены к горным ландшафтам (ландшафты №18-21).

Следующая классификационная группа ландшафтов выделена преимущественно на основе геолого-геоморфологического анализа, уделяя особое внимание генетическим свойствам пористости верхней части пород. В результате на исследуемой территории нами выделено пять категорий ландшафтов, в том числе ландшафты эоловых песчаных равнин, ландшафты аллювиальных равнин, ландшафты аллювиальных равнинных озерных отложений, ландшафты пролювиальных равнин, элювиальные и делювиальные ландшафты. Климат, являясь компонентом ландшафтов, играет важную роль в формировании ландшафтов под воздействием атмосферных процессов. В действительности климатический фактор является обязательным условием формирования и развития тех или иных ландшафтов. По этой причине изменения климата ведут к различным изменениям различных природных компонентов среды. В этом смысле биотические компоненты ландшафтов и непосредственно связанный с ними почвенный покров быстрее откликаются на внешние воздействия. Большинство ученых - ландшафтоведов сходятся во мнении, что все компоненты ландшафтов находятся под воздействием взаимного влияния и взаимной связи, в результате изменения какого-либо одного компонента природной среды ведет к изменениям и других компонентов. Изменение факторов формирующих тот или иной ландшафт, находит отражение и в классификации компонентов. В этом смысле строительство тех или иных каналов или водохранилищ или формирование озерных систем, подобных Айдаро-Арнасайской ведет прежде всего в изменению уровня подземных вод, т.е.их повышению. Место ксерофитовых растений, формирование которых проходило в условиях засушливого климата, постепенно занимают мезофиты. Поднятие уровня подземных вод ведет к определенным изменениям почвенного покрова. Подытоживая изложенное, можно предположить, что под воздействием многолетнего поднятия уровня подземных вод ландшафты, сформированные под воздействием автоморфных условий, могут перейти к ландшафтам, формирующимся в полугидроморфных или гидроморфных условиях. Аналогичные процессы на анализируемой территории наблюдались в ландшафтах №1,2,8 и 9.

Аналогичные процессы могут наблюдаться и в будущем под воздействием поднятия уровня подземных вод в ландшафтах №3,7,10.

В общем, переход ландшафтов, сформированных в автоморфных условиях, в ландщафты, формирующиеся в полугидроморфных или гидроморфных условиях наблюдается в большей степени в вблизи побережья на ландшафтах эоловых песчаных равнин и ландшафтах алювиально равнинных озерныз отложений.

Ландшафты пролювиальных равнин, сформированные на склонах и подножиях гор, воздействию изменения уровня подземных вод подвержены слабо.

В целом увеличение зеркала в Айдаро-Арнасайском озерном комплексе оказывает слабое воздействие на изменение климатических условий в регионе. Только на самом побережье температура отличается на 2-3 градуса, в целом в регионе сохраняется сухой континентальный климат.

На рис.2 представлена цифровая Ландшафтная карта на исследуемую территорию.

При выделении ландшафтов в каждом конкретном случае мы уделяли особое внимание почвенному и растительному покрову. В результате нами выделено 21 вид ландшафтов.

Как следует из вышеизложенного, используемая нами классификация ландшафтов несколько отличается от предложенной схемы классификации А.Г.Исаченко (1991). Вместо выделенного А.Г.Исаченко подкласса мы использовали категории исходя из природно-географических условий. Следовательно, реакция различных видов ландшафтов на внешнее воздействие может быть идентичной. Например по отношению к факторам антропогенного воздействия или изменения климата. Ниже приведена легенда к данной карте.

Условные знаки к ландшафтной карте:

А. Типы ландшафтов пустынь.

I. класс равнинных ландшафтов.

А). Род эоловых песчаных ландшафтов.

1.Солянково-тамарисовые на типичных солончаках, луговых и болотных почвах.

2. Ландшафты однолетних солянок на луговых и болотных солончаках;

3.Осочковые на бугристых и грядовых песках;

4. Осочково-полынные и боялычевые ландшафты на песках и песчаных пустынных почвах;

Б) Род ландшафтов аллювиальных равнин

5. Ландшафты орошаемые на лугово-сероземных почвах;

6. Ландшафты орошаемые на светлых почвах;

В), Род ландшафтов аллювиальных и плоских озерных равнин

7. Ландшафты эфемеров на светлых почвах;

8. Ландшафты эфемеров на лугово-сероземных почвах;

9. Эфемерово-солянковые ландшафты на песках и солончаках;

Г). Род ландшафтов аллювиальных и озерных равнин

10. Осочково-полынные ландшафты на лугово-сероземных почвах;

11. Полынные ландшафты на светлых сероземах;

12. Ландшафты богарных земель на светлых сероземах;

13. Ландшафты полыни раскидистой на светлых сероземах;

14. Ландшафты джузгунников на пустынных песчаных почвах;

15. Ландшафты полынников на типичных сероземах;

16. Ландшафты богарных земель на типичных сероземах;

17. Осочково-мятличниковые ландшафты на типичных сероземах;

21. Боялычево-полынные ландшафты на серобурых почвах.

II. Класс горных ландшафтов.

Д). Род элювиально-делювиальных склоновых ландшафтов.

18. Ландшафты богарных земель на темных сероземах;

19. Ландшафты пырейно-разнотравные на темных сероземах;

20. Ландшафты редкостойных арчевников на средневысотных склонах с горнокоричневыми почвами;

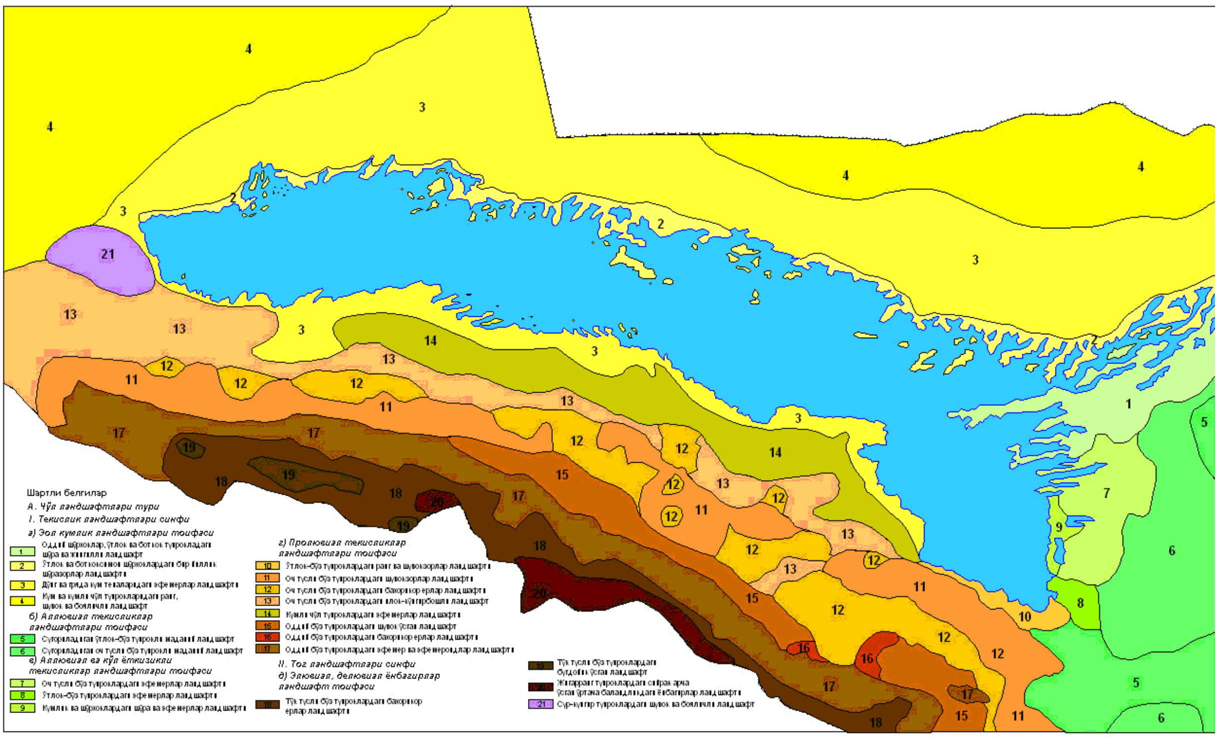

Рис.1. Цифровая ландшафтная карта на исследуемую территорию

Ретроспективный анализ и разработанная ландшафтная карта Айдаро-Арнасайской озерной системы позволит создать необходимую базу для разработки соответствующих природоохранных мероприятий и обеспечить условия для устойчивого развития этого края.

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ПАМЯТНИКИ ПРИРОДЫ УЗБЕКИСТАНА: ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ И ОХРАНЫ

Аннотация: В статье анализируются некоторые теоретические и практические вопросы охраны и использования памятников природы в Узбекистане. Даны отдельные рекомендации по улучшению охраны памятников природы в условиях равития рекреации и туризма.

Ключевые слова: памятник природы, рекреация, туризм, охраняемые природные территории, природный памятник, экотуризм.

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NATURAL MONUMENTS OF UZBEKISTAN: PROBLEMS OF USING AND PROTECTION

Annotation: The article analyzes some theoretical and practical issues of protection and use of natural monuments in Uzbekistan. Recommendations are given to improve the protection of natural monuments in the context of the development of recreation and tourism.

Key words: nature monument, recreation, tourism, protected natural areas, natural monument, ecotourism.

Введение. Проблема сохранения для будущих поколений характерных естественных (и искусственных) ландшафтов, уникальных объектов неживой природы, археологических комплексов и отдельных памятников принадлежит к числу наиболее актуальных проблем современности. В Узбекистане имеется более 400 уникальных памятников природы в числе которых пещеры, ущелья и каньоны, затейливые формы рельефа, водопады, озёра, многолетние деревья и др. Значение памятников природы многогранно. Их естественнонаучная ценность заключается в возможности мониторинга состояния окружающей природной среды и изучении природных экосистем и их компонентов. Памятники природы позволяют человечеству сохранить памятники культуры и древности в первозданном виде, позволяют прикоснуться к истории нашей планеты.

В настоящее время в Узбекистане стремительно развивается рекреация и туризм, которая дает уникальную возможность соприкоснутся с нетронутой или малоизменённой природой для целей путешествий, оздоровления, отдыха, насладиться чистым воздухом охраняемых территорий. За последние годы количество внутренних и внешних туристов стремительно растет и по прогнозам, скоро увеличиться до 9-10 млн человек в год каждая. В данных условиях необходимо предпринимать меры и по сохранению природных памятников Узбекистана для будущих поколений в первозданном виде. В имеющейся основной литературе по памятникам природы приводится обширный и ценный фактический материал, но написаны 30-40 лет назад [6,9]. Необходимы новые монографические исследования памятников природы Узбекистана.

Значение памятников природы многогранно. Их естественнонаучная ценность заключается в возможности мониторинга состояния окружающей природной среды и изучении природных экосистем и их компонентов. Памятники природы имеют и эколого-просветительское значение. В статье анализируются некоторые вопросы охраны природных памятников в Узбекистане.

Осовная часть. Памятники природы – это одна из форм охраняемых природных территорий. Термин "памятник природы" появился более 170 лет назад. Это понятие ввел в науку выдающийся немецкий географ и путешественник Александр фон Гумбольдт. Под словом Naturdenkmaler он понимал кусочки первобытной природы[5].

Согласно Реймерса Н.Ф.[7] «Памятник природы», это- объекты природы, в том числе нередко связанные с какими-то историческими событиями или лицами, выделяемые как природные охраняемые территории небольшого размера(геологическое обнажение, очень старое дерево, экзотическая группа многолетних растений, необычный родник, водопад, скала и т.п.) с их непосредственным окружением. Далее, в словаре, в примечании, Реймерс Н.Ф. отмечает, что –«Широкое толкование термина «Памятник природы» сделало его неопределенным. Правильнее и точнее называть памятником природы лишь природные достопримечательности топографически точечного характера-отдельное дерево, пещеру, водопад т. п.». Есть еще термин «памятник природный» или «природный памятник»-естественная или издревле измененная человеком природная территория, имеющая особый научный или культурный интерес, а также социальное (часто общемировое) значение, выделенная (или осознанная, традиционная) в качестве особо охраняемого участка. Они обычно имеют значительную площадь, или могут быть национальные парки, заповедники и др. особо охраняемые территории[7].

Памятники природы-уникальные или типичные, ценные в научном, культурно-познавательном или эстетическом отношении природные объекты. Обычно представляют собой небольшие по площади природные комплексы или отдельные объекты естественного или искусственного происхождения: рощи, озера, водопады, пруды, пещеры, живописные скалы, старинные парки, отдельные деревья и т. п. В Узбекистане для сохранения уникальных объектов и памятников неживой природы Девона создан палеонтолого-стратиграфический Китабский заповедник.

Природный памятник (уникальная по свойствам природная территория) следует отличать от памятника природы. Памятники природы всемирного значения входят в Список всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО. Единственным «природным» объектом(памятником) Всемирного наследия в Узбекистане является «Западный Тянь-Шань» (получил статус в 216 г.). Он представляет собой транснациональный трехсторонний объект, его общая площадь составляет 528 177,6 га, а площадь охранной зоны-102 915,8 га. Объект разделен между Узбекистаном, Казахстаном и Кыргызстаном, включает семь охраняемых природных территорий(ОПТ) на территории этих трех стран, в том числе 35 724 га Чаткальского Государственного биосферного резервата(ГБР) и заповедной зоны Башкызылсай Угам-Чаткальского ГБР в Узбекистане[4].

В Узбекистане существуют различные формы ОПТ, такие как заповедники, национальные парки, биосферные резерваты, природные парки, заказники, дендрологические и ботанические сады, курортные зоны, среди которых памятники природы отличаются, как правило, небольшими размерами (до нескольких до тысячи га), основной задачей которых является сохранение природных комплексов и объектов в их естественном состоянии. Статус «памятник природы» отличается очень низким уровнем охраны (IV категория МСОП) и фактически не охраняется. В Узбекистане ОПТ(I и II категория МСОП) занимает 4,8 % от территории страны и в ближайшие годы должна быть расширена до 12%. Именно на территории ОПТ-заповедниках обеспечивается сохранение и памятников природы. Согласно закона об ОПТ в заповедниках разрешается только научные исследования. Даже в буферных зонах заповедников памятники природы могут пострадать от воздействия неорганизованных туристов, незаконного выпаса скота. Нужно отметить, что в Узбекистане велик интерес к экологическому туризму которая в настоящее время организуется в основном, в памятники природы. На территории Узбекистана еще предстоит изучить и описать множества памятников природы. На сайтах специально уполномоченных государственных органов материалы о памятниках природы ничтожно малы, а на сайтах туристических организаций материалов больше. Откладывание процесса увеличения территорий ОПТ будет способствовать усилению давления и памятникам природы.

В статье 28 Закона Республики Узбекистан «Об охраняемых природных территориях»[3] отмечается-«На территории государственных памятников природы запрещается любая деятельность, угрожающая их сохранности. Обязательства по обеспечению режима государственных памятников природы возлагаются на юридические и физических лиц, на земельных участках которых они расположены…»

Согласно данных Государственного комитета Республики Узбекистан по Экологии и охраны окружающей среды в стране существует 11 Государственных памятников природы(рис.1).

В отдельных государственных памятниках природы(например, Язъяванский) отмечается сильное антропогенное воздействие-часть территории передано для развития рыбоводства, также, изымают песок в больших количествах.

Сейчас, на наш взляд, является актуальным вопрос поэтапного присвоения государственным памятникам природы статуса ОПТ I или II категории МСОП. К примеру, в Ферганской долине нет ОПТ I или II категории МСОП. Научно обоснованное планирование новой ОПТ с учетом интересов местного населения позволит создать устойчивую гармоничную модель существования человека и природы[9]. Только так можно сохранить государственные памятники природы Узбекистана.

Рис.1Государственные памятники природы Узбекистана[1]

В законе об ОПТ вопросы использования и охраны повсеместно используемых в рекрационно-туристических целях «точечных» памятников природы не рассматривается. Между тем, этот вопрос является очень актуальной. Памятники природы, которые в настоящее время используются в целях рекреации и туризма также должны быть сохранены и для будущих поколений.

В заключении следует отметить, что необходим государственный учет и инвентаризация памятников природы, определение и внедрение необходимых мер по рациональному использованию и сохранению памятников природы. После тщательного изучения вопроса внести в закон об ОПТ необходимые изменения и дополнения, обеспечивающие неприкосновенность и охрану памятников природы. Без участия широких слоев населения невозможно сохранить памятники природы. Необходимо в учебные программы вносить материалы по значению и охране памятников природы, освещать эти проблемы в СМИ, на телевидении. Эти и другие меры должны способствовать сохранению памятников природы Узбекистана.

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ПРИРОДНЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ АРАЛЬСКОГО РЕГИОНА И ЕГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ

Аннотация. В статье представлена информация о природных ресурсах Приаралья и его потенциале. Есть и вопросы рационального использования этого природного ресурса.
Ключевые слова. сырьевой ресурс, природная среда, экологический кризис, сельскохозяйственная культура, топливно-энергетический ресурс.

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NATURAL POTENTIAL OF THE ARAL SEA REGION AND ITS USE

Annotation. The article provides information about the natural resources of the Aral Sea region and its potential. There are also issues of rational use of this natural resource.
Keywords. raw material resource, natural environment, ecological crisis, agricultural culture, fuel and energy resource.

Бассейн р.Амударьи и р.Сырдарьи т.е. «БАМ» (Бассейн Аральского моря), с населением более 70 млн. человек является суперрегионом человеческой природной суши, простирающиеся на западе от Каспийского моря и на востоке между алтайской горой на севере от Кулиндиской степи (Западносибирской низменности на юге горной степи Копетдага занимает 2,7% территории суши).

Регион богат топливно-энергетическими, минерально сырьевыми ресурсами, земельно-водными, агроклиматическими, а также бальнеологическими ресурсами и т.д. Все это, создаёт:

Во-первых, благоприятные условия для населения, живущих в регионе;

Базу с огромными природно-экономическими ресурсами организацию производственной базы промышленных предприятии;

В-третьих, усиление значимости стран Центральной Азии в системе современной глобальной экономики.

Для примера иллюстрируем экономические предпосылки административных территории Республики Каракалпакстан расположение в устьевой части р. Амударьи.

Как вам известно низовья р.Амударьи принадлежащие Республике Узбекистан и низовья р. Сырдарьи находящиеся в распоряжении Республики Казахстан, то есть БАМ. Так, например, в годы независимости в Республики Каракалпакстан, исходя из ресурсного потенциала сделано многое, в частности подготовлены молодые кадры. В результате валовая продукция (В.В.П) выросла в 4,5 трлн. сумов. В частности, продукция промышленности составила 2,1 трлн. сумов, а сельскохозяйственная продукция выросла в 1 трлн. 230 млрд. сумов. Объём товарооборота составил 2,1 трлн. сумов. Значительно выросла инвестиционная среда, выделяемая для развития производства региона. Однако в связи с отводом, в крупном масштабе Амударьинских вод на орошение в верхнем и в среднем его течении, а также со строительством крупных водохозяйственных объектов таких, как Нурекская гидростанция и Каракумский канал, интенсивное развитие производства в республике Каракалпакстан становится очень затруднительным.

Началось падение урожайности сельскохозяйственных культур, резко изменилась природная среда и отсюда скопилась отрицательная экологическая ситуация во всём Приаралье. При таких обстоятельствах современный уровень социально-экономического развития и вовлечение природно-экономического потенциала, хозяйственный оборот в Каракалпакстане считается недостаточным и по многим показателям производства регион отстаёт от среднереспубликанского уровня. Особенно, низкое производство предметов народного потребления на душу населения. Здесь ежегодно производится около 4% сельскохозяйственной продукции и 2,2% товаров народного потребления, тогда как демографическая ёмкость региона составляет 6% к среднереспубликанскому показателю. Более того, промышленность все еще имеет характер первичной переработки сельскохозяйственного сырья, даже в условиях нехватки водных ресурсов.Для усиления устойчивого развития экономики Каракалпакстана, регион располагает более 755 млрд. м3 природного газа.

Кроме того, недра Каракалпакстана располагают, огромными запасами железной руды (17 млрд. тонн), бурого угля (7,2 млрд. тонн), поваренной соли (15 млрд. тонн), а также размещены более 50 месторождений фосфоритных появлений. Из них запасы, только Ходжакульского, Кушханатауского месторождения фосфоритов составляют 3,8 млрд. тонн. Согласно технологическим исследованиям, смешанные сульфатно-магнезиальные соли могут быть сырьём для производства сульфата-натрия, поваренной соли, бишефита (MgCL2 * 6H2O), последнее является сырьём для получения исходной продукции применяемых в производстве минеральных удобрений и химической защиты сельскохозяйственных растений. Однако, степень фактической освоенности земель составляет лишь 20%, а освоение минерально сырьевых ресурсов оставляет желать ещё лучшего из-за отсутствия промышленных центров.

Учитывая эти особенности региона, организация углублённого изучения природно-экономических ресурсов становится необходимым. Всё это будет способствовать развитию научно-практических навыков в решении научно-прикладных задач по совершенствованию территориальной организации хозяйственного комплекса в контексте оптимизации структуры отраслей производственной специализации района.

В связи с этим особое внимание будут уделено путям вовлечения в хозяйственный оборот топливно-энергетических и минерально-сырьевых ресурсов, индустриального развития Каракалпакстана, а в аграрном секторе с учётом внедрения прогрессивной технологии улучшения водопользования, и будет обоснован подбор сельскохозяйственных культур, применительно к условиям Республики Каракалпакстан. Всё это, в конечном счёте будет способствовать формированию инфраструктурных отраслей регионального обслуживания и обеспечит реальные условия ускорения социально-экономического развития Республики Каракалпакстан, находящегося непосредственно в близости к эпицентру Аральского экологического кризиса. Таким образом, основной функцией, организуемое содружеством коллектива международного университета имени Х.Яссавий совместного изучения БАМ послужит реальной основой жизненного населения и ускорения социально-экономического развития региона. В результате, открывается перспектива преподавательскому составу для проведения научно исследовательских работ и вовлечения в хозяйственный оборот минерально-сырьевых и топливно-энергетических ресурсов БАМ с целью индустриального развития Каракалпакстана.Каракалпакстан также богат ресурсами для создания центров бальнеологической индустрии. В этом отношении лестно высказать пару слов о производственных достижениях государства Израиль. Им принадлежит маленький кусочек Мертвого озера и они успешно осваивают бальнеологическое сырьё. Изготовленные средства экспортируются в промышленно развитые страны Европы для лечения производственных травм рабочих. У нас в Каракалпакстане производственные запасы бальнеологического сырья очень огромны, могут исчисляться сотнями миллионов тонн. Поэтому изучение запасов бальнеологического сырья, а также редких и рассеянных химических элементов таких, как Литий, Молибден, Рубидий, Цезий, Цирконий можно широко применять для раскисления, регулирования и модифицирования сплавов ядерного реактора, взрывных работ, а также в медицине и т. д. По этому было бы целесообразным совместное изучение природно-экономических ресурсов БАМ. Такое мнение часто упоминается в речи Президента Казахстана, производственниками этой страна, а также молодыми специалистами, строящими новый Казахстан.

В заключении можно отметить, что изучение бассейна р.Амударьи и р.Сырдарьи то есть БАМ приобретает огромный научно практический интерес.

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ПУТИ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ДОРОЖНОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ В КРУПНЫХ ГОРОДАХ

Аннотация. В статье акцентировано внимание на приоритетных направлениях обеспечения безопасности дорожного движения в крупных городах.

Ключевые слова: безопасность дорожного движения; максимальная скорость; дорожно-транспортных происшествий; участники дорожного движения; крупные города.

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WAYS TO IMPROVE ROAD SAFETY IN LARGE CITIES

Annotation. The article focuses on the priority areas for ensuring road safety in large cities.

Key words: road safety; maximum speed; traffic accidents; road users; big cities.

Вопрос организации безопасности дорожного движения в городе Ташкенте, где с каждым днем растет количество автомобилей на дорогах, является одной из актуальных проблем современности. В городе - 4140 улиц и дорог, их протяженность 4024,1 км; свыше 600 перекрестков. Все перекрестки оборудованы светофорами, из них 108 компьютеризированной системой безопасности движения[4].

Практически ежедневно средства массовой информации сообщают о дорожно-транспортных происшествиях в разных регионах нашей страны, к сожалению, большинство из них заканчиваются тяжелыми последствиями.

В республике совершенствуется сфера безопасности дорожного движения, регулирования дорожного движения и повышения культуры пешеходов на проезжей части. В 2018-2022 годах принята Концепция обеспечения безопасности дорожного движения в Республике Узбекистан.

Она направлена на совершенствование нормативно-правовой базы и повышение правовой культуры участников дорожного движения.

Также было внесено предложение о снижении скорости автотранспорта в городах и населенных пунктах Узбекистана с 70 до 60 км/ч. Это предложение было изложено в проекте документа, вынесенном на обсуждение общественности[5].

Из зарубежного опыта можно сказать, что в мире не так много стран, где максимально разрешенная скорость составляет 70 км/ч. В ряде стран СНГ, Армении, Грузии, Азербайджана максимально разрешенная скорость в населенных пунктах составляет 60 км/ч.

С 1 января 2019 года Украина снизила максимальную скорость с 60 до 50 км/ч в качестве меры по снижению количества смертей на дорогах. Скорость движения в 29 странах Европы составляет 50 км/ч, в Лондоне – 48 км/ч.

Согласно исследованиям, превышение скорости напрямую связано с вероятностью аварии и ее серьезными последствиями. Например, увеличение скорости на один процент увеличивает вероятность аварии со смертельным исходом на 4 процента, а вероятность серьезной аварии — на 3 процента. Пешеходы также чаще погибают в результате столкновения с автомобилем. (При скорости 65 км/ч вероятность такого результата в 4,5 раза выше, чем при скорости 50 км/ч). При движении со скоростью 65 км/ч вероятность гибели водителя и пассажиров в результате бокового удара составляет 85 процентов[2].

Снизив среднюю скорость этого на 5%, количество дорожно-транспортных происшествий со смертельным исходом можно сократить почти на 30%. Следовательно, чем выше скорость, тем ниже стоит автомобиль, что увеличивает вероятность возникновения транспортно-транспортного процесса.

Водителю, движущемуся со скоростью 70 км/ч по сухой дороге, необходимо проехать 18-20 м, чтобы среагировать на ситуацию, а для полной остановки ему необходимо проехать 47 м.

Есть и другие факторы, которые могут повлиять на скорость, в том числе алкоголь, дорожные условия, плотность движения и погодные условия. Наряду с принятием законов об ограничении скорости также важны их соблюдение, проектирование дорог и внедрение транспортных средств.

В докладе о безопасности дорожного движения в мире за 2015 г. из 180 стран-участниц 97 штатов имеют ограничение скорости 50 км/ч в городских районах, но только 27 стран (15%) дали положительную оценку обеспечению соблюдения законов об ограничении скорости (8) и выше по 10-бальной шкале[7].

Согласно последнему докладу Всемирной организации здравоохранения о состоянии безопасности дорожного движения в мире, число смертей в результате дорожно-транспортных происшествий увеличивается, и этот показатель составляет 1,35 млн. смертей в год.

В отчете в качестве основной причины смерти детей и женщин в возрасте от 5 до 29 лет отмечены травмы в результате несчастных случаев. Более половины погибших на дорогах составляют «инвалиды» — пешеходы, велосипедисты и мотоциклисты.

По мнению исследователей, одной из основных причин проблемы являются элементарные ошибки водителей на дорогах: превышение скорости, не пристегнутый ремень безопасности, вождение в нетрезвом виде, использование телефона за рулем. Исключение таких случаев и соблюдение элементарных правил дорожного движения позволит снизить количество дорожно-транспортных происшествий вдвое.

Например, по статистике, пристегнутый ремень безопасности снижает вероятность гибели водителя и передних пассажиров на 45-50 процентов, а вероятность смерти и серьезных травм пассажиров задних сидений - на 25 процентов. А использование детских удерживающих устройств может снизить вероятность смерти на 60 процентов.

Поэтому важно повышать личную ответственность участников дорожного движения, в том числе путем их широкого информирования о последствиях нарушения правил дорожного движения.

Депутаты Ташкента, столицы нашей республики, приняли решение ограничить скорость движения автомобилей до 60 км/ч во всех районах города и малых населенных пунктов, а в центральных районах до 50 км/ч, приблизив к 10 км/ч.

После вступления в силу решения специальной комиссии скорость движения автотранспорта на Малой кольцевой автодороге в Ташкенте будет установлена на уровне 60 км/ч. Кроме того, на десятках центральных улиц ограничение скорости составляет 50 км/ч.

Известно, что в связи с этим разработана «Дорожная карта», на основании которой начата работа по поэтапной установке дорожных знаков и дорожных элементов.

На участке проспекта Алишера Навои между улицами Лабзака и Шарофа Рашидова, на участке улицы Махтумкули между улицами Яхьё Гуломова и Мирзо Улугбека, на участке проспекта Амира Темура между улицами ТКАД и Алишера Навои,

На участке малой кольцевой дороги между улицами Катортол и проспектом Бунёдкор, на участке улицы Ислама Каримова между улицами Анхор Буйи и проспектом Шарафа Рашидова, на участке улицы Тараса Шевченко между улицами Ислама Каримова и Нукуса, на участке Бабура и Фурката между улицами Шота Руставели и Ислама Каримова, Амира Скорость движения транспортных средств на кольцевой развязке проспекта Темура ограничена до 50км/ч.

Он также считает актуальным вопрос развития сети общественного транспорта и расширения зон для прогулок в центральных частях города. При проектировании дорожной инфраструктуры и реализации подобных проектов.2022 году за 10 месяцев в г.Ташкенте общее количество дорожно-транспортный происшествий по сравнению с этим же периодом 2021 года снизились на 2%, а количество пострадавших на 3%[3].

Проводятся массовые мероприятия по информированию населения (водителей и пешеходов) об использовании ремней безопасности, оснащении транспортных средств детскими креслами, правилах дорожного движения с особым акцентом на печальные последствия превышения скорости.

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МОТИВАЦИОННЫЕ ОСНОВЫ ПРОИЗВОДНЫХ ИМЕН В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация. Слова с лексическим значением выражают не вещи, символы, действия, а понятие о них. Понятие есть общее отражение вещи-события, признака, действия в предметном существовании в сознании человека. Понятие обобщает признаки, свойственные одному типу вещи-явления. Например, понятие дерево, гора, камень объединяет в себе общие черты всех гор, камней и деревьев. На самом деле существует множество видов деревьев, количество которых не поддается исчислению. Слово «дерево» не относится к одному из них, а выражает общее понятие этого предмета.

Ключевые слова: совершенный, полезный, разный, помощь, вид, средства.

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MOTIVATIONAL BASES OF DERIVED NAMES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Annotation. Words with lexical meaning do not express things, symbols, actions, but the concept of them. A concept is a general reflection of a thing-event, sign, action in the objective existence in the mind of a person. The concept summarizes the characteristics characteristic of one type of thing-phenomenon. For example, the concept of a tree, a mountain, a stone combines the common features of all mountains, stones and trees. In fact, there are many types of trees in existence, the amount of which is incalculable. The word "tree" does not refer to one of them, but expresses the general concept of this subject.

Key words: perfect, useful, different, aid, type, facilities.

Лексическое значение и понятие неразрывно связаны. Оба считаются основными событиями в семантической структуре слова. Но лексическое значение и концепт не являются равнозначными явлениями. Лексическое значение — явление языковое, а концепт — явление ментальное.

Существует несколько типов лексического значения. В лингвистической литературе это первичное значение и искусственное (или производное) значение, собственное значение и переносное значение, номинативное (номинативное) значение и переносное значение, свободное значение и родственное значение, основное значение и искусственное значение, генетическое значение и производное значение, корень. смысловое и искусственное значение, основное значение и подчиненное значение, этимологическое значение разделяются и интерпретируются. Это показывает, что к лексическому значению подходят с разных точек зрения.

Первичное значение и искусственное (производное) значение. Основное, первичное, главное значение слова называется основным значением. Другими словами, то значение, которое лежит в основе возникновения и роста того или иного лексического значения, является основным значением. Смысл, сформированный на основе развития основного смысла, называется искусственным смыслом. Например, исходное значение открытых сузси означает «незастегнутые»: открытое окно, открытые ворота. Хотя я открыл двери и окна, в доме никого не было видно (А. Кадири). Оно было создано под влиянием этого основного значения открытого слова: 1) "ясно, ясно, не скрывая" (делать открыто, говорить открыто, говорить открыто. Эльмурад стал открыто высказывать свое мнение - П.Турсун); 2) Значения «добродушная, открытая девушка, открытый человек. Он был веселым, открытым парнем - А. Кадири» являются искусственными (производными) значениями. Прямое и переносное значение. Эти два типа лексических значений аналогичны упомянутым выше основному значению и искусственному значению. На самом деле, первоначальное значение слова «вода» обычно считается правильным значением, а искусственное значение считается перенесенным значением. Например, основное значение слова глаз в том, что оно выражает название одного из органов человека — органа зрения. Это тоже правильное значение (дедушкин глаз все-таки хорошо видит). Значения глазной воды в сочетаниях «глаз окна», «глаз родника», «глаз дерева», «глаз кольца», «глаз желудя» являются искусственными значениями, поэтому они также являются переносными значениями. Также слова «нос», «ухо», «зуб» и «рот» употребляются в сочетаниях «человеческий нос», «человеческое ухо», «человеческий зуб» и «человеческий рот» в прямом и прямом смысле, а также в сочетаниях «нос чайника», «ухо». горшка, зуб пилы и устье пещеры в переносном и переносном смысле. Номинативное (номинативное) значение и переносное значение. Лексическое значение, представляющее событие, символ, действие и служащее его названием, называется номинативным (номинативным) значением, которое связано с непосредственным понятием предметного бытия. Номинативное значение напрямую связано с действительностью. Например, основные значения слов цветок, язык, ключ, румянец, пот являются номинативными значениями. Образное значение не связано непосредственно с вещью, знаком, действием. Оно связано с ними через номинативный смысл. Например, номинативное значение цветка — это название одного из видов растений. Эта вода означает «уникальная» и «сара» в сочетании с юношеским цветком. Это переносное значение. Цветок, как и название растения, напрямую связан с действительностью. Метафорически оно связано с действительностью через номинативное значение воды. В языке человека язык имеет значение «орган, расположенный во рту и служащий ощущению вкуса» — номинативное значение, «знать язык хозяйства» и «знать язык машины» означает "тонкая сторона" - переносное значение.

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ГЕНДЕР. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ. ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ

Аннотация: Гендер и его влияние на образование, общество. Гендерно–преобразующее образование и его роль как трансформатор образовательной системы.
Ключевые слова: гендер, гендерно–преобразующее образование, гендерные нормы, маргинализация.

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GENDER. EDUCATION. TRANSFORMATION

Abstract: Gender and its impact on education, society. Gender–transforming education and its role as a transformer of the educational system.
Keywords: Gender, gender–transforming education, gender norms, marginalization.

Образование обладает огромной преобразующей силой. Тем не менее, потенциал систем образования для достижения гендерного равенства и равноправия – и выполнения своих обещаний всем детям – не был полностью использован ни в одной стране. Был достигнут огромный прогресс. За последнюю четверть века гендерный паритет в образовании во всем мире резко возрос. В период с 1995 по 2018 год доля стран с гендерным равенством в сфере образования выросла с 56 процентов до 65 процентов в начальной школе, с 45 процентов до 51 процента в неполной средней школе и с 13 процентов до 24 процентов в старших классах средней школы. Но четность - это лишь поверхностная мера.

В некоторых странах учебники намеренно закрепляют гендерные нормы, изображая женщин на кухне или девочек, несущих воду на голове, а мужчин в офисе или в качестве врачей в больницах. Зачем создавать барьер для молодого человека, стремящегося раскрыть свой потенциал? Почему мы должны рисковать потерять тот вклад, который ребенок может внести в будущем, потому что он не вписывается в заранее установленные гендерные нормы?

Каждый человек имеет право на инклюзивное и справедливое качественное образование. Для некоторых это право ограничено социально сконструированными гендерными нормами и ожиданиями, которые столь же произвольны, сколь и дискриминационны. Прежде всего, мы люди. Пол человека не должен определять ни то, как с ним обращаются, ни услуги, к которым он может получить доступ. Самой их человечности должно быть достаточно, чтобы гарантировать уважение и равное обращение, не говоря уже о социальных и экономических инвестициях. Еще многое предстоит сделать для улучшения доступа к качественному обучению для всех детей во всем их разнообразии по всему миру. И многое еще предстоит сделать для устранения гендерных норм, которые пронизывают системы образования и ограничивают возможности. Девочки и женщины исключаются и подвергаются дискриминации просто потому, что они девочки и женщины.

Они маргинализированы в системах образования по ряду причин: приоритетность образования мальчиков и мужчин в Зачем создавать барьер для молодого человека, стремящегося реализовать свой потенциал? Почему мы должны рисковать потерять тот вклад, который ребенок может внести в будущем, потому что он не вписывается в заранее определенные гендерные нормы?

Переосмысление образования в интересах более справедливого и инклюзивного мира нормы ориентации сталкиваются с трудной, а иногда и мучительной задачей приспособления к нему. Гендерные нормы и властные отношения ограничивают – и пытаются формировать – детей и молодых людей до того, как у них появится шанс раскрыть свои уникальные дары, способности и предпочтения, которые часто не вписываются в традиционные гендерные нормы.

Изоляция и дискриминация – а также исследование отчуждения и уязвимости показывают, что словесные и физические пространства в школе разделены по признаку пола, например, мальчики, как правило, берут на себя ответственность за игровую площадку при поддержке учителей. Часто ожидается, что они будут находиться на заднем плане, не занимаясь играми, спортом или руководящими должностями. домохозяйства с ограниченными ресурсами; непропорциональное бремя домашних обязанностей; ранние и принудительные браки; подростковая беременность и раннее материнство; и небезопасные условия обучения, включая отсутствие санитарных условий для девочек или риск гендерного насилия в учебных заведениях и вокруг них. Конфликт усугубляет уязвимость – подростковая беременность может увеличиться на целых 65 процентов во время чрезвычайной ситуации, и около 54 процентов девочек в мире, не посещающих школу, находятся в странах, затронутых кризисом.

Гендерные нормы и властные отношения ограничивают – и пытаются формировать – детей и молодых людей до того, как у них появится шанс раскрыть свои уникальные дары, способности и предпочтения, которые часто не вписываются в традиционные гендерные нормы. Более того, формы дискриминации часто пересекаются.

Маргинализация и дискриминация, а также порождаемые ими отчуждение и уязвимость будут продолжаться в цикле поколений, если не будут приняты меры. Действительно, без более глубокого внимания к преобразующим изменениям в том, как мы обучаем, упомянутые выше выгоды легко обратимы. Как показал нам кризис с COVID-19, прогресс хрупок. А надвигающаяся угроза изменения климата угрожает усугубить неравенство повсюду, в том числе в сфере образования.

Образование может укрепить существующие нормы или бросить им вызов и преобразовать их не только для детей, но и для их родителей, сообществ и наций.

Гендерно-преобразующее образование - это инклюзивное, справедливое, качественное образование и создание среды гендерной справедливости для детей, подростков и молодых людей во всем их разнообразии. Гендерное преобразующее образование устранит барьеры на пути к образованию и ускорит прогресс в направлении важных социальных сдвигов, таких как сокращение гендерного насилия и ранних браков, расширение участия женщин на рынке труда, содействие гендерному равенству и лидерству женщин и девочек в принятии решений.

Гендерно преобразующее образование имеет смысл для детей и молодежи во всем их разнообразии, а также для сообществ и экономик. Обучение девочек на том же уровне, что и мальчиков, могло бы принести пользу развивающимся странам на сумму не менее 112 миллиардов долларов в год. Кроме того, продвижение гендерного равенства могло бы внести вклад в глобальный экономический рост на 12 триллионов долларов.

Гендерные нормы и властные отношения должны быть демонтированы, чтобы реально изменить возможности для всех детей и молодежи во всем их разнообразии. Гендерно-преобразующее образование полностью преобразует системы образования, искореняя неравенство. Это требует не чего иного, как фундаментальной перезагрузки нашего подхода к образованию.

ЧТО ТАКОЕ ГЕНДЕРНО-ПРЕОБРАЗУЮЩЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ?

Гендерно–преобразующее образование стремится использовать все части системы образования - от политики до педагогики и вовлечения сообщества – для преобразования стереотипов, установок, норм и практик, бросая вызов отношениям власти, переосмысливая гендерные нормы и бинарные отношения и повышая критическое сознание коренных причин неравенства и систем угнетения.

Гендерно–преобразующее образование выходит за рамки простого улучшения доступа к образованию для девочек и женщин и направлено на оснащение и расширение прав и возможностей заинтересованных сторон – учащихся, учителей, сообществ и политиков - для изучения, оспаривания и изменения вредных гендерных норм и дисбаланса власти, которые дают преимущество мальчикам и мужчинам над девочками, женщинами и лицами другого пола.

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ЭФФЕКТЫ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ КАЗЕИНА И ЖЕЛАТИНА С ЖИРНЫМИ КИСЛОТАМИ НА ПРОТЕОЛИТИЧЕСКУЮ АКТИВНОСТЬ ЖЕЛУДОЧНОГО И ПОДЖЕЛУДОЧНОГО СОКОВ

Резюме: Изучено влияние продуктов гидролиза жиров под влиянием панкреатического и желудочного соков на общую протеолитическую активность при использовании казеин-жировой эмульсии (казеин + трибутирин, казеин + подсолнечное масло, желатин + трибутирин, желатин + подсолнечное масло) в разные концентрации.
Ключевые слова: поджелудочный сок, желудочный сок, протеолитическая активность.

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EFFECTS OF THE INTERACTION OF CASEIN AND GELATIN WITH FATTY ACIDS ON THE PROTEOLITIC ACTIVITY OF GASTRIC AND PANCREATIC JUICES

Abstract: The effect of fat hydrolysis products under the influence of pancreatic and gastric juices on the overall proteolytic activity was studied when using casein-fat emulsion (casein + tributyrin, casein + sunflower oil, gelatin + tributyrin, gelatin + sunflower oil) in different concentrations.
Key words: pancreatic juice, gastric juice, proteolytic activity.

МАТЕРИАЛ И МЕТОДЫ

В работе были использованы желудочный и поджелудочный соки, полученные в хронических экспериментах у собак при тощаковой секреции. Исследовалось влияние различной концентрации продуктов гидролиза жиров на протеолитическую активность (ОПА) желудочного и поджелудочного соков С использованием белково жировой эмульсии (казеин + трибутирин (триб), казеин + подсолнечное масло (ПМ), желатин + трибутирин, желатин + ПМ). ОПА определялась в условиях использования в качестве субстрата только казеина или желатина с желудочным или поджелудочным соком, а также с использованием белково-жировых эмульсий, без предварительной инкубации жиров с поджелудочным соком, а также масляной эмульсии после предварительной 30-минутной преинкубации жиров без казеина или без желатина с поджелудоч- ным соком, масляной эмульсии после предвари- тельной 60-минутной преинкубации жиров без казе- ина или без желатина с поджелудочным соком. Статистическая обработка проводилась методом вариационной статистики с вычислением средних величин и их средних ошибок, определением коэффициента достоверности разности Стьюдента Фишера (t). Статистически достоверными считали различия при $p<0,05$ и менее.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

Изучалось влияние различной концентрации продуктов гидролиза жиров за счет увеличения продолжительности их предварительной инкубации с поджелудочным соком на ОПА поджелудочного сока. При использовании в качестве субстратной эмульсии казеина и подсолнечного масла отмеча лось достоверно выраженное постепенное снижение показателей ОПА поджелудочного сока с нарастанием продуктов гидролиза подсолнечного масла, относительно показателей ОПА поджелудочного сока с использованием в качестве субстрата только казеина. При изучении влияния различных концентраций продуктов гидролиза жиров на ОПА поджелудочного сока с использованием в качестве субстрата эмульсии из казеина и трибутирина было установено незначительное снижение ОПА под влиянием поджелудочного сока без предварительной инкубации трибутирина с поджелудочным соком, по отношению к показателям ОПА поджелудочного сока с использованием в качестве субстрата только казеина. С нарастанием продуктов гидролиза трибутирина за счет увеличения времени его предварительной инкубации (30, 60 мин) с поджелудочным сокомотмечалось постепенное незначительное повышение ОПА по отношению к показателям без предвари- тельной инкубации, но эти показатели были недостоверно ниже показателей ОПА поджелудочного сока с использованием в качестве субстрата только казеина. При изучении влияния различных концентраций продуктов гидролиза жиров на ОПА под влиянием поджелудочного сока с использованием в качестве эмульсии желатина и ПМ наблюдалось незначительное снижение ОПА под влиянием поджелудочного сока с нарастанием концентрации продуктов гидролиза подсолнечного масла.

Подобные, но менее выраженные изменения снижения отмечались при влиянии различной концентрации продуктов гидролиза жиров на ОПА поджелудочного сока, с использованием в качестве эмульсии желатина и трибутирина. При изучении влияния различной концентрации продуктов гидролиза жиров за счет увеличения продолжительности их предварительной инкубации с поджелудочным соком на ОПА желудочного сока было установлено, что при использовании в качестве субстрата эмульсии из казеина и ПМ отмечалось недостаточно выраженное снижение показателей ОПА желудочного сока без предварительной инкубации подсолнечного масла с поджелудочным соком по отношению к показателям ОПА желудочного сока с использованием в качестве субстрата только казеина. С нарастанием продуктов гидролиза подсолнечного масла за счет увеличения времени его предварительной инкубации (30, 60 мин) с поджелудочным соком, отмечалось постепенное незначительное повышение ОПА по отношению к показателям без предварительной инкубации, но эти показатели были недостоверно ниже показателей ОПА желудочного сока с использованием в качестве субстрата только казеина. Аналогичная, но менее выраженная динамика изменения показателей отмечалась под влиянием различной концентрации продуктов гидролиза трибутирина на ОПА желудочного сока с использованием в качестве субстрата эмульсии казеина и три- бутирина. Было установлено незначительное снижение ОПА желудочного сока без предварительной инкубации трибутирина с поджелудочным соком при дальнейшем повышении ОПА и использовании Эмульсии казеина и трибутирина, после увеличения времени предварительной инкубации (30, 60 мин) трибутирина с поджелудочным соком по отношению к показателям ОПА желудочного сока с использованием в качестве субстрата только казеина. При изучении влияния различных концентраций продуктов гидролиза жиров на ОПА желудочного сока с использованием в качестве эмульсии желати- на и ПМ было обнаружено несущественное сниже- ние ОПА желудочного сока в условиях без предварительной инкубации подсолнечного масла с под- желудочным соком. В дальнейшем отмечалось незначительное повышение ОПА с нарастанием концентрации продуктов гидролиза масла после увеличения времени предварительной инкубации (30, 60 мин) его с поджелудочным соком по отношению к показателям ОПА желудочного сока с использованием в качестве субстрата только казеина подсолнечного. Подобные, но менее выраженные изменения снижения регистрировались при изучении влияния различной концентрации продуктов гидролиза жиров на ОПА поджелудочного сока с использованием эмульсии из желатина и трибутирина.

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ДЕТЕРМИНАНТЫ СПРОСА НА ВЫСШЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

Аннотация. В настоящей работе было проведено исследование на зависимость спроса на высшее образование. Структуру данной работы можно описать следующим образом. В первой части делается обзор соответствующей литературы по данной теме путем анализа ряда исследований, а во второй части приводятся используемые статистические данные и используемая методология. На последней странице статьи перечислены использованные источники.

Ключевые слова: высшее образование, МНК, регрессия, гетеро-скедастичность, мульти-коллинеарность, уровень образования.

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DETERMINANTS OF DEMAND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Annotation. In this paper, a study was conducted on the dependence of demand for higher education. The structure of this course work can be described as follows. The first part reviews the relevant literature on the topic

by reviewing a number of studies, while the second part presents the statistics used and the methodology used. References are listed on the last page of the article.

Keywords: Higher education, OLS, regression, hetero-scedasticity, multi-collinearity, education level.

Введение

Сегодня одним из основных факторов, обуславливающих развитие всех развитых и развивающихся стран, является образование, и все страны придают большое значение образованию в своей политике. Потому что будущее государства в руках сегодняшнего подрастающего поколения. Во многих странах доказано, что доходы образованных людей относительно велики, развиты все виды деятельности, приносящие пользу государству, и конечно же, количество безработных в этой стране будет небольшим.

Знания — безусловная ценность нашего времени (Максим Горький). Основной целью данной курсовой работы является изучение факторов, определяющих спрос на высшее образование в Албании, с помощью модели линейной регрессии МНК.

Структуру данной курсовой работы можно описать следующим образом. В первой части делается обзор соответствующей литературы по данной теме путем анализа ряда исследований, а во второй части приводятся используемые статистические данные и используемая методология. На последней странице статьи перечислены Использованные источники: и приложения.

Для этого тематического исследования мы используем данные исследования LITS III, проведенного в 2016 году в 34 странах Европейским банком реконструкции и развития (ЕБРР) и всемирным банком. Исходя из опыта предыдущих исследований, многие исследователи использовали МНК, пробит- и полиномиальные логит-модели. В практической работе мы использовали эконометрическую методику МНК для наблюдения за экономическими и социальными аспектами выбора высшего образования в Албании. Таким образом, мы определили объяснение факторов, влияющих на выбор высшего образования в Албании, с помощью следующей модели МНК:

Educi=a+b1incomei+b2femalei+b3hhsizei+b4age.groupi+b5educ.fatheri+b6educ.motheri+b7rurali+e

Здесь Educ — зависимая переменная, равная единице, если человек имеет как минимум степень бакалавра или выше, и нулю в противном случае; доход - чистый доход домохозяйства; hhsize - размер домохозяйства; возрастная группа – зависимая переменная показывает возрастные группы 23-35, 36-45, 46-55 и старше 55 лет; образование.отца и образование.матери определяют уровень образования родителей.

Мы включили в модель чистый доход домохозяйства как детерминант спроса на высшее образование. Мы ожидаем, что доход оказывает положительное влияние на получение высшего образования, потому что образование связано с расходами, такими как плата за обучение, книги, проживание или транспортные расходы, и чем выше доход, тем больше вероятность того, что расходы на образование будут покрываться. Кроме того, в модель были включены переменные образования родителей, сельского хозяйства и размера домохозяйства.

Образование родителей играет важную роль в будущем образовании детей, потому что родители, имеющие хотя бы высшее образование, более склонны хорошо относиться к своим детям и уделять им достаточно внимания. Таким образом, получение высшего образования, по-видимому, положительно связано со спросом на высшее образование. Люди, проживающие в сельской местности, также имеют меньший доступ к высшему образованию, поскольку большая часть сельского населения занимается сельским хозяйством и проживает в сельской местности, что снижает возможности получения высшего образования.

Следовательно, это может быть еще одной объясняющей переменной спроса на высшее образование. В зависимости от размера домохозяйства может существовать отрицательная связь между размером домохозяйства и спросом на высшее образование, потому что большее количество членов домохозяйства имеет большие финансовые ресурсы, и это уменьшает количество работников в домохозяйстве.

```
. sum education income female hhsize rural agegroup educfather educmother
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
education	2,881	.2329052	.4227558	0	1
income	2,881	.9701105	2.373235	1.00e-05	40
female	2,856	.4978992	.5000831	0	1
hhsize	2,881	2.809094	1.042	1	8
rural	2,881	.4515793	.4977363	0	1
agegroup	2,881	2.60361	1.246568	1	4
educfather	2,881	1.035404	.8041534	0	3
educmother	2,881	.9569594	.7858698	0	3

2881 албанцев приняло участие в нашем опроснике LITS III, и с их помощью мы получили следующие результаты относительно спроса на высшее образование.

Результаты

Variable	Reg
income	0.006
female	0.022
hhsize	0.001

rural	-0.083
agegroup	-0.037
educfather	0.137
educmother	0.142
_cons	0.068

Linear regression

Education	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
Income	.006	.003	1.99	.046	0	.011	**
Female	.022	.013	1.66	.098	-.004	.049	*
Hhsize	.001	.007	0.19	.851	-.012	.015	
Rural	-.083	.014	-5.93	0	-.11	-.055	***
Agegroup	-.037	.005	-6.70	0	-.047	-.026	***
Educfather	.137	.017	8.23	0	.104	.169	***
Educmother	.142	.017	8.40	0	.109	.175	***
Constant	.068	.03	2.27	.023	.009	.127	**

Mean dependent var	0.233	SD dependent var	0.423
R-squared	0.286	Number of obs	2856
F-test	162.888	Prob > F	0.000
Akaike crit. (AIC)	2242.942	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	2290.599

*** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1

С помощью использованной нами опросника мы добились следующих результатов в нашей практической работе:

Статистически, если доход увеличивается на 1 единицу, образование увеличивается на 0,006 процента, и это статистически значимо.

Женский пол человека увеличивает спрос на высшее образование на 0,022 процента, что почти статистически незначимо, поскольку значение p очень близко к 0,1.

Количество членов семьи увеличивает спрос на высшее образование на 0,001%, но это статистически незначимо. Потому что значение p равно 0,851.

Поступление в высшие учебные заведения сельских жителей на -,083% меньше, чем городских, и это статистически значимо.

Увеличение возраста человека на 1 год снижает спрос на высшее образование на -,037%, что статистически значимо.

Спрос на высшее образование увеличивается на 0,137%, если отец человека имеет высшее образование, и это статистически значимо.

Спрос на высшее образование увеличивает спрос на 0,142%, если мать человека имеет высшее образование, и это статистически значимо.

Даже без учета вышеуказанных переменных спрос на высшее образование увеличивается на 0,068% в b0, что является статистически значимым.

Вывод

В результате анализа мы исследовали детерминанты высшего образования в Албании на уровне домохозяйств с использованием эконометрического метода МНК с использованием данных обследования LITS III. Результаты показывают, что чистый доход семьи, образование отца и матери играют значительную роль в спросе на высшее образование, а для домохозяйств, проживающих в сельской местности и старшего возраста, вероятность получения высшего образования снижается. Оказалось, что размер домохозяйства и пол человека не оказывают существенного влияния на спрос на высшее образование

Свойства МНК

Основные свойства классической модели линейной регрессии (CLRM) были разработаны Guess (1821), и оценки МНК являются несмещенными, если данные одновременно удовлетворяют 10 свойствам.

1. Модель, выбранная для регрессионного анализа МНК, должна быть линейной по параметрам. В нашем случае можно сказать, что в модели есть как зависимые, так и независимые переменные, и поэтому она удовлетворяет первому требованию предположения. **Educi=a+b1incomei+b2femalei+b3hhsizei+b4age.groupi+b5educ.fatheri+b6educ.motheri+b7rurali+e**

2. Второе допущение состоит в том, что средние значения остатков должны быть равны 0. Значение, очень близкое к 0, принимается, как только становится практически невозможно достичь среднего значения 0.

3. Третья гипотеза показывает, что дисперсия равна при задании повторяющихся значений объясняющих переменных, и называется гомоскедастичностью. Два теста на гетероскедастичность показывают, что дисперсии гомоскедастичны, поскольку значение p равно нулю.

Cameron & Trivedi's decomposition of IM-test

Source	chi2	df	p
Heteroskedasticity	452.55	33	0.0000
Skewness	600.24	7	0.0000
Kurtosis	12.78	1	0.0004
Total	1065.57	41	0.0000

```
Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity
         Ho: Constant variance
         Variables: fitted values of education

         chi2(1)      =   322.03
         Prob > chi2  =   0.0000
```

4. Не должно быть автокорреляции переменных. Это означает, что если переменные автоматически коррелируют друг с другом, это может привести к необъективным результатам из-за приверженности к историческим значениям выбранных субъектов.

5. Переменные не должны быть автокоррелированы с другой переменной.

6. Количество наблюдений должно быть больше, чем количество переменных, выбранных для определения анализа.

7. Независимые переменные должны включать любую дисперсию, при которой значения X не должны быть одинаковыми.

8. Необходимо определить правильную спецификацию регрессионной модели.

9. Независимые переменные или детерминанты не должны быть полностью коррелированы друг с другом, а это означает, что не должно быть полной мультиколлинеарности.

. vif

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
educfather	4.00	0.249967
educmother	3.94	0.253876
hhsize	1.12	0.892049
rural	1.07	0.931845
income	1.04	0.965626
agegroup	1.03	0.967240
female	1.01	0.993196
Mean VIF	1.89	

10. Остатки должны быть нормально распределены.

Использованные источники:

1. Gaber H. Abugamea (2019)
2. Lovenheim (2011)
3. Life in Transition Survey III
4. Gujarati D. (2011), Econometrics by Example

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РАЗВИТИЕ КОНСТРУКТИВНЫХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ В 3D ТЕХНОЛОГИЯХ У СТУДЕНТОВ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются знания, умения, умения и компетенции, составляющие основу конструктивной компетентности студентов технических вузов для определения способности студентов к выполнению рисунков на основе условий, поставленных перед многогранными графическими задачами, созданными учитель.

Ключевые слова: конструктивная компетентность, графика, цифровизация, цифровая грамотность, цифровая трансформация, информационно-образовательная среда.

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DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTRUCTIVE COMPETENCES IN 3D TECHNOLOGIES IN STUDENTS

Abstract: The article deals with knowledge, skills, abilities and competencies that form the basis of the constructive competence of students of technical universities to determine the ability of students to perform drawings based on the conditions set for multifaceted graphic tasks created by the teacher.

Keywords: constructive competence, graphics, digitization, digital literacy, digital transformation, information-educational environment.

Для развития конструктивной компетентности студент магистратурыов важны следующие элементы, в том числе: мультимедийные технологии, используемые в процессе освоения науки с помощью таблиц, мультимедийных презентаций и др. Мультимедиа играет важную роль в разработке студентами различных научно-исследовательских проектов. Все это определяет возможности качественного совершенствования системы компетенций учащихся и формирования у них необходимой графической культуры. Если учебный процесс строится на преобразовательном изменении графической информации в виде различных рисунков, особое значение придается начальной графической подготовке учащихся. При этом под нарисованным рисунком учителя понимают графическую структуру, выполненную строго по размерам и пространственному расположению предмета по определенным законам и правилам. Необходимо точно воспроизвести форму и размеры нарисованного предмета. Знание законов графики помогает учащимся развивать пространственное мышление, являющееся основой технического творчества [1].

Контекст современных требований к будущему инженеру предполагает использование современных цифровых технологий. В настоящее время цифровизацию можно определить по-разному. Термин «цифровизация» связан с бурным развитием информационных и коммуникационных технологий. Цифровизацию можно рассматривать как изменение парадигмы общения и взаимодействия друг с другом и обществом [2].

Цифровизацию можно рассматривать как метод использования цифровых ресурсов для трансформации образования. Это предполагает перераспределение роли технологий и процессов для улучшения среды обучения. Цифровизация приводит к увеличению производственных процессов, что делает реальностью подготовку будущих инженеров [3].

Одним из аспектов, влияющих на обучение студентов с помощью 3D-технологий, является цифровизация образовательного процесса в вузе, что предполагает изменение его содержания. Цифровая грамотность стала новым элементом такого контента. Формирование цифровой грамотности является одним из приоритетных направлений подготовки будущих инженеров.

Цифровая грамотность развивает способность создавать и использовать контент с использованием цифровых технологий, включая навыки компьютерного программирования, поиск информации, совместное использование и общение с другими.

Существуют разные критерии развития цифровой грамотности. Например, цифровая грамотность включает в себя умение работать с компьютером как с «железом» (это означает, что вам необходимо понимать, как взаимодействуют люди и цифровые технологии), разбираться в функциях устройств и распространять цифровую информацию. понимание информации (например, навыки работы с программным обеспечением), структуры сетевого сообщества и функций социальных сетей [4].

Для учащихся можно выделить несколько элементов цифровой грамотности, в том числе понимание культурного контекста интернет-среды и сотрудничество в профессиональной команде для выполнения инженерных и научных проектов.

Под цифровой грамотностью понимаются различные виды грамотности: информационная, компьютерная, коммуникативная, медиаграмотность, а также отношение к новостям.

Цифровая трансформация – это внедрение современных технологий в образовательный процесс. Такой подход подразумевает не только установку современного оборудования или программного обеспечения, но и кардинальное изменение подходов к управлению, информационной культуре, внешним коммуникациям [5]. В результате повысится эффективность взаимодействия субъектов и уровень их удовлетворенности, а служба вуза повысит свою конкурентоспособность на рынке труда, приобретет репутацию передовой и современной образовательной организации (рис. 1.1).

Рисунок 1.1. Цифровая трансформация образования.

Цифровая трансформация образования призвана обновить составляющие образовательного процесса:

1) содержание образования;
2) система оценивания образовательных результатов;
3) Сборник форм, методик и учебных пособий;
4) технологии организации самостоятельной деятельности студентов;
5) Способы общения субъектов образовательного процесса.

Важной частью цифровой трансформации образования является изменение производственных практик студент магистратурыов, что позволит внедрить цифровые технологии в учебные и производственные процессы будущих инженеров.

Онлайн-обучение в цифровой среде обучения включает в себя использование синхронных и асинхронных технологий обучения. Синхронные онлайн-занятия обеспечивают участие студентов и преподавателей в определенное время. Асинхронные курсы состоят в том, что преподаватели размещают учебные материалы и задания в Интернете, а студенты, в свою очередь, работают в удобное для них время.

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ФАКТОРЫ И ЭТАПЫ ВЫБОРА РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ ПРОИЗВОДСТВО: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются факторы и этапы размешения производительных сил. В частности, критериев рассматривались особые экономические зоны, производственные площади. Приведены современные требования к размещению производительных сил.

Ключевые слова: экономика, социально-экономическое развития, размешения, фактор, производительных сил, особые экономические зоны, производственные площади, организация производительных сил, промышленност, предприятия.

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FACTORS AND STAGES OF LOCATION SELECTION PRODUCTION: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Annotation: This article analyzes the factors and stages of the distribution of productive forces. In particular, the criteria considered special economic zones, production areas. Modern requirements for the placement of productive forces are given.

Keywords: Economy, socio-economic development, distribution, factor, productive forces, special economic zones, production areas, organization of productive forces, industry, enterprises.

Введение. На основе обеспечения наиболее рационального и эффективного использования производительных сил создают соответственно высокие производственные отношения. Это будет способствовать развитию экономической инициативы и предпринимательства. Правильная и рациональная организация производительных сил в условиях совершенствования свободных рыночных отношений и либерализации экономики является основой научно обоснованной экономической политики государства.

На основе глубокого научного анализа социально-экономических тенденций в определенном месте и времени можно изучить его объективные закономерности, сделать четкие выводы и определить практические меры. Поэтому создание эффективной, устойчиво развивающейся производственной системы буквально означает территориальную организацию производительных сил на основе конкретных принципов, понимание законов и закономерностей природы и общества, их глубокий анализ, разработку научных разработок и применение их на практике.

В научных источниках выделяют следующие основные принципы развития и размещения производительных сил:

-размещение производственных комплексов вблизи источников сырья, регионов потребления топливно-энергетических ресурсов;

-создание высокоэффективной системы освоения и комплексного использования природных ресурсов;

-разработка и внедрение эффективного механизма улучшения экологической ситуации в стране и регионах, охраны окружающей среды и использования природных ресурсов, совершенствования системы управления природопользованием;

-на основе развития систем международных коммуникаций и эффективного использования выгодного геостратегического положения, углубления и расширения своего участия в международном распределении труда, развития отношений с ближним и дальним зарубежьем;

-регулирование чрезмерной застройки крупных городов, ускорение социально-экономического развития малых и средних городов, управление процессом расслоения на уровне социально-экономического развития регионов, разработка и реализация программ отраслей экономики.

Основная часть. Сегодня создание особых экономических зон и производственной площадки требуется как один из основных критериев рационального размещения производительных сил в нашей республике.

Предлагаеться следующие виды особых экономических зон. Особые экономические зоны могут быть организованы следующим образом:

-свободные экономические зоны;

специальные научно-технические зоны;

-туристско-рекреационные зоны;

-зоны свободной торговли;

-специальные промышленные зоны

Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 13 декабря 2012 года «О создании специальной индустриальной зоны «Ангрен», от 18 марта 2013 года «О создании специальной индустриальной зоны «Джизак»», от 26 октября 2016 года № ПФ-4853» Об активизации и расширении свободных экономических зон», «О дополнительных мерах» и Постановлении № ПФ-4931 от 12 января 2017 года «О создании свободных экономических зон «Ургут», «Гиждувон», «Кокан», «Хазорасп» и Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан о стратегии развития нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 стали важным фундаментом для перехода производства в регионах на новый этап[1].

Все площадки особых экономических зон (ОЭЗ) обеспечены абсолютно новой и современной инфраструктурой. ОЭЗ предлагают бизнесу ряд конкурентных преимуществ для реализации проектов, в том числе по локализации производства в Узбекистане и выходе на мировой рынок, в том числе:

-Минимальные административные барьеры;

-Налоговые льготы и таможенные преференции;

-Сниженные цены на аренду и выкуп земли;

-Помощь в реализации инвестиционного проекта на первой стадии его развития, а также его дальнейшее сопровождение со стороны управляющих компаний ОЭЗ.

ОЭЗ-один из наиболее масштабных проектов по привлечению прямых инвестиций в приоритетные виды экономической деятельности. ОЭЗ-часть территории региона, на которой действует льготный режим предпринимательской деятельности, а также может применяться процедура свободной таможенной зоны. ОЭЗ создаются для развития обрабатывающих и высокотехнологичных отраслей экономики, туризма, санаторно-курортной сферы, портовой и транспортной инфраструктуры, разработки и коммерциализации технологий, а также для производства новых видов продукции.

Производственная площадка-территориально обособленный комплекс производственных и вспомогательных помещений, предназначенный для выполнения процесса производства различных продукции.

При выборе новой производственной площадки необходим базис сравнения. Базисом сравнения может выступать текущая используемая производственная площадка. Однако, сравнивать исторически сложившуюся площадку, не модернизированную в течение нескольких лет, с новой площадкой, оптимизированной по новым стандартам, не целесообразно.

Сначала нужно изучить имеющиеся в текущем производстве потенциал, оптимизировать его, использовать методы бережливого производства, всеобщего управления качеством, провести реижиниринг бизнес-процессов по следующим сферам модернизации:

-технология (стабильность, автоматизация, повышение гибкости, оптимизации производительности);

-организация (структурная организация, бизнес-процессы, глубина производства);

-персонал (рабочие структуры с высокой степенью интеграции задач и непрерывного повышения квалификации, квалификация, руководство, системы вознаграждений);

-продукт (стандартизация, модуляризация (модульное выполнение и платформенная концепция), адаптация к рынку, новые продукты);

-сетевая структура объединение с другими производственными площадками;

-кооперация с поставщиками, маркетингом и сбытом, сервисным обслуживанием оборудования, НИОКР;

-подготовка и переподготовка кадров;

-развитие производственной площадки вне собственного предприятия.

А затем сравнить производственные площадки по следующим факторам эффективности:

-производительность расходы на изготовление;

-длительность производственного цикла;

-инновативность;

-гибкость продукта и производства;

-качество продукта и процесса [2].

Согласно исследованиям самыми значимыми факторами влияния в производстве являются сегментация производства, введение принципа вытягивающего производства следующим участком, синхронизированный инжиниринг, интеграция задач и работа в группах.

В долгосрочном периоде планирование места размещения производственной площадки связано с общей стратегией предприятия, основанной на конкурентной стратегии (лидерство по расходам, лидерство по качеству, лидерство по технологии, лидерство по логистике, лидерство по гибкости). Необходим анализ потенциала существующих производственных площадок и решение по распределению продукции в производственной сети. Решение принимается на основе зрелости продуктов в продуктовом портфеле и комплексности рынков сбыта относительно прочности связи с клиентами и местных требований. Выбор места размещения производства осуществляется поэтапно с растущей конкретизацией от глобального выбора региона к частному отбору места, затем определяется локальный производственный объём на уровне конкретного продукта (конечный продукт, конструктивный узел, отдельная деталь) на основе стратегии снабжения, собственного производства и сборки.

Выводы и предложения. Общая процедура выбора места под производство состоит из следующих шагов:

-Определяются критерии оценки вариантов размещения;

-Определяются факторы, влияющие на результат размещения;

-Разрабатываются альтернативные варианты размещения;

-Выбор наилучший вариант с позиции заданного критерия оптимальности.

Мы знаем что, «Размещение производительных сил»-это конкретное состояние распределения по территории каких-либо объектов, форма организации производительных сил, процесс сдвигов в распределении производительных сил по территории за определенный период и одно из направлений социально-экономической политики.

Размещение производительных сил-динамическое состояние, характеризующее распределение производительных сил по территории в соответствии с природными, социальными и экономическими условиями отдельных районов и определяемое особенностями территориального разделения труда, присущими данной социально-экономической системе.

По мнению Р. Чейза критериями, влияющие на выбор места расположения производственных предприятий и товарных складов, являются-близость к потребителям, деловой климат, общие издержки, инфраструктура, качество профессиональной подготовки рабочей силы, поставщики, местонахождение других объектов компании, зона свободной торговли, политический риск, государственные барьеры, торговые союзы, экологические требования, конкурентное преимущество.

По мнению Л. Гэлловэй факторами выбора размещения производственных мощностей являются-близость к рынкам сбыта, доступность сырья и материалов, доступность рабочей силы, доступность места расположения для транспортных систем, наличие инфраструктуры, возможность получения технической поддержки, политика государственных и местных властей [3].

Надо учитиват факторы размещения производительных сил и условия размещения. Факторы размещения производительных *сил* (производства)-совокупность условий и ресурсов при размещении производственных объектов и развитии хозяйства районов, которые опосредствуют действие принципов размещения производительных сил.

Условия размещения-это природная среда, население (производитель продукции и ее потребитель), материально-техническая и научная база, система производственных коммуникаций (по организации, функционированию и управлению производством), общественно исторические условия развития производства.

В настоящее время этапы выбора места размещения промышленного предприятия предлагается:

-первый этап-выбор региона (оценивается потенциал рынка, доля рынка, операционные затраты, федеральные налоги);

-второй этап-выбор субрегиона (оцениваются транспортные издержки, наличие рынка сырья, затраты на сырьё, наличие и стоимость рабочей силы, региональные налоги);

-третий этап-выбор населенного пункта (оценивается доступ на рынок, доступ к материалам, затраты на материалы, наличие и стоимость рабочей силы, местные налоги; наличие коммунальных услуг, доступность места расположения, благосклонность местных властей);

-четвёртый этап-выбор места расположения (оценивается доступ к транспортной сети, характеристики места расположения, наличие коммунальных услуг, затраты на приобретения земли, затраты на строительство).

Последовательность действия при выборе места размещения производства, разработанной:

-первый этап-глобальный предварительный отбор региона, продуктов и технологических операций (отбор регионов, в которых производство продуктов и технологических операций наиболее целесообразны, определяется производственной стратегией);

-второй этап-выбор производственной площадки и объём функций (определение главной сетевой топологии (предприятий по изготовлению деталей и расположенные вблизи рынка сборочных площадки). Определение целевых регионов с минимальными (общими затратами с учетом затрат при импорте), равная сумме всех затрат на производство и операционных расходов для создания общей цепочке стоимости);

-третий этап-локальный предварительный отбор из «полного списка претендентов» (определение 10-30 привлекательных производственных площадок в пределах региона на основе минимальных требований);

-четвёртый этап-локальный промежуточный отбор (отбор 3-5 вариантов, ограничение на опциях с максимальной экономической эффективностью на основе оценки цен на земельный участок, зарплат и т.д. Проведение переговоров с собственниками земельных участков и местными органами власти);

-пятый этап-локальный выбор производственной площадки (детальный сравнительный расчёт на основе всех значимых факторов, оценка факторов (цены на земельный участок) на основе напрямую реализуемых, согласованных параметров).

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИ ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШИ ИСТИҚБОЛИ: МУАММО ВА ЕЧИМ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада қишлоқ хўжалиги моҳияти очиб берилган. Республика қишлоқ хўжалигининг ривожланиш асослари ўрганилган. 2030 йилгача Республика қишлоқ хўжалиги доирасида қабул қилинган ривожланиш стратегияси моҳиятига эътибор қаратилган. Ушбу стратегияда берилган вазифаларга амалий ёндашилган.

Калит сўзлар: Ишлаб чиқариш, қишлоқ хўжалиги, ислоҳотлар, самарадорлик, модернизация, технология, аграр, тармоқ.

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PROSPECTS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN UZBEKISTAN: PROBLEM AND SOLUTION

Annotation: This article describes the essence of agriculture. The fundamentals of the development of agriculture in the republic have been studied. Attention is focused on the nature of the development strategy adopted in the framework of the agriculture of the republic until 2030. A practical approach to the tasks set in this strategy.

Key words: Production, agriculture, reforms, efficiency, modernization, technology, agrarian, industry.

Кириш. Аҳолининг маҳаллий шароитда ишлаб чиқарилган сифатли ва арзон маҳсулотларга бўлган эҳтиёжини тўларок қондириш, асосан қишлоқ хўжалик тармоғини ривожлантириш жараёнига бевосита боғлиқ. Бу эса ўз навбатида соҳага замонавий ва инновацион услубларни жорий этишни тақозо этади. Агар эътибор берадиган бўлак, Ўзбекистон иқтисодиёти ривожланишига ҳисса қўшиб келаётган соҳалардан бири қишлоқ хўжалигидир.

Иқтисодиётнинг мазкур тармоғи ҳам юқори салоҳиятга эга бўлиб, унда аҳоли эҳтиёжларини қондириш учун зарур маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқарилади. Қишлоқ хўжалиги корхоналарида самарадорликнинг ошиши аҳоли турмуш даражаси яхшиланишини таъминлайди. Иқтисодиётни модернизациялаш ва диверсификация қилиш борасида тубислоҳотларнинг амалга оширилиши қишлоқ хўжалиги корхоналарининг иқтисодий, техник ва молиявий салоҳиятидан самарали фойдаланган ҳолда аҳоли турмуш даражасини оширишни талаб этади.

Агар эътибор берадиган бўлсак, Ўзбекистонда 2021 йил ЯИМ нинг номинал ҳажми 734,6 трлн. сўмни ёки 69,2 млрд. долларни ташкил этди. Бунда, қишлоқ хўжалиги **25,0** фоизни ёки 183,5 трлн. сўмни, хизматлар **35,7** фоизни ёки 262,5 трлн. сўмни, саноат **25,8** фоизни ёки 189,6 трлн. сўмни, қурилиш **6,2** фоизни ёки 45,8 трлн. сўмни ва экспорт импорт маҳсулотларига соф солиқлар **7,2** фоизни ёки 53,2 трлн. сўмни ташкил этган. Шунингдек, қишлоқ хўжалигидаги ўзига хос ўзгаришларни **1-жадвалдан** ҳам кўрсак бўлади.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги корхоналарида самарадорликнинг ошиши бугунги кунда уларда инновацияларнинг қўлланилиши билан боғлиқ. Мамлакатимизда қишлоқ хўжалигини инновацион ривожлантириш бўйича қатор чора-тадбирлар амалга оширилмоқда.

Жумладан, қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантириш бўйича турли дастурлар ишлаб чиқилиб, улар асосида кўплаб лойиҳалар амалиётга татбиқ этилмоқда. Қишлоқ хўжалиги тармоғи республикамизнинг миллий маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш соҳасидаги асосий тармоқларидан бири ҳисобланиб, ўзининг қўшимча қиймат яратиши, аҳоли эҳтиёжини қондиришдаги ўрни ва юқори даражага эга бўлган ишлаб чиқариш афзаллиги билан бошқа соҳа ва тармоқлардан тубдан фарқ қилади. Мамлакатимизда қишлоқ хўжалигининг инновацион ривожланиши иқтисодиётнинг барқарорлигини таъминлайди.

1-жадвал. Қишлоқ хўжалигининг асосий кўрсаткичлари (2021 йил)

Кўрсаткичлар	2019 й.	2020 й.	2021й.
Қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари майдони, минг гектар	**3 309,4**	**3 396,1**	**3 260,7**
Қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулоти, млрд. сўм. шу жумладан:	**216 283,1**	**250 250,6**	**302 524,9**
деҳқончилик	111 904,8	123 858,8	151 083,4
чорвачилик	104 378,3	126 391,8	151 441,5

Қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқаришнинг ўсиш суръати, 2020 йилга нисбатан фоизда.	**103,3**	**102,7**	**103,6**
деҳқончилик	104,8	103,2	103,1
чорвачилик	101,6	102,1	104,1

Қишлоқ хўжалигини инновацион ривожлантириш тадбирларининг амалга оширилиши натижасида ишлаб чиқаришга янги техника ва технологиялар киритилиши билан саноат корхоналарида маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми ва унумдорлиги ошади, корхоналарда маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмининг ошиши аҳолининг импорт товарлар ўрнини босадиган маҳаллий истеъмол товарларини сотиб олиш имкониятини оширади ва бу аҳоли турмуш даражаси ошишини таъминлайди[1].

Асосий қисм. Мамлакатимиз қишлоқ хўжалиги бўйича улкан салоҳиятга эга. Бозорларимиз тўкин, халқимиз ризқи мўл-кўл бўлишидан тортиб, экспортдан қўшимча даромад топишгача бўлган жуда кўп масалалар шу йўналиш ривожига боғлиқ. Лекин узоқ йиллар давомида аграр соҳага етарлича эътибор берилмади. На бозор иқтисодиёти, на ерга муносабат, на манфаатдорлик бор эди. Маблағ, илмий инновациялар жалб этилмади. Оқибатда ерлар “чарчаб”, унумдорлик пасайиб кетди. Маҳсулотни қайта ишлаш, қўшимча қиймат олиш бўйича тизим яратилмади. Кейинги йилларда соҳани ислоҳ қилиш ва бозор механизмларини жорий этиш бўйича қатор ишлар амалга оширилди. Давлат харид нархлари қарийб 3 баробарга кўтарилгани натижасида деҳқон ва фермерларда манфаатдорлик туйғуси ошди. Пахтачилик ва ғаллачилик ҳашар эмас, чинакам даромад манбаига айланди.

Янги технология ва инновацияларни жорий қилиш, меҳнат унумдорлиги ва иш ҳақини ошириш мақсадида 76 та пахта-тўқимачилик кластери ташкил этилди. 2021 йилнинг ўзида 25 минг гектар пахта майдонларида сув тежовчи янги суғориш тизими жорий қилинди. Фойдаланишдан чиққан 1 миллион 100 минг гектар ерни қайта ишга киритиш бўйича катта саъй-ҳаракатлар бошланди. Шу мақсадда қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантиришнинг 2020-2030 йилларга мўлжалланган стратегияси ишлаб чиқилди. Бу иқтисодиётимизнинг асосий ўсиш нуқтаси, “драйвери” бўлди. Минг-минглаб иш ўринлари яратилди, одамларнинг даромади ошди.

Ер эгалари унумдорлик ва ҳосилдорликни ошириш мақсадида ерга инвестиция киритишга интилиши учун уларнинг эртанги кунга тўла ишончи бўлиши керак. Шу боис давлатимиз раҳбари қонунчиликни бутунлай янгилаб, ер ажратишнинг шаффоф тизими ва ерга бўлган ҳуқуқнинг кафолатланишини, ернинг дахлсизлигини таъминлаш, ерга бўлган муносабат тушунчасини ҳуқуқ соҳасига киритиш зарурлигини таъкидлади. Бу нафақат аҳоли бандлиги, экспорт, балки бюджетга қўшимча даромадлар тушумини ҳам таъминлайди. Бунда, аввало, қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларининг аниқ ҳисобини юритиш, улардан фойдаланишни такомиллаштириш муҳимлиги қайд этилди. Шундан келиб чиқиб, “Давергеодезкадастр” қўмитасига 2022 йил охирига қадар республиканинг барча ҳудудларида ерни ҳисобга олиш ишларини якунлаш, ер ҳисобини юритиш бўйича ягона электрон базани яратиш топширилди.

Қишлоқ хўжалигида сувдан тўғри фойдаланиш ҳам жуда муҳим масала. Таҳлилларга кўра, юртимизда экин майдонларига миллиардлаб куб метр сув йўналтирилса-да, унинг фақат 60 фоизи экинларга етиб боради, қолгани эса ирригация тизимларида ва суғориш жараёнида йўқотилади. Жаҳон ресурслар институти тахминларига кўра, 2040 йилга бориб Ўзбекистон сув ўта танқис бўлган 33 мамлакат қаторига кириши мумкин.

Шу боис давлатимиз раҳбари бу масалага алоҳида эътибор қаратиб, сувдан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ошириш ва унинг ҳисобини юритиш, ҳар йили 200 минг гектар майдонда сув тежовчи технологияларни жорий қилиб бориш зарурлигини таъкидлади. Соҳанинг экспорт салоҳиятини ошириш ва қўшимча қийматга эга маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмини кўпайтириш масалаларига алоҳида аҳамият қаратилиб, бу борадаги жаҳон тажрибаси таҳлил қилинди.

Масалан, Туркияда 1 гектар ердан 2 минг долларлик, Мисрда 8 минг долларлик, Исроилда 12 минг долларлик маҳсулот етиштирилади. Юртимизда эса бу кўрсаткич 300 доллардан ошмаяпти. Доим ягона стандартдаги товар етказиб бериш йўлга қўйилмагани сабабли маҳсулотларимиз ташқи бозорда рақобатлаша олмаяпти.

Аграр тармоқдаги экспорт ҳажми 2018 йилда 2,3 миллиард долларни ташкил этган. Стратегияда белгиланаётган вазифаларни амалга ошириш натижасида бу кўрсаткични 2030 йилга бориб 20 миллиард долларга етказиш мўлжалланмоқда. Стратегиядаги вазифаларни самарали амалга ошириш, энг аввало, кадрлар салоҳияти билан боғлиқ. Бу соҳага ихтисослашган 7 та олий таълим муассасасини ҳар йили 3 мингдан ортиқ ёш битирса-да, ҳудудларда кадрлар етишмаяпти. Фан, таълим ва ишлаб чиқариш интеграцияси йўқ, замонавий таълим услублари жорий қилинмаган. Қишлоқ хўжалиги соҳасида илм-фанни ривожлантиришга бюджетнинг 0,1 фоизигина йўналтирилади. Ваҳоланки, ривожланган мамлакатларда бу кўрсаткич 2-3 фоиз атрофида.

Умуман олганда, янги стратегия қишлоқ хўжалигига бозор механизмларини жорий қилиб, илмий асосланган ишлаб чиқаришни йўлга қўйиш орқали озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш, экспортни кўпайтириш, аҳоли жон бошига тўғри келадиган маҳсулотлар ҳажмини бир неча баробар оширишга хизмат қилади [2].

Хулоса ва таклифлар. Хулоса ўрнида айтиш мумкинки, қишлоқ хўжалигини устувор ривожлантириш йўналишлари сифатида, қуйидагиларни кўрсатиб ўтиш **мумкин:** аҳолининг озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш, қулай агробизнес муҳитини ва қўшилган қиймат занжирини яратиш, соҳа бошқарувида давлат иштирокини камайтириш ва инвестициявий жозибадорликни ошириш, табиий ресурслардан оқилона фойдаланиш ва атроф-муҳит муҳофазасини таъминлаш, давлат бошқарувининг замонавий тизимларини ривожлантириш, тармоқни қўллаб-қувватлашга йўналтирилган давлат харажатларини босқичма-босқич диверсификация қилиш, қишлоқ хўжалигида илм-фан, таълим, ахборот ва маслаҳат хизматлари тизимини ривожлантириш, қишлоқ ҳудудларини ривожлантириш ва тармоқ статистикасининг шаффоф тизимини ишлаб чиқиш.

Стратегияда белгиланганидек, қишлоқ хўжалигини давр талаби асосида ривожлантириш натижасида, 2030 йилгача қуйидаги натижаларга эришиш **мумкин:**

-ер ажратиш ва уни олиб қўйишда шаффоф тизим яратилади, коррупция ва бошқа субъектив ҳолатларнинг олди олинади, ердан фойдаланувчилар ҳуқуқларини кафолатлайдиган тизим яратилади;

-ерларни ноқонуний ажратиш, улардан хўжасизларча фойдаланиш ҳолатлари кескин камайишига эришилади ва 1,1 млн гектар қишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари ўзлаштирилади, 535,6 минг гектар лалми, яйлов ва бошқа ерлардан фойдаланиш самарадорлиги ортади;

-қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлар тўлиқ хатловдан ўтказилади ва ер участкаларига бўлган ҳуқуқнинг ҳақиқий бозор нархи шаклланади, бу ҳуқуқдан гаров таъминоти сифатида фойдаланиш мумкин бўлади, тадбиркорлар ва аҳоли қўлидаги капитал қиймати ўз-ўзидан ортади, ер солиғи солинадиган базани кенгайтириш имконияти яратилади;

-республика ҳудудларида суғоришнинг сув тежовчи тизимларидан фойдаланилиш майдонлари кенгайтирилади, ушбу тизимларни жорий қилишни рағбатлантириш механизмлари такомиллаштирилади ва сув истеъмолчилари, сув етказиб берувчилар ўртасида ҳисоб-китоблар истеъмол қилинган сувни етказиб бериш учун қилинган ҳақиқий харажатлар ҳажмидан келиб чиққан ҳолда ва бозор механизмлари асосида амалга оширилади;

-ҳудудлар ихтисослаштирилади, бир жойда бир хил маҳсулотларни етиштириш, агроинновацион ғояларни жорий этиш, ҳосилдорликни ошириш, маҳсулот сифатини яхшилашга шароит яратилади ва пахта хомашёси, бошоқли дон етиштиришда давлатнинг иштирокидан босқичма-босқич воз кечилади

-илм-фан, таълим, ишлаб чиқаришнинг самарали интеграцияси амалга оширилади;

-кадрлар тайёрлашда олий ва ўрта таълим ўртасида узвий алоқадорлик таъминланади ва илмий-тадқиқот муассасаларининг моддий техник базаси яхшиланади, лабоpатия жиҳозлари янгиланади, ходимларнинг малакаси оширилади;

-бошоқли донни биржа савдоларида чекловларсиз сотилишига имкон яратилади, давлат харидлари камайтирилади ва бошоқли дон бозорида интервенцион механизмлар жорий этилади;

-қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларининг ҳосилдорлиги ва рақобатбардошлиги ортади ва қишлоқ хўжалигида ўртача меҳнат унумдорлиги 1,7 баробар ошади;

-қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини қайта ишлаш бўйича қўшимча 3,4 млн тонна қувват яратилади ва маҳсулотларни қайта ишлаш кўрсаткичи 30 фоизга етказилади (2030 йилга қадар экспорт ҳажми 20 млрд АҚШ долларига етказилади) [3].

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ОЦЕНКА ВОДНОГО БАЛАНСА АЙДАРО-АРНАСАЙСКОЙ ОЗЕРНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ И ЕГО ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ НА ГИДРОХИМИЧЕСКИЙ РЕЖИМ

Аннотация: Важным является анализ, проработка и внедрение различных вариантов регулирования водно-солевого баланса различных частей озерной системы. Результаты показывает, что минерализация коллекторно-дренажных вод значительно ниже минерализации основных водных масс ААСО, и эти воды могут использоваться для стабилизации гидрохимического состояния озерной системы.

Ключевые слова: экосистема, климат, фактор, озера, водохранилища, температура, воздух, атмосфера, свойств, уровень, ихтиофауна, рыба.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE WATER BALANCE OF THE AIDAR-ARNASAY LAKE SYSTEM AND ITS IMPACT ON THE HYDROCHEMICAL REGIME

Annotation: It is important to analyze, study and implement various options for regulating the water-salt balance of various parts of the lake system. The results show that the salinity of the collector-drainage waters is significantly lower than the salinity of the main water masses of the AASO, and these waters can be used to stabilize the hydrochemical state of the lake system.

Key words: ecosystem, climate, factor, lakes, reservoirs, temperature, air, atmosphere, properties, level, ichthyofauna, fish.

Охрана водных ресурсов является трудоемким процессом, требующим решения многочисленных и сложных задач, одной из которых является комплексная оценка гидрологического и гидрохимического состояния антропогенных гидроэкосистем.

В данной работе основной акцент направлен на выявление современных особенностей формирования режима крупнейшей Айдаро-Арнасайской системы озер Узбекистана, и путей сохранения на них благоприятной экологической ситуации.

Айдаро-Арнасайская система озер (включающая озера Айдаркуль, Тузкан и Арнасайское водохранилище) расположена в 250 километрах от Ташкента, в среднем течении р. Сырдарьи, южнее Чардаринского водохранилища, на территории Джизакского и Навоийского вилоятов Республики Узбекистан. Эта водная система образовалась в середине XX века и в последние годы в своем развитии прошла ряд периодов, особенности которых определялись направлением и уровнем хозяйственной деятельности на их водосборе.

В настоящее время площадь водной поверхности превышает 3400 км^2, а объем 38 км^3. Анализ космических снимков района ААСО за разные годы, выявил не только изменения размеров и конфигурации акватории озер, постепенное зарастание водоема влаголюбивой растительностью, но и заметное влияние водоемов на прибрежную растительность.

В 2008 году Айдаро-Арнасайская система озер включена в Рамсарский список водно-болотных угодий и получила статус международного значения. Озерная система является местом естественного воспроизводства десятков видов рыб, гнездования и обитания большого количества птиц, таких как кряква, огарь, красноголовый и красноносый нырок, серый гусь, пеликан, кулик, цапля, лебедь, баклан и многих других. В камышовых и тугайных зарослях обитают фазаны, кабаны, шакалы, барсуки, камышовые и степные коты и другие животные.

Составляющими приходной части водного баланса Арнасайской озерной системы являются речная вода, поступающая из Чардаринского водохранилища, коллекторно-дренажные воды, сбрасываемые в озерные понижения, атмосферные осадки, выпадающие на водное зеркало озер и грунтовые воды, непосредственно поступающие в Арнасайские озера.

Расходную часть водного баланса Айдаро-Арнасайской озерной системы составляют испарение с водной поверхности озерных систем. Вода, забираемая из Арнасайского водохранилища для орошения прилегающих сельскохозяйственных площадей и подземный отток из озерной системы. Помимо испарения с открытой водной поверхности, для озер интенсивно.

Площади открытой водной поверхности ААСО (сентябрь 2019 года)
таблица №1

Водоем	Площадь водной поверхности, га	Площадь ветланда, га
Чардаринское водохранилище	26186,31	4630,32
Арнасайская система озер	19724,04	10739,34
Система озер Айдаркуль и Тузкан	314817,48	28196,37
Итого	360727,83	43566,03

Бессточные озера аридной зоны, к каким относится Айдаро-Арнасайская система озер, существуют за счет устойчивой подпитки поверхностными и подземными водами.

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Для мелководных озер, расположенных в пустынной зоне, где максимальные значения температуры воды в летний период достигают 30°, характерна высокая испаряемость. Исследования САНИГМИ показывают, что величина испарения зависит от морфологии котловин, соотношения мелководных и глубоководных площадей, степени зарастаемости и изменяется от 1300 мм (для восточного плеса озера Айдаркуль) до 1500 мм (для Восточно-Арнасайских озер). В целом, испарение в расчетах принималось как среднемноголетняя величина, приведенная к морфометрическим характеристикам озер. Средняя величина испарения для всей озерной системы принята в 1300 мм. Современная соленость воды в озерах в пределах 8-12 г/л и практически не сказывается на интенсивности испарения. На основании этих данных, с учетом площадей водной поверхности, рассчитывалась годовая величина потерь на испарение, которая составляет от 4 до 4,7 км^3 в год.

Водный баланс Айдаро-Арнасайской озерной системы, составленный за период 2000-2010 годы показывает, что в период с 2006 по 2010 годы водный баланс оставался отрицательным, т.е. за этот период расходная часть была больше приходной. Это связано с резким сокращением сбросов воды из Чардарьинского водохранилища, начавшимся в 2006 году. (рис. 2). При этом, в этот же период, увеличился сброс КДС в озерную систему с 1800 млн. м^3 до 2600 млн. м^3. Увеличение объема сброса КДС в озерную систему предотвратило резкий спад уровня воды в озерах и резкое уменьшение общего объема воды в ААСО.

В целом повышенные невязки водного баланса указывают на недостаточную точность современной системы мониторинга озер.

В настоящее время на озерной системе, которая является одним из крупнейших рыбохозяйственных водоемов Узбекистана, имеющего важное природоформирующее значение, не только для Джизакской и Навоийской областей, но и для всей нашей страны в целом, складывается неблагоприятная ситуация, требующая принятия своевременных решений на высоком уровне.

Эта оценка получена на основе результатов комплексного экспедиционного обследования водоема, осуществленного в период с 21 сентября по 5 октября 2011 года Государственным комитетом Республики Узбекистан по охране природы совместно с НИЦ МКВК и участием института Зоологии АН Республики Узбекистан.

Анализ современного состояния Айдаро-Арнасайской озерной системы, выполненный по материалам экспедиционного обследования показал, что начавшаяся с 2005 года фаза снижения уровня воды водоемов и сложившийся на озерах характер водопользования, сопровождаются явными признаками ухудшения экологического состояния водоемов и прилегающих территорий. Оно характеризуется постепенным ростом минерализации воды озер, снижением рыбопродуктивности, формированием деградированных участков осушенного дна и осолонением побережья.

Выполненные наблюдения показали, что на большей части акватории озерной системы минерализация воды превысила 10 г/л. Согласно химических анализов, выполненных в сертифицированной лаборатории АНИДИ, в летне-осенний период 2011 года, минерализация воды в центральном плесе озера Айдаркуль составляла 10,2 г/л.

В западной оконечности озера она возросла до 10,5г/л,анавостокеозераАйдаркульсоставлялапорядка10г/л.

В Арнасайских озерах на границе с Айдаркулем соленость воды составляла 9,8 г/л, в центре озера Тузкан 9,5 г/л, а в восточной его части, вблизи зоны влияния коллекторов Клы и Акбулак, минерализация воды, достигала 8,8 г/л. Наименьшая минерализация характерна для Арнасайского водохранилища (1,5 г/л), однако в новых, присоединенных в 2010 году к водохранилищу южных плесах, минерализация в водохранилище составила 5 г/л. В водоемах с грунтовым питанием соленость в летний период составляла до 50 г/л, а в солончаках, в районе ААСО, превышала 200 г/л.

В сложившейся ситуации, адекватным решением вопросов, связанных с повышением эффективности использования водных ресурсов водоемов, может стать создание Ассоциации водопользователей (арендаторов) ААСО, основная задача которой будет заключаться в создании и усилении тесного, совместного сотрудничества всех заинтересованных сторон, налаживании зарыбления водоема, проведении интродукционных и мелиоративных работ на водоемах и прилегающей территории.

Важным является анализ, проработка и внедрение различных вариантов регулирования водно-солевого баланса различных частей озерной системы. Результаты показывает, что минерализация коллекторно-дренажных вод значительно ниже минерализации основных водных масс ААСО, и эти воды могут использоваться для стабилизации гидрохимического состояния озерной системы. Одним из вариантов может послужить строительство дамбы с водовыпуском между озерами Айдаркуль и Тузкан, которая позволит значительно распреснить озеро Тузкан, создать на нем эффективные предприятия рыболовства и рыбоводства. Обеспечить соответствующий контроль экологического состояния этих территорий. Усилить работы по зарыблению водоемов промысловыми видами перспективными в современных условиях и перспективе.

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ПРОТИВООПУХОЛЕВАЯ АКТИВНОСТЬ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ НА ОСНОВЕ ХИМИЧЕСКОГО СОСТАВА

Аннотация: Онкологические заболевания остаются одной из самых сложных и актуальных проблем современной медицины. Эта патология занимает одно из ведущих мест в общей структуре заболеваемости и является второй, после сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний, причиной смерти. Ключевые слова: винбластин, винкристин, колхицин, колхамин, подофиллин, таксол, модуляторы химических реакций.

Ключевые слова: винбластин, винкристин, колхицин, колхамин, подофиллин, таксол, модуляторы химических реакций.

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ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS BASED ON CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

Abstract: Oncological diseases remain one of the most complex and urgent problems of modern medicine. This pathology occupies one of the leading places in the overall structure of morbidity and is the second cause of death after cardiovascular diseases. Statistics give terrifying figures - every minute 2 people die from cancer in the world.

Key words: vinblastine, vincristine, colchicine, colchamine, podophyllin, taxol, chemical reaction modulators.

Человечество видело множество страшных болезней. Чума, проказа, оспа, испанка, сибирская язва. Со многими из них современная медицина справилась. XX-XXI вв. – это время стремительного развития медицины. Можно с гордостью констатировать, что медицина сегодня действительно способна спасти от множества недугов. Однако есть такие болезни, о которых даже говорят шепотом, настолько сильный ужас они внушают. Речь сейчас идет о такой беде, как онкологические заболевания, которые остаются и в начале нынешнего тысячелетия одной из самых сложных и актуальных проблем человечества. На это указывают палеонтологи, которые обнаружили опухолевые заболевания в костях динозавров. А они, как известно, обитали на земле много миллионов лет назад. Упоминания о раке встречаются в древнеегипетском папирусе Эберса (3730 год до н.э.). На сегодняшний день точно известно, что подспудных причин, вызывающих онкологические заболевания – множество, но механизм всегда один.Лекарственные растения, применяемые в лечении онкологии, можно разделить на три группы:

1. Растения, обладающие цитостатическим действием.
2. Растения – модуляторы химических реакций.
3. Растения с профилактическим противоопухолевым эффектом.

Следует отметить, что профилактика онкозаболеваний возможна только средствами фитотерапии!

Лекарственные растения, обладающие цитостатическим действием.

Помимо синтетических химиопрепаратов с цитотоксическим и цитостатическим действием в онкологии используются препараты растительного происхождения. В клинической терапии злокачественных опухолей группа препаратов растительного происхождения невелика – из десятков тысяч растений в практической онкологии используется лишь несколько. Широкое применение нашли:

- ***винбластин*** и ***винкристин*** – алкалоиды, выделенные из барвинка розового;
- ***колхицин*** и ***колхамин*** **–** из луковиц безвременника;
- ***тенипозид*** и ***этопозид*** – синтетические производные подофиллотоксинов из подофилла щитовидного;
- ***таксоиды*** из тисса тихоокеанского, обладающие высокой противоопухлевой активностью.

Колхамин – алкалоид из клубнелуковиц безвременника великолепного и безвременника осеннего семейства Лилейных, обладает выраженной антимитотичесмкой активностью. Препарат колхамин (демеколцин, омаин) применяют внутрь и местно в мазях при раке кожи (без метастазов). При этом злокачественные клетки погибают, а нормальные клетки эпителия практически не повреждаются. Выраженное противоопухлевое действие цитостатика отмечено при раке пищевода и высоко расположенном раке желудка, переходящем на пищевод, не подлежащим оперативному лечению. Колхамин эффективен при хронической миелоидной лейкемии. Ингибирующее действие на метастазы проявляет ***колхицин.***

Лекарственные растения – модуляторы химических реакций.

Вторым направлением изыскания новых фитосредств после цитостатиков в онкологии является поиск модификаторов биологических реакций. Эта группа препаратов, впервые выделенная в середине 80-х годов прошлого столетия, объединяет разнообразные по свойствам, строению и происхождению средства, действие которых направлено как на опухолевые клетки, так и на различные регуляторные системы организма (6, 7, 12) Модификаторы способны оказывать благоприятный терапевтический эффект, изменяя биологическую реакцию организма на развитие злокачественного новообразования. Это воздействие может определяться:

• повышением иммунной защиты путем применения агентов природного происхождения, их синтетических производных или аналогов в качестве эффекторов или медиаторов ответа на опухоль;

• усилением противоопухолевого иммунитета путем повышения или восстановления эффекторного механизма либо путем подавления тех компонентов реакции организма на опухоль, которые могут снижать противоопухолевое действие;

• усилением прямого противоопухолевого ответа путем модификации опухолевых клеток или их антигенов, что может стимулировать иммунный противоопухолевый ответ организма;

• снижением трансформации и/или усилением дифференцировки опухолевых клеток;

• повышением способности нормальных клеток организма переносить повреждающее действие цитостатиков в процессе противоопухолевой терапии;

• ингибицией процесса метастазирования и неоангиогенеза (4, 7).

Гормональные препараты и их фитоаналоги. В онкологии широко применяют эстрогены, андрогены, кортикостероиды. Например, опухоли молочной железы лечат андрогенами и эстрогенами; эндометрия – гестагенами; предстательной железы – эстрогенами; кроветворных органов – кортикостероидами и т.д.(5)

Лекарственные растения с профилактическим противоопухолевым эффектом.

Среди растений, которым приписывается противоопухолевое действие, много таких, механизмы действия которых неизвестен или не выяснен до конца. Этот факт обнаруживается при изучении специальной литературы, включая наиболее профессиональный и объёмный труд, посвящённый этой проблеме К.П. Балицкого и А.П. Воронцовой "Лекарственные растения и рак" (Киев, 1982). Растений с противоопухолевой активностью приводится много, а доказательств явно недостаточно.

Заключение. В настоящее время фитотерапия прочно вошла в арсенал средств для лечения и профилактики рака. Конечно, победить онкологическое заболевание с помощью только фитотерапии невозможно. Однако было бы неразумно отказываться от того колоссального фармакологического потенциала, которые предлагает фитотерапия в лечении онкологических заболеваний. Современная онкология использует более 400 видов лекарственных растений. Эти растения обладают цитостатическим действием, профилактическим противоопухолевым эффектом, являются модуляторами химических реакций. Лечение травами можно успешно использовать в ходе подготовки к хирургической операции, во время восстановления после операции, для восстановления после курсов химиотерапии и лучевой терапии или в промежутках между курсами. При подключении фитотерапии к химиотерапевтическому лечению эффект от сеансов химиотерапии наступает быстрее, а побочные эффекты от химиотерапии становятся менее выраженными. Фитотерапия помогает восстановить уровень тромбоцитов и лейкоцитов в крови и улучшает состояние кроветворной системы. Кроме того, многие целебные растения имеют в своем составе ценные вещества (витамины, минералы, микроэлементы и другие соединения), способные активизировать защитные силы организма человека в борьбе с тяжелым недугом. Потенциал фитотерапевтических средств далеко не исчерпан. Изучение противоопухолевых свойств растений продолжается. Ежегодно появляются новые препараты, полученные на основе веществ, выделенных из растений, а также появляются новые данные о противоопухолевой активности хорошо знакомых нам растений.

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СФЕРА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ АМАРАНТА НА ОСНОВЕ ХИМИЧЕСКОГО СОСТАВА

Аннотация: В следующем научном сообщении был проведен обзор материалов по истории развития использования амаранта, химическому составу, использованию в медицине и пищевой промышленности представителей рода Amarantus [Amaranthaceae]. Наличие в амаранта ценных биологических активных веществ определяет перспективность его использования в производстве пищевых продуктов специального и общего назначения, а также в качестве сырья для получения биологических активных добавок.

Ключевые слова: амарант, биологические активные вещества, масло амаранта, сквален, антиоксидантная активность.

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SCOPE OF USE OF AMARANTH BASED ON CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

Abstract: The following scientific report reviewed the materials on the history of the development of using amaranthus, chemical composition, using of representatives of the genus Amarantus [Amaranthaceae] in the medicine and food industry. The presence of valuable biological active substances in the amaranthus determines the prospects of its use in the production of special and general food products, as well as raw materials for the production of biological active additives.

Key words: amaranthus, biological active substances, amaranth oil, pectin, amino acids, squalene, antioxidant activity.

В связи с проблемой обеспечения человечества пищей, во всем мире ведутся поиски путей повышения продуктивности растений и выявления новых культур, способных быть как источником качественных продуктов питания, так и сырьем для создания новых лекарственных препаратов. Наиболее перспективным среди других растений является амарант.

Род Amarantus L.- амарант [сем. Amarantceae] содержит около 75 видов, произрастающих в теплых и умеренных зонах земного шара [1]. Амарант – ценная культура многоцелевого использования: зерновая, овощная, кормовая, декоративная и техническая. Центром происхождения амаранта является Южная Америка, где растет большое количество его видов, разновидностей и форм. Множество представителей рода обитает в Северной Америке, Индии, Китае, но это вторичные центры распространения амаранта [2]. В доколумбовые времена зерновой амарант был одной из основных пищевых культур Нового Света, почти такой же важной, как кукуруза и бобы. Амарант – древняя культура с тысячелетней историей, известная со времен древних инков, ацтеков и майя. Его называли «пшеницей ацтеков» или «хлебом инков». Помимо употребления в пищу, ацтеки и инки использовали амарант как источник пурпурной краски в языческих обрядах. С приходом испанских конкистадоров и внедрением христианства языческие ритуалы стали вытесняться, в том числе и имеющий к ним отношение амарант. Основными продовольственными культурами остались кукуруза и фасоль, а амарант был почти забыт. Так испанские завоеватели положили конец использованию амаранта как основной продовольственной культуры Нового Света, что значительно замедлило его распространение в мировом сельском хозяйстве как высокопитательного продукта.

Возобновление интереса к амаранту относится уже к XX веку. В настоящее время он широко распространен в Северной и Южной Америке, Азии [Индия, Китай], Африке. Его стали возделывать и использовать в пищу и в Европе. Более того, во многих странах мира: США, КНР, Индии, Мексике, странах Южной Америки и др. из амаранта производят тысячи качественных диетических продуктов питания для профилактики различных болезней. Амарант стали называть культурой 21 века!

Значительный вклад в возрождение амаранта внес Роберт Родейл, который создал в США Институт Амаранта и способствовал интродукции этой культуры во многих странах мира. [3].

По данным ряда исследователей [4-6], амарант – уникальная культура многопланового использования. Он пригоден для возделывания как кормовое, зерновое, овощное, лекарственное и декоративное растение. Обладает высокой продуктивностью, засухо- и солеустойчивостью, высоким содержанием белка и других биологически активных веществ.

В Европе амарант выращивали как декоративное растение и только вначале XVIII в. Стали возделывать на зерно. В Азии амарант стал популярным как зерновая культура среди горных племен Индии, Пакистана, Непала, Китая. Широколиственные формы используются населением этих стран как овощные растения для приготовления салатов, богатых каротином, витамин С, кальцием, железом и другими микроэлементами [2]. В 30-е годы прошлого века Н.И. Вавилов [7] настоятельно рекомендовал внедрение амаранта в народное хозяйство России. В результате испытаний были отмечены большая урожайность, засухоустойчивость, быстрый рост, высокая питательная ценность зерна и зеленой массы и другие достоинства амаранта.

Амарант как зерновая культура

В ряде стран из зерна амаранта получают муку, которая идет на производство продуктов детского питания, хлебобулочных изделий, кондитерских изделий, получают также, хотя и в очень ограниченных количествах, масло, остаток после отжима которого (шрот) используется на корм животных.

Весьма перспективно использование амаранта как белкового обогатителя при производстве хлебобулочных изделий. Опытные выпечки дали очень хорошие результаты: хлеб обладал прекрасными вкусовыми качествами, был пышным и долго не черствел. Анализ аминокислот показал, что при добавках амаранта хлеб приобретал улучшенный аминокислотный состав. Установлена также возможность и целесообразность использования амаранта в производстве кондитерских диетических продуктов, а также в детском питании [8].

Амарант как кормовая культура

Установлено, что 63 г зеленой массы амаранта по количеству белка эквивалентны 10 г зерна сои. В производственных условиях показано, что в России даже на уровне 60 ° северной широты можно получать до 300 ц зеленой массы амаранта с га, а в средней полосе – до 1000 ц, соя же в этих условиях, как указано выше, вообще не возделывается. Зеленая масса амаранта – прекрасный корм для свиней и птиц, а также для крупного рогатого скота [8-9].

Амарант как овощная культура

Во многих странах Латинской Америки, Азии и Африки амарант используется как овощная культура. Учитывая питательную ценность и высокое содержание витаминов в листьях амаранта, из них можно готовить салаты, супы, гарниры. Их также сушат, маринуют для использования в зимнее время. Из листьев получают белковые концентраты, пектин, а также краску – амарантин [9–10].

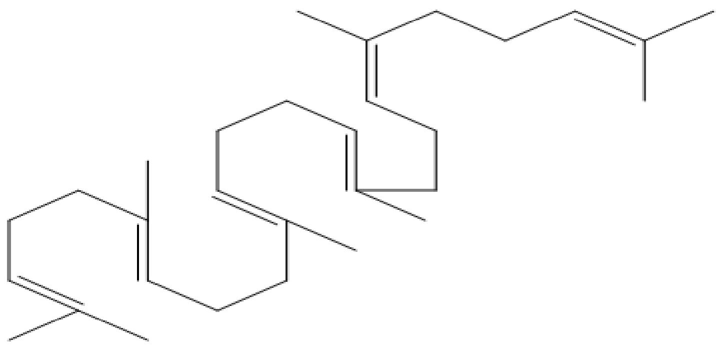
Вместе с тем, известно, что в листьях амаранта в значительном количестве образуется щавелевая кислота, накопление которой в организме человека нежелательно. Поэтому, помимо научного интереса, выяснение регулирования обмена щавелевой кислоты привлекает внимание специалистов, занимающихся вопросами питания, диетологии и токсикологии.

Амарант как источник ценного масла и сквалена

Зерно амаранта превосходит традиционные зерновые и зернобобовые культуры не только по содержанию белка, минеральных веществ и витаминов. Весьма ценным оказывается и липидный состав его семян.

Характерной особенностью липидов амаранта является высокое содержание сквалена [5–7 %], фосфолипидов и других веществ, обладающих высокой биологической активностью. Разработана технология получения из семян амаранта масла путем холодного отжима, обеспечивающая выход высококачественного масла с максимальным содержанием физиологически активных соединений [11-13].

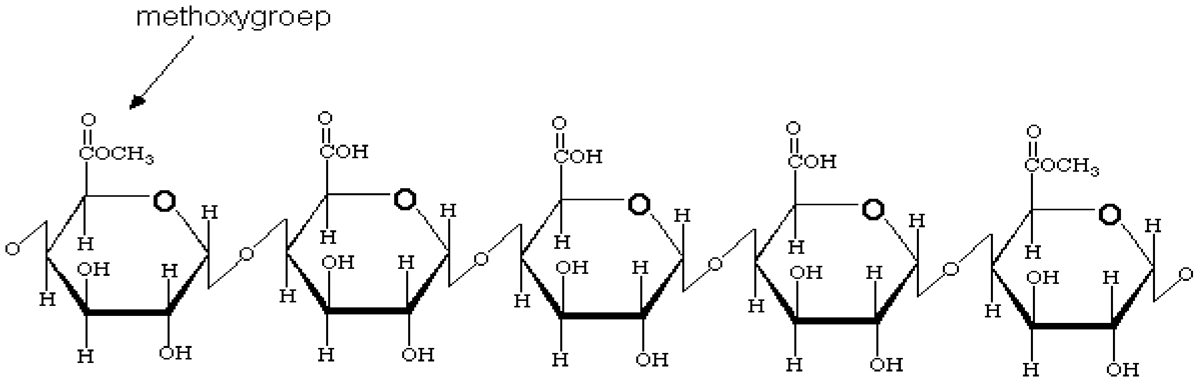
Семена амаранта имеют высокую питательную ценность. Из них можно получать муку, крахмал, отруби, масло. В зависимости от вида они содержать 14-20% легкоусвояемого белка, 6-8% растительного масла с высокой концентрацией полиненасышенных жирных кислот и биологически активных компонентов, 60% крахмала, витамины А, В, С, Е, Р, каротиноиды, пектин, в значительных количествах макро- и микроэлементы, особенно кальций и железо. Доля триглицеридов в липидах колеблется от 77 до 83% [14-16]. Амарант содержит уникальный по составу белок со сбалансированным аминокислотным составом, основной ценностью которого являются незаменимые аминокислоты. Более половины белка составляет альбумины и глобулины. В состав жира входят олеиновая, линоленовая, линолевая жирные кислоты; в липидной фракции – до 10% углеводорода сквалена, основного предшественника тритерпенов и стероидов, в том числе стеролов и их производных, используемых для лечения атеросклероза [2,16-19].



Формула 1. Сквален [2,6,10,15,19,23-гексаметилтетракоза-2,6,10,14,18,22-гексаен] — углеводород тритерпенового ряда природного происхождения. Принадлежит к группе каротиноидов.

По результатам медицинских исследований, сквален признан важнейшим компонентом, выполняющим в организме человека роль регулятора липидного и стероидного обмена и обладающим антиоксидантными свойствами [20]. Высокое содержание сквалена является уникальной особенностью масло амаранта, позвроляющей рассматривать его как промышленный источноик получения этого углеводорода[21].

Надземная часть некоторых видов амаранта содержит до 4-6% калия и может обеспечить 1,0-1,5 т/га перевариваемого протеина, в связи с чем используется в сельском хозяйстве для кормления скота [22]. В надземной части – до 10% пектина, в зерне присутствуют нерастворимый пропектин. Эти вещества применяют в пищевой промышленности и медицине для выведения из организма тяжелых металлов и радионуклеидов[23].



Формула 2. Строение пектина

Содержание белка в **листьях амаранта** составляет 15%, причем этот белок входит в число лучших белков растительного происхождения по соотношению незаменимых аминокислот. Он содержит также вдвое больше серосодержащих аминокислот, отличается хорошей растворимостью и легко экстрагируется. В листьях амаранта обнаружено высокое содержание пектина 6,3%, аскорбиновой кислоты 120мг%, каротиноидов 9мг%, полифенолов 15,7%, из которых 4,21% составляет флавоноиды кверцетин, трефолин и рутин 3%, микроэлементы B, Fe, Ni, Ba [24,25]. По другим данным, в листьях содержатся полифенолы до 5,4%, в том числе флавоноиды 2,8%, витамины A, C, E, бетацианиновые пигменты, липиды до 10%, пектин до 6%, микроэлементы [2,18,26]. Максимальное содержание биологически активных веществ в листьях амаранта отмечено в фазе бутонизации – начала цветения растения [27]. Содержание витамина С в листьях 10 видов амаранта, используемых на зерно или получение овощной продукции, варьировала от 69 до 288 мг/100т [28]. Добавка листьев к черному байховому чаю позволяет получить качественно новые чайные продукты с повышенным содержанием флавоноидов, обладающих высокой Р-витаминной и антиоксидантной активностью [29].

Исследования аминокислотного состава белка [75] показали, что в листьях и семенах амаранта содержатся все необходимые аминокислоты для нормальной жизнедеятельности животных оргагнизмов. При этом наибольшее содержание в листьях и семенах как общей суммы аминокислот, так и незаменимых: лизина, валина, гистидина, триптофана, треонина и метионина, наблюдается при оптимальных условиях органо-минерального питания растений. А содержание незаменимой аминокислоты лизина, самой дефицитной аминокислоты для большинства растительных белков, в амаранте колеблется от 4,73 до 6,17 % от общего содержания. Поэтому, наряду с продуктивностью, амарант характеризуется необходимыми качествами урожая.

В настоящее время интенсивно изучается антиоксидантная активность полифенолов [30-34], беталаиновых пигментов [35], алколоида амаранта [36,37], водорастворимых пектинов [38], различных экстрактов и фракций из амаранта [39].

Амарант богат веществами вторичного происхождения, которые обусловливают его лекарственные свойства. В надземной части обнаружены флавоноидные гликозиды на основе агликонов кемпферола, кверцитина, изорамнетина, 3,7,4’-тригидрооксифлавона афрормозина и даидзеина [40], каротиноиды 11,7-18,7 мг/100г [41], фенолокислоты – кофейная, п-кумаровая, феруловая, ванилиновая [42], водорастворимые пектины [38]. Многочисленные фармакологические исследования показали, что различные виды амаранта проявляют гепатопротекторную [43], радиопротектурную [44-45], противовоспалительное, жаропонижающее, антигепатотоксическое [46,47], антидиабетическое, антигиперлипидемическое, сперматогенное [48,49], антипролиферативное, противогрибковое [50,51] действие.

Большую ценность представляет масло амаранта, способное регулировать липидный обмен и уровень ненасыщенных жирных кислот в крови [52,53], подавляет рост опухоли [54,55], оказывать мембраностабилизирующее, противовоспалительное и анальгезирующее действие в терапевтической стоматологии [53], воздействовать положительно при атеросклерозе, заболеваниях сердца и гипертензии, гиперлипопротеидемии.

Амарантовое масло запатентовано как иммуностимулирующее средство, которое может быть использовано для коррекции иммунодефицитных состояний при лечении заболеваний разной этиологии: сердечно-сосудистых, онкологических, нарушения обмена веществ, эрозийно-язвенных поражений желудочно-кишечного тракта, псориаза, нейродермита[58]. Изучена возможность создания новой лекарственной формы – суппозиториев с маслом амаранта для лечения воспалительных, инфекционных заболеваний кожи и слизистых оболочек, что обусловлено противовоспалительным действием, репаративным эффектом, иммуномодулирующей активности масла [59].

В связи с высоким содержанием эфиров жирных кислот 6% и полифенола 6,5%, обладающих антиоксидантными свойствами, амарант рекомендован для использования в качестве антиокислителя в молочной и хлебопекарной промышленности [60,61], а также для приготовления полноценных продуктов питания и кормов с высоким содержанием белка, пектина, пищевых волокон, витаминов (А, группы В,С,Е), макро- и микроэлементов[62-68]. Установлено, что срок годности кисломолочных продуктов на основе амаранта может быть увеличен без применения химических антиокислителей. Изучены антиоксидантные и пребиотические свойства кисломолочного продукта с экстрактом амаранта. Использование питательных веществ листьев амаранта в качестве нетрадиционных источников питания, в частности, при выработке кисломолочных продуктов, позволит разработать ассортимент новых видов этих продуктов, обладающих пребиотико-пробиотическим эффектом [63,64,69].

В настоящее время во всем мире ведутся исследования по разработке эффективных технологий промышленной переработки семян амаранта. Растительный концентрат из семян амаранта может быть использован как самостоятельный продукт, а также при производстве комбинированных молочных напитков и при выработке специального питания для лиц с повышенной чувствительностью к белкам коровьего молока [70]. Вследствии наличия двух важных антиоксидантов витамина А и каротина – амарант усиливает секрецию инсулина, в связи с чем его рекомендуют использовать в диете диабетических больных и для изготовления специализированных продуктов диетического питания и пищевых смесей общего назначения [71]. Из-за низкого содержания глютеина амарант может быть чрезвычайно ценным и полезным продуктом для больных аллергией и целиакией [72-74].

Вывод. Наличие ценных биологически активных веществ в семенах и вегетативных органах растений различных видов амаранта, высокое содержание белка, пектина, сквалена, пищевых волокон, витаминов [А, группы В,С,Е], макро- и микроэлементов определяет перспективность широкого использования его в производстве хлебобулочных, кондитерских и молочных продуктов, а также в качестве сырья для получения биологически активных добавок. Таким образом, амарант – зерновая, кормовая, овощная, техническая, сидеральная и декоративная культура и все органы которой (зерно, листья, стебли, корни) могут использоваться человеком.

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75. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ БЕЛКА И АМИНОКИСЛОТ В ОРГАНАХ РАСТЕНИЙ АМАРАНТА Слонов Л.Х., Шугушева Л.Х. Кабардино-Балкарский государственный университет им. Х.М. Бербекова.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ АЛКАЛОИДОВ BERBERIS VULGARIS

Аннотация: В данной статье проанализировано алкалоидный состав Berberis vulgaris культивированного в Ташкентской области Узбекистана. Получено суммы оснований и сравнительно изучено содержание протоберберинового алкалоида берберина, а также некоторых других алкалоидов с алкалоидами дикорастущего вида данного растения. А также, рассмотрено установления структуры некоторых алкалоидов с помощью физико-химических методов анализа.

Ключевые слова: химия, вещество, физиологически активные, алкалоиды, растения, протоберберины, апорфины, семейство, Berberidaceae.

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STUDIES OF BERBERIS VULGARIS ALKALOIDS

Abstract: This article analyzes the alkaloid composition of Verberis vulgaris cultivated in the Tashkent region of Uzbekistan. The amounts of bases were obtained and the content of the protoberberine alkaloid berberine, as well as some other alkaloids with alkaloids of the wild species of this plant, was comparatively studied. And also, the establishment of the structure of some alkaloids using physico-chemical methods of analysis is considered.

Keywords: chemistry, substance, physiologically active, alkaloids, plants, protoberberins, aporphins, family, Berberidaceae.

Берберин является изохинолиновым алкалоидом протоберберинового типа и содержится во всех видах барбариса. Его можно обнаружить в листьях, цветках, плодах, молодых побегах, стеблях и корнях. Максимальное накопление алкалоида в дикорастущих видах наблюдается в корнях растений в период созревания плодов. Берберин применяется в медицине как желчегонный препарат. *Berberis vulgaris*, произрастающий на Северном Кавказе, является растительным сырьем для получения ценного лекарственного средства берберин бисульфата [1].

Запасов дикорастущего сырья не хватает, поэтому возникает необходимость введения этого вида в культуру.

Продолжая исследования алкалоидов культивированных растений рода *Berberis* [2], мы изучали интродуцированный вид *B.vulgaris*, ранее никем не исследованный. Сырье собрано в Ташкентской области в фазу цветения в мае месяце.

Таблица

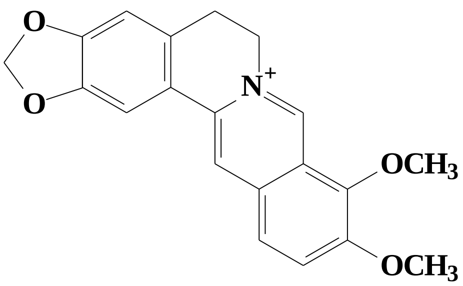
Алкалоиды культивированного B.vulgaris

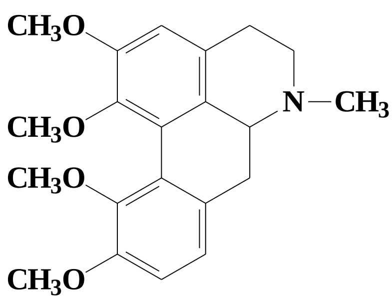
Исследованный орган растения	Сумма алка-лоидов	Главные алкалоиды	Побочные алкалоиды
Корны	1.84	Берберин – 0.97	Ятрорицин, оксиакантин, бербамин, бербамунин.
Молодые побеги	0.74	Оксиакантин – 0.17	Берберин.
Листья	0.07	Таликмидин – 0.01	Изокоридин, оксиакантин

Суммы алкалоидов из корней, молодых побегов, листьев получили хлороформной экстракцией. Для выделения и идентификации полученных алкалоидов использовали традиционные методы хроматографии: колоночная и тонкослойная хроматография. При этом, как адсорбент, применяли окись алюминия - Al_2O_3 и силикагель – SiO_2 активированные по Брокману (II).

Индивидуальные основания получили разделением смеси на колонке с силикагелем, идентифицировали непосредственным сравнением с истинными образцами и по спектральным характеристикам, процентное содержание суммы и индивидуальных алкалоидов вычислили от веса сухого растения (таблица).

Из сравнения алкалоидов, выделенных из дикорастущих и культивированных образцов, следует, что в последних сохраняется высокое содержание берберина, которое значительно превосходит другие дикорастущие виды барбариса Центральноазиатского региона [3]. Главные и побочные алкалоиды в обоих случаях совпадают, за исключением апорфинового основания изокоридина, не обнаруженного в детально исследованных дикорастущих образцах.





БерберинИзокоридин

Использованные источники:

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ИСТОРИЯ СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ ИРКУТСКОЙ ТАМОЖНИ

Аннотация: В данной статье авторы рассматривают происхождение слова «таможня», анализируется история становления одной из самых масштабных таможен Сибири - Иркутской таможни. А также исследуются этапы ее развития.

Ключевые слова: таможня, история, Иркутск, торговля, импорт, экспорт.

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HISTORY OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF IRKUTSK CUSTOMS

Annotation: In this article, the authors consider the origin of the word "customs", analyzes the history of the formation of one of the largest customs *offices in Siberia - Irkutsk customs. And also the stages of its development are being investigated.*

Keywords: customs, history, Irkutsk, trade, import, export.

Говоря об истории развития Иркутской таможни, прежде всего, необходимо сказать, что институт таможни имеет колоссальный исторический путь формирования и развития, имеет огромное значение для финансового благополучия любого современного правового государства, ведь именно в двадцать первом веке основная торговля, зачастую, строится не внутри страны, а имеет исключительно международный характер, таможня же, в данном случае, выступает во многом гарантом безопасности государства, посредством осуществления контроля товаров, которые физические и юридические лица перевозят через границу.

Многие даже не представляют, но слово «таможня» имеет собственную, интересную историю возникновения.

Согласно сохранившимся данным, в XIII веке в русский язык вошел специальный термин «тамга» — так татарские баскаки именовали печати, которые ставились на разных «ярлыках» — документах, подтверждающие право собственности. Также этим словом называлась и пограничная пошлина: при ее уплате, очевидно, на провозимый товар тоже ставилась печать. У тюркских кочевых племён тамга ставилась в первую очередь на скот (например, лошади или овцы) и различные предметы, представляющие особую ценность. Тамга могла обозначать как принадлежность скота или имуществ отдельному владельцу, так и принадлежность к определённому роду или племени (родовая тамга и т. д.). Таким образом, от «тамга», и было образовано «таможня» — учреждение, проверяющее провоз товаров через границу[60].

А Иркутская таможня ведет свое начало с конца XVII века.

Официально, как нам известно, таможня в Иркутске была открыта по Указу Царя Фёдора Алексеевича 15 апреля 1681 года. Однако фактически таможенные сборы осуществлялись с начала 60-х годов XVII века. И в тоже время был основан Иркутский острог. Таможенные сборы собирались служащими съезжей (приказной) избы – это орган исполнительной власти, а также они выдавали проезжие грамоты на определенный товар. В 1670-е годы во время реконструкции Иркутского острога здание приказной избы было встроено прямо в стену острога со стороны реки Ангары между главной проезжей башней и угловой башней. Указом от 1681 года был назначен иркутский таможенный и заставный глава. После определения его полномочий, главе был дан указ о строительстве специального здания для таможни - таможенная изба.

[60] Этимологический онлайн-словарь Успенского Л. В.

В конце XVII века Иркутская таможня вошла в число важнейших сибирских таможен. Значительная роль Иркутской таможни была обусловлена её географическим положением — торговый путь в Забайкалье, Китай и Монголию.

Ключевой значение в истории развития таможни в Иркутске имел период с конца семнадцатого и до начала восемнадцатого века, поскольку именно в это время стали формироваться экономические отношения России и Китая, поскольку именно через Иркутскую таможню в столицу стали поступать Китайские товары от иноземных купцов, аналогичный же путь проделывали и русские купцы, продавая в Китай кожу, сукно, пушнику, а также огромное количество других товаров. Подчеркивая значимость данного периода, важно также отметить сложившиеся на тот момент хорошие торговые отношения между Монголией, а также Бухарой, из которой еще в 1684 году прибыл огромный караван, насчитывающий 170 верблюдов, что на то время являлось колоссальным размером.

После открытия новой таможни в Кяхте Иркутская таможня в основном сохранила свои позиции. В отдельные годы, когда нарушалась приграничная торговля, таможенные операции переносились из Кяхты в Иркутск. Иркутская таможня занимала видное место в системе таможенных органов - это было связано с тем, что в то время Иркутск стал сибирским торговым центром.

В 1792 г. Иркутская таможня была закрыта, и ее деятельность была прервана почти на 70 лет. Однако в Иркутской губернии действовали Кяхтинская таможня и Цуруханский таможенный пост. Однако после присоединения к России в 1858-1860 гг. Приамурье и Приморье должны были поставить надежный заслон контрабанде товаров, привозимых в Россию с Дальнего Востока. Поэтому Иркутская таможня возобновила работу 1 октября 1861 г. и сразу же заняла одно из первых мест в России, получив первый класс так называемой «складной таможни», которую имели только 10 из более чем 250 таможен страны.

В XIX в. несколько изменилась структура импорта и экспорта. Русские ткани заменили меха, а китайский чай - шелк. 38% чая поступило в Россию через таможню в Иркутске. Интенсификация русско-китайской торговли и постепенное повышение таможенных пошлин на чай вывели Иркутскую таможню на одно из ведущих мест среди таможенных органов России.

С.И. Кузнецов справедливо отмечает, что: «новый период в истории Иркутской таможни наступил с постройкой Транссибирской железнодорожной магистрали. Железнодорожное сообщение привело к резкому расширению объемов работы и задач таможенной службы в Иркутске. Новая государственная власть, пришедшая к управлению страной в октябре 1917 г., отказалась от таможенной политики, проводимой в до октябрьский период, и ликвидировала существовавшую в

России систему таможенных органов. Реализация идеи государственной монополии внешней торговли по существу заблокировала широкое применение таможенно-тарифного регулирования и сделала систему таможенного контроля чисто вспомогательным инструментом регулирования внешней торговли».[61]

К сожалению, именно с 1928 годом история связывает угасание деятельности Иркутской таможни в связи с ее нецелесообразностью.

Уже в начале лета 1928 г. началось постепенное сокращение работ. 12 ноября 1928 года Наркомторг издал приказ о переводе Иркутской таможни в Новосибирск и переименовании ее в Новосибирскую таможню 1-го разряда. С 1 января 1929 года таможня в Иркутске прекратила свою деятельность.

26 января 1950 года в связи с ростом товарооборота приказом МВД СССР № 94 в Иркутске был открыт таможенный пост со штатом 3 человека. Пост таможни размещался в здании Иркутский аэропорт, начальником таможенного поста назначен Шахназаров Гайк Багдасарович.

Приказом № 566 от 18 октября 1952 г. «Об изменении места нахождения и штатного расписания таможенных учреждений» Иркутский таможенный пост преобразован в таможню 3 класса.

В то время Иркутск стал важным транспортным узлом или, другими словами, «воздушными воротами» в страны Восточной и Юго-Восточной Азии. В 1956 году Иркутск был связан прямым воздушным сообщением с Улан-Батором и Пекином. Учитывая первостепенное значение соблюдения государственной монополии на внешнюю торговлю, особое место в деятельности Иркутской таможни отводилось борьбе с контрабандой.

По мнению К.М. Татарниковой: «с начала 70-х годов круг обязанностей таможенников расширяется: к оперативной работе в аэропорту, на почте, иностранных выставках добавилась работа по контракту с контейнерной площадкой на железной дороге. Все чаще таможенники командировались в другие города Сибири: Кемерово, Новосибирск, Усть-Илимск для таможенного оформления там иностранных выставок, багажа иностранных специалистов, артистов цирка».[62]

Особое внимание иркутские таможенники уделили борьбе с контрабандой.

Например, П.А.Матешик, Г.Г.Жилин, В.Г. Фалалеев, И.С. Перелыгина, А.М.Кравченко и другие, начавшие свою службу в

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[61] Кузнецов С. И. Иркутская таможня / С. И. Кузнецов, И. В. Наумов. — Иркутск : Иркут. обл. тип. № 1, 2002. С.12.

[62] Татарников К. М. Таможенное регулирование внешнеэкономической деятельности Байкальского региона / К. М. Татарников // Известия Иркутской государственной экономической академии (Байкальский государственный университет экономики и права). — 2010. С.17.

таможенных органах в 60-70-х годах прошлого века, накопили богатый опыт борьбы с контрабандой за долгие годы работы.

На начало 1990 года на таможне в Иркутске работало 23 человека. В зону деятельности вошли Омская, Томская, Новосибирская, Кемеровская области, Красноярский и Алтайский края, Тувинская АССР, где постепенно активизировалась внешнеэкономическая деятельность предприятий. В конце 1991 года таможенные посты этих городов приобрели статус отдельных таможен.

Весной 1995 года в Иркутской таможне вновь происходит штатная реорганизация: Братский таможенный пост преобразован в Братскую таможню, к ней отходят Казачинско-Ленский, Усть-Илимский, Усть-Кутский, Железногорский таможенные посты.

Последние реорганизационные мероприятия в рамках Иркутской таможни произошли 02.02.2011 года, в связи с чем, в Иркутской области на сегодняшний день, таможенные операции осуществляет только один таможенный орган, то есть – Иркутская таможня. Таким образом, подводя итоги исследования, стоит отметить, что в развитии Иркутской таможни можно отметить как несомненно положительные тенденции в развитии, так и постепенное ее угасание, что характерно для любого органа власти, чем, несомненно, является таможенный орган

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРАВА, СВОБОДЫ И ОБЯЗАННОСТИ ЧЕЛОВЕКА И ГРАЖДАН В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена правовым основам гражданства Республики Узбекистан. Права человека и гражданина. Понятие о системе прав, свобод и обязанностей человека и гражданина в Узбекистане. Личные права и свободы человека и гражданина в Республике Узбекистан. Политические права и свободы человека и гражданина. Разъяснены конституционные обязанности людей и граждан в Республике Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: человек, гражданин, свобода, право, лицо, обязанность.

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BASIC RIGHTS, FREEDOMS AND DUTIES OF A HUMAN AND CITIZENS IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: This article is devoted to the legal foundations of citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Human and civil rights. The concept of the system of rights, freedoms and duties of a person and a citizen in Uzbekistan. Personal rights and freedoms of man and citizen in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Political rights and freedoms of man and citizen. The constitutional duties of people and citizens in the Republic of Uzbekistan are explained.

Key words: Man, citizen, freedom, right, person.

Гражданство – понятие, означающее, что лицо находится в постоянной политико-правовой связи с определенным государством, и в установленном Конституцией и законами порядке устанавливает постоянную принадлежность лица к этому государству, а также юрисдикцию над ним вводится государство, тем самым права и свободы человека гарантируются органами государственной власти, право на защиту обеспечивается на территории государства и за его пределами, принцип равенства применяется во взаимных правах и обязанностях и предполагает ответственность за выполнение конкретных обязанностей перед государством и обществом.

Гражданство является правовой формой или основанием для реализации основных прав, свобод и обязанностей.

Гражданство – это принадлежность лица к определенному государству, государство выносит ему свой приговор и предоставляет ему предусмотренные конституцией гражданские права и обязанности, защищает его права внутри и вне этого государства.

Понятию гражданства с древних времен придавали и придают различные значения. В самом раннем смысле гражданином считался человек, имеющий тесные связи с определенным государством. Он член общества в этой стране. Термин «гражданин» употреблялся и в Древнем Риме, причем в своей первоначальной форме он выступал в форме ius civile, т. е. гражданского или гражданско-правового [1].

По своему положению гражданин пользуется всеми правами, предусмотренными законом, и принимает на себя необходимые обязанности. Государство обеспечивает права граждан и следит за выполнением ими своих обязанностей. Находясь за границей, гражданин соблюдает определенные законы своей страны, и страна предоставляет ему дипломатическую защиту.

После провозглашения независимости термин «гражданство» был принят в узбекском языке вместо слова «гражданство» при авторитарном режиме.

После обретения Республикой Узбекистан независимости институт гражданства приобрел новый смысл и самостоятельное значение. Сейчас гражданство является важным и непременным признаком нашей государственности. Он юридически закрепляет принадлежность человека к государству, его причастность к нему, а также государство передает этому лицу свою власть и обеспечивает его права и обязанности, закрепленные в конституции.

Правовые основы гражданства Республики Узбекистан.

Статья 21 Конституции Республики Узбекистан определяет правовые основы граждан республики. В нем говорится: «Единое гражданство будет установлено на всей территории Республики Узбекистан.

Гражданство Республики Узбекистан равно для всех, независимо от основания, на котором оно получено.

Гражданин Республики Каракалпакстан является также гражданином Республики Узбекистан.

Основания и порядок приобретения и утраты гражданства определяются законом[2]».

Гражданство – это устойчивая и постоянная политико-правовая связь между человеком и государством, которая представляет собой их взаимные права, обязанности и ответственность. Такие отношения основаны на признании и уважении ценностей человека и гражданина, основных прав и свобод. Здесь следует отметить, что в конституционном законодательстве республики впервые был закреплен принцип взаимного обязательства гражданина и государства. Это очень важный показатель демократичности и популизма политической системы.

Итак, гражданство – это устойчивая, постоянная политико-правовая связь лица с определенным государством. Это отношение выражается в их взаимных правах и обязанностях.

Правоотношение физического лица с государством определяется принадлежностью лица к этому государству, то есть проживанием на территории этого государства в качестве иностранного гражданина или негражданина.

Республика Узбекистан является защитником прав и свобод своих граждан, создает условия для реализации этих прав и свобод, обеспечивает гарантии, а в случае нарушения таких прав и свобод привлекает виновных к соответствующей ответственности. образом.[3]

Гражданство – это факт нахождения лица под опекой определенного государства, принадлежности к этому государству как внутри страны, так и за ее пределами, что подтверждается юридическими документами [4].

Понятие гражданства прошло долгий путь развития общества в сторону демократического, правового государства.

Это считается одним из больших достижений в демократическом развитии общества. Положительным аспектом гражданственности в развитии общества является то, что конкретные, четко перечисленные права каждого человека, проживающего в стране, его место в обществе прописаны в Конституции страны, законе или специальном решении, и все граждане обязаны соблюдать с ними и выполнять их. То есть в обществе нет места лидерству, произволу, насилию и беззаконию. Потому что такие действия противоречат закону о гражданстве.

После того, как Республика Узбекистан встала на путь самостоятельного развития, она поставила перед собой задачу формирования справедливого гражданского общества и построения демократического, правового государства, о котором веками мечтал узбекский народ, и в принятых правовых документах о гражданстве показал, что он в духе человечества.

Эти положения получили признание и юридически закреплены в Конституции Республики Узбекистан, законе о гражданстве, других действующих законах, договорах и соглашениях, заключенных с иностранными государствами.

В современный период в результате становления и развития статуса гражданина, демократии день ото дня возрастают гарантии ценности человеческого достоинства. Например, в политических, социальных и экономических отношениях не признается национальная, религиозная, расовая принадлежность, высшим считается только представление о том, что он человек, и этому представлению служат Конституция и правовое государство.

По словам главы нашего государства: «Сегодня, когда мы говорим о Конституции, ее значении и принципах приоритета, о том, что интересы личности выше интересов государства, что человек, его права и свободы и интересы являются высшей ценностью, должны быть скреплены». Считаю уместным еще раз подчеркнуть.

Каждая страна, исходя из своего суверенитета, самостоятельно регулирует вопросы приобретения и утраты гражданства.

Гражданство приобретается по происхождению (гражданство по рождению), путем натурализации (натурализации), по международному договору, а в некоторых случаях путем реинтеграции (восстановления) и возможного подчинения. Реинтеграция может быть в случаях отмены незаконного решения о лишении гражданства, а подчинение - в случае предоставления гражданства за особые заслуги перед государством.

Основания для получения гражданства Узбекистана выражены в статье 12 закона, которая гласит: «Гражданство Республики Узбекистан приобретается в следующих случаях:

1. при рождении;
2. В результате приема в гражданство Республики Узбекистан;
3. По основаниям, предусмотренным международными договорами Республики Узбекистан;
4. По иным основаниям, предусмотренным законом» [6].

Основной способ получения гражданства заключается в том, что лицо приобретает гражданство при рождении. Другие методы встречаются гораздо реже. Это и понятно: большинство людей принимают гражданство при рождении и не меняют его в течение жизни.

Гражданство по рождению упоминается как «отцовство» в международном публичном праве. Наиболее распространенный способ получения гражданства — по происхождению или гражданство по рождению. Исходя из общепризнанных норм и принципов международного права, каждый ребенок имеет право на гражданство. По содержанию принципа 3 Декларации о правах ребенка 1959 г., статьи 24, пункта 3 Международного пакта о гражданских и политических правах 1966 года, статьи 7, пункта 1 Конвенции о правах ребенка 1989 г...в соответствии с пунктом ребенок ни при каких обстоятельствах не должен становиться лицом без гражданства, то есть лицом без гражданства.

Родство может быть получено на основе двух принципов: «кровного права» (jus sanguinis) и «права почвы (земли)» (jus soli), а в ряде случаев законодательством стран предусмотрена смешанная система.

Гражданство в Узбекистане определяется на основе принципа «кровного права». При этом гражданство ребенка определяется гражданством его родителей и не зависит от места рождения.

В статье 14 закона также рассматривается вопрос о гражданстве детей, мать или отец которых является гражданином Республики Узбекистан, т.е.: «Гражданство родителей разное, одно из них на момент рождения ребенка. являющееся гражданином Республики Узбекистан, считается гражданином Республики Узбекистан в следующих случаях:

- если он родился на территории Республики Узбекистан;
- если он родился за пределами территории Республики Узбекистан, а его родители или один из них имеют в это время постоянное место жительства в Республике Узбекистан.

Если родители имеют разное гражданство, и один из них на момент рождения ребенка являлся гражданином Республики Узбекистан, если на тот момент родители имели постоянное место жительства за пределами Узбекистана, гражданство ребенка, родившегося за пределами Республики Узбекистан определяется по письменному соглашению родителей.

Если один из родителей на момент рождения ребенка являлся гражданином Республики Узбекистан, а другой являлся лицом без гражданства или был неизвестен, независимо от места рождения ребенка, он является гражданином Республики Узбекистан.

Если отец ребенка, мать которого не является гражданином, определен и он является гражданином Республики Узбекистан, ребенок в возрасте до 14 лет считается гражданином Республики Узбекистан независимо от места его рождения.

Статья 16 закона касается вопросов гражданства детей, родители которых неизвестны. В нем сказано: «Ребенок, родители которого неизвестны и который проживает на территории Узбекистана, считается гражданином Республики Узбекистан».

Также в законе (статья 15) урегулирован вопрос приобретения гражданства Республики Узбекистан детьми лиц без гражданства. В нем указано: «Ребенок, родившийся на территории Республики Узбекистан от лица без гражданства, имеющего постоянное место жительства в Республике Узбекистан, считается гражданином Республики Узбекистан».

Права человека и гражданские права

Во втором своем разделе Конституция Республики Узбекистан, как и большинство других конституций мира, закрепляет важные положения об основных правах и обязанностях человека и гражданина.

Отличительной особенностью конституционных прав, свобод и обязанностей является то, что законодательная власть закрепляет основные права, свободы и обязанности в Конституции, а также в законах и подзаконных актах, определяя при этом производные права, свободы и обязанности, возникающие на их основе, это позволяет дать широкое разъяснение их содержания.

Права и свободы человека распространяются на каждого человека, а права и свободы граждан принадлежат только тем, кто имеет гражданство этой страны.

Права и свободы граждан не следует смешивать с правами и свободами человека, которые принадлежат каждому человеку, независимо от его гражданства.

В качестве примера приведем выдержку из французской Декларации прав человека и гражданина 1789 г., которая определила естественные и неотъемлемые права человека и действует до сих пор: «Все люди рождаются свободными и равными в правах и остаются Итак, социальные различия могут основываться только на общих интересах большинства.

Целью любого государственного союза является обеспечение неотъемлемых и естественных прав человека. К ним относятся свобода, владение собственностью, безопасность и сопротивление угнетению и пыткам.

Свобода — это возможность делать что угодно, не причиняя вреда другим. Поэтому пределы реализации естественных прав каждому человеку могут быть ограничены только сферой обеспечения таких же прав другим членам общества. Эти ограничения определяются только законом».

Трудно провести четкую юридическую границу между правами и свободами. Из теории обычного права мы знаем, что субъективное право есть мера предела поведения, которое человек может допустить. На наш взгляд, это определение также соответствует понятию свободы.

Таким образом, в большинстве случаев, когда речь идет о субъективном праве, существуют определенные обязанности, связанные с этим правом, и оно в определенной степени принадлежит субъектам права.

Например, при декларировании права на охрану здоровья по своему характеру в качестве субъектов обязательства участвуют государственные (в ряде случаев негосударственные) учреждения здравоохранения или определенный медицинский персонал, осуществляющий практическую деятельность.

Когда речь идет о свободе, то понимается, что никому не дано право отрицать или ограничивать эту свободу, это обязанность уважать эту свободу, иначе будет соответствующая юридическая ответственность.

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ВИДОВОЕ И ПРОМЫСЛОВОЕ РАЗНООБРАЗИЕ РЫБ АЙДАР-АРНАСАЙСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ОЗЕР

Аннотация: Айдар-Арнасайской системе озер, обладают определенной целостностью в рамках водной экосистемы и находится под прямым воздействием физических и химических свойств воды и иных факторов, включая промысел. Кроме того, для озерной системы характерны нерегулярные колебания уровня воды (сброс воды из Чардарьинского водохранилища), резкие изменения от года к году условий нереста, изменения экологии (возрастной и половой структуры популяций) рыб.

Ключевые слова: экосистема, климат, фактор, озера, водохранилища, температура, воздух, атмосфера, свойств, уровень, ихтиофауна, рыба.

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SPECIES AND COMMERCIAL DIVERSITY OF FISHES OF THE AIDAR-ARNASAY SYSTEM OF LAKES

Annotation: The Aidar-Arnasai lake system has a certain integrity within the aquatic ecosystem and is directly affected by the physical and chemical properties of water and other factors, including fishing. In addition, the lake system is characterized by irregular fluctuations in the water level (discharge of water from the Chardarya reservoir), abrupt changes from year to year in spawning conditions, changes in the ecology (age and sex structure of fish populations).

Key words: ecosystem, climate, factor, lakes, reservoirs, temperature, air, atmosphere, properties, level, ichthyofauna, fish.

В республиках Средней Азии развитие орошаемого земледелия связано с потреблением большого объема пресного стока, что привело к обмелению и осолонению Аральского моря и образованию нового типа водоемов – коллекторно-дренажных сбросных озер. Одним из таких озер является Айдар-Арнасайская система, площадь которой в настоящее время составляет около 350 тыс.га.

Система озер возникла в 1969 году на основе трех эфемерных озер (Айдаркуль, Тузкан и Восточный Арнасай) Арнасайской впадины в результате аварийного сброса воды из Чардарьинского водохранилища. Как и все равнинные озера, в условиях орошаемого земледелия Узбекистана Айдар-Арнасайская система озер по типу питания постепенно трансформировалась в ирригационно-сбросной водоем.

Постепенное увеличение притока коллекторно-дренажных вод привело к подъёму уровня и стабилизации минерализации воды. Увеличение сброса воды из Чардаринского водохранилища с середины 1990-х годов привело к повышению уровня воды в озерах и объединению их в один водоем.

Отметим, что рыбы, обитающие в Айдар-Арнасайской системе озер, обладают определенной целостностью в рамках водной экосистемы и находится под прямым воздействием физических (плотность, вязкость, свет, звук, взвешенные в воде частицы, температура воды и др.) и химических (соленость и солевой состав воды, растворенные в воде газы и др.) свойств воды и иных факторов, включая промысел. Кроме того, для озерной системы характерны нерегулярные колебания уровня воды (сброс воды из Чардарьинского водохранилища), резкие изменения от года к году условий нереста, изменения экологии (возрастной и половой структуры популяций) рыб.

В первые годы залития Арнасайские озера отличались бедностью ихтиофауны, а в оз.Тузкан рыба вообще отсутствовала. В 1966 г. в системе озер зафиксировано 16 видов рыб (сазан, серебряный карась, аральская плотва, зарафшанский елец, красноперка, восточный лещ, остролучка, чехонь, туркестанский усач, аральский усач, туркестанский пескарь, полосатая быстрянка, аральский жерех, сом, судак, гамбузия), встречающихся в р.Сырдарья. В эти годы минерализация менялась в пределах 2-4 г/л.

В начале 1970-х годов ихтиофауна Арнасайской системы в результате сброса воды из Чардарьинского водохранилища пополнилась новыми видами (белоглазка, щука, амурский змееголов и др.). В дальнейшем за счет зарыбления (рыбоводно-мелиоративных мероприятий) озер молодью карпа и растительноядных рыб видовой состав увеличился.

В уловах появились белый амур и обыкновенный толстолобики. Обнаружен ряд мелких сорных видов рыб – корейская востробрюшка, амурский бычок, речная абботтина, элеотрис, псевдорасбора которые были случайно завезены из Китая при интродукции (в начале 60-х годов) в водоемы Средней Азии (в частности в прудовые хозяйства Ташкентской области) растительноядных рыб. Состав рыб увеличился до 26 видов.

Растительноядные виды рыб (белый и пестрый толстолобики, белый амур), в прошлом, в огромных количествах как посадочный материал для зарыбления естественных водоемов выращивались в многочисленных прудовых хозяйствах Узбекистана. В 90-е годы по разным причинам (из-за удорожания посадочного материала) зарыбление естественных водоемов носил случайный характер и практически не осуществлялся. Учитывая, что естественный нерест этих рыб проходит только в среднем течении двух крупнейших рек Амударьи и Сырдарьи, молодь растительноядных рыб в настоящее время попадает естественным путем только в пойменные водоемы этих рек. В тоже время в Айдар-Арнасайской системе озер, в настоящее время не имеющей поступления воды из р. Сырдарьи в последнее десятилетие не встречаются в промысле растительноядные виды рыб, некогда сюда зарыблявшиеся и многочисленные.

Отметим, что в многоводные годы, когда осуществлялось сброса воды из Чардарьинского водохранилища и через коллекторы (1994-1995 гг.) уровень озерной системы поднималась на несколько метров, а вода в них сильно опреснялась. В результате опреснения воды и ската с водой производителей ценных промысловых рыб и их молоди рыбопродуктивность озерной системы значительно возросла. В маловодные годы (1996-2001 гг.) уровень воды в системе озер постепенно начала снижается, а минерализация воды вследствие испарения вновь достигла первоначального показателя (до 7-8 мг/л). По мере повышения минерализации и в результате интенсивного вылова рыбы рыбопродуктивность озерной системы начало постепенно снижаться.

Начиная с 2006 г. минерализация воды озерной системы постепенно начинает повышаться из за отсутствия поступления пресной воды.

В последние два года (2018-2019 гг.) в пресноводном Арнасайском водохранилище накапливалась вода из Чардарьинского водохранилища на реке Сырдарья. Весной 2019 года избыточное количество воды, поступившее в водохранилище, было сброшено в Айдарскульские разливы. Также поступления свежей воды из коллекторов ЦГК, Акбулак и реки Клы в озеро Тузкан весной 2010 г. способствовало наилучшим за последние 4 года условиям нереста и развития молоди промысловых рыб на озерах Тузкан и Айдаркуль.

Явлением, характерным для середины 2019 года явилось появление в уловах, кроме основных объектов промысла сазана и плотвы, значительного количества серебряного карася. Серебряный карась бентофаг, обитатель биотопов илистого дна, в большом количестве попав в Айдар-Арнасайскую систему озер, должен дать в ближайшие 2-3 года увеличение численности и уловов. Также может способствовать увеличению промысловых уловов попадание в Айдар-Арнасайскую систему озер молоди речных рыб-реофилов из реки Сырдарья (судака, жереха, сома, змееголова). В промысел молодь этих рыб вступит на 3-4 год после обводнения.

Негативным моментом в промысловом освоении Айдар-Арнасайской системы озер является усиленный вылов рыбы в зимний период в местах зимовки ценных рыб и на путях их преднерестовых миграций. В весенний период также наблюдаются наиболее высокие уловы сравнительно с остальными сезонами года. В результате этого в последние годы на акватории Айдар-Арнасайской системы озер принадлежащей Джизакскую область основную массу уловов 736,5 т. (54,4%) составляла малоценная, маломерная рыба (лещ, плотва, карась). Крупные хищные рыбы в уловах до 2015 года составлявшие около 35% (жерех, щука, сом и змееголов) в последующие годы в уловах почти не встречаются, так как вылавливаются на нерестилищах в период размножения. По этой же причине вылавливающиеся практически круглосуточно основные промысловые рыбы судак и сазан (34,1% улова) вылавливаются в основном в виде маломерной молоди размером – 20-30 см. Таким образом, качество промысловых уловов за последние 12 лет сильно снизилось.

В настоящее время в ихтиофауне Айдар-Арнасайской системы озер отмечено обитание 14 видов рыб, относящихся к 7 семействам, из которых 7 видов являются промысловыми рыбами.

Из состава ихтиофауны Айдар-Арнасайской системы озер исчезли такие виды как чехонь, аральская шемая, глазчатый горчак, которые были отмечены 1990-2019 гг. Так же из состава ихтиофауны полностью выпал восточный лещ, хотя в уловах 2006-2019 годов попадались единичные особи.

Промысловая фауна Айдар-Арнасайской системы озер состоит из 9 видов рыб, из которых 6 видов (сазан, аральский жерех, судак, змееголов, сом, щука) являются основными промысловыми видами, 3 вида (аральская плотва, серебряный карась, красноперка) относятся к малоценным с точки зрения промысла видами.

В настоящее время рыбный промысел в озерной системе базируется на четырех видах рыб (аральская плотва, серебряный карася, сазан, судак), дающих до 96,2% всего вылова.

Анализ многолетних данных показывает, что изменение уровня воды отрицательно влияет на количество вылавливаемой рыбы. В связи с отсутствием зарыбления из промысловых уловов постепенно исчезли такие виды, как белый амур, белый и пестрый толстолобики. В последние годы, особенно в годы, когда сильно повышалась минерализация воды, в системе озер в уловах перестала встречаться щука – рыба очень чувствительная к минерализации. Этот факт очень важен для рыбохозяйственной классификации водоемов. Наличие и хорошее состояние щучьей популяции в водоёме в прошлом означало низкую минерализованность воды и хорошие условия для речных по происхождению рыб.

Процесс становления и развития рыбного населения Айдар-Арнасайской системы озер при всем своем разнообразии подчиняется определенным общим закономерностям. Известно, что ихтиофауна водоема формировалась, прежде всего, из фондов исходной водной системы - р.Сырдарья, а в многоводные годы из р.Санзар, а также в результате рыбоводно-мелиоративных мероприятий. К настоящему времени в озерной системе сформировалась своеобразная ихтиофауна, состоящая главным образом из представителей коренной фауны и акклиматизантов.

При всем разнообразии неблагоприятных факторов, воздействующих на экосистему Айдар-Арнасайской системы озер (изменения гидрологического режима, осолонение, интенсивный промысел и т.д.) происходит замена видов, которые идут по направление уменьшения численности крупных, ценных в промысловом отношении рыб и замещения их малоценными рыбами. Но какими бы ни были механизмы влияния отрицательных факторов на экологию рыб, всё это в конечном итоге ведет к подрыву рыбных запасов, потере их генетического разнообразия, нарушению экологического равновесия и лишает виды возможности существовать.

В связи с этим необходима охрана любого вида рыб независимо от ее практического использования, так как каждый из них обладает неповторимым генофондом и имеет реальную или потенциальную ценность.

Однако, охрана всего многообразия видов невозможна без сохранения среды их обитания. В связи с этим первостепенной задачей в данной ситуации является разработка комплексных планов действия, способствующих сохранению всего многообразия видов рыб и их форм. Для сохранения видов в качестве стратегии необходимо ввести режим охраны и увеличить пригодные биотопы – места их обитания; увеличить места нереста путем создания искусственных и мелиорации естественных нерестилищ.

Развитие рыбного хозяйства на озерах Арнасайской системы представляет большие трудности из-за непостоянства гидрологического режима (неудовлетворительное качество воды, неблагоприятный уровенный режим, неестественное сезонное распределение водного стока и т.п.) и нерационального ведения промысла.

Преимущество озерного рыбоводства как ресурсосберегающей технологии состоит в том, что оно позволяет увеличить уловы с одного гектара нагульной площади в 10-15 раз без затрат комбикормов. А применение комбикормов в озерном рыбоводстве, как и в прудовом, дает возможность еще в 3-4 раза повысить выход товарной рыбы.

Логично было бы активнее привлекать фермеров-арендаторов к осуществлению рыбоводных и мелиоративных мероприятий, так как они больше других заинтересованы в пополнении запасов. Однако отчужденность рыбодобывающих предприятий от участия в воспроизводстве запасов сказывается отрицательно на развитии рыбного хозяйства в целом.

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РЕЖИМ ОРОШЕНИЯ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА

Аннотация. В статье описывается метод изучения водосберегающего режима орошения хлопчатника на базе традиционного сорта "Юлдуз" путем использования полимеров и поликомплексов - структурообразователей почв, как для повышения плодородия почв типичного серозема, так и в целях борьбы с эрозией склоновых земель. В работе по повышению продуктивности оросительной воды использованы положения акад.А.Н.Костякова, Н.Т.Лактаева, ученых института генетики растений АН РУз.

Ключевые слова: хлопчатник, орошения, структурообразователей почв, серозема, плодородия почв, эрозией склоновых земель, оросительной воды.

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COTTON IRRIGATION MODE

Annotation. Study of water efficient method of cotton-plants on the base of traditional sort "Yulduz" ("Star") by using solt structure formers such as polymers and polycomplex which aims to increase fertility and to fight against the erosion on the slopes is described in this article. The works of such scientists of plant genetics institute AS of Republic of Uzbekistan as academician A.N.Kostyakova, N.T.Laktayeva are used in this article.

Key words: cotton-plants, polycomplex, erosion on the slopes, polymers.

На почвах типичного серозема, наиболее распространенной почве области для исследования водосберегающей технологии орошения в почву светлого серозема, среднесуглинистого мехсостава нами были внесены: полимер К-9 (Институт химии АН РУз) и и поликомплекс КМЦ, с помощью которых под почвой были созданы полимерно-грунтовые блоки увлажнители с емкостью влагосодержания и влагоудержания в почве (нормой внесения 40 кг/га и 75 кг/га). Элементы техники полива по бороздам определяли методом САНИИРИ (отдел техники полива). На уклоне 0,06 при изученном режиме орошения 65-70-70% от НВ почвы для сорта "Юлдуз" (объемная масса почвы – 1,36 г/см^3, удельная масса – 2,69 г/см^3, порозность почвы 49,6%) при поливных струях 0,11 и 0,10 л/с были получены элементы техники полива (таблица 1) для равномерно увлажненного склона.

Из таблицы 1 видно, что фиксируемая обычно утечка воды общим объемом 562 м^3/га нами задержаны в блоках- увлажнителях в слое почвы 0-30 см, которые затем были использованы для водопотребления хлопчатника. Для выявления преимуществ водоудержания и водосбережения с помощью названных химических полимеров (экологически проверенных и допущенных для применения Минздравом республики) был заложен опыт с использованием зависимости расчетного суммарного испарения с прогнозированием прироста биомассы хлопчатника, когда нижний предел прироста биомассы снижался до предела оптимального интервала для каждой фазы развития растений. Например, по примеру таблицы 1, где величина нормы полива определялась по А.Н.Костякову как разность между влагозапасами до и после полива по приросту сухой биомассы, суммарному испарению и схемам полива, проверялась по эпюре увлажнения по Н.Т.Лактаеву, т.е. в опытах время поливов определялось с помощью прироста биомассы после двух лет опытных исследований на одном и том же участке.

Таблица 1 - Оросительная норма и элементы техники полива

№ полива	Сроки проведения поливов	Расход, л/с	Норма полива, м^3/га				Время полива, час	
			брутто	нетто	утечка	сброс	общее	добега
1	19.06-20.06	0,11	1400	990	137	223	25,3	3,7
2	17.07-18.07	0,11	1310	930	170	210	23,6	3,0
3	10.08-11.08	0,10	1140	850	132	158	22,8	4,1
4	3.09-4.09	0,10	850	670	73	104	15,5	4,0
Итого за год			4760	3440	562	698	87,2	ср.3.7

Таблица 2 - Нормы поливов по прогнозу роста биомассы хлопчатника сорта "Юлдуз"

Полученная оросительная норма, м^3/га	Поливы	Поливная норма, м^3/га	Начало полива, (4.1.5)	Межполивной период, сут	Прирост биомассы, г/сут на растение
3510 при схеме 65-70-70% НВ (оптимальный по прогнозу биомассы растений)	1	720	15.06	15	0,5
	2	550	1.07	16	1028
	3	740	17.07	14	1,31
	4	560	1.08	14	1,30
	5	520	15.08	16	1,12
	6	420	31.08	16	1,10

Нормы поливов 420-740 м^3/га в сезоне, например 6 раз в сезон позволили соблюсти критерии оптимального режима прироста биомассы растений при минимальных затратах воды и в конце сезона были получены урожаи хлопка (таблица 3).

Полимеры не только позволили устранить утечку воды вглубь почвогрунта, но и обратить её в пользу повышение влагозапасов почвы в зоне корнеобитания для обеспечения оптимального водного режима для растений между поливами, естественно при рекомендуемых мероприятиях УзНИИХ.

Таблица 3 - Урожай хлопка сорта "Юлдуз" и затраты воды на единицу урожая

Варианты опыта	1 сбор, ц/га	2 сбор, ц/га	3 сбор, ц/га	Общий урожай, ц/га	Затраты на единицу урожая, м^3/ц
Контроль: производственный полив	22,00	7,59	0,31	29,9	157,2
Полимер К-9	25,35	8,29	0,25	33,9	103,5
Поликомплекс КМЦ	24,07	7,62	0,11	31,8	111,0

Таким образом, совместное использование роста биомассы и суммарного испарения позволяет наметить процедуру выявления оптимального влагозапаса на каждом этапе онтогенеза и соответственно обеспечить поливы в течение вегетационного периода. Эта методика нами отработана в основном на сорте "Юлдуз", но для нас представляет дальнейший интерес жизнеспособности данной методики и на других новых, только внедряемых сортах хлопчатника института генетики АН РУз ("Армугон", "Гулбахор"). Уместно отметить, что оптимальное водопотребление и технологии орошения (таблица-1) позволяет расчетным путем определения водных запасов для решения задачи водосбережения на поле при использовании режима орошения.

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ПОЯВЛЕНИЕ НОВЫХ НАПРАВЛЕНИЙ РАЗВИТИЯ КУЛЬТУРНО-СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ СФЕРЫ В ВИДЕ EVENT-ИНДУСТРИИ

Аннотация: В статье исследуются вопросы перспективы развития достаточно новой социально- культурной среды: event-индустрии в России. Данное исследование направлено на расширение границ изучения социально-культурной сферы и поиск новых объектов изучения.

Ключевые слова: ивент; индустрия; ивент-индустрия; социально-культурная деятельность; индустрия встреч; менеджмент; перспективы развития.

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THE EMERGENCE OF NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIO-CULTURAL SPHERE AS AN EVENT INDUSTRY

Annotation: The article explores the outlook of the development of a new socio-cultural environment - the Event-industry in Russia. This research is aimed at expanding the boundaries of the study of the socio-cultural sphere and the search for new objects of study.

Keywords:event; industry; Event-industry; Socio-cultural activities; meeting industry; management; development outlook.

Введение

Изучая научные вопросы в социально-культурной сфере мы должны понимать, что все-таки – это работа с творчеством, она более структурирована, стилизована, официально оформлена, но все-таки творчество. А творчеству присуща изменчивость, каждый раз добавляя новое, поэтому нельзя отрицать появление новой индустрии - «EVENT». Данная индустрия развивается очень быстро и насчитывает уже десятки тысяч исполнителей в своей работе. Многие разделяют данную индустрию и терминологию «Социально-культурного мероприятия», я же считаю, что в данном случае должна быть проведена особая параллель и выявлены плюсы и минусы перспектив данной индустрии. Ведь верно изучив объект мы сможем его в перспективе использовать в развитии социально-культурной деятельности.

Проблема связана с тем, что в методике изучения социально-культурной сферы нет новых дисциплин, где объектом изучения станут новые направления и индустрии.

Цель – донести перспективы изучения новой индустрии.

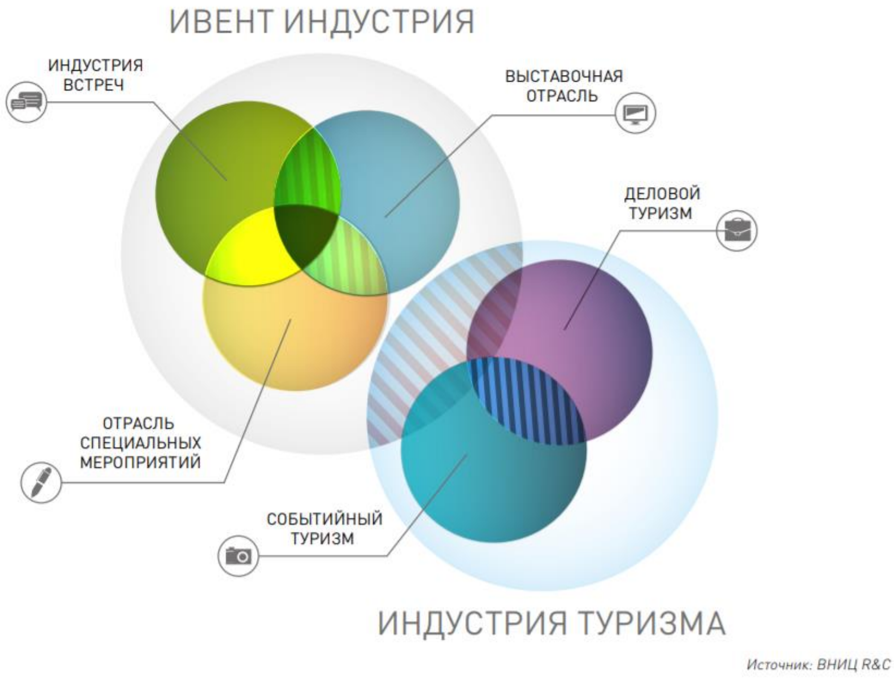
Задачи:

1. Рассмотреть понятия «EVENT-индустрия», «EVENT-менеджмент», «EVENT-студия»;
2. Изучение перспектив «EVENT-индустрии» в взаимодействии с социально-культурной сферой;
3. Рассмотреть виды «EVENT-менеджмента».

Материалы и методы.

Начнем с того, что можно считать Event-индустрией? Это совокупность компаний и проектов, которые предлагают свою деятельность на рынке организации событий. Так многие компании специализируются только на этом виде услуг - организации специальных мероприятий, их можно считать отдельной индустрией. Сюда можно и следует включить event-агентства, подрядчиков в области техники, артистов и аниматоров, event-площадки, ведущих, поставщиков шоу, застройщиков декораций и некоторых других. Так же, к Event-индустрии следует отнести сопровождающую инфраструктуру - премии, конференции, ассоциации, интернет-порталы и телеграм-каналы, журналы и блогеров. Можно отметить, что это огромное количество специалистов и их помощников, творческих и не только людей, которые хотели бы создать обучающее или развлекательное мероприятие.

Структура «ивент» индустрии показана на рис. 1. Настоящий глоссарий включает основные определения и структуру индустрии встреч (англ. Meetings Industry) — один из трех сегментов ивент индустрии. Сегодня существует множество определений термина «индустрия встреч». Так, официальный словарь ассоциации IAPCO (International Association of Professional Congress Organisers) определяет ее как индустрию организации деловых встреч. Индустрия встреч состоит из большого круга организаторов, поставщиков услуг и инфраструктуры, вовлеченных в процесс организации и проведения встреч, конференций, выставок и прочих мероприятий, организуемых для достижения профессиональных, культурных, деловых или научных целей. В этом же документе подчеркивается, что индустрия встреч — это самостоятельный сектор экономики с выделенными участниками рынка, целями и задачами, стандартами, приоритетами развития и инструментами коммуникации.



На самом деле абсолютно неважно, как именно мы будем называть данную индустрию «ивент» или «индустрия встреч» важно принимать, что она существует и имеет место быть в СКД, что важно отличаясь от прошлых понятий. А теперь разберем общие виды индустрии. Также «ивент» делится на несколько групп в зависимости от целей и аудитории:

1. Trade events/Торговые ивенты — это события, которые создают для клиентов и партнеров (конференции, семинары, слеты). Цель таких ивентов — донести партнерам информацию о достижении компании, выпуске новой продукции, а также улучшить имидж бренда.

2. Corporate events/Корпоративные ивенты — мероприятия для сотрудников, проводятся в виде тимбилдингов, юбилеев компании и празднования других важных дат.

3. Special events/Специальные ивенты — события для клиентов (концерты, презентации, фестивали, благотворительные акции, рекламные туры).

Можно сказать, что все это мы изучаем в социально-культурной сфере и отличается лишь понятийно-терминологический аппарат, но это не так. Изменив терминологию и структуру изучения, мы поймем, что поменяется система всей сферы и данная индустрия, которая стала современной поглотив прошлые термины и институты. Она могла их переработать и внести более современные, отличные от прошлых, принципы.

Однако стоит не забывать про накопленный научный опыт в социально-культурной деятельности. Ведь социально-культурная деятельность социально ориентированная работа человека по выявлению, сохранению, расширению, освоению и трансляции культурных ценностей, накопленных определенным обществом, этносом, личностью, распространяется в основном на внеучебную и внерабочую сферу человека (Григорович Я.Д.). Поэтому новая индустрия должна стать не новым отдельным направлением, а частью социально-культурной сферы, обновлением.

На основании вышеизложенного, хотел бы сделать вывод, что изучение «Ивент-индустрии» необходимо в рамках социально-культурной деятельности, потому что данная сфера помогает по-новому раскрыть уже устоявшиеся принципы, институты в культурной сфере. Мы можем годами изучать историю культурной среды, но это бесполезно, если мы не начнем вводить новые «трендовые» направления, которые помогают с актуальностью взглянуть данную и не допускать ошибок прошлого. Если идти в ногу со временем, мы сможем привлечь внимание новых специалистов в данную научную сферу, при этом поменяв уровень индустрии с «любительского» на «полупрофессиональный», тем самым уменьшив риски создания мероприятий низкого качества потребления.

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СУҒОРИШ НАСОС СТАНЦИЯЛАРИДАГИ НАСОС АГРЕГАТЛАРИНИНГ ФОЙДАЛИ ИШ КОЭФФИЦИЕНТЛАРИНИ КАМАЙИШИ САБАБЛАРИ ВА УЛАРНИНГ САМАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ ЙУЛЛАРИ

Аннотация. Илмий мақолада насос станциясининг сув келтирувчи иншоотлардаги гидравлик жараёнларнинг, насослар ичида юз берувчи гидромеханик жараёнларнинг, хамда сув кўтариб беришни хисобга олиш бўйича назоратнинг айрим холларда йўқлиги билан боғлиқ бўлган эксплуатацион жараёнларнинг айрим масалалари кўрилган.

Калит сузлари: насос станциялари, насос агрегатлари, насоснинг гидроабразив ейилиши, насос станциясини напори.

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REASONS FOR DECREASING USEFUL WORKING COEFFICIENTS OF PUMPING UNITS IN IRRIGATION PUMPING STATIONS AND WAYS TO INCREASE THEIR EFFICIENCY

Abstract. In the scientific article, some issues of hydraulic processes in the water-carrying facilities of the pumping station, hydromechanical processes occurring inside the pumps, as well as operational processes related to the lack of control over water lifting in some cases were seen

Key words: pumping stations, pumping units, hydroabrasive wear of pumps, pump station cleaning.

Кириш. Насос станцияларидан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ошириш йўлларидан бири улардаги насослардан фойдаланиш сифатини яхшилаш бўлиб, бу улар кўтариб бераётган сув таннархини пасайтириш имконини беради.Насослардан фойдаланиш кўрсаткичларининг ёмонлашуви объектив ва субъектив омилларга боғлиқ [1]. Объектив омилларга сув манбаининг гидрологик характеристикаси сувда муаллақ холда оқизиқ сифатида мавжуд бўлгаг қаттиқ заррачаларнинг концентрацияси, йириклиги ва минерал таркиби мисол бўла олади.

Субъектив омилларга насос ишчи ғилдираги мувозанатини балансининг бузилганлиги, насос ичидан оқим ўтиш қисми герметиклигининг бузилиши, сув чиқаришдаги сифон герметиклигининг бузилиши, агрегат валидаги эгрилик, двигател статори ва ротори ўқларининг бир-бирига тўғри келмаслиги, агрегатларни нотўғри йиғиш, таянч қисми ва подшипниклар элементларининг шикастланишини, шунингдек электр двигателлар ва электротехника аппаратурасининг айрим элементларининг носозлиги мисол бўла олади.

Насосларнинг объектив омиллар билан боғлиқ ишлаш кўрсаткичларини яхшилаш масаласи илмий асосланган конструктив – техник, лойихавий ва эксплуатацион – технологик тадбирларни ишлаб чиқишни тақазо қилади.

Маълумки, насос станциясининг сув олиб келувчи иншоотлардаги гидравлик жараёнларнинг, насослар ичида юз берувчи гидромеханик жараёнларнинг, хамда сув кўтариб беришни хисобга олиш бўйича назоратнинг айрим холларда йўқлиги билан боғлиқ бўлган эксплуатацион жараёнларнинг айрим масалалари кўрилмоқда. Чунки бу масалалар илмий асосланган ечимларни талаб қилади. Гидравлик, механик ва электрик жараёнлар билан боғлиқ бўлган барча эксплуатацион тадбирлар комплекси насосларнинг энергетик кўрсаткичларини яхшилаши лозим, яъни уларнинг фойдали иш коэффициенти (ФИК)ни юқори даражада бўлишига имконият яратиш керак. Маълумки ФИК ўлчов бирликсиз универсал кўрсаткич бўлиб, насоснинг уч асосий параметри (сув хайдаш, босим ва қувват)ни умумлаштиради, хамда насос ишининг нақадар самарадорлигини ифодалайди [2,4].

$$\eta = \eta_г \eta_х \eta_М \quad (1)$$

Бу ерда г, х, м – индекслар бўлиб, ФИКнинг турларини билдиради, мос равишда г-гидравлик, х-хажмий, м-механик;

$\eta_г$ ва $\eta_х$ миқдори насосларнинг ишлаш тартиби ва уларнинг ишлаш шароитига боғлиқ бўлади. Кавитация ходисаси туфайли хамда сув оқими таркибидаги қаттиқ заррачаларнинг таъсири туфайли насос ишчи қисмларининг ейилиши натижасида $\eta_г$ ва $\eta_х$ уларнинг камайиши юз беради.

Насослар элементларини кавитацион – абразив таъсир туфайли ейилишининг техник – иқтисодий оқибатлари мураккаб холатда намоён бўлади. Биринчидан насоснинг энергетик кўрсаткичлари ёмонлашиб, бу билан боғлиқ электр энергияси сарфи ортади, иккинчидан ейилиш оқибатларини бартараф қилувчи таъмирлаш ишларини даврий равишда бажариб туришга тўғри келади. Учинчидан насослар томонидан сув етказиб беришнинг камайиши натижасида қишлоқ хўжалик экинларининг хосилдорлиги пасаяди.

Д6300-80 насоси сув хайдашининг турли омиллари таъсирида камайиши даражаси.

1-жадвал

Катталиклар номи	Белгиланиши	Ўлчов бирлиги	Миқдори	Насос сув хайдашининг камайиши, %
Сув қабул қилиш камерасини лойқа босиши натижасида сув хайдашни камайиши	qk	л/с	40	4
Сўриш қувурида гидравлик қаршиликни ортиши хисобига сув хайдашни камайиши	qbT	л/с	62	6,2
Босимли қувурда гидравлик қаршиликни ортиши хисобига сув хайдашни камайиши	qнT	л/с	15	1,5
“Тил” сохасидаги оралиқни ортиши хисобига сув хайдашни камайиши	$q\vartheta$	л/с	30	3
Зичловчи оралиқни кенгайиши хисобига сув хайдашни камайиши	qyT	л/с	90	9
Насос ичида гидравлик қаршиликни ортиши хисобига сув хайдашни камайиши	qw	л/с	65	6,5
Сув хайдашни умумий камайиши	ΔQ	л/с	302	30,2

Ўтказилган тадқиқотлар натижасида аниқландики ФИК пасайиши натижасида насослар томонидан ортиқча электр энергиясини сарфлаш улар умумий электр энергия сарфининг 6-7% миқдорида бахолаш мумкин экан.

Хулоса.

Насос агрегатининг юқори ФИКига эришиш муаммоси нихоятда долзарб ва мухим муаммолардан бўлиб хисобланади. Чунки Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги вазирлиги тизимидаги насос станцияларининг элеткр энергияси сарфи йилига 8,5 млрд. квт соатини ташкил қилади, яъни насос станциялари Республикада ишлаб чиқарилаётган электр энергиясининг 20%ни ишлатади. Бу миқдор бутун Республика қишлоқ хўжалик тармоғи сарфлаётган электр энергиясининг 70%ини ташкил қилади [2,3,6]. Республикадаги суғориш насос станцияларининг ФИКини 1%га пасайиши 2,5 млрд сўмлик қийматдаги электр энергиясини ортиқча сарф бўлишини билдиради.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ВНЕШНИХ ФАКТОРОВ НА ФИНАНСОВЫЙ РЕЗУЛЬТАТ КОМПАНИИ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрено влияние внешних факторов на финансовый результат компании. Определена степень и характер их влияния.

Ключевые слова: финансовый результат, факторы внешней среды, корреляционно-регрессионный анализ, коэффициент корреляции, мультиколлинеарность, детерминация.

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INFLUENCE OF EXTERNAL FACTORS ON THE FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE COMPANY

Abstract: This article examines the influence of external factors on the financial result of the company. The degree and nature of their influence is determined.

Keywords: financial result, environmental factors, correlation and regression analysis, correlation coefficient, multicollinearity, determination.

Целью данной статьи является исследование влияния факторов внешней среды на финансовый результат компании.

При планировании финансовых результатов компания должна учитывать не только влияние финансово-экономических показателей, которые отражают результаты деятельности внутренней среды, но и важно учесть влияние факторов внешней среды. Эффективность деятельности компании зависит от внешних условий: экономические, политические, конкурентная среда и др. Поэтому анализ влияния факторов внешней среды является одной из актуальных задач при планировании финансовых результатов.

Анализ проведен на примере ПАО «ОДК-УМПО». Исследование и характеристика взаимосвязей показателей финансового результата и факторов проводится на основе корреляционно-регрессионного анализа. Алгоритм проведения анализа представлен ниже на рисунке 1.

1 этап - отбор факторов для анализа исследуемых результативных показателей

2 этап - моделирование взаимосвязей между факторными и результативным показателем

3 этап - расчет влияния факторов и оценка роли каждого из них в изменении величины результативного показателя

Рисунок 1 – Последовательность проведения анализа

Составлено автором

В качестве результативного показателя была выбрана чистая рентабельность. Влияние факторов оценивается с помощью программного обеспечения «Statistica».

	1 **Чистая рентабельность (y)**	2 Курс рубля к доллару, руб. (x1)	3 Учетная ставка Центрального банка, % (x2)	4 Объем инансирования НИОКР в РБ, млн. руб. (x3)	5 Инфляция, % (x4)
2014	10,25	38,42	17	6,7	11,36
2015	9,14	60,96	11	10,4	12,91
2016	11,02	67,03	10	2	5,38
2017	11,56	58,33	7,75	3,3	2,52
2018	11,97	62,71	7,75	4	4,27
2019	7,98	64,74	6,25	6,1	3,05
2020	13,62	72,15	4,25	6,25	4,91
2021	18,51	77,7	8,51	7,025	8,39

Рисунок 2 – Статистические данные внешних факторов

В программу статистика вводятся исходные данные для проведения многофакторного регрессионного анализа (рис.2).

А также были рассчитаны темпы роста по всем факторам (рис.3).

STATISTICA - внешние факторы

File Edit View Insert Format Statistics Graphs Tools Data Window Help

Add to Workbook Add to Report

Data: внешние факторы* (5v by 10c)

	1 **Темп роста чистой рентабельности (y)**	2 Темп роста курса рубля к доллару (x1)	3 Темп роста учетной ставки Центрального банка (x2)	4 Темп роста объема финансирования НИОКР в РБ (x3)	5 Темп роста уровня инфляции (x4)
2015	0,891707317	1,5867	0,6471	1,55223881	1,1364
2016	1,20568928	1,0996	0,9091	0,192307692	0,4167
2017	1,04900181	0,8702	0,775	1,65	0,4684
2018	1,03546713	1,0751	1	1,21212121	1,6944
2019	0,666666667	1,0324	0,8065	1,525	0,7143
2020	1,70676692	1,1145	0,68	1,02459016	1,6098
2021	1,35903084	1,7069	2,002	1,124	1,7087

Рисунок 3 – Приведенные коэффициенты факторов

Чтобы определить, какие факторы в наибольшей степени влияют на финансовый результат, определяется теснота и уровень вариации с помощью коэффициентов корреляции и детерминации. Результаты представлены на рисунке 4.

Variable	Correlations (внешние факт Marked correlations are sigr N=5 (Casewise deletion of n Темп роста чистой рентабельности (y)
Темп роста чистой рентабельности (y)	1,00
Темп роста курса рубля к доллару (x1)	0,93
Темп роста учетной ставки Центрального банка (x2)	0,84
Темп роста объема финансирования НИОКР в РБ (x3)	0,87
Темп роста уровня инфляции (x4)	0,96

Рисунок 4 – Расчет коэффициента корреляции

Для оценки связи используют таблицу Чеддока: очень сильная связь между показателями при коэффициенте корреляции 0,9 – 0,99, сильная связь при коэффициенте 0,7 – 0,9, умеренная – 0,5 – 0,7.

Таким образом, связь между результативным показателем (чистая рентабельность) и факторами x_1 (курс рубля к доллару) и x_4 (уровень инфляции) очень сильная, а с x_2 (учетная ставка ЦБ), x_3 (объем финансирования НИОКР) - сильная.

Также необходимо проверить существование тесных статистических связей между переменными, поскольку тесная корреляционная зависимость между регрессорами ведет к получению ненадежных оценок регрессии. Оценка мультиколлинеарности представлена на рисунке 5.

Variable	Correlations (внешние факторы) Marked correlations are significant at p < ,05000 N=5 (Casewise deletion of missing data) Темп роста курса рубля к доллару (x1)	Темп роста учетной ставки Центрального банка (x2)	Темп роста объема финансирования НИОКР в РБ (x3)	Темп роста уровня инфляции (x4)
Темп роста чистой рентабельности (y)	0,93	0,84	0,87	0,96
Темп роста курса рубля к доллару (x1)	1,00	0,59	0,01	0,51
Темп роста учетной ставки Центрального банка (x2)	0,59	1,00	0,16	0,44
Темп роста объема финансирования НИОКР в РБ (x3)	0,01	0,16	1,00	0,10
Темп роста уровня инфляции (x4)	0,51	0,44	0,10	1,00

Рисунок 5 – Явление мультиколлинеарности

Явление мультиколлинеарности появляется тогда, когда коэффициенты корреляции у данных факторов более 0,7 ($r_{xj}x_j \geq 0, 7$). В данном случае не выявлены мультиколлинеарные факторы.

Для оценки того, насколько хорошо уравнение регрессии описывает данные, рассчитывается коэффициент детерминации (таблица 1).

Исходя из коэффициента детерминации, можно сделать вывод, что изменение чистой рентабельности на 92,16% связано с изменением уровня инфляции, на 86,49% связано с изменением курса рубля к доллару, на 75,69% связано с изменением объемов финансирования НИОКР, на 70,56% связано с изменением учетной ставки Центрального банка.

Таблица 1 - Расчет коэффициента детерминации

Факторы	Значение коэффициента корреляции	Оценка тесноты связи	Значение коэффициента детерминации (R2)	
r_{yx1}	0,93	очень сильная связь	0,86	86,49%
r_{yx2}	0,84	сильная связь	0,71	70,56%
r_{yx3}	0,87	сильная связь	0,76	75,69%
r_{yx4}	0,96	очень сильная связь	0,92	92,16%

Таким образом, изменение уровня инфляции оказывает значительное влияние на финансовые результаты деятельности компании, поскольку высокая инфляция ограничивает инвестиционную деятельность, повышает инвестиционную риск, а также замедляет процесс воспроизводства капитала, восстановлению основных фондов.

Также валютные изменения оказывают влияние на деятельность компании, поскольку ПАО «ОДК-УМПО» закупает оборудование и технологии за границей, в связи с этим курс валюты будет оказывать влияние на ее расходы.

Использованные источники:

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ДОРОЖНОЙ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЫ НА ПЕШЕХОДНОЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ НА ПЕРЕСЕЧЕНИИ АХАНГАРАНСКОЙ ПАРКЕНТСКОЙ И ОБЪЕДИНЕННОЙ ДОРОГ

Анотация: В данной статье проанализировано влияние состояния дорожной инфраструктуры на пешеходное движение. В результате этих анализов, путем улучшения инфраструктуры дорог, достигается частичное предотвращение сырости участников движения.

Ключевые слова: дорога, дорожное движение, перекресток, дорожно-транспортное происшествие, инфраструктура, участники дорожного движения.

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IMPACT OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE ON PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC AT THE CROSSING OF AKHANGARAN ROAD, PARKENT AND UNITED ROAD

Annotation: This article analyzed the influence of the state of road infrastructure on pedestrian traffic. As a result of these analyses, by improving the infrastructure of the roads, it is possible to prevent, at least partially, the safety of road users.

Key words: Road, traffic, intersection, traffic accident, infrastructure, road users.

Введение

Сегодня в города Ташкента увеличивается количество въезжающих туристов и пропорционально ему также резко увеличивается количество транспортных средств. За последние годы количество автомобилей в Ташкенте выросло в 2 раза [1]. Соответственно, развивается и транспортная инфраструктура. Строится новое дороги, мосты, надземные метро и реконструируются дорожно-инженерные сооружения с целью приоритизации общественного транспорта и пешеходных потоков в существующих улично-дорожных сетях, а также для повышения проходимости крупных перекрестков. Несмотря на то, что город Ташкент имеет высокий уровень загрузки улично-дорожной сети, недостатков в организации дорожного движения хватает. Тот факт, что транспортные средства стоят в пробках, увеличивается из года в год, приводит к ухудшению экологической обстановки, задержкам в общественном транспорте и дорожно-транспортным происшествиям различного уровня.

Следует что отметить, сегодня начались работы по улучшению состояний улиц и инфраструктуры на них, и они все еще продолжаются ускоренными темпами[2].

В частности, налажена работа по совершенствованию предотвратить системы нарушений правил дорожного движения, предотвращению аварий и пробок на дорогах, систематическому анализу и устранению причин и условий, приводящих к возникновению аварий.

Президент Республики Узбекистан поручил хокиму города Ташкента по улучшению дорожной инфраструктуры столицы и создать все условия для удобства участников дорожного движения. Президент отметил важность устранения возможных пробок, открытия дополнительных дорожек более чем на 10 улицах города.

В настоящие время, несмотря на принятые меры, количество дорожно-транспортных происшествий со смертельным исходом по-прежнему велико, что свидетельствует о необходимо реформировать системы обеспечения безопасности на автомобильных дорогах.

В проведенных анализах мы видим, что только в 2021 году на территории нашей Республики было зафиксировано более 10 тысяч дорожно-транспортных происшествий. В них погибло 2426 человек, 9 230 человек получили травмы различной степени тяжести. Основными причинами дорожно-транспортных происшествий были такие ситуации, как несоблюдение установленной нормы скорости – (20,1 процента), неисправность дороги – (20,1 процента), переход пешеходами дорог в неустановленных местах – (13,8 процента), обгон или движение по встречному маршруту (7%), движение велосипедов по проезжую часть (5,3%), водители, засыпающие за рулем (5,1%), и вождение

Рисунок. 1. График изменения аварийности по вине дорожной инфраструктуры в 2020-2021 гг.

Невозможно обеспечить безопасность движения на дороге только строительными мерами, мы должны принять меры по ее организации, в дополнение к которым необходимо учитывать интенсивность движения транспортных средств, изменения погоды и способности водителя.

Дорожная организация должна не только обеспечивать возможность перемещения транспортных потоков по дороге, но и контролировать их с помощью доступных средств.

Особое место в реализации мер по организации дорожного движения занимает внедрение технических средств: дорожных знаков, светофоров, дорожных ограждений и устройств наведения, звеньев пешеходных переходов, дорожных линий и т.д.

Исходя из вышесказанного, исследование было проведено на пересечении улиц Ахангаранская дорога, Паркентская и объединенная дорога в Ташкенте. Пересечением этих дорог является Т-образный перекресток, интенсивность движения на нем очень высока, а линия метро, как и многие другие виды общественного транспорта, проходит по улицам Паркент-Ахангаран. Кроме того, на этом перекрестке находится станция метро и автовокзал, в которых пассажиры также резко увеличивают поток пешеходов, проходящих по перекрестку. Особенно этот показатель возрастает в утренние и вечерние время час пик.

При проведении мониторинга были выявлены следующие инженерные недостатки в пешеходных дорожках и дорожной инфраструктуре:

Тротуар для пешеходного движения отсутствует (рис. 2);

Рисунок 2. Нет коридора для пешеходного движения от автобусной станции до участка дороги, где находится пешеходный переход.

Рисунок 3. Вынужденный переход пешеходами не обозначенного на карте участка дороги.

Рисунок 4. Дорожные линии 1.14.1, 1.14.2 и 1.14.3 для пешеходных переходов отсутствуют.

Рисунок 6. Наличие нарушений на дорогах.

Отсутствие окна, указывающего на движение транспортного средства по направлению движения водителей при въезде на дополнительную полосу дороги. (рис. 7);

Рисунок 7. Отсутствие окна, указывающего на идущее по направлению транспортное средство при въезде в пробку.

С подобными проблемами сегодня сталкиваются многие регионы нашей страны. Мы знаем, что для решения этих проблем проводятся системные инженерные мероприятия. Мы считаем, что изучение этих проблем инженерами-исследователями и устранение этих проблем местными властями приведет к безопасности участников движения и уменьшению, и предотвращению возможного вреда для них.

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МЕТОД ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ГОРЯЧИХ ЗОН ГОРОДСКИХ ДОРОЖНО-ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ ПРОИСШЕСТВИЙ

Аннотация: В этой статье описывается использование GIS для обработки данных о дорожно-транспортных происшествиях и проведения анализа с использованием методах оценки плотности ядра для определения горячих областей. Этот метод позволяет определить точные и конкретные горячие зоны для данных смешанных условий транспорта.

Ключевые слова: географическая информационная система (ГИС), дорожно-транспортное происшествие.

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METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING HOT ZONES OF URBAN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Abstract: This article describes the use of GIS to process traffic accident data and perform analysis using kernel density estimation techniques to identify hot areas. This method allows precise and specific hot zones to be determined for given mixed traffic conditions.

Keywords: geographic information system (GIS), traffic accident.

Дорожно-транспортное происшествие является наиболее негативным фактором, влияющим на развитие дорожно-транспортной инфраструктуры. Дорожно - транспортное происшествие-это многофакторное событие, которое необходимо тщательно проанализировать. Для улучшение движение в опасных местах является важным шагом в обеспечении безопасности дорожного движения определить горячих зоны.

Географическая информационная система (ГИС) – это эффективный система для определения и управления информацией горячих зон дорожно-транспортных происшествий на магистральных дорогах. Отчеты о дорожно-транспортных происшествиях готовятся в текстовом формате с использованием программного обеспечения ГИС с открытым исходным кодом, то есть QGIS, для анализа дорожно-транспортных происшествий и определения горячих зон.

В программу QGIS вводить информация дорожно-транспортные происшествия за последние пять лет произошедшие в городе и использует плагин тепловой карты для оценки мест дорожно-транспортных происшествий поверх цифровой карты города. Тепловая карта дорожно-транспортных происшествий, основанная на оценке плотности керна, определяет участки дорог, а также отдельные районы, где находятся горячие точки дорожно-транспортных происшествий. Кроме учета дорожно-транспортных происшествий, применяется индекс серьезности, основанный на бельгийской системе, также используется для анализа и упорядочить горячих зон. Анализ, включая систему измерения степени тяжести, учитывает влияние тяжести дорожно-транспортных происшествий на общий результат.

Система дорожного движения-самая сложная и опасная система, с которой люди сталкиваются каждый день. Например, город Наманган является вторым по численности населения в Узбекистане, за последние пять месяцев в Намангане произошло 303 дорожно-транспортных происшествия. Снизить вероятность возникновения дорожно-транспортных происшествий и степень их тяжести можно методическим анализом. При этом задача доказательства оптимальных решений требует анализа пространственной видимости зон дорожно-транспортных происшествий, что может быть достигнуто применением геопространственной технологии. Данный метод исследования направлен на выявление и указание горячих зон дорожно-транспортных происшествий в городе Наманган. Программное обеспечение QGIS-подходящий инструмент для быстрого и эффективного анализа дорожно-транспортных происшествий и получения надежных результатов.

Этот анализ также помогает определить безопасные сегменты дорог и изолированные зоны, которые можно использовать в качестве моделей при разработке относительно безопасных дорог.

Географическая информационная система (ГИС) - это компьютерная система, используемая для хранения, запроса, анализа и отображения географической информации. Он позволяет предоставлять различные пространственные и непространственные данные и взаимосвязи между ними. Это приложение позволяет специалистам по безопасности дорожного движения сравнивать дорожно-транспортные происшествия, происходящие на протяжении всей дороги, используя различные данные, такие как данные о дорогах, данные о населении и другие демографические данные.

Постановление правительства" о мерах по широкому использованию современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий в профилактике правонарушений " (N 407 от 24.07.2020.) принято. В связи с этим сотрудники ДПС со своих служебных планшетов отмечают точки, где происходят дорожно-транспортные происшествия, через систему GPS. ГИС также имеет множество методов анализа пространственного представления данных о дорожно-транспортных происшествиях как дорожно-транспортных происшествиях, при этом одним из наиболее распространенных методов анализа горячих областей является метод составления карт дорожно-транспортных происшествий на основе оценки плотности ядра (KDE).

Для апробации данного метода исследования в качестве объекта исследования был выбран город Наманган. Для проведения исследования необходима геолокационная информация о местонахождении дорожно-транспортных происшествий в городе за последние пять лет. Вышеупомянутое (№407 от 24.07.2020.) согласно постановлению, недостаточно геолокационных данных о дорожно-транспортных происшествиях в городе Наманган за последние пять лет. Программа использовала приблизительные, а не реальные данные о дорожно-транспортных происшествиях, чтобы отразить результаты анализа.

Информация о дорожно-транспортных происшествиях, которую мы должны использовать для исследования, будет включена по уровням тяжести дорожно-транспортных происшествий, указанным ниже (Таблица 1).

Таблица 1

№	Виды дорожно-транспортных происшествий
1	Дорожно-транспортные происшествия при обгоне
2	Дорожно-транспортные происшествия с легкими последствиями
3	Дорожно-транспортные происшествия с тяжелыми последствиями
4	Дорожно-транспортные происшествия со смертельным исходом
5	Дорожно-транспортные происшествия, повлекшие материальный ущерб

Ниже приведена карта (рис.1) с оценочными точками дорожно-транспортных происшествий за последние пять лет, произошедших в городе Наманган.

Для анализа этого исследования использовалась QGIS, географическая информационная система с открытым исходным кодом. Оцифрованная карта Намангана с карты Open Street Map была импортирована в приложение QGIS и сохранена как слой "дороги". Было гарантировано, что импортированная цифровая карта и фрейм данных QGIS будут иметь одинаковую систему "проецируемых координат". Принятой для данного исследования системой координат является WGS 84.

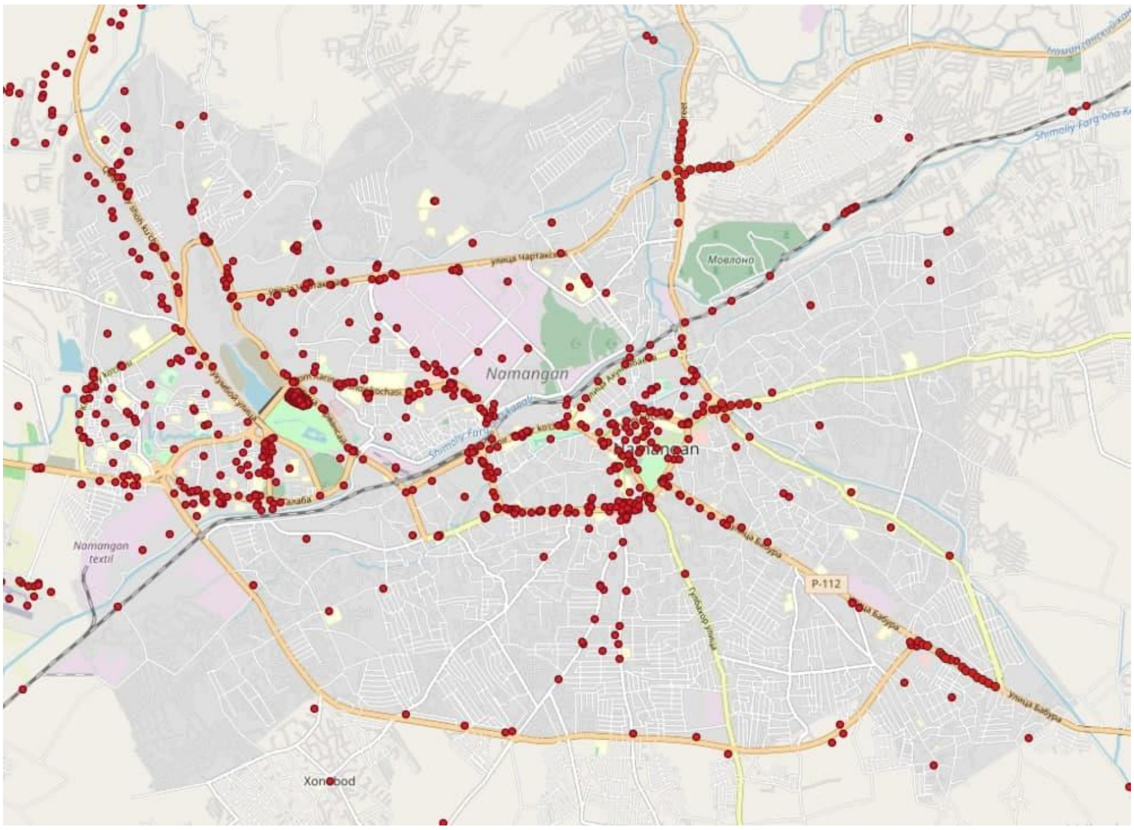

Рисунок 1. Область изучения и дорожно-транспортных происшествий последние пятилетки.

5-летние (приблизительные) дорожно-транспортные происшествия в городе Наманган геокодируются путем присвоения координат X и у месту. Для каждой Геокодированной точки в QGIS автоматически создается идентификатор (ID) в виде целого числа. Каждое место происшествия также описывается подробной информацией, такой как тип, знак, месяц, дата, время, тип транспортного средства и т. д., для дальнейшего анализа при необходимости.

Исследования проводились с учетом степени тяжести дорожно-транспортного происшествия при анализе для выявления высокой кластеризации. Без данных об уровне веса определить это довольно сложно. Выявление опасных зон должно основываться на степени тяжести дорожно-транспортных происшествий.

Более тяжелые дорожно-транспортные происшествия должны иметь больший вес. Универсальной системы измерения тяжести дорожно-транспортных происшествий на весах не существует. Анализ по бельгийской системе учитывал тяжесть дорожно-транспортных происшествий. Эта система взвешивания была принята бельгийским правительством как часть официальной методологии определения горячих зон. Согласно этой системе, для смертельных, тяжелых и незначительных дорожно-транспортных происшествий предусмотрены соответственно 5, 3 и 1 отдельные степени тяжести. Индекс серьезности для каждого местоположения можно рассчитать по уравнению 1:

$$\mathrm{SI} = 5 \times \mathrm{F} + 3 \times \mathrm{G} + \mathrm{M}(1)$$

Здесь:

F = общее количество смертельных дорожно-транспортных происшествий;

G = общее количество серьезных дорожно-транспортных происшествий;

M = общее количество дорожно-транспортных происшествий с незначительным имущественным ущербом.

Поисковая полоса пропускания или основная полоса пропускания - это расстояние вокруг точки дорожно-транспортного происшествия, на которой ощущается влияние этой точки. Большая пропускная способность приводит к большей и более гладкой области, в то время как меньшая пропускная способность определяет более мелкие детали. В бельгийской системе учета тяжести дорожно-транспортных происшествий вес, присвоенный каждому дорожно-транспортному происшествию, указывается в качестве его идентификационного номера (ID).

В случае анализа с использованием оценки плотности ядра горячие точки классифицировались с использованием равных интервалов из-за отсутствия статистически значимого индекса. В этом исследовании категоризация была разделена на пять: очень низкий, низкий, средний, высокий и очень высокий приоритеты, тепловая карта была создана на основе плотности связанных с ними дорожно-транспортных происшествий.

Результат определения горячих зон, выполненный с учетом степени тяжести дорожно-транспортных происшествий с помощью оценки плотности керна, представлен на рисунке 2. Он показывает расположение горячих точек высокого приоритета в районе, где исследуется город Наманган. Эти горячие области показаны в таблице 2 вместе с соответствующими рейтингами. Эти рейтинги были составлены на основе плотности дорожно-транспортных происшествий, связанных с каждым местом, полученным с помощью оценки плотности ядра.

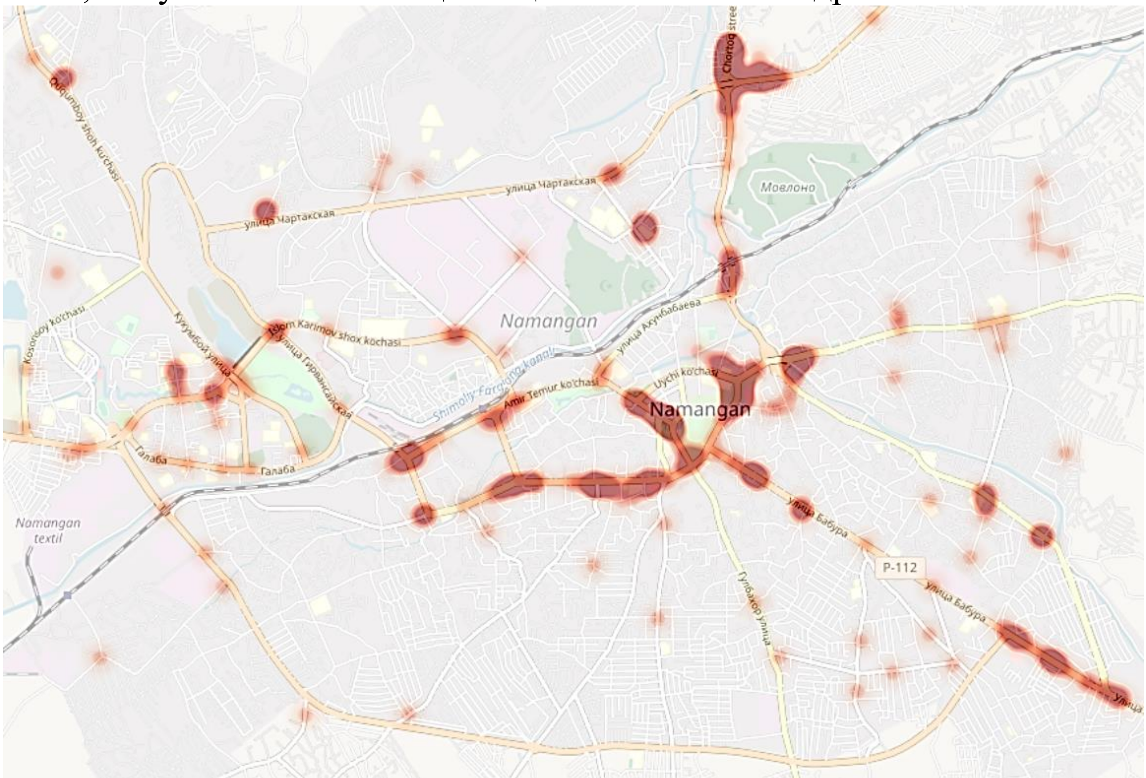

Рисунок 2. Дорожно-транспортные происшествия города Наманган о тепловой карте.

Дорожно-транспортных происшествий в районе пересечения улиц Победа-Кукумбай, в частности, возле мечети Касим-хана джоме, сына юсуфхана, не обнаружено. Это было вызвано отсутствием высокоскоростных автомобилей, большим пешеходным движением и наличием полицейских контрольно-пропускных пунктов в этом районе.

Таблица 2

Система измерения веса / Выявлены горячие регионы	**Рейтинг основных горячих областей на основе оценки плотности ядра**
	Бельгийская система измерения тяжести дорожно-транспортных происшествий
Пересечение улиц Амира Темура и Алишера Навои	1
Перекресток улиц Нодира – Алишера Навои	2
Пересечение улиц Ислама Каримова и Гирвансая	3
Перекресток улиц Алишера Навои – Маргилан	4
Перекресток улиц Алишера Навои – Уйчи	5

После анализа рейтинга можно легко проследить влияние серьезности дорожно-транспортных происшествий на результаты. В бельгийской системе А.Тимур-А.Перекресток на перекрестке с улицами Навои становится самой важной горячей зоной. Эти области оказывают влияние на исход, связанный с большим процентом смертельных и тяжелых дорожно-транспортных происшествий.

В этой работе описывается использование ГИС для обработки данных о дорожно-транспортных происшествиях и проведения пространственного анализа с использованием оценки плотности ядра для определения горячих областей. Этот метод определил конкретные и специфические зоны кипения для данных смешанных условий транспортировки.

Хотя объем исследования ограничен обнаружением горячих точек, его также можно использовать для обнаружения холодных точек. Если записи о дорожно-транспортных происшествиях будут более подробными и правильно отформатированными, этот анализ будет более точным, простым и надежным. Каждая секция УРХ должна быть оснащена GPS, чтобы облегчить точную запись координат X и у каждого инцидента.

Будущие исследования направлены на разработку и внедрение оптимальных уровней тяжести дорожно-транспортных происшествий для определения горячей зоны в соответствии с городским транспортом и демографическими условиями Намангана.

Эти тепловые карты могут эффективно использоваться различными агентствами для оптимального планирования и управления транспортными условиями и сокращения дорожно-транспортных происшествий.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПОДХОДОВ К АУДИТУ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ БАНКА

Аннотация: Исследованы вопросы аудиторской проверки структуры обязательств и доходности портфеля ценных бумаг. Рассмотрена методика контроля операций с ценными бумагами, эмитированных конкретным банком. Даны рекомендации по увеличению объемов операций с ценными бумагами и повышению качества и доходности портфеля ценных бумаг.

Ключевые слова: аудит, ценная бумага, эмиссия, облигация, обязательства, структура, портфель ценных бумаг, аудиторская оценка, доходность.

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IMPROVING APPROACHES TO THE AUDIT OF THE BANK'S SECURITIES

Abstract: The issues of auditing the structure of liabilities and profitability of the securities portfolio are investigated. The method of control of transactions with securities issued by a particular bank is considered. Recommendations are given on increasing the volume of securities transactions and improving the quality and profitability of the securities portfolio.

Keywords: audit, security, issue, bond, obligations, structure, securities portfolio, audit assessment, profitability.

В настоящее время в структуре доходов банка от проведения пассивных операций значительную долю занимают поступления от операций с ценными бумагами. Одним из условий формирования качественного портфеля ценных бумаг является увеличение выпуска новых видов ценных бумаг, способных обеспечить приток дополнительных денежных поступлений при их рациональном размещении на рынке банковских услуг.

Увеличение объемов операций с ценными бумагами в практике работы банка повышает значение контроля операций с ценными бумагами. Внутренний контроль за поступлением доходов от операций с ценными бумагами позволит выявлять наиболее прибыльные сделки с клиентами по их размещению и принимать своевременные меры по стимулированию дополнительных эмиссий новых видов ценных бумаг с целью максимизации доходов банка.

При этом важным этапом контроля должна являться проверка качества, выпускаемых банком ценных бумаг и уровня их доходности, осуществляемая в банке службами внутреннего аудита. Такой подход будет способствовать не только оптимизации структуры пассивных операций, но и, как следствие, повышению их эффективности [1].

Внутренний аудит операций с ценных бумаг банка целесообразно осуществлять по следующим направлениям:

– оценка структуры обязательств банка и портфеля ценных бумаг;

– оценка структуры выпущенных облигаций;

– проверка доходности операций банка с ценными бумагами.

Проверка доходности операций с ценными бумагами должна начинаться с изучения структуры обязательств банка, в том числепортфеля ценных бумаг.

Рассмотрим организацию проверки операций с ценными бумагами на примере ОАО «Технобанк». В состав обязательств ОАО «Технобанк» входят: средства Национального банка, средства банков, средства клиентов, ценные бумаги банка, производные финансовые обязательства, отложенные налоговые обязательства, прочие обязательства.[2]

В ходе проверки изучается состав, структура и динамика обязательств ОАО «Технобанк» за период 2020-2021 гг. (таблица 1).

Таблица 1 – Состав, структура и динамика обязательств ОАО «Технобанк» за 2020-2021 гг.

Показатели	2020 г.		2021 г.		Отклонение		Темп роста, %
	сумма, тыс. руб.	уд. вес, %	сумма, тыс. руб.	уд. вес, %	суммы, тыс. руб.	уд.веса, п.п.	
Средства Национального банка	x	x	5 747	1,00	+5 747	+1	x
Средства банков	8 629	1,52	283	0,05	-8 346	-1,47	3,05
Средства клиентов	516 596	90,72	604 393	92,85	+87 797	+2,13	117,00
Ценные бумаги банка	32 091	5,64	29 689	4,56	-2 402	-1,08	92,52
Производные финансовые обязательства	36	0,01	x	x	-36	-0,01	x
Отложенные налоговые обязательства	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Прочие обязательства	12 072	2,12	10 863	1,67	-1 209	-0,45	89,99
Всего обязательств	569 424	x	650 973	100	81 549	x	114,32

По данным таблицы 1 видно, что за период 2020-2021 гг. стоимость обязательств ОАО «Технобанк» увеличились на 14,32% или 81 549 тыс. руб. Данное увеличение произошло за счет увеличения средств клиентов на 17,00% или 87 797 тыс. руб., при этом размещение средств банков снизилось на 96,95% или 8 346 тыс. руб.

Наблюдается уменьшение роли ценных бумаг и прочих обязательств в структуре обязательств на 7,48% и 10,01% или 2 402 тыс. руб. и 1 209 тыс. руб. соответственно.

На следующем этапе проверки проводится оценка состояния портфеля ценных бумаг ОАО «Технобанк». В состав портфеля ценных бумаг входят облигации, выпущенные ОАО «Технобанк» и находящиеся в обращении.В 2021г. в обращении находятся облигации следующих выпусков:

– 16 и 21 выпусков– в долларах США;

–15,18, 19,20 и 22 выпусков – в белорусских рублях;

– 17 выпуска – в евро.

В таблице 2 и на основании данных Примечаний к годовой финансовой отчетности ОАО «Технобанк», составленной в соответствии с

НСФО, представлены сведения о находящихся на балансе банка проданных облигациях за 2021 год.

Таблица 2– Данные о проданных облигациях ОАО «Технобанк» за 2021 г.

Номер выпуска	Валюта	Выпущенные облигации за 2021 г.	
		Сумма по номиналу	Сумма, млн. руб.
Облигации 15 выпуска	BYN	12 000 000	12
Облигации 16 выпуска	USD	5 785 000	5, 785
Облигации 17 выпуска	EUR	3 000 000	3
Облигации 18 выпуска	BYN	15 000 000	15
Облигации 20 выпуска	BYN	10 000 000	10
Облигации 21 выпуска	USD	4 000 000	4
Облигации 22выпуска	BYN	14 000 000	14
Итого		х	63, 785

По данным таблицы 2 видно, что в течение 2021 года банк совершил операции с собственными облигациями 15,16,17,18,20,21,22 выпусков, в том числе 16 и 21 выпусков в долларах США, 15, 18,20 и 22 выпусков в белорусских рублях, 17 выпуска в евро.

Аудиторская оценка доходности должна осуществляться в целом по всем операциям и по каждому ценных бумаг. При этом рассчитываются такие показатели как чистый доход по операциям с ценными бумагами, коэффициент доходности по операциям с ценными бумагами, рентабельность расходов по операциям банка с ценными бумагами, а также рентабельность операций банка с ценными бумагами. В ходе проверки доходности операций с ценными бумагами ОАО «Технобанк» за период 2020-2021 гг. выявлено, что рентабельность расходов снизилась на 55,72% или 297 тыс. руб., а доход от операция с ценными бумагами за отчетный год увеличился в 16,8 раз и составил 394 тыс. руб. При этом показатели рентабельности выросли на 1,26 п.п., что говорит о повышении уровня доходности по операциям с ценными бумагами.

Таким образом, по результатам проверки операций с ценными бумагами, выпущенных ОАО «Технобанк» за 2020–2021 гг. можно сделать следующие выводы:

– в анализируемом периоде наблюдался рост стоимости и доли портфеля выпущенных банком ценных бумаг во всех пассивах банка;

– портфель ценных бумаг состоит фактически из долгосрочных обязательств, превышающих 3–5 лет. При этом, портфель выпущенных банком долговых бумаг приходит на облигации, так как другие виды ценных бумаг не выпускались за период 2020-2021 гг.;

– с точки зрения валютной составляющей, в портфеле, выпущенных банком ценных бумаг значительно преобладают облигации в национальной валюте. Это объясняется возможностью предложения покупателям более выгодной нормы доходности по ним, то есть более высокой вероятностью привлечения банком средств населения и юридических лиц.

По результатам проверки приняты следующие рекомендации по увеличению объемов операций с ценными бумагами и повышения у доходности портфеля ценных бумаг, такие как:

– произвести эмиссию новых видов ценных бумаг и, в первую очередь, электронных сберегательных сертификатов;

– увеличить выпуск ценных бумаг в различных видах валют (российских рублях, китайский юань и др.);

– активизировать привлечение средств населения и юридических лиц путем увеличения нормы доходности для клиентов по ценным бумагам.

Таким образом, включение в программу аудита этапа проверки структуры обязательств и доходности операций с ценными бумагами позволят повысить уровень финансовой устойчивости банка.

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ЭВТАНАЗИЯ КАК СОЦИАЛЬНОЕ ЯВЛЕНИЕ

В данной статье раскрываются понятие эвтоназии её виды и эвтоназии как социальное явление.

Ключевые слова: эвтаназия, социальное явление, активная и пассивная эвтаназия.

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EUTHANASIA AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON

This article reveals the concept of euthanasia, its types and euthanasia as a social phenomenon.

Key words: euthanasia, social phenomenon, active and passive euthanasia.

Феномен эвтаназии − проблема весьма острая для нашего времени.

Что такое эвтаназия − это прекращение жизни человека, страдающего неизлечимым заболеванием и/или испытывающего невыносимые страдания. Ее можно осуществить, прекратив поддерживающую терапию, либо введением препаратов, влекущих быструю и безболезненную смерть.

Эвтаназия − это лишение человека жизни как способ прекратить его страдания от старости или болезни. Эвтаназия является довольно спорным аспектом современной медицины, однако в последнее время она набирает популярность в западном обществе. Впервые термин «эвтаназия» употребил Френсис Бэкон еще в XVII веке, говоря о легкой, безболезненной и счастливой смерти. Он считал, что задача врача в этом случае - исключить физическую боль пациента и облегчить страдания больного, позволяя ему уйти спокойно.

История эвтаназии в современном представлении начинается в недалеком прошлом. Появились организации, ратующие за ее легализацию, вроде «Общества добровольной эвтаназии» (1935 г., Англия). С 1967 по 1982г. подобные организации возникли в США, Европе, Австралии, Японии, Индии и Зимбабве. Первая попытка провести закон о легализации эвтаназии была предпринята и провалилась в 1906 году в Огайо (США).

В середине XIX века споры об эвтаназии возобновились с удвоенной силой. К тому моменту в медицине уже активно применялись в качестве болеутоляющих препаратов морфин и хлороформ, и встал вопрос об этичности их использования для умирающих больных, лечение которых продолжать уже было бессмысленно. Рационализм и научность эпохи индустриальной революции также способствовали появлению зачатков современной системы здравоохранения и медицины. В Америке, например, возникло целое движение за эвтаназию, которое активно продвигало право человека на безболезненную и спокойную смерть. Уже в 1906 году управление штатом Огайо предприняло попытку узаконить эвтаназию, но такие радикальные идеи обществом приняты не были.

Виды эвтаназии:

Добровольная эвтаназия - прекращение жизни пациента по его просьбе и только после его активного согласия. Это значит, что больной находится в ясном уме и трезвой памяти и твердо уверен, что хочет умереть. Чтобы подвергнуться добровольной эвтаназии, человеку, как правило, нужно подходить под определенные критерии, которые тщательно проверяются несколькими врачами. Непреодолимый болевой синдром, существенно снижающий качество жизни пациента, и тяжелая инвалидность - ключевые условия для проведения процедуры.

Активная эвтаназия.

Любой вид эвтаназии обязательно включает в себя несколько консультаций с врачом, однако присутствие медицинского персонала при проведении процедуры не обязательно. В случае активной эвтаназии врач сам вводит дозу препарата пациенту, однако такой вид эвтаназии разрешен не везде. В США и Швейцарии, например, введение смертельной инъекции медицинским персоналом запрещается законом. Гораздо чаще встречается так называемое ассистируемое самоубийство (assisted suicide), когда врач «допускает» смерть пациента, выписывая ему летальную дозировку специального препарата. В этом случае пациент в присутствии врача принимает лекарство, которое вводит его в сон, а затем «убивает» организм.

Пассивная эвтаназия.

Пассивная эвтаназия - это отказ больного от поддерживающей терапии. Отказываясь от лечения, пациент намеренно ускоряет приход смерти, и врач не вправе ему в этом отказать. Термин пассивная эвтаназия является спорным, и очень часто можно встретить мнение, что прекращение лечения по просьбе пациента вообще нельзя считать эвтаназией. Это связано с тем, что у больного всегда есть право отказаться от медицинской помощи, независимо от мнения врачей. Однако пассивная эвтаназия все же является допустимым термином для описания ситуаций, когда больной в терминальной стадии заболевания решает отказаться от лечения, чтобы ускорить приход смерти и сократить время своих страданий.

Также некоторые исследователи выделяют прямую и непрямую эвтаназию. При прямой эвтаназии врач совершает действия, которые непосредственно приводят к летальному исходу. Непрямая эвтаназия означает, что смерть наступает в результате других действий, например, при введении повышенной дозы наркотических веществ или снотворного.

Таким образом, сегодня само значение ответственности индивида, да и общества в целом, а так же государства, должно обостриться по одной причине того, что многократно умножается способность переделывать и менять мир. И врач, и философ, и юрист остаются практически в одиночестве перед возникшими новыми проблемами и могут рассчитывать только на собственную совесть. С жалостью, а может быть и с горечью приходится фиксировать то, что чем могущественнее становится человек, тем явственнее он обременяет свою совесть.

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ФЕНОМЕНЫ ДУХА ЧЕЛОВЕКА: УБЕЖДЕНИЕ И ВЕРА

Аннотация: В данной статье содержит обзор феноменов убеждение и вера как феномены духа человека.

Ключевые слова: религия, вера, человек, феномен, убеждение, нравственность, духовный мир, потребность, гармония.

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PHENOMENA OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT: BELIEF AND BELIEF

Abstract: This article contains an overview of the phenomena of belief and faith as phenomena of the human spirit.

Keywords: religion, faith, man, phenomenon, conviction, morality, spiritual world, need, harmony.

Проблема человеческого духовного единства, а также единства истории и религии с самим человеком имеют все возможности для решения конкретной проблемы, заключающейся в том, чтобы остаться на позиции бесконечной открытости будущего и краткости начала.

Убеждения и религиозная вера человека – взаимозаменяемые и тесно связанные друг между другом феномены, представляющие под собой систему ценностей и убеждений, которая может являться философской, идеологической или религиозной.

Концепции, определяющие важность гармоничного сочетания веры и убеждений, отнюдь не являются бесспорными. По словам В.С. Соловьева, эти явления необходимы для того, чтобы определить справедливое устройство жизни. Именно оно считается предпосылкой «безграничного общения на уровне мировой истории». Безусловно, в них бесспорно содержатся указания о том, что вера – важнейшее явление внутреннего человеческого духовного мира, означающее прямое принятие осознанием смысла жизни как высшей истины, нормы, ценности, признания, а также и то, что вера основана на внутреннем интуитивном чувстве, в котором есть место уважению чужого опыта и традиций. Осмысление этих положений и признание доказывает, что вера не является лишним в контексте знаний и убеждений человека, а лишь является другой формой установления отношения с истиной и становится одним из путей для дальнейшего философического анализа проблем интеллектуальной деятельности.

Особое внимание заслуживает вера как феномен человеческой культуры. Проблема вероисповедания предстала перед человечеством как одна из сторон, где проводилась серьезная переоценка ценностей, и происходила она в процессе формирования религиозного мироощущения, а также его внедрение в народное мировоззрение. Христианство глубоким образом переосмысляло и человеческое понимание, и сознание человека. И если античная идеология более всего оценила в человеке свою интеллектуальную способность, то христианская мысль стала щитом чувств, эмоций и воли. Именно вера приняла свои самые известные для каждого верного христианина требования «веру, надежду, любовь».

Сократ, Платон, Аристотель, считали, что дорогу к потустороннему миру могли осилить только умы философов, которые сумеют преодолеть препятствия абстракций и не теряться в премудростях диалектологии. Простой человек навсегда был привязан к грубым, чувственным земным реалиям. Для христиан же, небесный храм распахивал свои гостевые покои, отвечая на тепло бесхитростных и чистых сердец. Иначе говоря, античная философия мало зависела от эмоционального плана и видела в нем лишь приземленные служебные функции.Христианская же идеология возвышала чувство веры и одухотворяла его, утверждая, что истинно верующий и чистый душой человек способен к познанию иного мира независимо от того, насколько человек смог постичь науку.

Помимо оценочной формы, в чувстве веры также были подчеркнуты чувственные и эмоциональные формы, которые делали очень притягательной для человека. Многие философы обратили внимание и на психологическое значение веры, поскольку она способна к укреплению любой мысли, а значит и поднять возможность её прямого ощущения на несколько уровней выше.

Главным духовным и практическим вопросом является не то, как работает вера, а то, во что верить лучше, и верить ли вообще? Этот вопрос актуален в любое время и для любого человека. Нельзя не отметить и то, что этический аспект косвенно заключается в вере, поскольку она предусматривает нравственное ориентирование на высшую ценность, духовное обоснование выбора предмета и нравственную ответственность за ошибки свободного самоопределения.

Констатируя вышеизложенное, можно отметить, что чувство веры, которое утверждается благодаря нравственным душевным потребностям является одним из стержневых факторов развития духовного мира каждого человека. Актом же веры называется сверхсознательное чувство, неподвластное миру физическому, иначе выражаясь, внутреннее «ясновидение», которое свойственно человеку. А убеждения человека – это итог акта веры, то есть, осознанная потребность той или иной личности действовать благодаря сложившимся ценностным ориентациям.

Особенно важную роль верование принимает в экстремальной ситуации или наиболее сложных моментах творческой деятельности, когда нужно максимально концентрировать в себе духовны и физические силы для преодоления трудностей и противоречий, препятствий на пути к достижению цели. Вера словно создает незримую позитивную энергию и делает всё для того чтобы достичь цели. Вера - это отражение личности через призму идеала и смысла каждого человека, с помощью которой можно увидеть даже желаемое будущее личности.

А что есть феномен убеждения в формировании и становления личности человека? Убеждение есть устоявшаяся система мыслей у чувств, накрепко засевшая не только в создании, но и в мотивах к действиям, в интуиции, густо окрашенной нашими ощущениями относительно картины жизни в целом. Мироощущение растет с миром ощущений и форм поведения, охватывает личность, дает качественное определение ее духовному миру, определяет его ценность. Именно убеждения составляют стержень мировоззрения и духовное ядро личности.

Подводя итоги, можно отметить, что в убеждении-вере преобладает субъективная уверенность. Она может порождаться неосознанными эмоциями и чувствами, многообразными интуициями. При этом нет потребности в аргументации, рациональной доказательности. Вера представляет собой акт принятия чего-либо как истинного, ценного справедливого, целесообразного в условиях отсутствия или невозможности без достаточных логических и фактических обоснований. По своему конкретному содержанию акт веры может выражать как адекватное, так и превратное отражение действительности и тенденций ее развития. Однако во многих случаях истинность или ложность данного акта веры не поддается определению достаточно длительный период ее функционирования в сознании субъекта. Вера всегда имеет свой конкретный предмет, есть вера во что-то определенное. Убеждение же есть осознанная потребность личности действовать в соответствии со своими ценностными ориентациями. Именно эти, казалось бы, разнящиеся феномены человека являются основными составляющими мировоззрения его в целом, что доказывает неоднозначность человеческой личности.

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ВОПРОСЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВА ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ МОЛОДЕЖИ В ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯХ

В данной статье раскрываются вопросы повышения качества образования в ВУЗах.

Ключевые слова: образование, молодёжь, ВУЗ, студент, корпаративный кодекс студента.

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ISSUES OF INCREASING THE QUALITY OF YOUTH EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

This article reveals the issues of improving the quality of education in universities.

Key words: education, youth, university, student, student's corporate code.

Сегодня вопрос подготовки интеллектуально зрелых студентов и нравственно зрелых личностей считается одним из основных принципов политики нашего государства. В нашей стране очень важно вырастить зрелое поколение и подготовить их как необходимые кадры для развития нашей страны.

Одной из актуальных проблем построения демократического общества является изменение менталитета и духовности людей, особенно молодежи. Появление нового образа мышления, понимания места и роли человека в современном развитии стало важным фактором развития общества, основанного на демократических принципах. Главное богатство каждой страны – это человек, человеческая деятельность. Поэтому основным путем увеличения богатства и могущества государства является повышение творческих способностей каждого студента. Сегодня расходы на образование - это не просто расходы, а инвестиции, которые приносят очень быструю экономическую отдачу. Этой цели служит и «Национальная программа подготовки кадров», принятая в нашей стране по инициативе И. А. Каримова.

Сегодня одна из важных задач образования связана с глобализацией мира и развитием информационных коммуникаций. В настоящее время невозможно представить развитие любой страны без информационных технологий.

В ходе развития информационных технологий ставятся новые задачи в области образования и обучения, новые педагогические технологии.

Сегодня создание мобильных телефонов и создание компьютерных сетей привели к бурному развитию мировой интеграции. Интеграционный процесс имеет положительное значение, поэтому необходимо увидеть его с другой стороны. Это означает, что процесс интеграции может создать у отдельных лиц чувство неуважения к Родине, народу, языку и национальным традициям. Эту тенденцию необходимо учитывать при обучении студентов и школьников. В условиях современного информационного «взрыва», в условиях глобализации большое значение имеет эффективное управление образовательным процессом.

В ходе демократического развития общества появление у студенческой молодежи состояния гармонии намерений и целей создает нравственно-мировоззренческую среду для построения демократического общества в нашей стране. В этой ситуации одной из задач, стоящих перед обществом Независимого Узбекистана, является внедрение национальной идеи в сознание студентов и молодежи, превращение национальной идеи в их веру.

Главной идеей нашей страны на пути национального развития является построение свободной и благополучной Родины, свободной и благополучной жизни. Также эта идея определяет содержание и суть наших вечных мечтаний, надежд, стремлений, творческой деятельности. Одна из наших важнейших задач - внедрить эти благородные идеи в умы и сознание учащихся и превратить их в их убеждения.

Понятие национальной идеи и национальной идеологии также акцентирует внимание на этом вопросе.

Проводится ряд мероприятий по внедрению национальной идеи и национальной идеологии в сознание студенческой молодежи. В этом направлении проводится большая работа, особенно в системе образования, литературы и искусства, средств массовой информации.

Организуются специальные занятия, организуются отдельные мероприятия по пропаганде идеи национальной независимости, национальной идеологии.

Но насколько они эффективны и полезны? Почему проводимая деятельность не позволяет достичь намеченной цели? В чем причины отсутствия социальной заинтересованности части граждан в происходящих в обществе изменениях? Конечно, на эти вопросы очень трудно дать четкий, логичный ответ. Более того, в нынешнюю эпоху, когда существует разнообразие мнений, когда для граждан созданы условия для свободы мысли, невозможно, чтобы у всех было одинаковое мнение по тому или иному вопросу.

С этой точки зрения уместно указать на несколько факторов, препятствующих внедрению национальной идеи и национальной идеологии в общественное сознание студенческой молодежи.

Во-первых, у нашей молодежи отсутствует социальная активность;

Во-вторых, не все слои населения одинаково вовлечены в этот процесс;

В-третьих, отсутствие здоровой потребности в прочном закреплении национальной идеи и национальной идеологии в сознании молодежи. Отсутствие здоровых потребностей порождает у молодежи чувство удовлетворения достигнутым уровнем и сложившимся положением дел. Удовлетворенность сложившейся ситуацией не способствует саморазвитию и самовыражению человека.

В настоящее время поддержка образованной молодежи в деле внедрения национальной идеи и национальной идеологии в общественное сознание студентов и молодежи, воспитание из них зрелого поколения со своим местом в обществе, организация содержательного проведения свободного времени студентов, расширение кругозор молодежи, развитие самостоятельного мышления и работы, воспитание духовно зрелого поколения усиление работы, организация деятельности талантливых студентов, оказание поддержки и рекомендаций, кроме того, с привлечением специалистов телевидения и СМИ, обширные беседы и встречи проводятся со студентами и молодежью в большей степени в политической, социально-экономической сферах и с родителями студентов. В тесной связи мы должны активно участвовать в воспитании национальной идеи и национальной идеологии в сознании студентов.

Развитие любого народа, его место, статус и известность в мировой истории напрямую зависят от умственной и физической зрелости его детей.

Поэтому интерес и внимание к использованию интерактивных методов, инновационных технологий, педагогических и информационных технологий в образовательном процессе с каждым днем возрастает, учит искать себя, учиться и анализировать самостоятельно и даже делать собственные выводы. В этом процессе преподаватель создает условия для личностного развития, становления, обучения и воспитания студента, одновременно выполняя свои управленческие и функциональные функции.

Национальная идеология, прежде всего, должна охватывать мечты о понимании нашей идентичности, наших священных традиций, благородные мечты нашего народа, формировавшиеся на протяжении многих веков, самые высокие цели и задачи, стоящие сегодня перед нашим обществом».

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ТРАНСПОРТ ЛОГИСТИКА ТИЗИМИНИНГ БОШҚАРУВ СТРУКТУРАСИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ УСУЛЛАРИ

Аннотация: ушбу мақолада логистика тизимини бошқаришнинг замонавий усуллари, мураккаб ташкилий-техник объектларни ташкил этиш, инфратузилмани самарали бошқариш бўйича логистик инжиниринг принципларини қўллаш, транспорт-логистика тизимини бошқаришда огоҳлантирувчи бошқарув усулидан фойдаланиш бўйича таклифлар берилган.

Калит сўзлар: логистик инжиниринг, мураккаб ташкилий-техник объект, транспорт-логистика тизими, рақамли логистика, проактив (огоҳлантирувчи) бошқарув.

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METHODS OF IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF THE TRANSPORT LOGISTICS SYSTEM

Abstract: There are introduced using of a method of proactive management in management of transport-logistical system, applied principles of logistical engineering on efficient control of an infrastructure, the organization of difficult organizational-technical objects, modern management methods transport-logistical system in the article.

Key words: logistics engineering, complex organizational-technical facility, transport-logistics system, digital logistics, proactive (warning) management.

Кириш

Мамлакатимизда юз бераётган глобаллашув жараёнларида транспорт инфратузилмасининг аҳамияти тобора ортиб бормоқда. Ушбу соҳа фаолиятини такомиллаштириш вазифалари Жаҳон транспорт ва логистика тизими (The global transport and logistic system) томонидан амалга оширилади. Жаҳон банки гуруҳи маълумотларига кўра, жаҳон транспорт хизматларининг ЯИМ таркибидаги миқдори 4,2 трлн. АҚШ доллари (6,8%) ҳажмида баҳоланиб, йилига 110 млрд. тонна юк ва 1 трлн. дан ортиқ йўловчилар ташилган, транспорт инфратузилмасида банд бўлган ходимлар сони 100 млн. кишини ташкил этади.

Ушбу иқтисодий ислоҳотлар мамлакатимизда “2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналишлари бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси”нинг учинчи, “Иқтисодиётни ривожлантириш ва либераллаштиришнинг устувор йўналишлари” бандида таркибий ўзгаришларни чуқурлаштириш, миллий иқтисодиётнинг етакчи тармоқларини модернизация ва диверсификация қилиш ҳисобига унинг рақобатбардошлигини ошириш сифатида қайд этилган.

Таҳлил ва натижалар

Юкларни етказиб бериш бўйича мультимодал ва интермодал тизимлар логистика хизматларини ривожлантириш ва юкларни транспортда жўнатишнинг турли иштирокчиларини бирлаштириш учун янги имкониятлар шакллантиради. Юк жўнатувчилар ва юк қабул қилувчиларга хизмат кўрсатиш бўйича логистика технологиялари ва юқори тезликдаги транспорт тизимларига эҳтиёж глобаль транспорт тизимларида асосий ҳаракатга келтирувчи кучга айланмоқда. Бу албатта, ташкилий-техник объектларнинг мураккаблик даражасини оширади. Шунингдек, интеграция жараёнлари логистика жараёнларининг амал қилиш даражасини оширишга қаратилган бўлиб, бу истеъмолчиларга хизмат кўрсатиш даражасини яхшилаш, умумий сарф-харажатлар ва тизимли хатарларни камайтиришда акс этади. Логистик инжиниринг принципларини қўллаш интеграцияли етказиб бериш занжирлари фаолияти самарадорлигини ошириш учун муҳим шароитлардан бири сифатида кўриб чиқилади.

Йирик транспорт боғламлари ва йирик саноат кластерларига киришда мультимодал ТЛМ тармоғини шакллантириш қўшимча юк оқимларини жалб этиш, юкларни темир йўл ва бошқа транспорт турларида ташиш рақобатбардошлигини ошириш, комплекс логистика соҳасида юқори даромадли хизматларни ривожлантириш имконини беради. Бу йўналишлар миллий хавфсизлик ва барқарор ривожланишни таъминлашда Ўзбекистоннинг жаҳон транспорт тизимига қўшилишига кўмаклашади.

2012-2016 йилларда мамлакат транспорт тизими умумий юк айланмасида темир йўл транспортининг улуши 25-26 % даражасида барқарор сақланган.

Қабул қилинган чора-тадбирлар натижасида, 2016 йилда юк ташиш ҳажми ўтган йилга нисбатан 5,0 %га, шу жумладан автомобиль транспорти бўйича 5,3 %га ва ҳаво транспорти бўйича 8,8 %га ўсди. Юк ташиш айланмасининг ҳажми 91172,6 млн.тонна-км.ни ташкил этиб, юк ташиш айланмасининг умумий ҳажмида энг юқори улуш автомобиль транспорти (39,4 %), қувур транспорти (35,0 %) ва темир йўл транспорти (25,4 %) га тўғри келмоқда.

Ўзбекистон иқтисодиётини ривожлантириш истиқболларини баҳолаш ва бошқа транспорт турларининг ривожланишини ҳисобга олган ҳолда кўзда тутиладики, темир йўл транспорти бўйича ўсиш ҳар йили ўртача 5 ёки умуман 2,3 фоизни ташкил этади, 2016 йилдаги 83,7 млн. тоннадан 2030 йилда 146 млн. тоннагача ўсади.

Ҳисоб-китобларга кўра, транспорт секторига киритилаётган сармояларнинг 1 фоизга оширилиши юк ташиш ҳажмининг 0,94 фоизга ортишни таъминлайди. Хизматлар сифатини ошириш ҳамда ташиш учун транспорт йўналишларининг янада диверсификацияланишини таъминлаш билан биргаликда истеъмолчига йўналтирилган транспорт логистика тизими бошқарувини янада мақбуллаштиришга қаратилган бўлиши керак.

Маҳсулот таннархидаги транспорт харажатлари улушини камайтириш энг муҳим вазифалардан биридир, чунки саноат маҳсулотининг таннархида транспорт харажатларининг ошиши мамлакатимиз товарларининг рақобатбардошлигига тўғридан-тўғри таъсир кўрсатмоқда. Мамлакат ичкарисида юк ташиш хизматларининг қиймати халқаро ташиш хизматларининг (шу жумладан транзит хизматларининг) қиймати каби кўрсаткичлар нисбатан юқорилигича қолмоқда ва охирги йилларда катта суръатларда ошиб бормоқда.

Юк ташишнинг юқори нархлари темир йўл секторига ҳам хосдир. Жумладан, нархларнинг қиёсий таҳлили шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, Ўзбекистонда ишлаб чиқарувчилар 500 километрлик масофага 1 та стандарт вагонда юкни (60 тонна тўқимачилик маҳсулотини) 1 километрга ташиш учун темир йўлчиларга 5,15 доллар тўламоқдалар. Қозоғистонда бу кўрсаткич 0,93 АҚШ долларини, Қирғизистонда 2,65 АҚШ долларини, Тожикистонда 6,83 АҚШ долларини, Туркманистонда 2,65 АҚШ долларини ташкил этмоқда. Ўзбекистонда 500 километрдан 1000 километргача масофага ташиш учун юк жўнатувчилар 2,51 АҚШ доллари, Қозоғистонда 0,68 АҚШ доллари, Туркманистонда 2,60 АҚШ доллари тўлайдилар.

Юкларни ташиш ҳажмларини оширишдаги асосий чекловлар қуйидагилар ҳисобланади:

- транспорт-логистика тизимининг етарлича ривожланмаганлиги;

- йўл тармоғи ривожланиш суръатларининг жамиятни автомобиллаш-тириш суръатларидан сезиларлича ортда қолиши;

- экспортга оид транспорт инфратузилмасининг (чегарадаги ўтиш шохобчаларининг) етарлича ривожланмаганлиги;

- темир йўл компанияларининг чекланган ўтказиш ва ташиш қобилияти мавжудлиги;

- авиация ёнилғисининг ўзини оқламаган юқори қиймати.

Юқорида қайд этилганидек, Транспорт-логистика тизимлари(ТЛТ)ни ташкил этиш ва бошқариш самарадорлигини ошириш усулларидан бири логистика инжиниринги ҳисобланади. Айрим лойиҳалар логистика инжинирингида ёки лойиҳаларни инфратузилма доирасида ташкил этиш учун ҳамма жараёнлардан фойдаланилмайди, балки “кўплар-кўпларга” бирлаштириш принципи қўлланилади. Мисол тариқасида транспорт жараёнини ишлаб чиқарувчи, ТЛМ ва истеъмолчини боғловчи бевосита етказиб бериш занжирида кўриб чиқиш мумкин.

Бундай етказиб бериш занжири технологик яхлитлик талабларига тўлиқ жавоб беради, бу транспорт фаолиятга хос жараёнларнинг занжир охирида юзага келувчи натижага таъсирини белгилаш учун жуда муҳим. Технологик яхлитликка оралиқ бўғинларни шу тариқа бирлаштириш ҳисобига эришиладики, бунда маҳсулотни бир бўғиндан “чиқиши” транспортда жўнатишга оқилона вақт сарфланишида бошқасига бир вақтнинг ўзида “чиқиши” бўлади.

Хулоса ва таклифлар

Мухтасар қилиб айтганда, янги авлод транспорт-логистика инфратузилмаси шаклланиши ва ривожланиши учун кенгайтирилган логистика инжиниринги модели ва ҳаёт даврини бошқариш моделини мослаштириш талаб этилади, бу XXI асрда барқарор ривожланиш инновацияли бошқарув моделидан фойдаланишга сабаб бўлади. Бундай ривожланиш адашиш вазиятлари шароитида етказиб бериш занжирлари фаолияти ва ноаниқлиги муаммосини бартараф этиш учун корхоналарни бирлаштириш ва мослаштириш принципига мўлжалланган мураккаб ташкилий-техник объектлар концепцияси асосида амалга оширилиши лозим.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ВОД КОЛЛЕКТОРОВ КЛИ И АКБУЛОК В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ВОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ АЙДАР-АРНАСАЙСКОЙ ОЗЕРНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация: Айдар-Арнасайской системе озер, обладают определенной целостностью в рамках водной экосистемы и находится под прямым воздействием физических и химических свойств воды и иных факторов, включая промысел. Кроме того, для озерной системы характерны нерегулярные колебания уровня воды (сброс воды из Чардарьинского водохранилища), резкие изменения от года к году условий нереста, изменения экологии (возрастной и половой структуры популяций) рыб.

Ключевые слова: экосистема, климат, фактор, озера, водохранилища, температура, воздух, атмосфера, свойств, уровень, ихтиофауна, рыба.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WATER OF THE KLI AND AKBULOK RESERVOIRS IN THE FORMATION OF THE WATER RESOURCES OF THE AIDAR-ARNASAY LAKE SYSTEM

Annotation: The Aidar-Arnasai lake system has a certain integrity within the aquatic ecosystem and is directly affected by the physical and chemical properties of water and other factors, including fishing. In addition, the lake system is characterized by irregular fluctuations in the water level (discharge of water from the Chardarya reservoir), abrupt changes from year to year in spawning conditions, changes in the ecology (age and sex structure of fish populations).

Key words: ecosystem, climate, factor, lakes, reservoirs, temperature, air, atmosphere, properties, level, ichthyofauna, fish.

Айдаро-Арнасайская озерная система – крупнейший водоем на территории Республики Узбекистан. На сегодня в нем накоплено воды больше, чем во всех водохранилищах региона. Однако его водный и гидрохимический режим не стабилен.

Многие элементы режима озер меняются столь стремительно, что отследить их динамику не возможно, даже при наличии картографического и аналитического материалов. Многие публикации используемые сегодня содержат не полную или устаревшую информацию. В этих условиях необходимо совершенствовать систему мониторинга экологического состояния водоемов с использованием стационарной сети наблюдений, комплексных экспедиционных исследований с применением современного оборудовании и методов наблюдений включая дистанционные методы и спутниковую информацию.

Айдаро-Арнасайская озерная система расположена в среднем течении р. Сырдарьи, южнее Чардаринского водохранилища, на стыке Голодностепского плато с пустыней Кызылкум, на территории Джизакского и Навоийского вилоятов Республики Узбекистан. До начала освоения Голодной степи только котловина озера Тузкан, подпитываемая рекой Клы, ежегодно заполнялась водой. Дно огромного Айдаро-Арнасайского понижения занимали высохшие солончаки и шоры.Основные изменения в режиме озер связаны с развитием орошаемого земледелия. Строительство Центрального Голодностепского коллектора (ЦГК) (1957 год), перебросившего воду из Сардобинского понижения в Восточный Арнасай, дало начало постоянному подпитыванию озер и по условиям питания трансформировало их из степных эфемеров в ирригационно-сбросовые.

Завершение строительства Чардаринского водохранилища (1965 год) и Арнасайского гидроузла, пропускная способность которого составляет 2100 м^3/с, сделало возможным регулирование режима озер в весьма широких пределах, что дало начало новому этапу в режиме озер. Берега всех водоемов зарастают растительностью. На озерах встречается большой диапазон растений – от влаголюбивых (рдест, камыш), произрастающих на урезе, до пустынных солончаковых ассоциаций.

Меняющаяся гидрологическая обстановка стала причиной изменения гидрохимического режима. Подъем уровня воды в Айдаро-Арнасайской озерной системе, происходящий в течение последних лет, привел к повышению уровня грунтовых вод. На основных наблюдательных гидрогеологических скважинах уровень воды поднялся на 2-4 метра. Некоторые скважины, находившиеся на побережье, были затоплены.

При этом необходимо учитывать, что с 2008 года Айдаро-Арнасайская система озер входит в перечень международных охраняемых озер и ветландов.

По мнению специалистов-экологов, включение ААСО в Рамсарский список водно-болотных угодий, должно привлечь внимание мировой общественности к проблеме сохранения и улучшения экологического состояния этой уникальной биосистемы.

Плоский слабонаклонный рельеф Голодной степи показывает, что орошаемая зона лишь незначительно возвышается над водной поверхностью озер и при дальнейшем подъеме воды в озере, и как следствие подъеме уровня грунтовых вод, орошаемая территория будет подвержена заболачиванию.

Попуски из Чардары в Арнасайское водохранилище отмечались в марте, при среднем расходе 80 м^3/сек. Весь объем стока (215 млн. м^3) аккумулирован в Арнасайском водохранилище, и поступление пресной воды в озеро Айдар в 2011 году не осуществлялось. Максимальные уровни воды в Арнасайском водохранилище наблюдались в начале апреля (249,13 м), а уже к сентябрю они понизились до отметок 247,3 м. Водозабор из водохранилища на орошение за этот период составил 158 млн. м^3.

К середине октября уровень понизился до отметки 245,5 м. Это наинизшее значение за последние семь лет.

Таким образом, еще одна характерная особенность гидрометеорологического режима текущего года – интенсивное снижение уровня в летне-осенний период.

Падение уровня за счет интенсивного испарения явилось одной из причин повышенного роста минерализации в летний осенний период.

Составляющими приходной части водного баланса Арнасайской озерной системы являются речная вода, поступающая в Арнасайские озера из Чардаринского водохранилища, коллекторно-дренажные воды, сбрасываемые в озерные понижения, атмосферные осадки, выпадающие на водное зеркало Арнасайских озер и грунтовые воды, непосредственно поступающие в Арнасайские озера.

Анализ таблицы показывает, что сброс речной воды из Чардаринского водохранилища в период с 1993 года до 1 января 2011 года в Арнасайские озера составил 41,7 км^3.

Арнасайское понижение является естественной дреной и приемником коллекторно-дренажных вод с орошаемого массива Голодной и Джизакских степей. Основной объем стока поступает по коллекторам ЦГК (рис. 3.3), Пограничный (рис. 3.4.), АРК, Акбулак (рис. 3.5), Клы (рис. 3.6.)идругим. Суммарноеколичестводренажно-сбросныхводв Суммарный годовой сток КДС в Айдаро-Арнасайскую систему озер с 2005 года до сегодняшнего дня стабилизировался на значениях 2,5-2,6 км^3.

Количество атмосферных осадков и интенсивность испарения в расчетах принимался на основе данных Узгидромета, как среднее по станциям расположенным вокруг ААСО.

Режим притока грунтовых вод зависит от уровенного режима озер. Ожидаемая стабилизация уровенного режима водоемов приведет к постоянству грунтового притока, величина которого, согласно оценке института Средазгипроводхлопок, составляет 40-50 млн. м^3/год. Расходную часть водного баланса Айдаро-Арнасайской озерной системы составляют испарение с водной поверхности озерных систем. Вода, забираемая из

Арнасайского водохранилища для орошения прилегающих сельскохозяйственных площадей и подземный отток из озерной системы.

Помимо испарения с открытой водной поверхности, для зарастающих озер большое значение имеет транспирация, зависящая как от метеорологических условий, так и от вида, высоты и густоты растительности.

В настоящее время из Арнасайского водохранилища осуществляется забор воды для орошения прилегающих территорий. Поэтому при составлении годового водного баланса озерной системы в расходной части учитывался также объем забора воды на орошение. Суммарный водозабор на орошение за весь период составляет 929,53 млн.м^3.

Основной расходный компонент водного баланса, определяющий в значительной мере повышение минерализации и особенности ее распределения по акватории и глубине озер, является испарение с водной поверхности и транспирация влаголюбивой растительностью. Для мелководных озер, расположенных в пустынной зоне, где максимальные значения температуры воды в летний период достигают 30°, характерна высокая испаряемость. Исследования САНИГМИ показывают, что величина испарения зависит от морфологии котловин, соотношения мелководных и глубоководных площадей, степени зарастаемости и изменяется от 1300 мм (для восточного плеса озера Айдаркуль) до 1500 мм (для Восточно-Арнасайских озер). В целом, в расчетах испарение принималось как среднемноголетняя величина, приведенная к морфометрическим характеристикам озер. Средняя величина испарения для всей озерной системы принята в 1200 мм. Повышенная минерализация воды в озерах до 8-10 г/л практически не сказывается на интенсивности испарения.

На основании этих данных с учетом площадей водной поверхности рассчитывалась годовая величина потерь на испарение, которая составляет от 4 до 4,7 км^3 в год.

Сток по коллекторам не равнозначен. По трем магистральным коллекторам (ЦГК, Акбулак, Клы) ежегодно поступает более 97% суммарного объема стока коллекторов в ААСО.

Ранее, Арнасайский, Кызылкумский, Центрально голодностепский коллектор, ЦК-9 и ЦК-11 впадали в Арнасайские озера. Остальные коллектора в озеро Тузкан.

В условиях Голодной степи основными источниками питания коллекторного стока, безусловно являются состояние и работа дрен, фильтрационные потери с полей и из оросителей (подземная составляющая) и поверхностные сбросы воды с полей орошения (поверхностная составляющая). В связи с этим режим стока определяется графиком водоподачи в Голодную степь.

В последние годы максимальные расходы коллекторно-дренажных вод наблюдаются в зимне-весенний период. При этом просматривается тенденция повышенных значений минерализации воды на крупных коллекторах так же в зимний период, хотя на малых и средних коллекторах максимальная минерализация характерна для минимальных расходов воды.

Наименьшая минерализация воды характерна для коллекторов Клы и Акбулак.

Предварительный анализ материалов позволяет констатировать, что минерализация коллекторно-дренажных вод значительно ниже минерализации основных водных масс ААСО, и эти воды могут использоваться для стабилизации гидрохимического состояния озерной системы.

В первую очередь это относится к озеру Тузкан, куда впадают все коллектора.

В настоящее время ветровое перемешивание с озером Айдаркуль приводит к росту минерализации оз. Тузкан. При разделении этих водоемов дамбой (как это было до 1993 года) минерализацию воды в озере значительно понизится.

Выполненные наблюдения показали, что на большей части акватории озерной системы минерализация воды превысила знаковое значение 10 г/л. Согласно химических анализов выполненных в сертифицированной лаборатории АНИДИ, в летне-осенний период 2011 года, минерализация воды в центральном плесе озера Айдаркуль составляла 10,2 г/л. В западной оконечности озера она возросла до 10,5 г/л, а на востоке озера Айдаркуль составляла порядка 10 г/л.

В Арнасайских озерах на границе с Айдаркулем соленость воды составляла 9,8 г/л, В центре озера Тузкан 9,5 г/л, а в восточной его части вблизи зоны влияния коллекторов Клы и Акбулак минерализация воды снижалась до 8,8 г/л. Наименьшая минерализация характерна для Арнасайского водохранилища (1,5 г/л) однако в новых присоединенных в 2010 году к водохранилищу южных плесах минерализация в водохранилище составила 5г/л.

Принципиальных отличий в соотношениях ионов в Арнасайских озёрах и поступающих коллекторно-дренажных водах не наблюдается. Даже пресные воды реки Сырдарьи, заполнившие в 1969 году бессточное понижение, по ионному составу также, как и современная вода озёр, относились к сульфатно-натриевой, второго типа.

Поэтому перемешивание вод различного происхождения не приводит к значительным изменениям в соотношении между ионами. Этим объясняется относительная однородность ионного состава по акватории водоёма. Сложившееся на водоёмах соотношение между ионами определяет устойчивость водных масс процессам метаморфизации.

Выводы и предложения.

В этих условиях необходимо совершенствовать систему мониторинга экологического состояния водоемов с использованием стационарной сети наблюдений, комплексных экспедиционных исследований с применением современного оборудовании и методов наблюдений включая дистанционные методы и спутниковую информацию.

Анализ современного состояния Айдаро-Арнасайской озерной системы, выполненный по материалам экспедиционного обследования в сентябре-октябре 2011 года показал, что начавшаяся с 2005 года фаза снижения уровня воды водоемов и сложившийся на озерах характер водопользования сопровождается явными признаками ухудшения экологического состояния водоемов и прилегающих территорий.

Он характеризуется постепенным ростом минерализации воды озер, снижением рыбопродуктивности, формированием деградированных участков осушенного дна и осолонением побережья.

Анализ космических снимков района ААСО за разные годы, выполненный при подготовке отчета, выявил не только изменения размеров и конфигурации акватории озер и их постепенное зарастание влаголюбивой растительностью, но и заметное влияние водоемов на прибрежную растительность, что необходимо оценить наземными наблюдениями.

Повышенные невязки водного баланса указывают на недостаточную точность современной системы мониторинга озер.

В этой связи необходимо:

-совершенствовать систему мониторинга и развивать экспедиционные наблюдения на территории ААСО;

-на базе проведения мониторинга озерной системы представить уточненные сведения о современном состоянии ресурсов ААСО, и тенденциях их изменения;

- обосновать, разработать и внедрить комплексную систему мониторинга ААСО с разделами «гидрометеорология», «гидробиология», «почва», «ландшафты», «экономика и рациональное природопользование»;

- обосновать потребности водных ресурсов для поддержания экологического состояния ААСО на приемлемом уровне в рамках внедрения интегрированного управления водными ресурсами среднего течения р Сырдарьи;

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ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ МЕТОДЫ И ЗАКОНЫ, И МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ФИЛОСОФСКИХ ЗАКОНОВ ДЛЯ НАУКИ И ПРАКТИКИ ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИИ

Аннотация: Эта статья посвящена общим и частным методам исследования. Значение метода философии Закон и ударение. Философские закономерности и особенности документа Подробно рассматриваются ограничения реальности, различия, противостояния и конфликты.

Ключевые слова: методы, законы, событие, инцидент, обсуждение закона.

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PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS AND LAWS, AND THE METHODOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PHILOSOPHICAL LAWS FOR SCIENCE AND THE PRACTICE OF LAW

Annotation: “This article is devoted to general and particular research methods. The value of the method of philosophy Law and stress. Philosophical patterns and features of the document The limitations of reality, differences, confrontations and conflicts are considered in detail.

Key words: methods, laws, event, incident, discussion of the law.

Движение Вселенной и движение, уникальная вещь, одновременная ситуация, развитие, их взаимосвязь и взаимодействие, такие вопросы, как мыслители, ученые, различные споры, споры, споры. вызванный. Потому что, не имея о них точных знаний, необходимо иметь научное видение мира и его развития, источника продуктов, сил движения и продуктов, а главное, будущего.

Все вещи и события вокруг нас, от мельчайших частиц до Земли, Юпитера и Вселенной, и даже это маленькое человеческое общество, находятся в постоянном движении. Между ними существует вечная взаимозависимость, взаимодействие и связь. Никакие движения, никакие изменения в мире, мало-помалу, случайные и очевидные, не приведут к успеху.

Мы говорим, что движение вещей и действий, во времени и в движении, основано на их специфической связи и соединении, влиянии и противодействии. Конечно, не каждое соединение невозможно. Потому что мощность, влияние и размах этих связей различны. В зависимости от этих свойств связей возможны необходимые и случайные, внутренние и внешние, прямые и косвенные, важные и неважные и т. д.

Во Вселенной нет ни одного события или события, которое не было бы отделено, связано, взаимосвязано с другими событиями или событиями и находилось под их влиянием. Итак, происходит изменение соединения и эффекта. Однако не всегда удается сразу заметить все изменения. Поскольку проявление мира находится на разных уровнях, изменения также различны.

Например, можно отчетливо заметить невооруженным глазом рост новорожденного дятла через неделю, месяц, полгода, а если нет, то изменения в характере от зимы к весне.. Но внутренние процессы любого неживого объекта, например, Земли, можно почувствовать через определенный период. По этой причине люди сталкиваются с такими стихийными бедствиями, как землетрясения и извержения вулканов, и иногда остаются в Кафлате. То есть он видит и слышит результаты организующих факторов (человеческой деятельности, энергии, тепла, влажности, атмосферы). Поэтому они легки для понимания и ясно проявляются. также можно легко установить взаимосвязь между ними. Вот понятие «внешнего» по отношению к событию, событию, результату, которые можно легко увидеть и понять, и понятие «внутреннего» по отношению к процессам и изменениям, в которых скрыто событие и принимают участие сложные внутренние причины. место. В Средние века, особенно в философии мистицизма, этим двум этапам уделялось особое внимание.

Поскольку понятие «движение» освещается в теме «Философия бытия», здесь мы ограничимся его кратким определением: движение – это любое изменение во Вселенной. Процесс разработки представляет собой движение снизу вверх, от простого к сложному. Но этот процесс иногда может состоять из линейного, иногда медленно расширяющегося спирального движения.

В этом случае происходит постоянное слияние, например, направления, откуда исходит начало, но есть и повторение событий и событий в пространстве, и возврат во времени.

Иногда период развития, утраченный с самого начала, повторяется, но он отличается от предыдущего, это повторение в другом виде.

Не зря говорят, что утро никогда не бывает одинаковым. Однако каждый день по утрам выходит один и тот же Джуйош, он освещает камни, пустыни, землю, на которой мы живем. Люди, работа и заботы остались прежними. Кто-то спешит на работу, кто-то спит, кому-то скучно от безделья, как и накануне...

Но разве мир не изменился за один день? не в ней ли рождались тысячи детей, происходили бесчисленные процессы, и информация распространялась из разных уголков Земли в другие места? Разве вокруг уки и Чуйоша не продолжала сохнуть матушка-земля? Все это проявление внутренних и внешних изменений, произошедших в одночасье.

Подпись закона. Он состоит в вечном повторении таких внутренних и внешних частей мира. И эти повторы предохраняют юридические документы от их скудного и защищенного хранения.

Например, такую ситуацию мы воспринимали, когда систематизировали открытый Ньютоном закон всемирного тяготения. Суждение этого закона есть постоянное повторение взаимосвязанности событий во Вселенной, доказывающее, что такое положение дел происходит ежесекундно и ежеминутно.

Так что же такое закон? Какое место он занимает в жизни человека и общества в целом? Можно ли жить, не зная и организуя закон? Счет часто используется в нашей повседневной жизни. В частности, скажем, законы физики или химии, законы природы или, если нет, экономические законы, юридические законы и т. д. к. Решения о переходе к рыночной экономике также касаются права, и подчеркивается, что стабильность права будет обеспечена во всех сферах. Есть ли общая черта, объединяющая вышеперечисленное, одежда?

Прежде всего следует сказать, что все в мире - природа, общество и развитие человека осуществляется на основе определенных законов. Наука (и. д., гуманитарная, естественная и т. д.) есть изучение всего, открытие законов, или изучение и открытие умения применять.

Чем больше законов обнаружено, тем быстрее прогресс. Это помогает держаться, не зная законов развития. Всем известно, что в 1960-е годы Ягин пытался построить коммунистическое общество, всеобщую благополучную жизнь на основе решений различных сейдов, пленумов и совещаний, не считаясь с конкретными законами экономики и последствиями таких политика..

Ныне независимый Узбекистан, как и все другие страны, пытается построить демократическое государство и гражданское общество в условиях социально-наемной рыночной экономики. Учитываются особенности универсальных законов.

Теперь вопрос: зачем человеку знать закон? Здесь сошлемся на простые примеры: в летние месяцы все люди покупают теплую одежду (сапоги, пальто, шапки и т. д.), кладут дрова или идол Камлаб и т. д. к.

Почему? Потому что они очень хорошо знают один из своих законов, то есть природу времен года, за летом следует зима, а за зимой следует лето.

Или другой пример, хотя это и шутка: если кто-то скажет вам, что даст вам денег, если вы сбросите его с 5-го этажа дома, вы не согласитесь. Почему? Потому что вы очень хорошо знаете «Закон всемирного тяготения», открытый И. Ньютоном. Допустим, вы не знаете и не обращаете внимания на то, что воздух менее плотный, чем ваше тело. Но в этом случае можно отчетливо представить, что выживший будет расфуфырен и покалечен.

Человек свободен знать законы и следовать им. Что такое свобода? Свобода есть осознанная необходимость. Одной из характеристик любого закона является необходимость, т. е. реализация в объективной форме, постепенное проявление.

А свобода означает деятельность по осознанию этой необходимости и действию в соответствии с ней.

У юристов есть поговорка: «Незнание закона не спасает». Чем лучше вы знаете юридические законы, тем лучше вы будете осуществлять перевод соответственно. Значит, ты такой свободный ребенок. В этом случае вы хорошо знаете, что есть, а чего нет, и не будете предпринимать неправомерных действий.

Закон есть проявление важных, необходимых, общих и повторяющихся связей, взаимодействий и отношений вещей и событий во Вселенной. Теперь остановимся на признаках закона:

- закон выражает лишь самые важные из различных отношений, связей, т. е. такие связи, которые вытекают из происхождения мироздания, изменений и возникновения в нем вещей и событий;
- закон выражает необходимые связи, т. е. в его основе нет случайных связей, связей, которые то появляются, то исчезают.
- закон выражает общие связи вещей и событий.

Представляет недопустимые рекурсивные привязки (реляционные привязки), т. е. запрещает привязки, заданные один раз. Например, невозможно представить, что в 2001 году после зимы придет весна и вдруг наступит лето 2002 года. Потому что это закон природы - закон времен года.

Другая важнейшая особенность законов природы состоит в том, что они объективны по своей природе, т. е. не зависят ни от человека, ни от человечества. Невозможно человеку, даже при наличии воли нации, определить закон природы или поддержать его здесь. Потому что отношения, лежащие в основе этих законов, имеют объективные отношения.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ И РАЗВИТИИ ГОРОДОВ СУРХОНДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ ЗА ГОДЫ НЕЗАВИСИМОСТИ

Аннотация. Территория Сурхандарьинской области с древних век был заселен людьми. Об этом свидетельствуют остатки древних городских поселений, таких как Жаркотон, Сополлитепа, старый Термез, которые относятся к числу древних городов Узбекистана. Политические процессы, происходившие в нашей стране в начале XX века, оказали влияние на последующее административное преобразование нашей страны. В этот период Сурхандарьинская область становилась как новая административная единица в составе Узбекистана. В связи с освоением множества новых земель для нужд сельского хозяйства, строительством гидротехнических сооружений, открытием месторождений полезных ископаемых, развитием промышленности по переработке сельхозпродукции в области появились новые городские поселения и появилась возможность развития и расширения древних городов. В данной статье кратко анализируются факторы, влияющие на появление и развитие городских поселений, показано людность городов и районов Сурхандарьинской области с начала ее образования и до наших дней как административно-политической единицы в составе Республики Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: Узбекистан, Сурхандарьинская область, город, сельские округа, округ, Амударья, Афганистан, Кухитанг, Бабатаг.

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FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES OF SURKHONDARYA REGION DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

Abstract. The territory of Surkhandarya region has been inhabited by people since ancient times. This is evidenced by the remains of ancient urban settlements, such as Zharkoton, Sopollitepa, old Termez, which are among the oldest cities in Uzbekistan. The political processes that took place in our country at the beginning of the 20th century influenced the subsequent administrative transformation of our country. During the same period, the Surkhandarya region became a new administrative unit within Uzbekistan. In connection with the development of many new lands for the needs of agriculture, the construction of hydraulic structures, the discovery of mineral deposits, the development of the industry for processing agricultural products, new urban settlements appeared in the region and it became possible to develop and expand ancient cities. This article briefly analyzes the factors influencing the emergence and development of urban settlements, showing the population of cities and districts of the Surkhandarya region from the beginning of its formation to the present day as an administrative and political unit within the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: Uzbekistan, Surkhandarya region, city, rural districts, district, Amudarya, Afghanistan, Kohitang, Babatag.

Сурхандарьинская область образована 6 марта 1941 года (до 29 июня 1925 года была Сурхандарьинским районом). Вошла в состав Кашкадарьинской области 25 января 1960 года. В феврале 1964 года реорганизован в Сурхандарьинской область.

Расположен на юго-востоке республики, в Сурхан-Шерабадской долине. Граничит с Афганистаном по реке Амударья на юге, Таджикистаном на севере, северо-востоке и востоке, Туркменистаном на юго-западе и Кашкадарьинской областью на севере и северо-западе. Площадь 20,1 тыс. км^2.

Первоначально образованными (1926 г.) сельскими районами области являются Деновский, Сариасинский, Термезский и Шерабадские районы. Крупнейшими районами по площади являются Сариасинский (3,82 тыс. км^2) и Байсунские (3,21 тыс. км^2) районы. В целом Байсунский, Сариасинский, Шерабадский и Кумкурганский районы имеют общую площадь 11,59 тыс. кв. км или занимает 57,7 % площади области.

Примерно 70 процентов территории Сурхандарьинской области занимают горы (Гисар, высшая точка 4643 м; Кугитанг, Бабатог и др.). Географически он «открыт» только на юг; с трех других сторон он окружен горами. Такое строение земной поверхности, орографическая особенность, оказывает большое влияние на формирование климата региона. Термезе солнце встает в июне из горизонта до 76^0 градусов. Световой день длится 15 часов летом и не менее 9 часов зимой. Продолжительность солнечного сияния в Термезе (среднегодовая) до 3050 часов [6, стр. 21]. Климат сухой и жаркий, среднее количество осадков 130-180 мм, на горных склонах достигает 600 мм. Температура самая высокая в республике, вегетационный период продолжительный. Агроклиматические условия требуют орошаемого земледелия.

В ходе своего визита в Сурхандарьинскую область 8 октября 2021 года Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.Мирзиёев сказал об области следующее «- Сурхандарьинская земля, данная Богом. Здесь вы можете собирать урожай три раза в год из сельского хозяйства. Используя это, мы должны привезти технологии из развитых стран и найти рынок сбыта продукции. Это будет дополнительный доход и новые рабочие места» [1, 7].

Здесь, в отличие от других регионов нашей страны, хорошо развито субтропическое земледелие. Главные реки Сурхан и Шерабад служат важным фактором, формирующим географию экономики и населения области. Используется в орошаемом земледелии с помощью ряда встроенных в них каналов и водохранилищ (Учкизил, Кумкурган, Южно-Сурханские водохранилища, Катта Гисар, Аму-Занг, Хазарбог и другие каналы). На горных склонах благоприятны условия для богарного земледелия, садоводства и виноградарства. В целом Сурхандарьинская область является одним из регионов с относительно хорошими водными ресурсами в нашей республике.

В нашей республике Сурхандарьинская область чем-то похожа на Джизакскую область по площади и структуре поверхности. Область также обладает потенциалом полезных ископаемых - промышленное значение имеют уголь (Шаргун, Туда, Байсун), нефть (Ховдаг, Кокайди, Учкизил, Лалмикор), полиметаллические руды (Хонджиза), различные соли (Ходжайкон). В то же время в регионе ведутся геологоразведочные работы в сотрудничестве с зарубежными странами (Малайзия и др.). Основная цель - найти новые месторождения нефти и газа.

Сурхандарьинская область богата фармацевтическими ресурсами, здесь сосредоточено 35-40% лекарственных растений республики. Здесь стоит отметить рекреационно-туристический потенциал района (Омонхона, Учкизил, Ходжайкон и др.). Археологические находки, исторические памятники, остатки первой урбанизации, карстовые пещеры, родники и карсты, уникальный природный ландшафт, святыни региона служат основой для развития интернациональных и локальных, религиозных и экосистем. Большое значение в этом плане имеет и созданный в городе Термезе археологический музей.

Хотя территория области не очень велика, ее природные условия отличаются от других регионов нашей республики. Его территория уменьшается с севера на юг по направлению к берегам Амударьи. Климат сухой субтропический, это один из самых жарких регионов не только Узбекистана, но и СНГ. Поэтому этот регион считается основной базой тонковолокнистого хлопчатника и субтропических культур Узбекистана.

Сурхандарьинская область выделяется своим агропромышленным комплексом, особенно хлопковым и зерновым производством, продуктами животноводства в региональном трудовом хозяйстве республики. Здесь также развиваются горнодобывающая (полиметаллические руды, уголь, нефть, соль), строительная и фармацевтическая промышленность.

Регион имеет свои уникальные особенности. В частности, он расположен в самой южной части нашей республики, в самом горном и самом жарком районе; Область имеет самый низкий уровень урбанизации и индустриализации, и один из регионов с самым высоким демографическим развитием, т.е. естественным приростом населения.

На сегодняшний день Сурхандарьинская область включает 14 сельских районов (Ангорский, Бандиханский, Байсунский, Алтинсайский, Музрабатский, Деновский, Джаркурганский, Кумкурганский, Кызырикский, Сариасинский, Термезский, Узунский, Шерабадский, Шурчинский, табл. 1), имеется 8 городов (Термез, Байсун, Денов, Джаркурган, Кумкурган, Сариасия, Шерабад, Шурчи), 112 малые города и 858 сельских населенных пунктов (табл. 2). Плотность населения здесь составляет 136,4 человека на 1 км^2 [4, 14-15 б].

Таблица 1

Площадь и население сельских районов Сурхандарьинской области

№	Сельские районы	Год образования	Площадь км2	Центр	Население, тыс. человек	Плотность населения, 1 кв. км, чел. (2022 г.)
1	Ангор	28.11.1978	0,39	Малы город Ангор	137,4	352,3
2	Байсун	29.11.1965	3,21	г-д Байсун	119,7	37,3
3	Бандихан	01.01.2020	0,68	Малы город Бандихан	78,7	115,7
4	Денау	29.09.1926	1,15	г-д Денау	400,0	347,8
5	Джаркурган	29.11.1965	1,16	г-д Джаркурган	226,9	195,6
6	Музрабат	25.12.1968	0,74	Малы город Халкабад	147,1	198,8
7	Алтинсай	23.11.1981	0,57	Малы город Карлук	184,0	322,8
8	Сариасия	29.09.1926	3,82	Малы город Сариасия	217,7	56,9
9	Термиз	29.09.1926	0,83	Малы город Учкизил	80,2	96,6

10	Узун	29.03.1991	1,84	Малы город Узун	179,5	97,5
11	Шерабад	29.09.1926	2,73	г-д Шерабад	202,0	73,9
12	Шурчи	09.02.1935	0,72	г-д Шурчи	217,9	302,6
13	Кызырик	06.03.1975	0,38	Малы город Сарик	118,9	312,9
14	Кумкурган	23.03.1977	1,83	г-д Кумкурган	243,7	133,1

Таблица составлена на основании данных управления статистики Сурхандарьинской области.

Таблица 2

Наименование административно-территориальных единиц	Постоянное население (в чел.) 01.01.2022	Всего городов	В том числе подчинённые в республику и область	Города	Сельские поселения
Сурхандарьинская область	2743200	8	1	112	858
Город Термез	189500	1	1		
Алтынсайский район	184000			14	46
Ангорский район	137400			12	27
Бандиханский район	78700			3	40
Байсунский район	119700	1		4	49
Музрабадский район	147100			10	48
Денауский район	400000	1		11	106
Джаркурганский район	226900	1		5	66
Кумкурганский район	243700	1		11	76
Кызырикский район	118900			5	42
Сариасинкий район	217700	1		4	115
Термезский район	80200			7	27
Узунский район	179500			9	76
Шерабадский район	202000	1		7	96
Шурчинский район	217900	1		10	44

Таблица составлена на основании данных управления статистики Сурхандарьинской области.

Перепись 1926 г. зафиксировала в Сурхандарьинской области 3 города: Байсун с населением 3271 человек, Шерабад с населением 3151 человек и Термез с населением 10121 человек. Общая численность населения областного города составляет 16 543 человека, а его доля в общей численности населения области составляет 8,3%.

По результатам переписи населения, проведенной в 1939 году, численность городских жителей области составила 16,7 тыс. человек, при абсолютном приросте всего 113 человек. Причиной такого «застоя» численности городских жителей области в рассматриваемый период является повторное понижение статуса поселков Байсун и Шерабад до уровня сельских поселений.

Между переписными периодами 1939 и 1959 гг. городское население Сурхандарьинской области значительно выросло, несмотря на негативные последствия военных лет, и достигло 64,9 тыс. человек (табл. 3). В этот период только Денов получил статус города. Такие населенные пункты, как Жаркурган, Кокайди, Лалмикор, станция Термез, Шаргун получили статус городских поселений.

Соответственно, доля городских жителей в общей численности населения области увеличилась с 5,3 % в 1939 г. до 15,4 % в 1959 г. Между тем из статуса поселка городского типа вышел только Учкызил [2, с.115].

К началу 1970-х годов общая численность населения Сурхандарьи составляла 106 тысяч человек или 16 % от общей численности населения.Насчитывалось восемь поселков городского типа, таких как Лалмикор, Паттакесар, станция Термез, Шаргун и Кумкурган.

Таблица 3

	Год основания (или приобритения статус города).	Население, тыс. человек			
		1959	1990	2000	2022
Termiz	1926 год (5-век до на.эр.)	22,1	75,0	113,5	189,5
Денау	1958	16,8	55,0	63,0	91,5
Байсун	1975	_	20,0	21,8	32,6
Джаркурган	1973	7,1	20,0	20,5	24,4
Кумкурган	1971	—	12,0	12,0	12,3
Шаргун	1973	—	9,0	12,0	12,3
Шерабад	1973	—	19,0	24,2	25,6
Шурчи	1976	-	16,0	20,5	21,9

Таблица составлена на основании данных управления статистики Сурхандарьинской области.

Уровень урбанизации в Сурхандарьинской области повысился в 2009 году в результате мероприятия по присвоению статуса поселка различным селам. Присвоение селам статуса городов осуществлялось неравномерно по районам. Их соотношение учтено в таблице. Анализируя количество этих городов по районам и соотношение их населения к общему количеству городов области и численности горожан, можно будет узнать, какое место они занимают в градостроительной структуре области.

Города, получившие статус новых городов, занимают значительное место среди существующих городов области. Новые города составляют 93,3% городов области, население новых городов составляет более 55,4% городского населения области (табл. 4).

Таблица 4

Информация о соотношении новых городов Сурхандарьинской области на 1 января 2021 года

№	Название районов	Количество новых городов	Доля новых городов в общем количестве %	Население в новых городах (чел.)	Процент от общей численности населения в новых городах
1	Алтынсай	14	12,5%	70286	13,0%
2	Ангор	12	10,7%	64782	12,0%
3	Бандихан	3	2,8%	13475	2,5%
4	Байсун	4	3,6%	15594	2,9%
5	Музрабад	10	8,9%	52174	9,7%
6	Денау	11	9,8%	46647	8,6%
7	Джаркурга	5	4,5%	20402	3,8%
8	Кумкурган	11	9,8%	60707	11,2%
9	Кызырик	5	4,5%	29791	5,5%
10	Сариасия	4	3,6%	28380	5,3%
11	Термез	7	6,2%	23228	4,3%
12	Узунский район	9	8,0%	40768	7,6%
13	Шерабад	7	6,2%	26441	4,9%
14	Шурчи	10	8,9%	45991	8,7%
Jami		112	100%	538666	100%

Таблица составлена на основании данных управления статистики Сурхандарьинской области

Также важно проанализировать соотношение городов и поселков в региональной городской структуре. В частности, четкое представление об их количественном и территориальном соотношении может быть важным как важная информация при изучении территориального размещения населения, трудовых ресурсов и организации производства в регионе. Из вышеприведенной информации известно, что в области 8 городов и 112 поселков городского типа. Их территориальное соотношение было проанализировано в целом, теперь можно завершить анализ градостроительной структуры региона, представив взаимное соотношение городов и поселков.

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НАСОС СТАНЦИЯСИ НАПОРЛИ ҚУВУРИДА ГИДРАВЛИК ЗАРБАНИНГ ЮЗАГА КЕЛИШ САБАБЛАРИНИ ЎРГАНИШ

Аннотация. Ushbu maqolada nasos stansiya bosimli quvurlarida gidro zarbaning hosil bo’lish sabablari va uni oldini olish bo’yicha tavsiyalar berilgan.

Калит сўзлар: nasos stansiya, agregat, gidravlik zarba, qulfak, bosimli quvur.

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STUDY OF THE CAUSES OF HYDRAULIC SHOCK IN THE PUMP STATION PRESSURE PIPE

Abstract. This article presents the reasons for the formation of hydraulic shock in the pressure pipes of the pumping station and recommendations for its prevention.

Key words: pumping station, unit, hydraulic shock, lock, pressure pipe.

Гидро зарбанинг ҳосил бўлишининг асосий сабаби қуйидагилардан иборат: тўсатдан қулфакнинг очилиши ёки ёпилиши ҳамда насосларнинг тусатдан ишдан тухташи ёки ишга тушишидир.

Н.Е.Жуковский биринчи марта водопровод қувурларда гидравлик зарба жараёнида оқим бутунлиги узилишини кўзатди.

Оқим бутунлиги узилиши билан кечадиган гидравлик зарба реал қувурлар нормал эксплуатациясига катта хавф туғдиради.

Гидравлик зарба жараёни насос станциясининг босим қувурларида ҳосил бўлиб, босим қувурларини, тескари клапанни, насос станцияси биносини ва насос агрегатларини издан чиқаради. Двигателни тўхтатиш пайтида насосни айланиш частотаси, сув узатиши, босими пасайиб боради ва бироз муддатдан сўнг оқимни тескари ҳаракати вужудга келади.

Қувурлардаги гидравлик зарба натижасида босимни ортиши қуйидаги формула билан топилади.

$$\Delta \mathrm{H} = \frac{a \cdot V}{g} \quad (1)$$

Агарда суюқлик оқимида узилиш пайдо бўлса, ΔН қуйидагича формула билан аниқланади.

$$\Delta \mathrm{H} = \frac{a \cdot V}{g} + 2H_{\Gamma} \, (2)$$

бу ерда V-оқимнинг бошланғич тезлиги, м/с; g-эркин тушиш тезланиши, м/с^2; $H_г$-насоснинг геодезик узатиш баландлиги, м; *а*-зарб тўлқини тарқалиш тезлиги, м/с.

Зарб тўлқини тарқалиш тезлиги *а* қуйидаги формула билан топилади

$$a = \frac{1425}{\sqrt{1 + ED/E_{M} \cdot \delta}} \, ;(3)$$

бу ерда 1425 м/с - товушни сувдаги тарқалиш тезлиги, D-қувурнинг диаметри, м; Е-сувнинг ҳажмий эластиклик модули (2,1·10^{-5} Н/м^2); Е-қувурнинг эластиклик модули (темир бетон учун $E_м$=(1,4…4)·10^{10} Н/м^2; пўлат учун $E_м$=20·10^{10} Н/м^2); δ-қувур девори қалинлиги, м.

Қувур девори қалинлигини аниқлаш қуйидаги тартибда бажарилади

1) дастлаб қувур девори қалинлиги тахминан қуйидаги формулалар билан топилади:

- пўлат қувур учун $\delta = 5 + 0{,}1\mathrm{H}_X$,(4)
- темир-бетон қувур учун $\delta = 5 + 8D + 0{,}2\mathrm{H}_X$,(5)
- асестоцемент қувур учун $\delta = 5 + 10D + 0{,}2\mathrm{H}_X$, (6)

бу ерда H_x – насоснинг хисобий босими, м.

2) зарб тўлқини тарқалиш тезлиги *а* (3) формула билан аниқланади.

3) гидравлик зарб фазаси қуйидаги ифода билан аниқланади:

$$t = 2l/a \, (7)$$

бу ерда l-қувурнинг узунлиги.

4) коэффициент k аниқланади:

$$k = \frac{l \cdot V}{g\mathrm{H}_{\tilde{A}} \cdot T} \, (8)$$

бу ерда Т-кулфакни беркитилиш вакти (3…5с);

5) гидравлик зарб натижасида қувурдаги босимни ортиши ΔН турли ҳолатлар учун аниқланиб, энг катта қиймати ҳисоб учун қабул қилинади:

а) агар t>T яъни тўғри зарб бўлса:

$$\Delta \mathrm{H} = \frac{a \cdot V}{g} \quad (9)$$

б) агар t < T ва зарб тўғри бўлмаган мусбат ҳолатида:

$$\Delta \mathrm{H}_1 = \frac{2K}{2 - K} \cdot \mathrm{H}_{\tilde{A}} \quad (10)$$

в) агар t<T ва тўғри бўлмаган манфий зарб бўлса:

$$\Delta H_1 = \frac{2K}{1+K} \cdot H_{\tilde{A}} \ (11)$$

Кейинги ҳисобларда t>T бўлса, (1.64) формуладан чиқадиган ΔH қиймати, t<T бўлса, ΔH_1 ва ΔH_2 қийматлардан каттаси қабул қилинади.

6) максимал ҳисобий босим тенг:

$$H_{max} = H_{\tilde{A}} + \Delta H \ (12)$$

7) Қувур деворининг қалинлиги қуйидаги формула билан аниқланади (м):

$$\delta = \frac{H_{max} \cdot \gamma \cdot D}{2[\sigma]} + 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \ (13)$$

бу ерда γ – сувнинг ҳажмий массаси (9790 Н/м^3); [σ] – материалнинг мустаққамлик чегараси, (пўлат учун 1,6·10^7 Н/м^2; темир бетон учун 10^{-7} Н/м^2, асбестоцемент учун 8·10^6 Н/м^2 қабул қилинади).

Гидравлик зарбга қарши чоралар икки хил йўналишда олиб борилади, яъни: а) сувни тезлигини камайтиришга асосланган усуллар; б) қувурдан сувни ташлашга асосланган усуллар.

Сувни тезлигини камайтириш учун қуйидаги усуллардан фойдаланилади:

1) қувурдаги статик босим 20 м гача бўлган ҳолларда, оқимни узилиш эҳтимоли бор нуқталарига ҳаво киритилади (ҳаво киритиш қопқоғи)

2) қувурдаги статик босим 20 м дан ортиқ бўлганда, оқимни узилиш эҳтимоли бор нуқталарига сув киритилади. Бунинг учун ўша нуқта тепасига идишда сув жойлаштириб, тескари қопқоқ орқали улаб қўйилади;

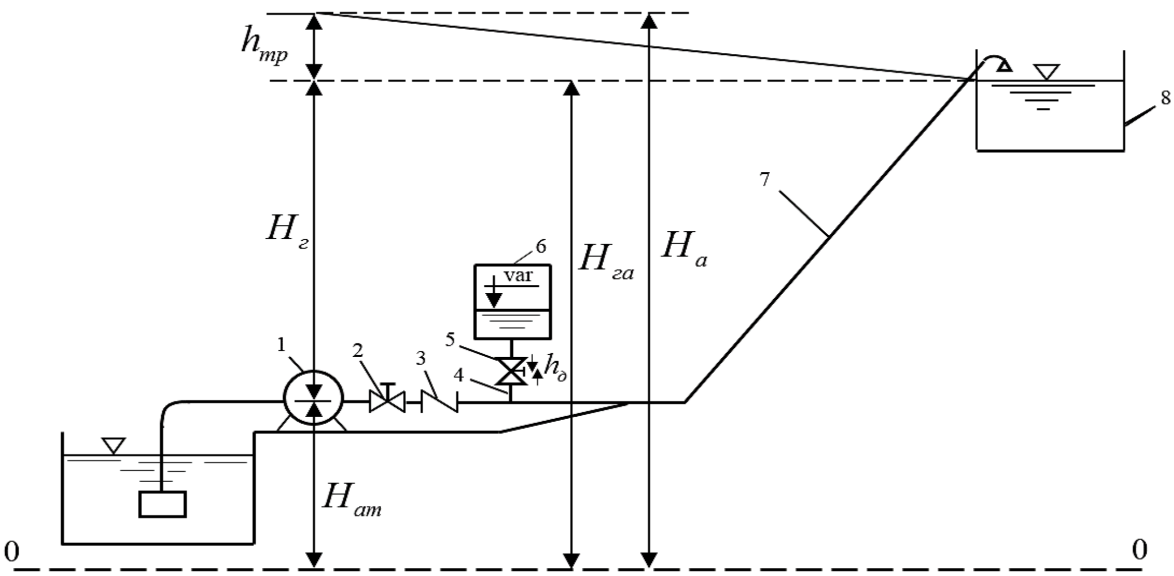
3) қувурнинг босим ортадиган нуқтасига тепаси очиқ сув-босимли минора ўрнатиб, босим кучи сусайтирилади. Сув устуни қувурдаги босимга мос равишда жуда баланд бўлгани учун бу усул кам қўлланилади;

4) диаметри 700 мм дан кичик қувурларнинг босим ортиб кетадиган нуқталарига 6…10 м^2 ҳажмдаги 70% қисми сув ва 30% қисми ҳаво билан тўлдирилган босимли идиш ўрнатилиб, зарб кучи камайтирилади;

Булардан ташқари қувурга ўрнатиладиган бошқариладиган қулфак ва тескари қопқоқларни беркитилиш вақтини танлаб, зарб кучини камайтириш мумкин. Бу вақт қуйидаги формула асосида аниқланади:

$$T_3 = \frac{l \cdot V}{g(H_{max} - H_X)} \sqrt{\frac{H_{max}}{H_X - h_W}} \ ; (14)$$

бу ерда H_{max} – қувурдаги максимал ҳисобий босим; H_x – насоснинг ҳисобий босими; h_w – қувурдаги босим исрофлари йиғиндиси.



1 – расм. Диафрагмали ҳаволи – гидравлик қалпоқнинг ҳисобий схемаси

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МЕТОДЫ СОВРЕМЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯМИ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА В ЗАРУБЕЖЬЕ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается анализ зарубежного опыта совершенствования инновационного управления в предприятиях. Проведено анализ инновационного управления в предприятиях ведущих стран мира. Результаты проведенного анализа имеют практическое значение при решении задач в развитий отечественных промышленных предприятиях.

Ключевые слова: промышленный производство, инновационное управление, инновационный процесс, инновационный механизм, инновационной развитие, зарубежный опыт.

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METHODS OF MODERN MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN ABROAD

Annotation. The article deals with the analysis of foreign experience in improving innovative management in enterprises. The analysis of innovative management in the enterprises of the leading countries of the world is carried out. The results of the analysis carried out are of practical importance in solving problems in the development of domestic industrial enterprises.

Key words: industrial production, innovation management, innovation process, innovation mechanism, innovation development, foreign experience.

Начало XVIII века в развитых странах мира ознаменовался бурным развитием промышленного производства. Например, в США-автомобилестроение, в Германииметаллургия, в Англии-мануфактурное производство, во Франции-горнодобывающая промышленность. Основой развития промышленного производства явилось изобретение и создание новой техники и технологии. И предпосылкой такого развития стало с первых шагов новшества (инновации).

В настоящее время в мире промышленное производство на основе новой технологии достиг огромных успехов. Особенно в этом направлении ведущие компании в развитых странах мира в различных сферах экономики создали ранее невиданные образцы новейшей технологии. И это всё благодаря инновационному развитию. Например, беспилотные летательные аппараты в авиастроении, переход к водородному топливу в автомобилестроении, автоматическому управлению движения автомобилей, трансплантация человеческих органов в медицине, использование новейших летательных аппаратов в исследовании космоса и планет и т.д. Все это свидетельствует о наступлении нового технологического уклада в мировой экономике. Об этом писали в своих исследованиях Российские ученые Глазьев и Яковец. Здесь уместны слова Президента Ш. Мирзиёева, высказанные в 2017 году в обращении Олий Мажлису, о том, что если мы не начнем заниматься инновациями сегодня, то завтра будет поздно.

В Узбекистане за годы независимости по совершенствованию управления инновационным управлением осуществлено много полезных работ. Однако, для дальнейшего развития этого проекта и повышения эффективности инновационного развития целесообразно изучение опыта инновационного менеджмента и его использование на промышленных предприятиях применительно к местным условиям послужит активизацией развития инновации.

В зарубежной практике выделяют в основном следующие виды инновационного процесса:

1. Управленческий;
2. Программно-целевой;
3. Творческий;
4. Инициативный.

Управленческий вид или его называют административно-хозяйственный, представляет собой крупный или средний производственный центр корпорации, объединяющий под общим руководством научных исследований и разработок; производство и сбыт новой продукции.

Программно-целевой вид основывается на разработке программ и определении стратегических целей. При этом зарубежные корпорации установили главную цель -это конечный результат инновационного развития, цели –развитие элементов производства и под цели - результаты и получение экономической эффективности

Творческий - этот вид развития инноваций полностью зависит от персонала. Менеджеры производства всегда стремятся к получению дополнительного дохода. И в этом плане они предлагают новые идеи и решения по улучшению технологического процесса повышения качества продукции, управлению производственным циклом, применению новых стандартов и т.д. Результативность творческого вида определяется степенью внедрений в производство предложенных менеджерами и персоналом в целом. Например, в ведущих странах мира как США, Япония, Германия, Китай, Южная Корея уровень внедрения разработок инновации составляет 65-75 %. В нашей отечественной промышленности этот уровень составляет около двух процентов. И последний инициативный вид - это стремление коллектива к новшествам. Это особенно характерно для японских предприятий. Там инициативы делятся на индивидуальные и групповые. Как установлено практикой групповые инициативы по сравнению с индивидуальными инициативами отличаются широтой охвата проблем, повышением производительности и эффективностью производства.

Один из важных элементов инновационного процесса является развитие технополисов и технопарков. Идея создания технополисов появилась в 50-х годах XX века в США. Первыми технополисами здесь были Силиконовая долина в Калифорнии и Рут-128 в Массачусетсе, ныне широко известны во всем мире форпосты соединения науки с производством.

Развитие и повышение эффективности каждого элемента интеллектуальной собственности установлены законодательством Республики Узбекистан.

В Узбекистане по охране и развитии интеллектуальной собственности приняты ряд законов и нормативно-правовых актов:

• Конституция Республики Узбекистан;

• Гражданский кодекс (раздел II);

Законы Республики Узбекистан:

• об изобретениях полезных моделей и промышленных образцов (1994 г. с изменениями и дополнениями);

• о товарных знаках, знаках обслуживания и наименованиях мест происхождения товаров (2001 г);

• о селекционных достижениях (1996 г. с изменениями и дополнениями);

• о правовой охране программ для ЭВМ и баз данных (1995);

• о правовой охране технологий интегральных микросхем (2001 г.);

• о фирменных наименованиях (2006 г.).

Итак, инновационное развитие является основной базой увеличения объектов интеллектуальной собственности и её потенциала.

3. Инновационный процесс начал развиваться быстрыми темпами в начале 80- годов XX столетия во всех промышленно-развитых странах мира. Так как, к этому периоду в мире ранее изобретённая и созданная техника и технология значительно устарели в физическом и моральном плане.

В этой связи ухудшилось качество продукции и её конкурентоспособность. Начало 80-х годов в мире ознаменовалось появлением новая волны или нового технологического уклада. Быстрыми темпами появились новые инновационные технологии, средств массовой автоматизации и роботизации. В настоящее время в развитых странах мира, особенно США, Китай, Япония, Германия, Россия, Южная Корея и др. накоплен опыт эффективного управления инновационным развитием

Сегодня инновационное развитие в мире находится в преддверии шестого технологического уклада.

Использование опыта передовых стран мира по управлению инновационным развитием будет способствовать дальнейшему развитию промышленности, её инновационного уровня и повышения эффективности промышленного производства нашей страны

Сегодня такие супер современные комплексы, осуществляющие всю технологическую цепочку от фундаментальных исследований до производства и продажи новой продукции превратились в центры наукоемкого производства и получили распространение во всем мире: в Германии, Франции, Бельгии, Италии, Испании, Японии, Австралии, России и других промышленно развитых странах.

Существует несколько причин возникновения и интенсивного роста технополисов и технопарков в странах Запада и Японии.

Создание и функционирование технологических парков способствует выравниванию экономического уровня различных регионов страны, более рациональному размещению производительных сил, превращению отдельных экономически развитых регионов в научнопромышленные зоны с относительно высоким уровнем жизни [4]. В зависимости от характера и объёма выполняемых функций, технополисов подразделяются на 6 видов:

1) Инновационные центры, предназначение которых заключается в оказании содействия преимущественно новым фирмам, связанным с наукоемкими технологиями;

2) Научные и исследовательские парки, которые обслуживают как новые, так и вполне зрелые фирмы, поддерживают тесные связи с университетами или научноисследовательскими институтами.

3) Технологические парки, у которых имеется в распоряжении целая сеть наукоемких фирм и производств;

4) Технологические центры, представляющие собой обслуживающие предприятия, создаваемые для развития новых высокотехнологичных фирм;

5) Конгломераты (пояса) техно комплексов и научных парков, связанные с превращением высокотехнологичных зон целых регионов.

В качестве примера можно привести западногерманские центры, в первую очередь, имеющий широкую между народную известность -

Берлинский инновационный центр. Он был задуман как инкубатор фирм и с самого начала своей деятельности полностью отвечал своему предназначению. Центр предоставляет малым инновационным центрам помещений для небольшого производства сборочных и конструкторских работ; осуществляет финансовую поддержку; оказывает этим фирмам необходимую консультационную помощь по технологическим и организационным проблемам и др.

В зарубежной практике широкое распространение получила деятельность малых инновационных предприятий. Действительно, как было отмечено выше, малые инновационные предприятия намного эффективнее, чем крупные инновационные корпорации или компании. Можно выделить следующие преимущества малых инновационных предприятий при осуществлении нововведений:

• энтузиазм, слаженность, инициативность персонала;

• в области финансов-относительно низкая капиталоемкость;

• личный пример управляющих, минимум бюрократизма, «предпринимательский дух», способность принятия риска в области внутренних коммуникации-коммуникация «Лицом к лицу», быстрая реакция на внутренние проблемы;

• в области маркетинга -быстрая реакция на изменение спроса.

Один из известных ученых мирового масштаба американец австрийского происхождения И. Шумпетер (1883-1950 гг) в книге «Теория экономического развития», которая вышла в 1911 году трактует понятие» «Предпринимательство» как новатор [5]. Предпринимателями мы называем хозяйственных субъектов, функции которых является как осуществление новых комбинаций и которые выступают как его активный элемент.

В Узбекистане создан солидный научно-производственный потенциал, имеются высококвалифицированные научные и практические кадры, возможность проведения научных исследований в области инновационного развития. Однако, к сожалению, ориентация этого громадного национального достояния на создание и реализации конкретных инноваций по-прежнему очень слабая. Другой существенный недостаток нехватка собственных ресурсов и привлечение дополнительных ресурсов на эти цели. В этой связи государственную экономическую политику страны следует направить на создание и стимулирование новых малых высокотехнологичных компаний, формирование индустрии венчурного бизнеса. Это позволит повысить интеллектуальный и технологический потенциал страны.

Одна из прогрессивных форм инновационного развития-это инкубаторы. Инкубатор бизнеса или инкубатор технологии – это элемент инновационной инфраструктуры, комплекс, представляющий разнообразные услуги различным инновационным формам, находящимся на стадии создания и становления. Эти услуги могут быть консультативными, информационными, в форме предоставления в аренду оборудования, помещений и др. «Инкубационный период» для предприятия - клиента длится обычно около года, после чего она покидает инкубатор и начинает самостоятельную деятельность. Наиболее распространённые инкубаторы получили в США, где насчитывается около 600 инвесторов, объединённые в национальную ассоциацию инкубаторов в США имеет большой разброс и различную специализацию (например, существуют инкубаторы для инновационного предпринимательства только в области программного обеспечения или только в области биотехнологии и т.д.)

Сегодня в мире существует и функционирует свыше 2,0 тысяч бизнес-инкубаторов, деятельность которых позволяет ускорить реализацию инновационных проектов, способствует распространению передовых технологий, повышению конкурентоспособности действующих компаний, обеспечению занятости населения, развитию отстающих секторов экономики в регионах, повышению деловой культуры и этики производства и др.

Зарубежная практика подтверждает высокую эффективность малых инновационных форм организации инновационного процесса. Так, обследования, проведённые в США показали, что мелкие инновационные фирмы с численностью занятых до 300 человек, специализирующиеся на создании и выпуска новой продукции, дают 24 раза больше нововведений на каждый доллар, вложенный в НИОКР, чем в крупные корпорации (с численностью занятых свыше 10 тыс. человек), и в 2,5 раза больше нововведений на одного занятого. Многие крупные фирмы стремясь активизировать инновационный процесс, создают у себя организационно-экономические условия для тех своих сотрудников, которые способны быть инициатором и реализовывать на практике эффективные нововведения.

В Германии с середины 80-х годов XX века все силы были направлены на создание стратегии развития промышленности среднего уровня. В этот период основной целью стало быстрое и широкое использование улучшенных производственных технологий, а также программного обеспечения. Основное внимание в этой стратегии принадлежало крупной индустрии поэтому доля её финансирования составила более двух третей всех затрат на развитие исследования. Формирующая роль до начала 1990 года в осуществлении политики технологии и инновационного развития была под контролем Федерального фонда. В 2006 году в Германии приняли Стратегию инновационного и технологического развития, определили новые приоритеты страны с учётом мировых направлений в развитии техники, науки и технологий.

В документе были изложены 17 ключевых секторов, которые имели для национального хозяйства важнейшее значение. Новым инструментом в проведении инновационной и научно-исследовательской политики стало создание инновационных альянсов и стратегических партнеров. В настоящее время образовано 6 альянсов в сфере биомедицины, электроники, энергетики, оптики. Это стало значимым механизмом поддержания инновационного развития промышленности Германии.

Исследования показывают, что меры государственной поддержки зарубежных стран имеют довольно сильный стимулирующий эффект. Анализ зарубежного опыта инновационного развития промышленного сектора позволил выявить:

• в высокотехнологичный промышленный комплекс рассматривается как ядро и базис промышленности, и точка роста экономики страны;

• увеличение инновационной динамичность промышленного сектора не проходило без поддержки органов государственного управления и власти;

• финансирование инновационного развития осуществляется в форме прямого инвестирования, налоговых льгот, выделения грантов и прочих дотаций (Япония, Китай), государственных закупок и заказов (США, Япония);

• создание технополисов, производственных кластеров и технопарков, как основы инновационного развития. Инновационное развитие Отечественной промышленности имеет две тенденции.

Первая проблема-сама промышленность слабо мотивирована на инновационное развитие. Также ограничены национальные предложения технологических инноваций для внедрения в промышленность. Производители, которые работают на рынке инноваций, инвестируют в НИОКР и внедрение инноваций на порядок меньше чем зарубежные конкуренции

Вторая тенденция-это роль государства на рынке промышленного производства. Именно административный ресурс становится самой востребованной инновацией в промышленности, которая способна незамедлительно и результативно повлиять на работу организации. Здесь следует отметить особенно государственную социальную политику т.к. задача государства по преумножению рабочих мест, в том числе приводят к повышению уровня механизации, автоматизации, производительности труда.

На наш взгляд, следует исходить из того, что в структуре любой экономики сосуществуют отрасли и технологии различного уровня. Реальное технологическое лидерство, как и технологическая отсталость, имеют локальную природу и могут быть корректно определены лишь применительно к отдельным производствам, под-отраслям, редко — к агрегированным отраслям национальной экономики. Ни одна из стран не является лидером по технологическому уровню производства по всему спектру видов деятельности, представленных в ее национальной экономике.

Таким образом, использование положительного опыта будет способствовать активизации инновационного развития промышленного производства, а это позволит изменить объём производства, повысить скорость создания инновационной продукции, степень удовлетворения потребностей в соответствии с их новыми запросами, обеспечить конкурентоспособность стран на мировом рынке и долговременный устойчивый рост экономики стран.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ФАКТОРОВ, ВЛИЯЮЩИХ НА ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ В ЖИЛИЩНО-КОММУНАЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ

Аннотация. В данной статье описаны экономический анализ, виды и влияющие факторы услуг, предоставляемых предприятиям жилищно-коммунального хозяйства.

Ключевые слова. Жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство, сервис, жилищная политика, глобализация, экономическое развитие, жилой фонд, недвижимость, инфраструктура, доход населения, расход населения, индикаторы, условия.

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ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING SERVICE IN HOUSING AND COMMUNAL ENTERPRISES

Annotation. This article describes the economic analysis, types and influencing factors of services provided to enterprises of housing and communal services.

Keywords. housing and communal services, service, housing policy, globalization, economic development, housing stock, real estate, infrastructure, income of the population, consumption of the population, indicators, conditions.

Повышение уровня жизни населения страны, улучшение его качества и совершенствование механизмов его развития является одной из актуальных задач, стоящих перед нашим народным хозяйством.

В целях полного удовлетворения потребностей населения в услугах жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, причин и последствий повышения тарифов постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан №897 от 1 ноября 2018 года «О поэтапном изменения цен и тарифов на коммунальные услуги и топливно-энергетические ресурсы» мы рассмотрели анализ в предыдущем пункте.

Система международных статистических показателей использовалась и при комплексном исследовании уровня благосостояния и уровня жизни населения. Он включает в себя 12 типов индикаторов:

1. Рождение, смерть и другие демографические характеристики населения.
2. Санитарно-гигиенические условия.
3. Потребление пищи.
4. Жилищные условия.
5. Информация и культура.
6. Условия труда и занятости.
7. Доходы и расходы
8. Стоимость жизни и потребительские цены.
9. Транспортные средства.
10. Организация отдыха.
11. Социальное обеспечение.
12. Человеческая свобода.[63]

Эти показатели защищают интересы широких слоев населения и способствуют дальнейшему повышению уровня благосостояния населения в результате улучшения жилищных условий, уровня труда и занятости, санитарно-гигиенических условий, социальной поддержки, организации отдыха, образования и культура.

В Республике Узбекистан, особенно в Кашкадарьинской области, удовлетворение потребности в жилье не идет ни в какое сравнение с уровнем развитых стран.

Даже если переход к рыночным отношениям начал приносить относительно высокие доходы, качество услуг, предоставляемых населению, нельзя назвать достаточным. Ведь на улучшение жилищных условий населения влияет несколько факторов. Эти факторы неразрывно связаны между собой, между ними существует определенная взаимосвязь, и развитие одного влияет на изменение другого. Например, чем выше производство, тем выше благосостояние.

Влияние сферы услуг на улучшение условий жизни и благосостояния населения является самым высоким. Кроме того, такие показатели, как демография населения, местонахождение населения, особенности производства в месте проживания населения, обеспеченность земельными, водными и природными ресурсами, доходы населения, занятость населения, оказание услуг населению населения, большое значение имеет расположение в районе предприятий производственно-строительного комплекса ЖКХ.

[63] Джуманова Р. Пути повышения уровня жизни населения в странах с переходной экономикой // Экономика и образование. - 2007., № 3. -стр. 14

В Кашкадарьинской области в 2020 году проживает около 3 280 100 человек на площади 28 700 квадратных километров, а плотность населения в области составляет 114 300 человек на 1 км2/чел.

Однако темпы роста благосостояния не тождественны темпам роста экономики. Потому что это зависит от того, какая часть дохода тратится на потребление.

Р.Карлибаева, И.Данабаев сказали, что в приоритете развития инфраструктурного назначения необходимо повышение уровня населения, а также развитие всей отрасли и производства и распределения энергии.[64]

Обеспеченность населения питьевой водой в районе составляет 50 процентов, в частности, в Косе - 26 процентов, а в Дехканабаде - всего 4 процента. 60 процентов трубопроводов находятся в ремонте. Канализационная система города Карши также устарела. 8 тысяч 700 километров дорог пришли в негодность.

Особое внимание Президент Республики Узбекистан уделил вопросам обслуживания жителей жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, строительства дорог и сетей питьевого водоснабжения. В Кашкадарьинской области поставлена задача довести уровень централизованного хозяйственно-питьевого водоснабжения до 79%, в частности, до 50% в Гузорском районе, где ситуация в этом отношении сложная.

В рамках стратегии «Цифровой Узбекистан – 2030», как указано в программе цифровой трансформации Кашкадарьинской области на 2020-2022 годы, предусмотрено внедрение интеллектуальной системы учета и контроля услуг в жилищно-коммунальном хозяйстве.

В Кашкадарьинской области установка устройств (концентраторов) сбора и передачи данных о потреблении электроэнергии со счетчиков в 2020 году - 3 941, в 2021 году - 5 703, установка 9 152 счетчиков электроэнергии на распределительных пунктах и трансформаторах, подключение потребителей с установленными счетчиками к биллинговой системе - в 2020 году - 338 200, в 2021 году - 316 455, "Худудгаз Кашкадарья" газ в 2020 году - 90 485; 2020-2021 гг. Внедрение автоматизированной системы учета и контроля расхода природного газа в филиале снабжения АО «Худудгазтаминот» - в 2021 г. - 60 324, планируется установка счетчиков газа и интеграция в биллинговую систему.

Внедрение системы учета и контроля сжиженного газа в филиале газоснабжения «Худудгаз Кашкадарья» в 2020 году – 184 674, в 2021 году – 246 233, в 2022 году – 184 674, инвентаризация баллонов со сжиженным газом и установка штрих-кодов в 2020 году – 184 674 в 2021 году – 246

64 Карлибаева Р, Данабаев И. Приоритетные направления развития сельской инфраструктуры //Сельское хозяйство Узбекистана. -2009. №8. – 30 с.

233, в 2022 году - 184 674 потребителя сжиженного газа с пластиковыми картами, внедрение современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий в деятельность служб водного хозяйства, гидрометрии и диспетчеризации. Внедрение системы учета и контроля сжиженного газа в филиале газоснабжения «Худудгаз Кашкадарья» в 2020 году – 184 674, в 2021 году – 246 233, в 2022 году – 184 674, инвентаризация баллонов со сжиженным газом и установка штрих-кодов в 2020 году – 184 674 в 2021 году – 246 233, в 2022 году - 184 674 потребителя сжиженного газа с пластиковыми картами, внедрение современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий в деятельность служб водного хозяйства, гидрометрии и диспетчеризации.

Пошаговая установка автоматизированных устройств - 2021 год. - 269, 2022. - Внедрение автоматизированных систем контроля потребления 400 единиц и «онлайн» контроля потребления электроэнергии.

Установка 47 692 приборов учета электроэнергии (электросчетчиков) у потребителей электроэнергии, в том числе: 1-фазного счетчика электроэнергии – 45 740, 3-фазного счетчика электроэнергии – установка 624 приборов (концентраторов), осуществляющих сбор и передачу данных о потреблении электроэнергии от 1 952 счетчиков, исполнителей За счет средств и банковских кредитов стратегической задачей поставлено подключение 26 650 потребителей с установленными счетчиками к биллинговой системе на основе отдельных расчетов.[65]

В целом проведенный анализ дает достаточные основания говорить о том, что отрасль переживает период депрессии в Кашкадарьинской области, особенно в сельской местности (рисунок 1).

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65 Меры по реализации стратегии «Цифровой Узбекистан-2030» Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан ОФ-6079 от 5 октября 2020 года.

Рисунок 1. Сфера услуг и ЖКХ, влияющие на условия жизни населения

Если проанализировать основные показатели, отражающие удовлетворение потребностей населения в сфере оказания услуг жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, то в Кашкадарьинской области, входящей в состав Республики Узбекистан, необходимые темпы развития сфера обслуживания жилищно-коммунального хозяйства в сельской местности в последние годы недостаточно развита. Однако правильное развитие этого сектора открыло бы множество возможностей для повышения благосостояния людей. В существующей литературе отсутствуют значимые подходы к видам факторов, влияющих на жилищно-коммунальную сферу, и их составу.

На наш взгляд, к развитию сферы услуг в жилищно-коммунальных предприятиях можно отнести следующие факторы:

Рисунок 2. Факторы, влияющие на развитие сферы услуг в жилищно-коммунальных предприятиях

Научно-технический прогресс приводит к созданию новых товаров, оборудования, новых средств автоматизации и механизации. Это, в свою очередь, способствует повышению производительности труда в жилищно-коммунальном хозяйстве, повышению качества услуг и развитию отрасли в целом.

Большое влияние на развитие жилищно-коммунального хозяйства оказывает налогово-кредитная политика государства. Высокие уровни банковских кредитов и налоговых ставок сдерживают реализацию экономических и инновационных преобразований в жилищно-коммунальном хозяйстве, поскольку приводят к увеличению затрат хозяйствующих субъектов и резкому сокращению размеров и сроков использования заемных средств.

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УСИЛЕНИЕ ЖЕЛЕЗОБЕТОННОГО ПЕРЕКРЫТИЯ

Аннотация: статья посвящена результатам обследования и усилению монолитного неразрезного железобетонного перекрытий здания.

Ключевые слова: здание, трещина, прогиб, перераспеделение усилий, сейсмостойкость.

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REINFORCEMENT OF THE REINFORCED CONCRETE FLOORS

Annotation: he article is devoted to the results of the survey and strengthening of the monolithic continuous reinforced concrete floors of the building.

Key words: building, crack, deflection, redistribution of effort, seismic resistance.

Конструктивное решение монолитного железобетонного перекрытия

При проектировании монолитного железобетонного перекрытия соблюдены требования КМК 2.03.01-96 «Бетонные и железобетонные конструкции. Конструкция перекрытия является примером перекрестной балочной системы. Неразрезная монолитная железобетонная плита толщиной 200 мм опирается по контуру на продольные и поперечные железобетонные рамы. Расчетный пролет ригелей равен на 7350 и 8400 мм, высота ригелей равна на 700 и 800 мм, соответствует требованиям норм и практики проектирования монолитного домостроения. Действующие нормативы предлагают спроектировать высоту ригелей в пределах 1/10 – 1/12 от расчетного пролета. В проекте это условие соблюдается. Ширина поперечнего сечения основных ригелей принята равным 700 и 600 мм, что больше ½ высоты сечения.

Некоторые части железобетонного монолитного перекрытия, подвергались преждевременному образованию и раскрытию трещин в процессе строительства. Поврежденные плиты перекрытия находятся в подвале, на отметке -0,30 м.

Все элементы перекрытия (ригели, плита перекрытия, включая колонны) возведены монолитным бетоном класса B50 и армированы арматурой класса A-III. Плитная часть перекрытия армирована двойной арматурой, в верхней части по двум взаимно перпендикулярным направлениям арматурой класса A-III диаметра 10 мм, с шагом 250 мм,, в нижней части по двум взаимно перпендикулярным направлениям арматурой класса A-III диаметра 12 мм, с шагом 200 мм. Бетонный защитный слой арматуры в плитах монолитных перекрытий принят равным 25 мм, в колоннах принят равным 40 мм, в ригелях принят равным 30 мм. На стыках длина анкеровки рабочих арматурных стержней в плитах монолитного перекрытия принята равным 500 мм.

Инструментальная оценка образования и раскрытия трещин в поврежденной части монолитного железобетонного перекрытия

Инструментальное обследование образование и раскрытие трещин в поврежденной части монолитного железобетонного перекрытия позволило оценить их техническое состояние. В частях плиты перекрытия образовались чрезмерно раскрытие трещины достигающие до 0,5 мм (Рис. 1). Такие размеры раскрытия трещин нарушает условия, обеспечивающие ограничение проницаемости конструкций и сохранности арматуры в конструкциях.

Рис.1. Фрагмент поврежденной части монолитной плиты железобетонного балочного перекрытия

При несоблюдении необходимого температурно-влажного режима твердения бетона проявляется неравномерная усадка бетона, что приводит к образованию и раскрытию в железобетонных конструкциях непредвиденных трещин и прогибов. В данном случае тоже происходили эти процессы.

Общие технические заключения и рекомендации по объекту строительства

1. Объемно-планировочное и конструктивное решения здания, его конструктивных частей отвечают требованиям [9], прочность железобетонных плит, ригелей и колонн перекрытия инструментально проверены, соответствует проектному классу – В50, несмотря на это на железобетонном перекрытие наблюдались чрезмерные прогибы, раскрытие трещин, даже в процессе строительства объекта. Это принудило применения неординарного творческого, парой эвристического подхода решения проблемы [5]. Помимо этого, здание строится на регионе в 9 бальной сейсмичности [6]. В этой ситуации приходилось обращаться к методу предельного равновесия [7]. Расчетная модель и алгоритмы оценки статически неопределимых конструкций формировались на основе использования эмпирических и теоретических стратегий [8].

2. В процессе натурного обследования измеряли прогибы железобетонной плиты монолитного неразрезного перекрытия при помощи инженерного нивелирования [4]. Эти прогибы образовались до нагружения эксплуатационными нагрузками. Это предостерегает от негативный явлений при полном нагружении перекрытия следующими длительно действующими и временными полезными нагрузками [1].

3. Анализ распространения и направленности трещин, в плитах показал, что причиной преждевременного образования и раскрытия трещин в плитной части балочного монолитного перекрытия служило усадка – собственное объёмное укорочение бетона [2].

4. В предельном состоянии железобетонных конструкций достаточной протяженности происходит полное перераспределение усилий, полностью реализуются ресурсы несущей способности, предварительные напряжения, усадочные напряжения снимаются или релаксируют, конструкции с трещинами работают как конструкции без трещин [3];

5. В качестве конструкции усиления рекомендуется армировать и наращивать на 50 мм верхнюю часть железобетонного перекрытия тяжелым бетоном класса не ниже В50, армировать арматурой диаметра 10 мм, класса А-III, шаг стержней по двум направлениям принимать равным 150 мм. Защитный слой арматуры принимать равным 15 мм [3].

6. В строительном процессе, обычно, прибегают за ускорением оборачиваемости опалубки и с тем нарушают нормативный технический регламент. Это происходило на рассматриваемом объекте строительства.

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АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ СТУДЕНТОВ

Аннотация: в статье приводятся суждения о перспективах применения эвристических стратегий в самостотельном образовании и научно-творческой деятельности

Ключевые слова: эвристика, эвристические стратегии, теория познания, философия науки, интуитивизм, научные и управленческие решения, логический подход, эвристический подход, самостоятельное образование, творчество.

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ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES FOR SELF-EDUCATION OF STUDENTS

Annotation: the article provides judgments about the prospects for the use of heuristic strategies in independent education and scientific and creative activities

Key words: heuristics, heuristic strategies, theory of knowledge, philosophy of science, intuitionism, scientific and managerial decisions, logical approach, heuristic approach, independent education, creativity.

Способность или способность к получению самостоятельного образования с применением эвристических стратегий и методов определяется психологическими и интеллектуальными показателями каждого человека, с точки зрения образовательного учреждения, каждого преподавателя и ученика (студента), эта способность, в свою очередь, является умением работать с источниками данных, общий анализ и самоанализ, свою работу и она формируется и совершенствуется в процессе наблюдения за деятельностью коллег.

Самостоятельное образование человека – это:

- необходимое условие профессиональной деятельности, которой руководит лицо, желающее стать обладателем профессии, и направленное на приобретение, закрепление и расширение знаний;

- наука, техника, технология, производство, образование, сервис, культура; в политической жизни и др. заключается в приобретении знаний и навыков самостоятельно, но на систематической основе [2].

Основными направлениями самостоятельного образованияс применением эвристической стратегии могут быт вопросы широкого масштаба [1]:

- профессиональные, в области знаний (в предмете образования и учебы);

- психолого-педагогическая ((ориентирована на отношения с учащимися и родителями);

- психологические (имидж, общение, искусство воздействия, лидерские качества и др.);

- методические (методические, педагогические технологии, формы, стили и направления обучения);

- научно-теоретическая;

- юридически-правовой;

- этико-эстетическая;

- гуманитарно-культурный;

- историко-топономический;

- политико-социология;

- иностранные языки и т.д.

К конкретным формам, источникам и результатам самостоятельного образования эвристического или твореского характера можно отнести [2]: ознакомление с дополнительной научно-технической, научно-технической, научно-популярной литературой по специальности, самостоятельное нахождение и изучение действующих нормативных документов, непосредственное ознакомление с деятельностью современного промышленного производства, строительные коронки; натурное исследование строительных конструкций и изучение процессов испытаний, составление научно-технических отчетов; получение информации с интернет-сайтов, просмотр и изучение видео- и аудиоматериалов через различные носители; чтение периодических изданий, связанных с сетью, подготовка обзоров на основе интернет-информации по изучаемой науке, педагогике, психологии, информационным и профессиональным технологиям; писать и защищать научные диссертации в качестве независимого исследователя; подготовка научных докладов, статей и тезисов статей, подготовка к творческим конкурсам, научным олимпиадам и участие в них; участие в семинарах, тренингах, конференциях, занятиях коллег; дебаты, советы и обмен идеями с коллегами; овладение современными педагогическими методами в ходе итеративного обучения; Изучение иностранных языков; изучение информационно-компьютерных и телекоммуникационных технологий и т.д.

Термин «эвристика» происходит от греческого слова «heuresko», что означает «ищу», «открываю» В настоящее время этот термин используется и понимается по-разному:

- теоретико-практическая наука, изучающая творческую деятельность (в то же время следует отметить, что создатели ее теории и признанных основных правил официально не зафиксированы);
- способы принятия решений по проблемным (творческим, нестандартным, креативным) вопросам в условиях неопределенности, такие способы обычно противопоставляют формальным методам, опирающимся на точные математические алгоритмы;
- образовательный метод;
- методы творческого поиска и научного поиска [3].

Благодаря непомерной скорости отбора и принятия познавательного или научного решения, эвристические алгоритмы широко применяются в областях искусственного интеллекта, научного творчества. Эвристические методы основаны на интеллектуальном поиске стратегий интуитивного, компьютерного и автоматизированного решения проблемы с использованием одновременно нескольких альтернативных, например, экспериментальных и теоретических подходов [4].

Целью включения альтернативных вопросов эвристической интерпретации в самостоятельное обучение является создание плодотворной почвы развития у студентов навыков творческого мышления и моделирования [5]. При этом желательно, чтобы каждая проблема предназначалась для решения как алгоритмически, так и эвристически. Студент, решившийся задачу на эвристическом уровне, высоко оценивается.

Проблема 1 типа. **Дается предметный тест и ему присваивается соответствующая шкала оценок:**

№	Содержание задачи	Самая высокая оценка за выполнение этапа задачи
1	Решите тест!	3
2	По понятиям темы теста составьте 5 глоссарий!	4
3	В пределах темы составьте тест соответствия из 5 позиций.!	5

Проблема 2 типа. **Приводится задача кейс-стади по конкретной теме и дается соответствующий критерий оценки.**

№	Содержание задачи	Самая высокая оценка за выполнение этапа задачи
1	Решайте кейс-стади!	3
2	По теме кейс-стади составьте глоссарий на 5 определений!	4
3	Составьте кейс стади по смежной теме, с ответом!	5

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЯ, УСИЛЕНИЯ И КАПИТАЛЬНОГО РЕМОНТА ЗДАНИЙ В СЕЙСМИЧЕСКИ АКТИВНЫХ РЕГИОНАХ

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается расчет экономической эффективности мероприятий восстановления, усиления и капитального ремонта зданий в сейсмически активных регионах.
Ключевые слова: строительство, здание, сейсмостойкость, пространственная жесткость, осадка, повреждения, усиление, восстановление, реконструкция, проектное решения, экономический эффект.

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ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF RESTORATION, REINFORCEMENT AND MAJOR REPAIR OF BUILDINGS IN SEISMICLY ACTIVE REGIONS

Annotation: the article discusses the calculation of the economic efficiency of measures for the restoration, strengthening and overhaul of buildings in seismically active regions.
Key words: construction, building, seismic resistance, spatial rigidity, settlement, damage, reinforcement, restoration, reconstruction, design solutions, economic effect.

Оценка технического состояния зданий начинается с первичного технического осмотра. Целью первичного технического осмотра является определение несущей конструктивной системы зданий, основных геометрических параметров, сейсмичности района и местности, где расположено здание, а также проверка соответствия основных параметров здание с требованиями сейсмостойкой конструкции. Кроме того, в ходе технического осмотра будет определено содержание и состав оценки технического состояния несущих конструкций и других элементов здания, которая будет выполняться на следующих этапах осмотра [1].

Как мы сказали выше, будет определено содержание и структура оценки технического состояния несущих конструкций и других элементов здания, которая будет выполняться на следующих этапах обследования. При этом будет сформирован перечень основных несущих конструкций, техническое состояние которых будет оцениваться на следующих этапах в зависимости от конструктивного решения здания.

Если здание имеет каркасную несущую систему, в этот перечень входят колонны, поперечные и поперечные обвязки, поперечные и поперечные плиты, лестничные конструкции [4].

Оценка технического состояния зданий включает в себя процессы предварительного технического осмотра и натурного осмотра оборудования. В обоих процессах необходимо обращать внимание на то, насколько техническое состояние строительных частей соответствует требованиям соответствующих стандартов и QMQ [2].

Перечень частей здания, подлежащих изучению в рамках обследования технического состояния здания: пол и фундаменты; несущие конструкции; крыша; внешняя отделка здания; внутренняя отделка здания; сети водоснабжения; канализационные сети; сеть электроснабжения и электрооборудование; теплосети и оборудование; сеть газоснабжения и оборудование; окружающее пространство; элементы пожарной безопасности.

В сложных инженерно-геологических условиях большое значение для оценки технического состояния зданий и увеличения срока их службы имеют площадь застройки здания и техническое состояние прилегающей территории.

Возможность (допустимость) использования эвристических подходов для решения каждой сложной задачи, типа натурного обследования, определяется соотношением затрат на решение задачи точным и эвристическим методами, ценой ошибки и статистическими параметрами эвристики. Кроме того, важным является наличие на выходе «фильтра здравого смысла» – оценки результата человеком, компетентным специалистом, обладающим опытом эмпирического и теоретического исследования в конкретной области [3].

После изучения сложных инженерно-геологических условий района строительства в натуре, следующим этапом является анализ нарушения нормативных требований к грунту сооружения и влияние дефектов на другие конструктивные части здания (табл. 1).

Таблица 1

Анализ ущерба от инженерно-геологических условий в зданиях и сооружениях

Название повреждения конструктивной части здания	Степень повреждения, детали	Какой геологический, геодинамический и гидрогеологический процесс или событие и климатические условия вызвали ущерб?	Рекомендуемые способы, конструктивные, технологические и организационные мероприятия по усилению грунта сооружения, обеспечению его приоритетности и повышению сейсмостойкости

На следующем этапе оценки технического состояния здания определяются эксплуатационная пригодность конструктивных элементов и обобщаются показатели поврежденности здания [4].

В результате расчета на основании таблицы 2, приведенной в качестве примера, было определено, что суммарный показатель поврежденности здания составляет 35,6 %:

$$P = \sum Ki*Pi /100 = 3560/100 = 35,6\% (1)$$

Таблица 2

Обобщенные показатели разрушения конструктивных элементов здания

№	Конструктивные элементы и части здания	Доля конструкций в стоимости здания: Ki, %	Уровень поврежденности, определенный в результате технической оценки конструкции: Pi, %	Процент разрушения (произведение показателей в 3-м и 4-м столбцах): Ki *Pi, %
1	2	3	4	5
1	Пойдеворлар	7	20	140
2	Каркас здания и несущие стены	36	20	720
3	Перегородки	6	20	120
4	Покрытие и перекрытия	12	20	240
5	Кровли	3	40	120
6	Полы	6	60	360
7	Двери и окна	4	60	240
8	Внутренняя отделка	5	60	300
9	Внешняя отделка	3	60	180
10	Инженерные оборудования	12	80	960
11	Другие элементы	6	30	180
	Итого:	100	-	3560

Обобщенное финансовое значение затрат на усиление, восстановление и ремонт повреждений конструкций, изношенных сверх нормы, рекомендуется определять исходя из показателей общего износа здания по следующей формуле:

$$C_1 = C*P*N_i \ (2)$$

где: C_1 - величина обобщенных затрат на усиление, восстановление и ремонт повреждений строительных конструкций; С - финансовая оценка здания на основании кадастровых документов; Р – общий показатель поврежденности здания; N –коэффициент индексации для перехода от последней определенной кадастровой стоимости здания к цене текущего года.

При необходимости найти величину обобщенных затрат на усиление, восстановление и ремонт повреждений какой-либо части или элемента конструкции в здании рекомендуется использовать следующую формулу:

$$C1i = C*K_i*P_i*N_i /100 \ (3)$$

где: C_{1i} - величина обобщенных затрат на усиление, восстановление и ремонт повреждений i-й конструктивной части или конструктивного элемента в здании; С - финансовая оценка здания на основании кадастровых документов; K_i – доля i-й конструктивной части или конструктивного элемента в цене здания; P_i — уровень повредения, определяемый в результате технической оценки конструкции; N_i – коэффициент индексации для перехода от последней определенной кадастровой стоимости здания к цене текущего года [2].

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ПРЕДПОСЫЛКИ, ГИПОТЕЗЫ РАСЧЕТА СЕЙСМОСТОЙКОСТИ И СЕЙСМОУСТОЙЧИВОСТИ ЖЕЛЕЗОБЕТОННЫХ КАРКАСНЫХ ЗДАНИЙ ПО МЕТОДУ ПРЕДЕЛЬНОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются вопросы расчета сейсмостойкости и сейсмоустойчивости железобетонных рамно-каркасных и рамно-связевых зданий по методу предельного состояния.

Ключевые слова: строительство, здание, сейсмостойкость, сейсмоустойчивость, метод, расчет, предельное состояние, пространственная жесткость, пластический шарнир.

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BACKGROUND, HYPOTHESES FOR CALCULATION OF SEISMIC RESISTANCE AND SEISMIC STABILITY OF REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME BUILDINGS BY THE LIMIT STATE METHOD

Annotation: the article deals with the calculation of seismic resistance and seismic resistance of reinforced concrete frame-frame and frame-braced buildings using the limit state method.

Key words: construction, building, seismic resistance, seismic resistance, method, calculation, limit state, spatial rigidity, plastic hinge.

Изначально, целесообразно остановится над понятиями сейсмостойкости и сейсмоустойчивости зданий и сооружений.

Сейсмостойкость – это способность строительных конструкций, зданий и сооружений переносить расчетные сейсмические нагрузки и деформации, сохраняя свои эксплуатационные свойства в пределах, предусмотренных действующими строительными нормами и правилами, а также техническими регламентами.

Сейсмоустойчивость – способность строительных конструкций, в целом зданий и сооружений выдерживать сильнейшие землетрясения с минимальными повреждениями (допускается разрушения отдельных несущих элементов зданий и сооружений) [4].

Если представит сейсмостойкость и сейсмоустойчивость сейсмически безопасного здания или сооружения в виде концентрированных кругов, то круг реальной нормативной сейсмостойкости объекта находится внутри круга. сейсмоустойчивости объекта Сейсмоустойчивость означает реальную предельную сопротивляемость конструктивной системык сильным сейсмическим воздействиям и в себе включает все ресурсы сейсмической несущей способности здания и сооружения. Как отмечено выше, сейсмостойкость определяет способность строительных конструкций, зданий и сооружений переносить расчетные сейсмические нагрузки и деформации, сохраняя свои эксплуатационные свойства в пределах, предусмотренных действующими строительными нормами и правилами, а также техническими регламентами. Проведенные автором многочисленные обследования технического состояния и сейсмостойкости реальных строительных объектов, в целях разработки проектов реконструкции, показали чрезмерные огромные запасы сейсмической несущей способности зданий, спроектированных и возведенных в четком соблюдении требованиям действующих строительных норм и правил [5].

Сейсмоустойчивость объекта, прежде всего, зависят от его высоты, и веса в целом, конструктивной системы, которая принимает на себя сейсмическое воздействие, сейсмических регионов, где строится объект, включая и микросейсмическую районированию. Поскольку в зонах малой сейсмической активности могут существовать геологические разломы, которые могут представлять повышенную геодинамическую опасность отдельных объектов, особенно высотных зданий. Для изучения действительной работы сооружений в условиях сильных землетрясений необходимы исследования конструктивных систем в стадии, близкой к запредельной, с учетом накопления и развития повреждений во времени. В проблемах сейсмостойкости и важными являются экономические критерии оптимальности, на основе которых может быть выбрана степень антисейсмического усиления, обеспечивающая заданный уровень надежности сооружения при минимальных расходах на ликвидацию последствий землетрясения. Поэтому очень важно, чтобы технические и физические условия сейсмоустойчивости зданий и сооружений оценивались на жесткопластической стадии деформирования стальной арматуры и соответственно с учетом нисходящей ветви диаграммы сопротивления бетона.

За основу теории расчета приняты предпосылки, допущения и ограничения Метода предельного равновесия, которые в классическом виде приведены на книгах А.А. Гвоздева "Расчет несущей способности конструкций по методу предельного равновесия" [1] и С.М. Крылова

«Перераспределение усилий в статически неопределимых железобетонных конструкциях» [2]. Следует отметить, в этих работах рассмотрены ситуации применительно статическим нагружениям и перемещениям. Предлагаемая нами квазипространственная рамная модель расчета сейсмоустойчивости железобетонных рамно-каркасных и рамно-связевых зданий и сооружений на упругопластических и пластических стадиях напряженно-деформированного состояния, как дополнительно классическим предположениям метода предельного равновесия, основывается и на следующие гипотезы, предпосылки и допущения:

бетон растянутой зоны не работает, растягивающее напряжение воспринимается арматурой;

в предельном равновесном состоянии включаются бетон сжатой зоны работает упруго-пластично или пластично, а зависимость между напряжениями и деформациями –нелинейная, несогласно закону Гука, в работу включается нисходящая ветвь диаграммы деформирования бетона;

в колебательных процессах, растянутая и сжатая зоны сечений составляющих элементов и железобетонного каркаса в целом периодично меняются и приобретают знакопеременный характер, в результате даже сжатые зоны работают с трещинами и повреждениями, рабочую высоту растянутых и сжатых арматур следует определять с вычетом защитных слоев продольных рабочих арматур с двух сторон;

реальные здания за счёт неупругих деформаций и трещинообразования будут уходить от резонанса, эта гипотеза имеет принципиальный важный, основополагающий характер при выборе форму колебания, по которой происходит разрушение здания;

в любом виде разрушения от воздействия сил и вынужденных перемещений исчерпание несущей способности здания или сооружения происходит по схеме, по которой затрачивается минимум энергии (работы) внутренних усилий несущего каркаса. Здесь, когда речь идёт о динамическом характере разрушающих воздействий, предпочтение, господствующее положение отдается основному тону (первой форме) собственных колебаний здания [6];

в качестве основной расчетной схемы принимается квазипространственная рама, т.е. плоская рама, нагруженная по ширине грузовой площади силами в ортогональных плоскостях в отношении рассматриваемой расчетной раме [3].

при исчерпании несущей способности, т.е. сейсмоустойчивости железобетонных рамно-каркасных и рамно-связевых зданий и сооружений усилия, возникшие за счет введения в систему вынужденных деформаций и перемещений, создавшие в сечениях рамных каркасов кручения и смещения из плоскости рамы полностью снимаются, реализуется полное перераспределение усилий в расчетной плоскости рамы.

как сказано выше, в предельном равновесном состоянии происходит полное перераспределение усилий, как следствие образования пластических шарниров разрешается статическая неопределимость железобетонной расчетной рамы. Это позволяет, что в предельном пластическом равновесном состоянии расчетную многоэтажную раму можно методом сечения условно расчленить на статически определимые этажи и стойки. что позволяет рассмотреть, детализировать и проанализировать сейсмоустойчивость любого горизонтального и вертикального отсека несущего каркаса здания в отдельности [7].

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ПРИМЕРЫ ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ ИННОВАЦИЙ, НАРОДНОЙ ПРОЗОРЛИВОСТИ И МУДРОСТИ В ИНЖЕНЕРНЫХ РЕШЕНИЯХ ЗДАНИЯ МЕМОРИАЛА «МАДРАСАИ МИР» В ГОРОДЕ КОКАНД

Аннотация: В статье рассмотриваются результаты натурного технического обследования и предлагаемые методы реставрационно-реконструкционных мероприятий для обеспечения долговечности здания «Мадрасаи Мир» в городе Коканд.
Ключевые слова: строительство, здание, сейсмостойкость, пространственная жесткость, осадка, реконструкция, проектное решение.

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EXAMPLES OF HISTORICAL INNOVATIONS, PURPOSES AND WISDOM IN ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS OF THE MEMORIAL «MADRASAI MIR» BUILDING IN THE CITY OF KOKAND

Annotation: the article discusses the results of a full-scale technical survey and the proposed methods of restoration and reconstruction measures to ensure the durability of the "Madrasai Mir" building in the city of Kokand.
Keywords: construction, building, seismic resistance, spatial rigidity, settlement, reconstruction, design solution.

Мемориал «Мадрасаи Мир» построен в 1799 году под историческом названием «Норбутабек мадрасаси» и является историко-архитектурным памятником Республики Узбекистан. Реставрация и реконструкция объекта требует особого подхода, при этом важную роль играют изучение и понимание инженерных решений национального зодчества Какандского ханства в XVIII веке [1].

Здание состоит из четырех отсеков-порталей, которые с четырех сторон обрамляютдвора мечети. Габаритные размеры главной – Северной порталы: длина 49,4 м, ширина 24,5 м; Южной порталы: длина 50,7 м, ширина 8,9 м; Восточной порталы: длина 49,4 м, ширина 9,0 м; Западной портали: длина 49,4 м, ширина 9,0 м. Здание одноэтажное, имеет три купола, два находятся в главной портале, одна находится в южной портале здания, по четырем углам здания расположены незавершенные минареты. Худжры, находящиеся на пересечении взаимно перпендикулярных частей мемориального комплекса, разделены по диагонали на две треугольные комнаты при помощи отдельных смежных стен, то есть устроен своеобразный осадочный и сейсмический шов.

Не догадываешь, существовали ли 220 лет тому назад нормативы антисейсмического строительства?! Или мемориал «Мадрасаи Мир» ещё один яркий примеринтуитивной, исторической памяти, парой, эвристической мудрости народного зодчества [4].

Главный портал в медресе традиционен, со стрельчатой нишей, разбитой на два яруса. В первом ярусе в углублении находится входная стрельчатая арка с деревянной дверью, над которой, в углах прямоугольной ниши, мозаики выполнен растительный орнамент. Во втором ярусе располагается балкон-галерея. В верхней части портала выполнены арочные ниши с имитацией решетки. В боковых частях портала чередуются арочные и прямоугольные ниши. По углам портала традиционные гульдасты с декоративными фонарями и гофрированными куполами. Ствол гульдасты выполнен кирпичной кладкой в «елочку», по диагонали.

В углах медресе возвышаются купола читальной (дарсханы), стоящие на невысокой платформе четверика, переходящего в восьмерик. Барабан расчленен на оконные стрельчатые проемы с панджарой.

Фундаменты под стен – ленточные, возведены на двух слоях, нижный слой на грунтовом-глинянном растворе из бутовых не обтесанных камней, толщина слоя –300 мм, свес (консоль) со стены на верхней части – 320 мм; верхный слой – пятирядовая кирпичного кладка на ганчевом растворе, толщина кирпича 60-65 мм, толщина раствора 25-30 мм, общая высота кладки 400 мм, свес (консоль) со стены на верхней части 650 мм. Общая форма фундамента на поперечном разрезе – клинообразная, в виде усеченной треугольной пирамиды, меньшее основание направлено вниз.

Следует отметить, поперечное сечение фундаментов по вертикали имеет самую устойчивую форму, при землетрясениях никогда не опрокидывается. Сейсмические колебания способствуют допольнительному погружению тела фундамента в грунт, подошвы никогда не отрываются от земли, фундамент и основания приспосабляюися меду собой, совместность принятия особых нагрузок не нарущаются. Кажется, пришло время пересмотреть основы фундаментостроения с точки зрения обеспечения сеймоустойчивости зданий и сооруений в особих инженерно-геологических услових строительных площадок.

Расчетая несущая способность грунта основания (супеса) по КМК - 2.02.01-98 и результатам инженерно-геологических изысканий R_0 = 630 КПа. При расчете деформаций основания с использованием расчетных схем, указанных в п.2.40 КМК -2.02.01-98, среднее давление под подошвой фундамента p не должно превышать расчетного сопротивления грунта основания. Производённые расчеты нагрузок на основание здания показали что, это требование выполняются. По частям здания значения давление под подошвами фундаментов здания p колеблются от 3-20 КПа до 550 КПа. Однако, в отдельных участках ленточных фундаментов имеются локальные повреждения. Натурными исследованиями [3] и опытом эксплуатации исторических зданий тоже установлены, что известковым и глинистым растворам свойственна гибкость, которая часто сопровождается смещением, не подвергая напряжению отдельных валунов и кирпичей, из которых состоит конструкция фундамента [5].

Стены здания возведены из обожженного «мусульманского кирпича», квадратной формы со сторонами 240-260 мм.на ганчевом растворе, толщина кирпича 55-72 мм, раствора 20-30 мм. Объемный вес (средняя плотность) кирпича –1,45 г/ см^3, предел прочности при сжатии 8,6 МПа, это соответствует прочности современного кирпича марки М75, прочность ганчевого раствора при сжатии 3,0-6,5 МПа, соответствует прочности растора марки М50. Для опреления механической прочности кирпича и ганчевового раствора из натуральных образцов выпилиловали кубики, для раствора с гранями 10 мм, для кирпича с гранями равной толщине отшилифованного натурального кирпича. Высота обрамяющих наружных стен боковых сторон – 4900 мм, Высота стен наружной фасадной части – 6200 мм.

Общие выводы

1. Общая форма фундамента на поперечном разрезе – клинообразная, в виде усеченной треугольной пирамиды, меньшее основание направлено вниз.

2. Кажется, пришло время пересмотреть основы фундаментостроения с учетом исторических инноваций, народного творческого наследия прозорливости в зодчестве.

3. Исследованиями и опытом эксплуатации исторических зданий тоже установлены, что известковым и глинистым растворам свойственна гибкость, которая часто сопровождается смещением, не подвергая напряжению отдельных валунов и кирпичей, из которых состоит конструкция фундамента [2].

4. Худжры (комнаты), находящиеся на пересечении взаимно перпендикулярных частей здания мемориального комплекса, разделены по

диагонали на две треугольные комнаты при помощи отдельных смежных стен, то есть устроен своеобразный осадочный и сейсмический шов.

5. Не догадывается, что существовали ли 220 лет тому назад нормативы антисейсмического строительства?! Или мемориал «Мадрасаи Мир» ещё один яркий примеринтуитивной, исторической памяти, парой, эвристической мудрости народного зодчества! [4].

6. Проведение реставрации и реконструкции, согласно рекомендациям, послужит обеспечению нормальной эксплуатации и долговечности здания на следующие столетия. При этом предусмотреть, проведения совместного регулярного авторского надзора исследовательского и проектного учреждений [2].

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ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ПРОЦЕССА МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКОГО И ИНОГО МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ, ЗДАНИЙ И СООРУЖЕНИЙ

Аннотация: в статье приводятся рекомендации по оптимизации математического и иного моделирования задач сейсмической безопасности строительных конструкций, зданий и сооружений.

Ключевые слова: научные и управленческие решения, моделирование, оптимизация, строительные конструкции, сейсмическая безопасность, эвристические стратегии.

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OPTIMIZATION OF THE PROCESS OF MATHEMATICAL AND OTHER MODELING OF BUILDING STRUCTURES, BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Annotation: the article provides recommendations for optimizing mathematical and other modeling of seismic safety problems for building structures, buildings and structures.

Key words: scientific and management decisions, modeling, optimization, building structures, seismic safety, heuristic strategies.

В настоящее время широкое распространение получили регрессионный, корреляционный, сходный, имитационный, аргументо-группировочный методы математического моделирования [1].

Математические модели создаются в результате теоретического и практического анализа объекта. Методы математического планирования экспериментов позволяют построить математическую модель рассматриваемого процесса или системы оптимальным образом в масштабе изменения факторов, влияющих на выходной показатель.

Если значения одного фактора рассматривать как переменные, а остальные условно считать стационарными, то можно будет построить однофакторную математическую модель. Если все факторы рассматривать как переменные, мы будем иметь многофакторную математическую модель. Математические модели делятся на статические и динамические математические модели. Если факторы модели зависят от показателей, то модель называется регрессионной моделью, а процесс построения такой модели – регрессионным анализом. Если и факторы модели, и сама модель случайны, такая модель называется корреляционной моделью, а процесс построения модели – корреляционным анализом [1].

В процессе моделирования практические вопросы решаются в следующем порядке: систематический анализ взаимодействия между переменными сложного объекта; структурно-индексная идентификация объекта; качественное (неполное) или количественное долгосрочное (окружающее) прогнозирование процессов; принятие решений и планирование [2].

Перед работой по идентификации объекта выполняется систематический анализ взаимодействия переменных. Это позволяет не только найти набор характеристических переменных, но и разделить их на выходные величины и влияющие факторы.

При идентификации задаются выходные величины, требуется найти структуру всех элементов и оценить показатели. В результате идентификации выявляются закономерности досматриваемого объекта. При идентификации с менее точными данными появляется возможность определить способы взаимодействия объекта и решить задачу краткосрочного прогноза.

Люди могут делать краткосрочные прогнозы с помощью только интуиции. Это объясняет, почему люди могут предсказывать погоду без каких-либо дифференциальных уравнений. Здесь проявляется эвристический, т.е. интуитивный подход принятия решения [3]. Но задачи точного количественного прогнозирования неопределенных данных решаются с помощью специальных самоуправляющих методов моделирования.

Математические модели можно строить, сравнивая результаты повторных наблюдений или обрабатывая результаты экспериментов. Первый метод называется имитационным моделированием, а второй метод называется экспериментальным или самоуправляющим методом моделирования [1].

Метод имитационного (подобного) моделирования основан на теории автоматического управления. Моделирование на основе теории информации также учитывает некоторые вероятностные эффекты. Подход к самостоятельному моделированию также основан на теории информации.

При использовании обобщенного метода неопределенные элементы получаются по результатам эксперимента, а конкретные элементы задаются автором модели. В этом случае повышение точности модели происходит за счет погашения противоположных гипотез [1].

Этапы построения динамических моделей физических процессов следующие: изучение и анализ результатов наблюдения, проводимого на объекте; выбор метода моделирования; замена непрерывного процесса дискретным аналогом; оценка и настройка коэффициентов модели.

Критерием оценки созданной модели является практика. Эффективность методов моделирования определяется тем, насколько точно они отражают реальный объект, их универсальностью, относительной простотой, стоимостью экспериментов, проводимых в реальных условиях, и соотношением затрат (рентабельности) на создание модели..

В целом процесс построения математической модели выполняется по следующему алгоритму:

1. Выбор объекта научного исследования. Он учитывает необходимость, актуальность, экономическую эффективность, возможности моделирования рассматриваемого объекта.

2. Изучение объекта. На этом этапе изучаются конструктивное исполнение объекта, технологические, физико-химические процессы. Процессы, которые на первый взгляд мало чем отличаются, изучаются последовательно.

3. Создание структурной (расчетной) схемы объекта. При этом исследуемый объект условно делится на основополагающие части.

4. Создание математического выражения отдельных суставов. При этом процесс записывается в виде общих уравнений, неравенств и таблиц, соответствующих терминам, разрабатываются алгоритмы их решения.

5. Определение показателей совместных уравнений. Определяют физические, химические свойства, показатели качества, геометрические размеры, прочность и устойчивость, а также сейсмическая безопасность строительного сооружения и для них пишут алгоритмы измерения или расчета.

6. Составление и анализ уравнений объекта. На этом этапе совместные уравнения связываются друг с другом и разрабатываются алгоритмы построения модели расчета объекта с учетом граничных условий, начальных условий и возможных интервалов изменения переменных.

7. Выбор методов решения проблемы. Он учитывает законы природы объекта, технические и экономические возможности, поставленные цели и задачи.

8. Оценка точности модели. Точность модели не должна быть меньше точности, требуемой в реальном объекте. Если условие не

выполняется, процесс построения модели пересматривается заново, начиная с пункта 4, опираясь на эвристические стратегии познания [1].

Оптимальность использования эвристических подходов для решения каждой конкретной задачи определяется соотношением затрат на решение задачи точным и эвристическим методами, ценой ошибки и статистическими параметрами эвристики. Кроме того, важным является наличие на выходе «фильтра здравого смысла» – оценки результата человеком, компетентным специалистом, обладающим навыками и опытом эмпирического и теоретического исследования в конкретной области [2].

Математической модели процесса или системы с разработкой алгоритма управления закладывают основу для автоматического регулирования и управления объектом. Это касается, в прямом смысле и вопросам оценки реальной несущей способности, сейсмической безопасности строительных конструкций зданий и сооружений [4].

На основе математической модели можно контролировать показатели, оказывающие более сильное влияние, и поддерживать их на необходимом уровне, решать вопросы оптимизации процесса или системы. Тот факт, что в управлении не создана математическая модель процесса или системы, отсутствие достаточных знаний об их динамических свойствах иногда заставляет действовать вслепую. В этой ситуации хорошо сработивают эвристические стратегии теории познания и философии науки [5].

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Яқубова Х.У.
Озиқ–овқат ва қишлоқ хўжалиги соҳасида стратегик ривожланиш ва тадқиқотлар халқаро маркази таянч докторанти

ДЕҲҚОН ХЎЖАЛИКЛАРИ, ТОМОРҚА ЕР ЭГАЛАРИ БИЛАН КЛАСТЕРЛАР ТАШКИЛОТЛАРИ ЎРТАСИДА МУСТАҲКАМ ИҚТИСОДИЙ АЛОҚАЛАР ЎРНАТИЛИШИНИНГ САМАРАДОРЛИГИ

Аннотация: Тезисда деҳқон хўжаликлари ва томорқа ер эгалари билан кластер ташкилотлари ўртасида мустаҳкам иқтисодий алоқалар ўрнатишнинг иқтисодий самарадорлиги ёритиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: деҳқон хўжалиги, томорқа ер эгаси, қишлоқ хўжалигида оилавий тадбиркорлик, мини-кластер, “Томорқа хизмати” МЧЖ, кредит, субсидия.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ESTABLISHING STRONG ECONOMIC TIES BETWEEN THE PEASANT ECONOMY, LANDOWNERS AND CLUSTER ORGANIZATIONS

Annotation: The thesis describes the economic efficiency of establishing strong economic relations between peasant farms and landowners and cluster organizations.

Keywords: farming, owner of a household plot, family business in agriculture, mini-cluster, loan, subsidy.

Мамлакатимизда қисқа давр ичидаоилавий тадбиркорликни тартибга солиш ва унинг ривожланишини рағбатлантириш тизими шаклланди. Тизимнинг асосини оилалар ва уларнинг аъзоларига даромад келтирувчи ишлаб чиқариш, хизматлар кўрсатишда эркин фаолият юритиш ва уни қўллаб-қувватлаш ҳамда ҳимоялаш ҳуқуқини берувчи қонунчилик ҳужжатлари ташкил этади. Ушбу соҳадаги қонунчилик ҳужжатларини амалиётга киритилиши билан республикада қишлоқ хўжалигида кенг миқиёсида оилавий тадбиркорликнинг турли шакллари фаолият юрита бошлади. Ҳукумат томонидан кўрилган таъсирчан чоралар туфайли ушбу соҳада аҳоли бандлиги ошди ва қишлоқ хўжалигида оила тадбиркорлигининг озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигига ҳамда иқтисодий ўсишга қўшаётган ҳиссаси ошиб бормоқда. “Ҳаракатлар стратегиясидан -

Тараққиёт стратегияси сари[66]” тамойилига асосланган, еттита устувор йўналишдан иборат “2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси”да, қишлоқ хўжалигини илмий асосда интенсив ривожлантириш орқали деҳқон ва фермерлар даромадини камида 2 баравар ошириш, қишлоқ хўжалигининг йиллик ўсишини камида 5 фоизга етказиш мақсад қилиб қўйилди. Ушбу мақсадга эришиш учун: туманларни аниқ маҳсулот турини етиштиришга ихтисослаштириш; қишлоқ хўжалигини давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлаш кўламини кенгайтириш ва суғурталашнинг янги механизмларини амалга ошириш; янги ва фойдаланишдан чиққан 464 минг гектар майдонни ўзлаштириш ва кластерларга очиқ танлов асосида ажратиш; 200 минг гектар пахта ва ғалла майдонларини қисқартириш ҳамда аҳолига очиқ танлов асосида узоқ муддатли ижарага бериш каби бир қанча вазифалар белгилаб олинди.

Амалга оширган тадқиқотлар натижасида,оилалар салоҳияти қишлоқ хўжалигида оилавий тадбиркорликни ривожлантиришга тўлиқ жалб этилмагани аниқланди. Оилалардаги меҳнат ресурслари, билимга эга мутахассислар, турли соҳаларда вақтинчалик бандлик ва шу каби бошқа оила активлари ҳали якка тадбиркорлик, уй меҳнати ёки оилавий корхоналар ташкил этишда тўлиқ фойдаланилмаяпти. Шу нуқтаи назардан, мамлакатимизда аҳолининг тадбиркорлик ташаббусларини амалга оширишга молиявий кўмаклашиш, уларнинг даромадли меҳнат билан бандлигини таъминлаш механизмларини янада такомиллаштириш, маҳаллабай ишлаш тизимини янги босқичга олиб чиқиш орқали камбағалликни қисқартириш, республика, вилоят, туман ва шаҳарларда кўрсатиладиган давлат хизматлари ва манзилли молиявий қўллаб-қувватлаш инструментларини бевосита маҳалла даражасига тушириш мақсадида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018 йил 7 июндаги “Ҳар бир оила – тадбиркор” дастурини амалга ошириш тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-3777-сонли, 2018 йил 26 апрелдаги "Фермер, деҳқон хўжаликлари ва томорқа ер эгалари фаолиятини такомиллаштириш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида" ПҚ-3680-сонли, 2018 йил 14 июлдаги "Аҳолини бандлигини таъминлаш борасидаги ишларни такомиллаштириш ва самарадорлигини ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги ПҚ-3856-сонли, 2021 йил 5 августдаги "Маҳаллаларда тадбиркорликни янада қўллаб-қувватлаш ва тадбиркорлик субъектлари билан аҳоли ўртасида кооперацияни ривожлантиришнинг қўшимча чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги ПҚ-5214-сонли, 2021 йил 20 декабрдаги "Оилавий тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш ва аҳолининг даромад манбаини кенгайтиришга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида"ги ПҚ-55-сонли Қарорлари мухим аҳамиятга эга бўлиб, ушбу яратилган ҳуқуқий асослар

[66] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 28 январдаги “2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида”ги ПФ-60-сонли Фармони

оилавий тадбиркорлик ривожлантириш ва аҳоли бандлигини таъминлашда янги босқични бошлаб берди.

Мазкур қарорларда белгилаб берилган ўта долзарб, шу билан бир қаторда юқори ижтимоий-иқтисодий аҳамиятга эга бўлган вазифаларни ҳал этишда янгича ёндашувларни талаб қилади. Шундай ёндашувлардан бири маҳалла ҳудудида оила тадбиркорлигини ривожлантириш ва унинг салоҳиятини оширишда кластер механизмини жорий этиш ҳисобланади. Хусусан, “Ҳар бир оила – тадбиркор” дастурининг асосий йўналишларининг 5-қисмида “қишлоқ ва маҳаллаларнинг ихтисослашувини (ҳунармандчилик, тикувчилик, қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларининг айрим турларини етиштириш, ихчам иссиқхоналар ташкил қилиш ва бошқалар) ҳисобга олган ҳолда мазкур соҳада ижобий натижаларга эришган ишбилармонлик тажрибасига эга тадбиркорларни маҳаллаларда янги бизнес фаолияти билан шуғулланишни бошлаган оилаларга бириктириш – мини кластерлар ташкил этиш” вазифаси белгиланган. Ҳозирги кунда мамлакатимиз иқтисодиёти тармоқлари ва ҳудудларида ушбу механизмни кенг жорий этиш, молиявий қўллаб-қувватлаш бўйича қатор Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Фармон ва қарорлари, Вазирлар Маҳкамаси қарорлари ҳамда бошқа қонунчилик ҳужжатлари қабул қилинган ва улар амалиётга жорий этилмоқда[67]. Хусусан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018 йил 26 апрелдаги “Фермер, деҳқон хўжаликлари ва томорқа ер эгалари фаолиятини такомиллаштириш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-3680-сонли қарори билан Ўзбекистон фермер, деҳқон хўжаликлари ва томорқа ер эгалари кенгаши ҳузурида республикамизнингг барча туманларида асосий вазифаси деҳқон, фермер хўжаликлари ва томорқа ер эгаларига қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини етиштириш ва сотишда амалий ёрдам кўрсатиш ҳисобланган Томорқа хизмати» МЧЖлар ташкил этилди ҳамда унинг вазифалари белгилаб берилди:

- фермер, деҳқон хўжаликлари ва томорқа ер эгаларига шартнома асосида зарур моддий ресурслар, шу жумладан, уруғлар, кўчатлар, таралар, техника, чорва моллари, парранда, қуён, асалари уяси, балиқ, қишлоқ хўжалик техникалари ҳамда эҳтиёт қисмлари, омухта ем, минерал ўғитлар, ўсимликларни ҳимоя қилиш учун кимёвий воситалар ва асбоб ускуналар етказиб бериш, шунингдек, иссиқхоналар қуриб бериш;
- ерларни рекультивация қилиш ва қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларини экиш;

[3.]Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг қарори. Сирдарё вилоятида замонавий пахтачилик-тўқимачилик кластерини барпо этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида. 2017 йил 15 сентябрь, ПҚ-3279.; Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг Қарори. Ёшлар тадбиркорлик кластерини ташкил этишга доир ташкилий чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида. 16.10.2017 й., № 834.; Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан. О дополнительных мерах по организации деятельности хлопково-текстильных производств и кластеров. 31.03.2018 г. №253.

- суғориш тизимини яратиш ва яхшилаш, сув насослари ўрнатиш, артезиан қудуқлар қазиш ва томчилатиб суғоришни ташкил этиш;

- фермер, деҳқон хўжаликлари ва томорқа ер эгаларидан харид қилинган, шунингдек, ўз майдонларида етиштирилган қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини саралаш, тайёрлаш, сақлаш, қайта ишлаш, қуритиш, қадоқлаш, тайёр маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқариш ва уларни ички ва ташқи бозорларда сотиш ҳамда экспорт қилиш.

Шунингдек, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 30 июнда "Аҳоли томорқаларидан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини оширишнинг қўшимча чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги ПҚ-4767-сонли Қарори билан кластер усулида фаолият юритадиган «Томорқа хизмати» МЧЖлар вилоятлар кесимида белгилаб берилди ва уларга моддий-техника базасини мустаҳкамлаш, фаолиятини янада кенгайтириш ва аҳоли томорқаларини хизматлари билан қамраб олиш даражасини ошириш, шунингдек маҳсулотларни экспорт қилиш имкониятларини янада кўпайтириш мақсадида:

- аҳоли томорқаларига кафолатланган кўчат ва уруғларни тизимли етказиб беришни ташкил этиш учун «Томорқа хизмати» МЧЖларга иссиқхона, совутгичли омборхоналар, чорвачилик мажмуалари қуриш учун асосланган ҳисоб-китобларга мувофиқ ер майдони ажратилиши;

- «Томорқа хизмати» МЧЖлар кузатув кенгашлари таркибига, туман маҳалла ва оилани қўллаб-қувватлаш бўлими бошлиғи, туман фермер, деҳқон хўжаликлари ва томорқа ер эгалари кенгаши раиси аъзо бўлиб киришлари;

- аҳоли томорқаларига кафолатланган кўчат ва уруғларни тизимли етказиб бериш, маҳсулотларни сотишни ташкил қилиш учун вилоятлар ва туман (шаҳар)лар марказий деҳқон бозорларида, аҳоли гавжум пунктларида «Томорқа хизмати» МЧЖлар учун махсус савдо майдонларини ажратилди.

Шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш жоизки, кластер усулида фаолият юритадиган "Томорқа хизмати МЧЖларни молиявий қўллаб-қувватлаш мақсадида "Ўзбекистон фермер, деҳқон хўжаликлари ва томорқа ер эгалари кенгаши Фермер, деҳқон хўжаликлари ва томорқа ер эгаларини қўллаб-қувватлаш жамғармаси маблағлари ҳисобидан бир қанча имтиёзлар берилди:

- кластер усулида фаолият юритадиган «Томорқа хизмати» МЧЖларга 3 йил муддатга кредит ёки уларнинг устав капиталига кейинчалик сотиш ҳуқуқи билан улуш ажратилиши;

- аҳоли томорқаларида етиштирилган қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини сақлаш учун 20-30 тонналик кичик ҳажмли совутгичлар барпо этиш учун кредит ажратилиши;

- тижорат банклари билан биргаликда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Марказий банкининг асосий ставкасида уч ой имтиёзли давр билан бир йил муддатга 4 фоиз банк маржасини ҳисобга олган ҳолда аҳоли томорқаларидан самарали фойдаланиш йўналишида 2 миллион сўмгача Оилавий тадбиркорлик маркази хулосасисиз On-line тарзда томорқа ер эгаларига микрокредитлар ажратиш механизмини жорий этилди.

Кластер усулида фаолият юритадиган “Томорқа хизмати МЧЖларни ташкил этиш учун қўйиладиган минимал талаблар[68]

Шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш жоизки, иқтисодиёт тармоқлари ҳамда алоҳида ҳудудларда ишлаб чиқариш кооперациясига асосланган кластерли ёндашув иқтисодий самарали усул эканлиги тажрибада ўз исботини топган. Кластерли ривожланиш назариясининг асосчиси М.Портернинг фикрича, кластерлар давлат иқтисодиёти учун ички бозорни ривожлантириш нуқталари ҳисобланади, тобора кўп кластерларнинг ташкил этилиши натижасида мамлакатнинг халқаро рақобатбардошлиги ошади[69]. Шунингдек, ташкил этишнинг кластер шакли инновациянинг янги шаклини – “умумий инновацион маҳсулотни” яратишга хизмат қилади. Кластер иштирокчилари ўртасида барқарор алоқаларнинг ўрнатилиши ихтироларнинг инновацияга ўтишига, кейинги босқичда эса инновацияларнинг рақобат устунликларига айланишига ёрдам беради, инновацияга йўналтирилганлик – кластернинг энг муҳим фарқли белгиси ҳисобланади.

Юқоридаги фикрлардан келиб чиқиб, маҳаллалар доирасида деҳқон хўжаликлари ва томорқа ер эгалари билан кластер ташкилотлари ўртасида

мустаҳкам иқтисодий алоқалар ўрнатилишига қуйидагилар асос бўлиб ҳисобланади:

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[68] Муаллиф томонидан тузилган

3. Портер М. Международная конкуренция. – М.: Международные отношения, 1993. - С.37.

1. Маҳаллаларнинг ихтисослашувидан келиб чиқиб, деҳқончилик, балиқчилик, қуёнчилик, паррандачилик, асаларичилик, мева-сабзавотчилик йўналишларида оилавий тадбиркорлик орқали даромад топиш, иш билан банд бўлиш истагида бўлган аҳолига амалий ёрдам кўрсатиши;

2. Хомашё етиштириш, уни ташиш, сақлаш, қайта ишлаш, сотиш – буларнинг барчаси битта субъект томонидан амалга оширилиб, маҳсулотнинг арзон ва сифатли бўлиши;

3. Маҳаллалар аҳолисини қишлоқ хўжалигида оилавий тадбиркорликка жалб этувчи ва қўллаб–кувватловчи бошқариш тузилмаси ва механизмининг ишлаш самарадорлигининг пастлиги;

4. Деҳқон хўжаликлари ва томорқа ер эгалари ҳамда корхоналарнинг тизимли занжири ташкил қилиниши эвазига турли йўқотишлар камайиши ва хомашёга муҳтожлик сингари ҳолатлар барҳам топиши;

5. Қишлоққа саноатнинг кириб бориши туфайли одамлар индустриал меҳнат бобида ҳам кўникма, малака ҳосил қилиб, инновацион ғояларнинг айнан қишлоқларда шаклланиш имконияти юзага келиши;

6. Маҳалла аҳолисини қишлоқ хўжалигида оилавий тадбиркорликни ташкил этиш ва юритиш билан боғлиқ турли даражадаги муаммоларни мавжудлиги;

7. Кластер таркибидаги деҳқон хўжаликлари ва томорқа ер эгалари, корхоналар ва бошқа субъектларнинг барқарор ишлаши таъминланиши;

8. Кластерга асосланган иш юритиш механизми ҳар қандай шароитга мослаша олиши, шунинг баробарида иқтисодий, ижтимоий муаммолар ҳал қилинишига кўмаклашиши;

9. Бир қанча соҳалар мутахассислари кооперацияси вужудга келиши ҳамда бу ўз навбатида, инновацион иқтисодиётга ўтиш учун йўл очиши.

10. Оилавий тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш давлат дастурлари доирасидаги муаммоли кредитларнинг вужудга келмаслигига замин яратилиши.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КОНФЛИКТАМИ В ЖИЛИЩНО-КОММУНАЛЬНОЙ СФЕРЕ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены основные подходы к управлению конфликтами в сфере жилищно-коммунальных услуг, проведен анализ сложившейся практики разработки, формирования и управления конфликтными ситуациями, даны предложения по подходам к управлению конфликтами с учетом специфики сферы услуг. На основе оценки конфликтов в сфере жилищно-коммунальных услуг сделаны выводы о том, что конфликтная ситуация – развитие отношений, приводящее к возникновению противоречий, причинами которых могут быть: межличностные взаимоотношения, непонимание между начальниками и подчиненными, неорганизованность персонала, высокие затраты малоквалифицированного труда при низкой оплате и др.

Ключевые слова: управление конфликтами, сфера жилищно-коммунальных услуг, система организации труда, лидер, управление персоналом.

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CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN THE HOUSING AND UTILITY SPHERE

Annotation: In article the main approaches to management of the conflicts in the sphere of housing and communal services are considered, the analysis of established practices of development, formation and management of *conflict situations is carried out, offers on approaches to management of the conflicts taking into account specifics of service trade are given. On the basis of assessment of the conflicts in the sphere of housing and communal services conclusions are drawn that a conflict situation − the development of the relations leading to emergence of contradictions which reasons can be: interpersonal relationship, misunderstanding between chiefs and subordinates, disorganization of personnel, high expenses of low-skill work at low payment, etc.*

Keywords: conflict management, sphere of housing and communal service, the system of work organization, leader, personnel management.

В ходе управления службами, предоставляющими жилищно-коммунальные услуги, каждому руководителю приходится сталкиваться с конфликтными ситуациями, управление которыми является составной частью управления персоналом. Полное отсутствие конфликта внутри организации, а также между исполнителями и потребителями жилищно-коммунальных услуг − условие не только невозможное, но и нежелательное.

Выработка научных рекомендаций по управлению конфликтными ситуациями в сфере жилищно-коммунальных услуг потребовала исследования особенностей проявления конфликтов в изучаемой сфере. Специфика возникновения конфликтов в данной сфере определяется тем, что у человека в жизни есть свои цели, связанные с различными областями приложения, а жилищно-коммунальные услуги входят в перечень первичных жизненно-необходимых потребностей каждого человека, независимо от его социальной принадлежности и работы [3].

Причиной происхождения конфликта в трудовой среде организации-исполнителе жилищно-коммунальных услуг является то, что часто люди, связанные узами совместной деловой активности, сталкиваются в своих интересах, что приводит к конфликту, дезорганизующему людей, что может привести к нарушению управляемости организации. Поэтому одна из функций менеджера, как человека, работающего с людьми, - предотвращение возникновения конфликта, сглаживание его последствий, разрешение споров [2].

Специфика конфликтов в сфере жилищно-коммунальных услуг определяется тем, что происходит столкновение сторон, мнений, сил в результате неудовлетворения потребностей человека в группе. В конфликте противостоящие субъекты предпринимают усилия для продвижения своей точки зрения и не дают противоположной стороне настаивать на своем мнении. Важность управления конфликтами связана с тем, что участие в конфликтных ситуациях занимает четверть рабочего времени менеджеров, что значительно снижает, а иногда и оказывает отрицательное воздействие на результативность управления в целом [1].

Структура конфликта в исследуемой сфере может быть представлена в виде взаимодействия конфликтной ситуации и инцидента. Конфликтная ситуация – развитие отношений, приводящее к возникновению противоречий, которые могут при определенных обстоятельствах перейти в конфликт. Она включает в себя: участников конфликтов (оппонентов или субъектов конфликта), объект конфликта (предмет или внешнюю причину, приведшую к конфликту), мотив конфликта (источник или внутреннюю причину конфликта).

Инцидент – действия (повод), направленные на создание конфликта.

Причины возникновения конфликтов, по нашему мнению, можно классифицировать:

- по источнику формирования проблемы: внешние (связаны с факторами за пределами экономического субъекта) и внутренние (находятся внутри организации);

- по основе: функциональные (связанные с выполнением производственных функций) и личностные (основаны на проблемах межличностных отношений);

- по характеру: объективные и субъективные.

Как показывают исследования, процесс конфликта в организациях сферы жилищно-коммунальных услуг можно свести к трем этапам:

- латентная стадия (предконфликт) - выражается в возникновении и развитии противоречий, между сторонами конфликта, возрастании напряженности. Ощущение людьми потенциального несогласия, раздражения, злости, тревоги, угрозы;

- непосредственно конфликт (открытый конфликт) - открытое проявление противоречий, разрывов отношений, столкновение участников конфликта, непонимание, открытый вызов, агрессивные вербальные и невербальные атаки, угрозы и ультиматумы;

- разрешение конфликта - это поиск и реализация путей выхода из конфликтной ситуации, выражающееся в нахождении способов устранения противоречий, выдвижении и обсуждении в результате переговоров, вариантов приемлемых решений, расчет оценки результатов конфликта.[5]

В связи с тем, что конфликты дестабилизируют деятельность организации сферы жилищно-коммунальных услуг, их необходимо разрешать, а также квалифицированно ими управлять. В процессе исследования, определены научные подходы к управлению конфликтами в организациях сферы жилищно-коммунальных услуг, под которыми следует понимать целенаправленную деятельность по устранению (минимизации) причин конфликта или коррекции поведения его участников.

Для получения наиболее эффективного решения конфликтных ситуаций руководителям предприятий и организаций ЖКХ целесообразно гибко использовать в зависимости от обстоятельств, все рассмотренные приемы, обеспечивая их применение в зависимости от сложившихся условий, выбирая подход, который может позволить эффективно выйти из конфликта.

Когда ЖКХ нарушает комфортные условия проживания людей, возникают конфликты. Чаще всего люди не довольны возрастанием тарифов по оплате коммунальных услуг. С 1 июля 2022 года тарифы на коммунальные услуги в России выросли на 2,9-6,5% в зависимости от региона. В Белгороде рост тарифов не превысил 4,6%.

В результате поправок плата за коммунальные услуги будет увеличена уже второй раз в текущем году. При этом Минэкономразвития России обещает, что потом индексация не будет проводиться полтора года (следующая должна состояться только 1 июля 2024 года).

Жители осуществляют оплату коммунальных услуг в соответствии с тарифами. Поступающие платежи должны покрывать расходы. В Белгороде довольно остро стоит проблема неоплаты у жителей. Поэтому зачастую ЖКХ и УК терпят убытки и вынуждены ликвидировать организацию.

Еще одна конфликтная тема, которая набирает обороты, - места для парковок. Она зачастую делит жильцов дома на две противоборствующие группировки - родители и водители.

Также острая тема в конфликтах с ЖКХ в городе Белгород – конфликты с управляющими компаниями, касающиеся застройки и обслуживанию многоквартирных домов. Основная часть жителей Белгорода живет в многоквартирных домах, которые требуют надлежащего содержания как самого дома, так и территории вокруг него (уборка, ремонт, техническое обслуживание лифтов, вывоз мусора и т. п.). Эти работы выполняют управляющие компании (УК) которые входят в состав ЖКХ.

В Белгороде работает много управляющих компаний. Лидером является государственное бюджетное учреждение «УК-Центральная», отвечает за 116 домов на улице Преображенская. Его основные конкуренты: УК «Жилищный фонд» (101 дом) и УК «Пск по жилью» (98 домов).

Право выбора управляющей компании остается за жильцами, которые на общем собрании МКД или ТСЖ большинством голосов могут выбрать управляющую компанию и заключить с ней договор. Договор заключается с каждым собственником МКД, а ТСЖ заключает договор с УК на обслуживание домов как юридическое лицо. Если жильцы заключили договор с УК, то управление их домом, в том числе решение различных финансовых вопросов, возлагается на нее.

Например:

Конфликт ЖКХ в городе Белгород по адресу ш. Михайловское, 16.

Год постройки аварийного дома – 1961. Общая площадь составляет 2658.9 квадратных метров (3 этажа, 83 квартиры). Износ дома составляет 48% на 2022 год.

УК «Жс» с 01.05.2021 отвечает за этот дом. К концу 2027 года ремонтные работы будут завершены.

Но помимо ремонтных работ существует также проблема уборки.

Норматив для такого дома — 1175 м2 на одну уборщицу. Соответственно, нормативное количество уборщиц – 2.

За неисполнение или ненадлежащее исполнение своих обязанностей управляющие компании несут административную ответственность в соответствии с Постановлением № 354.[7]

Например, УК «Южное» привлекли к ответственности по ст. 7.22 КоАП РФ за ненадлежащее состояние кровли и чердачного перекрытия.[8].

Нарушения по данной статье влекут наложение административного штрафа на должностных лиц в размере от 4000 до 5000 руб.; на юридических лиц — от 40 000 до 50 000 руб.

Действующим законодательством предусмотрены способы борьбы с должниками — пени за просрочку платежей, отключение коммунальных услуг, ограничение выезда за границу.[4]

Управляющая компания, как правило, через 2–3 месяца после образования задолженности выставляет должнику претензию.

Сведения, которые указываются в претензии:

- с какого числа не поступала оплата и за какие месяцы;
- сроки оплаты;
- обязанности хозяина квартиры;
- последствия неуплаты.

Для решения проблем с ЖКХ существует Жилищный кодекс. Жильцы решают конфликты с управляющими компаниями путем обращений с претензиями. Если решения проблемы не произошло необходимо создать коллективное обращение, опираясь на законодательство.

В Белгородском районе есть две основные проблемы работы УК и ЖКХ.

Управдомы не умеют работать с должниками. Хотя существует много технологий, например поквартирные обходы, компенсации в виде уборки.

А также безразличие организаций к обслуживанию многоквартирных домов.

С 01.09.2022 вступают в силу изменения в акты Правительства РФ по вопросам предоставления коммунальных услуг и содержания общего имущества в многоквартирном доме.

- Скорректирован состав расходов на содержание общего имущества. Теперь в указанные расходы подлежит включению, в том числе оплата коммунальных ресурсов на содержание общего имущества, в независимости от того потребляются такие ресурсы при выполнении минимального перечня работ и услуг либо сверх рамок указанного перечня.

- Определен и более детализирован порядок определения размера платы за коммунальные ресурсы, потребляемые при использовании и содержании общедомового имущества.

- Внесены положения, которые регулируют порядок перерасчета за коммунальные ресурсы, потребляемые при использовании и содержании общедомового имущества.

В настоящее время, жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство- это сфера без которой не возможно представить комфортную жизнь. Каждый человек так или иначе сталкивается с предприятиями ЖКХ, и не всегда получается уйти от конфликтной ситуации. А значит, современный менеджер ЖКХ должен уметь находить выходы из данных ситуаций, уметь найти подход к каждому человеку. Именно, умение грамотно действовать в конфликтной ситуации, определяет дальнейший исход события. Самое главное, по моему мнению, это налаженная организация труда сотрудников и общение с потребителями, но и общение внутри коллектива. Я считаю, на предприятиях данной сферы необходимо проводить обучения, тренинги по конфликтным ситуациям, где они смогут наглядно разобрать конфликт и понять из-за чего он возникает, и как его можно обойти.

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ОСНОВОПОЛАГАЮЩИЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ АНАЛИЗА БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ

Аннотация: Разработаны два метода анализа технологических процессов на предмет возможности появления происшествий. Первый из ни х основан на точечной оценке статистических показателей, а второй – на интервальном оценивании. Эти методы помогают профилактике аварий и несчастных случаев.

Ключевые слова: технологический процесс, происшествие, количественная оценка, математическое ожидание, дисперсия, вероятность, безопасность, достоверность, доверительный интервал.

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THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF ANALYSIS OF THE SAFETY OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES

Abstract: Two methods have been developed for analyzing processes for the possibility of incidents. The first of no x is based on a point estimate of statistical indicators, and the second is based on an interval estimate. These methods help prevent accidents and accidents.

Keywords: technological process, incident, quantitative assessment, mathematical expectation, variance, probability, safety, reliability, confidence interval.

В процессе анализа технологических процессов, как правило, ощущается дефицит в данных о надежности оборудования, безошибочности действий персонала и частоте неблагоприятных воздействии на них окружающей среды. Это обусловлено отсутствием соответствующих статистических данных и недостаточно высокой их достоверностью – значительной дисперсией. Отсюда вытекает необходимость в изменении отношения к интерпретации имеющихся исходных данных, т.е. представления их не точно известными, а приближенными величинами, заданными на некоторых интервалах возможных значений.

Необходимость учета приближенной информации вызвана также не стационарностью и не эргодичностью процессов в человеко- машинных системах. Выход из этих, традиционных для сложных систем трудностей найден в работе [1], в которой обосновывается необходимость применения приближенных методов анализа технологических процессов с участием человека путем замены объективно очных вероятностей субъективными оценками и использованием многозначной логики. В дальнейшем был сделан вывод о недостаточной точности количественных методов оценки гуманистических систем и заложены в исследования основы теории нечетких множеств [2]. Было установлено, что количественные методы неприемлемы для гуманистических систем и других, сравнимых по сложности. Это вытекает из вывода о несовместимости принципа, утверждающего, что чем сложнее система, тем менее можно утверждать о её поведении. Для систем, сложность которых выше некоторого порога, точность и ценность информации становятся исключающими друг друга характеристиками. Была установлена возможность в теории нечётких множеств, оперирующей с любыми типами неопределённостей использовать в качестве частного случая теорию вероятностей. Вероятностный анализ используется и при непосредственном определении количественных характеристик безопасности. Реализуется метод статистического определения показателей, характеризующий систему обеспечения безопасности предприятия, трудности, связанные с реализацией этого принципа на практике, связаны с незначительными количествами происшествий, обычно регистрируемых на отдельно взятых объектах, и вытекающей из этого малой достоверностью сделанных по ним статистических оценок – их большими дисперсиями. Для поиска путей преодоления этих трудностей, характерных вообще для малых выборок, рассмотрим подробнее процедуру статистического оценивания вероятностей: $P_\delta(\tau)$ – проведения работ без происшествий в течение времени τ или $Q(\tau)$ – её дополнения до единицы.

Необходимость выбора данных вероятностей обусловлена, по меньшей мере, двумя соображениями. Первое из них касается особой значимости данных показателей для априорной оценки всех остальных, с ними связанных. Второе – обусловлено специфичностью процесса возникновения происшествий, характеризуемого случайностью и неизменностью во времени единственного параметра законов его распределения: а) экспоненциального – для времени между их появлением и б) пуассоновского – для числа происшествий на дискретных интервалах времени – $X(\tau)$.

Из последнего соображения вытекает, что параметр потока (интенсивность) происшествий – $\omega_{\text{пр}}(t)$ = const и математическое ожидание их количества $M_\tau[x]$ = const однозначно определяются временем m и вероятностью не появления происшествий $P_\delta(\tau)$:

$$\omega = -\ln P_\delta(\tau) / \tau; M_\tau[x] = \tau\,\omega. (1)$$

Статистическое оценивание величины математического ожидания – $M_\tau[x]$ и вероятности не возникновения происшествий – $P_\delta(\tau)$ основывается на использовании закона больших чисел, в частности - теорем Чебышева и Бернулли [3]. Из первой следует, что при достаточно большом числе N исследуемых процессов, среднее от количества наблюдаемых в течение заданного времени происшествий стремится к его математическому ожиданию:

$$M_\tau[x] = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i(\tau)\right] \Big/ N. \quad (2)$$

Во второй теореме доказывается, что частота происшествий переходит, при $x_k(\tau) \in \{0, 1\}$, такую её оценку:

$$P_\delta(\tau) = (1/m) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{m} x_i(\tau), (3)$$

тогда как дисперсия этой точечной оценки данной вероятности рассчитывается с помощью следующей формулы:

$$D\left[P_\delta(\tau)\right] = (1/m) \cdot P_\delta(\tau) \cdot Q(\tau), \quad (4)$$

где m – количество выполненных за это время работ.

Применение данных теорем для статистического контроля числовых характеристик рассматриваемых распределений обеспечивает высокую точность лишь при значительных объемах выборок регистрируемых происшествий. В тех же случаях, когда выборки сравнительно малы, необходимо определять его достоверность, т.е. знать отклонения между найденными оценками параметров $M_\tau[x]$, $P_\delta(\tau)$ и их реальными значениями. Наиболее эффективными считаются статистические оценки, математическое ожидание которых совпадает в пределе с истинным значением измеряемой характеристики, а дисперсия – минимальна.

Анализ приведенных выше формул наглядно указывает на причины низкой достоверности статистического контроля уровня безопасности с помощью точечных оценок значении вероятностей $P_\delta(\tau)$ или $Q(\tau)$. Это обусловлено либо недостаточно большим числом N обычно наблюдаемых объектов (для вновь разрабатываемых процессов – один головной объект), либо редкостью регистрируемых при таком контроле происшествий на отдельно взятых объектах - малостью $X_i(\tau)$. Из этих же формул следует, что повышение достоверности контроля может быть достигнуто варьированием параметров формул для расчета дисперсии оценок $M_\tau[X(\tau)]$ и $P_\delta(\tau)$, при котором увеличивается их знаменатель или/и уменьшается числитель.

Указанные способы повышения достоверности статистического оценивания $M[X(\tau)]$ и $P_\delta(\tau)$, связаны с необходимостью увеличения объема выборки исследуемых процессов и событий либо – продолжительности времени наблюдений. Естественно, что это не всегда оправдано, прежде всего по экономическим соображениям. Бывают и другие ситуации, ограничивающие возможности предложенных способов, как это имеет место, например, при контроле уровня безопасности вновь разработанного производственного процесса на головном объекте.

Другим и, пожалуй, более перспективным путем преодоления обозначившихся трудностей является отказ от точечного оценивания выбранных количественных показателей и замена его интервальным – в соответствии с рекомендациями математической теории организаций Напомним, что идея данного оценивания состоит в определении не отдельных величин, таких как $E\{\Psi\} = M[X(\tau)]$ или $P_\delta(\tau)$, а таких интервалов их значений, которые «накрывали» бы с заданной доверительной вероятностью неизвестные нам среднее количество и вероятность происшествий.

Очевидно, что всегда необходимо стремиться к тому, чтобы доверительные интервалы были малы и принадлежали области значений оцениваемых параметров случайной величины: $X(\tau)$: среднего количества – $M_\tau[X(\tau)]$ или вероятности не появления происшествий – $P_\delta(\tau)$.

Сокращение длины указанных отрезков, а стало быть и повышение достоверности интервального оценивания выбранных нами показателей требует, в свою очередь, знания разницы ε действительным значением оцениваемого параметра Ξ и его статистической оценкой Θ. Решение этой задачи, в силу случайности Θ и $\varepsilon = \Xi - \Theta$, возможно лишь вероятностными методами, при условии известности законов распределения параметров Ξ, Θ. Поясним сущность этой вспомогательной задачи подробнее.

Поскольку степень информативности (компактности) конкретного статистического распределения, например, плотности вероятности – f_Θ определяется дисперсией указанных оценок, то повышение достоверности интервального оценивания $P_\delta(\tau)$ и $M[X(\tau)]$ (уменьшение ошибки ε) может быть достигнуто за счет увеличения либо объема выборки $n = N$ или m, либо коэффициента доверия – γ. Эти утверждения проиллюстрированы следующим соотношением между рассматриваемыми параметрами статистического контроля:

$$P\left(\Theta_{XL} < \Theta < \Theta_{XU}\right) = \int_{\Theta L}^{\Theta_{XU}} f_{\Theta X}(X, n)\, dX = \gamma, \quad (5)$$

где Θ_{XL}, Θ_{XU} – нижний и верхний доверительные пределы оценок изучаемых параметров (математического ожидания $M[X(\tau)]$ или вероятности $Q(\tau)$ возникновения происшествий при проведении работ);

$f_{\Theta X}$ (X, n) – плотность вероятности статистического распределения этих же оценок параметров исследуемого явления.

Условия «накрытия» оцениваемого параметра Ξ односторонним или двусторонним доверительным интервалом продемонстрированы на рисунке. Из его графиков видно, что длина интервала неопределенности (разница между верхним Θ_{XU} и нижним Θ_{XL} значениями оцениваемого параметра) увеличивается по мере роста коэффициента доверия (размеров заштрихованной области) – γ и снижения степени компактности распределения – $f_{\Theta X}$ (X, n). Последнее проявляется в сглаживании (уменьшении ординат) графиков и их постепенном, как бы «размазывании» вдоль оси абсцисс. В наихудшем по информативности распределении – равномерном, его плотность – $f_{\Theta X}$ (X, n) занимает всю области действительных чисел, а одна из границ односторонних доверительных интервалов (верхняя и нижняя на графиках (а) и (б) рисунка) стремится соответственно к «+» и «-» бесконечности.

Приведенные выше соображения указывают на возможность выделения при интервальном статистическом оценивании по меньшей мере *двух* практически важных *задач*.

Первая из них (прямая) сводится к определению длины интервала неопределенности полученных оценок при следующих предпосылках:

- задана выборка из n (N или m) исследуемых объектов или работ;
- рассчитаны связанные с ней оценки Θ – ($M[X(\tau)]$ или $P_\delta(\tau)$);
- назначен коэффициент доверия – γ;
- считается известным тип распределения оценки – $f_{\Theta X}$ (X, n).

Вторая (обратная) задача направлена на установление такого объема выборки - n, который необходим для получения заданного неслучайного интервала $[\Theta_{XL}, \Theta_{XU}]$, при условии, что известны доверительная вероятность γ и тип распределения $f_{\Theta X}$ (X, n), а рассчитанная по выборочным данным статистическая оценка «попадает» в этот интервал с заданной степенью уверенности.

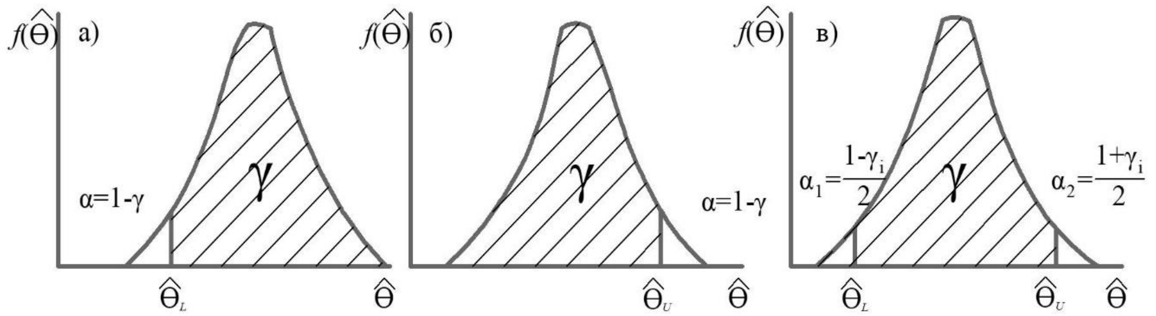

Рис. Графики, иллюстрирующие интервальное статистическое оценивание

Разработанные принципы позволяют анализировать технологический процесс с точки зрения его опасности.

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АНАЛИЗ МЕТОДОВ ОЦЕНКИ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЗРЕЛОСТИ

Аннотация: В данной статье проведен анализ методов оценки цифровой зрелости Рассмотрены основные параметры оценки в каждом методе. Дана их сравнительная оценка, чтобы выявить наиболее приоритетные направления оценки.

Ключевые слова: цифровая трансформация, цифровая зрелость, методы оценки, компания Deloitte, аналитическое агентство Arthur D. Little, компания KPMG, метод оценки DMAT, сравнение.

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ANALYSIS OF DIGITAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT METHODS

Abstract: This article analyzes the methods of digital maturity assessment and considers the main evaluation parameters in each method. Their comparative assessment is given in order to identify the most priority areas of assessment.

Keywords: digital transformation, digital maturity, evaluation methods, Deloitte Company, Arthur D. Little analytical agency, KPMG company, DMAT evaluation method, comparison.

Целью данной статьи является анализ существующих методов оценки цифровой зрелости и их сравнение.

Цифровая трансформация представляет собой способ ведения бизнеса, при котором задействуются информационные и цифровые технологии, а также готовность компаний к внутренним и внешним изменениям [1].

При осуществлении цифровой трансформации необходимо понимать на каком этапе данного процесса компания находится. Положение компании в процессе цифровой трансформации и называют уровнем цифровой зрелости.

Необходимость оценки цифровой зрелости существует на начальном этапе цифровой трансформации, когда требуется оценить текущие компетенции компании. Для определения уровня готовности компаний к цифровой трансформации, необходимо провести анализ существующих методов оценки цифровой зрелости.

На сегодняшний день разработано значительное количество методов оценки цифровой зрелости, которые позволяют применять системный подход как при планировании краткосрочных и среднесрочных проектов по изменению операционной деятельности, так и при разработке долгосрочных стратегий цифровой трансформации.

Классификация основных методов оценки цифровой зрелости представлена ниже на рисунке 1.

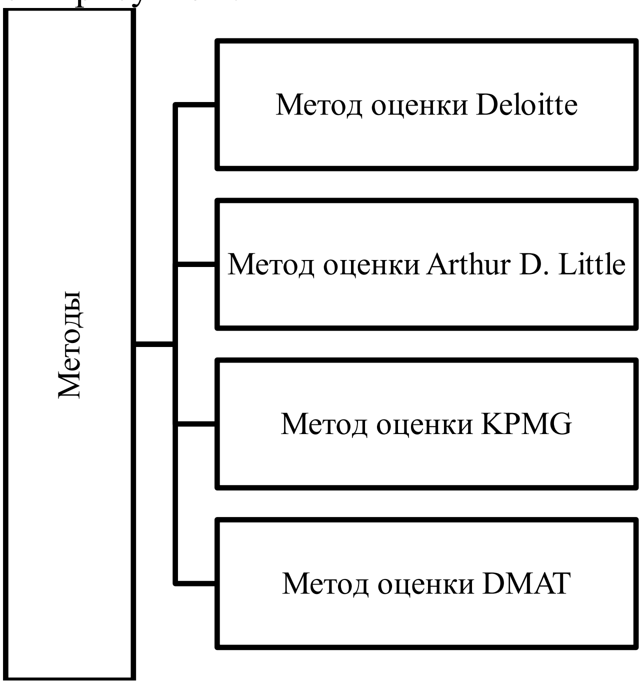

Рисунок 1 – Методы оценки цифровой зрелости компании

Оценка цифровой зрелости позволяет компаниям сфокусироваться на запуске изменений именно по тем направлениям, где было выявлено отставание.

В компании Deloitte учитывают следующие параметры оценки:

1) взаимоотношения с потребителями,

2) стратегия, обеспечивающая новые конкурентные преимущества,

3) цифровые технологии и их использование в операционных процессах,

4) организационная культура.

Метод оценки, разработанный аналитическим агентством Arthur D. Little, включает следующие параметры оценки:

1) стратегия и руководство;
2) продукты и сервисы;
3) управление клиентами;
4) операции и цепочки поставок;
5) корпоративные сервисы и контроль;
6) информационные технологии;
7) рабочее место и культура.

Метод оценки, разработанный компанией KPMG, включает следующие параметры оценки:

1) видение и стратегия;
2) цифровые таланты;
3) ключевые цифровые процессы;
4) гибкие источники и технологии;
5) руководство.

Метод оценки цифровой зрелости Digital Maturity Assessment Tool (DMAT) представляет собой опросник, который состоит из шести основных разделов:

1) стратегия;
2) культура;
3) организация;
4) процессы;
5) технологии;
6) клиенты и партнеры.

Для того, чтобы выявить наиболее приоритетные направления оценки, проведем сравнительный анализ.

Таблица 1 – Сравнительная характеристика методов

Наименование метода	Отличительная черта
Метод оценки Deloitte	В данном методе параметры разбиты в свою очередь на 28 элементов, которые в свою очередь разбиты на 179 субэлементов. Такое большое количество параметров позволяет дать наиболее точную оценку степени цифровой зрелости компании, однако усложняется процесс оценки и требуются большие затраты временного ресурса [2].
Метод оценки Arthur D. Little	Результаты представлены как диаграмма-радар для каждой компании. В диаграмме можно отобразить уровень «виртуальной звезды» и уровень среднего отраслевого уровня. Данное сравнение можно считать преимуществом модели, позволяющей предприятию ориентироваться на отраслевой рынок [2].
Метод оценки KPMG	Результаты проведения оценки представлены в виде разных цветов, где каждый цвет является отдельной областью. В каждой области оценки 2 уровня – для данного предприятия и среднего для всех предприятий. Поэтому

	формируется база сравнительных оценок [2].
Метод оценки DMAT	В результате оценки можно получить отчет, позволяющий сравнить цифровую зрелость организации [2].

Таким образом, различие данных методов заключается в наборе измеряемых параметров. Поэтому в качестве ориентиров можно использовать следующие параметры: стратегия и бизнес-модель, потребители, организационная культура и персонал, операционные процессы и информационные технологии. Со стороны компаний необходимо трансформация организационной культуры с учетом появления новых технологий̆ и механизмов взаимодействия.

Оценка уровня цифровой зрелости дает компаниям возможность эффективно планировать свою деятельность. В зависимости от уровня цифровой зрелости они могут выявить желаемый и возможный уровень цифровой зрелости, обнаружить области развития и адаптивно подойти к задаче по разработке наиболее эффективной стратегии цифровой трансформации.

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НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЕ ДОХОДОВ ФИЗИЧЕСКИХ ЛИЦ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрена сущность налогообложения физических лиц в Российской Федерации, влияние их на формирование доходов бюджетов, подробно рассмотрена налоговая ставка по НДФЛ и характеристика налога по показателям за 2016-2020 года, на основе которой рассчитана налоговая нагрузка физических лиц, снизившаяся на 2,5% в период с 2016 по 2020 года, отдельно рассмотрена патентная система налогообложения в период с 2016-2021 гг. Сделаны выводы о том, что НДФЛ затрагивает все население и формирует государственный бюджет за счет налоговых поступлений, а сумма налога, подлежащая уплате в бюджет, за последние 5 лет постоянно растет, что говорит о положительной тенденции для бюджета и самого населения нашего государства.

Ключевые слова: налоги, налоговая нагрузка, физические лица, НДФЛ, патентная система налогообложения.

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TAXATION OF PERSONAL INCOME

Abstract: The article examines the essence of taxation of individuals in the Russian Federation, their impact on the formation of budget revenues, examines in detail the personal income tax rate and tax characteristics according to indicators for 2016-2020, on the basis of which the tax burden of individuals was calculated, which decreased by 2.5% in the period from 2016 to 2020, the patent system is separately considered taxation in the period from 2016-2021. Conclusions are drawn that personal income tax affects the entire population and forms the state budget at the expense of tax revenues, and the amount of tax payable to the budget has been constantly growing over the past 5 years, which indicates a positive trend for the budget and the population of our state itself.

Keywords: taxes, tax burden, individuals, personal income tax, patent taxation system.

Налоги являются важной, неотъемлемой частью любой страны, поскольку с помощью них регулируется экономика страны, осуществляется ее развитие с учётом интересов самого государства и общества в целом, они напрямую влияют на уровень и качество благосостояния жизни населения. Все это происходит за счет налоговых отчислений, которые получает государство в виде денежных выплат, впоследствии идущих на обеспечение пенсий, стипендий, различные пособия граждан, на обеспечение обороны, на развитие инфраструктуры, здравоохранения, образования, а так же науки и много чего другого [5].

Налоги, в Российской Федерации классифицируются по разным признакам, но одним из основных является деление налогов по территориальному признаку, который подразделяется на три вида (рис. 1.) [3]:

Рис. 1. Виды налогов по территориальному признаку

Так, одним из федеральных налогов является налог на доходы физических лиц или НДФЛ в соответствии со ст.13 НК РФ [3].

Налог на доходы физических лиц - это налог, относящийся к прямым налогам Российской Федерации, который выплачивают граждане со всех видов своих доходов, полученных ими в течение календарного года.

Так же стоит отметить, что в соответствии со ст. 217 НК РФ не все доходы физических лиц облагаются данным налогом (рис. 2.) [2,4]

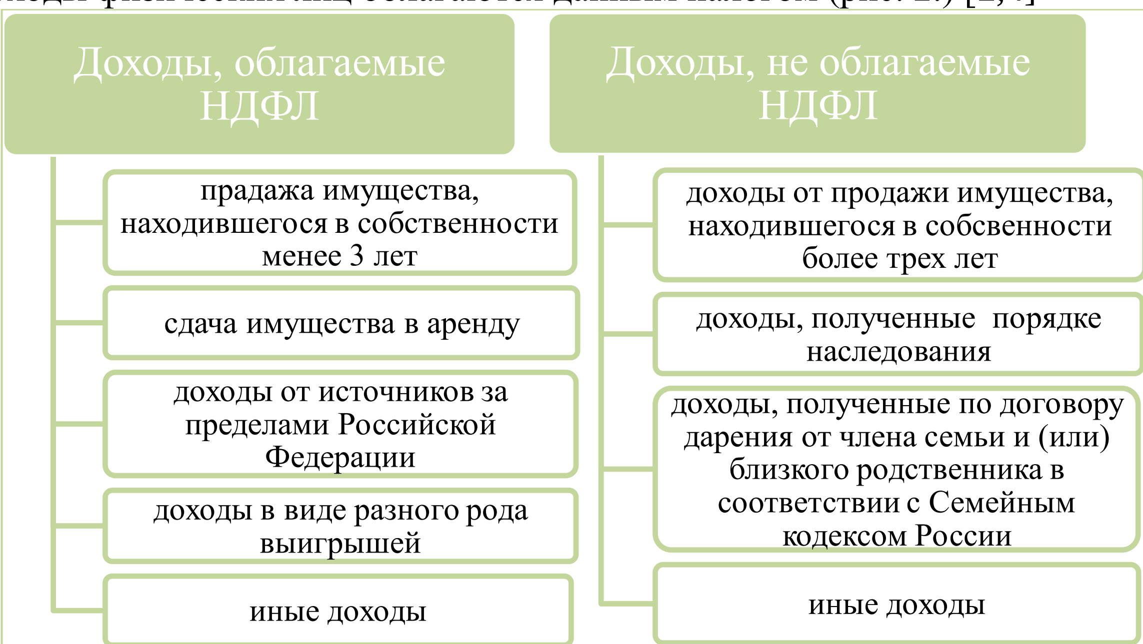

Рис. 2. Перечень облагаемых и не облагаемых доходов физических лиц по НДФЛ

Поскольку налог на доходы физических лиц – это один из главных источников доходов нашей страны, который затрагивает все население, а одной из его особенностей, заключающейся в том, что его плательщиками является практически все трудоспособное население, свидетельствует о том, что налоговые поступления граждан могут без перераспределения поступать в любой бюджет, а если быть точнее, то 85 % в бюджеты субъектов Российской Федерации, оставшиеся 15 % в муниципальные бюджеты, в соответствии со ст. 56 БК РФ [1].

Стоит отметить, что НК РФ по доходу НДФЛ предусматривает несколько налоговых ставок, суть которой заключается в расчете величины налога на единицу налоговой базы, представленных на рисунке 3 [4]:

9%	Дивиденты, полученные до 2015 года
	Проценты по облигациям
	Доходы учредителей
13%	Трудовая деятельность
	Трудовая деятельность в качестве высококвалифицированного специалиста в соответствии с законом "О правовом положении иностранных граждан в РФ"
	Трудовая деятельность участников Государственной программы по оказанию содействия добровольному переселению в РФ соотечественников, проживающих за рубежом, а также членами их семей, совместно переселившимися на постоянное место жительства в РФ
	Трудовые обязанности членов экипажей судов, плавающих под Государственным флагом РФ
15%	Облагаются дивиденды, полученные от российских организаций физическими лицами, которые не являются налоговыми резидентами РФ
30%	Все прочие доходы физических лиц-нерезидентов облагаются по ставке 30%
35%	Выигрыши и призы, полученные в проводимых конкурсах в целях рекламы товаров, работ и услуг, в части превышения установленных размеров
	Доходы по вкладам в банках
	Сумма экономии на процентах по займам
	Денежные средства членов кредитного потребительского кооператива (пайщиков), а также процентов за использование сельскохозяйственным кредитным потребительским кооперативом средств, привлекаемых в форме займов от членов сельскохозяйственного кредитного потребительского кооператива или ассоциированных членов сельскохозяйственного кредитного потребительского кооператива, в части превышения установленных размеров

Рис. 3. Налоговые ставки по НДФЛ

Налог на доходы физических лиц затрагивает интересы всех слоев экономически активного населения страны, потому что благодаря этому налогу регулируется уровень доходов населения, структура личного потребления и сбережения, стимулируется рациональное использование полученных доходов, оказывается помощь наиболее незащищенным категориям населения, к которым относятся: дети-инвалиды, сироты, пенсионеры, многодетные семьи и многие другие. Для того чтобы нагляднее рассмотреть и оценить влияние НДФЛ на вышеперечисленные факторы, можно сравнить ряд характеристик за 2016-2020 года, представленных в таблице 1 [4].

Таблица 1

Характеристика НДФЛ по показателям за 2016-2020 гг.

Показатели	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Абсолют. откл. (2020 к 2016) +,-**	**Относит.откл. (2020 к 2016) %**
Количество налогоплательщиков (налоговых агентов)	3630381	3546522	3745630	3881721	3521642	-108739	97
Объем налоговой базы (млрд. руб.)	25992,45	26196,14	33484,34	38331,09	52845,76	26853,31	203,31
Размеры налоговых вычетов (млрд. руб.)	3861,79	4017,99	6866,94	7694,02	19506,8	15645,01	505,12
Сумма исчисленного налога (млрд. руб.)	2887,85	2862,02	3442, 8	3991,21	4365, 2	1477,35	151,15

Исходя из данных таблицы, можно сделать вывод о том, что с каждым годом объем налоговой базы увеличивается, в связи с этим растет размер налоговых вычетов. Самый большой показатель приходится на 2020 год, который по сравнению с 2017 годом вырос на 103,31% в объеме налоговой базы и на 405,12% в размере налоговых вычетов, что является весьма хорошим показателем, поскольку от размера налоговых вычетов напрямую зависит благосостояние государства, а так же уровня и качества жизни в нем.

Так, сумма налогов и налоговых сборов, которые выплачивают налогоплательщики за определенный период, называется налоговой нагрузкой, которая измеряется в процентах. Данный показатель является критерием оценки деятельности любой организации, если же показатель нагрузки несоизмерим с оборотом денежных средств, то это может привести к выездной налоговой проверки.

Налоговая нагрузка по НДФЛ рассчитывается по следующей формуле:

$$\text{Налоговая нагрузка по НДФЛ} = \frac{\text{Исчисленный НДФЛ}}{\text{Общая сумма доходов от деятельности}} \times 100\%$$

Так, на основании данных таблицы «Характеристика НДФЛ по показателям за 2016-2020 гг.» и формулы, представленной выше, можно рассчитать налоговую нагрузку в 2016-2020 гг. (рис.4.)

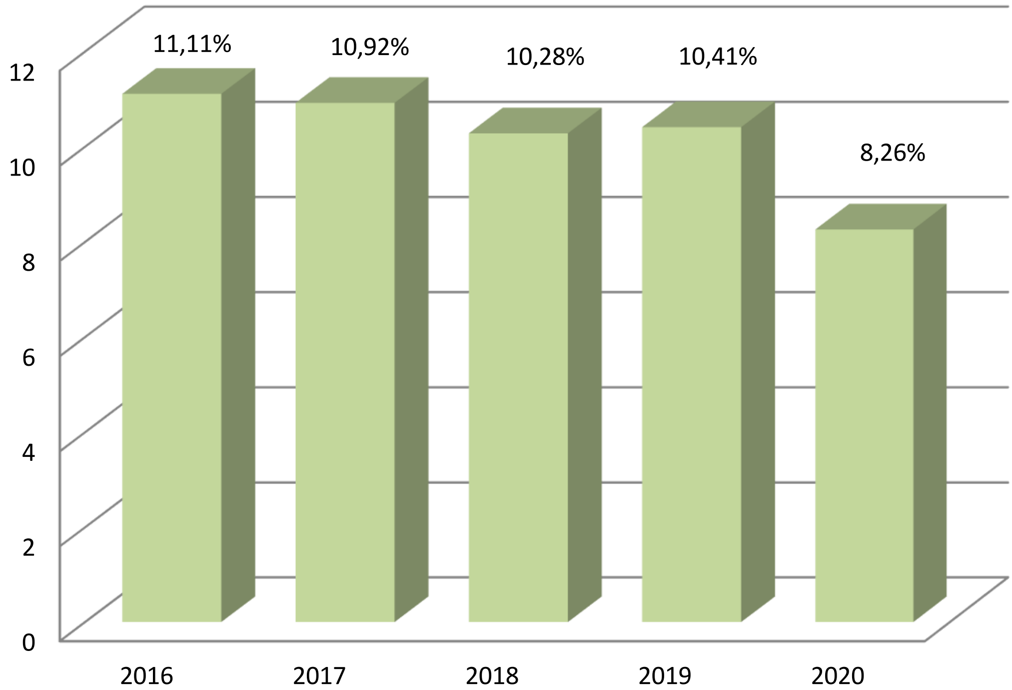

Рис. 4.Диаграмма налоговой нагрузки по НДФЛ за 2016-2020 гг., %

Некоторые индивидуальные предприниматели для того, чтобы снизить налоговую нагрузку, применяют патентную систему налогообложения, которая действует с любого числа месяца, указанного в заявлении на его получение, на любое количество дней, но не менее месяца и в пределах календарного года выдачи. Суть данной системы заключается в том, что применение патента освобождает от обязанности по уплате налога на доходы физических лиц, налога на имущество физических лиц и НДС, при этом налоговая ставка составляет всего 6%, что является достаточно выгодным для многих предпринимателей. Для того чтобы нагляднее рассмотреть и оценить количество предпринимателей, применяющих патентную систему налогообложения, можно сравнить количество выданных патентов за 2016-2020 года, представленных в таблице 2 [4].

Таблица 2.
Характеристика патентной системы налогообложения по показателям за 2016-2021 гг.

Показатели	01.01. 2016	01.01. 2017	01.01. 2018	01.01. 2019	01.01. 2020	01.01. 2021	Абсолют. откл. (2021 к 2016) +,-	Относит.откл. (2021 к 2016) %
Всего выдано патентов (единиц)	241135	321606	383256	439088	465484	493606	252471	204,7
Количество ИП, применяющих патентную систему (чел)	182198	243671	287766	325630	340226	359324	177126	197,21

Исходя из данных таблицы, можно сделать вывод о том, что с каждым годом количество показатели о применении патентной системы налогообложения растут. Самый большой показатель приходится на 2021 год, который по сравнению с 2016 годом вырос на 104,7% в объеме выданных патентов и на 97,21% в количестве ИП, применяющих патентную систему. Такие растущие показатели свидетельствуют о том, что патентная система налогообложения привлекательна для многих ИП, желающих поддержать и развить свой бизнес.

Таким образом, исходя из всего вышесказанного, можно прийти к выводу, что налог на доходы физических лиц имеет колоссальное значение на образование бюджета Российской Федерации, поскольку этот налог заложен в формирование и обустройство благоприятного качества и уровня жизни граждан. Так же, стоит отметить, НДФЛ занимает одно из основных мест в налоговой системе нашей страны.

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VIETNAM – RUSSIA RELATIONS – 70 YEARS OF HISTORICAL MILESTONES

Abstract: After 70 years of establishing diplomatic relations (1950 - 2020), Vietnam and Russia have achieved a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. Vietnam - Russia relations are considered to be in the closest period since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The research was carried out to restore and evaluate a comprehensive and multi-dimensional picture of the Vietnam - Russia relations history. Using historical, logical, analytical, and synthesis methodologies, the research has pointed out critical historical milestones and the ups and downs in Vietnam - Russia relations and assessed its role and impact in the current context of many changes.

Keywords: Vietnam, Soviet Union, Russian Federation, Role, Relations, Cooperation, Strategic Partnership, Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.

INTRODUCTION

Although Vietnam and Russia do not share many similarities in culture and are separated by a great distance as well, the two countries had come to contact and an understanding quite early (around the end of the 18th century). During the Wartime in Vietnam, the Russian Federation (former Soviet Union) was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (January 30, 1950). In the current period, the Russian Federation's return to the Southeast Asian political stage along with Vietnam's role as a bridge has helped the two countries' relations elevate to a comprehensive strategic partnership.

In 1991, after numerous political turmoils, Russia became the legal successor of the Soviet Union in international relations. The Vietnam – Russia relations built upon the previous relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Despite experiencing numerous different ups and downs, Vietnam and Russia have established a strong friendship through 70 years of history (1950-2020). This is a topic that many researchers are interested in from different angles and specific periods to clarify the development process of the two countries' relations.

In order to restore and evaluate the overall picture of 70 years of Vietnam and Russia relations (1950 - 2020), the paper has portrayed the role of the Soviet

Union in the significant milestones of the Vietnam revolution and of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in the modern context. At the same time, the paper also clarifies Vietnam's foreign policy of independence, self-reliance, flexibility in strategies and tactics.

First problems in establishing Vietnam and Russia relations

Although Russia decided to establish diplomatic relations with Vietnam in 1950, the two nations already had their first obstacle. Some researchers believe that: The first time people in Russia learned about Vietnam was in 1783 through 65 pages of a book by Samuel Barol, son of the Dutch East India Company representative in North Vietnam. Those 65 pages of the book portrayed the climate, religion, military, financial system, and folk customs of Vietnam (Nguyen Thi Mai Hoa, 2013). But it was not until 1863 that the Russian people first set foot on Vietnamese soil. Most likely, it was Konstantine Stanyukovich, a young naval warrant officer serving on the battleship Abrek on a route through Cochinchina, that did it (Nguyen Thi Mai Hoa, 2013). Later K.Stanyukovic recorded his memories of Vietnam in the "Memoir", which described and reconstructed the war of aggression and the French colonial rule of France in Vietnam.

After K.Stanyukovic, more Russians came to Saigon, including "a famous figure in Russian history, Tsar Nikolai II - when he was still the Crown Prince - visited Saigon on the battleship Azov in 1891 during a tour of the Far East in 1890-1891” (Thuy Anh, 2011).

In Vietnam, the feudal system existed for a long time with prejudice against traders and supporting farmers, which limited the knowledge about the rest of the world as well as friendly relations with foreign countries. Therefore, some consider that “The Russian October Revolution of 1917 can be considered as the foundation for the Vietnamese to know about Russia”. (Thuy Anh, 2011). But in reality, it was the poet Le Quy Don who opened up the first knowledge about a country called “Russia.” After him, it was Philip Binh – a Jesuit priest in Vietnam, who lived and studied in Portugal. He detailed and elaborated on Russia in a book. However, only after the October Revolution that the Vietnam - Russia relations and mutual understanding between the two countries have truly begun.

After learning about the "strange" revolution with the slogans "Peace for the people", "Land for farmers", "Bread for the hungry", "Freedom for the slaves", from the young to Confucian Vietnamese, all sang praise and support to that revolution. When he was still a sailor, to express his enthusiasm for the October Revolution, Ton Duc Thang raised the red hammer and sickle flag on the flagpole of the French battleship during the mutiny of the sailors of Sevastopol in 1919. In 1920, the Vietnamese patriots and the Soviet Russia representatives had their first contact initiated by Phan Boi Chau. He admired the October Revolution and believed in the ambition of the path of liberation for the Vietnamese people. However, before those plans could come to fruition, Phan Boi Chau was arrested by the French secret agents in Shanghai in June 1925 (Nguyen Quang Ngoc, 2010). Regret over the newly budding path of national salvation when catching a glimpse at the light of the October Revolution of Phan Boi Chau was inherited by Nguyen Ai Quoc in the 20s of the twentieth century.

While the revolution "Ten days that shook the world" affected every place, in Vietnam, the person who was most deeply influenced and fully understood the meaning and spirit of the Revolution was Nguyen Ai Quoc. After reading the "First Draft of the Thesis on Ethnicity and Colonial issues" by V.I. Lenin published in the L'Humanité newspaper, Nguyen Ai Quoc had transformed from a patriot to a communistic fighter. He affirmed: "This is what is necessary for the way to our liberation. To save the country and liberate the nation, there is no other way than the way of the proletarian revolution - the way of the Russian October revolution". (Ho Chi Minh volume 12, 2011). The aforementioned event created a turning point in establishing the partnership between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Nguyen Ai Quoc was the one who laid down the foundation in the journey of establishing the friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. On that basis, the relationship between Vietnam - the Soviet Union was further enhanced by Nguyen Ai Quoc's activities in the 1920 - 1930 years. The close relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union continued to develop when the Soviet Union, Communist International (Comintern) helped to train the first revolutionary cadres for Vietnam. Vietnamese students were enthusiastically supported by the Soviet Government, who fully sponsored the cadres living expenses, studies, and training with many famous revolutionary activists at leading schools such as the Communist University of the Toilers of the East, Lenin International School, Institute for National and Colonial Affairs…The results of that process have helped Vietnam to have a golden generation of elite revolutionary activists: Tran Phu, Le Hong Phong, Nguyen Khanh Toan, Tran Van Giau, Nguyen Thi Minh Khai, etc.

After the Communist Party of Vietnam was founded (February 1930), the proletarian movement developed strongly. Like a natural connection, the Vietnamese revolution raised the slogan and expressed “Support for the Soviet Union”, “Shaking hands with the Soviet Union, the stronghold of revolution” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2000) in the most difficult conditions. From 1932 to 1935 was the period when the Vietnamese revolution suffered a lot of great losses because the French colonialists carried out White Terror attacks, the Communist partys' organization and the revolutionary establishment were broken down piece by piece. Even under such strict conditions, the Russian October Revolution was still maintaining its fevor, while also expressing admiration and gratitude to the communist soldiers and the Vietnamese people. When the Second World War broke out, Vietnam, being a semi-feudal colony, propagated and supported the great Patriotic war of the Soviet people. In the legendary military parade in 1941, there were at least 6 Vietnamese Red Army soldiers standing shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Red Army brothers, heroically fighting to protect Moscow. They were Ly Nam Thanh, Ly Anh Tao and Ly Thuc Chat, Vuong Thuc Tinh, Ly Tu Thong and Ly Van Minh (Van Duc, 2019).

Those events made Vietnam and the Soviet Union become closer. It became the premise for the formation and development of the relationship between the two countries in the later period, the period when Vietnam waged a war to preserve its independence and territorial integrity.

Vietnam - Russia relations during the period when Vietnam wars to gain independence and territorial integrity (1946-1975)

The 1946 - 1954 period: "Close but not friendly, far but not cold"

With the success of the August Revolution, the Vietnamese people who had not yet enjoyed independence had to face the war to retake Indochina from the French colonialists. After determining the importance of the support of the Soviet Union in the struggle to protect independence, the Indochinese Communist Party sought to get assistance from the Soviet Union. In 1948 the Soviet Union asked the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to accept its wish to admit the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Government as a member of the Association. The Soviet proposal was rejected by some countries, but for Vietnam, it was a beginning for the support and close relationship of the Soviet Government later. It can be said that from 1945 to 1950, even though no formal diplomatic relations were established, the Soviet Union still supported Vietnam. As a result, Vietnamese delegations have had more opportunities to attend international conferences and enlist the support of a number of other democratic countries. However, due to various limitations, the support and connections of the Soviet Union with Vietnam in this period are small; however, the Soviet propaganda about the country, its people, and the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people was of great significance and effect in the journey of cultivating the friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

In 1950, the war against the French colonialists was making fundamental and important progress; the position and force of the Vietnamese revolution were getting stronger and stronger. On January 14, 1950, President Ho Chi Minh stated: "The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is ready to establish diplomatic relations with the Government of any country that respects equal rights, territorial sovereignty and national sovereignty of Vietnam to protect peace and build world democracy” (Ho Chi Minh, volume 6, 2011). On that basis, on January 23, 1950, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Hoang Minh Giam on behalf of the Government of Vietnam sent a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, requesting that the two countries established official diplomatic relations, exchange ambassadors. On January 30, 1950, in response to the note, the Soviet Union declared: "The Soviet Government, recognizing that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is the government that legally represents the vast majority of the

Vietnamese people, decided to establish diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam” (Nguyen Thi Mai Hoa, 2/4/2014). Through these events, the US, UK and France had harsh reactions. On January 31, 1950, the French Foreign Ministry protested against the Soviet Union, but the Soviet Union rejected and did not accept the French protest.

After the event, in 1950 President Ho Chi Minh went to Moscow to attend a meeting with the leaders of the Soviet Union and China. During this visit, at the request of President Ho Chi Minh, President of the Soviet Union I.V. Stalin agreed to help Vietnam with 10 infantry divisions and 1 anti-aircraft artillery regiment through the role of China with the reason: "The resistance war of Vietnamese comrades is at an urgent and decisive stage, and due to China being closer Vietnam, China would directly helps Vietnam with weapons and supplies that Vietnam is currently needs by taking from the Soviet Union's aid to China and transfering to Vietnam. After that, the Soviet Union will be responsible for returning those goods to China” (Hoang Hoa, 2019). Those were grant aids and oftenly the quantity of the aids themselves was more than the Vietnamese request. The first aid arriving in Vietnam included "a 37mm anti-aircraft artillery, numerous motor vehicles and military medicine" (Vo Nguyen Giap, 1995). Entering the 1951 - 1952 period, the Soviet Union actively fought in the international arena to promote organizations and countries around the world to recognize the Ho Chi Minh Government as a legitimate government. At the meeting of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Soviet Union proposed to expel the representative of the Bao Dai Government from the international economic organization; while also continued to give its views and wish the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to participate in this Committee. Then, in September 1952, at the regular meeting of the Security Council, although Britain, France, and the United States objected to the petition to consider the application of Vietnam to the United Nations, the Soviet Union still steadfastly affirmed: Vietnam is a country, the Ho Chi Minh Government was established by the National Assembly and recognized by the French Government under the Preliminary Agreement of March 6, 1946, thus it is a legitimate Government.

Worthy of the role of a stronghold, the "big brother" of the socialist countries, the Soviet Union was supporting the national liberation movement, while at the same time, aiding the people and revolution of Vietnam, answering all requests for medical aid, weapons, ammunition, and sending international students to the Soviet Union to study in a timely manner. According to Vietnamese statistics, from May 1950 to June 1954, Vietnam around 21,517 tons of international aid goods with a total value of 54 million rubles from the Soviet Union, China and other democratic countries. Among them, all 76 37mm cannon artilleries, 14 H6 missile systems (cachiusa), K50 submachine guns, 685 out of 745 transport cars were owned by the Soviet Union. The addition of 12 rocket launchers H6 - multiple-barrel cachiusa cannons (out of a total of 14) aided by the Soviet Union, directly contributed to the northern Him Lam area and has brought into play its power to obtain victory inthe historic Dien Bien Phu campaign (National Archives Center 1). Not stopping there, the Soviet Government also supported Vietnam with another weapon - intelligence. Thanks to the information from the military intelligence agency Soviet GRU provided about the diversion of Henry Nava's plan and the decision to establish the "hedgehog" Dien Bien Phu. The High Commander of the People's Army of Vietnam re-examined to come to a decision: Mobilize the four strongest main battalions (308, 312, 316 and 351) and a logistical force to the Dien Bien Phu battlefield. That decision dealt a decisive blow, breaking the spearhead of the French Expeditionary Army on the battlefield of Indochina (Hoang Hoa, 2019).

The Soviet Union's comprehensive assistance with the international spirit Communism was not only on the military front, but also demonstrated in the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy to end the Indochina war. Firstly, is the idea to start the Geneva International Convention to find solutions to end the war in Indochina. Along with that is the process of fighting for Vietnam to join the Conference as an official member, which was of great significance to the Vietnamese revolution. Throughout the Conference, the Soviet Union supported Vietnam's position, helping Vietnam successfully defend the 8-point stance that brought new prosperity in solving the Indochina problem in favor of Vietnam. However, until 1954, for various reasons the Soviet Union's attitude to Vietnam at this time was not as proactive, but it cannot be denied that "the efforts of the Soviet Union at the Geneva Conference helped the Vietnamese people restore peace on the basis of respect for independence, unity and territorial integrity”. (Ho Chi Minh, volume 10, 2011).

The 1954 - 1964 period: "Warm but not tender, tense but not broken"

1954 - 1964 was a period with many twists and turns in the development of the friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Right after the Geneva Agreement, the US have invaded South Vietnam, setting up a sub-government to permanently divide Vietnam and prevent the wave of socialism in Southeast Asia. Vietnam entered a historic confrontation with a powerful enemy. In that context, Vietnam assessed the new change of the situation and set new tasks: upholding the immutable principle of foreign policy: "Strengthening brotherly relations with the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries" (Party Documents, 2003). However, due to the policy of peaceful coexistence and the possibility of a spark that could burn the whole forest made the Soviet Union have a rather cautious attitude towards Vietnam's issues by supporting the status quo. Therefore, during this period, the Soviet Union limited military aid and only provided a certain amount of weapons for the war in South Vietnam.(Soviet Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1985). After the 15th Conference of the Central Committee (2nd term, January 1959), Vietnam - Soviet relations were “covered with shadows of suspicion, which was at the lowest level in the history of the two countries' relations” (Nguyen Thi Mai Hoa, 2014).

Thus, in the 1954-1964 period, in the context of Cold War and the trend of East-West détente, the Soviet Union implemented a wise foreign policy to avoid being directly involved in disputes and military confrontations, and especially to not interfere deeply and directly in the national liberation movement. Southeast Asia or Indochina was no longer the top concern of the Soviet Union because the problems in the Soviet-American relationship forced the Soviet Union to recognize the US influence in Asia. With the goal of expanding the Soviets influence in the Asia-Pacific, while preventing the influence of the US in Indochina, the Soviet Union did not completely abandon its relationship with Vietnam because Vietnam's position on the front line against America For the aforementioned reasons. From 1954 to 1962, the relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union remained stable, while slowly developing: consolidating political-diplomatic relations, improving the social and friendly characteristics to an alliance relationship. Unfortunately, due to different objective and subjective reasons the relationship between the two countries to enter a tense period, going to the lowest point from late 1963 to mid-1964. This was a testament to the common principle in international relations that "there are no permanent friends, nor permanent enemies, but only permanent interests" (Lord Parmerston). And so the ups and downs in relations between countries are all governed and determined by the national interests.

However, the Soviet Union was still willing to help and respond to the aid request of Vietnam. The Soviet Union actively provided grant aids and long-term loans to Vietnam with preferential packages; providing experts, equipment, techniques for the army and economic plans in 1954-1957, 1957-1960, 1960-1964. In the years 1955-1960, the Soviet Union provided Vietnam with 29,996 tons of military goods, including logistics, weapons, and technical equipment (Ministry of Defense Archives Center). In 1964 the first military aids arrived in Vietnam. According to the report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union (October 1965), from 1962 to 1965, the Soviet Union provided Vietnam with military equipment (including aircraft) worth nearly 200 million USD (Nguyen Thi Mai Hoa, 2014). The help for a small country like Vietnam which was struggling against the world's most powerful force, the United States, was extremely valuable and had great effects.

The 1965 - 1975 period: Forming and developing alliance relations, a turning point in Vietnam - Soviet relations

In October 1964, N. Khorusov resigned from the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a new leadership was established, which was one of the reasons why the Soviet Union had changes in its policies towards Vietnam. The Gulf of Tonkin incident (1964) and especially the influence of China on Vietnam; at the same time, fear of the possibility that China would join hands with the US to balance its position and fight against the Soviet Union made the Soviet Union reconsider the relations with Vietnam.

In February 1965, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR A.N. Kosygin led a high-ranking delegation of the Soviet Union to Vietnam after many years of absence of high-level visits. The event is a turning point for the relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, in order to build a new foundation for the alliance relationship, temporarily closing the lackluster relations of the previous period. At the end of the visit, a Joint Declaration was signed. It was a testament to the return of the alliance relationship of Vietnam - the Soviet Union and "The Soviet Union is not indifferent towards the security of a brother socialist country and is ready to support and help Vietnam" (Vietnam-Soviet Union: 30 years of relationship 1950-1980, 1982). The positive results for the establishment of the Vietnam-Soviet alliance were: 1. The Soviet Union was committed to providing weapons to help Vietnam resist the US air attacks and strengthen its defense capabilities; 2. The Soviet Union agreeing on a coordinated action plan with China to help Vietnam (Gaiduk, 1998); 3. The two sides agree to hold regular consultations on important issues.

After the visit to Vietnam by the High Delegation of the Soviet Union, from the beginning of March 1965, the first military aid shipments were sent to Vietnam without any formal signings or agreements. In April 1965, the First Secretary Le Duan led a high-ranking delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (including Minister of Defense Vo Nguyen Giap, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Duy Trinh) to the Soviet Union. The joint communiqué signed on this visit shows that the alliance between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was gradually tightening. The Soviet Union affirmed that "the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is the outpost of the socialist faction in Southeast Asia" (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, 1983). From here, the Soviet Union resolutely supported Vietnam's line of resistance against the US; actively aided in all aspects, even allowing the Soviet people, who wish to fight, to come to Vietnam to fight with the Vietnamese people for a just cause. On the basis of that good relationship, from 1965 to 1975, Vietnam and the Soviet Union had more than 51 meetings with Politburo members to reach a consensus on awareness and ensure the interests of each country and of the entire Socialist countries. (Vietnamese Diplomacy, 2002).

Since 1968 the war situation had changed in favor of Vietnam, in order to find a political solution the Soviet Union tried to convene a four-party conference in Paris. In 1969, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam was established, the Soviet Union recognized and established relations at the ambassadorial level with the Government; At the same time, there were regular contacts and exchanges on the stateside. From 1970 to 1975, on international forums, the Soviet Union expressed support for the Vietnamese people's war against the US. The Soviet Union also mobilized and organized many international conferences, enlisting the consent of the progressive forces towards Vietnam. However, around the time of Paris peace talks on the Vietnam issue, with the role of an unofficial intermediary, in some specific circumstances, the Soviet Union showed quite cautious attitude. On one hand, the Soviet Union persistently suggested that Vietnam limit their military activities in the South and conduct talks with the US; actively lobbied Vietnam to solve the problem by negotiation. On the other hand, the Soviet Union strongly criticized and strongly condemned the US military escalation action "not only has no future, but is also extremely dangerous". The Soviet Union afirmed that the complete withdrawal of US troops from Vietnamese territory is the key to improving Soviet-American relations (Nguyen Thi Mai Hoa, 2013). Before the views of the Soviet Union, Vietnam showed a determined and uncompromising stance against the US, so Vietnam "continues to recieve the support and help of the Soviet Union, wishing that the Soviet Union and Vietnam would win against the US." (Nguyen Thi Mai Hoa, 2013). On January 27, 1973, the Agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam was officially signed. The Soviet Union was one of the first countries to express their joy with the Vietnamese people, because in that victory there was a significant contribution from the Soviet people and the Government.

In general, in the 1954-1975 period, the Soviet Union sought to develop influence, but it did not protect or impose on Vietnam, mainly exchanging in the spirit of understanding and persuasion to come to a concenseus; The Soviet Union wanted to settle the peace negotiations and end the Vietnam war in accordance with its perception and interests, and its stance was not too different with Democratic Republic of Vietnam intentions. The Soviet Union's support in all aspects from material to political in Vietnam's struggle to preserve independence and national reunification has great significance and value. It was a source of encouragement for the Vietnamese revolution to defeat the invading enemy US imperialists, creating conditions for the Soviet Union to balance and counterbalance in dialogue with countries in the capitalist world. With that spirit, Vietnam had made certain contributions to the stable existence of the Soviet country during the Cold War period.

Vietnam - Russia comprehensive strategic partnership and post-pandemic period of COVID.

Vietnam - Russia comprehensive strategic partnership

After the great victory in the spring of 1975, Vietnam preserved its independence and ctreated reunification. This is an important condition for Vietnam-Soviet relations to turn to a new page, the period of friendly cooperation no longer has the "Vietnam War" wall separating and dominating the Soviet Union's foreign policy with Vietnam. The alliance relationship continued to be consolidated and the development of bilateral cooperation paved the first bricks for the establishment of the Vietnam - Russia Strategic Partnership later.

It can be seen that, from 1975 to 1991, the relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was quite strong. Although there were ups and downs, however, the unshakable friendship and solidarity between the Vietnamese people and the people of the Soviet Union continued to consolidate and develop comprehensively. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, 1983). It was a favorable basis for bilateral economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation, bringing both Vietnam and the Soviet Union many great benefits. With the active and comprehensive support of the Soviet Union, infrastructure, many modern economic sectors were built, effectively serving the current industrialization and modernization of Vietnam. Such as Hoa Binh Hydropower Plant, Vietsovpetro Petroleum Joint Venture, Thang Long Bridge...; especially the staff, experts in many fields. Those achievements became the basis for Vietnam - Russia (the successor to the Soviet Union) to overcome the ups and downs of the post-Soviet era, building a comprehensive strategic partnership in the current period.

The first step in the beginning of Vietnam-Russia relations after 1991 was *Treaty on fundamental principles for the Vietnam-Russia friendship ties* (June 16, 1994). The Treaty with 12 Articles became the legal foundation for the two countries to establish a new relationship on the basis of "mutual benefit". In November 1997, Prime Minister of the Russian Federation Viktor Chernomyrdin visited Vietnam. This was an important historical milestone in developing relations with Asia - Pacific countries, specifically ASEAN in general and Vietnam in particular. During this visit, Russia declared its relationship with Vietnam as a strategic partnership. After the 1994 Treaty, from 1997 to 1999, many legal documents between the two countries were signed such as: Declaration of Vietnam - Russia, Agreement on mutual legal assistance, Agreement on cooperation in construction and operation of Dung Quat oil refinery, Agreement on payment between the two banks and cooperation agreement between the two Ministries Judiciary... From here, although still in its early stage, the trade relations between Vietnam and Russia have prospered.

After the adoption of the "New Concept of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation" (in 2000), Russia's foreign trade activities have given most priority to promoting economic relations, trade and financial investment with Asian countries including Vietnam. In particular, the first official visit of Russian President Vladimir Putin (February 28 - March 2, 200) to Vietnam has promoted the new official relationship between the two countries. The Joint Statement on the Strategic Partnership between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Russian Federation (March 1, 2001) made Russia the first country in the world to become a Strategic Partner of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Next, in order to bring Vietnam-Russia relations to develop substantively and deepen the strategic cooperation and reliable partnership with Vietnam and in the spirit of the Ordinance "On measures to implement policies on Foreign Policy" signed by President V.Putin on the day of taking the oath of office (May 7, 2012), the strategic partnership was agreed by the two countries to raise the level of a comprehensive strategic partnership. With the Statement on strengthening the comprehensive strategic partnership between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Russian Federation (July 27, 2012), a new page for Vietnam-Russia relations was written in history,

Within that framework of relations and cooperation, many coordination and support mechanisms have been formed and developed in all fields, from economic - trade, investment, political, defense - security issues, state diplomacy, political party diplomacy, to science, education and culture and society. Specifically: After the free trade agreement between Vietnam and the Eurasian Economic Union, economic, trade and investment cooperation between Vietnam and Russia has developed in a positive and dynamic direction. Bilateral trade turnover has increased from nearly half a billion USD (2001) to more than 4.5 billion USD (2018) (up 28.5% compared to 2017). Russia ranks 24th among countries and territories investing in Vietnam with 127 projects with a total registered capital of more than 950 million USD. Vietnam with 22 investment projects to Russia with the total new investment capital and capital increase reached nearly 3 million USD. In particular, the high-tech dairy farming and processing projects worth more than US$2 billion invested by TH True Milk Company in Moscow and Kaluga have become the first notable point in the Vietnam-Russia relationship. (Peoples Magazine, 2019).

Energy is one of the most important strategic fields of cooperation between Vietnam and the Russian Federation. The Vietsovpetro oil and gas joint venture (founded in 1981) has become a symbol of friendship, consolidating the comprehensive strategic partnership of the two countries not only because of its history of formation and development, but also because of its effectiveness. economy. During nearly 40 years of operation (1981 -2020), Vietsovpetro has always been the leading symbol of Vietnam's oil and gas industry and entered the Top 10 most efficient oil and gas companies in the world in 2012 (Vietnam+, 2012). In the fields of defense, security and military technology, and military modernization, Vietnam always prioritizes the Russian Federation - the number one and indispensable strategic partner.

Relations between Vietnam and Russia after the COVID-19 pandemic

In the current world, the Vietnam-Russia relationship is continuing to maintain a positive development of "mutual benefit" through the establishment of a comprehensive strategic partnership model and a free trade agreement between Vietnam – Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). However, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has made it difficult for Vietnam to reach the target of 10 billion USD in trade turnover by the end of 2020.

The Coronavirus pandemic broke out in December 2019, in the city of Wuhan, China, and in a short amount of time it has spread rapidly across all continents, causing the world to face a global crisis. increase poverty and discontent and having a significant impact on the achievement of the sustainability goals. Like other countries, Russia and Vietnam were heavily affected by this pandemic. Having just stood up after the crisis in Ukraine and the oil price war that caused "economic shocks", now Russia has to face greater difficulties in the post-COVID-19 era, that requires the leadership of the Russia to take measures to "soften the consequences of the pandemic in the country as well as promote projects that serve the country's foreign policy." **(**Dinh Le Hong Giang**,** 2020). Like the Russian Federation, the World Bank predicts that Vietnam's growth will be at 3-4%, the lowest figure in more than two decades and the rapid decline of the two traditional drivers of growth. Foreign demand and private consumption make Vietnam likely to fall into the "Covid-19 Economic Trap" **(**Dinh Le Hong Giang, 2020).

In the above situation, economic interdependence will have a significant impact on the cooperation model of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between Vietnam and the Russian Federation. Facing the economic downturn, Vietnam's defense spending will be depending, affecting Russia's trade share, because Vietnam is one of the largest arms export markets. In contrast, for Vietnam, since 2012, Russia is in the list of 10 potential markets of Vietnam's tourism. Only in the first quarter of 2020, there were about 120,000 Russian tourists visiting Vietnam **(**Dinh Le Hong Giang**, 2020)**. But due to the epidemic situation, the order to close international routes between Vietnam and Russia from the end of March has caused Vietnam's tourism industry to suffer a lot of damage. According to data of the General Director of Vietnam Customs, "Bilateral trade between Vietnam and Russia in the first four months of 2020 was only 1.4 billion USD, down 7% compared to the same period last year".(Dinh Le Hong Giang, 2020).

The East Sea issue with China is currently Vietnam's biggest political challenge; at the same time, greatly influence the comprehensive strategic partnership between Vietnam and the Russian Federation. The issues regarding the East Sea and recent events related to China include: Coastal vessels ramming and sinking a Vietnamese fishing boat (early April 2020), survey ship Hai Duong Geological 8 intruding into Vietnam's exclusive economic zone, or the establishment of two administrative units to manage the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes (mid-April 2020); May 1, 2020, blatantly imposing a fishing ban in the East Sea, including part of the Gulf of Thailand and the Paracel Islands, under Vietnam's sovereignty with the supervision of the maritime force, monitoring and controlling the fisheries of this country. After those actions, the Vietnamese media accused China of taking advantage of the epidemic, and the relevant parties would react weakly because they are busy dealing with the pandemic to realize their sovereignty claims on the border of East Sea. (Dinh Le Hong Giang, 2020). Therefore, in order to ensure the necessary requirements for the protection of territorial waters, in addition to internal factors, Vietnam needs more partners and allies to support and defend justice on the issue in the East Sea.

Having always kept a cautious and neutral attitude on issues related to the South China Sea disputes, Russia is trying to maintain cooperation with both Vietnam and China. Because Russia does not want to escalate tensions between its allies, wanting to act as a mediator to find consensus on conflict resolution. However, in 2016, Russia made a new move. It is the event that Russia participated in holding joint exercises with China in the East Sea, which has greatly affected the comprehensive strategic partnership between Vietnam and the Russian Federation, making the construction of the Ninh Thuan 1 - a symbol of Vietnam - Russia cooperation in the new era, with a worth more than 8 billion USD, being canceled (Kanaev, 2019). The "low" point after the 2016 event in the cooperation relationship quickly passed, and instead, political meetings and dialogues were always maintained at the highest level. In 2017, 2018, 2019, contacts between heads of state, ministries and agencies of the two countries were carried out regularly. Although not directly mentioning the East Sea issue, Russia has now made changes on this. It is expressed in consistently advocating for the formation of a just multipolar order based on the standards of international law, respecting the sovereignty and considering the interests of all nations. (Vnukov, 2020).

Thus, in the context of the cooperation between Vietnam and the Russian Federation, the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership has become more and more practical, and the relationship between the two countries has made a qualitative difference compared to previous periods, bringing real practical values and great potential for both sides. In fact, the strategic cooperation between Vietnam and Russia in the current context is still an important factor, positively affecting the Asia-Pacific region in general and Southeast Asia in particular, as well as affirming position in Southeast Asia of the Russian Federation.

CONCLUSION

The relationship between Vietnam and the Russian Federation, has been cultivated through 70 years of history of ups and downs (1950 - 2020), has shown a symbol of brotherly friendship. Although experiencing ups and downs, it is also due to national interests, but the basic ideological similarities have brought the two countries together. From ally to bilaterally development to the top of a comprehensive strategic partnership. Cooperation in all aspects has brought great benefits to the two countries. Although Vietnam is one of the largest buyers of equipment and weapons and is a partner bringing many benefits to the activities of Russian state corporations in the fields of energy production, oil and gas exploitation, machinery manufacturing, but the commercial value between the two countries has not been proportional. The aforementioned problem has raised an urgent requirement for a strategic solution to promote trade growth so that the Vietnam-Russia relationship becomes more substantive than symbolic and brings into play the true value of Vietnam. A comprehensive strategic partnership is being developed between the two countries.

In 2002, the Russian Federation withdrew from Cam Ranh (in Khanh Hoa province, Vietnam), which is considered the epitome of a Russia in the Asia-Pacific region. That act once created Russia's conservative elites regrets, because they thought it made Russia lose its influence in the post-Soviet era. And now, Vietnam has always adhered to the "three nos" principle, but the affirmation that Vietnam is a reliable partner, ally, and the link of Russia in Southeast Asia has contributed to helping to increase Russia's presence. In particular, in the context of the freedom and order world, the tense situation in the East Sea and the post-COVID-19 pandemic, the close cooperation between the two countries is vital for maintaining the interests of the two countries.

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СУЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ ДОГОВОРА КУПЛИ-ПРОДАЖИ ЗЕМЕЛЬНЫХ УЧАСТКОВ. ПРИЗНАНИЕ ДОГОВОРА НЕДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫМ

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются существенные условия договора купли-продажи земельных участков и условия признания договора недействительным.
Ключевые слова: земельный участок, договор купли-продажи земельного участка.

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ESSENTIAL TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF LAND PLOTS. RECOGNITION OF THE AGREEMENT VOID

Annotation: the article discusses the essential terms of the contract for the sale of land and the conditions for recognizing the contract as invalid.
Keywords: land plot, contract for the sale of a land plot.

Ценность земли как ресурса заключается в том, что она может выступать средством производства, объектом земельных правоотношений, объектом сделок с недвижимостью, а также как основа жизни и деятельности народов, проживающих на соответствующей территории.

Договоры принадлежат к той вариации правовых прецедентов, которую именуют сделкой и показывают действия граждан и юридических лиц по установлению, изменению или прекращению гражданских прав и обязанностей. Договор купли-продажи земельного участка предполагает такие отношения участников, при которых продавец обязан предоставить участок в собственность приобретателю [2]. Обязательством покупателя будет являться принятие и оплата земельного участка назначенной продавцом суммы(цены). Данные условия образовывают главную суть изучаемого договора.

К существенным условиям рассматриваемого договора относятся условие о предмете договора и стоимость (цена) земельного участка, выставляемого на продажу (21 ст. 555 ГК РФ) [1]. Если это условие не указано в договоре, он считается неполным. Заключенным считается договор, когда участники достигнут единого консенсуса по всем существенным условиям договора и закрепят его в декретированной законом форме.

В соглашении должны содержаться сведения, позволяющие точно определить право собственности, подлежащее переходу к покупателю вследствие договора купли-продажи.

Недостаток такой информации приводит к тому, что данное условие не считается принятым сторонами, а сам договор признается незаключенным. Стороны договора – покупатель и продавец. Продавец должен подтвердить, что он является собственником земельного участка, на который не распространяются спорные вопросы со стороны третьих лиц, отсутствие каких-либо обременений, зданий и сооружений в отношении объектов недвижимости, выставленных на продажу, нет.

Несоблюдение формы договора купли-продажи земельного участка, влечет за собой признание такого договора недействительным, иначе говоря, ничтожным. В частности, для договора купли-продажи земельного участка характерна простая письменная форма. Однако, согласно ФЗ «О государственной регистрации недвижимости» обязательному нотариальному удостоверению подлежат сделки по отчуждению земельного участка, принадлежащего несовершеннолетнему гражданину или гражданину, признанному судом ограниченно дееспособным. Форма договора купли-продажи земельного участка не является исчерпывающим основанием для признания его недействительным. Отсутствие постановки земельного участка на государственный кадастровый учет, также может считаться условием признания сделки недействительной.

При заключении договора купли-продажи земельного участка на продавца ложится комплекс обязанностей и ограничений. Например: обязательство предоставления покупателю имеющуюся у него информацию об обременениях земельного участка и ограничениях его использования, запрет на включение условий, устанавливающих право продавца на обратный выкуп земельного участка по собственному желанию. Также продавцу запрещается ограничивать право дальнейшего распоряжения земельным участком покупателем, в ом числе ограничивающих ипотеку, передачу земельного участка в аренду, совершение иных сделок с землей.

Еще одним основанием признания договора купли-продажи земельного участка недействительным является его субъектный состав. В зависимости от субъекта правоотношения, заключаемый договор купли-продажи земельного участка может быть признан недействительным. В частности, если стороной договора купли-продажи выступает дееспособный гражданин, не руководящий своими действиями или несовершеннолетнее лицо, то в таком случае применяются последствия недействительной сделки. Стоит отметить, что сделка, заключенная несовершеннолетним лицом, может быть признана действительной в судебном порядке по заявлению заинтересованного лица в случае, если такая сделка направлена на выгоду для самого несовершеннолетнего. Согласно ст. 178 Гражданского Кодекса Российской Федерации сделка может быть признана недействительной, в том числе, если, одна из сторон действовала под влиянием заблуждения, причем заблуждение было настолько существенным, что при разумной и объективной оценке ситуации эта сторона не совершила бы сделку.

Заблуждение предполагается достаточно существенным, если сторона допустила очевидную оговорку, описку, опечатку и т.п. Нередки случаи в судебной практике, когда подают исковое заявление о признании недействительным договора купли-продажи земельного участка по причине заключения такого договора под насильственным влиянием или угрозами жизни и здоровью. При установлении факта насилия или угрозы в адрес истца, суд признает сделку недействительной.

Рассмотренные выше условия признания договора купли-продажи земельного участка недействительным, а именно форма договора, стороны и неправомерные действия, совершаемые ими, являются существенными, и наличие хотя бы одного из них влечет недействительность такого договора. Во избежание таких ситуаций при заключении договора особое внимание стоит уделять существенным условиям договора, указанным в Гражданском законодательстве.

В большинстве случаев сложности, которые возникают по поводу данных договоров, связаны с большим объемом документов, необходимых для заключения соглашения, а также с порядком пользования, который устанавливается для каждой категории земли в отдельности. Ко всему прочему стороны никак не застрахованы от рисков предоставления ложных сведений об объекте сделки, и недобросовестные продавцы пользуются этим, практикуя мошенничество при купле-продажи земельных участков.

Интересен вопрос, будет ли договор купли-продажи земельного участка признан недействительным, если часть земельного участка относится к землям, ограниченным в обороте? Земельные участки, отнесенные к землям, ограниченным в обороте, не предоставляются в частную собственность, за исключением случаев, установленных федеральными законами, поэтому договор купли-продажи такого земельного участка является недействительной сделкой.

В соответствии с действующим законодательством недействительность части сделки не влечет недействительности прочих ее частей, если можно предположить, что сделка была бы совершена и без включения недействительной ее части.

При признании недействительным договора купли-продажи земельного участка в случае, если к землям, ограниченным в обороте, относится не весь спорный участок, а только его часть, необходимо учитывать, что земельные участки представляют собой особые объекты, при формировании и постановке на кадастровый учет которых требуется проведение межевых работ.

Если суд придет к выводу о том, что спорный земельный участок сформирован как целостный объект, исключить из которого часть, ограниченную в обороте, не представляется возможным, он может признать недействительной всю сделку.

В соответствии со ст. 168 ГК РФ сделка, нарушающая требования закона или иного правового акта, является недействительной.

Согласно абз. 2 п. 2 ст. 27 ЗК РФ земельные участки, отнесенные к землям, ограниченным в обороте, не предоставляются в частную собственность, за исключением случаев, установленных федеральными законами.

Пункт 5 ст. 27 ЗК РФ содержит перечень земельных участков, ограниченных в обороте. В Определении Верховного Суда РФ от 26.04.2019 № 308-ЭС19-4287 по делу № А32-3097/2018 рассмотрено дело, в котором суд удовлетворил требование о признании договора купли-продажи земельного участка недействительной (ничтожной) сделкой со ссылкой на то, что земельный участок расположен в границах второй зоны округа горно-санитарной охраны курорта и ограничен в обороте. Аналогичный вывод сделан в Определении Верховного Суда РФ от 19.04.2019 № 308-ЭС19-3695 по делу № А32-20167/2017.

Может быть признан недействительным договор купли-продажи земельного участка, заключенный в отношении объекта, расположенного в границах экологической зоны, а также в границах водоохранной зоны и относящегося к землям, ограниченным в обороте (Определение Верховного Суда РФ от 06.03.2019 № 302-ЭС19-335 по делу № А19-15316/2017).

В Постановлении Арбитражного суда Волго-Вятского округа от 10.04.2017 № Ф01-830/2017 по делу № А39-3752/2015 (Определением Верховного Суда РФ от 08.08.2017 № 301-ЭС17-10136 отказано в передаче дела № А39-3752/2015 в Судебную коллегию по экономическим спорам Верховного Суда РФ для пересмотра в порядке кассационного производства данного Постановления) рассмотрено дело, в котором суд удовлетворил требование о признании недействительным договора купли-продажи земельного участка со ссылкой на то, что в пределах спорных участков расположен водный объект и земельный участок ограничен в обороте. Кроме того, водный объект образован в результате постройки гидротехнического сооружения, расположен на водотоке (ручье), имеет гидравлическую связь с иными поверхностными водными объектами и замкнутым водным объектом не является, а следовательно, относится к федеральной собственности.

Верховный Суд РФ в Определении от 27.10.2016 № 305-ЭС16-13778 по делу № А41-45689/2014, отказывая в удовлетворении кассационной жалобы ответчика на решение суда о признании недействительными договоров купли-продажи спорного земельного участка, указал, что земельные участки в первом и втором поясах зон санитарной охраны водных объектов, используемых для целей питьевого и хозяйственно-бытового водоснабжения, ограничены в обороте и не подлежат предоставлению в частную собственность; поскольку договор купли-продажи земельного участка заключен с нарушением требований закона, он является ничтожной сделкой, что влечет недействительность последующего договора купли-продажи участка.

При признании недействительным договора купли-продажи земельного участка в случае, если к землям, ограниченным в обороте, относится не весь спорный участок, а только его часть, необходимо учитывать следующее.

Согласно ст. 180 ГК РФ недействительность части сделки не влечет недействительности прочих ее частей, если можно предположить, что сделка была бы совершена и без включения недействительной ее части [1].

Однако земельные участки представляют собой особые объекты, при формировании и постановке на кадастровый учет которых требуется проведение межевых работ.

Если при рассмотрении иска о признании недействительным договора купли-продажи или права собственности на земельный участок, часть которого ограничена в обороте, суд придет к выводу о том, что спорный земельный участок сформирован как целостный объект, исключить из которого часть, ограниченную в обороте, не представляется возможным, он может признать недействительной всю сделку.

Данный вывод подтверждается судебной практикой. Так, по конкретному делу суд признал недействительным право собственности на земельный участок, часть которого занята водным объектом и береговой полосой, относящейся к землям общего пользования.

При этом суд отклонил довод ответчиков о том, что указанное нарушение возможно устранить без лишения их права собственности на весь земельный участок, уточнив границы земельного участка. Суд указал, что спорный земельный участок сформирован как целостный объект и исключить вышеназванный водный объект и береговую полосу без повторного проведения межевых работ не представляется возможным (Апелляционное определение Алтайского краевого суда от 09.09.2014 по делу № 33-7404/2014).

Договор купли-продажи земли может быть признан недействительным по общим основаниям недействительности сделок.

Также в земельном законодательстве есть специальные основания, в частности:

- ничтожен договор купли-продажи участка сельскохозяйственного назначения, проданного с нарушением преимущественного права покупки субъекта РФ или муниципального образования, за исключением отдельных случаев (п. п. 1, 4 ст. 8 Закона об обороте земель сельскохозяйственного назначения);

- недействительна продажа на публичных торгах земельного участка, который был изъят у собственника, если в торгах участвовали юридические лица, где собственник был участником или учредителем, или другие лица, которым запрещено участвовать в таких торгах (п. 9 ст. 6 Закона об обороте земель сельскохозяйственного назначения).

В определенных случаях может быть признан недействительным не весь договор в целом, а его отдельные условия (п. 2 ст. 37 ЗК РФ).

Последствия недействительности данного договора - общие. В частности, применяется реституция - возврат полученного по сделке. Продавец обязан возвратить полученную плату, а покупатель - вернуть земельный участок.

Таким образом, элементами купли-продажи земельных участков являются, субъекты (стороны), объект и содержание договора. Продавец и покупатель являются сторонами договора купли продажи. Только земельные участки, которые прошли государственный кадастровый учет, могут являться объектом купли-продажи. Содержание договора показывает единство взаимосогласованных участниками условий, определяющих права и обязанности сторон, составляющие содержание договорного обязательства.

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РЕФОРМИРОВАНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ФОНДОВ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация: Статья раскрывает особенности и проблематику развития Пенсионного фонда и фонда Социального страхования как единого учреждения, именуемого в Федеральном законе от 14.07.2022 N 236-ФЗ "О Фонде пенсионного и социального страхования Российской Федерации" как Фонд пенсионного и социального страхования. В статье исследовались плюсы, минусы, тенденции развития объединения двух государственных внебюджетных фондов. На сегодняшний момент данная реформа является наиболее актуальной и обсуждаемой в социальной сфере.

Ключевые слова: Пенсионный фонд РФ, Фонд социального страхования РФ, объединение, законопроект.

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REFORMING OF SOCIAL FUNDS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Annotation: The article reveals the features and problems of the development of the Pension Fund and the Social Insurance Fund as a single institution, referred to in Federal Law No. 236-FZ of 14.07.2022 "On the

Pension and Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation" as the Pension and Social Insurance Fund. The article investigated the pros, cons, and trends in the development of the merger of two state extra-budgetary funds. At the moment, this reform is the most relevant and discussed in the social sphere.

Keywords: Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, association, draft law.

Пенсионный Фонд Российской Федерации является государственным учреждением, который занимается социальным обеспечением населения страны. Указом Верховного Совета Российской Федерации от 27 декабря 1991 года № 2122–1 был учрежден Пенсионный фонд РФ. Его правовое положение устанавливается с учётом Федерального закона от 28.12.2013 № 400 «О страховых пенсиях»; от 15 декабря 2001 года № 166 «О государственном пенсионном обеспечении в Российской Федерации»; от 15 декабря 2001 года № 167 «Об обязательном пенсионном страховании в Российской Федерации».

В свою очередь, Фонд социального страхования Российской Федерации занимается управлением средствами государственного социального страхования Российской Федерации [2], о чем говорится в части 1 Постановления Правительства РФ от 12.02.1994 N 101 (ред. от 14.07.2021) "О Фонде социального страхования Российской Федерации". Также является юридическим лицом.

Оба вышеуказанных фонда являются государственными внебюджетными фондами. [4] Реформы в области пенсионного и социального обеспечения являются наиболее развивающимися и динамичными. Так, в феврале 2021 года в Правительстве РФ была предложена идея об объединении Пенсионного фонда и Фонда социального страхования. [6]

Главной целью этой реформы являлось создание наиболее доступных условий для граждан Российской Федерации, например, возможность предоставлять услуги в более короткие сроки, а также реализация Стратегии долгосрочного развития пенсионной структуры РФ (Распоряжение Правительства РФ от 25.12.2012 года №2524-р).

Кроме того, преследуется цель реализации Концепции цифровой и функциональной трансформации социальной сферы, относящейся к области деятельности Министерства труда и социальной защиты РФ (Распоряжение правительства РФ от 20.02.2021 года №431-р), которая предусматривает необходимость оптимизации деятельности государственных внебюджетных фондов (кроме Фонда обязательного медицинского страхования). [3] Также целью является улучшение деятельности по предоставлению мер, связанных с социальной поддержкой на всех уровнях государственного управления с помощью цифровизации. Для реализации данной реформы понадобился год, чтобы должностные лица приступили к разработке проекта закона об объединении ПФР и ФСС.

Итак, 20 мая 2022 года законопроект об объединении указанных выше государственных внебюджетных фондов был направлен на рассмотрение в Государственную Думу Российской Федерации. Проект был рассмотрен в трех чтениях, по результатам которых 8 июля проект был одобрен Советом Федерации РФ. 14 июля 2022 года Президент РФ рассмотрел закон и после был подписан, а позже был опубликован в СМИ (Парламентская газета, официальный интернет-портал и Российская газета).

Учреждение Фонда пенсионного и социального страхования будет расположено в Москве. По документам, фонд не может быть признан банкротом.

С 01.01.2023 года Федеральный закон от 14.07.2022 года №236-ФЗ вступит в силу и внесет изменения в структуру ПФР и ФСС, именуя их как Фонд пенсионного и социального страхования Российской Федерации.

Например, первые шаги в области объединения ПФР и ФСС выразились уже в 2022 году. Так, граждане имели право с 1 июня подавать заявления, которые адресованы в ФСС, в отделения ПФР, к примеру, на предоставление санаторно-курортных путевок. Данная возможность действует и наоборот, то есть, заявление, связанное с вопросами доставки пенсии можно подать в ФСС.

Активное исполнение совместных полномочий начнется уже в январе 2023 года. Так, Фонд пенсионного и социального страхования будет исполнять следующие функции:

1. выплата пособий по временной нетрудоспособности, по беременности и родам и по уходу за ребенком до 1,5 лет;
2. назначение и выплата различных социальных пособий, в том числе пенсионное обеспечение;
3. осуществление обязательного социального страхования от несчастных случаев на производстве и профессиональных заболеваний;
4. оказание гражданам других социальных услуг, которые раньше оказывали Пенсионный фонд и ФСС.

Говоря о бюджетной составляющей, то в соответствии с частью 1 статьи 10 Федерального закона от 14.07.2022 года №236-ФЗ бюджет Фонда пенсионного и социального страхования относится к бюджетной системе РФ. [1] Согласно тому же закону, бюджет будущего фонда будет формироваться за счет доходов, которые определены бюджетным законодательством Российской Федерации, и других источников, не запрещенных законодательством Российской Федерации. Так, в бюджет фонда будут составлять страховые взносы, средства федерального бюджета и доходы от инвестирования средств резервов фонда.

По поводу данной реформы высказывается достаточно много различных мнений, поэтому необходимо рассмотреть все аспекты, плюсы и минусы слияния ПФР и ФСС.

Так, по мнению председателя Государственной Думы, Вячеслава Володина, слияние двух фондов позволят предоставить услуги для граждан в более доступной форме, что упростит получение выплат в социальной сфере. Как сообщает Министерство труда, выплаты и их сроки останутся без изменений. Андрей Пудов пояснил, что средства, которые освободятся после рационализации расходов на содержание аппарата и имущества по причине объединения ПФР и ФСС, будут направлены на возрастание пенсий.

Изменения, которые связаны со слиянием ПФР и ФСС в 2023 году, в значительной мере окажут влияние на налоговую базу, то есть, она будет являться единой для всех взносов. [5] В виде количественного ограничения будет выдвинута единая предельная величина, то есть, показатель верхнего лимита, который скорректирован посредством индекса. Данный лимит действует для взносов на обязательное пенсионное страхование в данное время.

На сегодняшний момент предельные базы для начисления взносов по страхованию имеют расхождения. Например, на медицинское страхование и страхование в связи с возможными несчастными случаями на производстве и профзаболеваниями предельные базы вовсе не определяются.

Законопроектом предусмотрены виды деятельности, которые будет осуществлять Фонд пенсионного и социального страхования:

1. обязательное пенсионное страхование;
2. обязательное социальное страхование от несчастных случаев на производстве и профзаболеваний;
3. обязательное социальное страхование в случае временной нетрудоспособности, а также в связи с материнством;
4. инвестирование средств пенсионных накоплений;
5. проведение организационных процедур в сфере медицинской, профессиональной и социальной реабилитации лиц, которые застрахованы;
6. государственное пенсионное обеспечение граждан;
7. дополнительное материнское обеспечение конкретных групп населения, кроме того, дополнительное социальное обеспечение и иные виды обеспечения, которые устанавливаются дополнительно к страховым пенсиям и к пенсиям по государственному пенсионному обеспечению;
8. обеспечение услугами социальной защиты и поддержки гражданам конкретных групп;
9. предоставление инвалидам технических средств реабилитации;

10. обеспечение населения конкретных категорий путевок на санаторно-курортное лечение с бесплатным проездом в рамках предоставления социальной помощи в виде пакета социальных услуг;

11. финансовое обеспечение оплаты 4 дополнительных выходных дней работающим родителям, опекунам, попечителям с целью осуществления ухода за детьми с инвалидностью;

12. профобучение сотрудников Социального фонда;

13. расчёты тарифных ставок страхования, долгосрочное прогнозирование развития структуры необходимого социального пенсионного страхования, а также анализ и оценка ее финансового состояния;

14. другие виды деятельности, которые предусмотрены международно-правовыми актами и договорами РФ, отечественными актами РФ, документами Президента РФ и Правительства РФ, а также другими нормативно-правовыми актами РФ.

Если говорить о плюсах создания Фонда пенсионного и социального страхования, то можно отметить следующие:

а) данный фонд позволить сосредоточить на федеральном уровне пакет услуг, которые предоставляются ГВФ;

б) улучшить доступность услуг, которые оказывают ФСС и ПФР, то есть, население имеет право на обращение в единые службы клиентской помощи. Такие службы будут открыты в месте нахождения фонда;

в) ускорится совершенствование цифровых в социальную сферу;

г) создать единые службы помощи клиентов на основе действующей территориальной сети 2 объединяемых фондов, а также улучшить их количество и систему;

д) уменьшение расходных средств на содержание организационной структуры;

е) определить функции, связанные с государственными закупками, бюджетного учета и отчетности, а также кадрового учета;

ж) для населения получение услуг будет происходить в более упрощенном порядке. Например, пособия можно будет получить через сайт Госуслуг, либо обратиться в отделения организаций;

з) лица, работающие по гражданско-правовому договору, смогут получать выплаты социального обеспечения;

и) денежные средства, сэкономленные на содержании реорганизованных фондов, пойдут на пенсионное обеспечение граждан, о чем заявил Андрей Пудов.

Далее рассмотрим минусы данной реформы.

Одним из минусов является необходимость внесения многочисленных изменений и дополнений в законодательство Российской Федерации. Что касается организаций и индивидуальных предпринимателей, то им предстоит разобраться в новой отчетности, так как будут предусмотрены новые формы документов.

Как было указано выше, лица, осуществляющие работу по гражданско-правовому договору, будут иметь право получать пособия. Однако для работодателей здесь также присутствует еще один минус – выплачивать социальные взносы за работников организаций. На данный момент такие взносы работодателями в ФСС не уплачиваются (по нетрудоспособности и материнству).

Третьим минусом, по нашему мнению, является то, что объединение двух фондов может негативно сказаться на качестве управления, так как в компетенции Социального фонда войдет вдвое больше обязанностей и полномочий в процессе работы.

Итак, мы считаем, что слияние ПФР и ФСС имеет как свои положительные стороны для населения, так и отрицательные по отношению к бизнесу и работодателям. Конечно же, полный анализ работы будущего фонда стоит проводить после начала его полного функционирования с 2023 года. Решение выше указанных проблем на данный момент представляется сложным, так как нельзя оценить деятельность Фонда, который еще не начал работу в полном объеме. Неизвестно, с какими еще проблемами может столкнуться Социальный фонд, когда начнет осуществлять свои полномочия.

Говоря о структуре, то, скорее всего, в Фонд пенсионного и социального страхования будут входить управленческие органы, центральный аппарат, контрольно-ревизионная комиссия, территориальные подразделения. Управление фондом будет осуществляться наблюдательным советом, что подчеркивает принцип публичности. Всего в структуру будет входить 35 человек, которые будут осуществлять свою деятельность на безвозмездной основе. Заседания предполагается проводить не реже одного раза в три месяца. Размер зарплаты сотрудников будет устанавливаться Правительством РФ.

Наблюдательный совет является отличительной чертой, поэтому в обязанности Правительства РФ входит разработка нормативно-правового документа, связанного с регламентацией деятельности указанного органа. Принимать участие в наблюдательном совете смогут представитель Государственной Думы РФ, Совета Федерации и другие.

Итак, в статье было рассмотрено объединение ПФР и ФСС на основе Федерального закона "О Фонде пенсионного и социального страхования Российской Федерации" от 14.07.2022 N 236-ФЗ, Распоряжения Правительства РФ от 25.12.2012 года №2524-р, Пояснительной записке к проекту федерального закона "О Фонде пенсионного и социального страхования Российской Федерации" и других нормативно-правовых актов. Безусловно, такое объединение позволит улучшить систему пенсионного и социального обеспечения, внедрить различные технологии, в том числе цифровые. Что касается граждан, то они смогут получать выплаты и пособия в более упрощенной и доступной форме. Работодатели же будут обязаны изменить отчетности и выплачивать страховые взносы для лиц, которые осуществляют работу по гражданско-правовому договору.

Таким образом, объединение государственных внебюджетных фондов имеет как свои плюсы, так и минусы.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ НАКАЗАНИЯ В ВИДЕ ПОЖИЗНЕННОГО ЛИШЕНИЯ СВОБОДЫ

Аннотация: В данной статье автор рассматривает основные особенности исполнения наказания в виде пожизненного лишения свободы. Целью работы является анализ понятия, сущности, признаков и особенностей содержания режима пожизненного лишения свободы. Основными методами являются изучение уголовно-правовых, уголовно-исполнительных и психолого-криминологических аспектов пожизненного лишения свободы как вид уголовного наказания. В статье изучены этапы становления и развития института пожизненного лишения свободы.

Ключевые слова: пожизненное лишение свободы. исполнение, ответственность, изоляция, режим, институт пожизненного лишения свободы.

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FEATURES OF THE EXECUTION OF THE PUNISHMENT IN THE FORM OF LIFE LIFE

Annotation: In this article, the author examines the main features of the execution of punishment in the form of life imprisonment. The purpose of the work is to analyze the concept, essence, signs and features of the content of the regime of life imprisonment. The main methods are the study of criminal law, penal enforcement and psychological-criminological aspects of life imprisonment as a type of criminal punishment. The article examines the stages of formation and development of the institution of life imprisonment.

Key words: life imprisonment. execution, responsibility, isolation, regime, institution of life imprisonment.

Актуальность данной темы, в первую очередь, заключается в том, что в ней отражены значительные особенности исполнения наказания в виде пожизненного лишения свободы, также необходимостью научного поиска эффективных мер борьбы с общественно опасными деяниями, проведен анализ понятия и сущности института пожизненного лишения свободы, выявлены особенности содержания режима пожизненного лишения свободы.

Пожизненное лишение свободы - исключительный вид наказания, назначаемый судом за совершение особо тяжких преступлений, связанных с гибелью людей, в случаях, предусмотренных санкциями статей УК РФ, исполняемый в условиях строгой изоляции осужденного от общества в полном соответствия с нормами уголовно-исполнительного законодательства до конца жизни с правом на условное освобождение, с учетом тяжести совершенного преступления и повышенной общественной опасности лица его совершившего.

Исключительный характер пожизненного лишения свободы обусловливается своеобразием стоящей перед ним доминирующей цели - надежная уголовно-правовая защита личности, общества и государства - и выражается в особых условиях отбывания наказания

Стоит отметить, что Уголовным кодексом Российской Федерации предусматривается исчерпывающий перечень видов наказаний, которые назначаются судом лицу, совершившему уголовно наказуемое деяние. В качестве основного вида наказания, связанного с изоляцией от общества, может быть назначено пожизненное лишение свободы, которое назначается лишь за совершение особо тяжких преступлений. На данный момент уровень совершения особо тяжких преступлений в России растет.

Необходимо решить следующие задачи: 1) изучить становление и развитие института пожизненного лишения свободы;2) проанализировать понятие, сущность и признаки института пожизненного лишения свободы; 3) выявить особенности содержания режима пожизненного лишения свободы с учетом общих требований изоляции, надзора и охраны за осужденным.

Для понимания и изучения данной темы стоит рассмотреть этапы становления и развития института пожизненного лишения свободы. Пожизненное лишение свободы впервые встречается в Судебнике 1550 года. В XVI веке появляются новые виды законодательных актов - акты местного управления: губные и земские грамоты[70], в которых институт пожизненного лишения свободы получил дальнейшее развитие.

В XVII веке расширяется применение тюремного заключения, и Соборное Уложение называет его более чем в 40 статьях на определенный

[70] Пономарев, С.Н. Отбывание наказания в местах лишения свободы: учебно-методическое пособие / С.Н. Пономарев. - М.: Юнити-Дана, 2018. С. 57.

срок (от 3 дней до 4 лет), без срока, либо пожизненно, обычно в совокупности с каким-либо телесным наказанием.

В законодательстве СССР данный вид наказания отсутствовал. Федеральный закон от 17 декабря 1992 г. включил в ст. 24 УК РСФСР 1960 года указание о том, что «при замене в порядке помилования смертной казни лишением свободы оно может быть назначено пожизненно. В УК РФ 1996 года пожизненное лишение свободы было предусмотрено как самостоятельный вид наказания.

В 2004 году в ст. 57 УК РФ были внесены изменения. Пожизненное лишение свободы применялось за совершение особо тяжких преступлений против общественной безопасности.

Пожизненное лишение свободы обладает рядом признаков. Первый признак: пожизненное заключение несет весьма серьезный карательный характер и в этом отношении уступает лишь смертной казни. Второй признак: пожизненное лишение свободы причиняет страдания осужденному. Третьим признаком является то, что оно связано с принуждением, так как применяется вопреки желанию осужденного. Четвертый признак: пожизненное заключение, назначается за совершение особо тяжких преступлений. Пятый признак пожизненного лишения свободы заключается в том, что оно применяется к лицу, признанному виновным судом в совершении преступления[71]. Законодательством установлено, что пожизненное лишение свободы не назначается женщинам, а также лицам, совершившим преступления в возрасте до восемнадцати лет, и мужчинам, достигшим к моменту вынесения судом приговора шестидесятипятилетнего возраста.

Согласно ст. 127 УИК РФ осужденные к пожизненному лишению свободы размещаются в камерах, как правило, не более чем по два человека[72]. По просьбе осужденных и в иных необходимых случаях по постановлению начальника исправительной колонии при возникновении угрозы личной безопасности осужденных они могут содержаться в одиночных камерах. Осужденные, отбывающие наказание в строгих условиях, имеют право на ежедневную прогулку продолжительностью полтора часа, осужденные, отбывающие наказание в обычных условиях, - на ежедневную прогулку продолжительностью два часа, осужденные, отбывающие наказание в облегченных условиях, − на ежедневную прогулку продолжительностью два с половиной часа. Перевод из строгих условий отбывания наказания в обычные условия отбывания наказания производится по отбытии не менее 10 лет в строгих условиях отбывания наказания. Уголовным Кодексом РФ предусмотрена возможность выйти на свободу при условии исправления (если будет признано, что они не

[71] Уткин ВА., Детков А.П. Пожизненное лишение свободы. - Томск, 2013. С. 37.
[72] Уголовно-исполнительный кодекс Российской Федерации" от 08.01.1997 N 1-ФЗ (ред. от 11.06.2022)

нуждаются в дальнейшем отбывании наказания) и отбытии не менее 25 лет лишения свободы[73].

Таким образом, пожизненное лишение свободы устанавливается за совершение особо тяжких преступлений, посягающих на жизнь, а также за совершение особо тяжких преступлений против здоровья населения и общественной нравственности, общественной безопасности, половой неприкосновенности несовершеннолетних, не достигших четырнадцатилетнего возраста.

Использованные источники:

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СЕКВЕСТР БЮДЖЕТА В РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация: Снижение или секвестр расходов предполагает пропорциональное сокращение расходных статей государственного бюджета, за исключением, так называемых, защищённых статей, которые, согласно законодательству, не подлежат пересмотру и не могут изменяться в сторону уменьшения. Такая необходимость может быть вызвана экономическим кризисом, недостаточной эффективностью финансовой системы, ростом коррупции в госсекторе или различными чрезвычайными (форс-мажорными) обстоятельствами – стихийными бедствиями, масштабными катастрофами, войнами, политическими кризисами.

Ключевые слова: государственный бюджет, бюджетный дефицит, секвестр расходов.

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BUDGET SEQUESTRATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: Reduction or sequestration of expenditures implies a proportional reduction in the expenditure items of the state budget, except for the so-called protected items, which, according to the legislation, are not subject to review and cannot be changed downward. Such a need may be caused by an economic crisis, insufficient efficiency of the financial system, growth of *corruption in the public sector or various extraordinary (force majeure) circumstances - natural disasters, large-scale catastrophes, wars, political crises.*

Key words: state budget, budget deficit, expenditure sequestration.

Все налоги и сборы, таможенные пошлины и внешние поступления, а также поступления из социальных фондов, займы и эмиссии денег образуют государственный бюджет Российской Федерации, который составляется Правительством и утверждается законодательными органами. Важнейшими частями бюджета являются его доходная и расходная части: доходная часть показывает источники денежных средств бюджета, а его расходная часть, соответственно показывает, на какие цели направляются аккумулированные государством средства.

Бюджетная система Российской Федерации состоит из бюджетов трех уровней:

– федеральный бюджет Российской Федерации и государственные федеральные внебюджетные фонды;

– бюджеты субъектов Российской Федерации и государственные территориальные внебюджетные фонды;

– местные бюджеты [1].

При нормальном перераспределении средств этих денег хватает на различные государственные социальные программы, пополнение запасов, повышение обороноспособности, разработку различных инноваций, управление, осуществление различных экономических преобразований. Но довольно часто случается так, что по тем или иным причинам расходы государства становятся больше расчетных и начинают превышать его доходы. Возникает дефицит бюджета.

Причинами возникновения бюджетного дефицита в Российской Федерации в разное время являлись:

– рост государственных расходов в связи со структурной перестройкой экономики и необходимостью развития промышленности;

– сокращение доходов государственного бюджета в период экономического кризиса;

– чрезвычайные обстоятельства;

– неэффективность финансовой системы государства и налоговой политики, вызывающая увеличение теневого сектора экономики [3, с.127].

Что же делать, когда расходы государства превышают поступления в бюджет? Одним из самых эффективных механизмов снижения расходной части баланса страны является секвестирование бюджета.

Секвестр [от лат. sequestrum – ограничение] – специальный механизм, предусматривающий запрет на расходование средств в определенных пределах, который вводится в случаях, когда при исполнении бюджета происходит превышение установленного уровня бюджетного дефицита, либо сокращаются поступления от доходных источников, в результате чего становится невозможным финансирование в полном объеме предусмотренных бюджетом расходов.

Как же производится секвестирование бюджета?

Просто так взять и не выделить средства на развитие той или иной программы невозможно. Для этого нужны весомые причины. Механизм секвестирования вводится в отношении бюджета, если полученных доходов явно недостаточно для реализации первостепенных задач. Решение об урезании финансирования принимается на уровне контролирующих органов — кто контролирует соответствующий бюджет, тот и рассматривает изменение количества средств на его реализацию. Профильный комитет в контролирующих органах определяет долю недостачи и на этот процент урезает все текущие программы.

В общем случае механизм секвестирования вводится в отношении нижестоящего бюджета, на который и выделяются средства. Таким образом, процесс бюджетного регулирования осуществляется сверху вниз: каждый вышестоящий бюджет регулирует нижестоящие бюджеты.

Такая линейка позволяет осуществлять администрирование расходов вертикально, сверху вниз. При этом механизм секвестирования в отношении вышестоящего бюджета не применяется, поскольку его итогом должно стать выравнивание статей расходов и доходов для стабилизации макроэкономической ситуации в стране. Сбалансированный бюджет повысит экономическую репутацию государства, а, значит, сделает его более привлекательным для возможных инвесторов.

Перечень проектов, финансирование которых урезанию не подлежит, утверждается Минфином страны при согласовании с Кабинетом министров. Это могут быть расходы на оборону, важные социальные выплаты или на реализацию программ федерального значения [5].

Минфин в проекте Основных направлений бюджетной, налоговой и таможенно-тарифной политики на 2022–2024 гг. обращал внимание на неопределенность глобальных экономических перспектив. С одной стороны, масштабная вакцинация наравне с фискальными и монетарными мерами со стороны правительств и центральных банков продолжили стимулировать ее рост, ведущий к увеличению уровня инфляции. С другой – сохранились существенные риски наступления затяжного кризиса, например, из-за логистических трудностей, нежелания населения вакцинироваться или неэффективности прививок вследствие появления новых штаммов коронавируса. В этом случае потребуется пролонгация ограничительных мер, что приведет к росту неопределенности, охлаждению потребительского спроса и снижению инвестиций [2].

Кардинальное увеличение плановых расходов без корректировки нормы бюджетного правила о предельных расходах технически невозможно. В противном случае потребуются достаточно серьезные изменения, такие как улучшение последней версии макропрогноза, применение дополнительных налоговых мер, которые улучшат ожидания относительно ненефтегазовых доходов, и др.

В 2005–2020 гг. в проектах федеральных бюджетов доходы и баланс намного чаще недооценивались, чем переоценивались. Но это неудивительно, потому что неожиданный секвестр сопряжен с существенно большими издержками, чем сверхплановые доходы по итогам года.

Новый проект бюджета сводится в 2022–2023 гг. с профицитом в 1% ВВП, что свидетельствует о сохранении приоритетов: цели стабильности стоят выше целей развития. Ситуация в мировой экономике до сих пор непростая – и дело даже не в том, что возможны новые волны эпидемии. Риск заключается в непонимании последствий, к которым привели ограничения 2020–2021 гг. Эпидемия коронавируса может проявить экономические диспропорции, которые возникли в мировой экономике в последнее десятилетие. Бюджет – это всегда компромисс, причем компромисс между так называемыми элитами. В новых условиях поиск этого компромисса может проводиться на новых принципах. Поэтому не исключено, что как структура, так и базовые параметры бюджета будут существенно пересматриваться, в том числе перед внесением в Госдуму [4].

Из всего вышесказанного следует, что очень важным законодательным инструментом достижения сбалансированности государственного бюджета является процесс секвестирования отдельных статей его расходов. Применение режима секвестра расходов бюджета происходит в том случае, когда величина бюджетного дефицита превышает его законодательно установленное предельное значение. Все запланированные программы урезаются на 5-10%, в зависимости от обнаруженного дефицита. Снижение финансирования проводится одновременно и пропорционально. Вместе с тем, некоторые статьи бюджета секвестрованию не подлежат, к примеру, обслуживание внешнего экономического долга государства.

Таким образом, в заключение, можно резюмировать, что секвестрование бюджета – это достаточно эффективный способ регулирования его дефицита. Но, к сожалению, в первую очередь такая мера отражается на рядовых гражданах. Снижаются расходы на медобслуживание и образование, уменьшается количество отремонтированных дорог и возведенных объектов муниципального и государственного значения, а это, в конечном итоге, негативно отражается на общем уровне развития страны, ее инвестиционной привлекательности и уровне благосостояния ее населения.

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СЛИЯНИЕ ПЕНСОННОГО ФОНДА РОССИИ И ФОНДА СОЦИАЛЬНОГО СТРАХОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье мы рассмотрели ряд проблем в области слияния Пенсионного Фонда России и Фонда Социального Страхования, в частности проблемы бюджета.
Ключевые слова: Объединенный фонд, пенсии, социальное страхование, законопроект № 127389-8.

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MERGER OF RUSSIAN PENSION FUND AND SOCIAL INSURANCE FUND

Annotation. In this article, we have considered a number of problems in the field of merging the Pension Fund of Russia and the Social Insurance Fund, in particular budget problems.

Key words: United Fund, Pensions, Social Insurance, Bill No. 127389-8.

Тема является актуальной в связи с тем, что с 1 января 2023 года произойдет объединение Пенсионного Фонда России (ПФР) и Фонда Социального Страхования (ФСС) в Социальный фонд России, а также будет установлен единый тариф на социальные взносы.

Государственные внебюджетные фонды являются одним из ключевых в жизни граждан Российской Федерации. Обусловлено это рядом существенных и объективных причин, от качества их деятельности зависит своевременность социальных выплат гражданам. Эти выплаты гарантирует ст. 39 Конституции РФ.

Так вопросом выплаты пенсий занимается Пенсионный Фонд России, также в сферу его деятельности входит и ряд других оказываемых государственных услуг[74].

Что касательно Фонда Социального Страхования, он занимается вопросами, например, страхование на случай временной нетрудоспособности, страхование от несчастных случаев на производстве, а также рядом иных вопросов, определенных соответствующими актами[75]. Из этого мы видим, что объедение этих двух фондов является вполне логичным, они выполняют в целом схожие функции по осуществлению страхования различных видов. Из чего следует что их объединение — это процесс положительный. Ещё одним плюсом как мы думаем будет осуществление некоторых функций в едином фонде в формате электронном по средству современных цифровых технологий, то есть удаленно без посещения фонда физически. Особенно актуально это будет для работодателей, которые смогут выплачивать определенные взносы одним платежом в фонд.

Правительством РФ 20 мая 2022 года в Государственную Думу Федерального собрания РФ был внесен законопроект о «Фонде пенсионного и социального страхования Российской Федерации» за номером № 127389-8. Суть данного законопроекта лежит в объединении ПФР и ФСС в один фонд под единым руководством.

Законопроект провозглашает такие принципы деятельности объединенного фонда как обеспечение финансовой устойчивости (стабильности) и сбалансированности бюджета Фонда, автономность и независимость бюджета Фонда, то мы считаем несомненным плюсом в его деятельности. Однако объединенный фонд получает большое количество

[74] Распоряжение Правления ПФР от 12.07.2018 № 352р (ред. от 17.12.2020) «Об утверждении Перечня государственных услуг, предоставляемых Пенсионным фондом Российской Федерации»

[75] Федеральный закон "Об обязательном социальном страховании на случай временной нетрудоспособности и в связи с материнством" от 29.12.2006 N 255-ФЗ (последняя редакция)

средств из федерального бюджета[76]. Что налагает на фонд некоторую зависимость.

Важным вопросом является формирование бюджета объединенного фонда, в ст.8 законопроекта указываются источники финансирования бюджета. К ним относятся: страховые взносы, средства федерального бюджета, доходы от инвестирования средств резервов фонда.

Общий перечень источников в целом сходится с источниками объединяемых фондов, что является на наш взгляд одним из важных критериев, того что средств бюджета объединенного фонда будет достаточно для осуществления социальных выплат. Ещё одним плюсом в пользу объединения является то что, спектр государственных услуг, оказываемых обоими фондами можно будет получить в одном месте – объединенном фонде. Как отмечает председатель союза пенсионеров Валерий Рязанский «Речь идет об упрощении бюрократических процедур. Оба фонда работают с одними и теми же гражданами и запрашивают информацию друг у друга через систему межведомственных запросов. Теперь это будет один фонд, процедуры ускорятся, управленческие расходы сократятся»[77].

Фонд открывает казначейские счета в Федеральном казначействе в соответствии с бюджетным законодательством Российской Федерации, и хранит на них денежные средства бюджета. Объединенным фондом создаются резервы в целях обеспечения исполнения обязательств перед застрахованными лицами. Однако не определён самим законопроектом порядок и случаи использования этих самых резервов. Как нам видится на первых этапах своей деятельности объединенный фонд может рядом трудностей организационного характера, это может быть высокая нагрузка на аппарат фонда, однако все предпринимаемые действия на наш взгляд не приводят к решению главной проблемы повышения размеров социальных выплат, повышение покупательской способности пенсий. В тоже время вводится новый орган управления объединенного фонда - наблюдательный совет. Который состоит из координаторов различных социально – трудовых отношений. Его полномочия некоторым образом дублируются с полномочиями правления фонда. Заседание данного совета предлагается проводить не реже чем раз в год, а также по мере необходимости. Относительно предлагаемой процедуры назначения председателя фонда то она некоторым образом осложнена, требуется представление руководителя уполномоченного федерального органа исполнительной власти и по итогам рассмотрения кандидатуры на указанную должность наблюдательным советом Фонда.

[76] Федеральный закон от 06.12.2021 N 391-ФЗ "О бюджете Пенсионного фонда Российской Федерации на 2022 год и на плановый период 2023 и 2024 годов"
[77] Объединение ПФР и ФСС: какие изменения ждут россиян, 01.06.2022, https://tass.ru/socialnaya-zaschita/14780341

В заключении хочется сказать, что новый законопроект о создании объединенного фонда решает ряд проблем в области снижения бюрократии между двумя фондами. Концентрация оказываемых государственных услуг в области страхования в одном органе в целом видится нам как хорошая перспектива. Но создание такого фонда не решает проблему в области повышения пенсий. Для повышения эффективности оказываемых государственных услуг, создание такого фонда скажется с благоприятной стороны. Сохраняется ряд проблем в области управления фондом, появляются дублирующие друг друга органы управления объединенного фонда.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО БЮДЖЕТА

Аннотация: Статья посвящена особенностям регионального бюджета, который является одним из уровней бюджетной системы Российской Федерации. Бюджет представляет собой совокупность доходов и расходов, именно от таких показателей зависит экономическое состояние региона. На данный момент наша страна имеет значительные проблемы в данной области, так как число дефицита в некоторых субъектах растет, что говорит об отсутствии самостоятельности в решении финансовых вопросов, а также об отсутствии формирования собственных источников дохода в регионах. В статье предлагаются меры по преодолению вышеуказанных трудностей.

Ключевые слова: Региональный бюджет, дефицит, доходы, расходы, политика бюджетного федерализма, дотации, субсидии, субвенции.

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FEATURES OF THE REGIONAL BUDGET

Annotation: The article is devoted to the peculiarities of the regional budget, which is one of the levels of the budget system of the Russian Federation. The budget is a combination of income and expenses, it is on such indicators that the economic condition of the region depends. At the moment, our country has significant problems in this area, as the number of deficits in some regions is growing, which indicates a lack of independence in solving financial issues, as well as the lack of formation of own sources of income in the regions. The article suggests measures to overcome the above difficulties.

Keywords: Regional budget; deficit; revenues; expenditures; policy of fiscal federalism; budget percentage.

Бюджет играет ключевую роль, являясь одним из главных институтов, с помощью которого регионы могут развиваться в экономическом плане.

Бюджетный кодекс Российской Федерации в статье 6 содержит определение термина «бюджет», то есть, это форма образования и использования денежных средств, которые предназначены для финансового осуществления задач и функций государства и местного самоуправления [2].

Проще можно сказать, что бюджет – это совокупность доходов и расходов.

Необходимо сказать, что вопрос, касающийся региональных бюджетов, является наиболее злободневным и проблемным на сегодняшний момент. В задачи органов государственной власти субъектов нашей страны входит создание условий, позволяющих обеспечить сбалансированный бюджет. Однако, на практике с этим могут возникать трудности [7]. Рассмотрим на примере Иркутской области.

Необходимо сравнить бюджеты 2021 года и 2022 года. В 2021 году: были заявлены следующие параметры:

— Доходы: 166,7 млрд. рублей

— Расходы: 189,6 млрд. рублей

— Дефицит: 23 млрд. рублей (или 13,7% от доходов)

Показатели, представленные выше, показывают нам, что ситуация создалась достаточно критичная по сравнению с предыдущими годами.

Однако можно отметить, что 2022 год продемонстрировал нам более высокие показатели, так доходная часть бюджета Иркутской области была увеличена на 32 миллиарда рублей, а расходная — около 46 миллиардов. Отметим, что дефицит бюджета снизился на несколько процентов и составил 11,7%.

Что касается последующих годов, то доходы бюджета Иркутской области в 2023 году утверждены в объёме 204,4 миллиарда, в 2024-м – 214,8 миллиарда. Расходы на 2023 год – 210,5 миллиарда, на 2024-й – 215,9 миллиарда. Можно отметить, что дефицит бюджета в 2023-м составит 6,1 миллиарда (3,6% от собственных доходов), в 2024-м — 1,1 миллиарда (0,6%).

Проанализировав данные показатели, приходим к выводу, что предполагается постепенный выход из кризисной ситуации, которая сложилась в 2021 году и заметное снижение числа дефицита.

Итак, на вышеуказанном примере, можно увидеть, что имеются проблемы с формированием регионального бюджета. Такая ситуация наблюдается не только у Иркутской области, но и у других субъектов нашего государства [6].

Как мы знаем, в Российской Федерации с 2005 года утверждена политика бюджетного федерализма, которая предполагает автономность и самостоятельность субъектов РФ. Такая политика подразумевает под собой ряд принципов:

1. Явное разделение направлений деятельности между уровнями бюджетной системы в области расходования;
2. Собственные источники финансирования бюджетов регионального уровня [1];
3. Инициатива по направлению расходования денежных средств;

На примере Иркутской области мы можем увидеть, что в полной мере политика бюджетного федерализма не исполняется, что говорит о наличии трудностей.

Вообще, правовую основу бюджета Иркутской области составляют следующие нормативно-правовые акты:

1. Закон Иркутской области «Об областном бюджете на 2022 год и на плановый период 2023 и 2024 годов»;
2. Закон Иркутской области от 23 июля 2008 года N 55-оз «О бюджетном процессе Иркутской области» (с изменениями на 2 ноября 2021 года) [3];
3. Указ Губернатора Иркутской области от 25 декабря 2022 «О внесении в Законодательное Собрание Иркутской области проекта закона Иркутской области «Об областном бюджете на 2023 год и на плановый период 2024 и 2025 годов»;

Стоит закрепить следующий момент: ключевую роль в формировании бюджета, в том числе как федерального, так и регионального, играет бюджетное послание Президента РФ и губернатора. Отметим, что ни то, ни другое послание в 2022 году пока не состоялось.

Ежегодное послание Губернатора Иркутской области Законодательному собранию, будет перенесено на более поздний срок, о чем сообщалось самим главой региона на 54-ой сессии областного парламента.

Поговорим также подробнее о доходах и расходах регионального бюджета. Понятие доходов можно определить следующим образом: это финансовые средства, которые поступают и складываются из налогов и неналогов [5]. Конкретно доходы составляют:

- Региональные налоги и сборы;
- Перечисления на безвозмездной основе денежных средств из других уровней бюджетной системы и иная финансовая помощь;
- Прибыль от использования имущества региона;
- Доходы от федеральных налогов и сборов;

— Неналоги, то есть, штрафы, пени и различные государственные пошлины.

Немаловажную роль в формировании доходной составляющей бюджета имеет финансовая помощь, которая представлена в виде дотаций, субсидий и субвенций. Рассмотрим каждый вид конкретнее.

Бюджетный кодекс РФ содержит в себе нормы, которые регулируют положение дотаций, так, им посвящена статья 131 вышеуказанного нормативного акта. То есть, их можно определить как межбюджетные трансферты, целью которых является уравнивание бюджетной обеспеченности «депрессивных регионов», то есть, субъектов РФ, представляющих сложное экономическое состояние, где все показатели составляют ниже среднего. Такая финансовая помощь выделяется на безвозмездной и безвозвратной основе.

Как уже подчеркивалось выше, в нашем государстве принята политика бюджетного федерализма, которая предполагает независимость и автономность субъектов РФ, однако, проанализировав отрицательные стороны, можно заметить, что регионы находятся в достаточно сильной зависимости от такой финансовой помощи.

В 2022 году число дотаций, которое было направлено в качестве финансовой помощи Иркутской области, составило 4 124 939,8 тыс. рублей.

Следующим видом, который необходимо рассмотреть, являются субсидии. Они представляют собой также вид межбюджетных трансфертов, выделяющихся на безвозмездной и безвозвратной основе [4]. Также необходимо заметить, что они имеют целевое назначение. Согласно БК РФ их выделение на цели, которые не запланированы законодательством и нормативными актами Правительства РФ, не допускается.

Далее остановимся на субвенциях, их можно определить как финансовую помощь, выделяемую в целях выполнения отдельных государственных полномочий. Например, к этой категории можно отнести содержание спецшкол и других подобных учреждений.

Заметим, что 5% субвенций можно потратит на иные цели, что отличает их от дотаций и субсидий.

Условием предоставления такой помощи, является соблюдение законодательства, в том числе бюджетного, субъектами РФ, в случае, если это условие не выполняется, то Министерство финансов РФ вправе приостановить получение регионами межбюджетных трансфертов.

Говоря конкретно об иркутской области, то можно отметить рост направляемых дотаций, субсидий и субвенций, который составил около 10% от средств собственного бюджета.

В свою очередь расходы – денежные средства, которые направляются из регионального бюджета на финансирование функций и осуществление задач субъекта РФ. В данной статье отмечалось, что в БК РФ закреплена статья 21, содержащая 14 направлений, в соответствии с которыми расходуются денежные средства. Такая классификация является единой для всех уровней бюджетной системы.

На первом месте законодатель установил общегосударственные вопросы, на втором – национальную оборону, в то время как образование занимает седьмое место, а здравоохранение лишь пятое. Мы считаем, что именно по этой причине наше государство имеет большие трудности в двух указанных выше сферах.

В целях прозрачности и доступности, создана так называемая брошюра, которая показывает, на что расходовались средства регионального бюджета. Изучив показатели, представленные в данном документе, можно прийти к следующим выводам:

Большая часть расходов (около 99,3 %) связана с тем, что на период до 2024 г. утверждены государственные программы Иркутской области и стратегические задачи, например, социальное развитие, развитие инфраструктуры и представление интересов населения.

В качестве примера государственных задач, которые были запланированы на текущий год и последующие годы, можно назвать следующие:

1. «Развитие образования»;
2. «Развитие здравоохранения»;
3. «Социальная поддержка населения»;
4. «Молодежная политика»;
5. «Охрана окружающей среды»;
6. «Развитие юстиции и правовой среды».

Помимо расходов, связанных с выполнением государственных задач, в бюджете Иркутской области предусматриваются денежные средства, направляемые на содержание органов власти.

Кроме того, в системе расходов выделяются так называемые «непрограммные расходы», суть которых состоит в том, что:

— Выделяется помощь на осуществление отдельных областных государственных полномочий (областные субвенции местнм бюджетам);

— Расходы на реализацию функций сенаторов РФ и их помощников в регионе.

Говоря подробнее о проблемах, которые существуют на данный момент в области регионального бюджета, то можно выделить следующие:

Российская Федерация имеет достаточно большую территорию, что создает трудности на практике, так как между субъектами РФ существуют различия в сфере экономического состояния, то есть, они являются разрозненными, поэтому принцип единой бюджетной системе исполняется не в полной мере.

По нашему мнению, другая проблема состоит в том, что весь бюджет сосредотачивается на федеральном уровне, а лишь потом в качестве финансовой помощи предоставляется регионам, то есть, в какой-то степени денежные средства неравномерно распределяются.

На данный момент субъекты мало заинтересованы в том, чтобы повысить налоговую базу. Кроме того, отсутствуют принцип публичности, достоверности и прозрачности.

Мы полагаем, что можно разработать программы субъектов РФ, которые были бы ориентированы на изменения в структуре, поиск и реализации резервов устойчивого развития. Также необходимо по максимуму восстановить и нарастить экономическую активность и источники дохода. На самом деле, в настоящий момент считается достаточно сложным нарастить бюджетный потенциал и доходы. Возможно, стоит разработать меры поддержки, которые будут направлены на повышение самостоятельности и автономности субъектов РФ и устойчивости их экономического состояния.

Таким образом, региональный бюджет имеет свои особенности и недостатки, которые необходимо устранить в целях установления баланса в экономическом плане между всеми субъектами нашей страны.

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ПОНЯТИЕ И СУЩНОСТЬ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЫ В РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются понятие и сущность государственной службы в Российской Федерации.

Ключевые слова: государственная служба, государственное управление, гражданская служба.

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THE CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF CIVIL SERVICE IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Annotation: the article contains the conclusion and the constitution of the civil service in the Russian Federation.

Key words: civil service, public administration, civil service.

Одним из направлений государственной политики, являющимся составной частью административной реформы, служит реформа государственной гражданской службы Российской Федерации, проводимая согласно Концепции реформирования системы государственной службы Российской Федерации, утвержденной Президентом Российской Федерации 15.08.2001 г. № Пр-1496. В соответствии ей было принято два базовых федеральных закона, несколько указов Президента и постановлений Правительства Российской Федерации, а также целый ряд правовых актов, регулирующих вопросы организации и функционирования государственной гражданской службы.

В целях повышения эффективности государственного управления осуществляются мероприятия, направленные на развитие государственной гражданской службы Российской Федерации. В них реализуются новые принципы организации работы государственных гражданских служащих, профессионального развития и оценки их деятельности.

Развитие государственной гражданской службы в виде первенствующего социального института, обеспечивающего поступательное движение основных областей общества, регистрацию и воплощение интересов всех групп населения, определяется метаморфозой ее внутренней структуры и процесса управления. В большинстве случаев это связано с корректировкой манеры и тактики в управлении служащими на государственной службе, в частности, на гражданской службе Российской Федерации.

В науке существуют различные подходы к периодизации и фактическому наполнению изложения истории государственной гражданской службы на территории современной Российской Федерации. Рассмотрим отдельные точки зрения на данную проблематику.

А.А. Демин разделяет появление государственной службы и регламентирующего ее законодательства, указывает на особую историческую роль госслужащих. Он считает, что «государственная служба появилась вместе с образованием государства, как внешнее проявление государственной формы организации общественной жизни. Формирование же законодательства о государственной службе связывают только с капиталистической и последующими стадиями развития человечества. Своим появлением специалисты государственного управления, государственные служащие формируют новый класс - интеллигенцию» [4]. Но это весьма спорное утверждение, в частности в связи с неоправданно узким пониманием субъектового состава интеллигенции даже на ранних стадиях ее формирования.

С.А. Егоров и Л.А. Чувакова в учебном пособии, посвященном истории и современности государственной гражданской службы, предлагают в качестве важнейших точек отсчета в истории государственной службы в России рассматривать становление приказной службы в Московском государстве, реформирование системы гражданской службы при Петре I, Устав о службе гражданской 1832 года, период советской гражданской службы и современный период развития.

Из самого термина становится понятным, что государственная гражданская служба - это вид государственной службы. Данный тезис подтверждается положениями статьи 2 пункта 1Федерального закона от 27.05.2003 г. № 58-ФЗ «О системе государственной службы Российской Федерации», где официально оформлено, что система государственной службы включает в себя: государственную гражданскую службу, военную службу и государственную службу иных видов.

Свои подходы к пониманию государственной службы предлагают следующие ученые.

Так С.М. Жукова предлагает выделить следующие подходы:

1. Государственная служба – одна из важнейших сфер государственного управления, от состояния которой в полной степени зависит эффективность функционирования других сфер - экономической,

социально-культурной и административно-политической. В содержании государственной службы выделяется несколько аспектов:

- юридический (государственная служба - это практическое исполнение (несение) должностных обязанностей и полномочий в государственном органе (учреждении);

- социальный (государственная служба - это форма реализации гражданами права на труд и участие в государственном управлении);

- политический (государственная служба является связующим звеном между государством и гражданином).

2. Государственная служба - это комплексное правовое явление. Как любой правовой институт, государственная служба включает в себя правовые нормы различных отраслей права: конституционного, административного, финансового, трудового, права социального обеспечения, гражданского, уголовного.

В.Ю. Войтович, указывая на громоздкость легального определения государственной службы, предлагает пользоваться определением рассматриваемого понятия, предложенным профессором Г.В. Атаманчуком: «Государственная служба - это практическое и профессиональное участие граждан в осуществлении целей и функций государства посредствам исполнения государственных должностей, учрежденных в государственных органах» [9]. При этом В.Ю. Войтович указывает, что «формулировка «обеспечение исполнения полномочий лиц, замещающих государственные должности Российской Федерации и ее субъектов» может вызвать понимание государственной службы при высших государственных должностных лицах, а не у общества и государства. В действительности государственная служба представляет собой вид общественно полезной профессиональной служебной деятельности, которая хотя и носит обслуживающий (обеспечивающий) характер, в конечном итоге заключается в содействии реализации задач и функций того государственного органа, службы или учреждения, в котором государственный служащий проходит службу» [2].

«На сегодняшний день в Российской Федерации в основе общественного развития находится государственная власть, однако в перспективе должно быть гражданское общество, которому следует еще совершенствоваться и укрепляться. А в отсутствии реформы политической системы, реформы государства, государственной службы гражданское общество никак не сумеет взять на себя функции государства, а это значит, то что последнее не станет результативным и конкурентоспособным. Практическая деятельность минувших лет демонстрирует, то что не все направления смело претворяются в жизнь. В области государственной службы есть ещё большое количество проблем, противоречий и трудностей организационного, правового, социального, финансового характера» [11, с.34].

Проблема «национализации» чиновников России стоит очень остро. В данном контексте, под национализацией понимается условное обозначение ряда инициатив, вводящих ограничения для чиновников. В первую очередь речь идет о запрете на иностранное имущество и на ликвидацию «семейственности» во власти. Простыми словами, «национализация» направлена против потенциальных «перебежчиков» — людей свободных и не заинтересованных в проблемах Родины, которых, на наш взгляд, хорошо олицетворяет поговорка "Сколько волка не корми, он все в лес смотрит".

Деятельность госорганов в данном направлении, а именно в повышении эффективности кадров госслужбы, путем «национализации», подкреплена ФЗ «О государственной гражданской службе» (далее - Закон № 79-ФЗ). Здесь мы видим законодательное решение проблем, поднятых Президентом Российской Федерации. Установление запрета на открытие и хранение средств в иностранных банках поможет избавиться от сокрытия «нечистых» доходов госслужащих за рубежом. Избавление от сокрытия – противодействие коррупции в среде чиновников, которая является своего рода показателем не качественности бюрократии, а в условиях нынешней России она наносит порой колоссальный ущерб разным сторонам российской государственности.

Коррупция в высших эшелонах власти, приводит к недоверию граждан и прогрессированию непрофессиональных служащих, цель которых только нажиться. На практике было принято достаточно мер направленных на искоренение коррупции (представлены выше), однако и они не столь плодотворно повлияли на ситуацию в госслужбе, всё также, на наш взгляд, требуется ужесточения мер (увеличение нижних пределов санкций), которые установлены, например, Уголовным кодексом РФ либо Кодексом об административных правонарушениях, если этого не сделать злоупотребление полномочиями для своей выгоды будет продолжаться.

Как мы уже отметили, действующее законодательство о государственной службе, путем неэффективной борьбы с коррупцией, порождает служащих, которые не отвечают требованиям государственного служащего. Здесь уже мы видим проблему с подготовкой кадров на службу.

В рамках развития государственной службы проект предлагает осуществлять мероприятия по внедрению антикоррупционных кадровых технологий на государственной службе, а также обеспечению открытости государственной службы, расширение общественного участия. И ставит такие задачи, как: развитие технологий оценки, для подготовленных и перспективных специалистов, внедрение системы требований, для достижения целей и выполнение задач государственных органов, учитывая образование, опыт, знания, навыки и умения, профессиональные и личностные качества кандидатов на замещение должностей гражданской службы и гражданских служащих.

Достаточной реализации на практике установленных задач не наблюдается, следовательно, проблема эффективности госслужбы остается актуальной и нуждается в решении, несомненно, обращая внимание на зарубежный опыт и при тесном взаимодействии с обществом страны.

Комплекс мер улучшения качества российского государственного служащего, главная составляющая которого - профессионализм и идея служения государству и обществу. Такой момент отчасти отсутствует, так мы упираемся в отсутствие своеобразной патриотической идеологии. Отсутствие которой, влечёт за собой зачастую восприятие своей должности как источника личного обогащения и, как правило, отсутствие доверия со стороны общества.

Главный вопрос в рамках исследования – что следует разработать для совершенствования кадрового потенциала государственной власти и управления в рамках административной реформы. Первое, что хотелось бы, это сдержать рост абсолютной численности государственных служащих, ввиду отсутствия достаточного количества практики по данному предложению. По нашему мнению, интенсивный рост численности чиновников и, следовательно, возможностей альтернативных путей выдвижения на высокие посты, порождает недоверие населения, рвение в государственный аппарат обильного потока необразованных желающих.

Чтобы предотвратить такие отрицательные перспективы необходимо, чтобы разработанные объективные критерии оценки эффективности профессиональной служебной деятельности государственных служащих, а также методика оценки профессиональных знаний и навыков государственных служащих, предусмотренных в их должностных регламентах, продуктивно реализовывалась на практике.

В настоящее время, отбор кадров проходит лишь по принципу личной надежности и преданности. А плохо проведенная оценка кадров может стать причиной снижения качества работы и невыполнения отдельных заданий в результате неправильной оценки возможностей работника и, как следствие, привести к снижению эффективности, результативности, как его работы, так и функционирования государственного органа в целом. Тем самым, создаются комфортные условия и для процветания коррупционной составляющей.

Поэтому закон обязательно должен реализовываться на практике, и при подборе претендентов приоритетным должно быть четкое соблюдение регламентированных в правовом отношении правил, стандартов и процедур, установленных жестких критериев к квалификационным требованиям к государственным должностям, обеспечивающих объективную и комплексную оценку профессиональных и личностных качеств.

Немаловажным аспектом является и обеспечение гласности этой работы. Учитывая основные элементы оценки профессиональных качеств служащего, можно раскрыть не только стандартные требования к кандидату, но и этическую составляющую, которая имеет большое значение. Таким образом: высшее образование, это не только залог престижа, но и показатель усердия и результативности будущего служащего; наличие стажа показывает не только опыт, но и способности кандидата, желающего поступить на службу; выполнения определенного «испытательного» задания поможет определить уровень профессиональных знаний и навыков, также необходимых претенденту на должность.

Для того чтобы система оценки работала слаженно и эффективно, необходимо ужесточить административную и уголовную ответственность, чтобы предотвратить как предоставление ложных сведений кандидатом, так и увеличения коррупционных рисков с нарушением требований, предусмотренных Федеральным законом «О противодействии коррупции» в процессе приёма на должность.

Но всё это должно осуществляться с принципиальной оговоркой: проступок, который первоначально налагал административную ответственность на нарушителя, при повторном его совершении, должен квалифицироваться уже как уголовное деяние.

Также, на наш взгляд, необходима реализация максимального электронного документооборота, при котором сокращаются случаи прямого общения чиновника с гражданином. Это позволит, во-первых, сократить коррупционную составляющую, а, во-вторых, объективно может привести к сокращению числа чиновников, а также разгрузке их дел, путем автоматизации системы.

Проанализировав изученную информацию, мы убедились, что создание четкой системы показателей результативности служебной деятельности – это лишь малая часть работы, которая только в комплексе с практической составляющей сможет привести нас к должному регулированию кадровой проблемы, и приведению в соответствие с избранной моделью государственного управления.

Таким образом, мы приходим к выводу о том, что отсутствие специального правового регулирования за практическим применением системы разработанных оценочных показателей эффективности служебной деятельности служащих в целом порождает серьезные проблемы, а в частности: до сих пор не разработан механизм внедрения их в служебную деятельность, а также механизм обеспечивающий контроль для их реализации, что приводит к проблеме подбора достойных кандидатов.

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ТИПЫ И СИНДРОМЫ Т. АДОРНО

Аннотация: В статье предпринята попытка анализа типологии поведения, созданная Т. Адорно. Показаны особенности каждого из пяти типов.

Ключевые слова: Т. Адорно, личность, тип, конформист, бунтовщик, чудак, авторитарный синдром, манипулятор.

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TYPES AND SYNDROMES OF T. ADORNO

Annotation: The article attempts to analyze the typology of behavior created by T. Adorno. The features of each of the five types are shown.

Key words: T. Adorno, personality, type, conformist, rebel, eccentric, authoritarian syndrome, manipulator.

Проблема классификации личности по различным основаниям – тема благоприятная для исследования. Психологи, психотерапевты, философы, социологи, юристы предпринимали попытки создать свои теории личности. Гален, Гиппократ, К.Г. Юнг, Э. Фромм, А. Адлер – это далеко не весь перечень, и даже не его десятая часть исследователей. Не стала исключением и политология, как сфера принятия властных, управленческих государственных решений. Конструирование типов политического поведения отражает уровень развития политического режима, степень свободы и др. Одну из наиболее дискуссионных и интересных классификаций предложил немецкий философ, социолог, видный представитель Франкфуртской школы XX века Теодор Адорно.

На формирование его взглядов большое влияние оказали в первую очередь представители немецкой философии: И. Кант, Г.В.Ф. Гегель, К. Марк, М. Хоркхаймер и другие. Вместе с Г. Маркузе Т. Адорно предпринял попытку совместить марксизм и положения фрейдизма.[1] Так появляется одна из самых значительных работы, изданная в США, – «Авторитарная личность» (1950). В ней, созданной после Второй мировой войны, Т. Адорно, анализируя антисемитизм, предпринимает попытку ответить на вопросы связанные с природой авторитарного / тоталитарного лидерства, исследуя особенности сознания немцев.

Выделение конкретных типов личности (авторитарной в частности) происходит в связи с тем, чтобы структурировать понимание выделяющихся черт личности потенциальных приверженцев тоталитаризма. В основу исследования автор заложил теоретическую базу З. Фрейда. Он рассматривал исключительно тоталитарные и авторитарные черты личности и не затрагивал демократические наклонности. Таким образом, он выделил 5 типов - синдромов антидемократической личности. [1] Эти типы политического поведения актуальны и сегодня.

Первым в очереди стоит конформист: довольно распространенный тип личности в современном мире и в прошлом столетии. По мнению Т. Адорно, конформистская направленность личности присуща высшим слоям общества и выражается в приверженности общим ценностям, в подобии окружению и приспособленчестве.[1] Данный тип характеризуется навешиванием ярлыков по половому и любому иному признаку. Такие предрассудки выполняют роль приближения к группе, а не выражают личное мнение. Лица с указанным синдромом подражают окружению, даже если на подсознательном уровне имеется расхождение с общественным мнением.[1]

Следующий − авторитарный синдром. Часто характеризуется готовностью атаковать слабых, подчинением, страхом самому быть уличенным в слабости и верой в авторитет. Корень синдрома содержится в Эдиповом комплексе. [1] Формирующейся личности предстоит перейти от ненависти к любви, преодолев комплекс Эдипа, хотя, как показывают исследования, бесследно он не проходит никогда.

Тип «бунтовщик», отличительными чертами которого являются сопротивление власти родителей, общественному мнению, угнетение слабых, возвеличивание грубой силы, садизм, по мнению Т. Адорно, играл значительную роль в нацистской Германии. Т. Адорно характеризовал бунтовщиков как инфантильных, неконтактных и незрелых. Бунт может возникать тогда, когда появляется образ «родителя». [1] Бунт выражается в ярко выраженном сопротивлении, часто через физическую силу. Крайний случаем этого синдрома является «психопат», не избавившийся от Эдипова комплекса и оставшийся инфантильным и склонным к подчинению.[3]

Еще одним представителем является «чудак». К этому типу Т. Адорно относит лиц, не приспособившихся к внешнему миру и находящихся в буквальной изоляции. [1] Зачастую чудаки живут в собственном придуманном мире, который одновременно противопоставлен реальному. Такие люди мало приспособлены к жизни, а потому подозрительны и недоверчивы, склонны к неврозам и любят навешивать ярлыки. [1] Причиной личностных изменений, полагает автор, можно считать подавление в ребенке его подсознательного родителями. [3] Ища способы избавиться от навязанного образа жизни, они часто уходят в себя и не вписываются в общество, за что их так и называют «чудаками». (Например, хикикомори). Они не понятны окружению и не поняты людьми. В свою очередь, чудаки проходят через кризис личности и, в конце концов, делают высочайшей гордостью свою «драгоценную», особенную душу. [1]

Последний, пятый тип − «функционер-манипулятор» − наиболее опасный. Данный тип определяет свою жизнь путем опоры на стереотипы, он не имеет привязанностей, а людьми манипулирует. [1] Доказано, что многие фашистские лидеры нацистской Германии жили с этим синдромом. Для таких людей все в жизни строго определенно, нет полумер и полуоттенков. Такие люди характеризуются крайней жестокостью. При этом, представитель пятого типа имеет трезвый и острый ум, обладает безжалостностью. Функционер-манипулятор не станет марать руки в убийстве, а придумает изощренный план по причинению смерти. Сам же будет наблюдать издалека. Отчасти циничен и иногда страдает нарциссизмом.

В заключении стоит, однако, подчеркнуть, что ни один из типов - синдромов не представлен в абсолюте.[2] Аналогично темпераменту, не существует ни одного человека с конкретным типом без примесей других. Иерархия типов показывает степень общественной опасности и развитие фашистского потенциала.[1] Любой из представленных типов имеет как особенные черты, так и отчасти схожие с чертами другого типа. Стоит уделить особое внимание превентивным мероприятиям, так как видно, что большинство отклонений имеют корни, уходящие в детство и юношество.

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ПОЛНОМОЧИЯ ПРОКУРОРА: СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются полномочия прокурора Российской Федерации, современное состояние и проблемы полномочий прокурора Российской Федерации.

Ключевые слова: полномочия, функции, компетенции, прокурор, прокуратура Российской Федерации, прокурорский надзор, законность.

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POWERS OF THE PROSECUTOR: CURRENT STATUS AND PROBLEMS

Annotation: The article deals with the powers of the Prosecutor of the Russian Federation, the current state and problems of the powers of the Prosecutor of the Russian Federation.

Key words: powers, functions, competencies, prosecutor, prosecutor's office of the Russian Federation, prosecutor's supervision, legality.

Для определения содержания термина полномочия прокурора необходимо проследить их трансформацию с момента первоначального УПК и до сегодняшнего дня.

Первоначальная редакция УПК, принятая 21 ноября 2001 года, наделяла прокурора функцией уголовного преследования, помимо существующей ранее надзорной функции на стадии возбуждения уголовного дела.

По этому поводу Шадрин В.С. высказал мнение о гармоничности и взаимодополняемости функций уголовного преследования и прокурорского надзора [12].

В этот период произошло усложнение процедуры возбуждения уголовного дела вследствие принятия УПК. Прокурор обладал правом возбуждения уголовного дела, а также дачи разрешения на возбуждение уголовного дела следователю и дознавателю.

«Также нормы УПК содержали обязанность следователя, дознавателя принять все материалы проверки сообщения о преступлении вместе с постановлением о возбуждении уголовного дела. Согласно действующей редакции, направляется только копия постановления о возбуждении уголовного дела» [7]. Необходимо считать, что для более качественного надзора за предварительным следствием, стоит вернуть обязанность направления всех материалов проверки, а не только копии постановления для согласования прокурору.

В первоначальной редакции УПК в статьях 146 и 148 прокурор обладал правом вынесения постановления об отказе в возбуждении уголовного дела или постановления об отказе в даче согласия на возбуждение уголовного дела в случае признания постановления дознавателя, следователя о возбуждении уголовного дела незаконным или необоснованным и отсутствия основания для возбуждения уголовного дела.

«При следующем этапе изменения законодательства при помощи Федерального закона от 05 июня 2007 года № 87-ФЗ полномочия прокурора значительно сократились. Прокурор отныне не мог возбуждать уголовное дело, давать согласие на возбуждение уголовного дела, а также не имел право отменять незаконные и необоснованные постановления следователя» [8].

Парадокс таких изменений полномочий прокурора выражается в том, что нормы действующего законодательства предписывают прокурору в п.2 ст. 27 ФЗ № 2202-1 принимать меры уголовного преследования, если есть основание полагать, что нарушение прав и свобод человека и гражданина имеет характер преступления, к лицам его совершившим [10]. Однако прокурор не может принять решение о возбуждении уголовного дела самостоятельно.

Не имея больше таких полномочий, прокурор мог лишь требовать устранения выявленных нарушений, что не носило обязательный характер для следователя.

Исходя из этого можно сделать вывод, что только надзорная функция осталась у прокурора на стадии возбуждения уголовного дела.

«Статья 27 Федерального закона № 2202-1, посвященная полномочиям прокурора, содержала крайне неопределенную их формулировку: прокурор, имея основания полагать, что нарушение прав и свобод человека и гражданина имеет характер преступления, принимает меры к тому, чтобы совершившие его лица в соответствии с законом были подвергнуты уголовному преследованию» [10]. Утратив полномочия по процессуальному руководству следствием, прокурор получил большее количество возможных действий координации деятельности дознания.

«О таком решении законодателя Таболина К.А. высказала точку зрения о том, что ограничение прав и свобод личности на стадии возбуждения уголовного дела не зависит от формы расследования, поэтому полнота надзорных полномочий при предварительном следствии не может быть меньше, чем при дознании» [5, с.1209].

Надзор за делами, возбуждаемыми следователем, является последующим и носит восстановительный характер, а надзор за дознанием обладает разрешительным, т.е. предупредительным характером.

Исходя из вышеизложенного, несмотря на закрепленное положение об уголовном преследовании, прокурора лишили полномочия самостоятельного возбуждения уголовного дела, что отличается от международного опыта.

«Помимо анализа отечественного законодательства, для наиболее всестороннего изучения такой процессуальной фигуры как прокурор, следует рассмотреть зарубежное законодательство на примере США И Франции.

Согласно ст. 31 32 Уголовно-процессуального кодекса Франции прокурор может давать указания и направлять ход расследования в виде «применения закона», суть которого заключается в процессуальном руководстве» [4].

«Материалы судебной практики ЕСПЧ также к функциям прокурора относят обязательство содействовать, чтобы государство выполняло свои процессуальные обязательства, вытекающие из ст. 2 Конвенции об охране права каждого лица на жизнь, ст. 3 Конвенции о запрещении пыток. Для реализации этой функции необходимо провести качественное расследование, которое должно быть независимым и адекватным. Оно будет таковым только с помощью прокурора, контролирующего полицию по вопросам применения уголовного права и осуществляющего надзор за расследованием преступлений» [3].

В уголовное преследование А.В. Петров [3, с.33] включает право возбуждения уголовного дела всеми субъектами этого вида деятельности. Такое же мнение поддерживает Ш. М. Абдул-Кадыров [1, с.13], указывая о необходимости права на возбуждение уголовного дела прокурором вследствие обнаружения признаков преступления в ходе надзорной деятельности.

Несмотря на существующие негативные отзывы со стороны ученых, а также практических деятелей законодатель, при следующем этапе издания нормативных актов законодатель не вернул право на возбуждение уголовного дела прокурору.

«Однако в Федеральном законе от 28 декабря 2010 г. № 404-ФЗ вместо возвращения права на возбуждение уголовного дела, постановление прокурора о направлении материалов в следственный орган или орган дознания для решения вопроса об уголовном преследовании было отнесено к числу поводов для возбуждения уголовного дела» [11].

Следующим этапом стало принятие Федерального закона № 4-ФЗ от 07.02.2011 года. Благодаря этому закону претерпела изменения статья 51 Федерального закона о прокуратуре. После принятия этого федерального закона прокуратура стала вести государственный единый статистический учет заявлений и сообщений о преступлениях [9].

Дальнейшим нововведением стало распространение правозащитной функции на юридических лиц и предпринимателей.

Такое расширение полномочий, несвойственных прокуратуру, говорит о непоследовательности законодателя по усовершенствованию прокуратуры в целом, что снижает эффективность ее работы и препятствует быстрому реагированию на нарушение законности.

Следующим этапом стало принятие Федерального закона от 4 марта 2013 года № 23-ФЗ и Федерального закона от 22 октября 2014 г. № 308-ФЗ, которые расширили перечень процессуальных действий, проводимых до возбуждения уголовного дела.

Несмотря на все изменения, произошедшие с момента принятия УПК и по сегодняшний день, можно констатировать их недостаточный характер, т.к. в ряде случае положение прокурора сводится до обычного заявителя, а объем полномочий за деятельностью следователя и дознавателя отличается.

Хотелось бы немного поподробнее остановиться на полномочиях прокурора на стадии возбуждения уголовного дела.

Прокурор уполномочен:

1)Проверять исполнение требований законодательства и соблюдение установленного порядка приема, регистрации, разрешения сообщений и готовящихся или совершенных преступлениях.

Цель этого полномочия-предупреждение и устранение правонарушений.

2) Осуществлять надзор за соблюдением прав и свобод человека и гражданина, за законностью решений, принимаемых органами, осуществляющими оперативно-розыскную деятельность, дознание и предварительное следствие.

3) «Выносить мотивированное постановление о направлении соответствующих материалов в орган дознания или следственный орган с целью решения вопроса об уголовном преследовании по фактам выявленных нарушений законодательства прокурором.

В результате прокурорских проверок были выделены самые популярные способы укрытия преступлений от учета. К таким можно отнести: вынесение незаконного и необоснованного постановления об отказе в возбуждении уголовного дела, списание сообщения о преступлении в номенклатурное дело без принятия по нему процессуального решения, отказ в приеме сообщения о преступлении и т.д.» [2].

4) отменять незаконные или необоснованные постановления дознавателя и т.д.

В срок не позднее 5 суток с момента получения материалов проверки сообщения о преступлении прокурор отменяет постановление об отказе в возбуждении уголовного дела, о чем выносит мотивированное постановление с изложением конкретных обстоятельств, подлежащих дополнительной проверке, которое вместе с указанными материалами незамедлительно направляет руководителю следственного органа.

Считаю необходимым отметить, что на сегодняшний день полномочий прокурора не хватает для наиболее эффективного надзора за исполнением законов, обеспечением установленного порядка разрешения сообщений о преступлениях, проведением расследования, а также законности решений, принимаемых органами предварительного расследования.

Как было сказано ранее, на сегодняшний день существует тенденция ограничения полномочий прокурора в уголовном процессе. Это вызвано тем, что часть полномочий прокурора перешла к другим органам, например Следственному комитету.

На сегодняшний день по факту прокурор не осуществляет в полном объеме функции ни надзора за предварительным следствием, ни уголовного преследования, т.к. все это реализовывается руководителем следственного органа и следователем.

В данной ситуации прокурор только реализует такое из своих полномочий как надзор за предварительным расследованием, но при нарушении законодательства он не может ни возбудить уголовного дела ни его прекратить.

«Если возникнет ситуация отсутствия состава преступления или неполноты следствия, или выявится нарушения законодательства при проведении следственных действий, то полномочия прокурора в этом случае будут состоять в возращении уголовного дела следователю для производства дополнительного следствия.

Достаточно дискуссионным в научной литературе является вопрос о том какое процессуальное положение занимает прокурор на досудебной и судебной стадиях уголовного судопроизводства. Рассмотрим некоторые точки зрения» [2].

«Первая группа ученых считает, что несмотря на то, что прокурор является стороной обвинения, он также помимо этого осуществляет функцию уголовного преследования и защищает публичные интересы.

Вторая группа ученых, например, А.А. Тушев, считают, что прокурор не может осуществлять уголовное преследование, а также способствовать его осуществлению» [6, с.133].

«Третья группа ученых, считают, что изъятие у прокурора права давать обязательные для исполнения указания следователю привело к отстранению в образовании доказательственной базы по уголовному делу, хотя именно прокурор выдвигает обвинение от имени государства и поддерживает его в суде. Вследствие этого происходит возвращение уголовного дела прокурором для производства дополнительного следствия» [7].

Исходя из вышеизложенного, в уголовном судопроизводстве прокурор реализует надзорную функцию, а также функцию уголовного преследования, которая реализуется работником прокуратуры как на досудебной, так и судебной стадиях.

Законодательный анализ показал, что такое преследование наиболее полно осуществляется в судебной стадии, где прокурор выступает как сторона обвинения. Что касаемо надзорных функций, то статистические данные, результаты опросов отражают реальную проблему их недостаточности и дифференциацию в зависимости от формы расследования.

Исходя из проведенного исследования, я считаю, что на сегодняшний день остро стоит вопрос о возвращении прокурору права на возбуждение уголовного дела, а также контроля над сроками следствия. Такие кардинальные решения помогут выявлять, пресекать и ликвидировать следственные ошибки и злоупотребления в процессе производства расследования. Полномочия прокурора должны работать в полную силу на практике, а не быть декларативным инструментом утверждения законности.

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ПФР И ФСС НА ЭТАПЕ РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье представлены основные этапы развития Пенсионного фонда и Фонда социального страхования. Раскрыты основные функции государственных фондов, описана характеристика их бюджетов и сформулировано значение социальных институтов для политики государства и населения страны. Предложены основные задачи создания внебюджетных государственных фондов, основной целью которых является осуществление социальных функций государственной политики.

Ключевые слова: Пенсионный фонд, Фонд социального страхования, развитие, бюджет, социальная защита.

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PFR AND FSS AT THE DEVELOPMENT STAGE

Annotation: This article presents the main stages in the development of the Pension Fund and the Social Insurance Fund. The main functions of state funds are revealed, the characteristics of their budgets are described, and the significance of social institutions for the policy of the state and the population of the country is formulated. The main tasks of creating extra-budgetary state funds, the main purpose of which is the implementation of the social functions of state policy, are proposed.

Key words: Pension Fund, Social Insurance Fund, development, budget, social protection.

Конституция Российской Федерации основывается на социальное государство, основной целью которого является социальная защита своих граждан. На сегодняшний день социальное обязательное страхование осуществляют три государственных внебюджетных фондов: пенсионное, социальное и медицинское страхование.

Пенсионный фонд Российской федерации является крупнейшим социальным институтом. Образование в Российской федерации Пенсионного Фонда произошло 22 декабря 1990 года. Благодаря его созданию возник совершенно новый механизм выплаты пособий и пенсий.

С 1990 года ПФР в Российской Федерации является страховщиком государства по пенсионному обязательному страхованию.

С 1990 года по 1994 год происходило формирование Пенсионного фонда Российской Федерации. Стоит отметить, что 12 июня 1990 года Россия получила суверенитет. В связи с этим событием возникла необходимость в создании совершенно новой пенсионной системы, основывающейся на принципах конституции пенсионного обеспечения, гарантированной государством. Вместо пенсионной многоуровневой системы были установлены только два вида выплат пенсионного фонда: социальные и страховые. В 1992 году в регионах РФ были созданы «единые пенсионные службы» [1, с.69].

С 1995 года по 2001 год произошел кризис обеспечения пенсионного фонда. Происходило усугубление проблем в сфере Пенсионного обеспечения. Необходимо было вводить новые изменения в пенсионной системе Российской Федерации. Было предложено два варианта для преодоления кризисной ситуации. Первый вариант включал повышение пенсионных отчислений, способных увеличить доход и досрочно отменить пенсионное обеспечение или увеличить возраст пенсионеров. Стоит отметить, что в то время была очень сильная нагрузка по долгам у руководителей предприятий. Второй вариант основывался на снижении основных расходы ПФР за счет увеличения возраста пенсионеров и досрочной отмены пенсионного обеспечения. 1995 год оказался переломным для пенсионной системы обеспечения. Огромное влияние на снижение покупательной способности пенсий оказали такие показатели как: рост инфляции и ухудшение ситуации на макроуровне в период 1994–1995 годов. Впервые с введения экономических изменений средний размер пенсии стал ниже прожиточного пенсионного минимума, а минимальный стал меньше 60 % данного показателя. Для решения этой проблемы необходимо было срочное повышение пенсии. В начале 1996 г долг ПФР перед населением стал увеличиваться и составил к концу года около 12 % от его бюджета за год. С помощью замораживания индексированной пенсии выплатить данный долг получилось только к июлю 1997 года. Эта ситуация существенным образом повлияла на реальный размер пенсии и привела к его снижению. В период 2000 – 2001 гг. произошла индексация всех пенсионных выплат.

С 2001 года по 2016 год происходила реализация пенсионной реформы. В состав пенсии стали включаться три вида выплат: страховые, базовые и накопительные. С 2007 года в обязанности ПФР включалась новая дополнительная задача – выдача сертификатов на материнский (семейный) капитал. Пенсионное новое законодательство вступило в силу с 1 января 2015 года. Пенсия трансформируется в страховую и накопительную. Взносы страхования от заработной платы трудящегося гражданина в течение года составляли 22%. Из них 16% тарифа могло идти на формирование страховой пенсии, а оставшиеся проценты могли быть пенсионными накоплениями. Также предусмотрен вариант, чтобы все 22% шли на формирование пенсии.

В настоящее время Пенсионный фонд Российской Федерации является одним из важных социальных институтов страны. В области социального обеспечения представляет собой значимую федеральную систему, которая оказывает государственные услуги, является главным источником выплаты пенсий и играет огромную роль в финансировании социальной сферы населения [2, с.105].

К основным задачам ПФР следует отнести:

1) назначение и выплату пенсий;

2) выдача сертификатов на материнский семейный капитал;

3) финансирование расходов, аккумуляция страховых взносов и целевой сбор;

4) контроль с помощью налоговых органов за рациональными расходами средств ПФР, за своевременным поступлением страховых взносов;

5) персонифицированный учет всех участников системы пенсионного обязательного страхования и взаимодействие со страхователями;

6) привлечение добровольных взносов, капитализация средств ПФ РФ и управление средствами;

7) реализация Программы государственного финансирования пенсионных добровольных накоплений, а также назначение и реализация социальных выплат отдельным гражданам.

8) администрирование страховых средств, участие в финансировании программ социальной защиты пожилых и нетрудоспособных граждан,

9) проведение научно-исследовательских работ, а также разработка и подготовка предложений по совершенствованию пенсионного обеспечения и выполнению социальных программ [4, с.54].

Национальный доход является материальным источником внебюджетного каждого фонда. Преобладающая их часть фондов формируется, когда происходит перераспределение национального дохода. Основные инструменты формирования национального дохода - это специальные сборы и налоги, займы, а также средства из бюджета.

Бюджет ПФР формируются за счет: страховых взносов работодателей; взносов граждан, которые занимаются индивидуальной деятельностью и иных граждан; ассигнований из республиканского бюджета и добровольных взносов.

Благодаря средствам Пенсионного фонда происходит финансирование программ, включающих социальную поддержку инвалидов, детей, пенсионеров; осуществляются денежные единовременные выплаты.

Наибольшее количество расходов тратится на выплаты пособий и пенсий. Часть денежных средств идет на проектные разработки и вложения капитала, на автоматизацию системы фонда, повышение квалификации кадров, функциональное содержание структур Пенсионного фонда, финансирование административной деятельности. В периоды инфляции за счет денежных средств ПФР происходит пересмотр пенсии в сторону повышения. Свободные денежные суммы ПФ РФ могут вкладываться в ценные бумаги. Рассмотрим характеристику бюджета Пенсионного фонда РФ за последние годы [2, с.81].

Таблица 1 – Характеристика бюджета Пенсионного фонда РФ в 2018-2021гг., млрд. рублей

Показатель	Годы			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Доходы -Собственные доходы -Межбюджетные трансферты	8169,2 4885,3 3283,9	8568,6 5242,5 3326,1	8948,9 5529,4 3419,5	9245,8 5930,2 3315,6
Расходы	8328,2	8470,4	8913,5	9117,4

По данным таблицы видно, что в 2021 году доходы бюджета ПФ РФ увеличились на 1076,6 млрд. рублей, а расходы стали больше на 789,2 млрд. рублей. Стоит отметить, что при определении расходов необходимо учитывать количество получателей пенсии с учетом индексации и размера фиксированной выплаты. При определении доходов необходимо ориентироваться на страховые взносы, формирующие накопительную пенсию. Стоит отметить, что ежегодная индексация страховых пенсий позволяет сделать выше пенсионное обеспечение, чем инфляционный уровень.

На стабилизацию финансового положения ПФР влияют следующие факторы:

1) внедрение системы именных и условно-накопительных счетов, позволяющих увеличить сборы страховых взносов;

2) взаимодействие пенсионных выплат и поступлений в Пенсионный фонд;

3) четкое разграничение обязательств;

4) при назначении пенсии учет ожидаемой продолжительности жизни происходит через систему именных и условно-накопительных именных счетов [4, с.32].

Социальное страхование является неотъемлемой частью государства. Оно реализует различные гарантии для малообеспеченной категории населения.

Социальное страхование при СССР находилось под управлением правительства. В 1933 году образовалась фондовая первая в социальном страховании организация. Все социальные выплаты до распада Советского союза проводились через ФСС. В период перестройки система социального страхования изменилась и приобрела формы западной Европы. Первого января 1991 года был создан Фонд социального страхования. На тот момент в стране отмечался высокий уровень безработного населения, а система здравоохранения требовала существенных перемен. Данные обстоятельства стали причиной принятия в 1991 году законов, касающихся медицинского страхования населения и занятости граждан. Но вступление их в законную силу осуществилось лишь с 1992 года. ГФЗ вначале 2000-х прекратил свое действие. Причиной тому явилась его низкая результативность в решении задач, поставленных правительством. Время повсеместной безработицы ушло, и надобность в содержании ГФЗ потеряла свою актуальность. Вместе с тем социальные права граждан, которые оказались без работы, не остались без внимания. Все установленные им выплаты, осуществлялись из бюджета Федерации. Схожая ситуация действует и в наше время. Страна и по сегодняшний день решает проблемы безработицы за свои средства. С 2000 года было введено обязательное страхование от несчастных случаев. Оно осуществляется ФСС. В современное время социальное страхование является главным инструментом государственной защиты населения.

Страхование в своем развитии набирает обороты благодаря стремлению населения обезопасить свою жизнь от различных рисков.

К основным задачам Фонда социального страхования следует отнести:

1) проведение мероприятий для финансовой устойчивости;

2) осуществление социальной защиты населения с помощью различных выплат;

3) совершенствование системы социального страхования;

4) проведение мероприятий, способствующих повышению квалификации работников;

5) совместная работа с организациями данной направленности;

6) формирование предложений, касающихся размеров страховых взносов;

7) формирование и реализация государственных программ по обеспечению охраны здоровья трудящихся.

ФСС является государственным самостоятельным финансово-кредитным учреждением. Рассмотрим характеристику его бюджета (рисунок 1) [3, с.203].

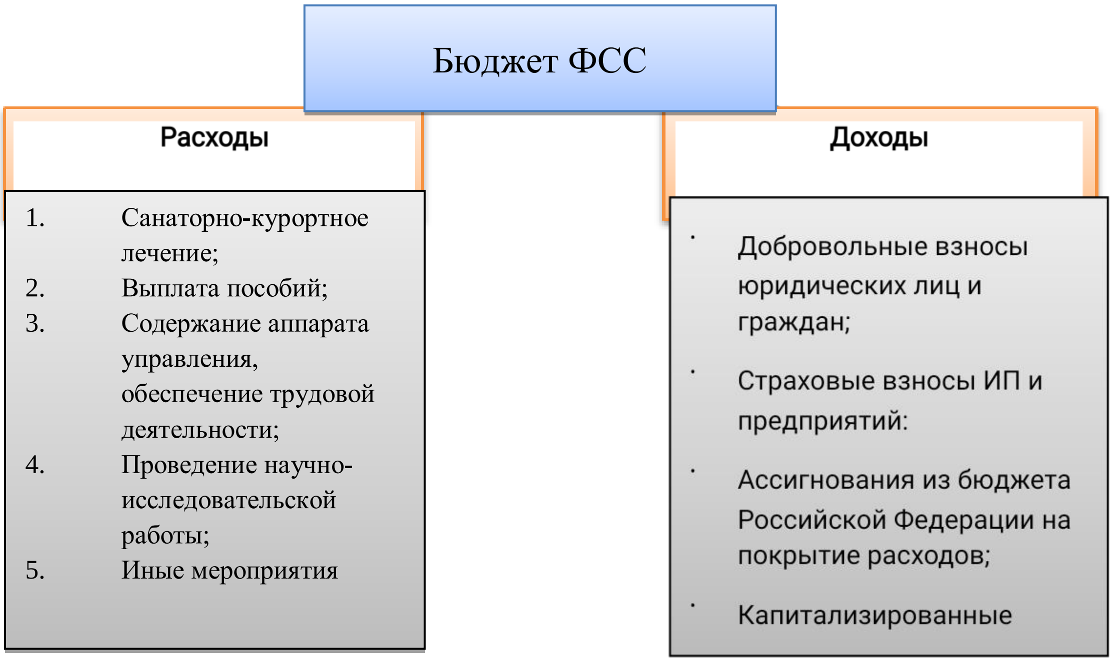

Рисунок 1 – Характеристика бюджета Фонда социального страхования

Стоит отметить, что бюджет Фонда социального страхования наравне с другими внебюджетными государственных внебюджетных фондов не включается в структуру основного бюджета РФ и действует в рамках самостоятельного федерального закона.

Федеральный ФСС осуществляет контроль за рациональным использованием выделенных средств на социальное страхование, контролирует поступающие взносы и профессиональную деятельность местных фондов социального страхования в различных регионах.

Фонд социального страхования РФ выделяет денежные средства страхователям, которые осуществляют выплаты физическим застрахованным лицам. Выделение финансовых ресурсов происходит с помощью финансирования, осуществляющегося напрямую или путем зачета. Стоит отметить, что выделение финансовых ресурсов путем зачета является основным финансовым методом Фонда социального страхования. Другими словами, страхователи перечисляют в ФСС налоги и взносы страхования от несчастных производственных случаев и от заболеваний, которые получили в ходе трудовой деятельности. Финансирование из Фонда социального страхования в форме зачета может осуществляться совместно с прямым выделением денежных средств. К примеру, если у страхователя не хватает финансовых ресурсов, чтобы осуществить выплаты по страхованию, он имеет законное право обратиться в Фонд социального страхования РФ за недостающей суммой. Кроме того, прямое финансирование предусмотрено для лиц, которые не имеют со страхователем рабочих отношений и для лиц, обладающих правом получить выплаты страхования в случае смерти застрахованного лица. Выплата страховых взносов происходит по всем застрахованным доходам [5, с.127].

Правительство Российской Федерации в феврале 2021 года выдвинули идею об объедении Фонда социального страхования и Пенсионного фонда. Основная цель данной реформы является упрощение процесса получения необходимых государственных услуг и сокращение времени на их оказание. Практически через полгода (14 июля 2022) президентом Российской Федерации был подписан закон «О Фонде социального и пенсионного страхования».

Данный фонд с 2023 года будет оказывать различные социальные услуги населению, и решать вопросы, связанные с выплатами пенсий, пособий, получения материнского семейного капитала и др. Объединение двух государственных институтов позволит сэкономить средства федерального бюджета и сделает более совершенной социальную систему. Для сотрудников организаций существенно сократится количество отчетности.

В ходе проведенного исследования были определены основные задачи создания внебюджетных государственных фондов, основной целью которых является осуществление социальных функций государственной политики:

1) грамотное управление денежными средствами;

2) обеспечение стабильности системы финансовых отношений;

3) закрепление финансового предоставления прав людей на получение необходимых услуг;

4) обязательное исполнение всех обязательств в сфере социальной защиты.

Таким образом, Фонд социального страхования и Пенсионный фонд РФ играют огромную роль в социальном обеспечении конституционных прав граждан и поддерживают политическую и финансовую стабильность государства.

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MATHEMATICS IN MEDICINE

Abstract: Clinical research is a type of scientific activity, without which it is impossible to obtain and select new, more effective and safe drugs. Mathematics and medicine are closely related to each other, and without mathematics it is impossible to imagine modern medicine. Mathematics is applied in many areas of life in the analysis of various situations. At first glance, mathematics in medicine may seem incompatible with the theme of human activity. Mathematics is generally recognized as the foundation of all sciences. Solves problems of chemistry, physics, astronomy, economics and other sciences.

Keywords: education, mathematics, medical, clinical, happening, technology, instrumentation, plan, subject, rapidly, discipline, healthcare, theoretical, accounted for, set based.

In the training programs for students of medical specialties, mathematics is a subject that is not a profile discipline. However, its study is extremely important for future doctors, since recently there has been a rapid mathematization of the healthcare field.

In medical educational institutions, the role of mathematics is inconspicuous, since in all cases, medical and clinical disciplines naturally come to the fore, and theoretical, including mathematics, are pushed into the background as a subject of basic higher education. At the same time, it is not taken into account that the mathematization of healthcare in the global space is happening rapidly, new technologies and methods based on mathematical achievements in the field of medicine are being introduced.

Results. To do this, students must learn the basic property of mathematical terms:

- Proportion in mathematics and in medicine. A proportion is the equality of the ratios of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities. In the right proportion, the product of the extreme terms is equal to the product of the averages.

$$a : b = c : d \quad a \cdot d = b \cdot c$$

Let's consider examples where pharmacists, using theoretical knowledge, make up solutions of medicinal substances in such proportions as to help the human body, and at the same time, not to harm. In the right doses, the medicine gives a therapeutic effect, in smaller doses it is useless, and in large doses it is harmful. Proportions are observed in the manufacture of medicines. Accuracy is necessary here, since if the proportions of the ingredients that make up the medicine are violated, it may turn out not a medicine, but a poison. Mathematics plays one of the main roles in the creation and application of medicines. The therapeutic effect of the drug depends not only on the type of components, but also on the proportions in which they are included in it. A pharmacist should be able to solve problems on the proportion and concentration of solutions. On the packaging of the medicine, we can read the composition and quantitative indicators of ingredients, active substances, instructions on the norm and time of taking the medicine – and this is also mathematics.

- Statistics in mathematics and medicine. Mathematical statistics is a science that develops mathematical methods of systematization and use of statistical data for scientific and practical conclusions. Since medical statistics is a method of social diagnostics, since it allows us to assess the state of health of the population of the country, region and on this basis to develop measures aimed at improving public health. The most important principle of statistics is its application to study not individual, single, but mass phenomena, in order to identify their general patterns.

- Graphs in mathematics and medicine. A graph of a function is a geometric concept in mathematics that gives an idea of the geometric image of a function. The graph of a function is the set of points in the plane, the abscissae of which are the value of the argument x, and the ordinates are the corresponding value of the function $y=f(x)$. Since a medical cardiogram is a record of the contraction of a person's heart, which is carried out using some kind of instrumental method. The essence of electrographic is to register potential differences in time. The graph is a curve that shows us these changes and is a cardiogram. A cardiogram of the heart shows the excitement of the heart and its contraction. Mathematics is widely used in cardiology. Modern devices allow doctors to "see" a person from the inside, correctly diagnose and prescribe effective treatment. Engineers using the apparatus of physical and mathematical research are engaged in the creation of such devices. The rhythms of the heart and the movement of the mathematical pendulum, the growth of bacteria and geometric progression, the DNA formula are all examples of the application of mathematical calculations in medicine. To solve the problem of heredity, you need to use knowledge from the field of combinatorics, thanks to which you can calculate various variants of the distribution of chromosomes, the number of such variants and other necessary information. If, for example, it is necessary to make a program that, based on the symptoms of the disease, will semi-automatically help you choose the appropriate method of treatment, then this is the most direct application of mathematics in medicine. Because for this purpose, a mathematical model is first built, i.e., a "human model" described in the language of mathematics.

Discussion of the results. Let's look at examples where mathematics is used in medicine. Appointment and calculation of medicines. Calculation of indicators of morbidity, fertility and life expectancy. Diagnosis of various morbidity. Effectively obrobot all data about the patient and his growth analysis results. Correctly read the usual cardiogram. Calculation of pulse pressure. Correct selection of glasses and so on. We meet with mathematics every day without even realizing it, percentage problems, proportion problems, theoretical calculation. For the correct calculation of the number of tablets and capsules. To calculate the dose of medicines.

Let's get acquainted with how to compose and solve differential equations of the theory of epidemics during the long course of the disease under study. In this case, the transmission process is much faster than the continuation of the disease, and infected people will continue to infect other people if they stay in the group. At the initial moment of time $t=0$, let a be the source of the disease, b be a non-infectious source.

Let $x(t)$, $y(t)$ be the number of sources that infected and did not infect the disease. The following equation is valid at moment t from any time interval less than the lifetime of one generation.

$$x+y=a+b$$

In this condition, it is necessary to determine the law of change in the number of uninfected sources over time, that is, the function $y= f(t)$.

Since infection is transmitted through contact between infected and uninfected sources, the number of uninfected sources decreases over time in proportion to the number of contacts between infected and uninfected sources.

For the time interval dt, $dy= - kxydt$ is output, where k is the proportionality coefficient. If we sum the value of $x =a+b-y$ to this equation, we get the following differential equation.

$$dy/dt=-ky(a+b-y)$$

We find a solution to the differential equation using the fact that $y =b$ at initial $t =0$.

$$y(t)=(a(a+b))/(b+ae\text{^}k(a+b)t)$$

The found formula represents the law of reduction of uninfected sources over time.

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THE USE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING A BIOPHYSICS LESSON

Abstract: This article analyzes the results of the introduction of innovative educational technologies and didactic models in the use of the biophysics lesson.
Keywords: BigData, Blockchain, Data Science, blended learning, flipped classroom.

The use of social networks in the educational process. Organization of distance education programs based on modern information and communication technologies. The use of "cloud technologies" in educational processes that allow you to track and master lesson processes online, as well as impose them on electronic information keepers. Organization of educational processes based on the game.. The use of "IoT" in educational and learning processes. The Internet of Things (IoT) connects devices to a computer network and allows them to collect, analyze, process, and transfer data to other objects through software, programs, or technical devices. The use of robots in educational processes: an object of control; as an assistant to a teacher. 8. The use of artificial intelligence in the educational process. Creation of conditions for granting universities the status of an innovation smart University.. Development of the multiservice cross platform program, which implements a virtual educational environment in universities and provides all types of educational services. Teacher (or instructor)-to create a virtual environment for the learning process, which is part of electronic and mobile learning based on the wishes of students, and through it, in the traditional form of teaching, to exchange information and work in a team through an active network between students.

Use of innovative educational technologies to educate and engage international students:

1. To develop the use of modern programs widely used internationally, based on the specificity of Educational Directions and specialties.
2. Improving the methodological and technical characteristics of publicly open online courses.
3. Creating a website for scientific research.

Use of innovative pedagogical models:

1. Transformation of traditional didactic models into innovative models using innovative educational technologies.
2. Individualization of educational processes on the basis of digital technologies, development of Distance Learning Services, widespread

introduction into practice of the "flipped classroom" model of webinar, online, blended learning technology.

Introduction of the scientific approach to education:

1. To continue and expand the subscription of OTM for the use of World electronic educational resources, electronic libraries, databases, laboratory protocols, etc.

2. The introduction of tools of the highest level of digitalization, such as BigData, Blockchain, Data Sciense, into the educational process.

Analysis of the results of the introduction of innovative educational technologies and didactic models: development of digital educational pointers in ensuring reliable identification of changes made in the digitization of universities. Ensuring a healthy competitive environment between universities; development of a metrological standard for quantitative and qualitative assessment of the digital skills of teachers, university employees and digital content.

Promotion of results and best practices through: media; regional and national seminars; national and international conferences; social networks; national network of innovation education technology centers; IT - club; startup projects.

To start the digital transformation of education, it is necessary to do the following:

1. In the field of traditional education: the use of an interactive whiteboard and monitor; the development of interactive, internet-connected and multimedia presentations for each lecture.

2. In the field of synchronous distance learning (Real-time): the use of the video conferencing communication system; the use of a virtual study room.

3. Asynchronous in the field of distance learning (at any time): creation of online training courses; recording video recordings; use of cloud technologies.

4. In the field of mixed education - to achieve the highest efficiency, it is necessary to optimally combine traditional and electronic forms of training.

The "flipped classroom" model of blended learning technology provides high interactivity and the ability to perceive students ' learning and performance. By conducting passive learning experience out of class, teachers can use the lesson to involve students in activities such as solving their problems in a small group, the assessment of group mates, and practical activities; it has been proven that such active learning exercises have significantly improved learning outcomes. In doing so, autocadirovated assessment data determine their own strategies for teachers to target their classes and fill gaps in student understanding and invite classes to further courses.

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MUSIQADA RITM VA RITMIK HARAKATLARNING SHAKLLANISH JARAYONLARI

Annotasiya: Mazkur maqolada bolalarning musiqiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantrish, ritmik harakatlarning taraqqiyot jarayonlari, rivojlanish bosqichlari, musiqiy qobiliyatning rivojlanishdagi ahamiyati haqida fikr-mulohazalar bildirilgan.
Tayanch atamalar: Musiqa, qobiliyat, musiqiy qobiliyat, musiqiy faoliyat, harakat, ritmik harakat, musiqiy ritm, ritmik mashq, ritm tuyg'usi.

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PROCESSES OF FORMATION OF RHYTHM AND RHYTHMIC MOVEMENTS IN MUSIC

Abstract: In this article, opinions are expressed about the development of children's musical abilities, the development processes of rhythmic movements, the stages of development, the importance of musical ability in development.
Key words: Music, ability, musical ability, musical activity, movement, rhythmic movement, musical rhythm, rhythmic exercise, sense of rhythm.

Jahonda bo'layotgan keskin o'zgarishlar davrida bolalarning intelektual salohiyatini rivojlantirish, yuksak qobiliyatga ega bo'lishini ta'minlash, estetik tarbiyalash dolzarb muammoga aylanmoqda.

Dunyoning ko'pgina mamlakatlarida yosh avlodga musiqiy tarbiya berish ishlari umumdavlat ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, shaxsni shakllantirishning muhim vositasi hisoblanadi. Har bir mamlakatning musiqa tarbiyasi g'oyaviy-siyosiy jihatdan xalqning ijtimoiy hayotiga xizmat qiladi.

Har bir xalqning maorifida musiqa tarbiyasi metodikasi pedagogikaning didaktik qonuniyatlariga va shu xalqning milliy musiqa madaniyati, tili va madaniy an'analariga asoslanadi. Shu bilan birga musiqa tarbiyasning strukturasi, sistemasi (tizimi) va ilmiy-metodik yutuqlar boshqa millatning ma'rifiy madaniyatiga ham ijobiy ta'sir etadi.

Jamyatimiz taraqqiyotida ma'naviy va jismoniy sog'lom avlodni tarbiyalash bugungi kunda bizning eng ustuvor vazifalarimizdan biri sanaladi.Zeroki qator aytilgan bu fikrlar zamirida har doimgidek yoshlar turadi, sababi ularning bugungi kundagi olgan ta'lim- tarbiyasi nafaqat o'zlari uchun balki yurtimiz taraqqiyoti uchun eng muhim poydevordir. Hurmatli

Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoev bejizga “Agar mendan sizni nima qiynaydi-deb so‘rasangiz, farzandlarimizning ta’lim va tarbiyasi deb javob beraman” - degan purma’no fikrlari yaqqol dalilidir.

Shunday ekan, 20-asr boshlarida keng tarqalgan ritmika kelgan, shveytsariyalik taniqli musiqachi-o‘qituvchi, bastakor, pianinochi, dirijor, Jeneva konservatoriyasi professori Emil Jak – Dalkroze (1865 - 1950)tomonidan yaratilgan ritmika bolalar qobiyatini rivojlantirishda muhim ahamityat kasb etadi.

Dalkroze yaratilgan ritmika bolalar qobiyatini rivojlantirishda maqsadi "Ritmning maqsadi o‘z izdoshlarini o‘qishlari oxirida aytishlari mumkin bo‘lgan darajaga yetkazishdir - emas, balki "men his qilaman" va, eng avvalo, ularda o‘zini ifoda etishga bo‘lgan cheksiz ishtiyoqni yaratish, ularning hissiy qobiliyatlari va ijodiy tasavvurlarini rivojlantirishdan iborat.

Jeneva konservatoriyasida musiqa nazariyasi saboqlaridan dars berarkan, Dalkroze musiqani yaxshi eshitadigan ba'zi talabalar tartibsizlikdan aziyat chekishini kuzatgan. U ritm tuyg‘usini, o‘ziga xos ritmik tuyg‘uni yanada samarali rivojlantirish uchun musiqiy pedagogikada yangi usullarni izlay boshladi. Musiqa ritmi insonning harakat qobiliyatlari, mushaklarning reaktivligi bilan chambarchas bog‘liqligini tushungan Dalkroze musiqiy ritmni inson tanasining harakatiga o‘tkazishga harakat qildi. Ritmik ta'lim usulini yaratish va loyihalash bo‘yicha ishlar 1900-1912 yillarga to‘g‘ri keladi. Dalkrozening mashqlar tizimi badiiy gimnastika, keyinchalik - ritmik deb nomlandi. Ritmik mashqlar asta-sekin murakkablashib, insonning butun psixofiziologik ko‘rinishiga ta'sir qildi, to‘g‘ri harakat odatlarini yaratdi, xotirani, barqarorlikni, diqqatni jamlash va taqsimlashni kuchaytirdi, ijodiy tasavvurni rag‘batlantirdi.

E.J.Dalkrozening fikriga ko‘ra, asab tizimi mushaklar kabi rivojlanishga mos keladi, shuning uchun ritm tuyg‘usiga ega bo‘lgan odam o‘ynashda, raqsga tushishda, qo‘shiq aytishda yaxshiroq bo‘ladi. Ritm har qanday san'atning asosidir, jumladan musiqa, she’riyat, haykaltaroshlik, arxitektura va boshqalar ritm va ritmik harakatlar asisoda shakllanadi va rivojlanadi. Musiqa va harakat orqali ritmni oshirgan Dalkroze darslari talabalarning kayfiyatiga ijobiy ta'sir ko‘rsatganini va jismoniy va aqliy kamchiliklarni bartaraf etgnini payqaydi. Dalkroze ritm va ritmik harakatlarni yillar davomida tan olinishi uchun o‘z uslubining to‘g‘riligiga g‘ayrioddiy kuch, qat’iyat, fanatik ishonchga muhtoj edi. U badiiy gimnastika bo‘yicha maxsus kursni o‘tkaza boshlagan xonani ijaraga oladi va faqat 1905 yilda Jeneva konservatoriyasi devorlarida ritmni rasman o‘rganishga ruxsat beriladi. Bu yillarda Dalkroze ko‘p yozgan, eskirgan o‘qitish usullarini tanqid qilgan. Uning ta'kidlashicha, ko‘plab o‘qituvchilar ko‘pincha ijro etishdagi texnik qiyinchiliklarni engib o‘tishni birinchi o‘ringa qo‘yishadi, asosiy narsani - musiqaga hissiy munosabatni, uni butun borlig‘i bilan idrok etish qobiliyatini yo'qotadilar. Dalkroze buni bolalarning erta musiqiy rivojlanishi va ularning umumiy estetik tarbiyasi uchun zarur deb hisoblaydi. U, ayniqsa, bolalar uchun ritmning muhimligini ta'kidladi, chunki harakat ularning tanasining biologik ehtiyojidir.

Dalkroze o‘zining rus talabalarini yuqori baholagan, Sankt-Peterburg va Moskvada ochilgan ritm kurslariga alohida umid bog‘lagan. Mamlakatimizda musiqiy va ritmik ta’limning mahalliy tizimi yaratilgan bo‘lib, uning asoschilari N.G. Aleksandrova, V.A.Griner, M.A.Rumer, E.V.Konorova, N.P. Zbrueva, V.E.Yanovskaya, V.A.Shukshina, ularning shogirdlari va izdoshlari. Ritmni umumiy estetik ta'limning bir qismi deb hisoblagan rus o‘qituvchilari unga ma’lum bir maqsadni berdilar, turli ta'lim muassasalarida maxsus o‘qitish metodikasini ishlab chiqdilar.

Shunday ekan, ritm turli yoshdagi va turli darajadagi musiqiy va motorli mashg‘ulotlarni qamrab oladi. Bu o‘z navbatida ritmik foydalanish imkoniyati, hissiy ta'sir kuchi, jozibali va faol faoliyat orqali musiqiy qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirish imkoniyati tufayli katta qiziqish uyg’otadi.

Ritmning har bir yo'nalishi o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lib, shu bilan birga ularni yagona maqsad - harakat orqali musiqiy idrokni faollashtirish birlashtiradi.

Ritmik darslarni juda erta yoshdan boshlash tavsiya etiladi. Bolalar harakatchan, ular musiqani harakat orqali yorqinroq va hissiyroq idrok etadilar, ularda yorqin va quvonchli his-tuyg‘ularni uyg‘otadi. Bola erkin va oson harakatlardan, musiqaning tananing plastikligi bilan uyg‘unligidan katta mamnuniyat oladi, uning hayotiyligi ko‘tariladi.

Ritm musiqa, uni idrok etish va hissiy munosabatga asoslanadi. Shuning uchun ritmning asosiy tamoyili musiqadan harakatga o‘tadigan qonundir.

Ritm va ritmik harakatlar musiqa san’atiga chuqurroq kirib borish va tushunish vositasi sifatida ishlatiladi. Musiqiy qobiliyatlar psixologiyasi bo‘yicha keng ko‘lamli tadqiqotlar olib borgan taniqli rus psixologi B.M.Teplovning musiqa ta’limining dastlabki bosqichlarida musiqiy-ritmik tuyg‘uni rivojlantirishning boshqa, to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri va maqsadga muvofiqroq usulini topish qiyin, ritmdan ko‘ra, musiqa ritmini oddiy va bolalar uchun qulay harakatlarga o‘tkazish deb bergan ta]rifi, ritmik harakatlarni rivojlantirishni, musiqa fani taraqqiyotiga muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligini izohlashga yordamlashadi.

Bolalar uchun eng qulay harakatlar tabiiy yoki asosiy harakatlardir. Har xil turdagi yurish, yugurish, sakrash, sakrash, prujinali oyoq harakatlari, oddiy harakatlar yordamida ritm haqidagi g‘oyalar osongina o‘zlashtiriladi.

O‘quvchi musiqani idrok etar ekan, tinglovchilar birinchi navbatda uning umumiy xarakterini his etadilar, uning kayfiyatini ushlaydilar. Ba’zi asarlar quvnoq, quvnoq, o‘ynoqi, ayyor, quvnoq, yorqin, jonli, bayramona bo‘lishi mumkin, boshqalari esa yumshoq, sokin, muloyim, silliq, sokin, ohangdor, chizilgan, sodda, o‘ychan, mehribon va hokazo mavjudligi ham musiqa harakatlarga ma'lum bir xarakter beradi, ularga tegishli hissiy rang beradi.

Musiqa tabiatining o‘zgarishi, ba'zi yangi soyalarning paydo bo‘lishi, bir xil xarakterdagi intonatsiyalar, harakatlar tabiatining o‘zgarishiga olib keladi.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo ‘lsak, musiqani ifodalashning muhim vositalaridan biri ritm va ritmik harakatlar bo’lib, har bir musiqa asariga xos bo‘lgan ritmik harakatlar, his-hayajonlar musiqaning ta’sirchanligini oshiradi, musiqiy tasvirlarni yanada yorqinroq ifodalaydi.

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINF O'QUVCHILARIDA INTEGRATIV YONDASHUV ASOSIDA DARSLARNI TASHKIL ETISHNING AHVOLI

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida integativ yondashuv asosida darslarni tashkil etishning ahvoli, o'rganilganlik darajasi, olimlar tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqoqt ishlari haqida fikr-mulohazalar keltirilgan, ilmiy jihatdan asoslanib, xulosa va tavsiyalar bayon etilgan.
Tayanch atamalar: matematika, ta'lim, tarbiya, integrasiya, fanlararo aloqadorlik, integrativ yondashuv, tasavvur, bilim, ko'nikma, malaka, dunyoqarash, dars, texnologiya, ijod, tafakkur.

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINF O'QUVCHILARIDA INTEGRATIV YONDASHUV ASOSIDA DARSLARNI TASHKIL ETISHNING AHVOLI

Abstract: In this article, the state of organizing lessons based on an integrative approach for elementary school students, the level of learning, opinions about the research work carried out by scientists are presented, scientifically based, conclusions and recommendations are presented.
Keywords: mathematics, education, upbringing, integration, interdisciplinarity, integrative approach, imagination, knowledge, skill, competence, outlook, lesson, technology, creativity, thinking.

Mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayo'tgan islohotlar, jumladan, prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning“2022 — 2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi PF-60-sonli farmonlarida “hayo'tga kirib kelayotgan yo'sh avlodni barkamol insonlar qilib tarbiyalash, ularning ta'lim–tarbiyasini barpo etayo'tgan yangi O'zbekiston talablariga mos holda sifat jihatdan yuqori pag'onaga ko'tarish”, ayniqsa … yo'sh avlodimizning integrativ yondashuv asosida boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida matematik tasavvurlarini shakllantirish, mustaqil fikrlaydigan, zamonaviy bilim va kasb-hunarlarni puxta egallab, xalqaro maydonda raqobatga kirisha oladigan barkamol shaxslar etib tarbiyalash ularning bandligini ta'minlash, hayotga o'z o'rnini topishi, jamiyatning munosib a'zolariga aylanishi, mehnat va turmush sharoitlarini yaxshilash vazifasi dolzarb ekanligi ta'kidlangan.

Mazkur muammoni hal etishda uzluksiz ta'lim turlari ayniqsa, o'rta ta'lim maktablari (boshlang'ich sinflari) da darslarni fanlararo tashkil etish salmoqlidir.

Zero, o’rta ta’lim o’quv dasturlariga hayot va kelajak faoliyat uchun zaruriy bilimlar bilan qurollantiradi, amaliy ko’nikma va malakalarga ega bo’ladi, o’zlashtirilgan ma’lumotlar asosida aqliy qobiliyatlarini o’stiradilar, ilmiy salohiyatlarini yuksaltiradilar, jismoniy kuchlarini rivojlantiradi, ilmiy dunyo’qarashlari tarkib toptib, zamonaviy bilimlarni puxta egallashlariga xizmat qiladi. Shunday ekan, boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida matematik tasavvurlarini shakllantirish jarayonlarini takomillashtirib, uning talimiy-tarbiyaviy yo’nalishlarini modernizatsiya qilish dolzarb pedagogik muammo hisoblanadi.

Yuqoridagilarni e’tiborga olib, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim olayotgan bo‘lajak o‘qituvchilarning kasbiy kompetentligini shakllantirishga katta e’tibor bermoqlikni davrning o’zi ko’rsatmoqda.

Integrativ yondashuvlar asosida darslarni tashkil etish muammolari yuzasidan R.Safarova, A.Musurmonov, P.Musayev, A.Ch.Choriyev, A.A.Salomov, B.Abdullayeva kabi o‘zbek olimlari ham ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini olib borganlar. Bu va boshqa tadqiqot ishlarida fanlararo aloqadorlikning turli yo‘nalishlari va tamoyillari, ularning o‘quv jarayonida muayyan fanlarni o‘zlashtirishda qo‘llanilishi, o‘quv fanlariaro aloqadorlik asosida tanlangan ta’lim mazmuniga qo‘yiladigan talablar ilmiy-amaliy jihatdan hal etilgan. Jumladan, V.N.Fedorova o‘z tadqiqotlarida fanlararo aloqadorlikning o‘quv jarayoni samaradorligini oshirishning didaktik imkoniyatlarini ko‘rsatib, o‘quv fanlariaro aloqadorlik tabiiy fanlar bilan atrof-muhit hodisalarini o‘zaro aloqadorlikda va izchillikda ifodalashning didaktik sharti sifatida namoyon bo‘lishi asoslarini tarkib toptirishning pedagogik, psixologik, metodik jihatlari tadqiq qilingan.

O‘quvchilarda matematik bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish asosida uning boshqa fanlar bilan aloqadorligini tadqiqotchi olimlar turli yo‘nalishlarda tahlil qilganlar. Chunonchi, I.Ya.Lerner, M.N.Skatkinlar matematik bilimlar asosida o‘quv jarayonini faollashtirish, M.K.Ashirova matematikaning boshqa fanlar bilan fanlararo aloqadorligi xususiyatlari A.M.Matyushkin[78], V.T.Kudryavtseva, L.S.Vigotskiy[79], B.G.Ananev, G.F.Fedores matematik ko‘nikma va malakalarni fanlararo aloqadorlikda shakllantirishning psixologik shart-sharoitlari, o‘quvchilarda bilishni takomillashtirishning qonuniyatlarini o‘z tadqiqotlarida ochib berganlar.

Integrativ yondashuv asosida bo’shlang’ich sinf o’quvchilarda matematik tassavurlarni shakllantirishda quyidagi ahamiyatga molik vazifalar turibdi:

78 Психология мышления. Мышление как разрешение проблемных ситуаций [Текст]: учеб. пособие для студентов вузов, обучающихся по направлению и специальностям психологии / А. М. Матюшкин; под ред. А. А. Матюшкиной. -М.: Университет. Книж. дом, 2009. - 189 с.

79 Lev Vygotsky (1931) marxists.org: Adolescent Pedagogy The development of thinking and concept formation in adolescence

1. Integrativ yondashuv asosida boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida matematik tasavvurlarini shakllantirish metodikasi mavzining dolzarbligini aniqlash o’rganish zaruriyatini asoslash;

2. Integrativ yondashuv asosida boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida matematik tasavvurlarini shakllantirish metodikasi mavzida chop etilgan darsliklar, qo’llanmalar, monografiyalar, turli ilmiy darajalarni olish uchun yo’zilgan dissertasiyalarni o’rganish va qiyosiy tahlil qilish;

3. Integrativ yondashuv asosida boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida matematik tasavvurlarini shakllantirish borasida faoliyat olib borgan olimlar, fan doktorlari va nomzodlari faoliyatini o’rganish va o’rganilmagan jihatlarini aniqlash;

Shunday ekan bu vazifalarni og’ishmasdan bajarishimiz va o’quvchilar savodxonligini matematik bilimlarini yanada rivojlantirishimiz lozim.

Boshlang‘ich sinflarda har bir o‘qituvchining dars berishi, alohida olingan integratsiyaning bir usuli deb qarasak, fanlararo aloqadorlikni ilmiy jihatdan asoslash maqsadida uning metodologik-didaktik infratuzilmasini vujudga keltirish, ta’lim jarayonida qo‘llanilayotgan ilg‘or pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda o‘quv fanlarining o‘zaro aloqadorligini ta’minlash lozim. Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining yosh xususiyatlariga javob beradigan va dars talablariga mos keladigan, maqsadni aniqlash bunday yangilanishning asosiy masalasidir.

Boshlang‘ich maktabda integratsiyani amalga oshiruvchi bo‘g‘in vazifasini o‘qituvchining o‘zi amalga oshiradi. U bolalarga matematika, o‘qish, tabiat haqidagi boshlang‘ich tushunchalarni va yana ko‘pgina narsalarni o‘rgatadi. O‘qituvchi o‘zining kuch va imkoniyatlari darajasida bu ishni amalga oshiradi. Didaktik tizimda predmetlararo asosda integratsiyalash o‘qituvchi (ta’lim berish) va o‘quvchi (ta’lim olish)harakatlarining mos kelishini ko‘zda tutadi. Ikkala faoliyat ham umumiy tuzilishga ega: maqsadlar, sabablar, mazmun, vositalar, natijalar, nazorat. Dars jarayonida fanlararo aloqadorlikni ta’minlash asosida o‘rganilayotgan hodisalarning mohiyati, sabab-oqibatli bog‘liqliklarini tushuntirishga qaratilgan bo‘lishi, masalan, o‘qish darslarida qish fasliga doir she’r yoki matnni o‘qishdan oldin o‘qituvchi mavzuni tabiatshunoslik bilan bog‘liqligi haqida “tabiatshunoslik darsida biz qish faslida bo‘ladigan tabiat hodisalarini, undagi o‘zgarishlarni o‘rganadilar. Ushbu she’r (matn)da ham xuddi shu holat tasvirlangan” degan fikr bilangina cheklansa, unda o‘quv fanlari o‘rtasidagi bunday aloqadorlik faqat tashqi xususiyatga ega bo‘ladi, tasavvurlar va reproduktiv harakatlar darajasida qoladi. Boshlang‘ich ta'limdagi o‘qish darslarini ona tili, odobnoma, shuningdek, rasm, tabiatshunoslik, mehnat fanlari bilan bog‘lab o’quvchilarning tassavurlarini boyitish joiz. Chunki bunday darslar o‘quvchilarni ijod qilishga, mustaqil fikrlashga o‘rgatadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, o‘quv fanlariaro aloqadorlik hodisasi murakkab va serqirra didaktik jarayondir. Fanlararo aloqadorlikning falsafiy asosi, fanlar va ilmiy tushunchalarning o‘zaro bog‘langan holda rivojlanishi har zamonda ta’limning asosini tashkil etadi va ta’limning taraqqiy etishiga xizmat qiladi.

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TALABALAR MAFKURAVIY IMMUNITETNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA MAHALLANING ROLI VA AHAMIYATI

Annotasiya: Mazkur tezisda ta’lim tizimida jamoat tashkilotlarining roli va ahamiyati, shuningdek talabalarning mafkuraviy immuniteti rivojlantirish, vatanparvarlik, milliy g’urur, iftixor, ommaviy madaniyatning turli illatlariga qarshi kurashuvchanlikni oshiruvchi qarashlar, g’oyalar, oilaga muhabbat, mahallada faol fuqarolik pozitsiyasiga ega jamiyat a’zosini tarbiyalsh haqida so’z boradi.

Tayanch atamalar: ijtimoiy institutlar, jamoat tashkilotlari, oila, mahalla, talaba, mafkura, g’oya, ommaviy madaniyat, illat, qarashlar, tarbiya, ta’lim, fikr.

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THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' IDEOLOGICAL IMMUNITY

Abstract: In this thesis, the role and importance of public organizations in the education system, as well as the development of students' ideological immunity, patriotism, national pride, pride, views, ideas, love of the family, and active citizenship in the neighborhood, which increase resistance to various evils of mass culture. it is about educating a member of society.

Keywords: social institutions, public organizations, family, neighborhood, student, ideology, idea, mass culture, evil, views, upbringing, education, opinion.

Talabalarni har tomonlama rivojlangan, ma’naviy-axloqiy qadriyatlar ruhida tarbiyalash, jismonan va ruhan tetik, sog‘lom turmush tarzini shakllantirish yuksak g‘oyalarini tarbiyalash davlat siyosatining ustuvor vazifalariga aylandi. Shuningdek, ma’naviyat, insonparvarlik, axloq, mafkuraviy yetuk, vatanparvarlik, hayotiy faollik kabi ma’naviy-axloqiy sifatlarni shakllantirishda mahallaning roli ham juda beqiyos. Shunday ekan, mahallaning jamiyatimizdagi joriy etilishi, oila, mahalla, maktab uch birligi jamiyatimizning mustahkam zanjiri bo’lishi belgilangan. 1993-yil 2-sentyabrda O’zbekiston Respublikasining “Fuqarolarning o’zini-o’zi boshqarish organlari to’g’risida”gi Qonunining qabul qilinishi bejiz bo’lmagan. O’zbekiston Respublikasida muhim demokratik institut va 14 fuqarolik jamiyatining asosi deb mahallaning e‘tirof etilishi ham asoslidir. Bugungi kunda―mahalla institutining nufuzi oshib, O’zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 105-moddasida birinchi bor uning huquqiy maqomi bayon etilishi va shu asosda fuqarolarning o’zini-o’zi boshqarish organlari tizimining konstitutsiyaviy-huquqiy asoslari yaratilishi mahallalar jamiyatimiz va davlatimiz tomonidan qo’llab-quvvatlaniyotganligining yorqin ifodasidir. Mahalla fuqarolik instituti sifatida qator muhim ijtimoiy funksiyalarni bajarib, ijtimoiy aloqalarni kuchaytirishga, ijtimoiy guruhlarning tengligini saqlashga yordam beradi.

Ma’naviy-axloqiy tarbiyaning muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri – mafkuraviy immuniteti shakllantirishdir. Mafkuraviy immunitet talabaning o‘zi tug‘ilib o‘sgan, kamol topgan joy, zamin, o‘lkaga bo‘lgan mehr-muhabbatini, munosabatlarini ifoda etadigan ma’naviy-axloqiy xislatlari va fazilatlaridir.

Mafkuraviy immunitetni rivojlantirish, unda mamlakat suvereniteti va mustaqilligini himoya qilish bo‘yicha burch tuyg‘usini shakllantirish vazifasi mahallalarning dolzarb vazifalaridandir. Prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirzieyov ta’kidlaganidek, “Yosh avlod tarbiyasi hamma zamonlarda ham muhim va dolzarb ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib kelgan. Ammo biz yashayotgan XXI asrda bu masala haqiqatdan ham hayot-mamot masalasiga aylanib bormoqda. “Tarbiya qancha mukammal bo‘lsa, xalq shuncha baxtli yashaydi”, deydi donishmandlar. Tarbiya mukammal bo‘lishi uchun esa bu masalada bo‘shliq paydo bo‘lishiga mutlaqo yo‘l qo‘yib bo‘lmaydi”[80].

Har bir xalq o‘z istiqbolini kamolga yetayotgan kelajak avlod timsolida ko‘radi, shu bois mamlakatimizda istiqlol yillarida yoshlarda mafkuraviy immunitetni shakllantirshga alohida e’tibor qaratib, yoshlarni yot g‘oyalardan asrash, barkamol inson qilib tarbiyalash borasidagi chora-tadbirlar izchil amalga oshirilishda mahalla institutlarini joriy etishni lozim topib, mahalla instituti milliy gurur tuyg’ularini shakllantirishda, yoshlarni ma’naviyatli etib tarbiyalashning asosiy bo’gin sanaladi. Mahalla O’zbekiston Respublikasining birinchi Prezidenti Islom Karimov ta‘rifi bilan aytganda, tom ma‘noda ―ona yurt ramzi va ―xalq vijdoniga, ―ta‘sirchan ijtimoiy fuqarolik idorasi va ―demokratiya darsxonasiga aylandi. Davlatchiligimiz tarixida birinchi marta ―mahalla tushunchasi mamlakatimizning Bosh qomusiga kiritilib, konstitutsiyaviy maqomi mustahkamlandi. Shuningdek, yoshlarni mafkuraviy immunitetli bo‘lishi, ona-Vatanga cheksiz mehr-muhabbatni qaror toptirish,

[80] Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. (1-жилд). – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон” НМИУ, 2017. – 592 б.

O‘zbekistonning buyuk kelajagini yaratishda eng olijanob ishlarda faol qatnashishga undaydi.

“Talabalarni ma’naviy–axloqiy va jismoniy barkamol etib tarbiyalash ularga ta’lim-tarbiya berish tizimini sifat jihaddan yangi bosqichga ko‘tarish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 3907-sonli Prezident Qarorida “Talabalar bilan doimiy muloqot qilish mazkur sohadagi dolzarb muammolarni aniqlash va hal etishda davlat organlari va jamoat tashkilotlari faoliyatini ajralmas qismiga aylanib borilayotganligi” aytib o‘tilgan. Olib borilayotgan islohotlar tahlili ushbu sohadagi muammolar saqlanib qolayotganligini ko‘rsatadi:

- talabalarni Vatanga sodiqlik va uning kelajagi uchun burch hissini singdirishga, ularda turli g‘arazli g‘oya va qarashlarning salbiy tasiriga nisbatan mafkuraviy immunitetini shakllantirishga qaratilgan ishlar yetarli darajada samara berayotgani;
- milliy qadriyatlar, an’analarga sodiqlik, diniy bag‘rikenglik va millatlararo totuvlikni mustahkamlash, shuningdek, buzg‘unchi g‘oyalarga nisbatan murosasizlikni shakllantirish yuzasidan jamoat tashkilotlarining faoliyati yetarli darajada emasligi;
- talaba-yoshlarning darsdan tashqari bo‘sh vaqtini samarali tashkil etish uchun zarur bo‘lgan shart-sharoitlar, darsdan tashqari muassasalar, shu jumladan, to‘garaklar, sport bo‘linmalarining yetarli emasligi yoshlarni barkamol tarbiyalanishiga va hayot yo‘lini tanlashiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatayotgani, yosh avlodni o‘qitish va tarbiyalash hamda mustaqil dunyoqarashini shakllantirish borasida jiddiy muammolarni keltirib chiqarayotgani qayd etilgan.

Yurtimizda qabul qilinayotgan qonunlar, qonunosti hujjatlar, davlat dasturlari zamirida o‘sib kelayotgan yosh avlodni ajdodlarga munosib vorislar etib tarbiyalash ham masalalari nazarda tutilgan.

«Biz xalqimizning dunyoda hech kimdan kam bo‘lmasligi, farzandlarimizning bizdan ko‘ra kuchli, bilimli, dono va albatta baxtli bo‘lib yashashi uchun bor kuch va imkoniyatlarimizni safarbar etayotgan ekanmiz, bu borada ma’naviy tarbiya masalasi, hech shubhasiz, beqiyos ahamiyat kasb etadi. Agar biz bu masalada hushyorlik va sezgirligimizni, qat’iyat va mas’uliyatimizni yo‘qotsak, bu o‘ta muhim ishni o‘z holiga, o‘zibo‘larchilikka tashlab qo‘yadigan bo‘lsak, muqaddas qadriyatlarimizga yo‘g‘rilgan va ulardan oziqlangan ma’naviyatimizdan, tarixiy xotiramizdan ayrilib, oxir-oqibatda o‘zimiz intilgan umumbashariy taraqqiyot yo‘lidan chetga chiqib qolishimiz mumkin[81]», deb alohida ta’kidlagan edi I.A.Karimov.

Vatan, xalq, ajdodlarimiz, buyuk allomalarimizning shuhratini dunyoga tarannum etishda, yoshlarni mafkuraviy immunitetni rivojlanishida oilaning o‘rni ham beqiyosdir. Oiladagi sog‘lom muhit – sog‘lom mafkurani shakllantirishning eng muhim manbai hisoblanadi. Har tomonlama yetuk,

[81] Каримов И.А. Юксак маънавият – енгилмас куч. –Т., Маънавият, 2008, -176 б

jismonan barkamol, bilimli, fidoiy farzandlari bo‘lgan xalq albatta o‘zining buyuk kelajagini barpo etishga qodir.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, jamoat tashkilotlari sanalmish mahalla, oila, maktab, hamkorligi talabalarining ijtimoiy hayotda faollikgini oshirib, fuqarolik pozitsiyasini shakllantirish, mafkuraviy imminitetini rivojlantirishga farzandlarni sog‘lom tarbiyalab voyaga yetkazishda xizmat qiladi.

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BUYUK SARKARDA- AMIR TEMURNING PEDAGOGIK QARASHLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Amir Temurning ta'limga bo'lgan e'tibori va inson ongi, aql-zakovati, tafakkuri barcha muammolarni hal etishga qodirligi haqidagi fikrlari bayon etilgan. Bundan tashqari, uning muallimlarga ta'lim-тарбия jarayonini va sifatini yaxshilash bo'yicha ko'rsatmalari qayd etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: aql -zakovat, ong, aqliy qobiliyat, axloq, munozara, mulohaza, inson kamoloti, ma'naviy- ma'rifiy vazifalar, ilm-fan rivoji.

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PEDAGOGICAL VIEWS OF AMIR TEMUR IN BUYUK SARKARDA

Annotation: This article describes Amir Temur's attention to education and his thoughts on the ability of the human mind, intellect, thinking to solve all problems. In addition, his recommendations to teachers on ways to improve the structure and quality of education and training are under consideration.

Key words: intellect, mind, mental abilities, morality, judgment, human maturity, spiritual and educational tasks, development of science.

Sharq donishmandligini mukammal egallagan va rivojiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan Amir Temurning davlat va jamiyat haqidagi fikrlariga nazar tashlar ekanmiz: u davlatni boshqarishda, jamiyat hayotini yo'naltirishda bilim va aql ustun bo'lishi kerak, deb hisoblagan. Shaxs jamiyat hayotining farovonligini ta'minlashda davlatga rahbarlik qiluvchi kuchdir, shuning uchun mutafakkir davlat ishlarining to'qqizdan bir qismini kengash orqali hal etish zarurligini ta'kidlagan. Buyuk sarkarda ilm-fan va ta'lim zakovatini insoniyat jamiyati taraqqiyotining ustuvor omillaridan biri sifatida anglab, insonning aql-zakovati, ichki ijodiy qobiliyatlariga chuqur ma’no berdi.

Uning favqulodda kamdan-kam aql-zakovati uning fazilatlaridan edi. Bizga ma’lumki, Ibn Arabshoh buni bilgan holda u haqida: “Temur axloqli, mulohazali insondir, uning aqliga hech qanday to‘siq yo‘q” deb yozgan. Insonning aqliy qobiliyatlariga e'tibor berish - kundalik hayotda va ijtimoiy hodisalarda yaxshi fazilatlarga ega bo'lish va etakchilikka olib boradigan yo'lni topishdir. Inson har qanday qiyinchilikni xotira va aql yordamida yengib o‘tadi. Amir Temur aql va aql-zakovat aqliy yutuqlar bilan chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lib, aqlning natijasidir, deb hisoblagan. Insonning aqliy rivojlanishida aqlning ahamiyatini eslatadi. Shuning uchun u qarorlarning tanqidiyligiga e'tibor qaratdi: "Ishon, lekin tekshir".

U har tomonlama yondashish va asosli qaror, shaxsiy fikr, jamiyat hayotidagi voqealarni to‘g‘ri baholay bilishni talab qildi. Qo'mondon aqlning anatomik va fiziologik qobiliyatiga emas, balki amaliy jihatlarga e'tibor berdi. O'z tajribasiga asoslanib, u berilgan barcha maslahatlarni tahlil qilib, eng yaxshisini tanlaganini yozgan. U muammolarni tezda hal qilish qobiliyatini va uning maqsadga erishish va bunday qobiliyatlarga ega bo'lishdagi ahamiyatini yuqori baholadi. Amir Temur: “Muammoni to‘g‘ri hal etish uchun ko‘pchilikning fikrini tinglash kerak, zero, aql-zakovat – individual qobiliyatdir. Har bir insonning fikrini o'rgangandan so'ng, sintezni tahlil qilishning ahamiyatini hisobga olgan holda, ulardan eng yaxshi fikrlardan foydalaning, aniqlik va bajarilishning mavhumligini taqqoslang. Qo‘mondon jangdagi g‘alaba va mag‘lubiyatni taqdir taqozosi sifatida anglagan, buni insonning aqliy qobiliyatlari yordamida oldindan ko‘rish mumkin edi -deb aytib o’tgan.

O'z fikrlarini isbotlash uchun u shunday deydi: “Mening bashoratlarim taqdirga to'g'ri keldi. Agar inson o‘z orzu-umidlarini, maqsadini ro‘yobga chiqarishda sezgiga tayangan holda harakat qilsa, u ezgu ishlarga vosita bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

U olim sifatida ilm-fanni puxta egallashni, harbiy taktikani ishlab chiqishni, davlatni tinch yo‘l bilan boshqarishni, hayotiy masalalarda yangi taklif va usullarni qo‘llashni, chalkashliklarning oldini olishni aqlning natijasi deb bildi. "100 otliq qila olmaydigan narsani bitta aqlli harakat bilan qilish mumkin", dedi u. Buyuk alloma ko'p, ammo tajribasiz odamlarni bitta aqlli odamdan ustun qo'ydi: "G'alaba kuchda emas, balki aqlda". Bu erda biz jismoniy emas, balki insonning hayotini osonlashtiradigan aqliy qobiliyatdan xabardormiz. Temur tuzuklarida insonning aql-zakovati, aqliy faoliyatiga doimo e’tibor bergan.

Bosh qo‘mondon oqilona va adolatli hukumat bo‘lishi mumkinligiga ishonib, o‘z asarlarida ijtimoiy hayotni obod qilish yo‘llari va usullarini belgilab berdi. Amir Temur ta’lim sifatiga katta ahamiyat bergan. U yoshlarga saboq berish jarayonida ularga “Qur’oni karim” mazmunini, undagi fikr-mulohazalar mazmunini tushuntirish, shu bilan birga tinglovchilarga davlat qonunlari, shariat va ularning qonun-qoidalarini tushuntirishni talab qildi. Hayotda amal qilish, axloq masalasida esa Muhammad Ibn Abdulloh yaratgan “Hadis”ni o‘rganish va unga rioya qilish, ana shu talablarga rioya qilgan holda, inson kamoloti yo‘lida harakat qilishni ko’rsatib o’tdi.

Amir Temur har bir shaharga musulmonlarga diniy masalalar, diniy fiqh va hadis ilmidan saboq berish uchun olim va muallimlar tayinladi. Hukmdor yoshlarga diniy fanlarni o‘rgatish bilan birga, akademik I.Mo‘minov yozganidek, matematika, geometriya, muhandislik fanlari, me’morchilik, astronomiya, adabiyot, tarix va musiqa fanlariga ham katta e’tibor bergan. Amir Temur ham yoshlarga geografik bilimlarni o‘rgatish tarafdori edi. U o‘zi bormagan mamlakatlar haqidagi bilimlarni o‘zlashtirishga e’tibor bergan, aniqsa, kartografiyani chuqur egallagan.

Buni Allohdodga yozgan maktubi va Xitoy xaritasini yaratish haqidagi buyrug‘ida ko‘rishimiz mumkin. O‘zi yaratgan akademiyadagi olimlar faoliyatini kuzatdi. Ma’lumki, komandirning pedagogika haqida tushunchasi bor edi. U o‘z uchrashuvlarida, olimlar bilan uchrashar ekan, davlatning ichki va tashqi holati, diniy-huquqiy vazifalardan tashqari, davlatdagi ma’naviy-ma’rifiy vazifalar, odamlarning xulq-atvori, odob-axloqi haqida ham fikr almashdi.. Buni Amir Temurning arab olimlari bilan suhbatidan yaxshi bilamiz. Suhbat erkin muzokaralar va ochiq fikr bilan olib borildi. Suhbat davomida u muammoni to'g'ri hal qilish uchun chalkash savollarni tashladi.

Har bir huquqshunos o‘zini madrasada o‘tirgandek his qilardi, har biri o‘zini ko‘rsatishga, savollarga javob berishga shoshilardi. Amir Temurning bu usuli maktab va madrasalarda talabalar bilan suhbatda keng qo‘llanilgan va o‘z davrining mukammal pedagogik tajribasi hisoblangan. U olimlarga ustozlik qilish davlat taraqqiyoti, yoshlar ta’lim-tarbiyasi uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanini yaxshi bilardi. Shundan kelib chiqib, mahalliy va xorijlik mudarrislarga dars berish, ularni uy-joy, yaxshi maosh bilan ta’minlash uchun barcha imkoniyatlarni yaratdi. Buni yanada samarali amalga oshirish uchun davlat muassasalarida olim va hunarmandlarga ish berishni buyurdi.

Ibn Arabshoh shunday yozgan edi: “Oddiy hunarda ham savod ko‘rib, uni juda ma’qulladi” [4, 1994]. Albatta, u o‘z ishini chuqur biladigan, xizmati uchun dunyoni ko‘rgan donishmandlarni tanlagan. U hayotning har jabhasida zukko va zehnli insonlarni juda hurmat qilgan. Amir Temur olim qalamiga mansub ilmiy asarlarni bilim va kasb-hunar rivojining asosiy quroli deb bilgan, kitob yoki yozma asar odamlarga undan keyingi uzoq muddatlarda so‘zsiz foydalanish va yashashni o‘rganish imkonini beradi, deb hisoblagan.

U kitobga baho berar ekan, kishilarga ta’lim berishda, ongini yuksaltirishda, tarbiyalashda, ijod qilishda katta ahamiyatga ega, bilim asosi va ustozi, deb hisoblaydi. Kitobni ilm asosi deb bilgan Amir TemurMovarounnahr poytaxti – Samarqandda mashhur yirik kutubxona tashkil etib, ko‘plab davlat olimlarning e’tiborini tortdi. Kutubxonada Sharq, Xitoy, Hindistonda yaratilgan kitoblar, qo‘lyozmalar; Rossiyaning g'arbiy qismidan, Armaniston, Rim va boshqa davlatlardan ham noyob kitoblar keltirildi. Masalan, Temur Kichik Osiyoni bosib olgach, qadimiy Bursa shahrida boy kutubxona topadi. Ot aravalarga ortilgan barcha qimmatbaho kitoblar Samarqandga olib keltiriladi.

Demak, Amir Temur ilm-fan, san’at va madaniyatga chin ma’noda homiylik qilganligi tufayli Samarqandda me’morchilik, she’riyat, ilm-fan, monumental rang tasvir, manzarali rang tasvir, to’qimachilik san’ati, naqqoshlik, kandakorlik, toshtaroshlik, shishasozlik, kulolchilik g’oyatda rivojlandi. O’z davrining eng mohir me’morlari Samarqandda osmono’par binolarni qurishib, Amir Temur davlatining shon-shuhrati va qud-ratini abadiyatga muhrladilar. XIV–XV asrlarda Samarqand Turonning eng ulug’ daholari uchun ijodiy laboratoriya vazifasini ham bajardi. Negaki, bu davrlarda yuksak g’oyalar, tafakkurlar, nodir san’at asarlari Samarqandda tug’ilar, rivojlanar va amaliyotga aylanib, Sohibqiron davlatining chekka-chekalariga tarqalar edi. Shu tufayli, Amir Temur yaratgan qudratli davlatning poytaxti bo’lgan Samarqandda insoniyat madaniyati tarixidagi eng nodir hodisa, Renessans – Uyg’onish jarayoni boshlandi va rivojlandi. Samarqandda Amir Temur va Mirzo Ulug’bek davrida porlagan ilm-fan, san’at-madaniyat mayog’i Eron, Hindiston, Xuroson, Turkiya kabi davlatlarda ham ilm-fanning rivojiga katta ta’sir ko’rsatib kelmoqda.

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ASTRONOMIYA DARSLARIDA FOTOMETRIYANI O‘QITISHNING USULLARI

Annotatsiya: Bu maqolada fizika va astronomiya yo‘nalishi talabalari uchun fotometriyani o‘qitishning usullari keltirilgan. Shuningdek CCD qurilmalar va fotometriya oid ba’zi tushunchalar keltirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: fotometriya, fizika, astronomiya, yulduz kattaligi, CCD qurilma, o‘lchash, qayta ishlash.

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METHODS OF TEACHING PHOTOMETRY IN ASTRONOMY LESSONS

Abstract: This article presents methods of teaching photometry for physics and astronomy students. Some concepts of CCD devices and photometry are also presented.

Key words: photometry, physics, astronomy, stellar magnitude, CCD device, measurement, processing.

Hozirigi kunda malakatimizdagi ta’lim muassalarida fizika va astronomiya fanlarini o‘qitish sifatini oshirish va har xil zamonaviy ta’lim usullarini kiritish dolzarb bo‘lib kelmoqda. Bu haqida 19.03.2021-yilda qabul qilingan PQ-5032 sonli Prezident qarorida ham aytib o‘tilgan.

Fotometriya- amaliy astrofizikaning yirik bo‘limlaridan hisoblanib, osmon jismlaridan kelayotgan nurlarni o‘lchash va nurlanish spektrlarini turli xil qismlarini o‘rganish bilan shug‘ullanadi. Fizika va texnikada yorug‘lik deganda elektromagnit nurlanish tushuniladi. Dastlab Gipparx tomonidan yulduzlar yorqinligini o‘rganilgan. Yulduzlarni yorqinliklari bo‘yicha 6 ta guruhga bo‘lgan.

Qadimgi yunonistonliklar osmon jismlarini juda ko‘p kuzatishgan. Shunda ular qaysidur yulduzlar yorqinroq, qaysidur yulduzlar yorqinligi kamligini sezishgan. Mana shunga ko‘ra eng yorqinlarini 1-yulduz kattalik bilan yorqinligini juda kichkinasini 6-yulduz kattalikka ajratgan.

Biror yoritgichni olsak, uning yorqinligini 1 birlik deb olamiz. Keyin huddi shunday 2 ta yoritgichni olsak ularning yorqinligi 2 birlikka teng. Mana shunday qilib yorqinlik geometrik progressiya ko‘rinishida oshib boradi. Mana shu 1 birlikni qiymatini E_1 deb olamiz va 1-yulduz kattaligi deymiz. Endi 2-yulduz kattaligini topish uchun E_1 ni E_2 bilan bog‘lashimiz kerak bo‘ladi. Geometrik progressiyaga ko‘ra $E_1 q = E_2$ ifoda hosil bo‘ladi. Keyin esa $E_2 q^2 = E_3$ ifoda paydo bo‘la boshlaydi. Progressiyani m hadi uchun $E_1 q^{m-1} = E_m$ ifoda o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Kuzatuvlarga ko‘ra birinchi va oltinchi yulduz kattalik orasidagi farq 100 marta ekanligini topilgan. Bunga ko‘ra:

$$\frac{1}{100}E_1 = E_1 q^5 \ \rightarrow \ q^{\,5} = \frac{1}{100} \rightarrow q = \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{100}} = 10^{-0.4} \approx \frac{1}{2.512} \rightarrow q = \frac{1}{2.512}$$

Endi $m_1$va $m_2$lar uchun ifodalarni yozamiz:

$$E_{m_1} = E_1 q^{m_1 - 1}$$

$$E_{m_2} = E_1 q^{m_2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{E_{m_1}}{E_{m_2}} = q^{m_1 - 1 - m_2 + 1} = q^{m_1 - m_2}$$

$$lg\frac{E_{m_1}}{E_{m_2}} = -0.4(m_1 - m_2)$$

$$m_1 - m_2 = -2.5lg\frac{E_{m_1}}{E_{m_2}}$$

Pogson formulasi

Bu bo‘limni o‘rganishda talabalar elektromagnit nurlanishlarning optik diapozoni, fotografik astronomiya, astrofotometrik o‘lchashlar, CCD (charge-coupled device) qurilmalar, filtrlar, fotometrik o‘lchashlarni bir necha turlari haqida bilimlarga ega bo‘ladi.

Qadim zamonlarda fotometrik o‘lchashlar vizual tarzda bo‘lgan. Keyinchalik optik teleskoplar rivojlanishi bilan CCD qurilmalar yordamida astrotasvirlar olinib boshlandi. Bu CCD qurilmalarda olingan tasvirlanrni IRAF dasturlar paketi yordamida qayta ishlab, fotometrik o‘lchashlar olib boriladi. IRAF (Image Reduction and Analysis Facility) – Milliy optik astronomiya observatoriyasi (NOAO, AQSh)- tomonidan yaratilgan dasturlar paketi hisoblanadi. Bu dastur har doim ishlatiladigan Windows operatsion tizimida emas, Linux operasion tizimida ishlaydi. Bu dasturlarni ishlatish uchun talabalardan maxsus bilimlar talab qilinadi. Bu bilimlarni fanga qo‘shimcha ravishda o‘rgatish talab etiladi.

Hozirgi vaqtda Astrotasvirlani qayta ishlash nomli kurs ishlab chiqilmoqda. Bu kursda quyidagi mavzular bor:

1. Ubuntu operatsion tizimi haqida
2. Ubuntu terminali
3. Fayllar bilan ishlash
4. Birlamchi qayta ishlash
5. Fotometriya usullari
6. NYF fotomet2riya

7. Aperturali fotometriya

Bu kurslar talabalarga texnik bilan birgalikda fanga doir bilimlarni berib boradi. Kurslar hozircha talabalarga to‘garak, qo‘shimcha vazifa sifatida yoki mustaqil ta’lim ko‘rinishida berib boriladi. Kurslarni o‘rganish vaqtida talabalarning ilmiy savodxonligi oshadi, nazariy fanlardan olingan bilimlarini amaliyotda qo‘llay olishni boshlaydi, axborot texnologiyalaridan darslarda foydalanish ko‘nikmalari rivojlanadi.

Astrotasvirlani qayta ishlash kursi tarkibida mavzuga oid videodarslar, matnli axborotlar, qayta ishlash uchun tasvirlar (asosiy tasvir, bias dark, flat), qo‘shimcha havolalar. Kursni talabalarga yetkazish maqsadida loyiha usulidan foydalaniladi. Ta’lim jarayonini loyihalash pedagogik faoliyat ko‘rinishi bo‘lib, u ta’lim jarayonining texnologik tuzilma hamda o‘qitish natijasini kafolatlovchi metod va vositalar yig‘indisi. Loyiha usuli 6 ta asosiy bosqichga bo‘linadi.

1. Tayyorgarlik
2. Rejalashtirish
3. Tadqiq qilish
4. Axborot taxlili, xulosalarni shakllantirish
5. Hisobot
6. Jarayon va natijalarni baholash

Har bir bosqichda ta’lim oluvchilar va ta’lim beruvchilarni bajaruvchi vazifalari bo‘ladi. Masalan, tayyorgarlik bosqichida ta’lim beruvchilar loyiha mavzulari va maqsadini aniqlaydi, ta’lim oluvchilarni loyihalash yondashuvi va mohiyatini tushuntiradi, ish turlari, ularning natijalari va baholash mezonlarini sanab o‘tadi. Shu bosqichda ta’lim oluvchilar esa guruhga birlashadilar, loyiha mavzusini tanlaydilar, muhokama qiladilar, maqsadni tanlaydilar

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FIZIKA DARSLARIDA TABIATDAGI ENERGIYALAR MAVZULARINI TUSHUNTIRISHDA ZAMONAVIY METODLARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya: Bu maqolada maktab o‘quvchilariga energiyalarga oid mavzularni o‘qitishda har xil metodlardan foydalanish usullari ko‘rsatib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: energiya, fizika, astronomiya, issiqlik, kinetik energiya, o‘lchash, qayta ishlash, elektr energiya.

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USE OF MODERN METHODS IN EXPLANATION OF NATURAL ENERGY TOPICS IN PHYSICS LESSONS

Abstract: This article shows how to use different methods in teaching energy topics to schoolchildren.

Key words: energy, physics, astronomy, heat, kinetic energy, measurement, processing, electric energy.

So’nggi yillar davomida maktab ta’limida katta o’zgarishlar yuz bermoqda. Maktablarning moddiy texnik bazalari kuchaymoqda, laboratoriya xonalari yaxshilanmoqda. Bularning barchasi o’quvchilarning zamon talabiga mos bilim olishlari uchun xizmat qiladi. O’quvchilarning ilm-fanga bo’lgan qiziqishini yanada kuchaytiradi. Bu qiziqishlarni o’quvchilarda yanada rivojlantirish uchun o’qituvchilar o’z malaka va pedagogik mahoratlaridan kelib chiqqan holda o’qitishning yangi texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqishlari kerak.

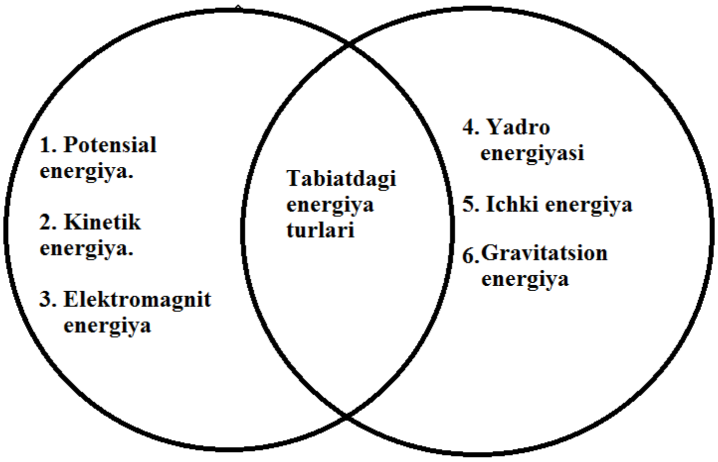
Energiya – skalyar kattalik (faqat son qiymatga ega). Materiyaningtashkil etuvchilaridan hisoblanib, jismlarning ish bajara olish xususiyatiga aytiladi. Odatda energiya ***E*** belgisi bilan belgilanib, lotinchada *energia* (harakat, faoliyat) ma’nolarini anglatadi. Issiqlik miqdorini belgilash uchun ***Q*** belgisi (inglizchada *quantity of heat*) ishlatiladi. Jismlarning ichki energiyasini esa ***U*** belgisi bilan belgilanadi. Energiyaning birligi sifatida **1 *Joul*** qabul qilingan.

Maktabdagi fizika darslarida energiya turlarini tushuntirishning turli xil usullarini solishtirib chiqamiz.

1. Ven diagrammasi.

Quyidagi diagramma Ven diagrammasi asosida tuzilgan bo'lib, unda tabiatdagi energiya turlari ko'rsatilgan. Ushbu energiyalar 2 xil turga bo'lingan. Bu yerda:

Kinetik energiya, potensial energiya, elektromagnit energiya – jismlarning harakat va holatiga bo'liq bo'ladi. Yadro energiyasi, ichki energiya, gravitatsion energiyalar esa jismlarning tashkil etuvchi moddalariga, tarkibiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Bu energiyalarni tabiatda kuzatishimiz mumkin.



2. Konseptual jadval.

Tabiatdagi energiyaning turi	Energiya turining ta'rifi
Kinetik energiya	Harakat energiyasi hisoblanib, jismning tezligiga bog'liq bo'ladi.
Potensial energiya	Holat energiyasi hisoblanadi. Jismning fazodagi o'rniga bog'liq.
Ichki energiya	Zarrachalarning harakat va o'zaro ta'siridan hosil bo'luvchi energiyasini hamda jism issiqlik muvozanatini ta'minlovchi energiya
Yadro energiyasi	Atom va yadrolarda bo'luvchi energiya hisoblanib, yadro reaksiyalari vaqtida paydo bo'ladi

Bu konseptual jadval energiya turlarini bir biridan farqlashda, o'rganishga qulay, ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash oson hisoblanadi. Konseptual jadvalning chap tomonida har xil turdagi energiyalarning nomlari yozilgan bo'lib, o'ng tomonida esa ushbu energiya turlariga ta'rif berilgan. Berilgan ta'riflar yordamida tushunchalarni qiyinchiliksiz tushunish mumkin.

3. O'y-Sabab- Namuna-Umumlashma organayzeri.

O'y	Sabab	Namuna	Umumlashma
Elektr energiyasi	Zaryadlangan zarralarning tartibli harakatidan yuzaga keladi.	Elektr energiyasini istemol qiluvchi elektrodvigatellar	Zaryadlangan zarralarning harakati tufayli elekttrodvigatellarni ishlatish mumkin.

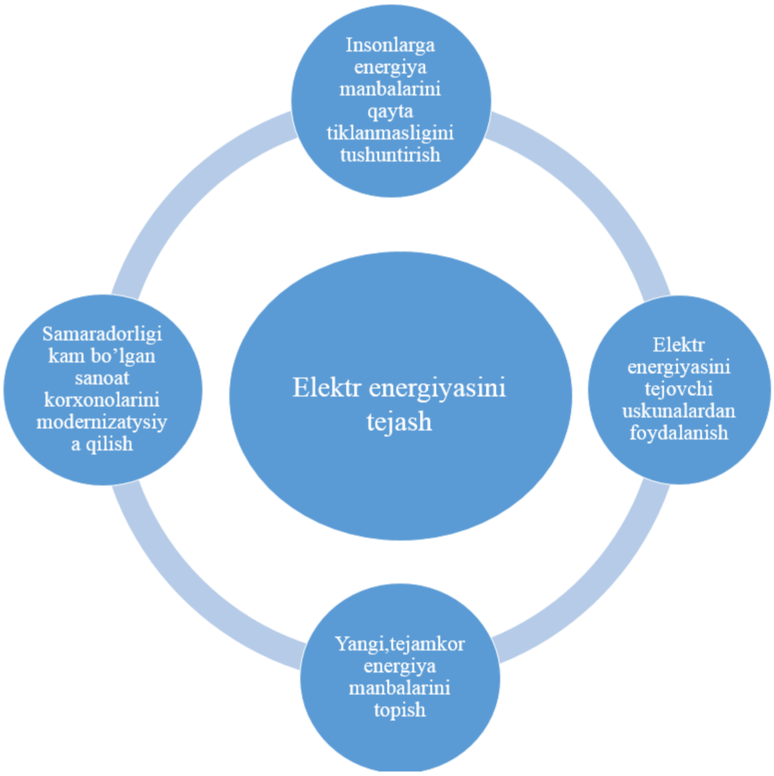
O'y-Sabab-Namuna-Umumlashma organayzerida berilgan ma'lumotlarni taqqoshlash, tahlil qilish qisqa umumlashmalarni keltirish mumkin. Bunda jadval yordamida elektr energiyasi haqida to'liqroq ma'lumotga ega bo'linadi..

4. SWOT analizi.

S	Shamolning hisobiga (havo oqimining kinetik energiyasi) generatorlar yordamida elektr energiyasi olish mumkin. Shamolni energiya manbasi qilib olish mumkin.
W	Agarda shamol to'xtab qolsa, yoki keraklicha miqdorda havo oqimi bo'lmasa, generatorning shamol mexanizmi ish bermaydi.
O	Xalq xo'jaligining har bir qismida shamol energetikasini ishlatish mumkin. Bundan tashqari tog'li hududlarda, elektr energiya liniyalari uzilgan joylarda ham qo'llaniladi.
T	Katta shamol generatorlari texnik nosozligida katta xavf tug'dirishi mumkin. Ulardan chiquvchi shovqin eshitish a'zolariga zarar yetkazadi. Shu sababli katta shamol generatorlari aholi yashash joylaridan uzoqroq joylarga o'rnatiladi. Texnika vavfsizligi qoidalariga ko'ra harakatlar avtomatik tarzda nazorat qilinadi.

Quyidagi SWOT-analizi organayzerida " Shamol energetikasi " haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan bo'lib, uning foydali va zararli tomonlari aytilgan. SWOT-analizi organayzerida o'quvchilar ma'lumotlarni solishitirish, ma'lumotlarni bir-biridan farqlash imkoniga ega bo'ladilar.

5. Muammoli vaziyat metodi.



Bu texnologiya maqsadi o'qituvchining rahbarligida o'quvchining muammoning yechimiga qaratilgan mustaqil ijodiy izlanuvchanlik qobilyatlarini shakllantirishga qaratilgan. Ushbu texnologiyada pedagog bilimlarni tayyor holda yetkazmaydi, balki o'quvchiga mavzu bo'yicha muammoli vaziyat yaratadi.

Mazkur metoddan foydalanish jarayonida muammo yechimini topishga yordam beruvchi yo'nalishlar ko'rsatilmaydi va chegaralanmaydi. Bu xususiyat muammoli masalaga xosdir. Muammoda yechimning qandaydir parametrlari ko'rsatilsa u muammoli masala hisoblanadi. Har qanday muammoli topshiriq ma'lum muammoni, muammoli vaziyatni ham qamrab oladi. Biroq yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek barcha muammoli vaziyat muammo bo'la olmaydi. Inson har doim muammoli masalalarni hal etadi. Agar uning oldida muammo paydo bo'lsa uni muammoli masalaga aylantiradi ya'ni uning yechimi uchun o'zidagi bilimlar tizimiga tayanadi va ma'lum ko'rsatishlarni belgilab oladi. Muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchragan taqdirda u boshqa ko'rsatkichlarni qidiradi va shu muammo bo'yicha yangi variantlardagi masalalarni loyihalaydi.

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АНОГЕНИТАЛЬНЫЕ БОРОДАВКИ: СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ ПОДХОД К ПРОБЛЕМЕ

Аннотация. *Вирус папилломы человека (ВПЧ) — широко распространенная вирусная инфекция, приводящая к развитию предрака и рака органов репродуктивной системы. ВПЧ низкого онкогенного риска способен клинически проявляться аногенитальными бородавками, терапия которых, несмотря на доброкачественное течение процесса, должна быть многокомпонентна, комплексна и индивидуализирована.*

Ключевые слова: аногенитальные бородавки (АБ), вирус папилломы человека (ВПЧ), остроконечные кондиломы вульвы, рак шейки матки.

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ANOGENITAL WARS: A MODERN APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM

Annotation. Virus papillomas of the human — WPC) − widespread viral infection, leading to the development of cancer of the organs of the reproductive system. Medical clinic nizkogo onkogennogo Riska capable of clinical development of anogenitalnyh borodavkami, terapija kotoryh, neglect of well-being process, long-term existence of many components, complex and individualized

Key words: anogenital warts(AW), human papillomavirus (HPV), genital warts of the vulva, cervical cancer.

Введение. В настоящее время ВПЧ и ассоциированные с ним заболевания занимают лидирующие позиции в структуре гинекологической заболеваемости. Ежегодно ВПЧ инфицируются более 14 миллионов человек повсеместно, при этом около 80% приходится на сексуально активное население планеты [32]. Вирус обладает тропностью к эпителиоцитам человека вне зависимости от их локализации, проникает в ткань через микроскопические трещины и достигает базального слоя эпителия кожи и слизистых оболочек, внедряясь в высоко пролиферирующие стволовые клетки [30].

Одним из наиболее частых проявлений папилломавирусной инфекции (ПВИ) являются аногенитальные бородавки (АБ). АБ — это заболевание, обусловленное ВПЧ, передаваемое преимущественно половым путем, характеризующееся появлением экзофитных и эндофитных разрастаний на коже и слизистых оболочках наружных половых органов, уретры, влагалища, шейки матки и перианальной области [23].

По данным Европейских рекомендаций по лечению АБ, ежегодно регистрируется 0,13–0,16% новых случаев заболевания [19]. Результаты масштабного систематического обзора C.C. Lopaschuk и соавт. 2013 года продемонстрировали, что АБ встречаются по крайней мере у 1% населения планеты в возрасте от 15 до 49 лет [26, 28]. Наиболее часто АБ регистрируются у женщин 20–40 лет, при этом клинические проявления ПВИ наблюдаются у 14,6–64,2% инфицированных женщин[1] [19, 23].

По данным Российских клинических рекомендаций, заболеваемость АБ среди людей в возрасте 15–17 лет составляет 21,1 случая на 100 тысяч человек и 22,8 случая среди людей старше 18 лет[2]. Вместе с тем данные международных и российских эпидемиологических исследований не отражают истинного уровня распространенности АБ ввиду недостаточной диагностики и регистрации новых случаев заболевания.

На сегодняшний день полностью секвенированы и описаны более 220 типов ВПЧ, которые поражают разные локусы эпителиальных клеток[3]. Известно, что в соответствии с потенциалом к канцерогенезу ВПЧ подразделяют на высоко- и низкоонкогенные типы, при этом в 90% случаев АБ ассоциированы с ВПЧ низкого онкогенного риска, в частности с 6 или 11 типами (*табл.*) [16]. Следует отметить, что в 10% случаев АБ могут быть ассоциированы с ВПЧ высокого онкогенного риска[4] [3, 18]. Важно отметить, что ВПЧ может поражать не только урогенитальный тракт, но и быть причиной развития заболеваний гортани, ротовой полости, конъюнктивы и других органов и систем организма (см. *табл.*).

Таблица

Клинические проявления заболеваний, ассоциированных с вирусом папилломы человека

Клинические проявления заболевания	Наиболее часто ассоциированные типы вируса папилломы человека
Патологические изменения кожи	
Простая бородавка	2, 4, 57
Плоская бородавка	3, 10 (26-29, 41)
Подошвенная бородавка	1, 2, 4
Бородавчатая эпидермодисплазия	3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 14, 17, 20-25
Патологические изменения на слизистых оболочках	
Аногенитальные бородавки	6, 11 (40, 42-44, 54, 61, 72, 81, 89)
Предраковые и злокачественные аногенитальные поражения	18, 16, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59
Патологические изменения ротовой полости	2, 6, 7, 11, 16, 18, 32, 57, 6, 11
Папиллома ротовой полости	13, 32
Очаговая гиперплазия	16 (18)
Рак ротоглотки	

Патологические изменения гортани	6, 11
Патологические изменения коньюктивы	11

В настоящее время среди исследователей сложилось единое мнение, что высокоонкогенным типам ВПЧ присущи свойства, которые не встречаются у ВПЧ низкого канцерогенного риска. Главным отличительным признаком в механизме развития канцерогенного потенциала разных типов ВПЧ считаются функциональные возможности онкобелков ВПЧ: E5, E6 и E7. Известно, что высокоонкогенные типы ВПЧ экспрессируют поздние белки E6 и E7 с одного промоторного участка; низкоонкогенные типы ВПЧ экспрессируют эти же белки, но с разных участков промотора [17]. Поэтому определение роли вирусных белков в жизненном цикле ВПЧ представляет огромный научный интерес, который влияет на подходы к диагностике и лечению ВПЧ-ассоциированных заболеваний.

Многие зарубежные исследователи сходятся во мнении, что период между инфицированием ВПЧ и развитием клинических проявлений ПВИ варьирует: в среднем 2,9 месяца у женщин и 11,0 месяцев у мужчин [19]. Среднее время между инфицированием ВПЧ и развитием АБ составляет 11–12 и 5–6 месяцев у мужчин и женщин соответственно[5]. Вместе с тем, по данным ряда авторов, инкубационный период АБ для обоих полов составляет около 6–10 месяцев (максимально — до 18 месяцев) [33, 35].

Пациенты предъявляют жалобы на наличие образований в области наружных половых органов и расценивают их как косметическую проблему, снижающую качество их жизни[6] [34]. Наиболее частыми проявлениями АБ являются боль, зуд, неприятные ощущения в области вульвы и влагалища, снижение либидо, а также тревога и депрессия, психоэмоциональные переживания, боязнь инфицировать полового партнера. В ряде случаев пациентки не предъявляют жалоб, и выявление АБ представляется возможным при тщательном клиническом осмотре и кольпо-, вагино- и вульвоскопии.

На сегодняшний день отсутствует общепринятая унифицированная классификация АБ. Выделяют различные клинические формы заболеваний, ассоциированных с ПВИ, которые проявляются на коже и слизистых оболочках: остроконечные кондиломы, бородавки в виде папул, поражения в виде пятен, бовеноидный папулез и болезнь Боуэна, гигантская кондилома Бушке-Левенштейна [23]. По данным ряда авторов, наиболее распространенными считаются поверхностные папулезные очаговые поражения, которые могут быть плоскими или на широком основании («на ножке»), одиночными или множественными. Следует отметить, что нередко множественные АБ сливаются и образуют крупные бляшки, диагностируемые чаще при иммунодефицитных состояниях или при отсутствии правильного лечения. Гигантские кондиломы чаще характеризуются доброкачественным характером течения. Вместе с тем клиницист должен обладать онкологической настороженностью ввиду потенциально возможной злокачественной трансформации.

Как правило, клинический диагноз АБ не вызывает сомнений и не требует гистологического подтверждения [31]. Если поставить диагноз на основании визуального осмотра затруднительно, то при наличии пигментированных образований, некротических изменений в области вульвы, рецидивирующего течения АБ и отсутствия эффекта терапии целесообразно провести прицельную биопсию измененного участка с дальнейшим гистологическим исследованием полученного материала[7] [19]. При обнаружении гигантских кондилом Бушке-Левенштейна биопсия является обязательной для исключения инвазивного процесса [4, 15]. Так, исследование P. Kumar и соавт. 2017 года продемонстрировало, что клиническая картина АБ в ряде случаев симулирует злокачественный процесс по внешним признакам [24]. Вместе с тем результаты данного исследования не показали статистически значимых различий между частотой возникновения диспластических изменений вульвы и повышением уровня экспрессии маркера клеточной пролиферации p53 у пациентов с АБ [24].

В Российской Федерации диагностика АБ основывается на двух методах: визуальной оценке аногенитальной области при расширенной вульво-, вагино-, аноскопии и ВПЧ-тестировании методом ПЦР[8]. Данный молекулярно-генетический способ верификации ВПЧ является наиболее чувствительным и специфичным, что позволяет определить не только тип вируса, но и степень вирусной нагрузки, а также диагностировать и прогнозировать течение заболевания. В клинической практике широко используется ВПЧ-тестирование — Квант-21. Данная тест-система оценивает количество ДНК-копий ВПЧ на 10^5 эпителиоцитов и является маркером персистирующей ВПЧ-инфекции при уровне ДНК-копий вируса от 10^3 до 10^5. Следует отметить, что 10^5 ДНК-копий вируса и более может трактоваться как высокий риск прогрессии заболевания [6, 7].

Нередко АБ сочетаются с другими инфекционными заболеваниями урогенитального тракта. В этих ситуациях целесообразно применять дополнительные методы обследования с включением:

•микробиологического исследования содержимого влагалища и цервикального канала;

•бактериологического исследования микрофлоры влагалища;

• обследования на инфекции, передающиеся половым путем [37].

Следует отметить, что в ряде случаев целесообразна аноскопия при локализации АБ в области ануса [19]. Исследования ряда авторов показали, что у каждой третьей пациентки АБ сочетаются с цервикальной интраэпителиальной неоплазией (CIN) [18, 27]. Так, в исследовании M. Blomberg и соавт. 2019 года показано, что у женщин с АБ риск развития

CIN2+ статистически значимо выше, чем у женщин без АБ (Отношение рисков: 2,43; 95%-ный ДИ: 2,30–2,56). Из 918609 женщин, включенных в исследование, у 32218 (3,5%) были диагностированы АБ. Анализ полученных результатов свидетельствует, что CIN2+ обнаруживался в 3 раза чаще у пациенток с АБ, чем у женщин без них, что составило 926 и 358 случаев на 100 тысяч человек соответственно. В исследовании также было показано, что более высокий риск развития CIN наблюдался у пациенток с резистентностью к лечению АБ (Отношение рисков: 1,20; 95%-ный ДИ: 1,01–1,43). При этом среди пациенток с АБ в 20% случаев диагноз CIN2+ был поставлен в течение первого года наблюдения, в 14% — через 1–2 года, в 13% — через 2–3 года, в 12% — через 3–4 года и в 40% случаев — более чем через 4 года после постановки диагноза АБ [28]. Авторы приходят к выводу, что необходимо тщательно наблюдать группу пациентов с выявленными АБ не менее 4 лет.

Результаты вышеупомянутого датского исследования основываются на более ранних работах, D.L.M. Monteiro и соавт. 2013 года и L. Tao и соавт. 2014 года, которые продемонстрировали, что у женщин с АБ в 4 раза выше риск развития CIN в течение первых 2 лет после постановки диагноза АБ [28, 36]. Крупномасштабное клиническое исследование, проведенное на базе Пекинского университета, также подтвердило, что АБ являются серьезным фактором риска развития плоскоклеточных интраэпителиальных поражений тяжелой степени (CIN2+) [9, 36]. Особую трудность представляет ведение пациенток с плоскоклеточными интраэпителиальными поражениями шейки матки низкой степени (low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions, LSIL), которые включают в себя сочетанные субклинические формы ПВИ, АБ и CIN I. Необходимость их деструктивного лечения дисскутабельна, так как без полного гистологического исследования всего аномального эпителия невозможно исключить поражение более тяжелой степени [29]. Исходя из всего вышеизложенного, тщательный динамический контроль состояния шейки матки, включая жидкостную цитологию, ВПЧ-тестирование и расширенную кольпоскопию, необходимо проводить всем пациенткам с АБ[9].

За последние несколько лет парадигма лечения АБ претерпела ряд изменений. Главной целью современного подхода к терапии АБ является не только устранение клинических проявлений заболевания, но и профилактика рецидивов АБ. Оптимального лечения АБ до сих пор не существует. Выбор терапии АБ должен базироваться на данных доказательной медицины. Эффективное лечение зависит от понимания основного процесса заболевания и возможных вариантов терапии в каждом конкретном случае [6, 38]. По данным Американских рекомендаций 2019 года, выбор оптимального лечения зависит от локализации, размеров и данных морфологического исследования АБ[10]. В клинической практике наиболее широко применяют физические методы деструкции АБ, к которым относятся электрокоагуляция, криодеструкция, лазерное и радиохирургическое лечение. Хирургический метод терапии АБ является наиболее эффективным, однако частота рецидивов после хирургического лечения составляет около 20–30% [10, 19, 31]. Кроме того, деструктивные методы лечения АБ воздействуют только на участок эпителия, где есть клиническая манифестация ПВИ, а окружающие этот участок ткани продолжают оставаться резервуаром ВПЧ в латентном или субклиническом состоянии, что, в свою очередь, приводит к развитию рецидива АБ [39].

Методы диагностики и лечения АБ были унифицированы в международных клинических рекомендациях 2019 года, разработанных группой экспертов [31]. Консервативные методы как один из возможных вариантов терапии АБ включают цитотоксические (5-фторурацил или подофиллин) и иммуномодулирующие препараты, а также концентрированные соли и кислоты (уксусную и азотную). Эти препараты применяют длительно и многократно, что вызывает местные воспалительные реакции: эритему, эрозии и даже язвенные дефекты слизистой вульвы и перианальной области. Эти побочные реакции могут стать серьезным основанием для того, чтобы ограничить использование некоторых терапевтических средств. Американское общество косметологов и дерматовенерологов рекомендует оценивать эффективность лечения АБ по основным критериям: регресс и частота рецидивов АБ[11]. В этой связи выбор метода терапии должен основываться на данных анамнеза, клинической картины заболевания и данных лабораторных методов обследования. Необходима дальнейшая оценка методов лечения, учитывая ограниченную эффективность большинства методов и частоту возникновения рецидивов АБ. Ни один из известных методов лечения АБ не обеспечивает предсказуемое, полноценное удаление АБ с низким процентом рецидивов [13].

Известно, что оптимальным методом лечения АБ является комбинированная терапия, основанная на сочетании деструкции видимых поражений и активаторов противовирусного иммунитета (интерферонов, ИФН), поскольку они обладают высокой эффективностью и снижают частоту возникновения рецидивов [2]. Так, по данным М.А. Гомберга и соавт. 2008 года, иммуномодулирующие препараты могут быть рекомендованы при рецидивирующем течении АБ, в случаях локализации процесса, вызванного ВПЧ как высокого, так и низкоонкогенного риска [2].

Сочетанное использование деструктивных методов лечения АБ и препаратов с иммуномодулирующим действием позволяет повысить эффективность лечения и снизить частоту рецидивов заболевания. Так, по данным Европейских клинических рекомендаций и систематических обзоров, использование ИФН в сочетании с хирургическими методами лечения АБ приводит к снижению рецидивов заболевания [25]. В систематическом обзоре M.E. Muse и соавт. 2020 года сравнительный анализ эффективности и безопасности лечения АБ показал, что цитотоксические и иммуномодулирующие местные препараты имели равную или более высокую эффективность (66–94%) по сравнению с хирургическими методами лечения и концентрированными солями и кислотами [30].

Иммунный статус пациента имеет решающее значение при развитии АБ. Следует отметить, что, по данным литературы, самоизлечение при АБ наблюдается в 40–60% случаев в течение 9–12 месяцев благодаря механизмам врожденного иммунного ответа [26]. В крупномасштабном систематическом обзоре M. Costa-Silva и соавт. 2017 года показано, что целесообразно проводить терапию АБ в течение первых 2-х лет при отсутствии регресса заболевания [16]. Однако данные выводы не распространяются на группы пациентов с ослабленным иммунитетом и иммунодефицитными состояниями [41].

Взаимодействие врожденного и приобретенного иммунитетов является важным фактором иммунной защиты. В свою очередь, врожденный иммунитет не имеет специфической памяти, но активирует необходимый иммунный ответ со стороны цитотоксических клеток [5]. Таким образом, при повреждении клетки вирусом включается механизм врожденного иммунного ответа и активируются сенсорные механизмы (Toll-подобные рецепторы и цитозольные рецепторы), вызывающие воспалительный ответ [8]. ВПЧ влияет на межклеточное взаимодействие и, как следствие, приводит к изменению синтеза регуляторных белков иммунной системы — цитокинов [5]. В свою очередь, вышеописанное изменение нарушает врожденную иммунную защиту и дезактивирует клетки местной паренхимы и фагоцитов, которые синтезируют цитокины и другие протективные элементы, привлекающие еще больше клеток-эффекторов к месту воспаления. В этой связи формируется порочный круг нарушения регуляторных механизмов, что приводит к дезадаптации иммунного ответа [12].

В настоящее время проведены многочисленные исследования с целью изучения местных и системных ИФН для лечения АБ [20-22]. По данным Европейских клинических рекомендаций, системный ИФН не продемонстрировал значительного клинического эффекта по сравнению с его локальным использованием в лечении АБ [19]. Проведенный метаанализ эффективности локального ИФН показал более высокий процент достижения клинического эффекта по сравнению с группой плацебо. В систематическом обзоре J. Yang и соавт. 2018 года было выдвинуто предположение, что иммуномодулирующую терапию препаратами ИФН следует рассматривать в качестве основного метода комплексной терапии в случае неэффективности других методов лечения 41]. По данным мировой и отечественной литературы, иммуномодулирующая терапия является эффективным методом лечения и может применяться в качестве моно- и комбинированной терапии АБ [1]. Следует дифференцированно подходить к тактике ведения пациентов с АБ в зависимости от количества выявленных АБ: пациенткам с 1–5 бородавками рекомендовано первоначальное применение хирургических методов с последующей иммунотерапией. Вместе с тем пациенткам с 5 и более АБ рекомендована иммунотерапия в течение первых двух месяцев с последующим хирургическим воздействием и повторным двухмесячным курсом иммуномодуляторов [31].

В последние годы в России появилось целое поколение иммуномодуляторов, способных оказывать воздействие на иммунную систему[12]. Известно, что широко используемые для лечения различных гинекологических заболеваний три типа человеческого ИФН обладают иммуностимулирующими, противовирусными и антипролиферативными свойствами[13] [6, 14, 40].

В организме человека ИФН — это эндогенные цитокины, продуцируемые Т-клетками, фибробластами и другими клетками в ответ на вирусную инфекцию и прочие биологические агенты. В многочисленных публикациях описано, что ИФН связывается со специфическими рецепторами на клеточных мембранах и индуцирует активацию ферментов, подавление пролиферации клеток, ингибирование вирусной репликации, усиление фагоцитарной активности макрофагов и цитотоксической активности Т-лимфоцитов. Таким образом, активированные CD8+ Т-лимфоциты и NK-клетки усиливают дифференцировку В-лимфоцитов и продукцию ими антител, активируя моноцитарно-макрофагальную систему и фагоцитоз, что увеличивает вероятность распознавания вирусных частиц клетками иммунной системы [11].

Одним из отечественных препаратов, зарегистрированных и широко используемых в клинической практике для лечения АБ, является препарат ВИФЕРОН®, содержащий рекомбинантный ИФН альфа-2b и активные компоненты — витамины С и Е. Входящие в состав препарата высокоактивные антиоксиданты — аскорбиновая кислота и альфа токоферола ацетат — обладают мембраностабилизирующим эффектом и оказывают потенцирующее действие на выработку собственного ИФН и таким образом усиливают выработку ИФН в 10–14 раз, что приводит к более выраженному клиническому эффекту и предотвращает развитие рецидивов заболевания. Препарат подавляет репликацию ДНК- и РНК-содержащих вирусов, усиливает иммуностимулирующий эффект на клеточное и гуморальное звено иммунитета, что крайне важно в регуляции воспаления в очаге поражения. Согласно официальной инструкции, препарат имеет широкий спектр показаний к применению и может быть использован для лечения ВПЧ-ассоциированных заболеваний [39].

В качестве комплексной терапии при лечении АБ этот препарат используют в виде ректальных суппозиториев в дозе 500000 МЕ 2 раза в сутки в течение 10 дней, соблюдая интервал в 12 часов, а также в виде геля, который наносят на локальные участки кожи и слизистые оболочки наружных половых органов 2 раза в сутки в течение 30 дней. Ректальное введение рекомбинантного ИФН альфа-2b обеспечивает наибольшую концентрацию и увеличивает время нахождения ИФН альфа-2b в крови по сравнению с парентеральным введением. В то же время препарат ВИФЕРОН® в форме геля формирует защитную пленку на поверхности пораженных участков и минимизирует рецидивы инфицирования базального слоя эпидермиса, блокирует повторную сборку вируса в поверхностных слоях кожи, а также стимулирует местный иммунитет [39].

Авторы статьи имеют собственный опыт применения препарата ВИФЕРОН® в лечении АБ. В исследование были включены 30 пациенток с выявленными АБ в возрасте 18–45 лет (средний возраст женщин составил 28,8 ± 5,8 года), обратившихся на консультативный прием в научно-поликлиническое отделение ФГБУ «НМИЦ АГП им. В.И. Кулакова» Минздрава России. Всем пациенткам провели комплексное клинико-лабораторное обследование: визуальный осмотр, ВПЧ-тестирование (ПЦР тест Квант-21), микроскопическое исследование отделяемого из влагалища, расширенную кольпо-, вульвоскопию, жидкостную цитологию, гистологическое исследование и выскабливание цервикального канала (по показаниям).

По результатам визуального осмотра и кольпо- и вульвоскопического исследований, наиболее частой клинической формой АБ были единичные и множественные остроконечные кондиломы в области вульвы и преддверия влагалища,

и в 3 случаях АБ были распространены в перианальной области. У одной пациентки была выявлена гигантская кондилома Бушке-Левенштейна в области вульвы и наружных половых органов. Признаки цервицита и вульвовагинита выявлены у 12 (40%) пациенток, что подтверждалось данными микроскопического исследования: у 5 (16,6%) пациенток — вульвовагинальный кандидоз, у 4 (13,3%) пациенток — бактериальный вагиноз, у 3 (10%) пациенток — сочетание обоих заболеваний. ВПЧ-тестирование выявило низкоонкогенные типы ВПЧ в большинстве наблюдений: 6 тип встречался у 19 (63,3%) женщин, 11 тип — у 4 (13,3%), 16 тип — у 3 (10%), 51 и 33 типы — у 2 (6,6%), 15, 58 и 31 типы — у 2 (6,6%) пациенток. АБ сочетались с CIN шейки матки в 7 (23,3%) случаях: у 4 (57,1%) пациенток цитологическое заключение соответствовало CIN 1; у 2 (28,6%) — CIN 2 и у 1 (14,3%) — CIN 3. С учетом результатов исследований всем пациенткам была рекомендована комплексная терапия АБ:

ВИФЕРОН®, суппозитории ректальные, 3000000 МЕ, 1 раз в сутки в течение 30 дней (курсовая доза — 90000000 МЕ) в сочетании с гелем Виферон® 36 000 МЕ/г для наружного и местного применения на область вульвы и перианальную область на очаги поражения по 2 грамма 2 раза в сутки в течение 30 дней. На фоне лечения при контрольном осмотре через месяц у 63,3% пациенток наблюдался полный клинический эффект (отсутствие остроконечных кондилом), в 36,6% случаев —частичный клинический эффект (остроконечные кондиломы уменьшились в размерах). У пациентки с гигантской кондиломой Бушке-Левенштейна на фоне лечения препаратом ВИФЕРОН® отмечалось уменьшение образования, что позволило уменьшить объем хирургического вмешательства.

На втором этапе пациенткам, у которых наблюдался частичный клинический эффект на фоне лечения препаратом ВИФЕРОН®, было проведено деструктивное лечение с применением CO-2 лазера, с последующим применением препарата ВИФЕРОН® в форме ректальных суппозиториев в дозе 1000000 МЕ 1 раз в сутки в течение 30 дней (курсовая доза — 30000000 МЕ) в сочетании с гелем Виферон® 36 000 МЕ/г для наружного и местного применения 2 раза в сутки. Пациенткам с CIN 2 и CIN 3 было проведено хирургическое лечение патологии шейки матки согласно алгоритму ведения действующих клинических рекомендаций РФ, затем был назначен ВИФЕРОН®, который пациентки применяли в течение 30 дней. Последовавший динамический контроль через 6 месяцев не выявил рецидивов АБ ни в одном случае. Таким образом, полученные результаты свидетельствуют о высокой клинической эффективности препарата ВИФЕРОН® в виде ректальных суппозиториев и геля для наружного и местного применения в лечении АБ различных клинических форм. Следует отметить, что применение многих иммуномодулирующих препаратов и деструктивных методов лечения АБ во время беременности крайне ограничено. Доказано, что беременность является фактором риска развития ПВИ и способствует репликации и персистенции ВПЧ [4]. Основная задача терапии во время беременности — подавить распространение и прогрессирование ВПЧ-ассоциированных заболеваний шейки матки, вульвы и влагалища [16]. Рекомбинантный ИФН альфа-2b входит в список жизненно важных лекарственных средств, разрешен к применению детям с первых дней жизни и беременным с 14 недели гестации [16].

Так, в исследовании Н.В. Зароченцевой и соавт. 2017 года наблюдали 65 девочек и девушек в возрасте от 4 до 17 лет с АБ наружных половых органов и влагалища. В исследовании применяли ВИФЕРОН® в сочетании с радиоволновой хирургией и химической деструкцией раствором «Солковагин». Препарат ВИФЕРОН® назначали в форме ректальных суппозиториев по 500000 МЕ два раза в сутки в течение 10 дней в сочетании с гелем ВИФЕРОН® для пораженных участков наружных половых органов два раза в сутки в течение минимум 30 дней. На фоне лечения полное исчезновение клинических проявлений АБ наблюдалось у 44,6% пациенток, при этом рецидивов АБ выявлено не было. Таким образом, сочетание данных подходов к терапии АБ продемонстрировало положительный клинический результат и отсутствие рецидивов заболевания [4].

В ряде исследований показан благоприятный исход беременности, родов и раннего неонатального периода у беременных с АБ. Им назначали комбинированную терапию, в составе которой был ИФН альфа-2b (ВИФЕРОН®) в виде геля и суппозиториев, начиная с 14 недели беременности, с повторными курсами на 22–24 и 32–34 неделях. Исследователи отмечали статистически значимое улучшение состояния местного иммунитета у беременных с АБ, ассоциированными с ВПЧ высокоонкогенного риска, у которых содержание sIgA повышалось в 4 раза, а уровень ФНО-α снижался в 3 раза [3].

Таким образом, на фоне терапии ИФН альфа-2b уменьшилось количество гестационных осложнений с 32% до 15% (внутриутробное инфицирование, фетоплацентарная недостаточность, гнойно-септические осложнения). Полученные данные свидетельствуют о высоком терапевтическом и иммуномодулирующем эффектах препарата ВИФЕРОН® у беременных с ПВИ, особенно при использовании комбинированной схемы. У пациенток статистически значимо улучшался локальный иммунитет, что способствовало снижению выраженности клинических проявлений ПВИ [4].

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

АБ продолжают занимать лидирующую позицию среди ВПЧ-ассоциированных заболеваний. Несмотря на доброкачественное течение, данная патология требует комплексного персонифицированного подхода и онконастороженности со стороны клинициста, особенно при длительно протекающем и рецидивирующем процессах. Среди основных методов лечения АБ иммуномодулирующая терапия занимает лидирующую позицию, статистически значимо снижая персистенцию и риски развития рецидивов заболевания.

Многочисленные исследования доказали высокую клиническую эффективность и безопасность отечественного препарата ВИФЕРОН® в форме ректальных суппозиториев и геля для наружного и местного применения, который активно используют в различных областях медицины, в том числе в акушерстве и гинекологии. В настоящее время консервативная тактика в сочетании с другими хирургическими и нехирургическими методами является основополагающей для лечения пациентов с АБ.

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ИСХОДЫ ТЯЖЕЛОГО ОСТРОГО РЕСПИРАТОРНОГО СИНДРОМА, ОСЛОЖНЕННОГО ВТОРИЧНЫМ ИММУНОДЕФИЦИТОМ, У БОЛЬНЫХ ОСТРЫМ ЛЕЙКОЗОМ

Аннотация: Острый лейкоз (ОЛ) является наиболее часто диагностируемым лейкозом в мире. Пациенты с ОЛ могут подвергаться особому риску COVID-19 и его осложнений, поскольку ОЛ — это заболевание может встречаться в любом возрасте (средний возраст на момент постановки диагноза 40 лет) и связано с глубокой иммунной дисрегуляцией. Пандемия коронавирусной болезни 2019 года (COVID-19) бросила вызов нашим системам здравоохранения и угрожала людям во всем мире, особенно наиболее уязвимым, включая пожилых людей и людей с сопутствующими заболеваниями.

Ключевые слова: острый лейкоз (ОЛ), SARS-CoV2, иммунная дисрегуляция, иммунизация.

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OUTCOMES OF SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME COMPLICATED BY SECONDARY IMMUNODEFICIENCY IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE LEUKEMIA

Summary: Acute leukemia (AL) is the most commonly diagnosed leukemia in the world. Patients with OL may be at particular risk for COVID-19 and its complications because OL is a disease that can occur at any age (median age at diagnosis 40 years) and is associated with profound immune dysregulation. The 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has challenged our health

systems and threatened people around the world, especially the most vulnerable, including the elderly and those with underlying health conditions.

Key words: acute leukemia (AL), SARS-CoV2, immune dysregulation, immunization.

Актуальность темы. Сообщалось о небольших гетерогенных сериях пациентов с гематологическими злокачественными новообразованиями и инфекцией SARS-CoV-2 с минимальной информацией о статусе заболевания, предшествующем или текущем лечении или гистологической классификации. Отсутствовали большие высококачественные серии пациентов с онкогематологическими заболеваниями, а информация о пациентах с ОЛ и COVID-19 была ограниченной.

Хотя эти недавние более крупные пангистологические исследования рака начали предоставлять некоторый подробный анализ факторов, связанных с неблагоприятным исходом у онкологических больных, остается неясным, связаны ли ранее описанные факторы риска (например, диабет, хроническое заболевание почек и возраст) с неблагоприятными исходами COVID-19 остаются важными в популяции пациентов с ОЛ.

Цель исследования – изучить исходы тяжелого острого респираторного синдрома, осложненного вторичным иммунодефицитом, у больных острым лейкозом.

Материалы и методы исследования. В этом когортном исследовании мы собрали данные обо всех пациентах с ОЛ в анамнезе, у которых был диагностирован симптоматический COVID-19 (на основании наличия РНК SARS-CoV-2, подтвержденного количественной полимеразной цепной реакцией с обратной транскриптазой) в период с 17 февраля 2020 г. 30 апреля 2020 г. в 9 центрах. Исследователи в каждом центре собирали данные, используя стандартную форму описания случая. Собранные данные включали демографические данные, исходные характеристики, ранее существовавшие сопутствующие заболевания, историю лечения ОЛ, подробные сведения о клинических признаках и симптомах COVID-19, стратегии лечения COVID-19, и клинически значимые исходы (госпитализация, госпитализация в отделение интенсивной терапии, выписка и жизненный статус). Собранные данные о стратегиях лечения COVID-19 включали использование дополнительного кислорода, искусственной вентиляции легких, гемодиализа, противовирусной терапии, лопинавира / ритонавира, гидроксихлорохина, ремдесивира, кортикостероидов, тоцилизумаба, реконвалесцентной плазмы и/или других препаратов в клинических испытаниях. Первичной конечной точкой исследования была оценка общей выживаемости (ОВ) для пациентов с диагнозом COVID-19 с симптомами в течение этого периода времени, определяемого как время от постановки диагноза COVID-19 до смерти.

Результаты исследования. Стратегии ведения пациентов с COVID-19, включая назначение противовирусной терапии и противовоспалительных средств, направленных на ассоциированный синдром системного воспаления, в этой когорте сильно различались. Терапия, направленная на COVID-19, применялась в рамках клинического испытания или протокола использования из соображений сострадания у 16% и 19% пациентов соответственно. Противовирусные подходы включали гидроксихлорохин (55%), лопинавир/ритонавир (17%) и ремдесивир (7%). Восемьдесят пациентов не получали ни одного из этих противовирусных препаратов. Кроме того, 48% получали кортикостероиды, 27% — азитромицин, 22% — тоцилизумаб, 7% — внутривенный иммуноглобулин и 5% — реконвалесцентную плазму. Сопутствующие кортикостероиды назначались 65% пациентов, которые получали ≥1 противовирусное средство. Сопутствующее лечение тоцилизумабом назначали 32% пациентов, получавших ≥1 противовирусного препарата. Для пациентов, нуждающихся в ИВЛ, 63% получали гидроксихлорохин, 65% — кортикостероиды и 40% — тоцилизумаб.

Для 139 (70%) пациентов, получавших терапию на основе COVID-19, определяемую как ≥1 противовирусного препарата (гидроксихлорохин, лопинавир/ритонавир, ремдесивир или реконвалесцентная плазма) или 1 противовоспалительного препарата (кортикостероиды или тоцилизумаб), коэффициент летальности составил 36%.

Выводы. Насколько нам известно, мы описываем первую большую, специфичную для заболевания серию в определенной когорте пациентов с гематологическим раком. Учитывая, что у пациентов с ОЛ нарушена гуморальная и клеточная иммунная функция, мы предположили, что эта когорта может подвергаться особому риску тяжелого течения COVID-19 с сопутствующими заболеваниями, включая сопутствующие инфекции и смертность. Мы стремились лучше определить этот риск и определить взаимосвязь между характеристиками пациента или заболевания и исходами для пациентов с ОЛ и симптоматическим COVID-19.

При наблюдения 16 дней пациенты с ОЛ с симптомами COVID-19 имеют высокий уровень смертности при необходимости госпитализации (37%). Кроме того, 49 пациентов, которые были госпитализированы, остаются в стационаре на момент анализа, что позволяет предположить, что уровень летальности для стационарных пациентов в этой серии превысит 37%. Из 129 выписанных или умерших пациентов летальность составляет 50%. Эти показатели смертности кажутся, по крайней мере, аналогичными, если не неблагоприятными, по сравнению с большой группой пациентов с симптомами COVID-19, нуждающихся в госпитализации.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОННИНГ СУҒОРИЛАДИГАН ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИ ЕРЛАРИНИ КАДАСТРЛИ БАҲОЛАШ УСЛУБИЯТЛАРИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ

Аннотация. Мақолада аналитик таҳлил, монографик тадқиқот ва гуруҳлаш усулларидан фойдаланган ҳолда бугунги кунда амалиётда мавжуд бўлган суғориладиган қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларини кадастрли баҳолаш услубиятлари, хусусан суғориладиган ерлар сифатини қиёсий баҳолашга мўлжалланган тупроқлар бонитировкасини ўтказиш бўйича мавжуд услубиятлар ўрганилган, таҳлил қилинган, уларни бугунги кундаги такомиллашган услубиятга айланишига имкон берган жараёнлар келтирилган; ушбу услубиятни бугунги чекланган сув тақсимоти шароитига мослаштириш асосида янада такомиллаштириш бўйича аниқ таклиф ва тавсиялар берилган; тупроқ бонитировкаси маълумотларидан фойдаланган тарзда республикада ҳар йили амалга ошириладиган ерларни норматив қийматини аниқлаш услубиятини соддалаштириш ва ихчамлаштириш бўйича ҳам аниқ таклифлар ишлаб чиқилган ҳамда ҳар томонлама асосланган.

Таянч иборалар. Тупроқ бонитировкаси, суғориладиган ерлар, қишлоқ хўжалиги, норматив қиймат, табиий унумдорлик, кадастрли баҳолаш, суғориш, чекланган сув тақсимоти.

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IMPROVEMENT OF CADASTRAL ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES OF IRRIGATED AGRICULTURAL LANDS OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. The article examines and analyses the existing methods of cadastral assessment of irrigated agricultural lands, especially the existing methods for comparative assessment of the quality of irrigated lands, specific proposals and recommendations for further improvement of this methodology on *the basis of adaptation to today's limited water distribution conditions; specific proposals and recommendations for further improvement of this methodology on the basis of adaptation to today's limited water distribution conditions; specific proposals for the simplification and simplification of the methodology for determining the normative value of land, which is carried out annually in the country, using the data of soil assessment, have been developed and are comprehensively substantiated.*

Keywords. irrigated lands, agriculture, normative value, natural fertility, cadastral assessment, irrigation, limited water distribution.

Кириш. Ишлаб чиқаришнинг ҳар қандай воситаларидан унумли ва самарали фойдаланиш, биринчи галда, унинг асосий ҳамда энг муҳим хусусиятларини яхши билиш ва уларни ўз жойида қўллашга кўп жихатдан боғлиқдир. Бу қоида, энг аввало, ҳар қандай тармоқни ишлаб чиқариш воситаси, қишлоқ ва ўрмон хўжалигининг асосий ишлаб чиқариш воситаси ҳисобланган ер ресурсларига тааллуқли бўлиб, мамлакат худудида жойлашган, турли табиий, ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва экологик шарт шароитларга эга бўлган қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларидан, айниқса, суғориладиган қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларидан бугунги бозор муносабатлари тўла қарор топаётган муҳитда мумкин қадар яхшироқ фойдаланиш билан узвий боғлиқдир. Бу муаммо эса ўз навбатида, шундай ер майдонларини кадастрли баҳолаш масалаларини илмий асосланган тарзда ҳал қилишни талаб қилади. Тўғри, бугунги кунга қадар суғориладиган қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларини кадастрли баҳолашнинг қатор услубиятлари[4,14,20] яратилган, улардан фойдаланилган ҳолда суғориладиган тупроқлар бонитировкаси ўтказилади [5], бонитировка маълумотлари қўллаган ҳолда экин ерларининг норматив қиймати ҳисобланади. Бу маълумотлар, яъни тупроқлар бонитировкаси ва ерларни норматив қиймати маълумотларидан фойдаланган ҳолда ерлардан фойдаланишни ташкил этиш билан боғлиқ қатор амалий масалалар ҳал қилинмоқда. Аммо, суғориладиган қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларига бериладиган сувни кейинги йиллари кескин чегараланаётганлиги, ер майдонларини бозор айланмасига тортилаётганлиги, баъзи салбий жараёнлар (суғориш тизимларини носозлиги оқибатида чекланган, яъни махсус лимит асосида берилаётган сувни далаларга тўла етиб бормаётганлиги, ерларнинг мелиоратив холатини кескин ёмонлашуви, далаларни бегона ўтлар босиб кетиши ва ҳак.) натижасида катта ер майдонлари қишлоқ хўжалиги айланмасидан чиқиб кетмоқда. Айнан ушбу муаммоларни ижобий ҳал қилиш учун, энг аввало, ерларни кадастрли баҳолаш услубиятларини бугунги кунга мос такомиллаштириш бўйича илмий тадқиқотилар олиб бориш зарур. Демак, тадқиқот учун кўтарилган муаммони ҳал қилишга танланган мавзу долзарбдир.

Илмий тадқиқот методологияси. Кўп сонли илмий манбаларни [6,10,12,16] ўрганиш, узоқ йиллардан бери ерларни баҳолаш соҳасидаги илмий-услубий тажрибаларга асосланиб қайд қилиш мумкинки, қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларини кадастрли баҳолаш жараёни иккита босқични ўз ичига олади: ер майдонларида тарқалган тупроқлар сифатини, табиий унумдорлигини қиёсий баҳолаш, яъни тупроқ бонитировкаси ва ушбу бонитировкалаш маълумотларига асосланган ҳолда ўтказиладиган ерларни иқтисодий (норматив) баҳолаш. Шундай экан, ҳар бир босқичда махсус услубиятлар мавжудки, тадқиқотлар натижасида ҳар иккала услубиятни ҳам маълум даражада, бугунги мавжуд шарт-шароитлардан келиб чиққан тарзда такомиллаштириш учун тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилади. Бунда айниқса, суғориладиган экин ерларини суғориш суви билан таъминланиш даражаси асосий кўрсаткичлардан бири сифатида алоҳида ҳисобга олинади. Бундан ташқари, суғориладиган қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларини норматив қийматини аниқлашнинг бугунги кундаги мавжуд услубиятини мумкин қадар соддалаштириш ва барчага тушунарли холатга келтириш ҳам кўзда тутилади. Юқоридагилардан келиб чиқиб, мазкур тадқиқотда аналитик таҳлил, ҳисоб китоб, гуруҳлаш ва монографик тадқиқот усулларини кенг қўллаш кўзда тутилади..

Тадқиқот натижалари ва илмий мунозара. Юқорида қайд қилинганидек, қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларини кадастрли баҳолаш иккита босқични, яъни тупроқ бонитировкаси ва ерларни иқтисодий баҳолашни ўз ичига олади. Тупроқ бонитировкаси асосан маълум худудда тарқалган тупроқлар табиий унумдорлигини сифат жиҳатидан қиёсий баҳолашдан иборатдир[2,7,20].Тупроқ пайдо бўлиш ва ривожланиш жараёнининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари мавжудлиги сабабли алоҳида ер участкаларида турлича тупроқлар шаклланган. Бу тупроқлар ўзларининг ривожланиш хусусиятларидан келиб чиққан ҳолда турлича озуқа элементларига эга, турли физик ва агробиологик шароитларни ўзига жамлаган[6,10,12,13]. Демак, ер участкалари турлича табиий унумдорликларга эга бўладилар.

Маълумки, тупроқлар бонитировкасини ўтказишда уларнинг барқарор, қисқа вақт ичида инсон таъсирида ўзгармайдиган табиий хусусиятларини асос қилиб олиш зарурлигини биринчи марта В.В. Докучаев кўрсатиб берган: “Энг биричи галда тупроқни табиий тана сифатида, инсоннинг муносабати ва вақт шароитидан қатъий назар баҳолаш зарур, яъни тупроқ таркибини тадқиқ қилиш, унинг физик хусусиятлари ва тупроқ ости қатламини билиш ва шу асосда, фақатгина битта, шунинг асосида тупроқларнинг қиёсий баҳосини аниқлаш мумкин” [8, 42б.]. Айнан шу қоидага асосланган тарзда “Тупроқшунослик ва агрокимё” илмий тадқиқот институти ва “Ўздаверлойиҳа” илмий лойиҳалаш институтининг биргаликдаги тадқиқотлари натижасида 1966 йили Ўзбекистоннинг суғориладиган тупроқларини бонитировкалаш услубияти яратилди [13]. Бу услубият асосида Б.В.Горбунов, Н.В.Кимберг

[6], Г.М.Конобеева [9], В.Н.Ли [12], М.И.Кочубей [10] ва С.П. Сучков [16] лар томонидан ишлаб чиқилган суғориладиган тупроқларни бонитировкалаш тамойиллари ётади. Янги ер майдонларини ўзлаштирилиши ва суғорилиши, бу майдонларда тарқалган тупроқлар таркибида қисман гипс қатламларини мавжудлиги ва бу холатни ҳисобга олиш зарурлиги нуқтаи назардан, шунингдек суғориладиган минтақаларда тарқалган тупроқларда турли эрозия жараёнларини кейинги йилларда бирмунча кучайганлигини тупроқлар сифатига кўрсатадиган салбий таъсирини ҳисобга олиш заруряти сабабли суҳориладиган тупроқлар бонитировкасини аниқлаш услубияти бугунги кунга қадар бир неча марта (1989 ва 2000 йй.) такомиллаштирилган.

Барчага маълумки, суғориладиган тупроқлар бонитировкаси уларда экиладиган асосий қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларининг талабларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда ўтказилади. Ўзбекистоннинг суғориладиган деҳқончилик шароити учун пахта асосий экин ҳисоблanганлиги сабабли, айнан ушбу экиннинг талаблари асосида тупроқларнинг генетик мансублиги, суғорилиш даври ва маданийлашганлик даражаси бўйича 100 баллик бонитировкалаш шкаласи тузилган. Ушбу баҳолаш шкаласидан фойдаланган ҳолда ҳамда ҳар бир алоҳида олинган тупроқларнинг тарқалган минтақаси, жойлашган ўрнига ва бошқа табиий хусусиятлари (механик таркиби, шўрланиш даражаси, тупроқ ости қатламининг холати, гипс қатламининг чуқурлиги ва хак.) га қараб махсус ишлаб чиқилган тузатма коэффициентларини қўллаш орқали алоҳида тупроқларнинг бонитет баллари аниқланади, яъни:

$$Б_i = Б_{ас.} * К_1 * К_2 * К_3 * К_4 * К_5 * К_6, \quad (1)$$

бу ерда: $Б_i$ – аниқ бир тупроқнинг ҳисобланган бонитет балли,

$Б_{ас.}$ – асосий шкаладан олинган бонитетнинг юқори балли,

$К_1$ -тупроқ жойлашган худудни термик ресурслари билан таъминланганлигини ҳисобга олиш коэффициенти;

$К_2$ – тупроқларни механик таркибини ҳисобга олиш коэффициенти;

$К_3$ – тупроқларни шўрланиш даражасини ва мелиоратив ҳолатини ҳисобга олиш коэффициенти;

$К_4$ – тупроқ ости қатламини дренланганлигини ҳисобга олиш коэффициенти;

$К_5$ – тупроқларни эрозияга мойиллигини ҳисобга олиш коэффициенти;

$К_6$ – тупроқлар таркибидаги гипснинг миқдори ва қатлам чуқурлигини ҳисобга олиш коэффициенти.

Айнан мана шу услубият асосида бугунги кунга қадар республиканинг суғориладиган қишлоқ хўжалиги ер майдонларида тарқалган тупроқлар бонитировкаси ишлари бажариб келинмоқда, унинг натижаларидан турли хўжалик масалаларини ҳал қилишда фойдаланилмоқда.

Шуни қайд қилиш зарурки, суғориладиган деҳқончилик шароитида тупроқларнинг сифатини доимий ўзгариши кузатилади. Инсоннинг хўжалик фаолияти натижасида ерларнинг тупроқ мелиоратив холатини яхшиланиши ҳисобига уларнинг унумдорлик даражасини ошиши кузатилади. Бунда суғориш суви билан далаларни меъёрида таъминланиши ҳам муҳим аҳамиятга эга бўлади. Иккинчи томондан, далаларга экилган қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларини суғориш сувига бўлган талаби ҳам ҳисобга олиниши зарур. Масалан, ғўза экини ўзининг вегетация даврида жойдаги тупроқларнинг табиий хусусиятларига ва экин навига қараб, гектарига 4000- 6000 м^3, маккажўхори -3000-4000 м^3, сабзавот экинлари - 5000-8000 м^3 сув талаб қилади. Экинларнинг сув сарфи меъёрлари ҳам ушбу худудда тарқалган тупроқлар унумдорлиги билан узвий боғлиқдир [4, 12, 15]. Демак, қишлоқ хўжалигида етиштирилаётган экинларни ўз меъёрлари даражасида суғориш суви билан таъминлаш юқори ҳосил етиштириш гаровидир. Бу қоида қатор тупроқшунос олимлар ва амалиётчилар томонидан тасдиқланган [7,10,11,12,13]. Суғориш сувининг таъсирида тупроқларнинг агрономик хусусиятлари, сув- ҳаво, иссиқлик ва озуқаланиш режимлари, микробиологик фаоллиги кўп жиҳатдан ўзгаради, суғориладиган худуднинг микроиқлим шароитида катта ижобий ўзгаришлар юз беради. Бу холат ҳам қатор тадқиқотлар[10,11,19,16,15] натижасида ўз исботини топган.

Юқоридагилар билан бир қаторда, суғориш суви билан тупроққа лойқа заррачалар келади, уларни йиғилиши ва маълум жойларда тўпланиши натижасида унумдор қатлам вужудга келади. Бу ҳолат ҳам амалиётда кўп марта исботланган. Сув жуда яхши эрувчан суюқликдир, бу холат тупроққа солинган минерал ва органик ўғитлардаги озуқа элементларини ўсимликлар томонидан тўла ўзлаштирилишига имкон беради ва ўсимликларнинг озуқаланиш режимини яхшилайди[6,7,4]. Суғориш йўли билан тупроқда мақбул сув –ҳаво режимини ушлаб туриш натижасида микробиологик жараёнлар, аммонийфикацияланиш ва нитрофикацияланиш жараёнлари, эркин ҳаёт кечирувчи азотланган бактерияларнинг ривожланиш жараёни кечади, натижада ўсимликларни азот билан озиқланиши анчагина яхшиланади [11,19,8]. Суғориш натижасида ўсимликларни ўсиш жараёни анчагина кучаяди, уларда кучли илдиз тизими вужудга келади, бу ҳолат тупроқни ўсимликлар қолдиқлари билан, органик моддалар билан бойишига имкон беради [6,11,19].

Юқоридаги тадқиқотлардан кўриш мумкинки, суғориш сувидан меъёр даражасида фойдаланиш тупроқларнинг унумдорлигини яхшилайди, сифат хусусиятларини ижобийлаштиради. Бу эса, ўз навбатида,суғориладиган ер майдонларининг ишлаб чиқариш имкониятларини оширади. Аммо бугунги чекланган сув тақсимоти шароитида суғориладиган барча экин майдонларида бунга эришиш жуда мушкул, буни фақат магистрал ва маҳаллий суғориш тармоқлари замонавий типда қурилган, фойдалиш иш коэффициенти юқори бўлган, яъни маълум лимит асосида юборилган суғориш сувининг асосий қисми айнан экин далаларига етиб борадиган худудлардагина кузатиш мумкин. Лекин бугунги кунда республиканинг суғориладиган минтақаларидаги барча суғориш тизимлари бундай шароитга эга эмас. Хусусан, “Сувлойиҳа” институтининг берган маълумотларига қараганда, бугунги кунда жами магистрал ва хўжаликлараро суғориш каналларининг 72,0%, ички суғориш тармоқларининг 64,0% гина бетонлаштирилган ёки лоток тизимига эга [21]. Демак, экин далаларининг маълум қисмларига белгиланган меъёрлардаги суғориш суви етиб бормайди. Бу ҳолат, сўзсиз, суғориладиган тупроқларнинг сифат хусусиятига салбий таъсир кўрсатади. Шу сабабли ҳам охирги 14-15 йиллар давомида суғориладиган ерларнинг мелиоратив холатини яхшилаш бўйича катта маблағлар эвазига махсус давлат дастурларини амалга оширилишига қарамасдан тупроқларнинг сифат кўрсаткичи республика бўйича 54- 55 балл атрофида қолмоқда. Шундай экан, юқоридагилардан хулоса қилган холда, бугунги чекланган сув тақсимоти шароитида суғориладиган тупроқлар бонитировкасини ўтказишда тупроқларни суғориш суви билан таъминланиши бўйича ҳам махсус тузатма коэффициентларини киритишни таклиф этамиз. Айнан шундай тузатма коэффициентини баҳолаш тизимига киритиш чекланган сув тақсимоти шароитида тупроқлар табиий унумдорлигини қиёсий жиҳатдан объектив қийматини (балл бирлигида) аниқлашга имкон беради. Олиб борилган дала кузатувлари, жойлардаги фермер хўжаликлари бошлиқлари билан мулоқотлар, суғориш суви билан далаларни амалий жиҳатдан таъминланиши асосида куйидаги тузатма коэффициентлари ишлаб чиқилди ва баҳолаш тизимига тавсия қилинди (1-жадвал)

Аммо биз таклиф этаётган қўшимча тузатма коэффициентини мавжуд услубиятда қобул қилинган тузатма коэффициентлар қаторига қўйиш муаммони ижобий ҳал қилишга имкон бермайди. Гап шундаки, тупроқлар чегаралари фермер хўжаликлари ер участкаларининг ёки далаларининг чегараларига мос келмайди, негаки тупроқлар чегаралари ушбу жойда кечадиган табиий жараёнларга боғлиқ ҳолда шаклланган, далаларнинг чегаралари эса сунъий чегаралардир. Одатда фермер хўжаликлари далаларининг чегаралари бўлиб суғориш каналлари, йўл тармоқлари, коллектор-зовурлар хизмат қилади. Шундай экан, ҳар бир далаларни суғориш суви билан таъминланиш даражаси ушбу далага суғориш сувини

1 жадвал

Экин далаларини суғориш суви билан таъминланишига қараб тузатма коэффициентлар

Сув билан таъминланиш даражаси, фоиз	$К_с$	Сув билан таъминланиш даражаси, фоиз	$К_с$
100,0	1,00	50,0	0,82
90,0	0,95	40,0	0,80
80,0	0,92	30,0	0,77
70,0	0,90	20,0	0,72
60,0	0,87	10,0	0,70

олиб келишга имкон берувчи суғориш тармоқлари, каналларнинг мавжуд ҳолатига боғлиқдир. Демак, суғориш суви билан таъминланиши бўйича киритилиши кўзда тутиладиган тузатма коэффициентлар фақатгина ҳар бир экин даласи бўйича тупроқларнинг ўртача бонитет кўрсаткичи аниқланганидан кейингина киритилиши мумкин бўлади, яъни, олдинига ҳар бир даланинг ўртача бонитет балли ҳисобланади. Одатда бу қуйидаги тенглик билан аниқланади[5]

$$Б_{ўрт.д} = \frac{Б_1Р_1+Б_2Р_2+Б_3Р_3+\cdots+Б_nР_n}{Р_1+Р_2+Р_3+\cdots+Р_n}, (2)$$

бу ерда: $Б_1$, $Б_2$,..... $Б_п$ – далада тарқалган тупроқларнинг бонитет балли,

$Р_1$, $Р_2$...... $Р_п$ – тупроқлар эгаллаган майдон, га

Шундан кейингина далаларни суғориш суви билан таъминланиши бўйича қабул қилинган тузатма коэффициентлардан фойдаланган холда далада тарқалган тупроқларнинг ўртача бонитетини хисоблаш мумкин, яъни:

$$Б_{ўрт.д} = Б_{ўрт.д} * К_с, (3)$$

бу ерда: $К_с$ – суғориш суви билан далаларни таъминланиш даражасига киритиладиган тузатма

Айнан ушбу тенгликдан фойдаланган ҳар бир дала ёки контур тупроқларининг ўртача бонитет баллини ҳисоблаш тавсия қилинади. Бундай ҳисоб китоблар жойдаги шарт шароитларни, хусусан далаларни суғориш суви билан таъминланиш даражасига қараб тупроқлар сифатини аниқ баҳолашга имкон беради.

Маълумки, суғориладиган қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларини норматив қиймати, биринчи галда, тупроқлар бонитировкаси маълумотларига асосланади. Умуман бугунги кунда мавжуд бўлган, такомиллашган услубият бўйича 1 га майдондаги асосий қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларининг норматив қиймати қуйидагича аниқланади.

Сифати турлича бўладиган ерлар бўйичча 1 га суғориладиган ҳайдалма ердан олинадиган фойдани хисобланадиган миқдори қуйидаги формула бўйича аниқланади:

$$Р_{пр}=\frac{\frac{Н_{пск_1}1*Пк_1}{100}*Р_{н1}+\cdots+\frac{Н_{пск_n}*Пк_n}{100}*Рн_n}{Пк_1+Пк_2+\cdots Пк_n},(4)$$

бу ерда: $Р_{пр}$ – 1 га суғориладиган ҳайдалма ердан олинадиган хисоблаб чиқилган фойда, минг сўм

$Н_{пск1,}\ Н_{пск_n}$ – қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларининг норматив унумдорлиги, минг сўм/га.

$Пк_1, Пк_n$ – экин майдонлари, га;

$Р_{н1}, Рн_n$ – тупроқ сифати турлича бўлган ерларда турли хил экинлардан олинадиган қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши фойдасининг хисоблаб чиқилган миқдори, фоизларда.

Юқоридагилар асосида 1 га суғориладиган ҳайдалма ернинг кадастрли қиймати қўйидаги формула ёрдамида аниқланади:

$$С_н=\frac{Р_{пр}*К_1*К_2*К_3}{П}*100,\ (5)$$

бу ерда: $С_н$ – суғориладиган ҳайдалма ернинг норматив кадастрли қиймати, минг сўм / га.;

$Р_{пр}$ – суғориладиган ҳайдалма ердан олинадиган ҳисоблаб чиқилган фойда, минг сўм /га.;

П – ҳисоблаб чиқилган фойданинг капиталлашув фоизи, одатда 5,0% деб қобул қилинган;

$К_1$ – хўжалик юритиш ва қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришининг интенсивлик даражасини хисобга олиш коэффициенти;

$К_2$ – суғориш учун сув чиқариш усули хисобга олинадиган коэффициент;

$К_3$ – ҳосилни нобуд бўлиш фоизи хисобга олинадиган коэффициент.

Товар қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқарувчилар хисобидан суғориш учун хўжалик ички суғориш тизимига сув чиқариш усули (оқар сув ёки машина усули) ҳисобга олинган коэффициент республика бўйича ягона ифодада барча суғориш майдонлари бўйича оқар сув билан суғориш улушига боғлиқ тарзда, маълум коэффициентларда қабул қилинган.

Кимёвий моддаларни қўллаш тақиқланган муҳофаза минтақаларида қишлоқ хўжалиги экин майдонлари жойлаштирилган тақдирда ҳосилни нобуд бўлиши ва тегишли равишда қимматлилигини йўқотилишини ҳисобга оладиган коэффициент ер участкасидаги қишлоқ хўжалиги экин майдонларининг бонитет балли ва улушига қараб республика бўйича ягона тартибда қабул қилинган [3].

Эътироф этиш зарурки, юқоридаги ҳисоб китоблар асосида бугунги кунга қадар суғориладиган экин майдонларининг норматив қиймати ҳисобланмоқда, натижалари эса амалиётдаги турли масалаларни ҳал қилишда фойдаланилмоқда. Гап шундаки, бундай ҳисоб китоблар анчагина мураккаб бўлиб, аксарият холларда жойлардаги мутахассисларга қийинчилик туғдирмоқда. Шу сабабли уни бирмунча соддалаштириш, бизнингча, фойдадан холи бўлмайди. Шу сабабли бундай ерларни норматив қийматини аниқлашда қуйидаги тенгликдан фойдаланиш таклиф этилади:

$$С_Н = ББ \times ЎБ \times МК \times СК \times ХН, (6)$$

бу ерда: $С_Н$ – суғориладиган ҳайдов ернинг норматив қиймати, сўм;

ББ – ерларнинг бонитет бали (0-100 гача);

ЎБ – ҳисоб-китобларга асосан 1 балл нархи;

МК – минтақавий коэффициент;

СК – сув билан таъминланганлик коэффициенти.

ХН – ҳосил нобуд бўлишини ҳисобга олиш коэффициенти, агар кимёвий моддаларни қўллаш тақиқланган муҳофаза минтақаларида қишлоқ хўжалиги экин майдонлари жойлаштирилган бўлса.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги контурлари бўйича базавий норматив қиймат ўлчов бирлиги сўмда ифодаланади. Хўжалик юритиш даражаси ва қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши интенсивлигини ҳисобга олиш республиканинг маъмурий-ҳудудий тузилмалари ва минтақалар бўйича махсус ишлаб чиқилган минтақавий коэффицентлар орқали амалга оширилади. Умуман, юқорида таклиф этилган услубият қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерларнинг норматив қийматини ҳисоблашни соддалаштиради.

Хулоса. Умуман юқорида олиб борилган тадқиқотлар асосида қисқача хулоса қилиш мумкинки, суғориладиган қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларини кадастрли баҳолашнинг мавжуд услубиятларини тавсия қилинган тарзда такомиллаштириш ва ушбу такомиллаштирилган услубиятлар асосида тупроқлар бонитировкаси ишларини ўтказиш ҳамда ушбу бонитировка маълумотлари асосида соддалаштирилган ерларнинг норматив қийматини ҳисоблаш услубиятидан фойдаланиш баҳолаш ишларида бажариладиган хисоб китобларни соддалаштиради, натижаларини эса объектив, яъни ҳаққоний бўлишига замин яратади.

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ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ОЦЕНКА МИКРОФЛОРЫ ВЕРХНИХ ДЫХАТЕЛЬНЫХ ПУТЕЙ У ДЕТЕЙ И ВЗРОСЛЫХ

Аннотация: Инфекции верхних отделов дыхательных путей (ИВОДП) являются широко распространенной группой заболеваний, встречающихся как у детей, так и у взрослых. Среди детей, отмечается повышенная чувствительность к заболеваниям дыхательного тракта, включая различные формы пневмонии. Зачастую такие диагнозы становятся угрозой для жизни.

Ключевые слова: Чувствительность, пневмония, состав микрофлоры, дыхательная система, верхние дыхательные пути.

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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF UPPER RESPIRATORY MICROFLORA IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Summary: Upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs) are a widespread group of diseases that occur in both children and adults. Among children, there is an increased sensitivity to diseases of the respiratory tract, including various forms of pneumonia. Often such diagnoses become a threat to life.

Keywords: Sensitivity, pneumonia, composition of microflora, respiratory system, upper respiratory tract.

Актуальность темы. Дыхательная система является первым барьером на пути проникновения любых микроорганизмов, в том числе патогенных и условно-патогенных [2,3]. У людей, проживающих в разных регионах, имеется разный качественный и количественный состав микрофлоры, который подвергается воздействию климата, характера питания, социальных условий, образа жизни и может служить фактором риска возникновения заболеваний респираторного тракта. Отмечается повышенная чувствительность к заболеваниям дыхательного тракта, включая различные формы пневмонии. Зачастую такие диагнозы становятся угрозой для жизни.

Цель исследования: оценка качественного и количественного состава микрофлоры верхних дыхательных путей сравнение полученных результатов среди детей и взрослых с целью выработки практических рекомендаций для всех, которые могли бы помочь им в укреплении собственного здоровья.

Материалы и методы исследования: в исследовании приняли участие 105 взрослых из них — 53 (мужчин-16, женщин-37), детей - 52 (мальчиков - 30, девочек - 22). Было проведено анкетирование, которое включало вопросы о наличии заболеваний дыхательной системы, водном и пищевом режимах, физических нагрузках, наличии вредных привычек у взрослых, использовании лекарственных средств и др. Материалом служило содержимое верхних дыхательных путей, взятое с помощью стерильных ватных тампонов натощак. Были использованы классические бактериологические методы для исследования спектра и количества микроорганизмов.

Результаты исследования: частота встречаемости заболеваний дыхательной системы у детей до 7 лет — 72 %, детей до 14 — 40 %, у взрослых: пожилых-30 %, среднего возраста-14 %. Наличие крови в мокроте при кашле было выявлено только у взрослых: пожилых - 12 %, среднего возраста - 4 %.

Язвы в полости рта появлялись только у детей до 7 лет - 16 %, до 14 лет - 33 %. Водные потребности были практически одинаковые у всех.

Мультивитаминные комплексы принимают около 30 % всех больных, составляя у детей 15 %, у взрослых 29 %. Физическая активность у детей 100 %, а у взрослых: среднего возраста-96 %, пожилые - 81 %. Отягощенность семейного анамнеза: частота встречаемости заболеваний сердечно-сосудистой системы среди родственников детей-65 %, взрослых-29 %; дыхательной системы составила — 9 % и 13 %, соответственно; эндокринной системы — 56 % и 13 %, соответственно.

Микрофлора верхних дыхательных путей детей и взрослых была представлена следующими аэробами: Staphylococcus spp. (включая Staphylococcus aureus), Streptococcus spp., Enterococcus spp., Lactobacillus spp., Actinomyces spp., Neisseria spp., Micrococcus spp. и Enterobacteriaceae.

Распространенность золотистого стафилококка увеличилась ко второму курсу на 43 % среди российских студентов, на 24 % — среди иностранных. Лактобациллы были выявлены только в 4 % случаев у всех студентов. Частота встречаемости стрептококков у детей уменьшилась после лечения: у взрослых на 26, детей-на 7 %.

Выявлена тенденция к увеличению количества аэробных бактерий (Staphylococcus spp., Streptococcus spp.) у взрослых (с 1,9 до 2,9 logКОЕ/мл), у детей их уменьшению (с 2,9 до 0,8 logКОЕ/мл).

Выводы: 1. Среди детей была выявлена большая распространенность заболеваний респираторного тракта (до 7 лет-72 %, до 14 лет-40 %) по сравнению с взрослыми (среднего возраста-30 %, пожилого возраста-14 %). Возможно это пищевого и водного режимов, а также влиянием употребления табачных изделий и неадекватным подходом к выбору одежды в холодное время года.

2. Была выявлена четкая тенденция к увеличению количества анаэробной микрофлоры как среди детей, так и среди взрослых. Можно предположить связь изменений в микробиоценозе с нарушением микроциркуляции верхних дыхательных путей под действием табакокурения и неподходящей под сезон одежды.

3. Необходимо тщательнее подходить к выбору одежды и обуви в холодное время года.

Необходимо снизить количество потребляемого табака или лучше бросить курить.

Желательно продолжать заниматься физической активностью. Также лучше использовать фильтрованную воду и употреблять разнообразную, полноценную пищу как минимум 3 раза в день.

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НАЗВАНИЯ ОРУЖИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ КАК РЕЗУЛЬТАТ ВТОРИЧНОЙ НОМИНАЦИИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются названия отдельных видов оружия, функционирующие в английском языке и образованные в результате вторичной номинации. Выявлено, что рассматриваемые термины являются производными единицами, образованными в на основе морфологической, семантической, а также фонетической мотивации.

Ключевые слова: термин, терминологизация, вторичная номинация, мотивация.

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ARMS NAMES IN ENGLISH AS THE RESULT OF SECONDARY NOMINATION

Annotation: The names of some types of arms functioning in the English language and coined as a result of secondary nomination are examined in the article. It has been found out that the language units under consideration are derivatives coined on the basis of morphological, semantic and phonetic types of motivation.

Key words: term, terminologization, secondary nominaton, motivation.

Вопросы номинации в аспекте лингвистических исследований, очевидно, не могут утратить актуальность, поскольку связаны с изучением возможностей, особенностей и закономерностей существующей взаимосвязи языкового знака и объектов окружающей действительности. При этом процесс языковой номинации вызывает интерес как в плане исследования того, как создавались существующие и функционирующие в языке номинативные единицы, так и с позиции изучения возможностей для именования вновь возникающих объектов реальности посредством создания нового знака или использования для этой цели уже существующих языковых единиц. В этой же связи не меньший интерес представляют возможности вторичной номинации. При этом единица вторичной номинации, вслед за Е.С. Кубряковой понимается как производное слово, «обусловленная другим знаком или совокупностью знаков единица номинации со статусом слова независимо от структурной простоты или сложности последнего».[82]

Терминологическая лексика в этом смысле представляет обширный материал для исследования. Являясь продуктом вторичной номинации, термины, в большинстве своем являются мотивированными единицами языка, при этом «под мотивированностью термина в настоящее время принято понимать его семантическую прозрачность, свойство его формы давать представление о называемом термином понятии»[83]. Исследования в сфере терминоведения выделяют, как правило, такие типы мотивации терминов, как: морфологическая, синтаксическая и семантическая[84]. Лингвистический анализ лексических единиц, обозначающих названия оружия в английском языке, позволяет утверждать, что они возникли именно в результате вторичной номинации, при этом можно отметить несколько различных типов мотивации в процессе создания языковых знаков данной категории лексики.

Морфологическая мотивация послужила основой для создания таких производных лексем. Так, например, название *revolver* (so called for its revolving bored barrel), образовано в результате аффиксации от глагольного корня *revolve*. При помощи словосложения образованы лексемы *handgun (hand + gun), firearm (fire + arm).*

Результатом вторичной номинации являются также и номинативные единицы, образованные семантическими способами. В исследуемой группе слов в основе формирования смысловой структуры терминов лежит не только семантическая деривация, но и также процесс терминологизации, т.е. приобретение лексической единицей свойств термина.

Метафорический перенос лежит в основе формирования терминологического значения лексемы *grenade* (from French grenade "pomegranate", so called because the many-seeded fruit suggested the powder-filled, fragmenting bomb, or from similarities of shape), образованной от названия плода растения *pomegranate* (гранат). Основой метафорического переноса в данном случае послужило внешнее сходство расположения пороховых капсул в оружии и семян внутри плода растения.

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Метонимический перенос, а именно его частный случай – антономасия, послужил основой для создания многочисленных терминов на основе имени собственного. Так, в частности, имена создателей оружия в результате метонимического переноса послужили основой для образования таких терминов – названий оружия, как: *Colt* (type of revolver, so called after U.S. gunsmith Samuel Colt who created and patented this type of gun); M*axim*, or *Maxim gun* (named for inventor, U.S.-born British engineer Sir Hiram S. Maxim); *Mauser* (type of German army rifle, having been invented by brothers Peter Paul and Wilhelm Mauser); *Browning* (a U.S.-made firearm, named for inventor John M. Browning); *Gatling* (named for its designer, U.S. inventor Richard Jordan Gatling); *Kalashnikov* (name of a weapon developed in the Soviet Union and named for Mikhail Kalashnikov, gun designer and part of the team that built it).

Основой для метонимического переноса в ряде случаев послужили также и топонимы: *Enfield* (type of rifle, named for government works in Enfield, Middlesex, England, where it was manufactured); *Bayonet* (from French *baïonnette*, said to be from *Bayonne*, city where supposedly they first were made).

Анализ исследуемой группы лексики показал также, что ряд терминов-названий оружия являются фонетически мотивированными и созданы на основе морфем-звукоподражаний, что, в целом, не характерно для системы терминообразования. Так, например, лексема *bomb* (from Latin bombus "a deep, hollow noise; a buzzing or booming sound," from Greek bombos "deep and hollow sound," echoic. Thus probably so called for the sound it makes); лексема *pistol* (said to be from German Pistole, from Czech pis'tala "firearm," literally "tube, pipe," from pisteti "to whistle," a word of imitative origin) – образованы от морфем-звукоподражаний.

Значение терминологических единиц не является статичным набором сем, оно способно к определенной степени вариативности содержания, обозначаемого ими понятия, то есть, «по мере накопления и уточнения знаний об объекте термин…может номинировать уже несколько модифицированный концепт»[85]. Наряду с этим языковая форма, используемая для вербализации таких модифицированных концептов, может вступать в отношения производности и изменяться, становясь в свою очередь источником синтаксической мотивации. Таким образом, по мере изменения объектов реальной действительности и их функциональных параметров, усложняется и языковой знак, именующий соответствующий объект реального мира, что в полной мере справедливо и для лексических единиц, обозначающих названия оружия, например:

[85] Ивина Л.В. Лингво-когнитивные основы анализа отраслевых терминосистем (на примере англоязычной терминологии венчурного финансирования): Учебно-методическое пособие. – М.: Академический проект, 2003. – С.19

Browning, Browning automatic rifle, Browning Machine gun; bomb, general purpose bomb (=GP bomb), fire bomb, chemical bomb, nuclear bomb.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод о том, что процесс терминологической номинации часто представляет собой номинацию вторичную, в результате которой создаются мотивированные термины. При этом процесс терминообразования в ряде случаев имеет продолжение, поскольку усложнение и развитие объектов внелингвистической реальности находит свое отражение в языке и зачастую влечет за собой и изменение лексических единиц, их обозначающих.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАСТВОРИМОСТЬ В СИСТЕМЕ ХЛОРИДА НАТРИЯ СУЛЬФАТОМ АММОНИЯ

Аннотация: Для обоснования процесса конверсии хлорида натрия сульфатом аммония при повышенных температурах были изучены изотермическим методом при 1000С тройная система $(NH_4)_2SO_4$-$NH_4Cl - H_2O$ *и четверная система* $2Na^+, 2NH_4^+//2Cl^-, SO_4^{2-} - H_2O$. *Изучен процесс фильтрации пульпы, образующейся в процессах получения сульфата натрия и хлорида аммония конверсией хлорида натрия сульфатом аммония. Разработан технологическая схема получения сульфата натрия и хлорида аммония конверсией хлорида натрия сульфатом аммония.*

Ключевые слова: изотермическая диаграмма, ветвь кристаллизации, высаливающее действие, эвтонические растворы, насыщенный раствор.

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FEATURES SOLUBILITY IN SODIUM CHLORIDE SYSTEM WITH AMMONIUM SULFATE

Abstract: The ternary system and the quaternary system were studied by the isothermal method at 1000C in order to substantiate the process of conversion of sodium chloride with ammonium sulfate at elevated temperatures. The process of filtering the pulp which was formed in the processes of obtaining sodium sulfate and ammonium chloride by converting sodium chloride with ammonium sulfate has been studied. A technological scheme for the production

of sodium sulfate and ammonium chloride by the conversion of sodium chloride with ammonium sulfate has been developed.

Keywords: isothermal diagram, crystallization branch, salting out action, eutonic solutions, saturated solution.

Современные технологии химической индустрии предоставляют другим сферам народного хозяйства искусственные алмазы, синтетические каучуки, химические и искусственные волокна и много других материалов и ресурсов. Такая продукция существенно влияет на дальнейшее продвижение других областей народного хозяйства благодаря введению в эксплуатацию инновационных технологий [1-2].

Специфические особенности минералогического и химического составов сырья, при наличии крупных единичных производств в различных странах, определяют известную уникальность организации каждого из них. Кроме того, в большинстве случаев природное сырье перерабатывают комплексно с получением нескольких равнозначных продуктов, что также отражается на общем характере технологии производства [3-6].

Особенности получения попутного или побочного сульфата натрия определяются производством основного продукта и полностью ему подчинены. Дополнительные стадии вводят только с целью повышения качества сульфата, так как в настоящее время оно приобрело особое значение во всем мире.

Основными производителями, использующими природное сырье, являются: Россия, США, Канада, Китай, Франция, Испания, Мексика, Аргентина, Турция, Иран, Индия и др. [7]

На территории стран СНГ разрабатывается, в основном, два крупных месторождения природного сульфата натрия и выпускают его два завода – ОАО «Кучуксульфат» (Благовещенск, Алтайский край, РФ) и ПО «Карабогазсульфат» (п. Бекташ, Балканский вилоят, Туркменистан). Оба предприятия производят сульфат натрия из природного минерального мирабилита [8].

В Республике Узбекистан 2014 году освоено производство сульфата натрия на предприятии ООО «Устюрт сульфат натрий» и ДП «Кунград натрий сульфат» из мирабилита Тумрюкского месторождения Устюртского пласта.

Тумрюкское месторождение мирабилита является одним из основных сырьевых источников сульфата натрия, характеризующимся минимальным содержанием примесных солей галита, эпсомита и гипса. Каждое месторождение сырьевых материалов является по своему уникальным и требует отдельных исследований для получение продукта.

Технологическая основа получения сульфата натрия конверсией хлорида натрия сульфатом аммония базируется на физико-химических свойствах четверной взаимной водной системы из хлоридов и сульфатов натрия и аммония и ее составляющих тройных систем [9].

Исследуемая четверная система $2Na^{+}, 2NH_4^{+}//2Cl^{-}, SO_4^{2-} - H_2O$ состоит из четырех тройных водных систем. Тройные системы $Na_2SO_4 - NaCl - H_2O$, $Na_2SO_4 - (NH_4)_2SO_4 - H_2O$ и $NaCl - NH_4Cl - H_2O$ достаточно хорошо исследованы в температурном интервале 0-100^{0}С [2]. Система $2Na^{+}, 2NH_4^{+}//2Cl^{-}, SO_4^{2-} - H_2O$ и ее составляющая тройная система $(NH_4)_2SO_4$- $NH_4Cl - H_2O$ изучена лишь для температур 0, 25, 40, 60 и 80^{0}С [10-13].

Из результатов исследования этих систем вытекает целесообразность проведения конверсии хлорида натрия сульфатом аммония при повышенных температурах, при которых выход сульфата натрия увеличивается. В связи с этим для обоснования процесса конверсии хлорида натрия сульфатом аммония при повышенных температурах были изучены изотермическим методом при 100^{0}С тройная система $(NH_4)_2SO_4$-$NH_4Cl - H_2O$ и четверная система $2Na^{+}, 2NH_4^{+}//2Cl^{-}, SO_4^{2-} - H_2O$.

Полученные данные использовали для определения составов твердых фаз по Шрейнемакерсу и построения изотермической диаграммы растворимости тройной системы $(NH_4)_2SO_4$- $NH_4Cl - H_2O$ при 100^{0}С [14].

Диаграмма растворимости тройной системы сульфат аммония – хлорид аммония – вода при 100^{0}С состоит из двух ветвей кристаллизации твердых фаз – сульфата и хлорида аммония. Ветвь кристаллизации сульфата аммония больше, чем хлорида аммония. В изученной системе не происходит образования ни твердых растворов, ни новых химических соединений на основе исходных компонентов. Особенность изотермы растворимости состоит в том, что компоненты системы оказывает взаимное высаливающие действие друг на друга. Благодаря хорошей растворимости в данной системе хлорид аммония оказывает большее высаливающее действие на сульфат аммония, чем сульфат аммония на хлорид аммония.

Сравнение изотермы растворимости системы $(NH_4)_2SO_4$- $NH_4Cl - H_2O$ при 100^{0}С с изотермами при 0, 25, 40, 60 и 80^{0}С показывает, что с повышением температуры расширяется ветвь кристаллизации сульфата аммония, а хлорида аммония, наоборот, уменьшается. Следовательно, с повышением температуры эвфонические растворы тройной системы $(NH_4)_2SO_4$-$NH_4Cl - H_2O$ обогащаются хлоридом аммония при одновременном снижении содержания сульфата аммония.

Анализ диаграммы растворимости системы $(NH_4)_2SO_4$- $NH_4Cl - H_2O$ при 25^{0}С состоит из полей кристаллизации хлоридов натрия и аммония, тенардита (Na_2SO_4), мирабилита ($Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$), сульфата аммония и соединения $Na_2SO_4 \cdot (NH_4)_2SO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ (рис 1.).

С повышением температуры происходит качественное изменение в составе кристаллизующихся твердых фаз системы. При 100^{0}С мирабилит и двойная соль $Na_2SO_4 \cdot (NH_4)_2SO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ не существуют в системе в качестве самостоятельной равновесной твердой фазы. В результате чего расширяется поле кристаллизации тенардита и уменьшается область существования хлорида аммония. Изотермическая диаграмма растворимости приобретает более простой вид и состоит из полей кристаллизации хлоридов и сульфатов натрия и аммония.

Диаграмма растворимости системы $(NH_4)_2SO_4 - NH_4Cl - H_2O$ при температурах 25^{0}С и 100^{0}С показывает, что диагональ $Na_2SO_4 - 2NH_4Cl$ для температур 25-100^{0}С всегда пересекает линии совместного насыщения и полей кристаллизации сульфата натрия и хлорида аммония, являющихся продуктами обменного разложения хлорида натрия и сульфата аммония в водной среде.

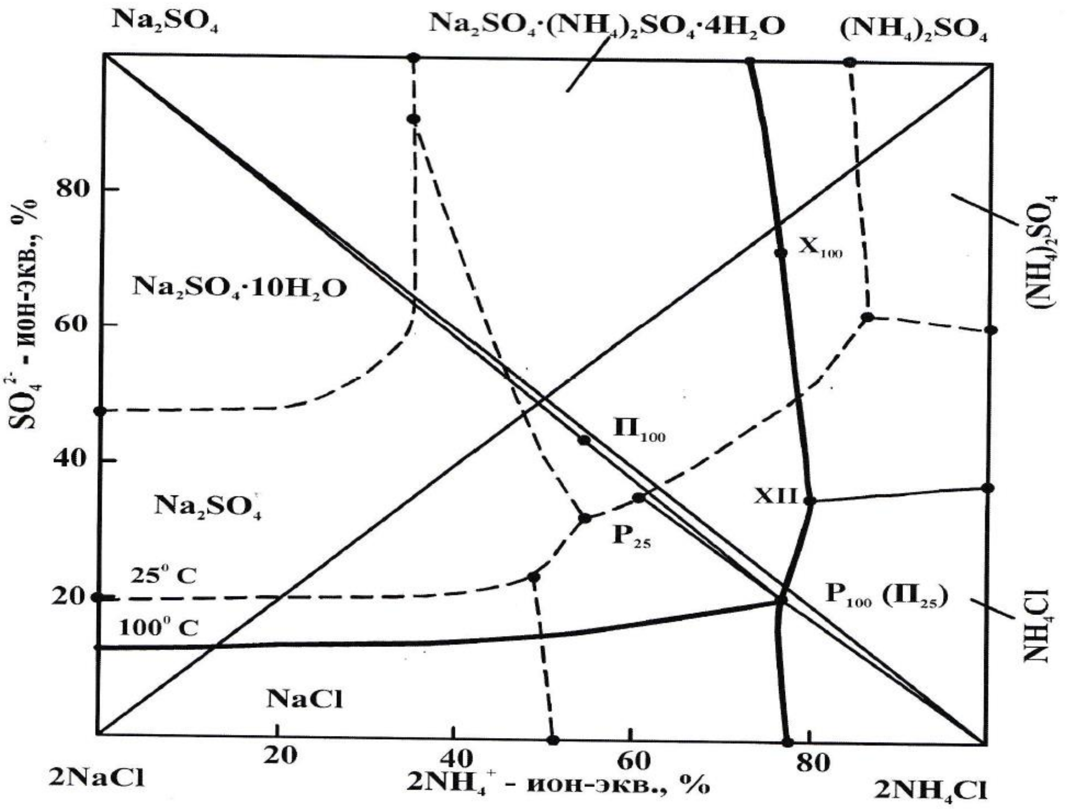

Рис.1. Диаграмма для обоснования процесса конверсии хлорида натрия сульфатом аммония на основе изотермы системы $2Na^+$, $2NH_4^+//2Cl^-$, SO_4^{2-} - H_2O при 25 и 100^{0}С.

Это указывает на более полное протекание конверсии хлорида натрия сульфатом аммония и возможности получения сульфата натрия и хлорида аммония при определенных технологических условиях [15]. С другой стороны, поле кристаллизации тенардита с ростом температуры расширяется, а хлорида аммония, наоборот, уменьшается. Из этого следует, что для получения сульфата натрия конверсию хлорида натрия целесообразно проводить по возможности при более высокой температуре.

Наибольшего выхода сульфата натрия можно ожидать в случае, когда конечный состав жидкой фазы находится в тройной точке, отвечающей кристаллизации сульфата натрия, хлоридов натрия и аммония.

Изучен процесс фильтрации пулпы, образующейся в процессах получения сульфата натрия и хлорида аммония конверсией хлорида натрия сульфатом аммония [16]. Полученные результаты по фильтруемости пульпы с осадком сульфата натрия и хлорида аммония при 100 и 25^{0}C представлены в табл. 1. Согласно приведенным данным, фильтруемость пульпы с осадком хлорида аммония несколько выше, чем пульпы с осадком сульфата натрия.

Скорость фильтрации изучаемых пульп по твердой и жидкой фазам главным образом зависит от толщины твердого остатка, образуемого на фильтре. Чем меньше толщина твердого остатка, тем больше скорость фильтрации.

Таблица 1.

Фильтруемость пульпы с осадком сульфата натрия и хлорида аммония

Количество пульпы, г	Время (τ), сек	Толщина твердого остатка (h), мм	Фильтруемость (Ф·10^{-5}), м^4/Н·ч	Скорость фильтрации, кг/м^2·с		
				По пульпе	По твердой фазе	По фильтрату
Пульпа с осадком сульфата натрия						
400	28	6,6	0,204	2,247	0,456	1,791
300	18	4,9	0,176	2,621	0,531	2,090
200	11	3,3	0,129	2,860	0,580	2,280
100	5	1,7	0,074	3,145	0,638	2,507
Пульпа с осадком хлорида аммония						
400	26	9,8	0,332	2,420	0,469	1,951
300	16	7,4	0,305	2,949	0,572	2,377
0	9	4,9	0,240	3,495	0,678	2,817
100	4	2,5	0,138	3,932	0,762	3,170

Результаты опытов показали возможность получения сульфата натрия и хлорида аммония с содержанием основного вещества не ниже 98 % [17-18]. Выход основных продуктов и степень конверсии хлорида натрия сульфатом аммония практически соответствует применению чистых реактивных хлорида натрия и сульфата аммония.

Результаты исследований позволили разработать технологическую схему получения сульфата натрия и хлорида аммония конверсией хлорида натрия сульфатом аммония.

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ОСНОВАТЕЛИ ПРОЕКТНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В РОССИИ

Аннотация: В статье анализируется практика проектного управления реализованная отечественными предпринимателями XIX - начала XX вв. Исследована и представлена проектная деятельность реализованная Прохоровыми, Хлудовыми, Бутиковым, Сыромятниковым и Абрикосовыми.
Ключевые слова: управление проектами, предприниматели, Российская империя.

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FOUNDERS OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES IN RUSSIA

Annotation: The article analyzes the practice of project management implemented by domestic entrepreneurs in the 19th - early 20th centuries. The project activity implemented by the Prokhorovs, Khludovs, Butikovs, Syromyatnikovs and Abrikosovs has been researched and presented.
Keywords: project management, entrepreneurs, Russian Empire.

В последнии десятилетия в России активно развивается направление управление проектами. Однако, теоретическая база опирается на труды зарубежных исследователей, но отечественная история практически не отражена в данном направлении. Хотя она заслуживает не меньшего внимания и уважения, так как с помощью отечественных проектов, реализованных в XIX – XX вв. и ранее, развивается нынешняя Россия.

В литературных источниках в основном встречается информация о проектном управлении начиная с 1930-х годов в трудах Мазура И.И, Шапиро В.Д., Ольдерогге Н.Г., Смирновой И., Неизвестного С.И., Зеленского П.С., Зимняковой Т.С., Поподько Г.И. и др. ученых. Отмечается, что в 30-х гг. XX в. советскими учеными были разработаны теоретические основы и практические методы календарного планирования и поточного строительства с использованием диаграмм Ганта и циклограмм [1]. Приводя примеры индустриализации 30-х гг. - рост однотипного, серийного производства. Так, в 1931 г. в Измайловском поселке (Москва), в Кузбассе и Ленинграде поточным методом были успешно возведены кварталы серийных жилых домов. Следует упомянуть и о таких знаменитых отечественных проектах как строительство Днепрогэс, ГОЭЛРО и т.п. Развитием теории потока с 30-х по 60-е годы XX в. занимались О.А. Вутке, М.В. Вавилов, Н.И. Пентковский, Б.П. Горбушин, А.В. Барановский, А.А. Гарман и др. В 1959 году после появления в СССР первых зарубежных публикаций о создании сетевых методов данное направление начали развивать М.Л. Разу, С.И. Зуховицкий, И.А. Радчик.

Отечественная история проектного управления XIX в. мало отражена в литературных источниках. Однако, необходимо вспомнить и о проектной деятельности реализуемой крупными предпринимателями Российской империи. Исследованиями по восстановлению утраченной истории в данном направлении занимаются Олимпиева Е.В., Плетнева М.В. и другие исследователи. Россия XIX века начала бурное процветание совместно с созданием русского предпринимательства в лице Абрикосовых, Бутикова, Голубева, Зверинцева, Кожина, Кольбе, Мальцева, Морозовых, Прохоровых, Хлудовых и др. Рассмотрим более подробно проектную деятельность некоторых из представленного списка.

Мальцев С.И. в 1839 г. создал рельсопрокатный завод и в 1841 г. изготовил первые рельсы на Руси. Создал и постоянно расширял стекольное и хрустальное производство, наладил выпуск паровых машин и винтовых двигателей для морского флота. Для тяжёлых работ установил 8-часовой рабочий день. Для рабочих строил небольшие каменные домики с приусадебными участками. Повсеместно строил школы и церкви. Пользовался громадной популярностью среди рабочих [2].

Династия Прохоровых прославилась товариществом Трехгорных мануфактур созданная Иваном Яковлевичем из торгового дома «Братья Иван, Константин и Яков Прохоровы» в 1874 г. После проведенной владельцами очередной модернизации производства Трехгорка превратилась в крупнейший в России текстильный комбинат. В конце XIX века при фабрике была построена электростанция [2].

Хлудовы – крупные фабриканты в хлопчатобумажной промышленности. Глава семьи вышел из крестьян, как и многие предприниматели того времени. В начале XIX в. для обеспечения вся семья занималась кустарным производством кушаков и поясов. Затем, сыновья Герасим и Алексей открыли в 1845 г. в г. Егорьевске одну из первых в России бумагопрядильную фабрику с паровыми машинами и учредили фирму «Иван Хлудов и сыновья». В 1874 г. она была преобразована в товарищество на паях с капиталом 3 млн. руб. [2].

Бутиков – крупный шерстоткацкий фабрикант в Москве. Товарищество Бутикова Ивана изготавливало легкие ткани. Годовой доход составлял 1755864 руб. при 1308 рабочих. По тем временам это считались огромные деньги. А, например, Сыромятникову Н.А. принадлежали конфетная, шоколадная и бисквитная фабрики в Санкт-Петербурге. Годовой доход составлял 593 585 руб., но при 190 рабочих [2].

Династия Абрикосовых. Абрикосов А.И. начал кондитерское дело в 1847 г. используя только ручной труд и семейную рецептуру. Произведенные сладости на начальном этапе продавались перекупам. Он придумал русский «Киндер сюрприз», выпускал фигурных шоколадных зайцев и дедов морозов, которые некоторые покупатели даже коллекционировали. Алексей Иванович для продвижения использовал рекламу (афиши, буклеты, плакаты, каталоги). Он был новатором в своем деле, расширив ассортимент до более 700 наименований (в том числе знаменитые до сих пор «Гусиные лапки», «Раковые шейки»). Уже в 1873 г. была открыта собственная фабрика, оборудованная по последнему слову техники (включая и паровые машины). В дальнейшем была заведена традиция улучшать производство каждые 10 лет, а для не нарушения денежных потоков заранее готовил запас продукции для будущей реализации. В 1874 г. была простроена еще одна фабрика в Симферополе, которая позволила организовать замкнутый цикл, т.е. осуществлять консервирование фруктов и овощей, готовить пюре в банках (чего ранее не делалось) и тем самым увеличив прибыль. В 1880-х гг. продукция реализовывалась через сеть собственных магазинов, организованных по высшему разряду. В 1895 г. к фабрике в Симферополе был приобретен сахарный завод, что позволило решить вопрос конкуренции на долгий период. Таким образом, династия Абрикосовых владела хорошими компетенциями в стратегическом и проектном управлении. К началу 1890-х годов фирма Абрикосова стало одной из пяти крупнейших кондитерских предприятий того времени. В результате созданных проектов (строительства кондитерских фабрик, магазинов, роддома, жилья для рабочих и т.п.) в 1899 г. годовой оборот фирмы составлял около 1,5 млн рублей при 600 рабочих. Успех проектам обеспечивала и введённая система составления трехгодичных планов по обороту фирмы. При этом весь доход за первый год замораживался, на случай форс-мажора. И только спустя три года эти средства считались чистой прибылью. Абрикосовыми была разработана замкнутая технологическая цепочка с удобной логистикой, что приводило к высокому качеству и низкой себестоимости продукции. Однако, управленческим нововведениям подвергались и другие проектные элементы, например кадровый. Абрикосовы щепетильно относились к соблюдению установленных правил поведения и труда. Например, месячная зарплата составляла в среднем 45 рублей, а в год 540 рублей. Для сравнения: в 1896 году средний годовой заработок рабочих в промышленности составлял около 188 рублей. Но можно было лишиться этого, если быть в цеху грязным или пьяным. Абрикосовы ввели систему оплаты беременным женщинам и запрет на привлечение их к труду [3].

В 1918 г. фабрика была национализирована как и все другие объекты предпринимателей Российской империи. В связи с событиями XX в. были утеряны/уничтожены исторические документы описывающие проектную деятельность предпринимателей. Однако, следует помнить, что их управленческие навыки позволили реализовать проекты действующие по сей день. Так, например в январе 1993 года потомки Абрикосова зарегистрировали фирму с названием - «Товарищество А.И. Абрикосова Сыновей», а в 1997 году запатентовали торговую марку - «Товарищество А.И. Абрикосова Сыновей». Однако продолжить дело предков с таким же, либо близким коммерческим успехом потомкам не удалось.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ КАЛЬКИРОВАНИЯ РУССКИХ СЛОВОСОЧЕТАНИЙ

Аннотация: статья посвящена вопросам взаимовлияния русского и каракалпакского языков на основе заимствований путем калькирования. Заимствование слов и словосочетаний русского языка путем калькирования указывается как один из источников обогащения лексики современного каракалпакского языка. Анализируются особенности некоторых калькированных словосочетаний.

Ключевые слова: заимствование, калька, калькирование, обогащение лексики каракалпакского литературного языка путем калькирования русских и интернациональных слов.

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SOME FEATURES OF THE CALCULUS OF RUSSIAN PHRASES

Annotation: The article is devoted to a question of inter language contacts of Russian and Karakalpak languages on a basis of borrowing by calques. Borrowings of Russian words, word combinations and by calques specified as one of sources of enrichment of the lexicon of modern Karakalpak language. Borrowings of Russian words, word combinations and terms by calques have been analyzed in the article.

Keywords: borrowing, calques, enrichment of lexicon of the Karakalpak literary language by calques of Russian and international words.

Процесс взаимодействия и заимствования во всех языках носит непрерывный характер, отражая культурные, политические и экономические связи. Вследствие процесса взаимодействия и взаимообогащения русского и каракалпакского языков широкое развитие получило лексика современного каракалпакского литературного языка.

В обогащении лексики каракалпакского литературного языка образование новых слов и словосочетаний путем калькирования занимает своеобразное место. Калькирование – это образование новых слов путем использования внутренних возможностей самого языка под непосредственным влиянием семантики и структуры другого языка. В каракалпакском литературном языке заимствования слов путем калькирования начались, в основном, 20-30-х годах XX столетия и этот процесс впоследствии развивался широко. Путем калькирования образовывались новые слова и словосочетания на основе русских и интернациональных слов. Следовательно, образование новых слов, словосочетаний и обогащение путем калькирования лексики каракалпакского литературного языка были под воздействием русского языка и через него других языков. В современном каракалпакском литературном языке калькирование является продуктивным методом заимствования слов и играет важную роль в развитии лексики.

Калькированию подвергаются также словосочетания, состав которых является разнообразным как по отнесенности к частям речи, так и по степени смысловой общности компонентов, образующих словосочетания.

Современные исследователи при описании словосочетаний любого языка, чаще всего исходят из его сопоставления со словом и предложением. Как словосочетание, так и предложение, как и любое языковое явление, имеют две стороны – формальную и содержательную, которые неразрывно связаны между собой и взаимообусловлены.

В 30-40 годах XX столетия сочетаемость слов в каракалпакском языке приобрела новый размах под непосредственным влиянием словосочетаний русского языка. В связи с этим, в каракалпакском языке появились новые словосочетания по образцу объекта калькирования: *заработная плата – мийнет ҳақы, знак почета – ҳүрмет белгиси, институт усовершенствования учителей – мұғаллимлердиң билимин жетилистириў институты, Генеральная Ассамблея Организации Объединенных Наций – Бирелескен Миллетлер Шөлкеминиң Бас Ассамблеясы, повестка дня – күн тәртиби, открытое письмо – ашық хат, начальная школа – басланғыш мектеп, принять решение – қарар қабыл етиў, вносить предложение – усыныс киргизиў, политическое мировоззрение – сиясий көз-қарас, одержать победу – жеңиске ерисиў* и т.д.

Изначально из русского языка в словарный состав каракалпакского языка были заимствованы в основном отдельные слова. Например: *гражданин – азамат, актив – белсенди, специалист – қәниге, специальность – қәнигелик, да здравствует – жасасын*.

Особенностью начального периода заимствования иноязычных слов путем калькирования было неумение правильного подбора компактных слов в каракалпакском языке, отражающих полную семантику иноязычных слов. Вследствие этого, для выражения значения одного слово использовались несколько слов, а иногда имело место и искажение значений некоторых слов. Например: *батрак – бадырақ, гедей, коллектив – жәбди болыў, жәбдилескен, физкультура – дене шынықтырыў, дене тәрбия, беден тәрбийе, метод – усыл, жоба, әдис, председатель – одамбасы, баслық, заместитель – тет баслық, орынбасар* и т.д.

В эти годы процесс калькирования в каракалпакском языке не протекал по определенному руслу, одни слова выражались в различных местах посредством разных слов. Или в одних местах указывались значения иностранных слов, а в других местах прямо использовались сами иноязычные слова. А в некоторых местах преобладала тенденция каракалпакафикации (наподобие русификации), исключая использование русских слов. Например, *«Билимлендириў шақабының басшылығына Жақсымурат улы белленди, тет баслыққа жолдас Мелецкий деген белленди»* - *«Руководителем отдела образования назначен активист Жумамурат, его заместитилем товарищ Мелецкий», «Бул бөлик тамам болғаннан кейин көркем нағыш бөлеги болады»* - *«После завершения этой части состоится художественная часть», «Ойын-заўық үйирмесиниң күши менен соңынан жақсы әдебият шақабы болады»* - *«Затем силами художественной самодеятельности представят литературную часть»* и т.д.

В этот период в связи с низким развитием экономики, культуры, литературы и искусства республики подобное положение дел в литературном языке было естественным. Всякое изменение, происходившее в жизни и быту, для народа было невероятным событием. Изменения, происходившие в повседневной жизни, в несколько раз превзошли ранее существующий словарный запас каракалпакского языка, поэтому назрела потребность в материале, способного выражать в каракалпакском языке значения заимствуемых русских и иностранных слов. Все эти условия постепенно обеспечили правильное заимствование путем калькирования в словарный состав каракалпакского языка русских слов и словосочетаний. В начале вхождение в каракалпакский язык иностранных слов и словосочетаний путем калькирования происходил в наиболее упрощенной форме и в большинстве использовались устоявшиеся в языке слова: *пүткил дуния – весь мир, темир жол – железная дорга, мәдений аўдарыспақ – культурная революция* и т.д. А затем в каракалпакском языке возникли слова с новыми значениями: *илимий мақала – научная статья, мақтаў қағаз – похвальный лист, Ўатандарлық урыс – Отечественная война* и т.д.

В последующие годы процесс заимствования каракалпакским языком иноязычных слов и словосочетаний путем калькирования постепенно стабилизировался и имел научную направленность. Возникли и получили широкое распространение различные формы восприятия в каракалпакский язык словосочетаний русского языка путем калькирования.

1) Словосочетания русского языка в каракалпакском языке передаются полностью: *средняя школа – орта мектеп, члены предложения – гәп ағзалары, заработная плата – мийнет ҳақы* и др.

2) Одна часть словосочетаний передается на русском, другая часть на каракалпакском языке: *Средняя Азия – Орта Азия, членский билет – ағзалық билет, абсолютная истина – абсолют шынлық, гуманитарные науки – гуманитар илимлер* и др.

3) Значение одного русского слова в каракалпакском языке передается двумя словами: *изобретатель – ойлап табыўшы, целина – тың жер, оригинал – түп нусқа*.

4) Передача значения двух слов тремя словами каракалпакского языка: *сберегателная касса – аманат сақлаў кассасы, продовольственные товары – азық-аўқат товарлары, поджигатели войны – урыс отын тутандырыўшылар.*

5) Полная передача значения именного предложения словами каракалпакского языка: *высшее учебное заведение – жоқары оқыў орны.*

6) Передача значения именного предложения посредством окончаний каракалпакского языка: *Декада каракалпакской литературы и искусства в Ташкенте – қарақалпақ әдебияты ҳәм искуссвтосының Ташкенттеги декадасы.*

7) Передача значения именного предложения посредством одного или двух каракалпакских слов, остальные посредством окончаний каракалпакского языка: *Нукусский филиал Ташкентского государственного аграрного университета* - *Ташкент мәмлекетлик аграр университетиниң Нөкис филиалы, Каракалпакский государственный университет* - *Қарақалпақ мәмлекетлик университети* и т.д.

8) Иногда в каракалпакском языке передается не эквивалентом русского калькированного слова, а посредством подходящего по значению слова: *ремесленное училище* - *өнерментшилик училищеси, вечерняя школа молодежи – кешки жаслар мектеби* и т.д.

Калькирование подобным образом русских слов и словосочетаний расширяет семантику ранее существующих в каракалпакском языке слов. Например, *торжественный вечер* - *салтанатлы кеше, лотерейные выигрыши* - *лотерея утыслары, овладение великими достижениями науки и техники* - *илим ҳәм техниканың уллы жеңислерин ийелеў, начальная школа* - *баслаңғыш мектеп* и т.д. А также при передаче значений русских слов и словосочетаний методом калькирования происходит изменение значений многих слов в каракалпакском языке. Например: *вооружение – қуралланыў (вооружение какой-то идеей), учебные пособия – оқыў қураллары, течение – ағым (религиозное течение, литературное течение),* *поворот – бурылыс (годы великих поворотов), успеваемость – үлгериўшилик, освоение - өзлестириў* и т.д.

Из вышеуказанного следует, что огромное значение в обогащении словарного состава каракалпакского языка имеют новые слова и словосочетания, образованные путем калькирования русских слов и словосочетаний, а также слова, которые пережили семантическое преобразование вследствие данного процесса. В результате на основе материала национального языка образуются слова с новыми значениями. Они принимают свойства родного языка по воссозданию нового смысла слова, обогащает словарный состав посредством сохранения своеобразных особенностей каракалпакского языка. И поэтому вопросы заимствования русских слов и словосочетаний путем калькирования и по сей день остаются на повестке дня современной каракалпакской лексикологии в качестве наиболее актуальных проблем.

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ТЕНДЕНЦИИ ЦИФРОВЫХ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ ПРОФЕССИЙ СФЕРЫ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И СПОРТА

Аннотация: Статья посвящена проблеме цифровой трансформации сферы физической культуры и спорта. Акцентировано внимание на тенденциях цифровых изменений профессий спортивной сферы в направлении работы с информацией в формате «больших данных». Рассмотрены новые профессии, которые будут востребованы в ближайшем будущем в сфере физической культуры и спорта.

Ключевые слова: физическая культура и спорт, цифровая трансформация спорта, цифровые изменения, новые профессии, «большие данные».

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TRENDS OF DIGITAL CHANGES IN PROFESSIONS IN THE SPHERE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS

Abstract: The article is devoted to the problem of digital transformation of the sphere of physical culture and sports. Special attention given to on the trends of digital changes in sports professions in the direction of working with information in the «big data» format. New professions that will be in demand in the near future in the field of physical culture and sports are considered.

Keywords: physical culture and sports, digital transformation of sports, digital changes, new professions, «big data».

Цифровизация активно проникает во все процессы и области человеческой жизни, затрагивает все сферы общественных отношений, в том числе и сферу физической культуры и спорта.

Одной из важнейших целей Программы «Цифровая экономика Российской Федерации» является «создание экосистемы цифровой экономики страны, в которой данные в цифровой форме являются ключевым фактором производства во всех сферах социально-экономической деятельности, обеспечение эффективного взаимодействия, включая трансграничное, бизнеса, научно-образовательного сообщества, государства и граждан» [1].

Программа подразумевает не только поддержку развития существующих сквозных цифровых технологий - «большие данные» (big Data), нейротехнологии и искусственный интеллект, системы распределенного реестра, квантовые технологии, новые производственные технологии, промышленный интернет, компоненты робототехники и сенсорика, технологии беспроводной связи, технологии виртуальной и дополненной реальностей, но и создание условий для возникновения новых платформ и технологий.

Приоритетной задачей государства в области физической культуры в ближайшие годы является привлечение более половины населения страны к систематическим занятиям спортом и физической активности. Данный запрос отражен в федеральном проекте «Спорт - норма жизни». Стратегия цифровой трансформации стала важнейшей составной частью общего для всей спортивной сферы документа «Стратегии развития физической культуры и спорта в Российской Федерации до 2030 года» [2], которая подразумевает создание единой государственной информационной системы, позволяющей аккумулировать все, что связано со спортом.

Стратегия предусматривает стимулирование вовлеченности граждан в занятия спортом за счет создания и популяризации цифровых сервисов, мобильных приложений, соцсетей и систем управления взаимоотношениями с клиентами; повышение эффективности подготовки спортсменов путем внедрения цифровых инструментов, обеспечивающих систематизацию информации о каждом объекте и субъекте сферы физической культуры и спорта; совершенствование процессов принятия управленческих решений за счет развития технологий сбора, обработки и анализа данных, с использованием технологий машинного обучения и искуственного интеллекта. Ключевыми задачами являются - разработка единого цифрового контура физической культуры и спорта, электронного паспорта спортсмена и информационных систем в каждом регионе с их интеграцией с информационными системами спортивной медицины, науки, образования [3].

План мероприятий по реализации стратегии цифровой трансформации в сфере физической культуры и спорта включает два этапа: создание и функционирование единой цифровой платформы (2021–2024) и осуществление перехода к управлению сферой физической культуры и спорта на базе этой платформы (2025–2030).

В Министерстве спорта началось тестирование в цифровом виде двух ключевых процессов отрасли: сбора статистики и формирования Единого календарного плана спортивных соревнований. На созданной единой цифровой платформе Гостех начаты разработки функциональных подсистем – организация спортивной подготовки, планирование спортивных мероприятий, звания и разряды, статистика и аналитика. В тестовом этапе участвуют 12 регионов Российской Федерации и 10 спортивных федераций.

Параллельно с созданием цифровой платформы Министерством спорта РФ проводилось аналитическое исследование «Индекс цифровой трансформации сферы физической культуры и спорта», включающее шесть компонентов: наличие кадров для цифровой трансформации отрасли, информационная инфраструктура и аппаратное обеспечение, цифровые единые реестры, автоматизация базовых процессов физической культуры и спорта, цифровые сервисы для граждан, управление данными и аналитика [4].

По результатам он-лайн анкетирования 81 региона РФ итоговое среднее значение индекса составило 15,7%, что означает низкий уровень проникновения цифровых технологий в физическую культуру и спорт и высокий потенциал роста в этой сфере. Максимальное значение индекса у показателя «Информационная инфраструктура и аппаратное обеспечение» – 27,5%. Индекс компонента «Кадры для цифровой трансформации физической культуры и спорта» составил 20,2%. Слабо оказались представлены сервисы для граждан - 4,8% и аналитика данных - 10,6%. Значение индекса сильно варьируется в зависимости от региона.

Проведенное исследование показало, что на пути к цифровой трансформации физической культуры и спорта серьезными барьерами являются кадры, компетенции, цифровая грамотность и цифровое неравенство, которое выражается в неравных финансовых условиях регионов. Подавляющее большинство регионов не располагают цифровыми сервисами для граждан в сфере спорта, а 47 регионов даже не приступали к их созданию [3].

Появившиеся новые вызовы в спортивной отрасли требуют специалистов, обладающих самым современным набором знаний и умений, ориентирующихся сразу в нескольких отраслях и способных переносить знания и технологические решения из одной отрасли в другую. Сокращается спрос на однотипных специалистов и растет потребность в редких сочетаниях различных компетенций.

Для современных профессий эксперты и работодатели выделяют набор важнейших надпрофессиональных навыков:

- системное мышление (умение определять и работать в сложных системах);

- межотраслевая коммуникация (понимание технологий, процессов и рыночной ситуации в смежных и несмежных отраслях);

- управление проектами (умение управлять проектами и процессами);

- программирование /робототехника/ искусственый интеллект (умение быстро принимать ИТ-решения, работать с искусственным интеллектом);

- клиентоориентированность (умение выстроить коммуникацию, понять запросы потребителя, предложить решение);

- мультиязычность и мультикультурность (свободное владение иностранным языком, понимание национального и культурного контекста стран - партнеров, специфики работы в отраслях в других странах);

- работа с людьми (умение работать с коллективами, группами и отдельными людьми);

- работа в режиме высокой неопределенности и быстрой смены условий задач (умение быстро принимать решения в условиях смены задач, реагировать на изменение условий, управлять своим временем) [5].

Цифровизация определяет и далее будет определять ландшафт навыков специалистов в сфере физической культуры и спорта. «Большие данные» лежат в основе всех ключевых процессов отрасли от исследований спортивной подготовки (изучение реакций функциональных систем организма, которые происходят под воздействием внешней нагрузки) и до управления спортивными сооружениями и мероприятиями (в том числе международного уровня). Таким образом, востребованными становятся профессии, которые основываются на получении и обработке «больших данных».

Как производная от новых видов деятельности цифровая трансформация потребует новые профессии. В «Атласе новых профессий 3.0» представлены профессии, которые будут востребованы в спортивной сфере в ближайшем будущем.

Аналитик жизненного пути профессионального спортсмена - специалист в области «больших данных», генетики, медицины, психологии, социологии, физической культуры и спорта (в том числе адаптивной физкультуры), способный на основе анализа ДНК младенца, данных о его родителях, факторов окружающей среды, атмосферы в семье и прочих параметров сделать обоснованное предположение относительно предрасположенности ребенка к тому или иному виду спорта и рассчитать необходимый режим до начала занятий спортом для получения в будущем оптимальных результатов.

Data-тренер - специалист, который разрабатывает для спортсмена индивидуальную программу питания и тренировок, основываясь на динамике большого количества данных о состоянии спортсмена, получаемых в непрерывном режиме. Благодаря этому план тренировок/питания составляется не на неделю/месяц/год, а постоянно корректируется для достижения поставленной цели. Такой тренер должен быть специалистом в области «больших данных», чтобы максимально использовать всю доступную информацию. Подобные методики тренировок будут актуальны как в профессиональном, так в любительском и адаптивном спорте [5].

Тренер по аналитике для зрелых клиентов - тренер и специалист по разработке программ, учитывающих физиологические особенности и запросы зрелых клиентов. По мере роста продолжительности жизни и появления новых достижений в медицине все больше людей зрелого возраста интересуются сложными видами спорта (триатлон, марафон). *Карьерный консультатнт спортсменов* - педагог-психолог, специалист в карьерном консультировании, который не только «ведет» спортсмена со школы до завершения им спортивной карьеры, но и помогает ему увидеть и осознать мир за пределами спорта и выбрать подходящую для себя траекторию в будущем. Такие специалисты должны изначально находиться в штате спортивных школ или привлекаться ими и работать во взаимодействии с общеобразовательными школами и вузами, чтобы владеть всей полнотой информации и нивелировать возникающие у спортсмена противоречия между необходимостью тренироваться и получать образование [5].

В будущем также будут востребованы - директор по данным спортивной команды, архитектор спортивных сообществ, консультант по здоровому образу жизни, аналитик спортивных данных и другие профессии.

Современные научные исследования в сфере физической культуры и спорта выявили тенденции изменений профессиональных треков работников спортивных организаций.

Так, например, уже сегодня фиксируется расширение функциональных обязанностей тренера с акцентом на работу с информацией в формате «больших данных». При этом сбор и анализ первичных данных обеспечивается используемыми цифровыми технологиями. Тренер, с развитыми цифровыми компетенциями, способен обеспечивать управление тренировочным и соревновательным процессом, как очно, так и дистанционно. Во время очного тренировочного процесса и соревновательной деятельности в обязанности тренера по виду спорта входит обеспечение использования специализированных технических средств и технологий контроля (мониторинга) показателей функциональных систем отдельного спортсмена и технико-тактических действий спортивного коллектива. Во время дистанционных спортивных мероприятий тренер обязан обеспечить не только сбор и анализ разных данных, но и обучить спортсменов основам использования цифровых технологий для диагностики (в том числе самодиагностики). Также тренер, в дистанционном режиме работы, должен иметь компетенции обеспечения техники безопасности посредством цифровой визуализации и коммуникации [6].

При использовании цифровых технологий функциональные обязанности аналитика становятся необходимыми для тренера в любом виде спорта. Опыт тренерства, несомненно, помогает лучше понимать, специфику работы со спортсменами и командой; тренировок с учётом анализа данных; способов сбора, систематизации и использования данных.

Цифровые тенденции затрагивают и другие профессии спортивной сферы – судья по виду спорта, профессиональный спортсмен, спортивный агент. Цифровые навыки и компетенци также необходимы руководителям менеджерам, организаторам спортивных соревнований и мероприятий и другим специалистам спортивных организаций.

Проведенный исследователями анализ профессиональных стандартов работников физической культуры показал, что в трудовых функциях разных категорий спортивных служащих большой диапазон областей применения современных цифровых технологий в спорте не представлен. Это цифровые технологии: big data («большие данные»); AI (искусственный интеллект); Cloud Storage (облачные хранилища данных и облачные технологии в целом); GPS trackers (носимые гаджеты и сенсорные визуали-заторы); VR, AR и MR (технологии виртуальной, дополненной и смешанной реальности); iTable, i-wall и т.д. (интерактивные устройства); компьютерные игры (как вид спорта «компьютерный спорт» и интерактивные дисциплины разных видов спорта); а также не раскрыта специфика цифровой коммуникации в физкультурно-спортивной сфере (социальные сети, стриминговые платформы, мессенджеры, гибридные сервисы и др.) [6].

В областях реализации переобучения по компетенциям цифровой экономики в рамках дополнительного образования тоже отсутствуют направления, соответствующие ключевым профессиям работников сферы «Физическая культура и спорт».

От современных специалистов спортивной сферы требуется специализированный набор компетенций, позволяющий не только действовать внутри области своего субъекта информационного общества, но и организовывать как временное, так и постоянное взаимодействие с другими субъектами, что кардинальным образом отличается от актуальной системы формируемых профессиональных компетенций. Развитие информационного общества влечет за собой требование взаимодействия и использования «больших данных» в быстроменяющихся внешних и внутренних условиях, а это соответствует деятельности в экстремальной ситуации, а подготовка к подобной деятельности традиционно в большой степени лежит на физкультурно-спортивном образовании.

Data Science и анализ данных – это одна из самых бурно развивающихся индустрий 21 века, инструменты которой в большей степени применяются в бизнесе. Спорт – это тоже своего рода бизнес, который представляет собой существенный сектор в экономике регионов мира и отдельных стран. Поэтому спортивные клубы и организации все больше обращают внимание на современные подходы к анализу данных, экспертизе и выстраивании бизнес-процессов в этом направлении. Трендами цифровой трансформации спорта становятся управление на основе данных, доказательная политика, data-центричность и в целом система поддержки принятий решений.

Цифровизация проявляется во всех сегментах спортивной индустрии - от подготовки и выступления спортсменов до проведения и трансляций соревнований, создания всестороннего цифрового опыта болельщиков как на стадионе, так и у экранов телевизоров.

В спортивной сфере все больше становятся востребоваными профессии, имеющие цифровые компетенции. «Большие данные» используются не только в спорте больших достижений, но и в разных формах физической культуры, дополняя техническими новациями физкультурно - оздоровительную деятельность.

Применение цифровых технологий в спорте меняет функционал сегодняшних профессий, что неизбежно должно отразиться в требованиях при подготовке кадров для спортивной сферы.

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ПОИСКОВЫЕ РАБОТЫ И ГЕОЛОГО-ГЕОФИЗИЧЕСКАЯ ИЗУЧЕННОСТЬ ПЛОЩАДИ ЯЙЛОВ (ЮЖНЫЙ ОМАД)

Аннотация: Процесс поисковых работ на нефть и газ является сложным и длительным. Он объединяет различные взаимосвязанные виды работ, которые в совокупности должны обеспечить выявление, геолого-экономическую оценку и подготовку к разработке промышленных залежей нефти и газа.

Ключевые слова: слой, технология бурения, буровой раствор, высокая проницаемость, утилизация, фильтраты, горные породы, скручивание, копоть, полимеры, геолого-геофизических исследований, нефтегазоносность.

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EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORATION OF THE YAYLO AREA (SOUTHERN OMAD)

Abstract: The oil and gas exploration process is complex and lengthy. It combines various interrelated types of work, which together should provide for the identification, geological and economic assessment and preparation for the development of industrial oil and gas deposits.

Keywords: layer, drilling technology, drilling mud, high permeability, utilization, filtrates, rocks, twisting, soot, polymers, geological and geophysical studies, oil and gas content.

Планомерное геологическое изучение Бухаро-Хивинского региона началось в середине 30-х годов XX века. В результате этих работ была выявлена высокая перспективность региона, где в последующем было открыто большое количество месторождений нефти и газа.

Площадь Яйлов (Южный Омад) расположен в районе, где выполнен значительный объем региональных и поисково-детальных геолого-геофизических исследований (геологическая съемка, электро-, магнито-, гравии- и сейсморазведка), структурное и глубокое бурение.

В 1947 году опубликован первый сводный отчет (Ильин С.И., Вяземский С.С., Михайлицкий П.И.), где рассмотрено геологическое строение региона, подробно охарактеризованы стратиграфия, тектоника, гидрогеология, дана общая оценка перспектив нефтегазоносности осадочной толщи.

В 1962-1965 годах в пределах Памукского, Култакского и Зевардинского месторождений проводилось структурное бурение Каршинской поисково-разведочной партией треста «Каршинефтегазразведка» (Федотов Ф.К., Зеленина В.Ф., Зеленин Н.А.). Пять скважин (15, 26, 48, 13, 44) оказались пробуренными в районе расположения структуры Новый Алан, расположенной в 10-15 км востоку от площади проектируемых работ.

В 1965-1967 годах проведено структурное бурение на Восточно-Чандырской площади (Зеленин Н.А.). Часть пробуренных скважин (32,33,36,40 и т.д.) оказалась на территории между площадями Памук, Айзават, Култак.

К настоящему времени вся территория Бухаро-Хивинской нефтегазоносной области покрыта комплексной геолого-гидрогеологической съемкой масштаба 1:200000. Проведены региональные исследования ГСЗ, КМПВ, МОВ, в результате которых изучено глубинное строение региона, получены сведения о рельефе палеозойского фундамента, выявлен целый ряд крупных антиклинальных поднятий и разобщающих их прогибов. С 1960 года начинается этап поисково-детальных исследований, в результате которых были подготовлены к изданию геологические карты (площади: Уртабулак, Денгиз-куль, Зеварды, Памук, Култак и др.) масштаба 50 000 и 200 000.

В поисковой скважине №1 Хыдыркудук в эксплуатационной колонне было испытано 6 объектов. Из 3-х интервалов приток не получен, в остальных интервалах получена пластовая вода дебитом от 0,53 м^3/сут до 1,0 м^3 /сут. Скважина ликвидирована по I категории пункту «а», как выполнившая свое геологическое назначение.

В поисковой скважине №1п Памук в эксплуатационной колонне испытано 14 объектов. Всех интервалах получена пластовая вода дебитом от 0,53 м^3/сут до 14,2 м^3/сут. Скважина ликвидирована по I категории пункту «а», как выполнившая свое геологическое назначение.

В поисковой скважине №2 (оценочной) Памук в эксплуатационной колонне испытано 15 объектов. Из 4-х интервалов приток не получен, из одного интервала (сенон) получена приток переточного газа с дебитом 133 тыс. м^3 /сут, в остальных интервалах получена пластовая вода. Скважина ликвидирована по I категории пункту «а», как выполнившая свое геологическое назначение. В поисковой скважине №3 Памук в эксплуатационной колонне испытано 3 объекта. Из 3-х интервалов получен пластовая вода, из одного интервала (XII горизонт) получена приток переточного газа с дебитом 73,1 тыс.м^3/сут. Скважина ликвидирована по I категории пункту «а», как выполнившая свое геологическое назначение.

Региональные геофизические исследования БХНГО начались с 1945 года методами гравиразведки, магниторазведки и сейсморазведки.

Основным геофизическими методом выявления и подготовки перспек- тивных площадей к поисково-разведочному бурению в настоящее время яв ляется сейсморазведка.

До 1958 года на рассматриваемой территории проводились преимущественно работы регионального масштаба с использованием методов гравиметрии и магнитометрии. Вся территория была покрыта магнитной и гравиметрической съемкой (Соколовский, Смолин, 1951-1954 гг, Иванов, 1958 год, Соколовский и другие, 1958 год) масштаба 1:200000, результаты которых послужили основой для региональных тектонических карт и схем.

В 1960-1961гг. в юго-западной части БХНГО нефтегазоносной области проведены поисковые, затем детальные сейсморазведочные работы (Истомина И.А., Лошнов В.Г., 1960г; Мангутов П.А., 1961г.).

В 1963 году внедряется в производство метод вертикального сейсмиче-| ского профилирования (ВСП), что в дальнейшем сыграло огромную роль в изучении подсолевых отложений. В конце 60-х годов в Западном Узбекистане внедряется новая модификация МОВ-МОГТ, с начала 70-х годов широко 1 используется для подготовки структур к поисково-разведочному бурению МОГТ.

В 1965-1966гг в центральной части Бухаро-Хивинской нефтегазоносной области Амударьинской электроразведочной партией были выполнены I региональные электроразведочные исследования ЗС, ДЭЗ (Зарипова Н.Г., | Милютина Р.Н.).

В 1967-1969 гг. проводились опытно-производственные работы МОВ, МОГ, МОГТ и ВСП на площадях Памук, Зеварды, Култак и другие. (Бархударьян А.А. и другие), в результате которых были получены новые данные о глубинном строении района. Метод ОГТ был рекомендован для изучения всей территории Чарджоуской ступени. Был изучен характер волнового поля и скоростные характеристики разреза по данным ВСП.

В 1972-1974 гг. Аляудинская сейсмопартия №31/72-74 Яккабагской геофизической экспедиции (Ситдикова С.Х. и другие) выполненила поисково-рекогносцировочные исследования ОГТ в пределах Бешкентского прогиба, Денгизкульского и Испанлы-Чандырского поднятий. В результате этих работ по профильным пересечениям изучено строение подсолевых комплексов, выявлены новые перспективные площади.

В результате обобщения материалов МОГТ и всех работ прошлых лет составлена схематизированная структурная карта по отражающему горизонту, расположенному вблизи кровли известняков келловей-оксфорда масштаба 1:200000. На профиле 31730/а между Айзаватской и Памукской структурами выявлены два новых антиклинальных перегиба: Новоаланский и Баба-гульский.

В 1977-1978 гг в районе расположения проектируемой Яйловской площади была проведена высокоточная гравиметрическая съемка (Орловский А.С. и др.).

Структура Яйлов(Южный Омад) выявлена в 2006 году в результате переинтерпретации сейсморазведочных данных МОГТ в масштабе 1:50 000. Подготовлена под глубокое поисковое бурение в 2008 году сейсморарзведкой МОГТ-2Д в результате проведения поисково-детализационных работ, выполненных за период 1990-2007 гг с/п №№09/90-93; 04/93-96; 03/96-98; 04/02-05; 08/06-09. Плотность сети наблюдений составила 3,3 пог.км на 1 кв.км.

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ЗАНЯТИЯ ПО ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЕ С ГИПЕРАКТИВНЫМИ ДЕТЬМИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается влияние физической культуры на гиперактивных детей. Рассмотрены особенности гиперактивных детей. Определены основные причины гиперактивности и правила проведения урока физической культуры.

Ключевые слова: физическая культура, гиперактивность, школьник, упражнения, педагог, спорт, энергичность.

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PHYSICAL EDUCATION CLASSES WITH HYPERACTIVE CHILDREN

Annotation: The article examines the influence of physical culture on hyperactive children. The features of hyperactive children are considered. The main causes of hyperactivity and the rules for conducting a physical education lesson are determined.

Keywords: physical education, hyperactivity, schooler, exercises, teacher, sports, energy.

Гиперактивность достаточно обширно распространена среди детей младшего школьного возраста. Такие дети имеют повышенную энергичность и отличаются от других детей.

На каждом этапе оно имеет различные проявления. И если на это не обращать внимания, то эти нарушения в поведении и эмоциональные сдвиги могут отрицательно отразиться на учебе детей и их дальнейшей жизни.

С гиперактивными детьми нелегко наладить контакт уже потому, что они находятся в непрерывном движении, принимаются за дело или убегают, не дослушав задание до конца. Внимание их рассеянно, глаза блуждают, взгляд трудно уловить

Гиперактивные дети отличаются от круга своих ровесников безудержной энергией.

• Находясь непрерывно в движении, они вовлекают в свои излишне эмоциональные игры остальных.

• На занятиях невнимательны, зачастую отвлекаются, разговаривают.

• Задания выполняют неохотно.

• На замечания абсолютно не откликаются.

• В коллективе конфликтуют.

Причины гиперактивности:

Во время уроков такие дети часто вскакивают с места, не понимают, что требует от них воспитатель, не могут выполнить задание до конца. Гиперактивный ребенок получает большое количество замечаний и «отрицательного внимания». Если ребенок хочет стать лидером, то он не сможет подчинить свое поведение правилам или уступить другим, вызывает многочисленные конфликты в детском коллективе.

Ключевыми причинами зарождения гиперактивности у детей являются нарушение беременности, родов, инфекционные заболевания, перенесенные ребенком в первые месяцы жизни, генетические факторы, особенности строения и функционирования головного мозга, методы воспитания в семье.

Гиперактивный ребенок находится в постоянном движении и попросту не может себя контролировать, например, если он устал, он продолжает двигаться, а выбившись из сил окончательно, плачет и истерит.

Особенности работы с гиперактивными детьми:

Каждый педагог, который работает с гиперактивным ребёнком, понимает сколько проблем и неприятностей приносит он окружающим. впрочем это только одна сторона медали. Важно помнить, что в первую очередь страдает сам ребенок. Ведь он не может вести себя так, как настаивают взрослые, и не потому, что не хочет, а потому, что его физиологические способности не позволяют ему сделать это. Такому ребенку тяжело длительное время сидеть неподвижно, не ерзать, не разговаривать. Непрерывные окрики, замечания, запугивания, наказания, которые часто используют взрослые, не улучшают его поведение, а наоборот становятся виновниками новых конфликтов. Кроме того, подобные формы влияния могут поспособствовать формированию у ребенка негативных черт характера. В итоге страдают все: и ребенок, и взрослые, и дети, с которыми он общается. Гиперактивный ребенок никогда не станет послушным и покладистым, но с ним вполне можно договориться и научиться жить в мире.

Чем компетентен учитель по физической культуре, тем легче он справляется с проблемами гиперактивного ребенка, которого манит все неожиданное и новое. Особенность поведения педагога изменяет психологический настрой ребенка, ориентирует перевести его интерес на необходимый предмет.

Пытаться не «замечать» незначительные шалости на уроке физкультуры, ограничивать раздражение и не кричать на ребенка, так как от шума возбуждение усиливается. С гиперактивным ребенком нужно разговаривать мягко и спокойно. Желательно, чтобы не было экспрессивных интонаций, приподнятого тона. Так как ребенок весьма чувствителен и восприимчив, быстро подстроится к подобному настроению. Эмоции заполнят ребенка и станут препятствием для дальнейших успешных действий.

Отрицательные способы воспитания неэффективны у этих детей. Специфика нервной системы такова, что порог восприимчивости к негативным стимулам весьма низок, потому они не восприимчивы к выговорам и наказанию, но легко откликаются даже на незначительную похвалу. Похвала и положительный отклик взрослого важны таким детям. Но делать это следует без лишней эмоциональности.

Важно научиться давать четкую инструкцию к упражнениям на уроке физической культуры гиперактивному ребенку, содержащую не более 10-ти слов. Не нужно давать инструкцию сразу (побежать, перепрыгнуть, достать, проползти, дотянуться), а лучше те же указания по отдельности. Их выполнение нужно контролировать.

Гиперактивным детям нельзя участвовать в эмоциональных играх: соревнования, командные игры (футбол, баскетбол, волейбол), эстафеты. Им рекомендуют обучаться танцам, хореографией, а так же плаваньем. Гиперактивному ребенку проще всего дается лёгкий бег. Во время бега возможно изменять его виды: змейкой, челночный бег. После бега у ребенка нет нервного напряжения.

Таким детям отлично помогают игры с правилами, которые придумывает сам педагог.

Например, добежать до противоположного конца площадки, 3-5 раз присесть и возвратиться. Заметьте, и задания и правила просты, но и они зачастую могут вызывать затруднения. Но любая игра должна заканчиваться на позитивной ноте. Ребёнку необходимо дать почувствовать, что прилагая определённые усилия, он сможет со всем справиться.

Не стоит подавлять чрезмерную активность, вернее будет переводить подобные качества ребенка с гиперактивностью в разумное и полезное русло. Гиперактивный ребенок сможет заниматься любым видом спорта, только исключая травматичные. Поэтому на уроках по физической культуре нужно применять подвижные игры или элементы игры, где случай травматизма будет минимальный. Так как кроме себя, гиперактивный ребенок может нанести травму другим детям.

Ребенок совершает небезопасные для себя действия, не думая о последствиях, тем самым повышается вероятность травматизма.

Подвижные игры или тренировки организуют все движения ребенка, включая мелкую моторику. Систематические занятия физкультурой тренируют и дисциплинируют ребенка.

Спортивные и подвижные игры по правилам требуют организованности и точно поставленной цели. Устанавливать цели и действовать по плану для гиперактивного ребенка являются трудным, но исключительно развивающим занятием. В такой игре происходит переход бесцельной подвижности в целенаправленную активность. Главной задачей подобных игр является выработка привычки.

Прекрасно подойдут занятия физкультурой на свежем воздухе зимой, так как нагрузка на нервную систему очень велика и возможности подвигаться и побегать на холоде ограничены. Весьма полезно ходить на лыжах и кататься на коньках.

Таким образом, гиперактивным детям физическая нагрузка очень полезна. Регулярные занятия помогают ребенку стать спокойнее. У него вырабатывается хорошая координация движений, возобновляются поведенческие реакции, нормализуется сон, развивается костно-мышечная система. Занятия по физической культуре оказывают положительное влияние на организм и психику в целом.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ, ВОЗНИКАЮЩИЕ ПРИ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИИ СКВАЖИН СО ШТАНГОВЫМИ ГЛУБИННЫМИ НАСОСАМИ, И ПУТИ ИХ УСТРАНЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В настоящее время актуальным является сокращение расходов на обслуживание, подбор и приобретение промыслового оборудования, в первую очередь глубинных насосов, они подвержены наибольшему износу и от состояния которых зависит подача штанговой насосной установки. Наиболее эффективным способом увеличения срока службы штанговых глубинных насосов является повышение их износостойкости.

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PROBLEMS ARISING DURING OPERATION OF WELLS WITH DRIVE DRIVE PUMPS AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE THEM

Annotation. Currently, it is relevant to reduce the cost of maintenance, selection and purchase of field equipment, primarily deep pumps, they are subject to the greatest wear and the condition of which depends on the flow of the sucker rod pumping unit. The most effective way to increase the service life of sucker rod pumps is to increase their wear resistance.

Установка штангового глубинного насоса – это глубинные насосы штангового типа. Представляют собой устройство, при помощи которых можно откачивать жидкие среды из скважин, характеризующихся значительной глубиной.

Оборудование УШГН состоит из погружной части, плунжера, шарового и обратного клапана. Основные узлы привода УШГН: рама, балансир с поворотной головкой, траверса с шатунами, редуктор с кривошипами и противовесами, стойка в виде усеченной четырёхгранной пирамиды. УШГН является одной из наиболее распространенных в мире установок для добычи нефти. Преимущества УШГН: обладает высоким коэффициентом полезного действия, возможность применения двигателей различного типа. К недостаткам относятся: ограничение по глубине скважин и малая подача насоса.

В настоящее время актуальным является сокращение расходов на обслуживание, подбор и приобретение промыслового оборудования, в первую очередь глубинных насосов, они подвержены наибольшему износу и от состояния которых зависит подача штанговой насосной установки. Однако, несмотря на известные усовершенствования технологии производства, введенные заводами изготовителями, срок службы насосов не растет, но и за последнее время отмечена тенденции к снижению. Причиной снижения срока службы глубинных насосов является непрерывное ухудшение условий их эксплуатации. Этот связано с увеличением глубин спуска ШГН, прогрессирующей обводненностью продукции скважин, усилением коррозийных свойств откачиваемой жидкости и т.д.

Наиболее эффективным способом увеличения срока службы штанговых глубинных насосов является повышение их износостойкости, позволяющий сохранить первоначальный, полученный при изготовлении зазор между плунжером и цилиндром насосом и тем самым избежать роста утечек продукции скважин в процессе эксплуатации. Но для увеличения износостойкости необходимо использовать высокопрочные сплавы для изготовления трущихся деталей насосов, а их применение может оказаться экономически невыгодным из- за высокой стоимости.

Западный Ташлы скважина № 54 механические примеси, отобранные из всасывающего клапана насоса– представляет собой твердую массу темно-серого цвета с нефтепродуктами. Нерастворимая часть 66,01% неорганических соединений механических примесей представлена такими элементами как песок 42,5% не из пласта, глина 13,2%, окислы железа 10% (из ВСО), свинец 0,3%, барий 0,2% марганец 0,08% и др. Водорастворимая часть 33,2% представлена солями кальция 25%, хлористого натрия 2,0%, калия 1,2% и др. Результаты гранулометрического анализа отложения приведены в Таблице1.

Таблица 1 – Результаты гранулометрического анализа отложения

Размер, мм	Ø=10	Ø=7	Ø=5	Ø=3	Ø=2	Ø=1	Ø=0,5	Ø=0,1	Ø=0,05	дно
Содержание в %	-	-	-	27,5	14,8	11,65	3,88	30,36	4,85	6,96

Заключение: Проба отложений, отобранная из всасывающего клапана насоса ЦДНГ-1 со скважины №54 месторождения Западный Ташлы. Доля нерастворимых неорганических соединений составляет 66,01% и представлена такими элементами как песок 42,5%, глина 13,2%, окислы железа 10% (из ВСО), свинец 0,3%, барий 0,2%, марганец 0,08% и др. Водорастворимая часть 33,2% представлена солями кальция 25%, хлористого натрия 2,0% калия 1,2% и др.

Нерастворимый остаток составляет 66,01%. Растворимый остаток 33,2%.

Западный Ташлы скважина№ 54 механические примеси, отобранные из цилиндра насоса – представляет собой жирную маслянистую массу черного цвета с нефтепродуктами. Нерастворимая часть 82,3% неорганических соединений механических примесей представлена такими элементами как окислы железа 80,0% (из ВСО), песок 1,7%, марганец 0,4%, глина 0,2% и др. Водорастворимая часть 3,7% представлена солями кальция 1,5%, хлористого натрия 1,3%, магния 0,7%, калия 0,2% и др. Результаты гранулометрического анализа отложения приведены в **Таблице2.**

Таблица 2 – Результаты гранулометрического анализа отложения

Размер, мм	Ø=10	Ø=7	Ø=5	Ø=3	Ø=2	Ø=1	Ø=0,5	Ø=0,1	Ø=0,05	дно
Содержание в %	-	-	12,5	10,3	7,1	18,6	3,0	38,4	3,1	7,0

Заключение: Проба отложений, отобранная из цилиндра насоса ЦДНГ-1 со скважины №54 месторождения Западный Ташлы. Доля нерастворимых неорганических соединений составляет 82,3% и представлена такими элементами как окислы железа 80,0% (из ВСО), песок 1,7%, марганец 0,4%, глина 0,2% и др. Водорастворимая часть 3,7% представлена солями кальция 1,5%, хлористого натрия 1,3%, магния 0,7%, калия 0,2% и др.

Нерастворимый остаток составляет 82,3%. Растворимый остаток 3,7%.

Выводы

1.На основании проведенного исследования установлено, что во всех пробах водорастворимая часть представлена солями: кальция, натрия и магния.

2.Нерастворимая часть в пробах состоит из окислов железо из ВСО, диоксидом кремния(песок), глины и других металлов.

Рекомендации

1.Месторождения Западный Ташлы скважина № 54 включить в коррозионный фонд. Лабораторный подбор ингибитора коррозии сделан. Составление программы ОПР с дальнейшим проведением.

2.Для предотвращения выноса песка из призабойной зоны пласта установить газопесочные якоря. Подобрать фильтры на основании гранулометрического анализа механических примесей со скважин. Добиться очистки зумпфа в скважинах.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

Аннотация: В статье обосновывается актуальность проблемы формирования коммуникативной компетенции младших школьников. Рассматривается один из эффективных путей решения данной проблемы-использование в учебно-воспитательном процессе в начальной школе интерактивной педагогической технологии модерации и интерактивных методов обучения.

Ключевые слова: начальная школа, технология модерации, интерактивные методы обучения, коммуникативные УУД, коммуникативная компетенция, сотрудничество.

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FORMATION OF THE COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF YOUNGER SCHOOLCHILDREN

Abstract: The article substantiates the relevance of the problem of formation of the communicative competence of younger schoolchildren. One of the effective ways to solve this problem is considered - the use of interactive pedagogical technology of moderation andinteractive teaching methods in the educational process in primary school.

Keywords: elementary school, moderation technology, interactive teaching methods communicative UMS, communicative competence, cooperation.

В песне Елены Ваенги «Снег» есть слова: «Мама, я так одинока.
А вокруг меня люди, люди».

Одиночество в толпе. Почему происходит так? Почему порой люди, достигшие определенных успехов в изучении материального мира, оказываются беспомощными в области межличностных отношений?

Ведь человеческое общество немыслимо вне общения. Общение выступает необходимым условием бытия людей, без которого невозможно полноценное формирование личности человека. Чтобы жить, люди вынуждены взаимодействовать. Как же обогатить общение новыми связями и отношениями между людьми?

Этот вопрос очень волнует меня как учителя начальных классов. Считаю, что формирование коммуникативной компетенции является актуальной проблемой социума, решение которой имеет важное значение для каждого конкретного человека.

Особое внимание к формированию коммуникативной компетенции младших школьников уделено в Федеральном государственном образовательном стандарте начального общего образования.

Коммуникативная компетенция может по праву считаться ведущей и стержневой, поскольку именно она лежит в основе всех других компетенций.

Для формирования коммуникативной компетенции у младших школьников необходимо использовать в образовательном процессе современные образовательные технологии деятельностного типа, основанные на диалоге, кооперации и сотрудничестве.

В полной мере указанными характеристиками обладает интерактивная технология модерации, педагогический потенциал которой может быть использован для развития коммуникативной компетенции у младших школьников.

Процесс совместной работы, организованный с помощью приемов и методов модерации способствует снятию барьеров общения, создает условия для развития творческого мышления и принятия нестандартных решений, формирует и развивает навыки совместной деятельности.

При использовании технологии модерации принципиально меняется и роль учителя. Он становится консультантом, наставником, что меняет отношение к нему обучающихся – из «контролирующего органа» учитель превращается в партнера, что является одним из современных требований к современному учителю новой школы. Меняется и роль ученика: от пассивного созерцателя к активному исследователю.

Данная технология в основном предназначена для обучения старших школьников. Но я считаю уместным использовать технологию модерации и в начальной школе. Это стало основной линией моей педагогической деятельности.

Как же использовать педагогический потенциал технологии модерации для формирования коммуникативной компетенции у младших школьников?

Урок в технологии модерации делится на определенные взаимосвязанные фазы и этапы. Содержание каждого этапа урока нацелено на обучение, воспитание, развитие и социализацию учащихся, что особенно важно. Интерактивные методы обучения, используемые в каждой фазе модерации, идеально подходят для формирования коммуникативной компетенции у младших школьников.

Так в начале урока я использую один из интерактивных методов «Круг радости», который ломает привычные стереотипы приветствия, способствует установлению контакта, вызывает положительные эмоции учащихся, настраивает на доброжелательное отношение друг другу. Например, с помощью интерактивного метода «Фишбоун», используемого на этапе систематизаций знаний, создаю условия для формирования у учащихся умения договариваться, приходить к общему решению в совместной деятельности, контролировать действия партнера, использовать речь для регуляции своего действия. При организации споров и дискуссий использую ПОПС-формулу, суть которой заключается в следующем. Ученик высказывает: П-позиция (свою точку зрения со слов

«Я считаю, что…»); О-обоснование (не просто объясняет свою позицию, но и доказывает «потому что…»); П-пример (приводит конкретные примеры «Я могу подтвердить это тем, что…»); С-следствие (делает вывод «В связи с этим я могу сделать вывод, что …»). Выступление обучаемого длится 1-2 минуты и может состоять из 2-4 предложений. Применение ПОПС-формулы помогает ученику высказывать свое мнение, отношение к предложенной проблеме, формирует умение строить речевые высказывания.

Использование в уроке различных по развивающему эффекту интерактивных методов обучения способствуют развитию мыслительных процессов младших школьников, положительной мотивации, формированию коммуникативных навыков общения.

Подтверждение правильности моего выбора технологии модерации для формирования коммуникативной компетенции являются результаты проведенных диагностик.

Использование методик Г.А. Цукерман «Рукавички», «Узор под диктовку» и Ж.Пиаже «Ваза с яблоками» для определения оценки сформированности коммуникативного компонента универсальных учебных действий позволило отследить уровень развития коммуникативной компетенции младших школьников.

На основании результатов входящих диагностик были выделены три уровня развития коммуникативной компетенции: высокий, средний и низкий. Результаты исследования показали, что низкий уровень развития коммуникативной компетенции был у 60% второклассников моего класса.

Промежуточная диагностика уровня развития коммуникативной компетенции, проведенная через год с третьеклассниками моего класса, позволила зафиксировать положительную динамику. Так, количество учащихся, находящихся на низком уровне развития коммуникативной компетенции, снизилось на 20 %.

Я считаю, что высокие показатели уровня развития коммуникативной компетенции стали результатом систематической и целенаправленной работы в данном направлении.

Таким образом, опыт работы показал, что использование в учебно-воспитательном процессе в начальной школе технологии модерации и интерактивных методов обучения позволяет планомерно формировать коммуникативную компетенцию у младших школьников, что на современном этапе является не просто актуальным, а жизненно необходимым каждому члену нашего общества. Моя система работы в этом направлении уже дает результаты. И чтобы мои ученики не испытывали одиночество среди людей, на каждом уроке я стараюсь не просто грамотно организовать совместную деятельность, а пытаюсь зажечь в детских сердцах искру воодушевления и позитивной энергии от процесса общения.

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МОНОПОЛИЯ НА РЫНКЕ МИКРОСХЕМ: МИФ ИЛИ РЕАЛЬНОСТЬ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается монополия на рынке микроэлектроники, ее влияние на сам рынок микросхем, а также влияние на мир, в котором мы живем.

Ключевые слова: монополия, микроэлектроника, технология, влияние, политика.

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MONOPOLY ON THE MICROCIRCUIT MARKET: MYTH OR REALITY

Annotation: This article examines the monopoly in the microelectronics market, its impact on the microchip market itself, as well as the impact on the world in which we live.

Key words: monopoly, microelectronics, technology, influence, politics.

Проблема статьи актуальна на сегодняшний день так, как технологии с каждым днем все плотнее входят в повседневную жизнь человека. И с приходом большого числа технологически сложных устройств, также появилась необходимость в огромном количестве полупроводниковых микросхем. По этой причине в данной работе нами будет проведён анализ влияния монополии на рынок микросхем.

Чтобы понять, как на рынке микроэлектроники появился монополист необходимо понять, что из себя представляет конечный продукт, производимый этим самым монополистом. Начнем с определения полупроводниковых микросхем. Полупроводниковая микросхема — все элементы и межэлементные соединения, выполненные на одном полупроводниковом кристалле (например, кремния, германия, арсенида галлия) [1]. Может показаться, что на рынке микроэлектроники не мог появиться монополист, который займет 60% рынка, потому что такие страны как: Китай, Южная Корея, США, Япония, производят огромное количество микрочипов – монополии просто неоткуда взяться. Но все дело в одной конкретной технологии Нидерландской компании ASML, позволяющей производить микрочипы, чей техпроцесс может достигать 5 нм. А если быть точнее ASML производит степперы (фотолиграфические машины) для травления интегральных схем на кремниевых пластинах. В этой сфере у ASML есть конкуренты в виде Canon и Nikon, однако только у Нидерландской компании имеется технология для фотолитографии в глубоком ультрафиолете с длиной волны 13,5 нанометров, что и позволяет занимать компании больше половины рынка [2].

С причинами монополии ASML мы разобрались, теперь осталось понять, как она влияет на рынок и жизнь человека в настоящем, и как в возможном будущем будет выглядеть мир и рынок микроэлектроники. Для ясности выделим 3 сферы, на которые может повлиять монополия ASML:

- геополитика;
- рынок микроэлектроники;
- бытовая жизнь.

Начнем с геополитики. В настоящее время компания ASML является поставщиком оборудования и готовой продукции как для США, так и для Китая, однако в Китай поставляют устаревшее оборудование. Почему же так?

Недавно США расширили санкции против китайской полупроводниковой промышленности, а также ограничили поставки в страну компонентов необходимых для суперкомпьютеров. Новые правила запрещают поставку в Китай оборудования, в котором имеются компоненты американского происхождения (раньше процент компонентов американского происхождения не должен был превышать 25%)[3], в случае ASML, в их степперах используются лазеры запатентованные США. Поэтому в Китай продается только устаревшее оборудование. В данном случае компания ASML является рычагом давления в руках США на страны, которые в теории могут представлять угрозу интересам Соединённых Штатов. Это очень плохо сказывается на развитии китайской микросхематехники, а также вредит компаниям, которые создают центры обработки данных для гражданского применения [3].

Почему ASML не может просто проигнорировать требования США? В первую очередь фирмы интересует только максимизация прибыли, а если взглянуть на список американских компаний, использующих оборудование ASML (INTEL, Nvidia, AMD) станет понятно, что больше всего денег компания сможет заработать именно в США.

В будущем, рано или поздно в Китае смогут воспроизвести технологию подобной технологии, которая имеется у ASML, и тогда давление США на страны Европы и Азии может резко уменьшиться.

Рассмотрим теперь как монополия ASML влияет на рынок микроэлектроники. Как мы уже сказали ASML – монополисты, а это значит, что производители микропроцессоров: Samsung, Intel, TSMS – стали зависимыми от степперов ASML. С 2010 года рыночная капитализация компании выросла с 15 млрд. дол. до 350 млрд. дол. в 2021 году [4]. И даже при том, что в 2019 году ASML продала 26 из 229 всех проданных машин их выручка составила треть от всей выручки. Сама фирма к 2025 году ожидает, что этот процент увеличится до 75, из-за модернизации фабрик, которые устанавливают себе оборудование для EUV-фотолитографии [2]. Все эти данные показывают, что компании, производящие микроэлектронику, постепенно впадают в полную зависимость от поставок машин от ASML.

Каким будет будущее тяжело сказать, однако, если в ближайшие годы другие компании не смогут повторить нидерландской компании, то ASML могут остаться монополистами на рынке микроэлектроники в сфере производства высокопроизводительных чипов.

В бытовой сфере может показаться, что монополия ASML никак, ни на кого не повлияет, однако, спешу заметить, что потребители сложнотехнических устройств будут отдавать предпочтение тем товарам, которые работают лучше, быстрее, стабильнее (при условии одинаковой цены). Здесь ASML в выгодном положении, потому что развитая технология позволяет производить микрочипы, которые обходят конкурентов в ряде характеристик. А это значит, что в доме среднестатистического человека будут чаще встречаться устройства, в которых будут чипы, произведенные с помощью технологий ASML. Кто-то может предположить, что монополия ASML приведет к повышению цен на электронику, однако этот вывод ошибочный. Покупатель готов покупать, что то лучшее пока оно стоит немного, если ASML повысит цены, то это уменьшит спрос на продукцию с чипами ASML (покупатель предпочтёт технологию хуже, но дешевле).

На сегодняшний день технологии играют большую роль в развитии государств. Проведенный в данной работе анализ показал, что технологии являются рычагом давления на другие страны. А из этого следует, что чем больше технологий сконцентрировано в одной стране, тем она могущественнее.

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РИСКИ И ФАКТОРЫ РИСКА ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ COVID-19 У ЛЮДЕЙ С ДИАБЕТОМ

Аннотация: Пандемия коронавирусной болезни 2019 года (COVID-19) бросила вызов нашим системам здравоохранения и угрожала людям во всем мире, особенно наиболее уязвимым, включая пожилых людей и людей с сопутствующими заболеваниями. Понимание того, как SARS-CoV2, вирус, ответственный за COVID-19, влияет на людей с уже существующими заболеваниями, остается критически важным, поскольку мы боремся с текущей вспышкой, готовимся к возможным будущим волнам COVID-19 и учитываем динамика постинфекционного иммунитета и ответа на иммунизацию.

Ключевые слова: SARS-CoV2, группа риска, иммунная дисрегуляция, иммунизация.

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RISKS AND RISK FACTORS FOR COVID-19 IN PEOPLE WITH DIABETES

Summary: The 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has challenged our health systems and threatened people around the world, especially the most vulnerable, including the elderly and those with underlying health conditions. Understanding how SARS-CoV2, the virus responsible for COVID-19, affects people with pre-existing illnesses remains critical as we fight the current outbreak, prepare for possible future waves of COVID-19, and consider post-infection immunity and response dynamics. for immunization.

Keywords: SARS-CoV2, risk group, immune dysregulation, immunization.

Актуальность темы. Первоначальная серия случаев госпитализации людей с COVID-19 в нескольких странах показала чрезмерную представленность людей с диабетом. Более четверти лиц, госпитализированных по поводу COVID-19 в Андижане, страдали диабетом. Всего четыре исследования, три из Андижане, сравнивали риски в определенных группах населения с диабетом и без него, и все они выявили повышенный риск госпитальной и общей смерти у людей с диабетом. Руководство соответственно описывает все человек с диабетом как с повышенным риском, но существует вероятность того, что среди пациентов с сахарным диабетом некоторые из них очень высокого риска, гарантирование специальных мер защиты, в то время как другие не в особом риске больше, чем население в целом. По мере того, как мы продолжаем преодолевать вторую волну пандемии, необходимо более глубокое понимание вариаций риска COVID-19 у людей с диабетом для разработки мер защиты и информирования о стратегиях вакцинации.

Цель исследования. Мы стремились установить совокупный риск COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделении интенсивной терапии у людей с диабетом и сравнить его с таковым у людей без диабета, а также изучить факторы риска и построить перекрестно проверенную прогностическую модель смертельных или критических состояний. лечение COVID-19 среди людей с диабетом.

Материалы и методы исследования. В этом когортном исследовании мы использовали данные первой волны пандемии в Узбекистане с 15 марта 2020 года, когда был выявлен первый случай заболевания, по 31 октябре 2020 года, когда уровень инфицирования снизился настолько, что меры защиты были официально отменены. Участниками были все больные, которые госпитализированные с COVID-19. (n = 5 463), включая всех больных диабетом по всей городе (n = 319), которые были живы за 3 недели до начала пандемии.

Мы сравнили совокупную заболеваемость COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделениях интенсивной терапии у людей с диабетом и без него, используя логистическую регрессию. Что касается людей с диабетом, мы получили данные о потенциальных факторах риска смертельного исхода или лечения COVID-19 в отделениях интенсивной терапии и других связанных административных баз данных здравоохранения. Мы проверили связь этих факторов с COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделениях интенсивной терапии у людей с диабетом и построили модель прогнозирования с использованием ступенчатой регрессии и 20-кратной перекрестной проверки.

Результаты исследования. Для расчета совокупной заболеваемости (риска) мы использовали возрастные и поло-зависимые подсчеты людей со смертельным исходом или лечением COVID-19 в отделениях интенсивной терапии у лиц с диабетом и без него в течение периода исследования. Распределение людей с диабетом по возрасту и полу за 3 недели до первого положительного теста на национальном уровне было доступно в сахарном диабете. Чтобы получить группу риска для людей без диабета, мы использовали самые последние общедоступные данные о годовом возрасте и половых диапазонах от общей численности населения города Андижана. Мы предположили, что эти подсчеты относятся к началу пандемии. Из этого числа мы вычислили количество людей, которые были живы в регистре диабета в каждой возрастной группе с учетом пола, чтобы получить население без диабета. Мы суммировали относительную разницу в кумулятивной заболеваемости COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделениях интенсивной терапии по состоянию на 31 октября 2020 года у людей с диабетом и без него в разбивке по полу как отношение шансов из модели логистической регрессии с использованием 1-летнего возрастного диапазона и подсчет случаев и знаменатели с учетом пола.

Используя исследовательскую платформу диабета, мы описали социально-демографические переменные, перечисленные состояния а также потенциальные сосудистые и специфические для диабета факторы риска у людей с диабетом, у которых развился или не развился COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделении интенсивной терапии. Связь каждого фактора риска с COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделении интенсивной терапии была затем зарегистрирована с использованием логистической регрессии с поправкой на возраст, пол, продолжительность диабета и тип диабета. Всего были протестированы ассоциации 35 переменных.

Возраст COVID-19 для человека с диабетом можно определить, как возраст, в котором риск COVID-19 у человека того же пола без диабета приравнивается к риску у человека с изучаемым диабетом. Этот возраст может быть получен из окончательной модели риска для людей с диабетом и смоделированных рисков для людей без диабета.

Выводы. Из общей численности населения Андижана на 15 марта 2020 года (n = 5 463), население с диабетом составляло 319 (5,8%), из которых 108 (0,3%) заболели COVID со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделениях интенсивной терапии. 19 мая к 31 октября 2020 г., из которых 97 человека (89,8%) были в возрасте 60 лет и старше. Среди населения без диабета у 40 (0,1%) из 5 144 человек развился COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделениях интенсивной терапии. Среди людей с диабетом, с поправкой на возраст, пол, продолжительность те, у кого развился COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечился в отделении интенсивной терапии, чаще были мужчины, проживают в более неблагополучных районах, имеют состояние риска COVID-19, ретинопатию, снижение функции почек или худший гликемический контроль, были госпитализированы с диабетическим кетоацидозом или гипогликемией в течение последних 5 лет, должны быть на более антидиабетических и другие лекарства (все p <0,00001) и были курильщиками (p =0,0011). Проверенная на перекрестной проверке прогностическая модель COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделениях интенсивной терапии у людей с диабетом имела C-статистику 0,85 (0,83–0,86).

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПИЯВКИ В ПАТОГЕНЕЗЕ И ЛЕЧЕНИИ ПСОРИАЗА

Аннотация. Псориаз – это хронический кожный воспалительный процесс, который современная медицина относит к аутоиммунным (связанным с аллергией на собственные ткани). Существует множество причин псориаза и факторов, предрасполагающих к развитию этого дерматоза, в связи с чем выдвинут ряд теорий его происхождения. Цель - изучить эффективность лечения псориаза пиявками. Материалы и методы: Нами было проведено лечения с пиявками 34 пациентов с псориазом (21 лиц мужского и 13 лиц женского пола) в возрасте от 6 до 15 лет. Всем пациентам пиявок ставили на бляшки или область вокруг них. Пациентам было назначено 12 процедур. Между курсами лечения был перерыв 1 неделя. 1 штуку помещали на большую псориатическую бляшку и от 2 до 3 штук помещали вокруг нее. Кожу в месте присасывания обрабатывают дезинфицирующим средством, остатки которого затем удаляют дистиллированной водой. Результаты и обсуждение: 41 процента пациентов полностью выздоровели, 26 процентов пациентов значительно улучшились, 23 процентов пациентов улучшились, а у 10 процентов пациентов не было достаточного эффекта.Заключение: Разработанные метод можно применять с целью достижения лечебно – оздоровительного эффекта при лечении псориаза, а также для поддержания состояния ремисси.

Ключевые слова: псориаз, пиявка, вульгар псориаз, интертригинозное псориаз.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF LEECHES IN THE PATHOGENESIS AND TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS

Annotation. Psoriasis is a chronic skin inflammatory process, which modern medicine refers to as autoimmune (associated with an allergy to one's own tissues). There are many causes of psoriasis and factors predisposing to the development of this dermatosis, in connection with which a number of theories of its origin have been put forward. Purpose - to study the effectiveness of the treatment of psoriasis with leeches. Methods: We carried out a complex treatment of 34 patients with psoriasis (21 males and 13 females) aged 6 to 15 years. In all patients, leeches were placed on plaques or the area around them. Patients were assigned 12 procedures. Between courses of treatment there was a break of 1 week. 1 piece was placed on a large psoriatic plaque and 2 to 3 pieces were placed around it. The skin at the suction site is treated with a disinfectant, the remnants of which are then removed with distilled water. Results and discussion: 41 percent of patients recovered completely, 26 percent of patients improved significantly, 23 percent of patients improved, and 10 percent of patients did not have a sufficient effect. Conclusion: The developed method can be used to achieve a therapeutic effect in the treatment of psoriasis, as well as to maintain a state of remission.

Key words: psoriasis, leech, psoriasis vulgaris, intertriginosis psoriasis.

Актуальность темы. Более двух тысяч лет человечество пытается разгадать все загадки этого тяжелого дерматоза, но до сих пор многое остается неизвестным. По статистике этим заболеванием страдает от 4 до 7 % населения, женщины и мужчины подвержены ему в равной степени. Первые признаки псориаза обычно появляются в период полового созревания и сопровождают человека всю последующую жизнь, то стихая и исчезая совсем, то усиливаясь.

Псориаз – это хронический кожный воспалительный процесс, который современная медицина относит к аутоиммунным (связанным с аллергией на собственные ткани). Существует множество причин псориаза и факторов, предрасполагающих к развитию этого дерматоза, в связи с чем выдвинут ряд теорий его происхождения. Основные симптомы псориаза – кожные высыпания. Но встречаются и другие признаки. Самые первые проявления появляются обычно в подростковом или в детском возрасте на фоне гормональных нарушений, вегето-сосудистой дистонии и затяжных стрессов. Таким образом, цели методов и традиционной, и альтернативной медицины при псориазе — подавлять симптоматику вплоть до полного очищения кожи, а также возможно дольше сдерживать наступление очередного рецидива.

Лечение пиявками в большинстве случаев позволяет этого добиться, поскольку биологически активные компоненты секрета их слюнных железок оказывают на организм комплексное воздействие: разжижают кровь, заставляя ее стремительнее течь по сосудам, тем самым: усиливают микроциркуляцию — улучшается снабжение тканей кислородом и питательными веществами, активируются процессы заживления и восстановления;

- устраняют венозный и лимфатический застой — облегчается выведение продуктов метаболизма, происходит клеточное очищение, уменьшается шелушение бляшек;

- эффективно борются с воспалением, снимая отек и покраснения кожи и суставов;

- улучшают реологические свойства крови — она полнее насыщается витаминами и микроэлементами, активирует метаболизм и все жизненно важные процессы.

Материалы и методы. Нами было проведено комплексное лечении 34 пациентов с псориазом (21 лиц мужского и 13 лиц женского пола) в возрасте от 6 до 15 лет, которые находились на амбулаторным лечении в частной клинике “STANDART AXIS MED” города Андижане, прибывшие из всех регионов республике. При изучении патогенеза и уровня лечения псориаза были отобраны больные 14 (60%) вульгарным и 10 (40%) интертригинозным псориазом. За 6-8 часов до процедуры извлекали пиявок из холодильника, где они хранятся, перед сеансом несколько раз промывали биоматериал в теплой отстоянной воде. Всем пациентам пиявок ставили на бляшки или область вокруг них. Пациентам было назначено 12 процедур. Между курсами лечения был перерыв 1 неделя. 1 штуку помещали на большую псориатическую бляшку и от 2 до 3 штук помещали вокруг нее. Кожу в месте присасывания обрабатывают дезинфицирующим средством, остатки которого затем удаляют дистиллированной водой. Биоматериал помещают в мензурку или пробирку — чем меньше ее объем, тем скорее произойдет присасывание. Сосуд с пиявкой опрокидывают на кожу и прижимают, чтобы она не выползла. Волнообразное сокращение переднего отдела тела особи свидетельствует о том, что она впилась и сосет кровь. Пробирку, аккуратно отжимая, убирают с тела. После насыщения, спустя приблизительно 40-60 минут, пиявка отпадает самопроизвольно. Место укуса прикрывают пластырной повязкой, подложив под нее ватные диски. Ранку предохраняют от заражения в течение двух-трех дней, при смене повязки обрабатывая ее дезинфицирующим средством.

Результаты и обсуждение. В процессе лечения аллергических реакций и побочных эффектов не отмечалось.

Мы условно разделили пролеченных больных на две группы. Первую группу составляют те, кто лечится с диагнозом вульгарный псориаз. Вторую группу составляют те, кто лечится с диагнозом интертригинозный псориаз.

В первой группе состояние клинической ремиссии достигнуто у 8(5 лиц мужского и 3 лиц женского пола) пациентов, значительное улучшение – у 6(4 лиц мужского и 2 лиц женского пола), улучшение – у 4(2 лиц мужского и 2 лиц женского пола), без эффекта – у 2(1 лиц мужского и 1 лиц женского пола).

Во второй группе состояние клинической ремиссии достигнуто у 6(4 лиц мужского и 2 лиц женского пола) пациентов, значительное улучшение – у 4(3 лиц мужского и 1 лиц женского пола), улучшение – у 1(1 лиц мужского пола), без эффекта – у 3(1 лиц мужского и 2 лиц женского пола). Как показывает проведенное исследование, 41 процента пациентов полностью выздоровели, 26 процентов пациентов значительно улучшились, 23 процентов пациентов улучшились, а у 10 процентов пациентов не было достаточного эффекта.

Заключение. Разработанные метод можно применять с целью достижения лечебно – оздоровительного эффекта при лечении псориаза, а также для поддержания состояния ремисси.

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БОЛАЛАР ПОРТАЛ ГИПЕРТЕНЗИЯ СИНДРОМИДА ҚИЗИЛЎНГАЧ ВА ОШҚОЗОНДАГИ ВАРИКОЗ КЕНГАЙИШЛАР

Аннотация:Болалардаги ПГ синдромида қизилўнгач ва ошқозондаги варикоз кенгайган веналар (ВКВ) холати, улардан қон кетиши хавфини аниқлаш ушбу соҳанинг долзарб муаммоларидан бўлиб қолмоқда. Болаларда қизилўнгач ва ошқозон варикоз кенгайган қон кетиш хавфини Щерцингер А.А. (1986) классификациясида келтирилган ВКВ ўлчамлари асосида белгилаш бемор болаларда, айниқса кичик ёшда, мавжуд қон кетиш хавфини аниқлаб беришда етарли эмас. Чунки 3 ёшли боланинг ошқозони ёки кизилўнгачи веналаридаги 0,3 мм ёки ундан катта варикоз кенгайишини катта ёшдаги 0,3 мм ёки ундан катта варикоз кенгайиши билан таққослаб бўлмайди. Бошқача қилиб айтганда болалардаги 0,1 мм.ли варикоз кенгайиш катталардаги 0,3 мм.ли варикоз кенгайишдаги қон кетиш ҳавфини бериши мумкин. Шу сабабли болалар ПГ синдромида қон кетиш хавфини аниқлашни такомиллаштириш болалар портал гипертензияси синдромида ўта хавфли бўлган асорат - қон кетишини олдини олишда ва шунтловчи ташрихларга курсатмаларни кенгроқ танлашга ёрдам берган бўлар эди.

Калит сўзлар: болалар, портал гипертензия, қизилўнгач ва ошқозондаги варикоз кенгайган веналар, Щерцингер.

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PORTAL HYPERTENSION SYNDROME ESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICOSE IN CHILDREN

In PG syndrome in children, the condition of esophageal and gastric varicose veins (VKV), the determination of the risk of bleeding from them remains one of the current problems in this sphere. Determination of the risk of esophageal and gastric varicose veins in children on the basis of VKV measurements given in the classification Schertsinger (1986) is insufficient to determine the risk of bleeding in sick children. This is because a varicose expansion of 0.1 mm or more in the gastric or esophageal veins of a 3-year-old child cannot be compared with a varicose expansion of 0.3 mm or more in an

adult. In other words, a 0.1 mm varicose expansion in children may present a risk of bleeding in a 0.3 mm varicose expansion in adults. Therefore, improving the detection of bleeding risk in pediatric PG syndrome would have helped in the selection of indications for prevention of hemorrhage and shunt diagnoses, which are the most dangerous complication in pediatric portal hypertension syndrome.

Key words: children, portal hypertension, esophageal and gastric varicose veins, Schertsinger.

Мавзуни дорлзаблиги

Болалардаги портал гипертензия (ПГ) синдромида қизилўнгач ва ошқозондаги ўзгаришлар, аниқроғи варикоз кенгайган веналар (ВКВ) холати, улардан қон кетиши хавфини аниқлаш ва олдини олиш ушбу соҳанинг долзарб муаммоларидан бўлиб қолмоқда. Ташхис тасдиқлангандан сўнг биринчи икки йил ичида қон кетиш хавфи 30% [1], биринчи қон кетишидан кейинги ўлим холатлари 25% ташкил қилади [5,6]. Қон кетиши холатларининг 50-90% ларда қайталаниши [4] асоратларнинг янада аянчли бўлишига - ўлим холатларининг 50-70% гача етишига сабаб бўлади [2].

Бу борада эзофагогастродуоденоскопия хулосалари мухим ахамиятга эга. Лекин, қизилўнгач ва ошқозондаги махаллий ўзгаришларни, варикоз кенгайган веналарининг холатини аниқлаш, реал қон кетиш хавфини белгилаш ва шунга яраша ўз вақтида радикал ёки паллиатив операцияларга кўрсатма аниқлашда адабиётларда ҳар хил фикрлар (кўрсатмалар кузатилмоқда. Катта ёшдаги одамларда қўлланиладиган Шерцингер А. Г. таснифи (1986) болалар амалиётига тўғридан тўғри қўллаш айрим мушкулликлар туғдиради.

Материал ва услублар

Тадқиқотга портокавал шунтловчи (ПКШ) ташрихлар ўтказилган 168 нафар бемор болалар олинди.(ўртача ёш 5,5 ёш). Бемор болаларнинг 124 тасида (I-гурух) ПГ нинг жигар ичи қамали ва 44 тасида (II-гурух) жигар ташқи қамали ўрин олган.

I-гурухдаги беморларнинг 33 тасида дистал спленоренал анастомоз (ДСРА), 43 беморда «ёнбош-ёнбош» спленоренал анастомоз («ё-ё» СРА), 48 беморда проксимал спленоренал анастомоз (ПСРА) турлари қўлланилган бўлса, II-гурухдаги беморларда «н» кўринишли мезентерикокавал анстомоз (МКА) 14 нафар беморда, илеакомезентериал анастомоз (ИМА) 13та болада, ПСРА 11 та беморда ва 6 нафар беморда «ё-ё» СРА қўлланилди. I-гурухдан 3 та ва II-гурухдан 7 беморда ошқозон ва қизилўнгач веналарини тикиш (4 холатда М.Д.Пациора ва 3 холатда Сигиура) ташрихлари ўткир қон кетиш вақтида ўтказилган.

Ошқозон ва қизилўнгач веналаридаги ўзгаришлар, аниқроғи варикоз кенгайган веналар холати ренгенологик ва эндоскопик текширишлар ёрдамида кузатилиб борилди. Шунтнинг функционал холати қопқа тизими қон-томирларини ультратовушли Доплерометрия ва ангиография текширишлари ёрдамида аниқланди. Катамнестик текширишлар ташрихдан сўнг 1, 3 ва 5 йиллар мобайнида олиб борилди.

Натижалар ва уларнинг муҳокамаси

Ишчи таснифда варикоз кенгайган веналар диаметри, хосил бўлган устунчалар ва тугунчалар миқдори, флебэктазиянинг қизилўнгач бўйлаб давомийлиги ва рефлюкс эзофагит кўринишлари инобатга олинди.

Жигар ичи ва ташқи қон айланишининг бузилиш холатлари спленопортография орқали тасдиқланиб, спленоманометрияда қопқа тизими босими 320 - 410 мм с. у. тенглиги ва айрим холларда ундан ҳам юқори кўрсаткичлар аниқланди.

ПКШларга кўрсатма ва анастомоз турини режалаштириш (Лидский (1971)., М.М.Алиев (1999) ва бошқа кўплаб муаллифларнинг фикрича 20% холларда режадаги анастомоз турини қўллаш қон томир анатомик жойлашувини хисобга олган холда иложи бўлмайди) портал қон айланишининг қанчалик даражада бузилганлигига, ошқозон ва қизилўнгач варикоз кенгайган веналаридан қон кетиш хавфи даражасига, гастроэзофагеал сохадаги қон кетиш холатларига, гиперспленизм синдроми мавжудлигига асосланади.

Жадвал 1

Портал гипертензия синдромида флебэктазия даражасини эндоскопик бахолаш

ВКВ даraж.	ВКВ Диаметри	Флебэктазиянинг қизилўнгач бўйлаб давомийлиги.	Устунчалар миқдори	Тугунчалар миқдори	Рефлюкс эзофагит
I дар.	0,1 - 0,2	Пастки сатхда	1 – 2	0	I
II дар.	0,2 - 0,3	Ўрта сатхгача	1 – 3	I-2 кардиал. соха.	II
III дар.	0,3 - 0,5	Юқори сатхгача	2 – 3	I-3 кардиал. соха] қизилўнгач ўрта қисми.	III

Анамнезида бир маротаба бўлса ҳам қон кетиши кузатилган беморлар керакли тайёргарлик остида, режали операция қилинган бўлса, қолган беморларда операциялар профилактика мақсадида ўтказилди.

ПГ нинг жигар ичи қамали турида, яъни I-грух беморларда ташрихгача ҚОВКВдан қон кетиши 9,6% (12) беморларда ва II-грух беморларда 22,2% (10) холатларда кузатилди.

Ишчи таснифга асосан I-гурух беморларининг 85,1%да ва II-гурух беморларининг 93,2% да қизилўнгач ва ошқозондан қон кетиши хавфи бўлган ўзгаришлар аниқланди. Қизилўнгач ва ошқозон варикоз кенгайган веналарнинг (ҚОВКВ) эндоскопик даражаси портал гипертензиянинг жигар ичи ва жигар ташқи турлари бўйича 2 жадвалда кўрсатилган.

Варикоз кенгайишлар аниқланмаган биринчи грухдаги 14,9% ва иккинчи грухдаги 6,8% беморларда ҳам шунтловчи ташрихлар ўтказилди. Бу беморларда портал босимнинг баландлиги ва спленопортографияда ошқозон калта веналари орқали контраст модданинг қизилўнгач томонга йўл олганлигини ташрих ўтказишга асос қилиб олинди.

Жадвал 2.

Қизилўнгач ва ошқозон варикоз кенгайган веналарнинг (ҚОВКВ) эндоскопик даражаси портал гипертензиянинг жигар ичи ва жигар ташқи турлари бўйича

ВКВ дараж.	Жигар ичи камали (n-124)	Жигар ташқи қамали (n-44)
I дар.	43 (31,8%)	6 (13,3%)
II дар.	46 (34,1%)	15 (33,3%)
III дар.	26 (19,2%)	21 (46,7%)
ВСЕГО	115 (85,1%)	42 (93,2%)

Ташрихдан сўнги узоқ кузатишлар давомида I грух беморларининг 7,2% ва II грухдан 6,8% холатида ҚОВКВларидан қон кетиши қайталаниши аломатлари аниқланди. Шуни айтиб ўтиш лозимки, қон кетишининг қайталаниши ВКВ даражасига боғлиқ бўлмаган холда, яъни флеэктазия даражаси юқори бўлмаган беморларда хам кузатилди.

Портал тизимидаги гипертензия қоннинг табиий портокавал системалар бўйича харакатланиши хисобига қисман пасийишини ва бу жараён қизилўнгач ва ошқозоннинг кардиал бўлими веналари хисобига рўй беришини хисобга олсак, демак бу беморларда табиий анастомозлар фаолияти етарли ва шунинг учун ҳам бу табиий анастомозларда верикоз кенгайишлар кузатилмаган дейишимиз мумкин. Лекин портал тизимида босимнинг юқори даражада сақланганли ва варикоз кенгайишлар юқори бўлмаган беморларда ҳам қон кетиш аломатлари кузатилганлиги табиий анастомозлар фаолиятининг етарли даражада эмаслигидан далолат беради. Ундан ташқари ошқозон шиллиқ қавати некрози ва некроз натижасида вена қон томир деворларининг тўлалигини бузилиши, қоннинг коагуляцион фаолиятидаги ўзгаришлар ошқозон ва қизилўнгачдан қон кетишида салмоқли ўрин тутади.

Айниқса ЖЦда жигар ичи қон айланиши бузилишининг механизми қанчалик мураккаб бўлса, портал гипертензияда ошқозон ва қизилўнгачдан қон кетиш механизми ҳам шунчалик мураккаб ва тўла тўкис ўрганилмаган.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда болаларда қизилўнгач ва ошқозон варикоз кенгайган қон кетиш хавфини Щерцингер А.А. (1986) классификациясида келтирилган ВКВ ўлчамлари асосида белгилаш бемор болаларда мавжуд қон кетиш хавфини аниқлаб беришда етирли эмас. Чунки 3 ёшли боланинг ошқозони ёки кизилўнгачи веналаридаги 0,1 мм ёки ундан катта варикоз кенгайишини катта ёшдаги 0,3 мм ёки ундан катта варикоз кенгайиши билан таққослаб бўлмайди. Бошқача қилиб айтганда болалардаги 0,1 мм.ли варикоз кенгайиш катталардаги 0,3 мм.ли варикоз кенгайишдаги қон кетиш ҳавфини бериши мумкин.

Юқоридагиларни хисобга олган холда хозирда қўлланилаётган Шерцингер А.Г. (1986) таснифини болаларда қўлланилиши айрим қийинчиликлар туғдирганлиги сабабли бу таснифни қайта кўриб чикиш ва такомиллаштириш болалар портал гипертензияси синдромида ўта хавфли бўлган асорат - қон кетишини олдини олишда ва шунтловчи ташрихларга курсатмаларни кенгроқ танлашга ёрдам берган бўлар эди.

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ҚАТТИҚ МАИШИЙ ЧИҚИНДИЛАРНИ БОШҚАРИШНИНГ МУАММО ВА ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ

Аннотация: Қаттиқ маиший чиқиндилар(ҚМЧ)ни бошқариш масалалари Ўзбекистон мисолида кўриб чиқилган. ҚМЧлар билан боғлиқ экологик муаммолар, улардан фойдаланиш, жойлаштириш муаммолари ва ҳал қилиш истиқболлари таҳлил қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: қаттиқ маиший чиқиндилар, бошқариш, иккиламчи хом ашё, утилизация, экологик хавфсизлик.

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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF SOLID HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT

Annotation: Solid household waste (SHW) management issues are revised on the example of Uzbekistan. Ecological problems linked with SHW, problems of their use, placement and prospect for their solution were analyzed.

Key words: solid household waste, management, secondary raw materials, disposal, ecological safety.

Кириш. 2022 йил охирига келиб дунё аҳолиси 8 миллиарддан ошди. Шахарлар аҳолиси сонининг ортиши-урбанизация ва турмуш даражасининг ўсиши натижасида чиқиндиларнинг ортиб бориши глобал, регионал ва маҳаллий миқёсларда экологик хавфсизликка жиддий таҳдид бўлиб қолмоқда. Ўзбекистонда тезкор ўсиб бораётган аҳоли сони 36 миллиондан ортди ва эҳтиёжларининг ортиши, истеъмолчилик психологиясининг кучайиб бориши мавжуд экологик муаммоларнинг кескинлашувига олиб келмоқда. Мамлакатимизда ҚМЧлар иккиламчи хом ашёнинг аҳамиятли манбаи ҳисобланади, уларни утилизацияси, хавфсиз жойлаштириш муҳим ахамият касб этади.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси учун чиқиндилар муаммоси биринчи навбатда ҳал этилиши билан боғлиқ бўлган устувор масалалардан ҳисобланади. Иссиқ иқлим шароитида чиқиндилар аҳоли саломатлигига жиддий хавф туғдирадиган, ҳаво, ер усти ва ер ости сувлар, тупроқларни ифлослайдиган манба ҳисобланади, муаммони оптимал ечимларни ишлаб чиқиш ва жорий қилиш шу куннинг долзарб муаммоларидан ҳисобланади.

Асосий қисм. Дунё бўйича чиқиндилардан иккиламчи фойдаланиш, жойлаштириш ва экологик хавсизликни таъминлаш аҳоли саломатлигини таъминлаш нуқтаи-назаридан энг долзарб, устувор масалалар қаторига киради. Халқаро меъёрлар бўйича сутка давомида аҳоли жон бошига тўғри келадиган ҚМЧлар миқдори килограмларда ҳисобланади. ҚМЧларнинг кунлик миқдори тури мамлакатларда фарқланади. Индустриал ривожланган АҚШ, Германия, Франция, Англия, Япония каби мамлакатларда аҳоли жон бошига ўртача 2.5 кг ҚМЧ тўғри келади. Ўзбекистонда бу кўрсаткич 1.2 кг ни ташкил этади[1]. Мамлакатимизда ҚМЧларнинг ҳосил бўлиши кўп омилл ларга боғлиқ бўлиб, улардан кўпроқ аҳамиятга эгалари аҳоли даромади, истеъмолчиларнинг ҳатти-ҳаракати, савдода янги қадоқланган маҳсулотларнинг кескин ортиб кетиши ва аҳли сонининг кўпайиб бориши ҳисобланади.

Чиқиндилар экологик хавфсизликка ва фуқаролар соғлиғига таҳдид солувчи жиддий муаммога айланган. Улар атроф-муҳитга, хусусан ер ресурслари, ер усти ва ости сувлари, ўрмонлар, ўсимлик ва ҳайвонларнинг яшаш муҳити, атроф-муҳитнинг бошқа объектларига салбий таъсир кўрсатади. Республикадаги чиқинди полигонлари ва норасмий чиқиндихоналар қишлоқ хўжалигида, уй-жой қурилишида, рекреация ёки соғломлаштириш масканлари, туризм учун фойдаланса бўладиган минглаб гектар ер участкаларини эгаллаган, атроф-муҳитни зарарли газлар, ер усти ва ер ости сувларини санитар нормалардан юқори даражада ифлослайдиган манбага айланган.

Ўзбекистонда қаттиқ маиший чиқиндиларнинг ҳосил бўлиш йиллик хажми 14-14.5 млн. тоннани ташкил қилади ва прогноз бўйича 2028 йилга бориб ҚМЧлар миқдори 16-16.7 млн. тоннага етиши мумкин[2, 5].

Ўзбекистонда ҳосил бўладиган ҚМЧлар ўртача таркиби 1-жадвалда келтирилган. ҚМЧларни саралаб алоҳида йиғиш иккиламчи хом ашёлардан самарали фойдаланиш имконини беради.

1-жадвал

Ўзбекистонда ҳосил бўладиган ҚМЧлар таркиби(Ўзбекистон Республикаси Экология ва атроф мухитни муҳофаза қилиш давлат қўмитаси маълумоти, 2018 йил)[4]

Чиқиндилар	Фоиз ҳисобида
Озиқ-овқат чиқиндилари	27.53
Боғдорчилик чиқиндилари	12.91
Қоғоз ва картон	3.22
Симобли лампалар, тиббиёт ва	0.29

симсиз қурилмалар	
Шиша	4.62
Пластмасса	7.91
Металлар	1.38
Қурилиш чиқиндилари	3.32
Текстиль	3.28
Тери, резина, суяклар	2.29
Ёғоч чиқиндилари	1.42
Бошқа чиқиндилар	30.83

ҚМЧдан фойдаланиш, қайта ишлаш муаммоси экологик жиҳатлардан ташқари катта иқтисодий аҳамиятга ҳам эга. ҚМЧ иккиламчи хом ашё манбаи ҳисобланади, уларни қайта ишлаш табиий ресурсларни тежаб қолишга имкон бериши, шунингдек, янги ишчи ўринларни яратилишини таъминлаган ҳолда ижтимоий муаммоларни ечиши мумкин. Мамлакатимизда ҚМЧни тўплаш ва олиб чиқиб кетиш бўйича хизматлар асосан йирик шаҳарларда қониқарли бўлиб, кичик шаҳар ва қишлоқ жойларда аҳоли учун мазкур хизматларнинг йўқлиги ёки етарли даражада эмаслиги билан ажралиб туради. Тошкент ва айрим вилоят марказларида ҚМЧларни бошқариш жараёни тартибга солинган, лекин чиқиндиларни жойлаштириш, қайта ишлаш, утилизация қилишда анчагина камчиликлар бор.

Ўзбекистондаги ҚМЧлар чиқиндихоналари бўйича маълумот 2-жадвалда берилган.

2-жадвал

Ўзбекистондаги ҚМЧ чиқиндихоналари(Ўзбекистон Республикаси Экология ва атроф мухитни муҳофаза қилиш давлат қўмитаси маълумотлари бўйича), 2017 йил., сони[4]

Маъмурий бирликлар	**Қонуний чиқиндихоналар**	**Ноқонуний чиқиндихоналар**	**Бошқалар***
Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси	17	12	804
Андижон вилояти	15	29	1865
Бухоро вилояти	15	26	1137
Жиззах вилояти	10	250	...
Қашқадарё вилояти	16	141	1384
Навоий вилояти	9	10	695
Наманган вилояти	12	96	1786
Самарқанд вилояти	15	86	2502
Сурхондарё вилояти	18	12	1613
Сирдарё вилояти	12	83	498
Тошкент вилояти	23	96	2358
Фарғона вилояти	15	15	2091
Хоразм вилояти	9	75	1217
Жами	186	931	17950

Изох: *тасдиқланмаган

Жадвалда келтирилган маълумотлар чиқиндилар сохасида мамлакатда долзарб муаммолар борлигидан далолат беради. Шуни таъкидлаш керакки, полигонларнинг аксарияти СанПиН № 006-96 талаблари, лойиҳалаштириш ва фойдаланиш инструкциялари талабаларига жавоб бермайди. Санитар-гигеник талаблар нуқтаи-назардан ноқонуний ва бошқа чиқиндихоналар сонининг ортиб кетганлиги аҳоли саломатлиги ва табий муҳит компонентлари сифатига салбий таъсир кўрсатади.

Маълумотларга кўра 2018 йилда 15,7 млн дан ортиқ киши ёки аҳоли умумий сонининг 53 фоизи ҚМЧни тўплаш ва олиб чиқиб кетиш хизматлари билан қамраб олинган эди ва ҳозирда унинг миқёси ва хажмлари ортиб бормоқда.

2019 йилнинг 1 январь ҳолатига республика ҳудудида 2,8 мингдан ортиқ чиқинди тўплаш шохобчалари ва турли мулкчилик шаклидаги ташкилотларга тегишли бўлган 221 та полигон фаолият юритган. Шуни таъкидлаш лозимки чиқинди полигонлари санитар нормалар талабига жавоб бермайди, йигирмадан ортиқ полигонлар тўлиб кетган бўлса ҳам чиқиндилар ташлаш давом этмоқда. 2019 йилда республика ҳудудида умумий қуввати йилига 894 минг тонна ҚМЧни қайта ишлайдиган 183 та корхона, шу жумладан 72 та полимер плёнка ва пластмассани, 65 та қоғоз ва картон буюмларини, 17 та шина ва резинотехника буюмларини, 10 та металлни, 6 та шишани, 2 та мой ва текстилни, 11 та бошқа чиқиндиларни қайта ишлаш корхоналари мавжуд бўлган[2].

Шуни таъкидлаш лозимки, мамлакатимизда чиқиндиларни бартараф этиш бўйича мақсадга йўналтирилган фаолият изчил амалга ошириб борилмоқда. 2002 йили “Чиқиндилар тўғрисида”ги Қонун[6], 2007 йили Ўзбекистон Республикасида Чиқиндиларни бошқариш бўйича Миллий стратегия ва Харакат режаси қабул қилинди[8]. 2019 йили “2019-2028 йиллар даврида Ўзбекистон Республикасида Қаттиқ маиший чиқиндилар билан боғлиқ ишларни амалга ошириш стратегиясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 17.04.2019 йил № 4291-сон Қарори қабул қилинди. Бу йўналишда катта ишлар амалга оширилди, донорларнинг кредит маблағлари жалб қилинди, мавжуд инфраструктурани ривожлантиришга катта эътибор қаратилди. Лекин “Ковид-19” пандемияси, шу жумладан, чиқиндилар бўйича 2019-2022 йилларга режалаштирилган ишларни тўлиқ амалга оширишга тўсқинлик қилди.

Ҳозирга келиб республикада чиқиндиларни ўртача 15-20 фоизи қайта ишланмоқда ва бу жуда паст кўрсаткич ҳисобланади ва амалга оширилган харакатларга мутаносиб эмас. Замонавий техник қурилмалар, автомобиллар ишлатилган эхтиёт қисмлари, батарейкалар ва бошқаларда симоб, қўрғошин, кадмий, бериллий, литий каби хавфли кимёвий бирикмалар мавжуд. Улар тупроқда тўпланиши, ер ости сувларини ифлослаб атроф муҳит вв инсон саломатлигига таъсир кўрсатади. Шунинг учун уларни алоҳида тўплаш ва утилизация қилиш зарурдир. Ўзбекистонда ишга яроқсиз маиший техникаларнинг чиқиндилари 45 минг тоннадан ортиғи тўпланиб қолган ва бу масала ўз ечимини талаб қилади. Савдо дўконлари ва ишлаб чиқарувчилар бу масала бўйича маълум саъйи-харакатларни амалга оширмоқдалар, лекин бу масалани аҳолининг фаол иштирокисиз ижобий ҳал қилиб бўлмайди.

Мамлакатимизда яқин келажакда ҚМЧларни тўплаш бўйича хизматлар микёсини 95 фоизгача ошириш, уларни қайта ишлаш хажмини 40 фоизга етказиш, хусусий секторни бу сохадаги улушини 50 фоизгача ошириш масаласи қўйилган[5]. Бу мақсадларда чиқиндилардан боғлиқ ишларни ташкил этиш тизимини ислоҳ қилиш бўйича аҳамиятли фаолият олиб борилмоқда[7].

Хулоса қилиб, шуни таъкидлаш лозимки, ҚМЧ муаммоси мамлакатимиздаги давлат, тадбиркорлик субъектлари ва аҳоли иштирокида ҳал қилиниши бўлган долзарб муаммолардан ҳисобланади. ҚМЧлар муаммосини самарали ҳал этиш борасида қуйидаги вазифаларни амалга ошириш лозим деб ҳисоблаймиз:

-ҚМЧлар сохасидаги Қонуний хужжатларга тегишли ўзгартиш ва қўшимчалар киритиш;

- мамлакатдаги санитар тозалаш инфрастуктурасини янада ривожлантириш;

-халқаро тажриба асосида ҚМЧларни қайта ишлашнинг самарали ва замонавий тизимини шакллантириш;

-ҚМЧларни бошқариш сохасида мутахассисларни тайёрлашни йўлга қўйиш;

-санитар ва экологик нормаларга жавоб берадиган полигонларни ташкил қилиш ва талабга жавоб бермайдиганларини ёпиш ҳамда рекультивация қилиш;

-тадбиркорлик субъектлари-санитар тозалаш корхоналари учун амалда зарур имтиёзларни бериш;

-ҚМЧ объектларидан муқобил энергияси манбаси сифатида фойдаланишни таъминлаш;

-аҳолини ҚМЧларни бошқариш сохасидаги билимларини ва иштирокини ошириш ва бошқалар.

Ушбу ва хукумат томонидан ҚМЧларни самарали бошқариш соҳасидаги чора-тадбирлари Ўзбекистонда чиқиндиларнинг атроф-муҳит ва иннсон саломатлигига таъсирини камайтиради, иккиламчи хом ашё манбаларидан унумли фойдаланиш ва муқобил энергия олиш имконини беради.

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О РОЛИ И ФУНКЦИИ ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ НАЗВАНИЙ В ОХРАНЫ ПРИРОДЫ И ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ ПРИРОДОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: В мировом масштабе особое внимание уделяется изучению социально-экономическим аспектам географических названий как средству передачи данных накопленные веками в области рационального использования и охраны природы. Необходимо отметить, что природные ландшафты, их компоненты были точно детализированы местным населением в географических названиях в результате многовековых наблюдений за природными явлениями и процессами. Не зря, пласт топонимов, отражающих природные явления-один из самых широко распространенных на Земле.

Некоторые географические названия прямо или косвенно указывают на бережное отношение к окружающей природной среде и экологическое мышление наших далеких предков. За многие века охотники, земледельцы, кочевники-скотоводы накопили ценный опыт, с целью охраны природы и оптимизации природопользования позволявший ограничивать свой промысел каким-то временем года. В данной статье приоритетное внимание уделяется практическому использование топонимов предоставляющих информацию об охране природы и их рациональное использования.

Ключевые слова: географическая названия, географический объект, экологический топоним, охраны природы, оптимизация, природопользования.

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ON THE ROLE AND FUNCTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN NATURE PROTECTION AND OPTIMIZATION OF NATURE MANAGEMENT

Abstract: In the world scale, special attention is paid to the study of the socio-economic aspects of geographical names as a means of transmitting data accumulated over the centuries in the field of rational use and nature protection. It should be noted that natural landscapes and their components were

accurately detailed by the local population in geographical names as a result of centuries-old observations of natural phenomena and processes. Not in vain, the layer of toponyms reflecting natural phenomena is one of the most widespread on Earth.

Some geographical names directly or indirectly indicate a careful attitude to the natural environment and ecological thinking of our distant ancestors. For many centuries, hunters, farmers, nomadic cattle breeders have accumulated valuable experience, which, in order to protect nature and optimize nature management, made it possible to limit their fishing to some time of the year. In this article, priority is given to the practical use of toponyms providing information about nature conservation and their rational use.

Key words: geographical names, geographical object, ecological toponimy, defending of nature, optimization, nature management.

В последнее время возрастает интерес разных специалистов к данным полученное в результате анализа географических названий. Это связанно прежде всего с тем, что топонимы отражают реальные состоянии географического объекта и дают возможности получить достоверные информации. Особенно, географические названия имеющие социально-экономическую основу, формирует у людей чувство собственности и имеют большое значение в экологическом просвещении населения.

Необходимо отметить, что охрана природы, издавна присущая многим народам, отразилась в экологическом сознании человека, что в свою очередь, сказалось в номинации географических объектов. Как известно, экологические проблемы - это ситуации во взаимодействии общества и природы в том или ином регионе, которые в связи с изменением природной среды порождают или могут порождать опасность для здоровья или существования людей, развития хозяйства способности природных комплексов восстанавливать ресурсы и качество среды, служить хранителем генофонда.

Географический объект сам себя никак не называет. Имя ему присваивает человек. Как писал, Э.Мурзаев человек исходит, прежде всего, из какого-то наиболее заметного признака, штриха присущего тому или иному географическому объекту. Признак - важнейшая психологическая категория при наименованиях географических объектов. Он мотивирует выбор имени, объясняет причину появления топонима.

Природные ландшафты, их компоненты были точно детализированы местным населением в географических названиях в результате многовековых наблюдений за природными явлениями и процессами. Не зря, пласт топонимов, отражающих природные явления - один из самых широко распространенных на Земле.

Некоторые географические названия прямо или косвенно указывают на бережное отношение к окружающей природной среде и экологическое мышление наших далеких предков. За многие века охотники, земледельцы, кочевники-скотоводы накопили ценный опыт, позволявший им ограничивать свой промысел каким-то временем года. Необходимость смены места кочевок при круглогодичном содержании скота под открытым небом диктовала практика.

Пастбища, потерявшие кормовую продуктивность, оставляли вне хозяйственного использования на время, необходимое для ее восстановления. Трехпольная система земледелия, издавна известная в сельском хозяйстве многих стран, по существу, давала возможность «отдохнуть» трети обрабатываемой земли для последующего использования в севообороте.

У тюрков и монголов есть слово коруг, курик - «охрана, защита». В некоторых узбекских диалектах под словом курик подразумеваются плодородные луга по берегам рек. В казахском языке она означает богатый луг, обильное пастбище, заповедный. В нынешним узбекском литературном языке слово курик означает заповедный. В прошлом у монголов, по свидетельству академика В.В.Бартольда, места захоронения знатных людей, ханов, героев именовали куруками, а место могилы Чингисхана называли ихэ курук, то есть великий курук.

Как пишет Суюн Караев многие считают, что термин курик монгольского происхождения. Однако, этот термин в значении царское имения встречается в «Тарихи Бухоро» Наршахи, написанной более тысячи лет назад, почти за три столетия до нашествия монголов в Среднюю Азию. В Узбекистане и ныне существуют населенные пункты Курик, Куриксай, Каттакурик названия которых в переводе означают «заповедный» (запретный), большой заповедник.

Тюркским народам был присущ культ воды и земли. Вода играет большую роль в жизни человека и охватывает многие сферы его хозяйственной деятельности. Этнограф Г.П.Снесарев [1978], рассказывая о следах культа богини воды Вахшвара в Хорезме, упоминает жертвоприношения реке Амударье, некогда назвавщиеся Вахшом именем богини воды. Народ перед весной сбрасывал тушу быка в реку со словами: “Да будет вода, да будет урожай, да будет достаток”.

Знаток топонимии Средней Азии Э.Мурзаев указывает, что в енисейских рунических надписях на каменных стелах можно было прочитать: *тюрк ыдук ярч субы* - «священные земля и вода тюрков». Другой известный исследователь тюрских языков С.Е.Малов считает, что эту надпись можно перевести как Родина. Мать - землю почитали многие народы. Все эти факты свидетельствуют о бережном отношении к первозданной природе, заботе о сохранности ее богатств у тюркских народов, благополучие которых во многом зависело от этого.

Среди различных форм охраняемых территорий важное место принадлежит заповедникам и национальным паркам. Ныне в Узбекистане есть 9 заповедников, 16 заказников и 2 национальных парков. Они находятся под защитой государства, и их называют по именам тех местностей, где они расположены. Они призваны охранять типичные или редкие экосистемы, защищать местную фауну и флору, в тоже время служать местом строго регламентированного отдыха и туризма.

В узбекской географии принять еще и термин буюртма - «заказник». Заказниками являются охраняемые природные территории, предназначенные для сохранения, воспроизводства и востановления отдельных природных объектов и комплексов. Хотя заказники являются охраняемой территории, но режим их использования менее строгий, он ограничивается временными рамками и допускает частичную использования.

В узбекском языке есть много слов, указывающих на внимательное отношение к сохранению девственной природы: азиз, ота, бобо, гур, мозор, авлиё. Эти слова с религиозно - правовыми основами встречаются в географических названиях населенных мест, прямо указывающие на заповедный режим территории и ее природы. Например, Азизтепа, Нурота, Суфимозор, Авлиёота и другие.

Нам представляется, что с целью защиты и сохранности природы необходимо тшательно изучать и анализировать экотопонимические функции этих названий. Исследователь топонимии Узбекистана С.Караев отмечает, что есть места, где по верованиям местных народов, он должен быть недоступным в обычное время. И только в дни жертвоприношения лишь мужчины могут приходить туда для совершения ритуальных обрядов.

Напращивается и ещё один существенный вывод из сказанного. Почитаемые «святые» места - реки, озера, горы - неизбежно становились охраняемые местными жителями, тем самым как бы автоматически переходили в разряд заповедников, заказников. Еще не было никаких официальных актов, закрепляющих заповедный режим, о нем еще не думало государство, а народ издревле заботился о сохранности природы и определял, когда и где можно пользоваться ее благами не в ущерб делу.

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КЛИНИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ БОЛЕЗНИ ВЕРЛЬГОФА ПРИ ЖЕЛЕЗОДЕФИЦИТНОЙ АНЕМИИ

Аннотация: Идиопатическая тромбоцитопеническая пурпура (болезнь Верльгофа) вызвана уменьшением продолжительности жизни тромбоцитов из-за воздействия антитромбоцитарных аутоантител. Такая тромбоцитопения может протекать волнообразно – с чередованием периодов обострения и ремиссии. Нередко заболевание дает о себе знать на фоне инфекционных заболеваний: гриппа, вируса иммунодефицита человека (ВИЧ), вируса Эпштейна–Барр (ВЭБ), парвовируса В19, цитомегаловирусной инфекции (ЦМВ), вирусных гепатитов В и С.

Зарегистрированные пациенты были случайным образом распределены для получения DXM плюс rhTPO или монотерапии DXM. Еще один 4-дневный курс DXM повторяли, если к 10-му дню не было достигнуто ответа в обеих руках. В полный анализ были включены 100 пациентов в группе HD-DXM плюс рчТПО и 96 пациентов в группе монотерапии HD-DXM. Таким образом, HD-DXM плюс рчТП приводили к более высокой частоте начального ответа (89,0% против 66,7%, P < 0,001) и полного ответа (CR, 75,0% против 42,7%, P < 0,001) по сравнению с монотерапией HD-DXM.

Ключевые слова: Болезнь Верльгофа, тромбоцитопения, железодефицитная анемия, идиопатическая тромбоцитопеническая пурпура, иммунная дисрегуляция, иммунизация.

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CLINICAL FEATURES OF WERLHOF'S DISEASE IN IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA

Summary: Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (Werlhof's disease) is caused by a decrease in platelet lifespan due to exposure to antiplatelet autoantibodies. Such thrombocytopenia can proceed in waves - with alternating periods of exacerbation and remission. Often, the disease makes itself felt against the background of infectious diseases: influenza, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), parvovirus B19, cytomegalovirus infection (CMV), viral hepatitis B and C.

Enrolled patients were randomly assigned to receive DXM plus rhTPO or DXM monotherapy. Another 4-day course of DXM was repeated if no response was achieved in both arms by day 10. The full analysis included 100 patients in the HD-DXM plus rhTPO group and 96 patients in the HD-DXM monotherapy group. Thus, HD-DXM plus rhTP resulted in higher initial response (89.0% vs 66.7%, P < 0.001) and complete response (CR, 75.0% vs 42.7%, P < 0.001) compared to HD-DXM monotherapy.

Key words: Werlhof disease, thrombocytopenia, iron deficiency anemia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune dysregulation, immunization.

Актуальность темы. Первичная иммунная тромбоцитопения (ИТП) представляет собой приобретенное аутоиммунное заболевание, характеризующееся снижением количества периферических тромбоцитов и повышенным риском кровотечения. Патогенез ИТП включает ускоренное разрушение тромбоцитов и снижение продукции тромбоцитов, в которых решающую роль играют патологические антитромбоцитарные аутоантитела, аномалии Т-клеток и нарушение мегакариоцитопоэза. Иммунная тромбоцитопения у взрослых крайне неоднородна, и клинические проявления варьируют от отсутствия симптомов до сильного кровотечения. Кортикостероиды рекомендуются в качестве стандартной терапии первой линии для взрослых пациентов с ИТП с начальной частотой ответа 50–85%. Однако частота устойчивого ответа (SR) на кортикостероиды оказывается относительно низкой, а побочные эффекты при длительном применении обычно очевидны. В последнее время комбинированная терапия показала обнадеживающие результаты у пациентов с недавно диагностированной ИТП. Например, высокие дозы дексаметазона (HD-DXM) в сочетании с ритуксимабом давали частоту SR от 63% до 76%, что было значительно выше, чем при монотерапии HD-DXM, тогда как показатели раннего ответа не показали статистической разницы между комбинацией и монотерапией.

Цель исследования - изучить клинико-лабораторных особенностей анемии при болезни Верльгофа, проведение патогенетической терапии и определение эффективности лечения.

Материалы и методы исследования. Пациенты, подходящие для включения, были впервые диагностированы в возрасте от 18 до 80 лет обоих полов с диагнозом первичной ИТП в соответствии с рекомендациями общества гематологов. Все включенные субъекты были ранее не получавшими лечения ИТП с исходным количеством тромбоцитов <30 × 10 ^{9}/л на момент включения. Были исключены пациенты со следующими состояниями: применение кортикостероидов или иммунодепрессантов в анамнезе по поводу заболеваний, не связанных с ИТП, в течение 3 месяцев; злокачественность; серопозитивное обнаружение вируса иммунодефицита человека (ВИЧ), вируса гепатита В или вируса гепатита С; беременность или лактация; История артериального или венозного тромбоза; гипертония; диабет; тяжелая дисфункция сердца, почек, печени или легких; и психоз.

Результаты исследования. Первичными конечными точками были исходный ответ и SR. Количество тромбоцитов контролировали еженедельно в каждом сотрудничающем центре в течение второй половины первого месяца, затем два раза в месяц до шестого месяца и далее ежемесячно. Перед забором крови также регулярно проводились очные допросы и медицинский осмотр. Критерии ответа были определены следующим образом: (1) CR: количество тромбоцитов ≥100 × 10 ^{9}/л и отсутствие кровотечения, (2) R: количество тромбоцитов ≥30 × 10 ^{9}/л и не менее чем двукратное увеличение исходное количество тромбоцитов и отсутствие кровотечения, и (3) NR: количество тромбоцитов <30 × 10 ^{9}/л или < 2-кратное увеличение исходного количества тромбоцитов или кровотечения. Первичные конечные точки были проанализированы централизованно. Первоначальный ответ оценивали на 14-й день. Таким образом, СР определяли как ответ, продолжающийся не менее 6 месяцев с момента достижения ответа без каких-либо требований к дополнительному лечению, специфичному для ИТП.

Вторыми конечными точками были TTR, продолжительность ответа, показатели кровотечения и нежелательные явления (НЯ). Мы определили рецидив как снижение числа тромбоцитов ниже 30 × 10 ^{9}/л или возникновение кровотечения у ответивших на лечение пациентов.

Выводы. Через 12 месяцев доля пациентов с СР и устойчивым ПР была все еще значительно выше в группе HD-DXM плюс рчТПО, чем в группе монотерапии HD-DXM (SR: 46,0% против 31,2%, *P* = 0,026; устойчивый CR: 42,0% против 26,0%, *P* = 0,015;). Частота SR и устойчивого CR у популяции PP через 12 месяцев в группе HD-DXM плюс рчТПО также была выше по сравнению с монотерапией HD-DXM (SR: 48,9% против 34,1%, *P* = 0,040; CR: 45,6). % против 28,0%, *P* = 0,021.).

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ОИЛА МУСТАҲКАМЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШДА СОҒЛОМ ИЖТИМОИЙ-ПСИХОЛОГИК МУҲИТНИНГ ЎРНИ

Аннотация: мақолада оила мустаҳкамлигини таъминлашда соғлом ижтимоий психологи муҳитни ўрни ҳақида гап борган.

Калит сўзлар: оиала, соғлом ижтимоий психологик муҳит, тарбия, дунёқараш.

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THE ROLE OF A HEALTHY SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT IN ENSURING FAMILY STRENGTH

Abstract: the article discusses the role of a healthy social psychological environment in ensuring family stability.

Key words: family, healthy social and psychological environment, education, outlook.

Шахс ривожланиши ва унинг ижтимоийлашуви, аввало, ижтимоий омиллар таъсири остида кечади. Ундаги асосий рол эса оилага тегишли. Оила шахслараро муносабатларнинг бутун бошли мажмуаси, эр-хотин, ота-оналар ва фарзандларнинг ўзаро ҳаракати сабаб боланинг жисмоний, руҳий ва ижтимоий ривожланиши учун энг қулай шароитни яратиб беради, унга маънавий қадриятлар, ахлоқий меъёрлар, анъаналар, хулқ намуналари ва мулоқот усуллари тизимини тақдим этади.

Инсон оила таъсирини бутун ҳаёти давомида ҳис этади, шунинг учун оиланинг тарбиявий таъсири узлуксизлиги ва давомийлиги билан тавсифланади. Оиланинг болага нисбатан тарбиявий таъсирининг барқарорлиги унинг ўқув, меҳнат, ижтимоий фаоллигига таъсирида ўз аксини топади. Мазкур омил никоҳнинг умумий барқарорлиги ва мустаҳкамлиги ҳолати билан чамбарчас ва кўп жиҳатдан боғлиқ. Яъни, агар оила мустаҳкам бўлса, унинг тарбиявий муҳити ҳам барқарор бўлади, бундай муҳитда камол топадиган фарзанд тарбияли, хулқи намунали бўлади.

Демак, психологик жиҳатдан оилавий муҳитнинг қандайлигига қараб икки шахс ўртасидаги никоҳнинг мустаҳкамлигига баҳо бериш мумкин. Бу оила аъзолари ўртасида самимий ўзаро муносабатларни ривожлантирувчи ёки аксинча уларнинг яхши кечишига тўсиқ бўлувчи шарт-шароитлардир. Психологик муҳитнинг яхши - қулай ёки ёмон - ноқулай типлари фарқланади. Қулай психологик муҳит замирида эр-хотин дунёқараши, фикрлар тарзлари, феъл-атворининг бир-бирига мос келиши ётади. Оила, мактаб ва маҳаллаларадаги носоғлом психологик муҳит ва оилавий тарбияда йўл қўйилаётган хатоликлар ҳамда таълим жараёнида кузатилаётган нуқсонлар, болалар ва ўсмирлар яшаётган маҳаллалар ҳаёти, уларнинг психологик муҳити вояга етмаганларда хулқ оғишининг келиб чиқишига ўз таъсирини ўтказади.

Бир қатор тадқиқотчиларнинг таъкидлашларича, инсон одобли ёки одобсиз, олижаноб ёки эгоист, жиноятчи ёки соғлом хулқли бўлиб тўғилмайди. Шахсдаги у ёки бу хилдаги хусусиятлар ва установкалар, шахснинг ижтимоий турмуш фаолияти, уни қуршаб олган объектив шарт-шароитлар ва воқеа-ҳодисалар таъсирида вужудга келади. Ушбу шарт - шароитлар ва объектив муносабатлар характери индивиднинг шахс сифатида шаклланишига асос бўлиб хизмат қилади.

Демак айтиш мумкинки, шахс хусусиятларининг шаклланиши нафақат инсон организмининг наслий хусусиятларига, балки энг аввало у алоқада бўлган ижтимоий муҳитга ҳам кўп жиҳатдан боғлиқ бўлади. Ижтимоий турмуш шарт–шароитлари провард натижада инсон хулқ-атворининг шакл ва тамойилини белгилаб беради.

Маълумки, вояга етмаганларда хулқ оғишининг келиб чиқиши ва ижтимоий муҳит ўртасида ўзига хос таъсир доираси мавжуддир. Ушбу ўзаро таъсир механизми назаримизда уч хил кўринишда намоён бўлади.

Биринчидан, носоғлом ижтимоий муҳит билан шахснинг ўзаро алоқалари ўсмирларда ижобий қарашларнинг салбийлашувига олиб келса, иккинчидан, шахс ва носоғлом ижтимоий муҳит ўртасидаги ўзаро алоқа кишига ижтимоий меъёрларга тўғри келмайдиган муайян йўл-йўриқни, хусусан ғайриқонуний вазифаларни бажариш бўйича ролларни тақсим этади. Учинчидан эса ғайриқонуний йўл-йўриқлар ва роллар тақсимоти ўсмирда аста-секин ижтимоий муҳит талаб ва меъёрларига нисбатан деформациялашувнинг келиб чиқишига сабаб бўлади. Ушбу деформациялашув шахс хулқида ўзига хос ўзгаришларни келтириб чиқаради. Шунинг учун ҳам хулқ оғишига эга бўлган болалар ва ўсмирларнинг аксарият қисми ижтимоий муҳитга нисбатан деформациялашув поғонасида бўладилар.

Кузатишларимизга қараганда, хулқ оғишига эга бўлган болалар ва ўсмирларнинг аксарият қисми ижтимоий фойдали машғулотларда қатнашмайди, газета, журнал ёки бадиий адабиётлар ўқишмайдилар. Ўқиганларида ҳам ўзига хос қизиқишлар (расмлар, суд материаллари, эълонлар ва бошқалар) билан чекланадилар. Уларда театрга тушиш, дарслик ва бадиий китоблар ўқиш бўйича кўрсатгич даражаси анча пастдир. Аммо кинотеатр, видеобар, дискоклубларга қатнашиш даражаси анча юқорилиги кузатилади. Ушбулардан кўринадики, ижтимоий фойдали машғулот билан шуғулланиш, китоб, газета ўқиш, театрларга бориш ўсмирларда ижтимоий фойдали, ижобий позицияларнинг ва установкаларнинг пайдо бўлишига олиб келади. Аксинча ҳолатларда эса болалар ва ўсмирлар хулқида салбий позиция ва установкаларнинг шаклланишига имконият яратилади. Бундан келиб чиқиб айтиш мумкинки, ижтимоий муҳит воқеа-ҳодисалари ва шарт-шароитларнинг ўсмирларга таъсир этиши улар хулқ-атвори мазмунини белгилаб беради. Агарда ижтимоий муҳитдаги воқеа-ҳодисалар ва шарт-шароитлар ўсмирга ижобий таъсир этса, ўсмир хулқида ижобий хислатлар, аксинча ҳолатларда эса салбий хислатлар, ғайриқонуний установкалар шаклланади.

Биринчидан, қандай оила бўлишидан қатъий назар, йигитлар қизларга нисбатан айнан ўсмирлик ёшида ўзгалар томонидан қўллаб-қувватланишга кучлироқ эҳтиёж сезади, чунки бу даврда ўзига хос “катталик ҳисси” пайдо бўлишига қарамай, улар ўзгаларнинг психологик мададига муҳтожроқдир. Лекин бу ҳолат кўпроқ нотўлиқ оила йигитларига хос эканлигини ҳам эътироф этиш лозим. Чунки носоғлом оиладаги қизлар ва йигитлар маълумотларига эътибор берсак, юқори балл олган қизларнинг (20,7 балл) 48,4 фоизи ва ўғил болаларнинг 46,5 фоизи юқори балл (19,6 б.) тўплаган. Бундан шундай хулоса қилиш мумкикник, носоғлом муҳитли оилаларда тарбияланаётган йигитлар ўз хато ва камчиликларини яширишда ота-она унга суянч ва таянч бўлишни ният қилгани билан ўзгаларнинг қўллаб-қувватловига кўпроқ мухтожлигини намоён қилганлар.

Иккинчидан, ўртача кўрсаткичларда қўллаб-қувватловга муҳтожликни намоён этганлар умумий танловда аксариятни ташкил этишига қарамай (35,8%), бу борада ҳам носоғлом муҳитли оила вакиллари бўлган йигитларнинг кўрсаткичлари ҳамманикидан юқорироқ (45,2%). Демак, бу ҳолат ҳам яна бир маротаба носоғлом муҳитли оиладаги ўсмир ўғил болаларнинг ижтимоий қўллаб-қувватловга бошқаларга нисбатан кўпроқ эҳтиёж сезишини исботлаб турибди.

Учинчидан, қизлар ҳақида фикр юритиладиган бўлса, икки тоифа оила вакилаларида сезиларли фарқлар кўзга ташланганлиги носоғлом муҳитли оила қизлари ижтимоий қўллаб-қувватловга кўпроқ мухтож эканлиги кўринади. Масалан, бу тоифа қизларнинг фақат 15,8 фоизигина паст кўрсаткичдаги мотивацияни намоён қилган, уларнинг тенгқурларида эса бундай мотивация 40,9 фоизни ташкил этган. Бундай ҳолат носоғлом муҳитли оила вакиласи бўлмиш қизларнинг кўпроқ мустақилликка интилиши ва намоён этишининг белгисидир, деб хулоса қилишга асос беради. Демак, ҳар қандай ҳолатда ҳам ўғил бола қизларга нисбатан оилада ота-онанинг қўллаб-қувватлашини айнан ўсмирлик даврида кўпроқ истайди. Бундай хоҳиш бизнингча, балоғат ёшига ўтганда ўзгариши мумкин. Яъни, қўллаб-қувватловга нисбатан мотивациянинг кучи амалда шахснинг ўзига нисбатан ишончи ортиши билан тўғри пропорционалдир.

Демак, ҳар қандай ҳолатда ҳам ўғил бола қизларга нисбатан оилада ота бўлишини айнан ўсмирлик даврида кўпроқ истайди. Бундай хоҳиш бизнингча, балоғат ёшига ўтганда ўзгариши мумкин. Яъни, қўллаб-қувватловга нисбатан мотивациянинг кучи амалда шахснинг ўзига нисбатан ишончи ортиши билан тўғри пропорционалдир.

Юқоридагилардан келиб чиқиб, танловда қамраб олинган ўсмирлик ёшидаги йигитларнинг жавоблари юзасидан қуйидагиларни қайд этиш мумкин:

1) соғлом муҳитли оила вакиласи бўлган йигитлар ва қизларнинг ҳиссий-эмоционал муносабатларнинг яқин бўлиши, умумий дўстларни ҳам барча оила аъзолари томонидан эътироф этилиши, оила аъзолари биргаликда хордиқ чиқаришда бамаслаҳат қарорлар чиқариши кабиларни муҳим қадрият, деб ҳисоблайдилар. Иккинчи томонлан, улар жавобларида оилада лидер бўлмаслиги, унинг борлиги ҳеч кимга билинмаслиги кераклиги, оилавий роллар вазиятга қараб ўзгарувчан бўлишини ёқлайдилар;

2) соғлом муҳитли оиладаги йигитлар учун эса энг муҳим қадриятлар қаторида ўзаро бир-бировларини тушуниш, ҳиссий яқинликдан ташқари, оила аъзолари биргаликда қарорлар қабул қилишлари (яъни, қарорлар қабул қилишда ота-она фарзандларининг қизиқишлари билан ҳисоблашиши), дам олишни ташкил этишда ҳам ҳамфикрлилик бўлиши тарафдоридир. Лекин улар қизлардан фарқли оилада тартиб-интизом бўлиши, унда барчанинг фикри инобатга олиниши кераклигини ёқлаганлар. Лидерлик эса ҳамиша оила аъзолари томонидан аниқ билиниши, унинг ўзгариши «баъзан» ёки «ҳеч қачон» бўлиши кабиларда анъанавий, консерватив фикрларнинг тарфадори эканликларини кўрсатдилар;

3) носоғлом муҳитли оиладаги қизларга нисбатан оптимизм маъносида сал орқада, улар, масалан, оила аъзолари доимо бир-бирларини қўллаб-қувватлашларини истайдилар, ҳиссиётлилик борасида яқин бўлиши керак деб ҳисоблаган ҳолда, оила лидери ўзгариб туришини унчалик тасаввур қилмайди, «баъзан” бунга йўл қўйиш мумкин. Ёки бу гуруҳнинг фикрича, бирор қарорга келишда унинг турлича ечими бўлиши мумкин эмас, болани жазолашда катталарнинг ўзлари қарор чиқариб қўйиши мумкин, бўш вақт тақсимотида ҳам иккиланиш белгилари бор. Муносабатларнинг эгилувчанлиги борасида ҳам фикрлар жуда тарқоқ, ушбу гуруҳнинг баъзи аъзолари оиладаги қатъий интизом тарафдори бўлса, бошқалари, бунинг аксини белгилаганлар. Уларнинг аксарияти боланинг мустақил фикрлашини ҳам иккиланиш билан белгилаган.

4) носоғлом муҳитли оилада тарбияланаётган ўсмир йигитлар фикрлари қизларникига нисбатан анчагина оптимистик, чунки улар айнан кўпроқ демократик тамойилларга суянган оилавий ўзаро муносабатларни хоҳлайдилар. Чунки уларда ҳаттоки, лидерлик масаласида, ҳамкорликда қарорлар қабул қилиш, оиладаги назорат ва болага жазо бериш масалаларида ўзига хос муносабатлар кўзга ташланади.

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ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ И КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

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INCREASING EDUCATIONAL EFFICIENCY WITH THE HELP OF INFORMATION AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract. Through information technologies and interactive methods, the effectiveness of education increases through mutual cooperation between the teacher and the student, and students develop free creative thinking skills.

Keywords. Information technologies, Innovative technologies, Education, Interactive, Method, Educational efficiency.

Revealing the essence of modern education, comprehensive coverage of the pedagogue's activities. Professional skills of future teachers and a creative approach to the lesson, using new methods of teaching formation of free and creative expression skills.

One of the reasons for this is that until now, traditional education. If students are taught to acquire only ready-made knowledge, modern technologies teach them to search for the acquired knowledge by themselves, to study and analyze independently, and even to draw their own conclusions. In this process, the teacher creates conditions for the development, formation, learning and upbringing of the individual, and at the same time performs the functions of management and guidance. In the process of education, the student becomes the main figure. Innovative technologies are introducing innovations and changes to the pedagogical process and the activities of teachers and students, and mainly interactive methods are fully used in its implementation. Interactive methods are called group thinking, that is, they are methods of pedagogical influence and are a component of educational content. The uniqueness of these methods is that they are implemented only through the joint activity of pedagogues and students.

Such a process of pedagogical cooperation has its own characteristics, which include:

-Forcing the student not to be indifferent during the lesson, to think independently, to create and search;

- Ensuring that students are constantly interested in knowledge during the educational process;

-Increasing the student's interest in knowledge by independently approaching each issue creatively;

- Organizing the activities of the pedagogue and the student in cooperation.

Pedagogical technology is related to information technology, and it is necessary to use computers, distance learning or various techniques in the teaching process. We believe that it depends on the selected technologies to achieve a guaranteed result from the goal, that is, every educational technology used in the process of teaching to achieve a guaranteed result according to the goal organizes a cooperative activity between the teacher and the student, if both can achieve a positive result, if students can think independently, work positively, search, analyze, draw their own conclusions during the learning process, they can give credit to themselves, the group, and the teacher. can give, and create opportunities and conditions for such activities. In our opinion, this is the basis of the teaching process. Pedagogical technology in the educational process is an individual process, it is a pedagogical process aimed at providing a goal-oriented, pre-planned and guaranteed result based on the needs of the student. Each lesson, topic, educational subject has its own technology, that is, pedagogical technology in the educational process is an individual process, which is directed to a goal based on the needs of the student, is a pedagogical process aimed at providing a pre-planned and guaranteed result.

It is up to the teacher and the student-student to choose the technology to achieve the goal, because the main goal of both sides is clear: to achieve the result: It is necessary to work with a computer, maybe a film, handouts, drawings and posters, various literature, information technology are needed, it depends on the teacher and the student.

Interactive methods:

Cluster method. Clustering is a pedagogical strategy that helps students think freely and openly about a topic. This method develops multivariate thinking, the skills of making connections between the studied concepts (events, events).

Insert method. The insert method is a comprehension tracking tool. Insert is a powerful tool that gives students an opportunity to actively monitor their understanding during the learning process, because there are cases when a person may not remember what is written there after reading the text to the end.

When working with the text, the reader puts a number of symbols, which mean the following:

V - confirms what I know, + - new information

- - contradicts what I know, ? - made me think.

Brainstorming. Brainstorming is a way of generating ideas. The essence of this method is to divide the problem-solving processes into several stages (generation of ideas, their critical and constructive development) based on team cooperation. Purposeful use of "brainstorming" develops students' creative and non-standard thinking.

B-B-B table. One innovative way is to work with the B-B-B table. "B-B-B method is a graphic organizer for monitoring the understanding of the text during training."

Cube method. Cubes are a teaching method that helps you look at a topic based on a changing future. A cube with various instructions is used to help with comprehensive thinking (writing).

Through information technologies and interactive methods, the effectiveness of education increases, mutual cooperation between the teacher and the student; students develop free creative thinking skills. In this innovative approach, the student becomes a central figure in education.

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АНАЛИЗ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ОБЪЕКТНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОГО ЯЗЫКА ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЯ JAVA ДЛЯ РЕШЕНИЯ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫХ ЗАДАЧ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются основные возможности языка Java. Акцентируется внимание на некоторых особенностях применения языка. Показываются некоторые технологии, сформированные на основе языка Java.

Ключевые слова: языки программирования, объектно-ориентированные языки, джава, разработка программного обеспечения.

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ANALYSIS OF THE POSSIBILITY OF USING THE OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE JAVA FOR SOLVING SOME PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

Abstract: The article discusses the main features of the Java language. Attention is focused on some features of the use of the language.

Keywords: programming languages, object-oriented languages, java, software development.

Среди объектно-ориентированных языков программирования особое место занимает язык под названием Java. Ключевой особенностью языка является кроссплатформенность, обусловленная двухступенчатой обработкой кода. На первом этапе текст программы, написанный программистом, переводится компилятором в специальный байт-код. Затем, виртуальная машина JVM через соответствующий интерпретатор кода выполняет байт-код. Таким образом, достигается возможность написания кода программ единожды, без учета специфики всех возможных платформ, и запускать итоговую программу на различных платформах, где присутствует JVM. Эта особенность Java получила название «скомпилируй единожды, запускай везде» (compile once, run anywhere).

Поскольку Java является объектно-ориентированным языком программирования, то при написании кода используются различные абстракции. Следовательно, качество и тип абстракции напрямую определяют сложность решаемых задач[1]. Объектно-ориентированный подход в Java не накладывает ограничений на тип решаемой проблемы, предоставляя программисту большой просто для выбора элементов, характеризующих решаемую задачу. С точки зрения концепции ООП все является объектом. Стоит отметить, что каждый объект не вечен и обладает некоторым временем жизни. В отличие от других языков программирования, Java берет на себя отслеживание времени жизни объекта, удаляя его, в случае отсутствия необходимости его использования.

Современный прогресс привел к появлению многоядерных процессоров, позволяющих производить обработку данных в параллельном режиме. В результате уменьшается время обработки данных. Одной из характерных задач, требующих параллельного режима является отображение пользовательского интерфейса или обработка веб-сервером многочисленных запросов. Однако многопоточная обработка является сложным делом. Java предоставляет большое количество встроенных инструментальных средств для решения задач параллельной обработки данных. Основной единицей выступает поток, или Thread, позволяющий обрабатывать данные, не зависимо от других потоков. Для обеспечения корректного использования общего доступа к данным в Java существует специальный механизм синхронизации, который предоставляет удобные средства, такие как, различные планировщики, потокобезопасные структуры данных, элементы управления потоками на основе семафоров, барьеров и мониторов[2].

Java широко применяется для решения задач в области интернета, интрасетей и серверных решений. Часто можно встретить необходимость обеспечения противоречивых требований существующих корпоративных информационных систем. При этом необходимо корректно координировать корпоративные данные, которые хранятся в разных местах и обрабатываются различными системами. Для обеспечения этих требований, появились API-интерфейсы и различные реализации. Наиболее известной реализацией является платформа Java EE. Эта платформа предоставляет стандартные способы работы с транзакциями, с общениями и сохраняемостью[3]. С развитием технологий, на смену этой платформе пришел каркас Spring. Развиваясь, Spring стал полноценной технологией, состоящей из целого ряда отдельных проектов [4]. Эти проекты позволяют решать различные задачи, такие как обеспечение авторизации и аутентификации, доступ к базам данных, обмен сообщениями через специальные брокеры сообщений, реактивное взаимодействие и многое другое.

Подводя итог, можно отметить, что на сегодняшний день объектно-ориентированный язык программирования Java обладает широкими возможностями для решения различных производственных задач. Сформировано большое сообщество вокруг этого языка, которое позволяет, как вносить изменения и улучшения в сам язык, так и в сформированные на его основе платформы.

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ОПИСАНИЕ РАБОТЫ РЕКОМЕНДАТЕЛЬНЫХ СИСТЕМ НА ОСНОВЕ СОВМЕСТНОЙ ФИЛЬТРАЦИИ И КОНТЕНТ ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫХ МЕТОДАХ

Анотация. В статье рассматриваются основные методы работы рекомендательных систем, такие как метод совместной фильтрации и контент ориентированные методы. Для каждой модели описаны общие принципы работы, их теоретические основы, а так же сильные и слабые стороны методов.

Ключевые слова: рекомендательные системы, методы совместной фильтрации, контент ориентированные методы.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK OF RECOMMENDATION SYSTEMS BASED ON JOINT FILTERING AND CONTENT-ORIENTED METHODS

Abstract. The article discusses various paradigms of recommendation systems. For each of the paradigms, we will present the general principles of operation, describe their theoretical foundations and discuss their strengths and weaknesses.

Keywords: recommendation systems, collaborative filtering methods, content-oriented methods.

В современное время, системы рекомендаций стали занимать все больше места в нашей жизни. Начиная с электронной коммерции и заканчивая рекламой в Интернете, рекомендательные системы сегодня неизбежны в нашей ежедневной онлайн-жизни [1].

Рекомендательные системы – это алгоритмы, предназначенные для предложения пользователям соответствующих предметов (текста для чтения предметов, которые можно смотреть в фильмах, продуктов для покупки и многое другое, в зависимости от отрасли) [2].

Рекомендательные системы очень важны в некоторых отраслях, так как они могут приносить огромную прибыль, когда они эффективны, или также могут значительно отличаться от конкурентов.

Основная цель системы рекомендаций - предлагать пользователям соответствующие элементы. Существуют две основные категории методов для решения подобной задачи: методы совместной фильтрации и методы, основанные на контенте.

Совместные методы фильтрации для рекомендательных систем - основаны исключительно на прошлых взаимодействиях, зарегистрированных между пользователями и предметами, с целью выработки новых рекомендаций. Основная идея, заключается в том, что прошлые взаимодействия пользователь-элемент достаточно для того, чтобы обнаружить аналогичных пользователей и / или аналогичных элементов и прогнозирования на основе этих предполагаемых приближений.

Класс алгоритмов совместной фильтрации разделен на две подкатегории, которые обычно называются основанными на памяти и модельными подходами. Подходы, основанные на памяти, напрямую работают со значениями записанных взаимодействий, предполагая отсутствие модели, и по существу основаны на поиске ближайших соседей (например, находят ближайших пользователей от интересующего пользователя и предлагают наиболее популярные элементы среди этих соседей). Подходы, основанные на моделях, предполагают базовую «порождающую» модель, которая объясняет взаимодействие пользователя с элементом и пытается обнаружить ее, чтобы делать новые предсказания.

Основное преимущество совместных подходов заключается в том, что они не требуют информации о пользователях или элементах и, следовательно, могут использоваться во многих ситуациях. Более того, чем больше пользователей взаимодействуют с элементами, тем больше новых рекомендаций становятся точными: для фиксированного набора пользователей и элементов новые взаимодействия, записанные с течением времени, приносят новую информацию и делают систему более эффективной.

Подходы на основе контента используют дополнительную информацию о пользователях и / или элементах. Для примера возьмем системы рекомендации фильмов, такой дополнительной информацией может быть, например, пол, возраст, работа или любая другая личная информация для пользователей, а также категория, главные действующие лица, продолжительность или другие характеристики.

Идея методов, основанных на контенте, состоит в том, чтобы попытаться построить модель, основанную на доступных «функциях», которые объясняют наблюдаемые взаимодействия пользователя с элементом. Методы, основанные на контенте, гораздо меньше страдают от проблемы «холодного запуска», чем совместные подходы: новые пользователи или элементы могут быть описаны по их характеристикам (контенту), и поэтому могут быть сделаны соответствующие предложения для этих новых объектов. Этому недостатку логически будут страдать только новые пользователи или элементы с ранее невиданными функциями, но как только система станет достаточно старой, у нее будет мало шансов вообще не случиться.

В основанных на памяти совместных методах скрытая модель не предполагается. Алгоритмы напрямую работают с взаимодействиями пользователь-элемент: например, пользователи представлены своими взаимодействиями с элементами, и поиск ближайших соседей по этим представлениям используется для создания предложений. Поскольку скрытая модель не предполагается, эти методы теоретически имеют низкое смещение, но высокую дисперсию.

В основанных на модели методах сотрудничества предполагается некоторая модель скрытого взаимодействия. Модель обучена восстанавливать значения взаимодействий пользователь-элемент из собственного представления пользователей и элементов. Новые предложения могут быть сделаны на основе этой модели. Скрытые представления пользователей и элементов, извлеченные моделью, имеют математическое значение, которое может быть трудно интерпретировать для человека. Поскольку предполагается (довольно бесплатная) модель взаимодействия пользователя с элементом, эти методы теоретически имеют более высокий уклон, но более низкую дисперсию, чем методы, предполагающие отсутствие скрытой модели [3].

Наконец, в методах, основанных на контенте, также предполагается некоторая модель скрытого взаимодействия. Однако здесь модель снабжена контентом, который определяет представление пользователей и / или элементов: например, пользователи представлены заданными функциями, и мы пытаемся смоделировать для каждого элемента тип профиля пользователя, который нравится этому элементу или нет. Здесь, что касается основанных на модели методов взаимодействия, предполагается модель взаимодействия пользователя с элементом. Однако эта модель более ограничена (поскольку дано представление пользователей и / или элементов), и поэтому метод имеет тенденцию иметь самое высокое смещение, но самую низкую дисперсию.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ НЕОБХОДИМОСТИ ЧАТ-БОТА ДЛЯ ПОМОЩИ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ С МЕДИЦИНСКИМИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯМИ

Аннотация: В данной статье определена актуальность создания чат-бота для взаимодействия с медицинскими учреждениями. В работе выделены необходимые функции, которыми должен быть наделен чат-бот. Представлены и проанализированы результаты проведенного анкетирования.
Ключевые слова: чат-бот, медицина, медицинские учреждения, функции чат-бота, анкетирование, результаты опроса.

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Annotation: This article defines the relevance of creating a chatbot for interacting with medical institutions. The paper highlights the necessary functions that a chatbot should be endowed with. The results of the conducted survey are presented and analyzed.
Keywords: chatbot, medicine, medical institutions, chatbot functions, questionnaire design, results of surveying.

В настоящее время чат-боты на основе искусственного интеллекта очень востребованы в разных областях жизни. Потенциал данный разработки огромен и необходим в современном мире. Чат-бот – виртуальный помощник, созданный для помощи людям, выполняющий различные функции, в том числе и оповестительные. Чат-боты используются на различных сайтах, в мессенджерах и приложениях чтобы люди могли получить ответ на интересующий их вопрос и выполнить необходимые им действия, не тратя на этого много драгоценного времени. Проблема работников регистратуры состоит в том, что в период эпидемии гриппов в медицинские учреждения поступает огромное количество звонков. Исходя из того, что оператором является человек, могут возникнуть осложнения в работе по причине наличия человеческого фактора. Медицинский сотрудник просто физически не сможет быстро ответить на звонок человека и проконсультировать его. Порой это может навредить здоровью или жизни пациента. Благодаря разработке чат-бота по данной проблеме, люди, отвечая на четко-поставленные вопросы, смогут легко получить необходимую им помощь в короткий промежуток времени.

Чтобы определить насколько необходима разработка чат-бота для взаимодействия людей с медицинскими организациями нами был проведен опрос среди населения Самары и Самарской области. Анкетирование прошли 56 человек, мужчины и женщины от 20 до 50 лет.

Исходя из результатов опроса 91,1% опрошенного населения утверждают, что создание такого чат-бота будет полезным для них.

Рис 1

Более половины опрошенных предпочитают использовать чат-бота в мессенджере Телеграмм (64,3%), тех кто, хотел бы использовать приложение Вконтакте составляет 25% и самые низкие показатели у мессенджеров Ват сап и Вайбер.

Рис 2

При выборе функций чат-бота, необходимых для связи с медицинскими учреждениями мы получили следующие результаты:

Рис 3

Исходя из диаграммы видно, что наиболее востребованы функции — это получение информации по работе медицинского учреждения, получение информации по режиму работы конкретного медицинского учреждения и получение информации по работе конкретного врача. Меньше людей интересуются информацией по лекарственным препаратам и подготовкой к диагностическим обследованиям.

Также поступило предложение добавить такую функцию как получение информации о местонахождении ближайших медицинских организаций и/ или аптек.

Больше половины опрошенных предпочли бы в дальнейшем использовать отдельное приложение с чат-ботом для связи с медицинскими учреждениями.

Рис 4

Подводя итоги можно сделать вывод, что создание чат-бота для улучшения взаимодействия людей с медицинскими учреждениями актуально и необходимо. Было выявлено какими функциями нужно наделить чат-бота, а именно:

1. Вызов скорой помощи
2. Запись к врачу

3. Получение информации по режиму работы медицинского учреждения

4. Получение информации по работе конкретного специалиста

5. Получение информации по лекарственным препаратам

6. Консультация со специалистом (звонок оператору)

7. Получение информации по подготовке к диагностическому обследованию

8. Получение информации по местонахождению ближайших медицинских учреждений и/или аптек.

Если чат-бот будет актуален долгое время, то можно задуматься о создании отдельного приложения для связи с медицинскими учреждениями.

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